Form

AGENDA

Ordinary Council Meeting

Thursday, 25 September 2025

Time: 10:00 AM

Council Chambers,

Memorial Ave, Kaikohe

Far North District Council
Ordinary Council Meeting
will be held in the Council Chamber, Memorial Ave, Kaikohe on:
Thursday 25 September 2025 at 10:00 AM

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1 KARAKIA TIMATANGA / OPENING PRAYER

Ka tuku mātou kia kaha mai ngā māngai kua whiriwhirihia mō Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika ki te mahi me te ngākau auaha me te whakamahi i ngā pūkenga me te mātauranga i roto i ngā wānanga me ngā whakataunga kia whakatūria ai tētahi Hapori e matatika ana, e tū kotahi ana ka mutu ka whakapiki anō i te oranga o tō tātou rohe, ka whakatau anō i ngā take o te rohe i runga i te tika me te pono.

We ask that through Council discussions and decisions the representatives we have elected may govern the Far North District with imagination, skill and wisdom to achieve a fairer and more united Community that enhances the wellbeing of our district and solves the District's problems efficiently and effectively.

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 Council 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.

Elected Member - Register of Interests

3 NGĀ TONO KŌRERO / DEPUTATIONS

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

4 NGĀ KŌRERO A TE KAHIKA / MAYORAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

5 TE WHAKAAETANGA O NGĀ MENETI O MUA / CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

5.1 CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

File Number: **A5341408**

Author: **Amber Wihongi-Alderton, Democracy Advisor**

Authoriser: **Aisha Huriwai, Manager - Democracy Services**

TAKE PŪRONGO / PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The minutes are attached to allow Council to confirm that the minutes are a true and correct record of previous meetings.

TŪTOHUNGA / RECOMMENDATION

That Council confirm the minutes of the Council meeting held 31 July 2025 and 28 August 2025 are a true and correct record.

1) TĀHUHU KŌRERO / BACKGROUND

Local Government Act 2002 Schedule 7 Section 28 states that a local authority must keep minutes of its proceedings. The minutes of these proceedings duly entered and authenticated as prescribed by a local authority are prima facie evidence of those meetings.

2) MATAPAKI ME NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA / DISCUSSION AND OPTIONS

The minutes of the meetings are attached.

Far North District Council Standing Orders Section 27.3 states that no discussion shall arise on the substance of the minutes in any succeeding meeting, except as to their correctness.

TAKE TŪTOHUNGA / REASON FOR THE RECOMMENDATION

The reason for the recommendation is to confirm the minutes are a true and correct record of the previous meetings.

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

There are no financial implications or the need for budgetary provision as a result of this report.

ĀPITIHANGA / ATTACHMENTS

1. **Council Minutes - 31 July 2025 - A5292156**
2. **Council Minutes - 28 August 2025 - A5333510**

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 is a matter 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.	This report complies with the Local Government Act 2002 Schedule 7 Section 28.
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.	It is the responsibility of each meeting to confirm their minutes therefore the views of another meeting are not relevant.
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.	There are no implications for Māori in confirming minutes from previous meeting. Any implications on Māori arising from matters included in meeting minutes should be considered as part of the relevant report.
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 is asking for minutes to be confirmed as true and correct record, any interests that affect other people should be considered as part of the individual reports.
State the financial implications and where budgetary provisions have been made to support this decision.	There are no financial implications or the need for budgetary provision arising from this report
Chief Financial Officer review.	The Chief Financial Officer has not reviewed this report.

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MINUTES OF FAR NORTH DISTRICT COUNCIL
ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING
HELD AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, MEMORIAL AVE, KAIKOHE
ON THURSDAY, 31 JULY 2025 AT 10:01 AM

PRESENT: Kahika - Mayor Moko Tepania, Kōwhai - Deputy Mayor Kelly Stratford, Cr Ann Court, Cr Felicity Foy, Cr Hilda Halkyard-Harawira, Cr Babe Kapa, Cr Steve McNally (online), Cr Mate Radich (online), Cr Tāmati Rākena, Cr John Vujcich

IN ATTENDANCE: Adele Gardner (Te Hiku Community Board Chair), Belinda Ward (Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board Chair), Chicky Rudkin (Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board Chair), Kawiti Waetford (Kaiwhakawhiti Reo – Language Interpreter)(online).

STAFF PRESENT: Guy Holroyd (Chief Executive Officer), Carla Ditchfield (Manager – Legal Services), Ken MacDonald (Chief Financial Officer), Ken Lewis (Manager – Communications & Engagement), Tammy Wooster (Manager – Integrated Planner), Jacine Warmington (Group Manager – Strategic Relationships), Nicola Smith (Acting Group Manager – Community & Engagement), Trish Routley (Acting Group Manager – Delivery & Operations), Emma Manning (Senior Strategic Planner), Roger Ackers (Gorup Manager – Planning & Policy), Charlie Billington (Gorup Manager – Corporate Services), Emma Healy (Chief of Staff), Tanya Proctor (Head of Infrastructure), Natasha Rmandic (Democracy Advisor), Aisha Huriwai (Manager – Democracy Services), Marysa Maheno (Democracy Advisor), Piripi Rākena (Kaiarahi Kaupapa Māori), Scott Smith (Manager – Waters), Andy Dowdle (Change Specialist), Nadine Hopkins (Manager – Executive Projects), Virginia Smith (Policy Advisor), Llani Harding (Pouhautu Te Hono – Manager Te Hono).

1 KARAKIA TIMATANGA / OPENING PRAYER

Kahika - Mayor Moko Tepania commenced the meeting with a karakia at 10:01 AM.

2 NGĀ WHAKAPĀHA ME NGĀ PĀNGA MEMA / APOLOGIES AND DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

APOLOGY

RESOLUTION 2025/79

Moved: Kahika - Mayor Moko Tepania
Seconded: Kōwhai - Deputy Mayor Kelly Stratford

That the apology received from Cr Penetaui Kleskovic accepted and leave of absence granted and lateness from Cr Steve McNally.

Note: Cr Mate Radich will also be on and off during the meeting for another hui.

CARRIED

3 NGĀ KŌRERO A TE KAHIKA / MAYORAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Wished a massive hari huri tau to Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board Member Tyler Bamber!
- Highlighted Te Taitokerau Secondary Kapa Haka Competition is this weekend at Papa Hawaiki in Kaikohe.
- Acknowledged two deferred deputations:

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- Fiona King deputation to item 6.3, Land Drainage Bylaws was deferred to request a verbal submission during the consultation process for the Land Drainage Bylaws.
- John Tetley who is looking to aquire land neighbouring Te Puāwaitanga to build a Mens Shed has been deferred to the August Te Koukou – Transport and Infrastructure Committee meeting.

- Noted that two items were deferred to the August Council meeting:
  - Notice of Motion – Appointment of Directors to Far North Holdings.
  - Review of Appointment of Directors to for Council Organisations Policies. (the report was intended to be tabled during the meeting today however, has been deferred).

Stated that following deputations, we will go to item 6.1 – The Strand, Kororāreka Russell Traffic Trial Report. We will then go into Public Excluded to consider all PX reports and then come back in to public meeting to consider the rest of the ordinary agenda as well as the supplementary agenda.

- Welcomed former Papakura Mayor David Hawkins and Far North District Councils, Department of Internal Affairs partnerships Director Vanessa Blakelock.
- Acknowledged Julia Crane, Manager of Visitor for her 20 year service to Council who is retiring.
- Kahika – Mayor Moko also noted that he will be stepping out at 10:40 AM for a meeting with Minister Tama Potaka.
- Kōwhai – Deputy Mayor Kelly Stratford acknowledged the 20th anniversary of the Turner Centre.
- Cr Hilda Halkyard-Harawira acknowldged three 75th huritau in Pawarenga today. Hari huritau Esther Proctor, Tony Rudolph and his twin sister Liza.

4 NGĀ TONO KŌRERO / DEPUTATION

Deputations for item 6.1 - The Strand, Kororāreka Russell Traffic Trial:

- Bernard Woodcock and Hugh Blomfield
- Shane Maddren

Attachments tabled at meeting

1 Deputation - Shane Maddren

- Emily Rust
- Jane Hindle (Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board Member)

At 10:32 AM Cr Steve McNally joined the meeting.

At 10:40 AM Kahika – Mayor Moko Tepania left the room.

5 NGĀ PŪRONGO / REPORTS

5.1 THE STRAND, KORORĀREKA RUSSELL TRAFFIC TRIAL

Agenda item 6.1 document number A5236605, pages 26 - 52 refers.

RESOLUTION 2025/80

Moved: Cr Ann Court
Seconded: Cr Hilda Halkyard-Harawira

That the Council:

a) As the Road Controlling Authority under the Land Transport Rule: Streets Layout 2023 (Rule) change:

I. **from mid-block Cass Street to the boat ramp at the northern end of The Strand to a shared space,**
II. **the southern end of The Strand to pedestrian priority with access for essential vehicles, and**
III. **the layout of Cass Street to make the trial permanent, and**

b) **Approve the features installed temporarily in Cass Street during the trial be retained in its current form until an updated design is created by Roading Working Group and Council's Transport group, consistent with the objectives of the Kororāreka Russell Historic Township Overlay and presented to the community for feedback;**
c) **Approve the planters and barrel adjacent to Russell Fresh to be moved back to improve access and egress from the disability park opposite, with clear signage delimiting the loading zone area; and**
d) **Approve that funding for implementation will be considered by the Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board via the unconfirmed $42,157 of Eastern Town Beautifications carry forward budget.**

CARRIED

7 NGĀ TONO KŌRERO / DEPUTATION (CONTINUED)

Dallas King, representing Ngāti Kaharau and Ngāti Hau Hapū o Ōmanaia and Te Mauri o Te Wai in support of item 8.5 - Rāwene Land Purchase.

Kahika – Mayor Moko Tepania returned at 11:08 AM.

The meeting adjourned at 11:10 AM and resumed at 11:25 AM.

8 NGĀ PŪRONGO / REPORTS (CONTINUED)

8.1 TE RŪNANGA Ā IWI O NGĀPUHI MANA WHAKAHONO Ā ROHE

Agenda item 6.2 document number A5249186, pages 53 - 78 refers.

RESOLUTION 2025/81

Moved: Kōwhai - Deputy Mayor Kelly Stratford
Seconded: Cr Babe Kapa

That Council approve the Mana Whakahono ā Rohe Agreement and the development of a work programme that gives effect to the Agreement, alongside Te Rūnanga ā Iwi ō Ngāpuhi.

CARRIED

At 11:49 AM Cr Steve McNally left the meeting.

9 HE PĀNUI WHAKAMŌTINI / NOTICE OF MOTION

9.1 NOTICE OF MOTION - ELECTED MEMBERS EXPENSES POLICY

Supplementary agenda item S.1 document number A5290792, pages 4 - 7 refers.

RESOLUTION 2025/82

Moved: Cr Tāmati Rākena
Seconded: Cr Hilda Halkyard-Harawira

That Council:

a) **Amend the Elected Members' Expenses Policy to reflect the provisions of the Local**

Government Members (2025/26) Determination 2025, including but not limited to entitlements relating to the reimbursement and/or direct payment of security systems installed at a location of the elected member's choosing.

b) Direct the Chief Executive to ensure all necessary templates, processes, and administrative supports are in place to enable elected members to access the entitlements set out in the 2025 Determination, including:

- **i. Pre-approved templates for claims;**
- **ii. Clear guidance and point-of-contact for elected members;**
- **iii. A streamlined process that enables forward payment of security system invoices or quotes on behalf of members;**
- **iv. Dedicated staff assistance to ensure timely processing and support;**
- **v. Incorporation of any new or additional entitlements introduced in the Determination.**

c) Require full implementation of the above by Monday, 13 October 2025.

d) Direct the Chief Executive to deliver a workshop for elected members outlining the changes introduced in the Local Government Members (2025/26) Determination 2025, including clear explanation, guidance, and practical application of the updated entitlements.

CARRIED

10 NGĀ PŪRONGO / REPORTS (CONTINUED)

10.1 FAR NORTH DISTRICT COUNCIL COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

Supplementary agenda item 6.10 document number A5288323, pages 32 - 38 refers.

RESOLUTION 2025/83

Moved: Kōwhai - Deputy Mayor Kelly Stratford
Seconded: Kahika - Mayor Moko Tepania

That Council resolve to approve the proposed Terms of Reference for the renamed Te Koekoeā Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) Committee as outlined in Option 1. for adoption.

CARRIED

Kōwhai – Deputy Mayor Kelly Stratford left the room at 11:59 PM and returned at 12:02 PM.

10.2 LOCAL WATER DONE WELL - SELECTION OF WATER SERVICES DELIVERY MODEL

Supplementary agenda item 6.9 document number A5251683, pages 8 - 34 refers.

RESOLUTION 2025/84

Moved: Kahika - Mayor Moko Tepania
Seconded: Cr John Vujcich

That Council:

1. **Subject to the same confirmation from the Kaipara and Whangārei District Councils, approve to work with the other district councils of Northland to create a joint Water Services Delivery Plan with Kaipara and Whangārei councils where:**
    a. **Water and Wastewater services are delivered by a Regional Asset owning CCO**
    b. **Stormwater services are delivered through an in-house business unit of council**
    c. **The Far North works with Kaipara and Whangārei to develop opportunities for Government funding to support critical projects.**
2. **Approve entering into a Commitment Agreement (Heads of Terms) with Whangārei and Kaipara District Councils to establish a CCO by 1 July 2027**
3. **Note the formation of a regional waters CCO will be based on an initial set of principles**
    a) **That Initially Financials are to be ring-fenced to each council**
    b) **That Initially Water charges are not harmonized across the three founding council areas**
    c) **The CCO will review ring-fencing of finances and harmonising charges within 3 years from its commencement date**
    d) **A shareholder council be formed that includes two representatives from each founding Council, of which at least one must be an elected member.**
    e) **When scheduling growth projects, the CCO is aligned with each council's growth strategies.**

In Favour: Kahika – Mayor Moko Tepania, Kōwhai – Deputy Mayor Kelly Stratford, Crs Ann Court, Felicity Foy, Babe Kapa, Steve McNally, Mate Radich and John Vujcich.

Abstained: Crs Hilda Halkyard-Harawira and Tāmati Rākena.

CARRIED

11 TE WĀHANGA TŪMATAITI / PUBLIC EXCLUDED

11.1 RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

RESOLUTION 2025/85

Moved: Cr Tāmati Rākena
Seconded: Cr John Vujcich

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
7.1 - Confirmation of Previous Minutes - Public Excluded	s7(2)(a) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons	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

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	s7(2)(h) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities s7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)	exist under section 6 or section 7
7.2 - Public Excluded Committee Minutes July 2025	s7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)	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
7.3 - Council Public Excluded Open Resolutions and Actions Update July 2025	s7(2)(g) - the withholding of the information is necessary to maintain legal professional privilege s7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)	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
7.4 - Kaikohe Library and Civic Hub - Approval of Construction and Civil Contract	s7(2)(b)(ii) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information s7(2)(h) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities	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
7.5 - Rāwene Land Purchase	s7(2)(h) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities s7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations	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

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	(including commercial and industrial negotiations)	

and that the Community Board Chairs and Kawiti Waetford, Kaiwhakawhiti Reo – Language Interpreter remain in the public excluded part of the meeting.

CARRIED

Decisions and Information to be Released in Public:
Council resolved that the decisions of the items listed below will be released with figures redacted once negotiations and signing of contracts have been complete.

- 7.4 – Kaikohe Library and Civic Hub – Approval of Construction and Civil Contract
- 7.5 – Rāwene Land Purchase

The meeting adjourned at 1:08 PM and resumed at 1:53 PM.

12 TE WHAKAAETANGA O NGĀ MENETI O MUA / CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

12.1 CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

Agenda item 5.1 document number A5056478, pages 5 - 25 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/86

Moved: Kahika - Mayor Moko Tepania
Seconded: Cr John Vujcich

That Council confirm the minutes of the Extraordinary Council meeting held 25 June and the Council meeting held 3 July 2025 are a true and correct record.

CARRIED

13 NGĀ PŪRONGO TAIPITOPITO / INFORMATION REPORTS

13.1 COMMUNITY BOARD MINUTES - JULY 2025

Agenda item 7.1 document number A5070115, pages 398 - 419 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/87

Moved: Kōwhai - Deputy Mayor Kelly Stratford
Seconded: Cr Felicity Foy

That Council note the following Community Board minutes:

- **8 July 2025 Te Hiku Community Board.**
- **27 June and 10 July 2025 Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board;**
- **11 July 2025 Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board;**

CARRIED

13.2 COMMITTEE MINUTES JULY 2025

Agenda item 7.2 document number A5277911, pages 420 - 428 refers.

RESOLUTION 2025/88

Moved: Kahika - Mayor Moko Tepania
Seconded: Cr John Vujcich

That Council receive the minutes from Te Koukou – Transport & Infrastructure Committee 22 July 2025.

CARRIED

13.3 COUNCIL OPEN RESOLUTIONS AND ACTIONS UPDATE JULY 2025

Agenda item 7.3 document number A5056524, pages 429 - 454 refers.

RESOLUTION 2025/89

Moved: Kahika - Mayor Moko Tepania
Seconded: Kōwhai - Deputy Mayor Kelly Stratford

That Council receive the report Council Open Resolution and Actions Update July 2025.

CARRIED

13.4 JOINT COMMITTEE MINUTES - JULY 2025

Agenda item 7.4 document number A5280620, pages 455 - 456 refers.

RESOLUTION 2025/90

Moved: Cr John Vujcich
Seconded: Kōwhai - Deputy Mayor Kelly Stratford

That Council note the report Joint Committee Minutes – July 2025.

CARRIED

14 NGĀ PŪRONGO / REPORTS

14.1 LAND DRAINAGE BYLAW - APPROVAL OF AMENDED LAND DRAINAGE BYLAW FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Agenda item 6.3 document number A5245766, pages 79 - 161 refers.

RESOLUTION 2025/91

Moved: Cr Hilda Halkyard-Harawira
Seconded: Kahika - Mayor Moko Tepania

That Council:

a) **approve the proposal for an amended Land Drainage Bylaw (Attachment 4), to be released for public consultation to meet the requirements of section 156 of the Local Government Act 2002.**
b) **approve a minimum four-week period for making written submissions on the proposal in Attachment 4.**
c) **approve hearing any oral submissions and agree to delegate to the Mayor, the power to arrange and/or change the date of the oral presentations of submissions.**
d) **direct Council staff to make all necessary logistical arrangements for oral**

submitters to be heard in person in the council Chambers or online via Microsoft Teams.

e) authorise the Chief Executive to make minor changes to the proposal for the amended Land Drainage Bylaw to correct grammatical or spelling errors.

f) ensure correct mapping is included in the Land Drainage Bylaw consultation.

Abstained: Cr Felicity Foy

CARRIED

14.2 HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY REVIEW OF RENT SETTINGS AND OPTIONS FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Agenda item 6.4 document number A5261722, pages 162 - 208 refers.

RESOLUTION 2025/92

Moved: Kōwhai - Deputy Mayor Kelly Stratford
Seconded: Cr Ann Court

That Council:

a) Adopt the Proposal in Attachment 3 to be released for public consultation to meet the requirements of section 82 of the Local Government Act 2002.

b) Approve that the period for making written submissions on the proposal will be a minimum of 4 weeks.

c) Delegate authority to the Mayor to decide on the date of oral presentation/s of submissions.

d) Authorise the Chief Executive to make any necessary minor drafting or presentation amendments to the Proposal to correct errors or omissions, or to reflect the decisions made by the Council prior to final publication and public release.

CARRIED

At 2:46 PM Kōwhai – Deputy Mayor Kelly Stratford left the meeting and returned at 2:51 PM.

At 2:53 PM Cr Tāmati Rākena left the meeting.

14.3 GOVERNANCE OF TE PUĀWAITANGA

Agenda item 6.5 document number A5261974, pages 209 - 303 refers.

RESOLUTION 2025/93

Moved: Cr Ann Court
Seconded: Kōwhai - Deputy Mayor Kelly Stratford

That Council:

a) Request Sport Northland establish an appointments panel to commence the establishment of a group to oversee the administration of the existing Te Puāwaitanga Sports Complex by initially appointing;

i) three community representatives

ii) three sports representatives

iii) a chair from one of the above six appointee representatives.

b) Request that the appointments panel consists of representatives from;

- **i) Sport Northland**
- **ii) Ngāti Rēhia**
- **iii) The Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board**
- **iv) An Elected Member of the Far North District Council and**
- **v) A Sport Northland nominated independent with sports complex administration experience.**

c) Request that Sport Northland convene the first meeting of the group of appointed representatives plus one hapū appointed representative and one appointed Council representative where the group will;

- **i) Commence the preparation for an application to become an incorporated society, including refinement of any necessary founding or governance documents for an incorporated society. These documents should reflect the expectations in the draft constitution attached to this report.**

d) Request that the process to establish a right to lease or use to occupy of Te Puāwaitanga between Council as the landowner and the incorporated society is commenced once the incorporated society for Te Puāwaitanga is registered under the Incorporated Societies Act 2022.

e) Grant the Te Puāwaitanga incorporated society $15,000 for each of the 2025/26 and 2026/27 financial years to cover establishment and initial administration costs associated with the commencement of the trust.

f) Adopt the draft Letter of Expectation.

Note: Elected members raised concerns regarding some wording in the draft Letter of Expectation. The feedback has been noted and will be included in the final Letter of Expectation.

CARRIED

Attachments tabled at meeting

1 Letter of Expectation

The meeting adjourned at 3:03 PM and resumed 3:13 PM.

14.4 DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY STATEMENT OF PROPOSAL

Agenda item 6.6 document number A5270575, pages 304 - 389 refers.

RESOLUTION 2025/94

Moved: Kahika - Mayor Moko Tepania
Seconded: Kōwhai - Deputy Mayor Kelly Stratford

That Council:

a) Adopt the Statement of Proposal as provided in Attachment 1 of this report for public consultation on the new draft new draft Utu Whakawhanake – Development Contributions Policy 2025.

b) Approve that the period for making written submissions on the proposal will be for a minimum of one month.

c) Approves to delegate to the Mayor, the power to change the date of the verbal submissions.

d) Authorise the Chief Executive to make any necessary minor drafting or presentation

amendments to the Statement of Proposal to correct errors or omissions, or to reflect the decisions made by the Council prior to final publication.

CARRIED

14.5 ROAD RENAME: TE ARA TIKA, KAIKOHE

Agenda item 6.7 document number A5279685, pages 390 - 394 refers.

RESOLUTION 2025/95

Moved: Kahika - Mayor Moko Tepania
Seconded: Cr Hilda Halkyard-Harawira

That Council, pursuant to its Road Naming Policy, approve the renaming of a right of way that is currently addressed at Te Ara Tika, Kaikohe to "Te Ara ki Te Atua"

Abstained: Cr Hilda Halkyard-Harawira

CARRIED

14.6 WATER SERVICES AUTHORITY - TAUMATA AROWAI LEVIES

Agenda item 6.8 document number A5280287, pages 395 - 397 refers.

RESOLUTION 2025/96

Moved: Kahika - Mayor Moko Tepania
Seconded: Kōwhai - Deputy Mayor Kelly Stratford

That Council approve unbudgeted expenditure to the value of $295,519 being the total FY26 levy charged by the Water Services Authority – Taumata Arowai and payable in quarterly instalments.

Abstained: Cr Hilda Halkyard-Harawira

CARRIED

MEETING DURATION

RESOLUTION 2025/97

Moved: Kahika - Mayor Moko Tepania
Seconded: Cr John Vujcich

That Council agrees that the meeting continue beyond the six hour duration in Standing Order 4.2 - Meeting Duration, to discuss the remaining items left on the agenda.

CARRIED

UNCONFIRMED

15 NGĀ PŪRONGO TAIPITOPITO / INFORMATION REPORTS

9.5 MAYOR AND COUNCILLOR'S REPORTS

Agenda item 7.5 document number A5056553, pages 457 - 571 refers.

RESOLUTION 2025/98

Moved: Kahika - Mayor Moko Tepania
Seconded: Kōwhai - Deputy Mayor Kelly Stratford

That Council:

a) **note the reports submitted by Kahika Moko Tepania, Cr Ann Court, Cr Hilda Halkyard-Harawira, Cr John Vujcich, and**
b) **table the member report submitted by Cr Tāmati Rākena.**

CARRIED

Attachments tabled at meeting

1 Members Report - Cr Tāmati Rākena

15.1 SWEETWATER AQUIFER - INTERNAL REVIEW

Agenda item 7.6 document number A5262881, pages 572 - 579 refers.

Councillor Radich raised concerns that an internal review was inconsistent with the resolution of Council to conduct an independent review

The Mayor directed that this item would be deferred to a future meeting.

15.2 CE REPORT TO COUNCIL (MARCH - JULY 2025)

Agenda item 7.7 document number A5274289, pages 580 - 629 refers.

RESOLUTION 2025/99

Moved: Kahika - Mayor Moko Tepania
Seconded: Cr John Vujcich

That the Council receive the report CE Report to Council (March - July 2025).

Abstained: Cr Ann Court

CARRIED

16 KARAKIA WHAKAMUTUNGA / CLOSING PRAYER

Kahika - Mayor Moko Tepania closed the meeting with a karakia.

17 MEETING CLOSE

The meeting closed at 4:11 PM.

UNCONFIRMED

The minutes of this meeting will be confirmed at the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 28 August 2025.

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CHAIRPERSON

UNCONFIRMED

MINUTES OF FAR NORTH DISTRICT COUNCIL
ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING
HELD AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, MEMORIAL AVE, KAIKOHE
ON THURSDAY, 28 AUGUST 2025 AT 10:00 AM

PRESENT: Kahika - Mayor Moko Tepania, Kōwhai - Deputy Mayor Kelly Stratford, Cr Ann Court, Cr Felicity Foy, Cr Hilda Halkyard-Harawira, Cr Babe Kapa, Cr Steve McNally, Cr Mate Radich (online), Cr Tāmati Rākena (online), Cr Penetaui Kleskovic, Cr John Vujcich

IN ATTENDANCE: Adele Gardner (Te Hiku Community Board Chair), Belinda Ward (Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board Chair), Chicky Rudkin (Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board Chair), Kawiti Waetford (Kaiwhakawhiti Reo – Language Interpreter)

STAFF PRESENT: Guy Holroyd (Chief Executive Officer), Charlie Billington (Group Manager – Corporate Services), Ruben Garcia (Acting Group Manager – Delivery & Operations), Roger Ackers (Group Manager – Planning & Policy), Jacine Warmington (Group Manager – Strategic Relationships), Nicola Smith (Acting Group Manager – Community & Engagement), Scott Smith (Acting Head of Infrastructure), Emma Healy (Chief of Staff), Ken MacDonald (Chief Financial Officer), Ken Lewis (Manager – Communications & Engagement), Carla Ditchfield (Manager – Legal Services), Andy Dowdle (Change Specialist), Nadine Hopkins (Manager – Executive Projects), Llani Harding (Pouhautu Te Hono – Manager Te Hono), Mary Moore (Manager, Infrastructure Services), Zena Tango (Team Leader – Transaction Services), Casey Gannon (Manager – Civic Engagement and Education), Robin Rawson (Parks & Reserves Planner), Brooke Taylor (Team Leader – Property Management), Katy Simon (Adaptation Programme Lead – Climate action and Resilience), Shayne Storey (Team Leader – Policy & Bylaws), Lawrence Wharerau (Kaiarahi Kaupapa Māori), Aisha Huriwai (Manager – Democracy Services), Amber Wihongi-Alderton (Democracy Advisor)

1 KARAKIA TIMATANGA / OPENING PRAYER

Kahika - Mayor Moko Tepania commenced the meeting with a karakia at 10:11 AM.

2 NGĀ WHAKAPĀHA ME NGĀ PĀNGA MEMA / APOLOGIES AND DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

APOLOGY

RESOLUTION 2025/100/

Moved:Kahika - Mayor Moko Tepania
Seconded: Kōwhai - Deputy Mayor Kelly Stratford

That the apology received from Cr Tāmati Rākena be accepted and leave of absence granted.

CARRIED

Secretarial Note: Cr Tāmati Rākena joined the meeting for a short time online.

UNCONFIRMED

3 NGĀ KŌRERO A TE KAHIKA / MAYORAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Daffodil Day

- Council acknowledged “Paint it Yellow” throughout August to support the Cancer Society.
- Fundraising Highlights:
  - Hokianga Memorial RSA raised thousands of dollars over the weekend—small communities, generous hearts.
  - Pānui - Northland College will host a Daffodil Breakfast tomorrow with three sittings.

Tributes:

- Remembered David Senior, Chair of the Disability Action Group, for his contributions to accessibility and guideline development.
- Councillor Kapa acknowledged the passing of Barry Te Haara.

General Updates:

- Staff reminded elected members of pre-election conduct and conflict-of-interest protocols.
- Congratulations to candidates elected unopposed.
- Scott Smith attending as Acting Head of Infrastructure.
- Attendance noted in the public gallery.
- Maramataka —Tamateanui

4 NGĀ TONO KŌRERO / DEPUTATION

Te Rau Allen regarding public excluded item 9.4 Incentivising Māori Economic Development Remission Application.

RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

RESOLUTION 2025/101

Moved: Kahika - Mayor Moko Tepania
Seconded: Cr Babe Kapa

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:

4.1 – Deputation: Te Rau Allen regarding Incentivising Māori Economic Development Remission Application	s7(2)(b)(ii) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information	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

Against: Cr Ann Court

CARRIED

At 11:46 am the public was readmitted to the meeting.
At 11:46 am the meeting adjourned and resumed at 12:05 pm.

UNCONFIRMED

5 NGĀ PŪRONGO / REPORTS

5.1 LOCAL WATER DONE WELL - ADOPTION OF WATER SERVICES DELIVERY PLAN

Agenda item 7.4 document number A5311229, pages 54 - 180 refers.

RESOLUTION 2025/102

Moved: Kahika - Mayor Moko Tepania
Seconded: Kōwhai - Deputy Mayor Kelly Stratford

That Council:

a) **Approve the adoption of the joint Water Services Delivery Plan (Attachment A).**

b) **Delegate to the Chief Executive authority to make minor editorial changes to the Joint WSDP.**

c) **Approve entering into the Northland Region Water CCO Commitment Agreement (Attachment B), and**

d) **Authorise the Chief Executive to make minor editorial changes if required to the Commitment Agreement, and**

e) **Authorise the Chief Executive to execute the Commitment Agreement.**

f) **Approve up to $500,000 unbudgeted expenditure to be made available to the CCO establishment project.**

g) **Note that:**

   i. **all costs incurred by Council for the CCO establishment will be transferred to the CCO once it is established**

   ii. **efforts to access external funding for the purposes of the CCO establishment will continue**

   iii. **monies available from the 'Better Off Fund' will be utilised in preference to debt funding**

Against: Cr Halkyard-Harawira

Absent: Cr Tāmati Rākena

CARRIED

6 HE PĀNUI WHAKAMŌTINI / NOTICE OF MOTION

6.1 NOTICE OF MOTION - APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS TO FAR NORTH HOLDINGS LIMITED

Agenda item 5.1 document number A5311902, pages 6 - 6 refers.

NOTICE OF MOTION

That Council:

a) Request that legal and comprehensive risk advice be sought and presented to the council before a decision to adopt the proposed policy is made, or

b) Recognise that a request was made by councillor John Vujcich for legal and comprehensive risk advice to be made available for consideration prior to the adoption of the policy.

UNCONFIRMED

RESOLUTION 2025/103

Moved: Cr John Vujcich
Seconded: Kahika - Mayor Moko Tepania

That Council:

a) **Request that legal and comprehensive risk advice be sought and presented to the council before a decision to adopt the proposed policy is made.**

Absent: Cr Tāmati Rākena

CARRIED

Secretarial note: Cr Vujcich moved Item A only, noting that information will be received in Public Excluded.

6.2 NOTICE OF MOTION - SWEETWATER AQUIFER

Agenda item 5.2 document number A5319806, pages 7 - 7 refers

MOTION

Moved: Cr Mate Radich
Seconded: Kahika - Mayor Moko Tepania

That Council request that an independent judicial review be done immediately on the Sweetwater Aquifer.

In Favour:	*Kōwhai – Deputy Mayor Kelly Stratford, Hilda Halkyard-Harawira, Penetaui Kleskovic and Mate Radich*
Against:	*Kahika - Mayor Moko Tepania, Crs Ann Court, Babe Kapa, Steve McNally and John Vujcich*
Abstained:	*Cr Felicity Foy*
Absent:	*Cr Tāmati Rākena*

LOST 4/5

7 NGĀ PŪRONGO / REPORTS - CONTINUED

7.1 DELEGATIONS TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER DURING THE ELECTION PERIOD

Agenda item 7.1 document number A5258220, pages 23 - 29 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/104

Moved: Cr Steve McNally
Seconded: Cr John Vujcich

That Council:

a) **subject to the limitations on delegation set out in clause 32(1)(a)-(f), Schedule 7, Local Government Act 2002 and any other relevant enactment, delegate all of its responsibilities, duties, and powers, to the Chief Executive for the period from the day after the declaration of the 2025 council election results until the swearing in of the new Council, subject to a requirement that the Chief Executive Officer:**

UNCONFIRMED

i. **only exercises this delegation after consultation with the person elected to the position of Mayor**

ii **may only attend to those matters that cannot reasonably await the first meeting of the new Council and.**

ii. **shall report any decisions made under this delegation to the first ordinary meeting of the new Council.**

b) **note that if there is a recount following the 2025 council election, the swearing in of the new Council will not be able to occur until the recount has been completed and the candidates to be declared elected are known.**

c) **note that Council's current committees, subcommittees, or other subordinate decision-making bodies are deemed to be discharged on 18 October 2025, the day after the official result of the election is declared.**

Absent: *Cr Tāmati Rākena*

CARRIED

7.2 APPLICATION FOR EASEMENT OVER MANGAKAHIA ROAD RESERVE (LOT 14 DP 38215)

Agenda item 7.2 document number A5245822, pages 29 - 44 refers

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council, in its role as the administering body of the recreation reserve Lot 14 DP 38215 (without title) and pursuant to its powers under sections 48(1) and 48(3) of the Reserves Act 1977:

a) grants a right of way (shown as F on LT Plan 5980201) over the recreation reserve, subject to it meeting Reserves Act 1977 requirements, at no cost to Council

b) endorses processing of the easement without public notice as the reserve will not be materially altered, and public use and access is not affected.

RESOLUTION 2025/105

Moved: Cr John Vujcich
Seconded: Cr Steve McNally

That Council leave this item to lie until written confirmation of iwi or hapū consultation and agreement is provided, noting that the report references verbal agreement.

Abstained: *Cr Foy*

Absent: *Cr Tāmati Rākena*

CARRIED

7.3 RECOMMENDATION ON THE GRANTING OF A GROUND LEASE OVER 36 RECREATION ROAD, KAIKOHE - SPORTSVILLE

Agenda item 7.3 document number A5312169, pages 45 - 53 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/106

Moved: Cr John Vujcich
Seconded: Cr Penetaui Kleskovic

UNCONFIRMED

That Council:

a) **grant a new ground lease to Kaikohe & Districts Sportsville Incorporated, over approximately 485.7m2 of land being Lot 31 DP 10045 and 7,067.5m2 of land being part Lot 3 DP 22327, vested in Far North District Council as recreation reserve, located at 36 Recreation Road, Kaikohe.**

The terms of the proposed lease shall be:

Term: 30 years (10+10+10) – allowed for under the Reserves Act 1977
Rental: $121 plus GST for 2024/25 and reviewed annually in conjunction with the FNDC Fees and Charges Schedule.

b) **authorises the Group Manager Delivery and Operations to negotiate the final terms and conditions of the lease and execute the lease on behalf of Council.**

Absent: Cr Tāmati Rākena

CARRIED

7.4 DECISION ON COMMUNITY ADAPTATION PROGRAMME

Agenda item 7.5 document number A5221822, pages 181 - 219 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/107

Motion

That Council:

Moved: Kōwhai – Deputy Mayor Kelly Stratford
Seconded: Cr Steve McNally

a) approve Te Hōtaka Urutau Hapori | Community Adaptation Programme presented in Option A; and

b) note the timeframes outlined in the programme.

Amendment

Moved: Kahika – Mayor Moko Tepania
Seconded: Kōwhai – Deputy Mayor Kelly Stratford

a) approve Te Hōtaka Urutau Hapori | Community Adaptation Programme presented in Option B, to include an accelerated workstream for Pou 1 Community Adaptation Planning, to be delivered in two stages by 2030; and

b) note that it will have an impact on the Long Term Plan.

Against: Crs Felicity Foy, Steve McNally and John Vujcich

CARRIED

SUBSTANTIVE MOTION

Moved: Kahika – Mayor Moko Tepania
Seconded: Kōwhai – Deputy Mayor Kelly Stratford

a) approve Te Hōtaka Urutau Hapori | Community Adaptation Programme presented in Option B, to include an accelerated workstream for Pou 1 Community Adaptation Planning, to be delivered in two stages by 2030; and

b) note that it will have an impact on the Long Term Plan.

Against: *Foy*

Absent: *Cr Tāmati Rākena*

CARRIED

At 1:46 pm the meeting adjourned and resumed at 2:15 pm.

7.5 KEEPING OF ANIMALS BYLAW - ANALYSIS OF SUBMISSIONS AND ADOPTION OF A NEW BYLAW

Agenda item 7.6 document number A5290889, pages 220 - 255 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/108

Moved: Kōwhai - Deputy Mayor Kelly Stratford
Seconded: Cr Hilda Halkyard-Harawira

THAT COUNCIL:

a) Approves the recommendations in the staff report on the Keeping of Animals Bylaw Submissions in attachment 1 that:

i) no changes are made to clauses 1, 2, 3, 9, 11, 14 and 16

ii) clauses 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13 and 15, are amended to improve certainty and clarity.

b) Makes the Keeping of Animals Bylaw 2025 in attachment 3 under the Local Government Act 2002 and the Health Act 1956 and every other enabling power and authority.

Absent: *Cr Tāmati Rākena*

CARRIED

8 NGĀ PŪRONGO TAIPITOPITO / INFORMATION REPORTS

8.1 COMMUNITY BOARD MINUTES - AUGUST 2025

Agenda item 8.1 document number A5070117, pages 256 - 256 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/109

Moved: Kahika - Mayor Moko Tepania
Seconded: Cr Steve McNally

That Council note the following Community Board minutes:

- **5 August 2025 Te Hiku Community Board;**
- **7 August 2025 Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board;**
- **8 August 2025 Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board.**

Absent: *Cr Tāmati Rākena*

CARRIED

At 2.45pm Kōwhai – Deputy Mayor Stratford left the meeting
At 2.46pm Kōwhai – Deputy Mayor Stratford rejoined the meeting

UNCONFIRMED

9 TE WĀHANGA TŪMATAITI / PUBLIC EXCLUDED

RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

RESOLUTION 2025/110

Moved: Kahika - Mayor Moko Tepania
Seconded: Kōwhai - Deputy Mayor Kelly Stratford

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
9.1 - Confirmation of Previous Minutes - Public Excluded	s7(2)(a) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons s7(2)(h) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities s7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)	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
9.2 - Public Excluded Committee Minutes - August 2025	s7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)	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
9.3 - Council Public Excluded Open Resolutions Update August 2025	s7(2)(g) - the withholding of the information is necessary to maintain legal professional privilege s7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)	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
9.4 - Incentivising Māori Economic Development Remission Application	s7(2)(b)(ii) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the	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

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	person who supplied or who is the subject of the information	exist under section 6 or section 7
9.5 - Kawakawa Infrastructure Acceleration Fund - Delegated Authority Request	s7(2)(b)(ii) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information s7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)	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
9.6 - 11 Matthews Avenue, Kaitāia - Proposals and Building Condition	s7(2)(h) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities s7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)	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
9.7 - Review of Appointment of Directors for Council Organisations Policies	s7(2)(c)(i) - 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 to prejudice the supply of similar information, or information from the same source, and it is in the public interest that such information should continue to be supplied 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

CARRIED

CONFIRMATION OF INFORMATION AND DECISIONS TO BE RELEASED IN PUBLIC

Council resolved that the information and decisions contained in the part of the meeting held with public excluded be restated in public meeting as follows:

Information relating to items:

9.4 Incentivising Māori Economic Development Remission Application

9.5 Kawakawa Infrastructure Acceleration Fund - Delegated Authority Request

UNCONFIRMED

9.6 11 Matthews Avenue, Kaitāia - Proposals and Building Condition

9.7 Review of Appointment of Directors For Council Organisations Policies

Confirmation that Council resolved to move the following remaining items to the next meeting:

6.1 Confirmation of Previous Minutes

8.2 Committee and Joint Committee Minutes – August 2025

8.3 Council Open Resolutions Update – August 2025

9.3 Public Excluded Open Resolutions Update – August 2025

Attachments tabled at meeting

1 Information Released from Public Excluded - Council Meeting 28 August 2025 - A5354145

10 KARAKIA WHAKAMUTUNGA / CLOSING PRAYER

Kahika – Mayor Moko Tepania closed the meeting with a Karakia.

11 MEETING CLOSE

The meeting closed at 4.09 pm.

The minutes of this meeting will be confirmed at the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 25 September 2025.

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CHAIRPERSON

6 NGĀ PŪRONGO / REPORTS

6.1 SOLID WASTE STRATEGY 2025-2050 AND WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2025-2031 - ANALYSIS OF SUBMISSION - ADOPTION

File Number: **A5333380**

Author: **Virginia Smith, Policy Advisor**

Authoriser: **Roger Ackers, Group Manager - Planning & Policy**

TAKE PŪRONGO / PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To seek approval from Council to adopt the Solid Waste Strategy 2025-2050 and Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025-2031.

WHAKARĀPOPOTO MATUA / EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Council must have a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.
- On 4 May 2023, the current WMMP (2017-2023) was reviewed within the statutory six-year period and completed by Council staff (Resolution 2023/45, refers).
- External funding from the Waste Disposal Levy, can only be used for actions identified in the WMMP.
- On 04 May 2023[1], Council directed staff to develop a non-statutory Solid Waste Strategy 2025-2050 (SWS) and a new WMMP. (Resolution 2023/45 refers[2]).
- On 05 June 2025, Council adopted the draft SWS for public consultation[3] alongside the draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025-2031 (WMMP) (Resolution 2025/54 refers[4]).
- Simultaneous public consultation to support public understanding of the two documents was completed between 06 June and 06 July 2025.
- No verbal submissions were requested during the consultation period.
- Staff have completed an analysis of the submissions received and do not recommend any changes to the draft SWS and recommend two changes to the Action Plan contained in the draft WMMP.
- This report provides an overview of the Submission Analysis Report and recommendations found in Attachment 1.
- Council has now fulfilled its statutory consultation requirements and may proceed to decide whether to adopt the Solid Waste Strategy 2025-2050 (Attachment 2) and Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025-2031(Attachment 4).

TŪTOHUNGA / RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

a) **approve the recommendations in the Solid Waste Strategy 2025–2050 & Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025–2031 Submissions Analysis Report in Attachment 1 that recommends:**

[1] Far North District Council. (04 May 2023). *Agenda report item 6.3 on Review of Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2017 – 2023.* [Council Meeting minutes]. Far North District Council. Infocouncil.

[2] Far Noth District Council. (01 June 2023). Confirmation of Previous Meeting Minutes held on 04 May 2023. *Resolution 6.3 on the Review of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2017 – 2023.* [Council Meeting Agenda]. Far North District Council. Infocouncil.

[3] Far North District Council. (05 June 2025). Agenda report item 6.2 *on Solid Waste Strategy – Proposal for Public Consultation.* [Council Meeting Agenda]. Far North District Council. Infocouncil.

[4] Far North District Council. (03 July 2025). Confirmation of Previous Meeting Minutes - 05 June 2025: *Resolution 6.2 on Solid Waste Strategy Proposal for Public Consultation*. [Council Meeting minutes]. Infocouncil.

No changes to the draft Solid Waste Strategy 2025-2050.

ii) Amend line 10 of the WMMPs Introduction to rectify typographical errors to date references.

iii) Amend text in Initiative 1 - Table A of the WMMPs Action Plan to enable the phased implementation of a Contestable fund through a pilot programme in 2026

iv) Amend Table B of the WMMPs Action Plan to insert a new initiative to provide equity by committing engagement measures with community organisations that represent the Elderly, Disabled, and Rural stakeholders of the district

b) adopt the Solid Waste Strategy 2025-2050 in Attachment 2 to this report.

c) adopt the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025–2031 in Attachment 4 to this report that replaces the 2017 – 2023 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

d) authorise the Chief Executive to make any necessary minor drafting or presentation amendments to the Solid Waste Strategy 2025-2050 and the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025–2031 to correct errors or omissions, or to reflect the decisions made by the Council prior to final publication and public release.

1) TĀHUHU KŌRERO / BACKGROUND

Under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA), Council is required to maintain a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP).

On 04 May 2023, Council completed the statutory review of the 2017-2023 WMMP in accordance with section 50(1)(b) of the WMA. At that meeting, Council resolved to develop a new WMMP (Resolution: 2023/45 refers[5]) and 25-Year Waste Strategy to enable Council to plan past the six-year lifespan of WMMPs. This strategy was later named the Solid Waste Strategy (SWS).

Council determined that a long-term waste strategy was needed (Resolution 2023/45 refers) to provide an overarching strategic vision and goals with which current and future WMMPs would align. The strategy would ensure direction and alignment with the Far North 2100 vision *He Whenua Rangatira - A district of sustainable prosperity and wellbeing*. It would also provide Council with the ability to plan long-term for any waste management and minimisation infrastructure requirements.

During the procurement process for the Council's Waste Services contract, a conflict was identified between this process and the development of the SWS and WMMP work. Once the new Waste Services contract was awarded in March 2024, work on the SWS and WMMP projects resumed in April 2024.

To support the development of the SWS, Council established a Waste Strategy Development Working Group (Group), comprising of both Māori and non-Māori community representatives and subject matter experts in waste. The Group collaborated with Council staff to help identify key waste priorities and ensure that the draft SWS reflected long-term district-wide goals that supported the behavioural changes required to transition the District to a more circular economy.

On 05 June 2025, Council approved the draft SWS and draft WMMP (Resolution 2025/54 and 2025/55 refers) and public consultation was conducted between 06 June and 06 July 2025.

This report presents an overview of the SWS and WMMP submission analysis, found in Attachment 1 and corresponding recommendations for Council to adopt:

- the draft Solid Waste Strategy 2025-2050 (Attachment 2) without amendments
- the WMMP (Attachment 4) with amendments to assist Councils decision making processes.

[5] Far Noth District Council. (01 June 2023). Confirmation of Previous Meeting Minutes held on 04 May 2023. *Resolution 6.3 on the Review of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2017 – 2023.* [Council Meeting Agenda]. Far North District Council. Infocouncil.

2) MATAPAKI ME NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA / DISCUSSION AND OPTIONS

Council received 157 submissions on the draft Solid Waste Strategy (SWS) and the draft WMMP during the public consultation period between 6 June – 6 July 2025. A summary of submissions is provided below. The full analysis of submissions is in attachment 1.

Summary of submissions received on the draft SWS

Of the 157 submissions received, 141 (90.4%) either 'agree' or 'strongly agree' with the draft SWS (Table 1) demonstrating a high level of support for the vision, direction and goals of the SWS.

Table 1: Submissions received: Draft SWS

Support level	Number of Submissions	Percentage
Strongly Agree	106	67.5%
Agree	36	22.9%
Neutral	12	7.6%
Disagree	1	0.6%
Strongly Disagree	2	1.3%
TOTAL	**157**	**100%**

Trend 1: Strong Support, but Call for Acceleration

The majority of submitters expressed support for the SWS's long-term vision for environmental protection, reduction of landfill waste, and transition toward a circular economy.

A submission was also received from some members of the Waste Strategy Development Working Group (Group). While the Group's submission demonstrated stakeholder appetite for bold changes, the analysis highlighted several risks with their recommendations. Accelerating delivery and introducing clear-cut targets brings financial, operational, and governance challenges. Notably, the need for new budget allocations, risk of project overload, and potential for misalignment with statutory planning processes.

The report recommends retaining the current SWS direction for strategic and risk-managed delivery that preserves flexibility and adaptability.

Trend 2: Advancing the Circular Economy

Sixty-nine submissions supported Council's strategic direction to move the district towards a circular economy. Fifty-two of those submissions highlighted the beneficial environmental and economic opportunities achieved by diverting waste from landfill (such as emissions reduction, cleaner land/water/biodiversity) while also creating jobs, cost savings, and local economic opportunities.

The analysis identified that the draft SWS already contains clear objectives supporting circular practices. The report (Attachment 1) notes that prioritising and accelerating such infrastructure brings risks of budget or implementation shortfalls and potential duplication of efforts if not closely coordinated with broader regional initiatives. The current strategic emphasis gives Council the flexibility to phase in new infrastructure as capacity and funding allows.

The report recommends that no changes be made to the draft SWS.

Trend 3: Producer Responsibility and Innovation

32 submitters advocated for Council to take a stronger stance on waste reduction at the source, including introducing bans and levies on problematic materials and considering innovative technologies (e.g., using recycled glass or plastic for road construction and FastOx Gasification that turns waste into biofuel and electricity).

The support for innovation is appropriately covered by the goals and overall vision of the draft SWS, however, Council cannot lawfully introduce material bans or product levies, as these require central government action. The SWS can support advocacy, education, and partnerships, but direct regulation of producers remains out of scope for Council.

No changes recommended.

Overall analysis of SWS submissions

The overarching theme from submissions is robust support for the SWS's long-term and principled approach. While appetite exists for faster and more measurable action (especially among key stakeholder groups) retaining the current strategy (with ongoing review and refinement through the WMMP) remains the preferred path. This approach balances ambition with funding and statutory realities and enables the district to remain adaptive and resilient as national policy and local needs shift over the 25-year life of the SWS.

Summary of submissions received on the draft WMMP

Of the 157 submissions received 123 (78%) either 'strongly agree' or 'agree' with the draft WMMP (**Table 2**), expressing a high level of support for Council's 6-year plan to improve waste management across the district.

Table 2: Submissions received: Draft WMMP

Support level	Number of submissions	Percentage
Strongly agree	65	41.4%
Agree	58	37%
Neutral	28	17.8%
Disagree	2	1.3%
Strongly disagree	4	2.5%
Total	**157**	**100%**

Council received quality and diverse feedback during public consultation on the draft WMMP. From the submissions four clear trends were identified and are discussed below.

Trend 1: Accelerated Action – Move from 'Investigate' to 'Implement'

30 submitters, primarily from waste sector stakeholders and community groups, urged Council to shift from a predominantly investigative approach in the WMMPs Action Plan, to immediate implementation of proven waste reduction projects. They recommended that initiatives within the Action Plan that contained 'investigate' should be either replaced by 'implement' or followed by 'and implement' to accelerate actions.

The same submitters explicitly advocated for the establishment of a contestable fund by 2026 to empower community and business-led initiatives, emphasising that accelerating practical action would yield immediate, visible benefits in local waste minimisation and foster community engagement and innovation.

However, analysis determined that blanket accelerated action implementation (caused by their request to replace 'investigate' with 'implement' or follow 'investigate' with 'and implement') would expose Council to high/medium operational risk, potential resource overload, and the risk of launching projects without robust oversight or sustainable funding.

The report concludes that a phased approach specifically enabling the piloting of a contestable fund to trial community initiatives before a district-wide rollout strikes a balance between momentum and prudent governance.

- **Recommendation:** to amend text in Initiative 1 - Table A of the WMMPs Action Plan to enable the phased implementation of a contestable fund through a pilot programme in response to this submission analysis trend.

Trend 2: Clearer, Measurable Targets and Interim Milestones

19 submitters called for the WMMP to establish explicit, measurable (SMART) targets and clear interim milestones for evaluating progress and holding Council accountable.

Advocates argued that defined targets would enhance transparency, drive performance, and reinforce public trust by making outcomes more visible and concrete.

The analysis acknowledges the appeal of this approach but notes the risks of setting unrealistically high or inflexible targets, particularly during the foundational period of aligning the WMMP regime with a new, 25-year Solid Waste Strategy.

Overly ambitious or binding targets could limit Council's ability to adapt to unforeseen changes in resources or regulatory settings and might undermine public trust if not met.

The report recommends retaining flexible, broad initiative wording and periodic reporting, emphasising that this approach allows for adaptive management and continuous improvement to underpin future iterations of the WMMP.

- **Recommendation:** No change to the WMMP to address this submissions analysis trend.

Trend 3: Sharpen Focus on Equity, Accessibility and Inclusion

Ten submissions specifically highlighted the need for greater attention to the challenges facing disabled people, elderly residents, and those living in rural or hard-to-service areas.

Submitters described gaps in kerbside and assisted collection services, insufficient support at rural refuse centres, and barriers to accessible education about waste practices. This feedback underscores the importance of an inclusive approach, one that considers diverse needs and supports equity in service delivery.

The analysis (Attachment 1) finds that addressing these needs is consistent with Council's legal, strategic direction, and ethical obligations. As a result, the report recommends a new initiative in Table B of the WMMP Action Plan requiring targeted engagement with stakeholder organisations that represent these groups, ensuring Council funded waste initiatives are designed with their input and unique requirements in mind.

- **Recommendation:** Amend Table B of the WMMPs Action Plan to insert a new initiative and provide increased equity by committing engagement measures with community organisations that represent the elderly, disabled, and rural stakeholders of the District.

Trend 4: Reduce Financial Barriers to Recycling and Waste Services

35 submissions raised concerns about the cost of waste and recycling services, particularly around high charges and inconvenience, which some believe deter responsible disposal and recycling behaviour.

Suggestions included subsidising or making drop-offs free for certain groups, extending recycling services, and offering ratepayer incentives. While acknowledging that these measures could reduce illegal dumping and improve recycling rates, the analysis (Attachment 1) notes the funding required to offset lost revenue from the current user pays system would need to come from other sources (e.g., rates increase, Waste Levy Fund), which is not considered sustainable or equitable.

The Submission Analysis Report recommends maintaining current initiatives in the Action Plan of the WMMP while investigating incentive schemes further, rather than immediate adoption of new subsidies or free services.

- **Recommendation:** No change to the WMMP to address this submissions analysis trend.

Overall analysis of WMMP submissions

The trends identified in submissions demonstrate strong community support for the WMMP's overarching goals and, but reveal a clear appetite for faster, more inclusive, and more accountable action on waste management and minimisation.

Each trend has been carefully considered in relation to Council's strategic, operational, legal, and fiscal realities.

The recommended amendments and overall direction aim to balance ambition with sustainability, respond to community aspirations, and support the successful, adaptive advancement of waste management in the Far North District.

Recommended amendments (attachment 3)

1. **Amendment to rectify typos:**
   Found in line 10 of the WMMPs introduction - dates are incorrect.
   "next six years (2025 ~~2024–2030~~ 2031). As the first phase of the district's ~~24~~ 25-year Solid Waste Strategy"
2. **Amendments to Table A: Initiative 1.**[6]
   Initiative 1 – recommended amendments:
   "Investigate and implement ~~establishing~~ a contestable fund or grants pilot programme to respond to new opportunities for waste services including recycling and waste minimisation initiatives in various sectors, such as construction and demolition, or community-led solutions for food waste collections and repurposing processing. Prioritise projects ready for delivery and ensure clear criteria, monitoring and reporting for funding initiatives."
3. **Amendments to Table B:**
   Insert a new initiative 12 under initiative 11 to read:
   "Engage with stakeholder organisations that represent the Elderly, Disabled and Rural community groups to ensure that waste initiatives that are subsidised by FNDC take into consideration their unique waste needs."

Options

Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
1. Status quo (No SWS or updated WMMP)	• No additional resource commitment or change.	• Lacks strategic direction for long-term waste management. • No clear roadmap for waste treatment or resource allocation. • Reduces public understanding of Council's long-term goals. • Weakens Council's ability to access central government funding. • The current WMMP is out of date • Will not align with previous Council decisions

[6] WMMP 2025-2031: Action Plan-Table A. Page 12.

		• Will not be seen as a good use of Council resources.
2. Adopt the SWS and updated WMMP (Recommended option)	• Is supported by most of the submissions received during consultation. • Provides a clear 25-Year strategic direction • Aligns with Council's Far North 2100 and national strategy. • Enables modern, long-term planning and investment. • Indicates Council's commitment to moving towards a more circular economy. • Supports effective resource allocation and enables Waste Levy funding for activities supported by the community • Enables Council to position itself strategically to apply for external waste funding.	• Does not remedy all of submitters concerns raised during consultation. • Locks in the current version, requiring formal review for significant amendments.
3. Make further amendments to the SWS and WMMP	• Provides an opportunity to further consider and engage with various submitters to investigate and check achievability of their suggestions.	• Will delay having a strategic framework in place, effecting the implementation of the draft WMMP. • Potential confusion and uncertainty for staff, public, and stakeholders. • Risk of misaligning related programmes and funding across Council's decisions. • Perpetuates short-termism.

Staff recommend: Option 2 – Adopt the Solid Waste Strategy 2025-2050 and Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025–2031.

TAKE TŪTOHUNGA / REASON FOR THE RECOMMENDATION

The recommended option is to adopt the Solid Waste Strategy 2025-2050 and Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025–2031.

The SWS and WMMP have strong community support. The strategy provides a clear, future-focused framework aligned with Far North 2100 and the Government's Waste and Resource Efficiency Strategy 2025. Adoption of the SWS and WMMP will give the Council certainty to plan and resource waste initiatives effectively, access funding, and maintain community confidence.

By adopting the amended WMMP it strengthens Council's eligibility for external funding opportunities and supports the long-term strategic, sustainable allocation of resources.

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

The costs to implement the SWS will come from existing operational budgets and Central Government Waste Disposal Levy funding.

In the 2024 financial year, the Council received approximately $1mil from the Governments Waste Disposal Levy. Forecasting shows that Council can expect to see the same amount (if not more) than last year.

Adopting the WMMP will require the continued commitment of funding and resourcing to be included into Councils Long-Term Plan. Some expenses could be offset through Councils:

- Fees and charges
- Waste Levy Fund
- Central Government funding

The funding of specific WMMP implementation actions is allocated via the Long-Term Plan or sourced through the Waste Levy Fund. The Waste Levy Fund can only be used for activities identified in the WMMP. Business cases will be presented to Council for decision as applicable.

ĀPITIHANGA / ATTACHMENTS

1. **Attachment 1 Solid Waste Strategy 2025-2050 and Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025-2050 Submission Analysis Report - A5333041**
2. **Attachment 2 Solid Waste Strategy 2025 - 2050 FINAL - A5333547**
3. **Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025-2031 with track changes - A5335568**
4. **Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025-2031 FINAL - A5335536**

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	The Solid Waste Strategy has been assessed under the Significance and Engagement Policy as Medium significance. Public consultation is considered appropriate to inform Council's decision making, and the SWS has been through a section 83 public consultation process.
State the relevant Council policies (external or internal), legislation, and/or community outcomes (as stated in the LTP) that relate to this decision.	Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025 – 2031 Local Government Act 2002 Significance and Engagement Policy Waste Minimisation Act 2008 Long Term Plan Infrastructure Strategy Development Contributions Policy Far North 2100
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 SWS has district wide relevance. It is not within the delegations of the Community Boards.
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.	Iwi/Hapū representatives were part of the Waste Strategy Development Working Group tasked with the objective to help develop the draft SWS. Māori were provided the opportunity to submit as part of the section 83 LGA public consultation process.
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).	All residents, ratepayers and stakeholders within the Far North District.

State the financial implications and where budgetary provisions have been made to support this decision.	The costs to implement the SWS will come from existing operational budgets and the Waste Levy Fund. The Waste Disposal Levy can only be used for actions identified in the WMMP.
Chief Financial Officer review.	The CFO has reviewed this report

Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika
Far North District Council

HE ARA TĀMATA
CREATING GREAT PLACES
Supporting our people

Analysis of Submissions

Solid Waste Strategy and Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

August 2025

1 Context

Far North District Council (FNDC) has a statutory responsibility to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the district. To meet this responsibility, FNDC must adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) under Section 43 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

During the last WMMP review, Council identified that the six-yearly statutory timeframe was too short to adequately address the district's long-term needs. Council therefore directed staff to develop a twenty-five year Solid Waste Strategy (SWS) to provide a longer-term framework for planning and delivering the district's waste objectives. The SWS is designed to guide sustainable waste solutions and provide strategic direction for future WMMP reviews and implementation programmes.

Before adopting a WMMP, Council is required to undertake public consultation using the special consultative procedure under section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002, as directed by section 44(e) of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. In addition, Council was required to consult on the proposed SWS in accordance with section 82 of the Local Government Act 2002.

To support public understanding of the relationship between the draft WMMP and the draft SWS within the wider Waste Strategic Framework (Diagram 1), Council consulted on both draft documents concurrently. As a result, submissions were received collectively. This report provides an analysis of the feedback received during the public consultation period (06 June – 06 July 2025) to support Council's decision-making on adoption of the WMMP and SWS.

2 Background

On 4 May 2023 Council completed the statutory review of its 2017-2023 WMMP. The review identified that the 2017-2023 WMMP:

- was no longer consistent with Government's Waste Strategy and therefore did not adhere to legislative requirements
- did not follow best practice policy development processes
- did not address the issue of illegal dumping
- did not use the most appropriate targets to measure waste minimisation
- did not align with the Waste Strategy 2023, address illegal dumping, and to improve clarity regarding goals, objectives, and appropriate measures.

At that same meeting Council resolved (Resolution 2023/45 refers[1]) to develop a new SWS extending to 2050. The purpose of the SWS is to provide strategic direction for the new WMMP and successive future plans, supporting Council with long-term planning and consistency in strategic direction.

On 5 June 2025, Council resolved (Resolution 2025/55 refers[2]) to adopt the amended WMMP Statement of Proposal for public consultation. For efficiency and public comprehension, Council undertook simultaneous consultation on both the draft WMMP and the proposed SWS using the consultation processes under sections 82 and 83 Local Government Act 2002 (LGA).

The period during which people could make submissions was from 06 June to 06 July 2025. A total of 157 written submissions were received, 153 online and 4 via email (one of which was a continuation of an online submission). No verbal submissions were requested.

This report analyses the submissions and recommendations for amendments to the draft Solid Waste Strategy and Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, if necessary. The report is separated into three Parts. The first part of this report will provide an overview of the analysis for both the SWS and WMMP. Part A will address the SWS, and Part B will address the WMMP. A numbered list of people who made submissions can be found in Appendix One.

3 Summary of submissions

Council received 157 submissions during the draft WMMP and SWS consultation period (6 June - 6 July 2025), with online engagement and social media activity suggesting that public interest and discussion extended much further than official submissions alone.

Analysis of the official submissions reveals strong support for both the draft SWS (**Figure 1**) and draft WMMP (**Figure 2**). Submitters approve of Council's long-term vision in the draft SWS and the initiatives contained in the WMMP's Action Plan that aim to progress the District towards a circular economy model as a sustainable waste management and minimisation solution.

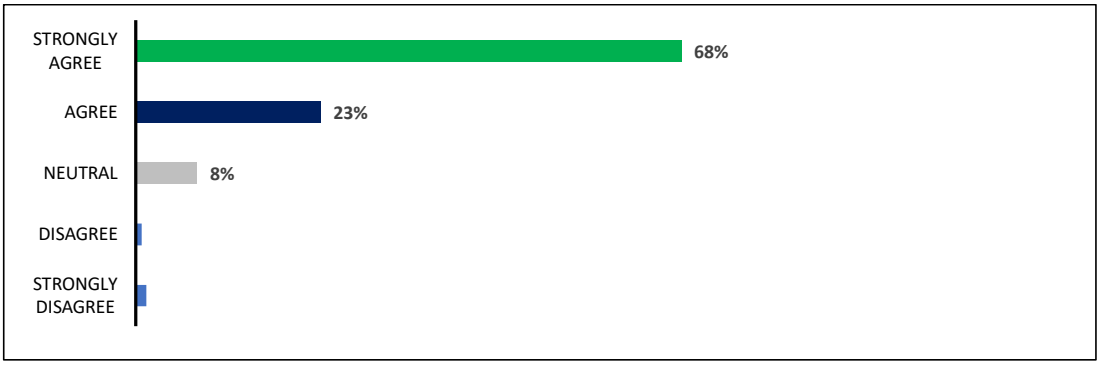
Solid Waste Strategy

Fifty-six written submissions were received, with 153 received online and 4 via email. No verbal submissions were requested.

[1] Far North District Council. (01 June 2023). *Resolution 6.3 on Review of Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2017 – 2023.* [Confirmed Council Meeting Minutes]. Far North District Council. Infocouncil.
[2] Far North District Council. (05 June 2025). *Resolution 6.3 on Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Statement of Proposal*. [Confirmed Council Meeting minutes]. Far North District Council. Infocouncil.

Overall support: Ninety-one percent of submitters either 'agree' or 'strongly agree' with the draft SWS and indicate a high level of support for the strategy. Three submitters disagreed or strongly disagreed with the draft SWS, and twelve submitters were neutral.

Figure 1: Support for the proposed Solid Waste Strategy 2025-2050



Base: 157 submissions

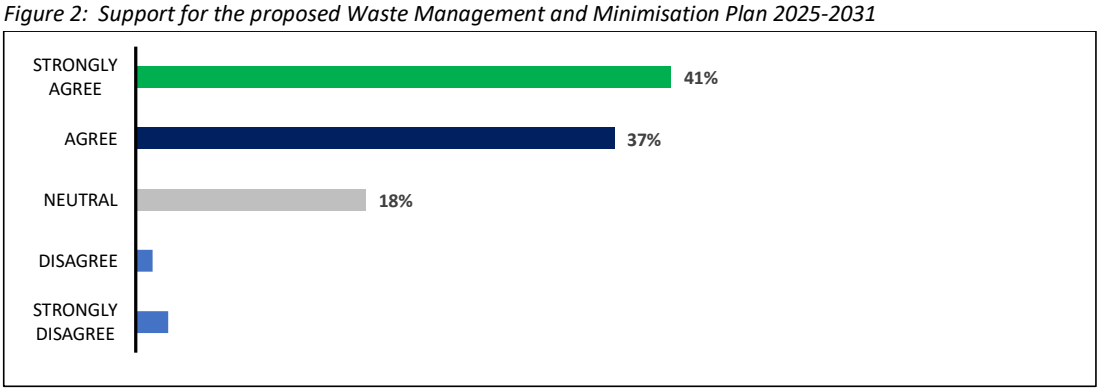
One hundred forty-two responses were in support of the proposed SWS, three were not supportive of the proposed SWS and twelve were neutral.

Where submitters made suggestions for changes, these suggestions are included in Part A of this report.

Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

Overall support: Seventy-eight percent of submitters either 'strongly agree' or 'agree' with the draft WMMP, expressing support for Council's efforts to improve waste management across the district. Several submitters referenced the urgency of environmental protection, concerns about illegal dumping, the importance of minimising landfill use and the benefits of transitions toward a circular economy.

Figure 2: Support for the proposed Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025-2031



Base: 157 submissions

One hundred twenty-three responses were in support of the proposed SWS, six were not supportive of the proposed SWS and twenty-eight were neutral.

Where submitters made suggestions for changes, these suggestions are included in Part B of this report.

Part A: Draft Solid Waste Strategy 2025 -2050

1 General feedback overall for the draft SWS

The following feedback was received that is not related to specific clauses in the draft SWS.

1.1 Support and positive feedback

Submissions received

Nineteen submissions specifically expressed support for the council's approach and the draft SWS's overall goals of environmental protections, minimising landfill waste, and transitioning to a circular economy, describing the importance of waste minimisation. These submitters expressed their support without additional commentary calling for changes to the draft SWS.

"Illegal dumping Reducing waste to landfill Improving access to waste services and facilities Strengthening waste infrastructure Lowering greenhouse gas emissions are all key things we need to action now!"

"We all use resources, we must all share the responsibility and burdens of managing waste."

Staff recommendation

Staff recommend no amendment to the draft Strategy in response to these submissions.

2 Strong support for the SWS's vision, but some changes requested by some members of the Waste Strategy Development Working Group.

Submission received

While the submission (156) broadly supports the long-term vision of the SWS, it contains 26 recommended changes that can be summarise as follows:

- accelerate delivery, with more rapid implementation of project and less reliance on additional research or prolonged investigation
- call for explicit, measurable targets for waste reduction and minimisation, criticising the current draft SWS for being vague about outcomes and timelines
- request for establishment of a contestable fund or grants programme from 2026 to empower community groups and pilot projects that address waste issues, rather than leaving such initiatives unfunded or reliant on external grants

Other suggestions in the submission included:

- support and subsidise existing non-Council services that deliver waste minimisation
- strengthen partnership with Iwi/Hapū

- improve data transparency
- boost education programmes
- ramp up enforcement against illegal dumping
- integrate circular economy practices into Council procurement policies

Staff analysis
The proposed changes in the submission would shift the draft SWS from a research dependant cautious, phased approach to a more ambitious, action-orientated model. This would establish accelerated timelines and explicit targets for waste reduction and community outcomes, reflecting on stronger and more proactive stance on waste management and minimisation.

The analysis identifies disadvantages and risks associated with the changes proposed by Submission 156. These include High/Medium level of risk exposure for Council, challenges around practicality and implementation, legal compliance considerations, and uncertainties regarding sustainable funding across the 25-year lifespan of the SWS. The key risks and disadvantages are as follows:

Financial risks
- ***Budget pressure*****:** Accelerating actions such as subsidising non-FNDC projects and rapid infrastructure investment) may exceed current budget allocations and require new funding sources or reallocation from other programmes.
- ***Cost overruns***: Implementing new initiatives without justification could lead to unanticipated costs, especially in scaling up projects quickly.
- ***Grant management***: Expanding into a grant or contestable fund programmes introduces the risk of inefficient allocation, potential fraud, or insufficient accountability for results, especially if robust controls aren't in place.

Operational risks
- ***Capacity strain:*** Rapid implementation of multiple new programmes and investments could stretch Council's operational resources and staff capacity, especially for project management and monitoring.
- ***Project overload:*** Overloading the staff and contractors with sudden increase in projects may impair the delivery of existing services or the quality of new initiatives.
- ***Oversight of non-Council projects:*** Subsidising and funding external, non-Council projects increases Council's exposure to risks associated with project failure, inadequate delivery, or lack of alignment with strategic priorities.

Governance and Strategic Risks
- ***Loss of strategic control:*** Empowering external and community-led projects via contestable funds may reduce Council's direct control over programme direction, priorities, and outcomes, possibly leading to fragmentation of misalignment with Council's long-term vision.
- ***Demand management:*** If funds become accessible too quickly without robust demand management, there's a risk of receiving more qualifying projects than can be managed or resourced, leading to community frustration or reputational damage.
- ***Target setting risks:*** Setting explicit, ambitious short-term target may reduce flexibility and force prioritisation of rapid delivery over thorough or evidence-based planning; failure to meet target may undermine public confidence and lose social capital for future WMMPs.
- ***Change of strategic document:*** Setting explicit, ambitious short-term targets also changes the nature of the SWS moving from a long-term strategy into an operations manual, which defeats its creation and confuses the purpose of this and future WMMPs.

Reputational and community risks

- ***Expectation mismatch:*** Expediated timelines and promises of funding/support may raise expectations, risking backlash if results fall short or funding is not sustained.
- ***Transparency Issues:*** Increased pace and community involvement require higher levels of transparency and communication to avoid risks of community mistrust.
- ***Stakeholder tensions:*** If contestable funds mainly benefit certain groups, other community stakeholders may perceive unfairness, leading to conflict or criticism.
- ***Loss of social capital:*** An accelerated programme that makes changes too fast, could have the opposite effect resulting in public pushback, loss of social capital, and loss of appetite to support for any subsidies or initiatives funding derived from rates.

Regulatory and Compliance risks

- ***Legislative breaches***: Rapid programme launch or scaling up may inadvertently overlook legal and statutory requirements (particularly in waste, health, procurement, financial management and grant administration) leading to compliance risks.
- ***Data Quality:*** Expanding reporting and waste data management increases exposure to risks associated with poor data quality, privacy breaches, and lack of robust analytics capacity.

25-Year lifespan of the SWS

- ***Central government Waste Levy:*** Continuation of the Waste Levy fund is over the next 25-year period is not guaranteed. Should it stop, Council will either have to stop any funding to contestable fund or look at other funding mechanisms such as rates rise etc.
- ***Central and Local Government terms:*** In the SWS's 25-year lifespan, central and local government elected members have the potential to change 6 times, and with these changes Waste management prioritisation may also change. This may directly impact national waste management direction and initiatives, and therefore, Council's WMMPs.

Although the proposed changes outlined in the submission could help the SWS accelerate change within the district, the associated risks with an accelerated programme cannot be mitigated within the proposed timeframes. To do so would expose Council to high/medium situations and potential breaches of legal obligations under relevant and applicable statute.

While most of the recommendations fall into the high/medium risk category, a modified version of the contestable fund proposed in the submission has merit and will be further assessed as part of the WMMP analysis in this report.

Staff recommendation

Staff recommend no amendments to the proposed Strategy in response to this submission.

3 Advancing a Circular Economy for Environmental and Community Benefit:

Sixty-nine submissions supported Council's strategic direction to move the district towards a circular economy. Fifty-two of those submissions highlighted the beneficial environmental and economic opportunities achieved by diverting waste from landfill (such as emissions reduction, cleaner land/water/biodiversity) while also creating jobs, cost savings, and local economic opportunities.

> *"Developing circular economies will enable the reduction of landfill waste, hence creating opportunities for environmentally sustainable economic development in the Far North."*

Submitters also highlighted the importance of shifting current social attitudes towards waste disposal.

> *"There needs to be a shift in general attitude & awareness towards waste disposal before we can reach anything resembling a circular disposal system."*

General advocacy for prioritising investment in enabling waste infrastructure such as composting, glass/resource recovery, and repair initiatives, with more specific infrastructure being recommended for Council consideration is seen as the pathway to reduce waste, support community resilience, and maximise local economic returns.

> *"Developing circular economies will enable the reduction of landfill waste, hence creating opportunities for environmentally sustainable economic development in the Far North."*

Submitters requested that Council take a stronger stance on *waste reduction at source* through using bans or levies on problematic materials and to consider technologies such as glass crushing and plastic recycling for roads that have proven successful elsewhere.

Staff analysis

Pursuing circular economy infrastructure brings significant dual benefits. It enables measurable environmental gains such as emissions reduction and diminished landfill impact, while simultaneously delivering economic value through cost savings, fostering the development of new businesses, and creating local jobs. This approach directly addresses climate, community, and economic priorities by integrating resource efficiency with economic opportunity.

There is a strong community mandate for such investment: over 30 formal submitters, as well as many more survey participants, explicitly called for more rapid and practical investment in circular economy infrastructure. This widespread demand illustrates a local appetite for hands-on, future-focused waste solutions that benefit the entire district.

Importantly, the SWS goal is in strong alignment with national policy frameworks. Circular economy principles are central themes in both New Zealand and international waste strategies. Emphasising these in local plans ensures that strategies such as the SWS remain relevant, unlock access to national funding opportunities, and support compliance with emerging standards and expectations.

A further advantage is that circular economy investments increase resilience. By promoting local resource recovery and reuse, these initiatives keep economic value within the community, reduce dependency on external processing, and cushion local economies against broader economic shocks. This is especially important for regional economic stability and adaptation to changing global resource markets.

However, notable disadvantages exist. The implementation complexity of effective circular economy strategies can be high risk to Council. Successful delivery requires robust planning, careful oversight, and potentially new capabilities or partnerships. If not well designed, returns on investment may be uncertain or delayed.

There is also a funding and resource risk that Council must consider before committing to prioritising infrastructure that supports a circular economy. Upfront investment in infrastructure, grants, and workforce training will be required, potentially stretching local budgets or administrative capacity if demand for these services grows rapidly.

Finally, there is the potential for duplication or conflict. Any new circular economy actions must be carefully integrated with existing programmes and avoid fragmentation or overlap with initiatives run by other agencies, organisations, or neighbouring districts. Without strong coordination, these risks could diminish the impact and efficiency of new investments.

Staff recommendation
Staff recommend no amendments to the proposed Strategy in response to these submissions.

4 Producer Responsibility and Innovation

Submissions received
Fifteen submitters requested that the Council take a stronger stance on waste reduction at source through the use of bans or levy mechanisms on problematic materials. They also urged Council to consider technologies such as glass crushing and plastic recycling for roads that have proven successful elsewhere.

Staff analysis
While the Council can lead or support local waste innovations through advocacy, education, partnerships and pilot technologies (if financially feasible), the legal power to ban or levy materials lies with Central Government, making this request to add it into the SWS impractical and out of Council's jurisdiction.

Staff recommendation
Staff recommend no amendments to the proposed Strategy in response to these submissions.

Part B: Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

1 General feedback overall for the draft WMMP

The following feedback was received that is not related to specific clauses in the draft WMMP.

1.1 Support and positive feedback

Seven submitters expressed strong support for the draft WMMP, requesting no changes or recommending no improvements. They supported Council's approach with one stating that it was "a good plan". Their feedback contained no amendments or concerns, indicating the plan already meets their expectations for waste management in the Far North.

Staff recommendation
Staff recommend no amendments to the proposed WMMP in response to these submissions.

2 WMMP Plan Tables A, B, and C – Accelerated action and move from 'investigate' to 'implement'

Tables A, B, and C in the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) are central to the Council's waste strategy. They serve as the structured, actionable roadmap for how the Far North District Council will achieve its vision, goals, and objectives for waste minimisation and management over the six-year WMMP period and is a stepping stone in Council's longer 25-year Solid Waste Strategy.

Submissions received

Thirty submitters specifically urged a faster shift from planning and investigating to funding and delivering practical initiatives, such as establishing a contestable fund to support community and business-led waste minimisation projects. A clear theme predominately from the waste sector and community group submissions is the call for Council to move beyond 'investigating' options and begin implementing proven waste reduction projects, as early as 2026.

"Rather than replicate established research, community and specialised groups can be empowered by council through a contestable fund to run pilot projects to reduce and prevent waste streams by 2026"

Staff analysis

Most of the initiatives/actions contained in **Tables A, B and C** of the WMMP require Council to investigate and determine the most efficient and sustainable option to deliver the 25 Year long-term objectives of the Solid Waste Strategy. Although valid points were raised, many of the submitters did not consider the focus of the WMMP within the Waste Strategic Framework, which is to provide most of the foundational base for the twenty-five year SWS and future WMMPs.

Replacing 'investigate' with 'implement' in **Tables A, B and C** would fundamentally alter the plan's commitments. It would convert every investigation or feasibility step into a mandate for immediate action or program delivery. This pivot has deep implications for financial costs, operational practicality, risk, and long-term sustainability.

Analysis of all 'investigate' initiatives revealed that the establishment of the contestable fund could be achievable if 'implement' was incorporated into **Table A– Initiative 1.** It would better align the WMMP with submitter's expectations and could provide short term visible outcomes for those submitters wanting 'action'. Using a pilot programme to administer a contestable fund could also leverage existing local expertise and networks, potentially accelerating measurable reductions in waste. It would also minimise the risk to Council and enable investigations to continue into more sustainable funding streams.

The disadvantages of such a change would effectively commit Council resources without guaranteeing sufficient preparation and a sustainable funding stream at this point. Any implementation must be carefully planned to ensure fair access, robust oversight, efficient use of funds, and strong project monitoring.

The WMMP must also retain a strategic approach to ensure alignment with the SWS objectives and goals along with waste and resource management, consistent with Council's statutory obligations for due diligence and sound financial management under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). This would require resourcing Policy development and ongoing implementation to ensure that the funds were distributed in a transparent manner with accountability and measurable outcomes.

Findings:

Staff have identified that it is more suitable to include 'implement' into Initiative 1 - Table A, rather than replace or include 'implement' in all initiatives contained in **Tables A, B and C** of the WMMP. A pilot programme and the requirements for clear criteria, monitoring and reporting will achieve the outcomes that submitters request. Any Community and business-led projects that are ready to implement will provide communities with visible and tangible benefits and enable Council to continue to investigate better long-term sustainable options. The pilot programme provides Council the ability to trial and collect data from these initiatives without the risks associated with accelerated implementation and commitment.

Staff recommendation
Amend text in Initiative 1 - Table A to enable the phased implementation of a contestable fund through a pilot programme.

Original WMMP Text (page 12, Action Plan, A1)

A	REDUCE WASTE TO LANDFILL
1.	Investigate establishing a contestable fund or grants to respond to new opportunities for waste services including recycling and waste minimisation initiatives in various sectors, such as construction and demolition, or community-led solutions for food waste collections and repurposing processing.

Recommended Amendments

A	REDUCE WASTE TO LANDFILL
1.	Investigate ***and implement*** a contestable fund or grants ***pilot programme*** to respond to new opportunities for waste services including recycling and waste minimisation initiatives in various sectors, such as construction and demolition, or community-led solutions for food waste collections and repurposing processing. ***Prioritise projects ready for delivery and ensure clear criteria, monitoring and reporting for funding initiatives.***

3 Clearer, measurable target and interim milestones

Tables A, B, and C in the WMMP are central to the Council's waste strategy. They serve as the structured, actionable roadmap for how the Far North District Council will achieve its vision, goals, and objectives for waste minimisation and management over the six-year WMMP period and is a stepping stone in Council's longer 25-year Solid Waste Strategy.

Submissions received

Fifty-six submitters either called for explicit targets, clearer milestones, and short-term accountability, with regular reporting to maintain trust and enable public scrutiny of the WMMPs performance or referenced the need for clear targets to support their submission points (26 and 30 submissions consecutively). There is a strong preference for SMART targets (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Timely) to be set.

"The plan needs to be further developed so that it has clearer milestones, evaluation periods, action items."

Staff analysis
Improved transparency and accountability are some of the advantages that setting clear and measurable targets enable. It allows Council Staff, Council contractors and the public to track the WMMPs progress over time, increasing confidence in Council's performance. Targets also provide a framework for performance monitoring and enable timely course correction if objectives are not being met.
The disadvantages of targets occur when they are set too ambitiously, making them unachievable. Targets also do not provide flexibility and do not allow for course correction if there are shifts in resources, infrastructure, or external market conditions. This could result in unmet expectations, reduced community trust, and reputational risk for Council.
This is the first WMMP under the proposed twenty-five year Solid Waste Strategy and the Action Plan should be viewed as the foundational plan that will shape and inform all future WMMPs. As such, it must be approached holistically, with a focus on ensuring initiatives are sustainable over the long term rather that delivering short-term gains in isolation.

Staff recommendation
Staff recommend no amendments to the proposed WMMP in response to these submissions.

4 WMMP Action Plan – Sharpen focus on equity, accessibility, and inclusion

Submissions received
Ten submissions highlight that the proposed WMMP do not adequately address the needs of disabled people, the elderly, or those in rural or hard to service areas. Requests include specific engagement with these groups, more accessible kerbside and assisted collection services, and accessible public education on waste practices.

"Council has adopted the Tai Tokerau Regional Accessibility Strategy but references to disability are missing from this plan. Active collaboration with disabled people… will make the system more accessible to us."

"As a rate payer on a rural road, we do not get kerbside pickup so pay for wheely bin collection and encourage recycling on farm. We want the roadside collection point removed at the end of our road as it is a safety hazard, and non-residents drop their rubbish there."

"The rural refuse centres are great however some do need extra support as there are some that still illegally dump their rubbish at the refuse gate."

These comments highlight the different needs, issues of convenience, safety, and illegal dumping that some of the district's elderly, rural and disabled residents face with waste management systems, while also highlighting that solutions must be designed to serve their unique contexts.

Staff analysis
The advantages of making a change to the WMMP Action Plan to include the elderly, those with disabilities, and rural residents within the community aligns with Council's legal and strategic obligations for equity and accessibility. It will ensure that improvements and waste management initiatives have genuinely considered a community wide approach. It also builds trust, supports and promotes inclusivity, which are vital for effective waste management and minimisation.

One of the main disadvantages is cost. Inclusive services can be more costly and administratively more complex when catering to the different requirements of different groups. The design will require careful planning and resource commitment along with extensive consultation with affected groups and may require a phased in approach to ensure long-term sustainability.

Staff recommendation
Amend Table B in the WMMP Action Plan by inserting a new initiative with the words "Engage with stakeholder organisations that represent the elderly, disability, and rural community groups to ensure that waste initiatives subsidised by FNDC consider their unique waste management and minimisation needs".

B	***RESOURCE RECOVERY AND WASTE DISPOSAL AS EVERYDAY ACTIVITIES***
12.	***Engage with stakeholder organisations that represent the elderly, disabled, and rural community groups to ensure that waste initiatives that are subsidised by FNDC consider their unique waste management and minimisation needs***

5 Reduce Financial Barriers to Recycling and Waste Services

Submissions received

Thirty-five submitters directly challenge the cost of waste services, stating that high charges deter proper disposal and recycling. Suggested changes provided by submitters include subsidising or making drop-offs free for specific groups at certain times, extending recycling services, and offering ratepayer incentives.

"It is too expensive to bring household items and other large objects to the recycling station. Nowhere can we hand in batteries or old paint tins/chemicals."

Staff analysis

Staff acknowledge that the submitters suggestions may make it easier and more affordable for visitors and residents to do 'the right thing'. They would directly address key drivers of illegal dumping, improve recycling rates, and assist in building community goodwill. However, the reductions in revenue currently generated by the user pays system would have to be made up through other Council funding mechanisms, potentially by increasing rates or securing alternative funding. In the current economic climate, neither is viable nor sustainable in the immediate or long-term time frame. The requests could add to the financial burden of ratepayers and have the potential to put strain on existing facilities and services if not matched with additional investment.
The suggestions justify the current initiatives in the WMMP Action Plan and are areas that are identified for investigation to determine their sustainability, and to possibly be implemented in the future.

Staff recommendation

Staff recommend no amendments to the proposed WMMP in response to these submissions.

APPENDIX 1 – LIST OF SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED

Number	Organisation
1	Individual submission
2	Individual submission
3	Individual submission
4	Individual submission
5	Individual submission
6	Individual submission
7	Individual submission
8	Individual submission
9	Individual submission
10	Individual submission
11	Individual submission
12	Individual submission
13	Tiaki Taio
14	Individual submission
15	Individual submission
16	Individual submission
17	Individual submission
18	Individual submission
19	Individual submission
20	Individual submission
21	Individual submission
22	Individual submission
23	Individual submission
24	Individual submission
25	Individual submission
26	Individual submission
27	Individual submission
28	Individual submission
29	Individual submission
30	Individual submission
31	Individual submission
32	Individual submission
33	Individual submission
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35	Individual submission

36	Individual submission
37	Individual submission
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39	Individual submission
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69	Individual submission
70	Individual submission
71	Individual submission
72	Individual submission
73	Individual submission
74	Individual submission
75	Individual submission
76	Individual submission
77	Individual submission

78	Lifeco-Psychology
79	Individual submission
80	Individual submission
81	Individual submission
82	Individual submission
83	Individual submission
84	Individual submission
85	Individual submission
86	Individual submission
87	Individual submission
88	Individual submission
89	Individual submission
90	Individual submission
91	Individual submission
92	Individual submission
93	Individual submission
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95	Individual submission
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99	Individual submission
100	Individual submission
101	Individual submission
102	Individual submission
103	Individual submission
104	Individual submission
105	Individual submission
106	Individual submission
107	Individual submission
108	Individual submission
109	Individual submission
110	Individual submission
111	Individual submission
112	Te Ramaroa Ltd: Māori Health Research
113	Individual submission
114	Individual submission
115	Individual submission
116	Individual submission
117	Community Volunteers of Rangitane
118	Individual submission
119	Individual submission

120	Individual submission
121	Individual submission
122	Individual submission
123	Individual submission
124	Individual submission
125	Individual submission
126	Resilient Russell Charitable Trust
127	Individual submission
128	Individual submission
129	Individual submission
130	Individual submission
131	Individual submission
132	Individual submission
133	Individual submission
134	Individual submission
135	Individual submission
136	Individual submission
137	Individual submission
138	Individual submission
139	Individual submission
140	Individual submission
141	Individual submission
142	Individual submission
143	Individual submission
144	Individual submission
145	nCircle
146	Individual submission
147	Individual submission
148	Individual submission
149	Individual submission
150	CBEC EcoSolutions
151	Individual submission
152	Individual submission
153	Individual submission
154	Carbon Neutral NZ Trust
155	Vision Kerikeri
156	EcoSolutions, Tiaki Taiao, Te Tai Tokerau Timebank, Te Hiku o Te Ika Conservation Board
157	Disabled Persons Assembly NZ

Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika
Far North District Council

SOLID WASTE STRATEGY 2025–2050

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Executive Summary

The Far North District Council (FNDC) is dedicated to sustainable waste management and minimising environmental impacts to water, land, air and sea within our district. This Solid Waste Strategy (SWS) sets out a 25-year plan to transition the district towards a circular economy, aligning with the Aotearoa New Zealand Waste Strategy.

The SWS will be delivered through four consecutive six-year Waste Management and Minimisation Plans (WMMP), each informed by detailed Waste Assessments. It prioritises waste reduction, resource recovery, and community engagement to achieve a district where waste is minimised, resources are valued, and the environment is protected.

Key challenges addressed in the SWS include illegal dumping, decreasing waste to landfill, and the need for improved recycling infrastructure. It sets ambitious goals to reduce waste, enhance resource recovery, and foster a local circular economy, with specific actions outlined in the first WMMP.

Strategic and Legislative Framework

This SWS is underpinned by a robust strategic and legislative framework that aligns national priorities with local needs and challenges. This framework ensures FNDC meets its statutory obligations while leading the district towards a sustainable, low-emissions, and low-waste future. The following outlines the relevant legislation and framework:

Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA)

This legislation requires all Territorial Authorities to actively promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation. This SWS directly addresses this obligation, setting clear goals to reduce waste, promote resource recovery, and support the transition to a circular economy.

Waste Minimisation (Waste Disposal Levy) Amendment Act 2004

A partial review of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 was completed in June 2024 resulting in changes to the collection and application of the Waste Disposal Levy. The application of the Waste Disposal Levy has been extended to provide for the remediation of contaminated sites and broader environmental initiatives, in addition to waste minimisation activities. A further, more comprehensive review is anticipated in future.

Further increases to the waste disposal levy rate were introduced across different classes of landfills.

From its original rate of $10/tonne from 2009 to 2020, this is both a significant expense for waste disposal and creates a significant fund for waste minimisation infrastructure and activities. Continued increases in the cost of disposal to landfill will further increase demand for diversion services and make investment proposals for diversion infrastructure more viable.

Half of the waste levy money collected is paid to local governments to fund waste minimisation projects, with the other half managed by Ministry of Environment (MfE) to cover their administrative costs and the remainder forming the contestable Waste Minimisation Fund. Councils can expect to see an increase in the amount of waste levy funding available over the next few years.

Alignment with the *Government's waste and resource efficiency strategy*

The *Government's waste and resource efficiency strategy* (GWRES) replaces *Te Rautaki Para* / *New Zealand Waste Strategy* adopted by the previous government in 2023. While the high-level strategy direction remains driven by circular economy principles, targeting low emissions, and a low-waste society the reduction targets set out in Te Rautaki Para / New Zealand Waste Strategy have been removed. The FNDC SWS reflects the outcomes of the GWRES, adopting principles such as waste prevention, resource recovery, and reducing environmental impacts to contribute meaningfully to New Zealand's sustainability goals.

Waste Hierarchy

Circular economy principles build on a tool known as the 'waste hierarchy' (Diagram 1). This tool illustrates the best and least favoured options to reduce and manage waste. Many versions exist of the waste hierarchy; some are very technical. The version below is included in the Te Rautaki Para / New Zealand Waste Strategy and continues to remain relevant with the GWRES.

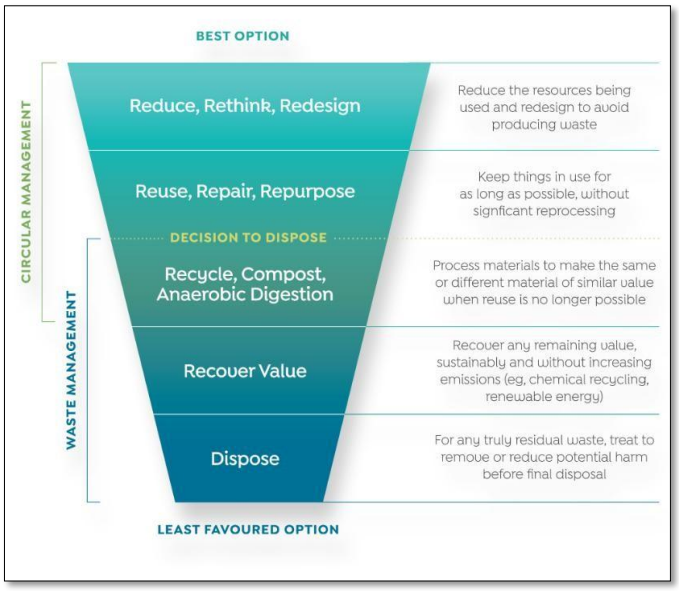


Diagram 1: Waste hierarchy

In developing an effective SWS for the Far North, circular economy principles play a foundational role. The 'waste hierarchy' refers to the idea that reducing, reusing, recycling

and recovering waste is preferable to disposal. The 'waste hierarchy model' serves as a guiding tool to prioritise actions that effectively reduce, reuse, and manage waste by highlighting the most beneficial and least desirable practices for waste management.

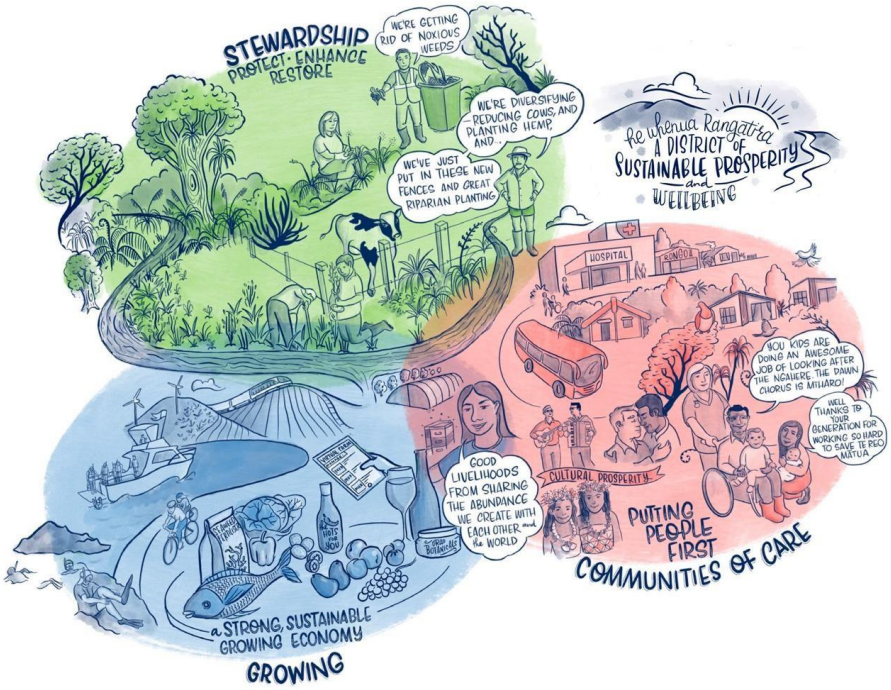
Far North 2100

Adopted by FNDC in November 2021, Far North 2100 captures the long-term vision for FNDC, beyond the Long-Term Plan (LTP) horizon. It forms the blueprint for the future direction of the district. There are five 'drivers of change' in the vision:

1. Putting the wellbeing of the communities and people first.
2. Promoting resilient economic growth for sustainable prosperity.
3. Active response to climate change.
4. Connecting people, businesses and places.
5. Protect the natural environment for future generations.

More specifically in the waste context, these drivers mean the importance for opportunities not just for local employment, but also for the development of local skills and for growth in local businesses.

These drivers all apply to the solid waste activity and have been important considerations in determining the strategic objectives for the present and future WMMPs.



Long Term Plan 2021–31 (LTP)

FNDC's LTP for 2021–31 identifies FNDC's vision to promote FNDC as a district of sustainable prosperity and well-being. At the high level there are six strategic priorities, supporting six community outcomes. Between them, these support the four aspects of community wellbeing in the Local Government Act 2002.

The Community Outcomes shown in italics are identified as being the most directly impacted by the solid waste activity and its potential to negatively affect air, land and water.

Economic	
Strategic priorities: • Better asset management • Address affordability	**Community outcomes**: • *Proud, vibrant communities* • Prosperous communities supported by a sustainable economy
Cultural	
Strategic priorities: • Deepen our sense of place and connection	**Community outcomes**: • We embrace and celebrate our unique culture and heritage and value it as a source of enduring pride
Environmental	
Strategic priorities: • Adapt to climate change • Protect our water supply	**Community outcomes**: • *A wisely managed and treasured environment that recognises the role of tangata whenua as kaitiaki*
Social	

Strategic priorities: • Enable sustainable economic development	**Community outcomes**: • *Communities that are healthy, sage, connected and sustainable* • Connected communities that are prepared for the unexpected

Table 1: LTP Strategic priorities and community outcomes

FNDC's Role in Waste Management

FNDC plays a pivotal role in shaping and delivering effective waste management and minimisation across districts. Responsibilities include:

Strategic Leadership and Planning
FNDC sets the long-term vision for waste management in the district by aligning local goals with national strategies, such as the GWRES. This involves developing and implementing policies and plans that drive waste reduction and resource recovery.

Service Delivery and Infrastructure Management
FNDC oversees the provision of essential waste services, transfer stations, and community recycling facilities. FNDC also supports the development and maintenance of infrastructure required to meet evolving waste management needs. **Education and Community Engagement**

FNDC fosters a culture of sustainability by educating and empowering residents, businesses, and community groups to adopt waste minimisation practices. Initiatives include workshops, and partnerships with local schools and organisations.

Monitoring and Enforcement
FNDC develops local bylaws and exercises its enforcement powers under various legislation such as the Local Government Act 2002, Litter Act 1979 and Health Act 1956 to control harmful effects of inappropriately disposed waste.

Collaboration and Partnership Building
FNDC works closely with iwi, hapū, community organisations, private waste companies, neighbouring councils, and national agencies to ensure cohesive efforts toward waste minimisation. Collaboration enhances access to resources, funding opportunities, and innovative solutions. Collaboration and partnering recognises that FNDC does not need to be the only provider of waste services nor the only developer of waste infrastructure, but rather it can enable development of these services and infrastructure by others.

By bringing these roles together, the FNDC aims to create a waste management system that works for everyone. This means meeting legal requirements while also protecting our environment, celebrating our community's unique culture, and supporting local values. Our goal is to ensure that waste is managed sustainably and aligns to our objectives set out in the 80-year strategy for our District – A sustainable environment, economic prosperity and caring communities.

Strategic Approach

This strategy is a guide for both the FNDC and the wider district. For the FNDC, it shapes waste management, resource recovery initiatives, and infrastructure planning. For the broader community, it supports investment decisions, sustainable practices, and a collective responsibility to create a low-emissions, low-waste society by 2050.

The FNDC is committed to a long-term approach to waste management by implementing a 25-year SWS, which will guide four consecutive WMMPs.

Each WMMP will be informed by Waste Assessments conducted before the development of each plan. These assessments will provide crucial feedback on the progress made and any changes to the context within which waste services are provided (e.g. legislative change, changing community demand for services). The Waste Assessment informing the first WMMP was completed in 2023.

Each WMMP will detail the specific activities to be undertaken over its six-year duration, to achieve the objectives of the strategy. These activities will also be integrated into long-term and annual plans to ensure adequate resources are available to meet the targets outlined in each WMMP and the goals and objectives of the strategy.

Diagram 2: FNDCs Waste Strategic Framework

Purpose

The primary purpose of this SWS is to provide a long-term framework for sustainable waste management in the Far North District. It aims to guide decision-making, resource allocation,

and community action to minimise waste, maximise resource recovery, and protect the environment.

Vision

The vision for this SWS is:

This vision for the SWS aligns with the vision in the Far North District Council's Long-Term Plan and the Far North's strategic 80-year strategy for the district- *Far North 2100*. This vision was developed through extensive community engagement during 2014 and 2015, where more than 1,100 residents contributed to shaping the district's future.

He Whenua Rangatira – *a district of sustainable prosperity and wellbeing* – embodies the community's values and aspirations, and the Solid Waste Strategy serves as a practical step towards realising this vision. By promoting sustainable waste management, reducing emissions, and embracing the principles of a circular economy, the strategy supports the broader goal of a thriving, resilient, and sustainable Far North District.

Stakeholder Engagement

Far North Resident's Vision of Solid Waste Management

In 2023, a public survey gathered valuable insights into the community's perspectives on waste minimisation in the Far North. Residents were invited to envision the Far North in 2050 and share their ideas on how waste should be managed.

The survey responses revealed a strong community desire for sustainable waste practices, focusing on reducing waste, increasing recycling, and advancing a circular economy. The key themes identified include:

Composting of Food Scraps and Organics: Support for systems to divert organic waste from landfills through composting initiatives.

Increased Availability of Reuse and Recycling Facilities: A demand for accessible and convenient facilities to encourage resource recovery.

Green Waste Management: Turning green waste into compost or mulch to promote sustainable land use.

Accessible Kerbside Collection: Ensuring kerbside collection services are available and meet community needs.

Banning Single-Use Plastics: A strong call to eliminate single-use plastics to reduce waste and environmental impact.

Embracing a Circular Economy: A shift towards a model that prioritises waste prevention, resource recovery, and sustainable practices.

These community-driven insights highlight the need for a future-focused approach that reflects the district's aspirations for a low-waste, sustainable Far North.

Solid Waste Rōpū Mahi (Working Group)

The Solid Waste Rōpū Mahi (Working Group) has played a pivotal role in developing this SWS and the associated WMMP. Formed in May 2024, the group was tasked with shaping the vision, goals, and actions necessary to guide the district's waste management efforts over the next 20+ years.

The group's composition was carefully selected to include technical experts, mana whenua representatives, community members, and FNDC staff, ensuring a broad and inclusive perspective. The diversity of the group—encompassing gender balance, a range of ages, and varied levels of experience—enriched discussions and decision-making. Through workshops and ongoing communication, members contributed their ideas and expertise.

The Rōpū Mahi (Working Group's) involvement has been instrumental in ensuring the SWS reflects the values, needs, and aspirations of the Far North community.

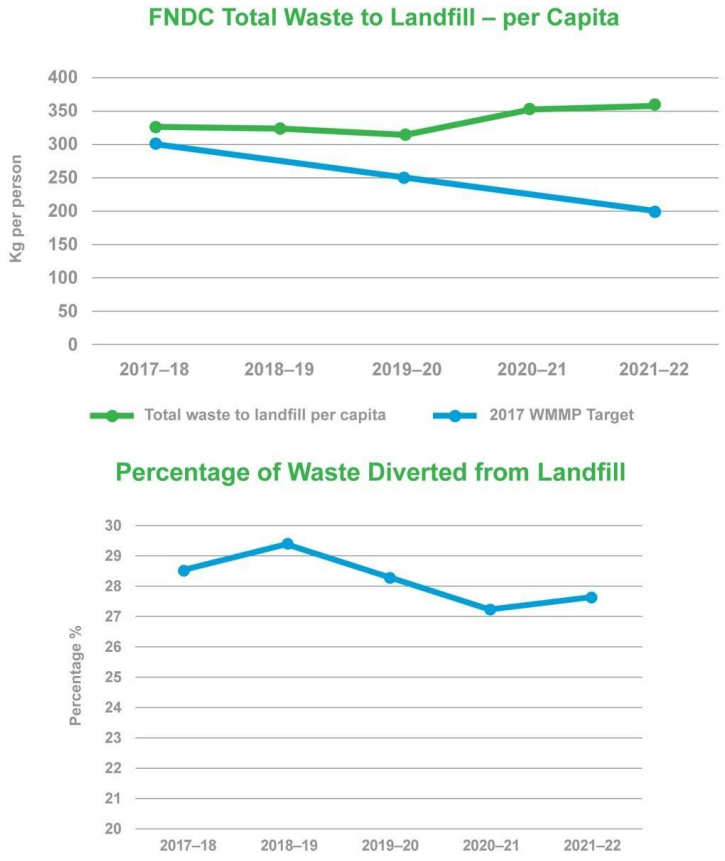
Waste Management Landscape in the Far North

Current State

The Far North District is facing increasing challenges with waste management. Over the past few years, the total volume of waste generated has been steadily rising, with more of it ending up in landfills.

Between 2019/2020 and 2021/2022, both overall waste generation and waste sent to landfill have increased. At the same time, the diversion rate—waste being redirected from landfill through methods like recycling or composting—has been declining since 2018/2019 as shown in Figures 1 and 1a below.

This trend is concerning as it indicates that, despite efforts to reduce waste, the district is becoming more reliant on landfill disposal. The following figure illustrates the total waste sent to landfill, highlighting the urgent need for enhanced waste minimisation strategies.



Figures 1 & 1a: Current state waste trends from 2023 Waste Assessment (s. 4.4.1)

Where our waste comes from

The waste going to landfills comes from different sources across the district. The largest portion of landfill waste comes from construction and demolition making up 31% of all landfill waste. Additionally, organic waste, mainly food scraps, accounts for 18% of the waste. The following chart shows the composition of waste going to landfills in the Far North:

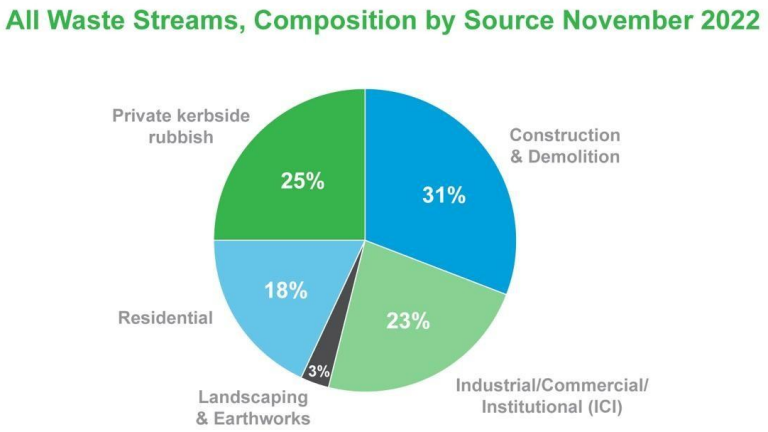


Figure 2: Observed waste compositions of waste to landfill

Waste from Kerbside Collections

An analysis of kerbside waste composition highlights organic waste as the primary contributor, accounting for 42.1% of the total weight. Of this, food scraps alone make up 36%. This presents a significant opportunity to reduce waste through dedicated organics diversion initiatives. Plastics represent the second-largest waste category, followed by paper, indicating the need for continued efforts to reduce reliance on single-use plastics and enhanced recycling systems.

Illegal Dumping

Illegal dumping is also a problem in the district. This is when waste is disposed of in the wrong places, like leaving rubbish beside public bins, dumping it in the bush, or leaving it on the side of the road. Over a 12-month period, 1,351.5m³ of illegally dumped waste was collected, costing around $116,000 annually to clean up. Total volumes of illegal dumping, burning and burying that are not collected are unknown.

Key Challenges

As we plan for the future of waste management, several important challenges specific to the Far North District need to be addressed. These challenges are informed by the Waste Assessment and reflect both ongoing issues and emerging trends since the previous WMMP. Below is a detailed breakdown:

Access to Recycling Facilities and services

While progress has been made with the establishment of new Community Recycling Centres (CRCs), there are still gaps in accessibility. The goal of ensuring that the majority residents are within a 15-minute drive of a recycling drop-off has not been fully achieved. Since 2017,

three new CRCs have opened, and one summer site now operates year-round, but one centre (Peria) has been closed. Urban residents face challenges with private kerbside recycling services, such as the small 60L crates offered, which often cannot accommodate the average household's recycling volume.

Improving local recycling infrastructure is essential to increasing waste diversion and reducing reliance on landfills.

Increasing Waste to Landfill per capita

Although the total waste sent to landfills declined temporarily from 2017 to 2019, volumes have been rising steadily since 2020, both on a per capita basis and relative to GDP. Much of this increase is driven by commercial operations, which are primarily serviced by private refuse providers outside the FNDC's control. The challenge lies in addressing the overall increase in waste generation while ensuring proper disposal without incentivizing inappropriate practices like illegal dumping.

While waste to landfill is increasing, there are readily available technologies that could be introduced in the Far North to sort and divert key waste streams from both households and businesses. This includes technology for C&D waste sorting, composting of organic material, and sorting recyclables.

Illegal Waste Disposal

Illegal dumping, burning, and burying of waste remain significant issues, particularly in remote areas and on farms. These practices have harmful environmental impacts and are difficult to quantify, making targeted solutions challenging. At kerbside collection points and CRC sites, illegal dumping can be mitigated through stronger enforcement measures and improvements in service accessibility. However, tackling waste disposal in remote areas will require a combination of education, regulation, and incentives to encourage compliance with the waste management system.

Visibility of Residential Recycling Effectiveness

The effectiveness of residential recycling programs remains unclear. Current reporting from private providers of kerbside recycling focuses on overall waste diversion figures but lacks detailed insights into household participation and the success of recycling education initiatives. Improved reporting and data collection are needed to assess the impact of these programs and identify areas for improvement, particularly in engaging the community to adopt better recycling practices.

High Organic Waste to Landfill

Organic waste, particularly food scraps, is a major contributor to landfill volumes, representing a significant opportunity for waste diversion. However, the Far North district currently lacks collection and processing systems for organics, especially food scraps. There are some smaller, local initiatives for food scraps such as home composting, and

opportunities to divert green waste are available through the CRC network. Establishing such a system would require investment, either by FNDC or the private sector, in purpose-built facilities to handle food scraps at scale, addressing concerns related to health, odour, and environmental impacts. Diverting organic waste from landfills would also significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions, aligning with national and regional climate goals. Partnerships or external funding may help support the development of a regional processing facility.

High Volume of Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste

Nationally, C&D waste constitutes the largest portion of landfill volumes. Construction economic activity in the Far North contributes a similar percentage of GDP compared to national figures, therefore it is likely the national average C&D waste tonnages are also being generated. Currently, FNDC has limited involvement in managing this waste stream, as it is primarily handled by private companies and FNDC has very low visibility of the composition, size and method of disposal of this waste stream. Encouraging better sorting, reuse, and recycling practices within the construction industry, alongside partnerships with private providers, could reduce the environmental impact of this waste stream alongside improved visibility to better reduce this waste stream.

Legislation Changes Impacting Cost and Volume

Changes to waste-related legislation, including the Waste Minimisation Act, New Zealand Waste Strategy, Waste Disposal Levy and Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) settings, and potential product stewardship schemes, are expected to influence waste costs and drivers for waste minimisation. FNDC must adapt its services to stay compliant while remaining affordable.

Government initiatives such as standardizing recyclable materials and expanding recycling and food scraps collections may further reshape the waste stream. Although only standardisation has been implemented, the current Government is looking at other legislative instruments it can use to drive diversion, such as increasing the waste disposal levy and ETS costs. FNDC faces a more uncertain regulatory landscape but needs to remain responsive to align with changing national priorities. Flexibility and proactive planning will be essential to manage future changes without undue financial pressure on the community.

Future Growth and Demand

The Far North District's demand for waste services will be shaped by a range of factors including demographic shifts, economic activity, land use changes, and societal expectations. These drivers, coupled with natural disasters and evolving national waste policies, highlight the need for a future-proofed waste management strategy. These factors are further explained below:

Demographic and Population Changes

Population growth is a significant factor influencing future waste demand. Between 2024 and 2034, the Far North population is projected to grow at an average rate of 0.7% per annum, reaching approximately 80,200 by 2034, before tapering off and peaking at 83,200 in 2049.

Key demographic trends include:

- An aging population, with the 65+ age group expected to form 30% of the population by 2041.
- Growth is concentrated in urban areas like Kerikeri/Waipapa, Paihia, and Kaitāia.
- A shift in net migration favouring older age groups, with minimal growth among younger populations. The aging population and moderate growth suggest waste generation per capita may stabilise or decrease due to a more waste-conscious demographic.

Economic and Industrial Activity

Economic growth and changes in industrial activity significantly influence waste generation. The district's GDP has grown by 35% over the last decade, driven by construction, retail trade, agriculture, and professional services. However, future growth is expected to slow, aligning with shifts toward forestry, horticulture, and service industries, which are less waste intensive. Projections estimate GDP growth at 1.7% per annum through 2030, tapering to 1.3% through 2050.

Land Use and Housing Development

Shifts in land use from dairy farming to forestry and horticulture will reduce livestock waste but may increase plant-based waste over the long term. If dwelling growth keeps pace with population growth, the number of dwellings could increase to 31,013 by 2034.

Waste Minimisation and Community Expectations

Community expectations for waste minimisation and improved recycling services are growing, driven by concerns over plastic waste and resource recovery. Satisfaction surveys show high approval for recycling centres (80%-85%) but lower satisfaction with overall refuse and recycling services (67%-73%). Enhanced kerbside services and expanded resource recovery facilities may be necessary to meet rising expectations.

Resilience to Natural and Man-Made Disasters

Events like earthquakes, cyclones, and pandemics underscore the need for robust waste management systems that can handle sudden, large-scale demands. Lessons from past events will inform disaster preparedness, ensuring the Far North district has access to waste facilities with adequate capacity to handle disaster waste when needed.

Waste Projections

Residential waste generation is expected to rise moderately in line with population growth, with per-household waste projected at 618 kg/year, below the national average of 680

kg/year. Efforts to increase recycling and divert organics could significantly reduce landfill volumes. Non-residential waste, driven by economic activity, is projected to grow, but targeted interventions could reduce landfill contributions from divertible materials.

Goals

This SWS establishes a long-term vision for waste management, focusing on reducing waste, increasing resource recovery, and fostering a circular economy to protect our environment and community. Over the next 25 years, we will build on these goals progressively, ensuring alignment with national waste strategies and local priorities.

Goal 1: Reduce Waste to Landfill

We want to send less waste to landfills, which is good for both the environment and the community. This means more recycling, less dumping, and smarter use of materials.

Objectives:

- Increase the percentage of waste that is recovered and reused, rather than going to landfill
- Increase the amount of waste that's disposed of responsibly, reducing illegal dumping, burning and burying of waste.
- Maximise the value of reusable materials by keeping them in use instead of throwing them away.
- Increase public awareness of appropriate waste disposal.

Goal 2: Make Resource Recovery and Responsible Waste Disposal everyday activities

We want to make recycling and responsible waste disposal part of everyday life for everyone. This means making it easy to recycle and encouraging people to think about how they handle waste.

Objectives:

- Make sure that resource recovery services, like recycling centres and/or kerbside collection services, are available and convenient for everyone.

- Support systems that make it easier to reuse items instead of throwing them away, maximising their value.

Goal 3: Encourage a Local Circular Economy

A circular economy is where we keep materials in use for as long as possible, minimising waste. We want to create more opportunities for reusing, repurposing, and recycling locally, building a stronger and more sustainable economy.

Objectives:

- Increase community involvement in circular economy practices, like repair workshops or local recycling programs.
- Grow the district's ability to reuse and repurpose materials, keeping waste out of the landfill and supporting local jobs.

Goal 4: Protect and Regenerate the Environment

Our waste has a big impact on the environment, especially on our land, water, and air. We need to make sure that our waste management practices help protect our environment and even reverse damage where we can.

Objectives:

- Reduce the negative effects that waste has on water, land, and air quality.
- Remediate and restore problematic waste sites.
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from waste activities, helping to fight climate change.

Staged Approach

To achieve our vision, we will take a staged approach over the next 25 years:

WMMP Stages	Focus Areas
Stage 1 2025–2031	Establish the groundwork for waste reduction and resource recovery • Engage communities in sustainable waste practices • Assess risks of historical waste sites • Promote circular economy practices • Consider providing FNDC funded kerbside services
Stage 2 2032–2037	• Develop infrastructure to manage organic and construction waste • Localise recovery systems • Remediate high-risk waste sites Strengthen partnerships that support circular economy activities and innovation.

Stage 3 2038–2043	• Invest in advanced recovery technologies and systems • Embed circular economy principles across the district • Broaden environmental restoration efforts
Stage 4 2044–2049	• Achieve a community where waste is minimised, and resource recovery is normalised • Adopt and integrate advanced circular economy practices. • Complete ecological restoration of historical waste sites

By following this staged approach, the Far North District will achieve a sustainable and resilient waste management system, driving economic, social, and environmental benefits for generations to come.

Implementation and Review

Implementation

The SWS will be implemented through a series of four consecutive WMMPs, each spanning a six-year period. These plans will serve as the operational framework to guide FNDC in achieving its long-term waste reduction and sustainability goals. Each WMMP will build upon the successes and lessons learned from the previous phase, ensuring continuous improvement and adaptation to emerging challenges and opportunities. The action plan for the first WMMP (2025-2031) is included as Appendix One.

Review

In accordance with the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, WMMP's must also be reviewed at least every six years to ensure they remain aligned with legislative requirements and community needs. This review process provides an opportunity to integrate changes in national direction or local demand. Regular reviews of both the WMMP and Waste Assessments will ensure compliance with legal obligations while maintaining a responsive and forward-looking approach to waste management.

Funding

There are a variety of funding mechanisms that can be used to support the goals in this SWS. These mechanisms aim to ensure that the Strategy's goals are achieved while balancing affordability, cost-effectiveness, and environmental sustainability.

The budgets for implementing this Strategy will be determined through FNDC's Annual Plan and Long-Term Plan processes. Regular reporting will ensure transparency and accountability for how funds are allocated and spent. FNDC is committed to delivering the objectives of this Strategy within available resources while seeking efficiencies and leveraging partnerships to enhance waste minimisation outcomes across the district.

Funding Options	Description
FNDC-allocated Waste Disposal Levy funds	FNDC receives a population-based share of national waste levy funds from the Ministry for the Environment. Currently, 50% of the waste levy collected from disposal facilities is allocated to councils with the remainder managed by the Ministry for the Environment. These funds, derived from the Waste Disposal Levy, must be spent on activities that promote or achieve waste minimisation, in accordance with the operative WMMP. FNDC uses these funds for infrastructure, services, education, and grants as outlined in this Strategy.
Waste Minimisation Fund	After deducting administrative costs, the remaining 50% of the levy collected is managed by the Ministry for the Environment through the contestable Waste Minimisation Fund. FNDC may also apply for additional funding through the Waste Minimisation Fund for specific projects, either independently or collaboratively with other councils or organisations.
Uniform Annual General Charge	A charge that is paid by all ratepayers
User Charges	Charges levied for specific waste management services, such as private subscription fees for kerbside refuse collection or gate fees for the disposal of materials at transfer stations. These charges follow a "polluter pays" principle, ensuring costs are allocated to those who generate waste.
Targeted Rates	Applied to properties that receive FNDC-provided waste services, such as kerbside recycling collection. This ensures that service users directly contribute to the costs.
Sale of Recovered Materials	Revenue generated from the sale of recyclable or reusable materials, which helps offset costs associated with waste minimisation initiatives.
Private Sector Funding	The private sector may fund or supply certain waste management and minimisation activities, for example to generate income from users of private waste transfer stations or private waste processing facilities. FNDC may work with private sector service providers where this will assist in achieving the WMMP goals and an efficient waste service for the Far North. External funding can be obtained through community partnerships e.g. by developing relationships with community enterprise

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WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2025–2031

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Introduction

Far North District Council (FNDC) has a statutory responsibility to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the Far North District. To do this, FNDC is required to adopt a waste management and minimisation plan under Section 43 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

This WMMP is a guiding document which identifies FNDC's vision, goals, objectives, targets and methods for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation. It also provides information on how FNDC intends to fund the activities of the WMMP over the next six years.

This WMMP outlines the FNDC's commitment to sustainable waste management over the next six years (~~2024–2030~~ **2025 - 2031**). As the first phase of the district's **25** ~~24~~-year Solid Waste Strategy (SWS), this WMMP provides a roadmap towards achieving a circular economy—a system where resources are reused, repurposed, and regenerated rather than wasted.

The plan focuses on the four key goals from the Solid Waste Strategy:

What Informs this Plan?

There is a clear legislative and policy framework within which the FNDC provides waste services and facilities in the Far North District. A list of the applicable legislation is detailed below:

- Waste Minimisation Act 2008
- Local Government Act 2002
- Resource Management Act 1991
- Climate Change Response Act 2002
- Litter Act 1979
- Health Act 1956

Whilst the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 sets out the legislative requirements for solid waste, the Government's waste and resource efficiency strategy (GWRES) provides the government's strategic direction for waste management and minimisation in Aotearoa New Zealand. This WMMP align with the goals set out in the SWS and objectives found in the GWRES.

Local, regional and national plans and policies affect the FNDC's provision of waste and diverted material services. Primarily, they are requirements under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and Local Government Act 2002.

Vision, Goals, Objectives, and Targets

Vision for the Future

Our approach for waste minimisation and management in the Far North District aligns with the vision of the Far North's strategic 80-year strategy for the district – Far North 2100:

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Reduce the amount of waste that is disposed of inappropriately

Objectives:

- Increase the amount of waste that's disposed of responsibly, such as through recycling or composting.
- Maximise the value of reusable materials by keeping them in use instead of throwing them away.
- Increase public awareness of appropriate waste disposal and compliance.

Goal 2: Make Resource Recovery and Responsible Waste Disposal everyday activities

Objectives:

- Increase the percentage of waste that is recovered and reused, rather than going to landfill.
- Make sure that resource recovery services, like recycling centres, are available and convenient for everyone.
- Support systems that make it easier to reuse items instead of throwing them away.

Goal 3: Encourage a Local Circular Economy

Objectives:

- Increase community involvement in circular economy practices, like repair workshops or local recycling programs.
- Grow the district's ability to reuse and repurpose materials, keeping waste out of the landfill and supporting local jobs.

Goal 4: Protect and Regenerate the Environment

Objectives:

- Reduce the negative effects that waste has on water, land, and air quality.
- Remediate and restore problematic waste sites.
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from waste activities, helping to fight climate change.

What Happens with Our Waste – Overview of Existing Waste Management and Minimisation Infrastructure and Services

The FNDC Waste Assessment completed in 2023 and revised in April 2025 contains information on the current services provided by FNDC and non-FNDC solid waste services. A summary of the current services is outlined below:

Services Provided by FNDC

Drop-off facilities

- A network of 16 refuse transfer stations (RTS) across the district, accepting various waste materials.
- A network of 11 Community Recycling Centres across the district where domestic quantities of standard recyclable materials can be dropped off for free.

Resource recovery centres (RRCs)

- **RCCs:** Two RRCs in Kaitāia and Waipapa, offering recycling and waste disposal services.
- **Kerbside collection:** Limited kerbside collection services in specific areas, typically involving pre-paid refuse bags.
- **Public place bins:** Regular emptying of public litter bins and a limited number of public place recycling bins.
- **Services and operating hours:** Increase operating hours and services over the summer period to accommodate the larger population.
- **Waste education and promotion:** FNDC delivers various waste education and promotion programs, including workshops, school programs, and community clean-ups.
- **Subsidised recycling programmes:** battery recycling and electronics recycling

Non-FNDC Provided Services and Facilities

Kerbside collection

Private companies offer kerbside collection services for refuse and recycling, providing a range of options for urban residents.

Waste processing

Limited private material processing facilities exist in the district, with most recycling and waste sorting done manually at the source. Either at RTS/CRC sites or at the kerbside.

Product stewardship

Various product stewardship schemes operate in the district, such as Agrecovery and Tyre Wise Programme.

Volume and Composition of waste

The FNDC Waste Assessment also outlines available data for waste collected, recycled and disposed of in the Far North District. A summary of the data is outlined below:

Progress Against the 2017 WMMP Target: Total Waste to Landfill

The 2017-2023 WMMP aimed to reduce the total waste to landfill per capita, including both residential and non-residential sources. Targets were set to achieve a reduction from 300kg per capita in June 2017 to 250kg by June 2020 and ultimately to 200kg by June 2023. Despite these ambitious goals, the actual waste per capita saw a slight decrease from 2017/18 to 2019/20, followed by an increase through to 2021/22. By the end of the WMMP period, the waste per capita was higher than at the start, reflecting challenges in achieving the 37.5% reduction target set in both the 2011 and 2017 WMMP's.

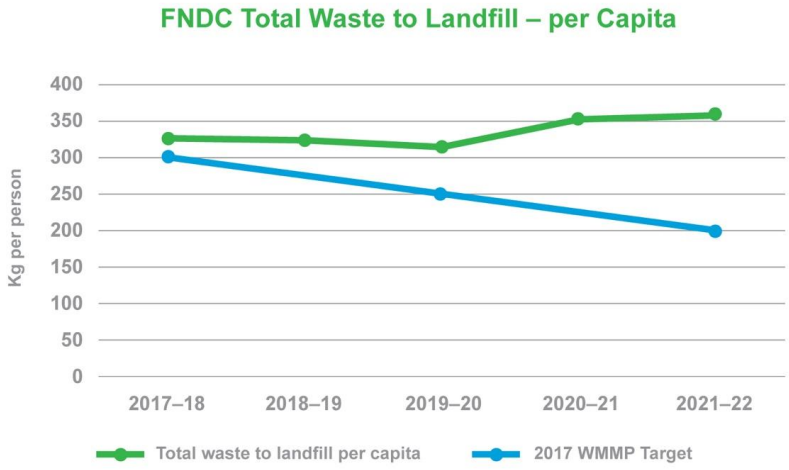

Figure 1: Waste to landfill per capita trends from 2023 Waste Assessment (s.4.4.1)

The FNDC's waste per capita is comparable to similar councils in New Zealand with predominantly rural populations. However, anecdotal evidence suggests that rural residents may rely on methods such as farm landfills, offal pits, or burning, which are not captured in official data and could have better environmental outcomes if diverted through proper waste management channels.

Total Known Waste in the Far North

Between 2017/18 and 2019/20, total waste tonnages in the district remained relatively consistent, despite population growth. However, from 2019/20 to 2021/22, an upward trend emerged in both total wastes generated, and tonnes sent to landfill (Figure 2). Additionally, the proportion of waste diverted from landfill decreased gradually since 2018/19, which affected recycling markets. Before the 2017 WMMP, the diversion rate was 28%-31%, compared to lower rates in recent years.

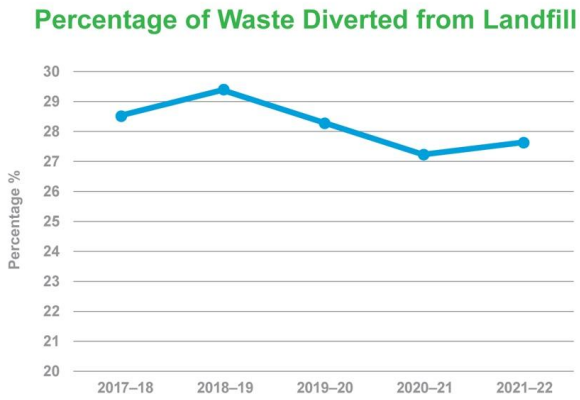

Figure 2: Diverted waste trends from 2023 Waste Assessment (s.4.4.1)

Sources of Waste to Landfill

A SWAP (Solid Waste Analysis Protocol) analysis identified construction and demolition activities as the largest contributors to waste by tonnage (31%), followed by residential kerbside rubbish (25%), and industrial/commercial/institutional sources (23%). Combined residential and private kerbside rubbish accounted for 43% of total landfill waste, with non-residential sources comprising the remaining 57%.

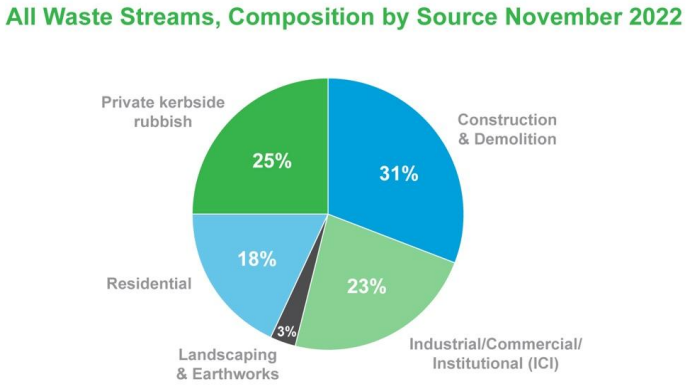

Figure 3: Observed waste compositions of waste to landfill

Given the limited access to data about waste services not delivered by FNDC, the SWAP analysis relies on national average statistics where local information is not available, particularly in the non-residential waste sources.

Kerbside Waste Composition

The SWAP analysis of a sample of kerbside waste collected from various areas showed that organics made up the largest component, with food scraps alone constituting 36% of total weight. Plastics and paper were the next largest categories, with both divertible and non-divertible materials contributing. Variations were observed in composition based on receptacle size, with 240L bins showing unusually low green waste content.

Illegal Dumping

Illegal dumping remains a significant issue, with various forms reported, including bags placed beside public bins, waste in bush areas, and improper kerbside use. A total of 1,351.5m³ of illegally dumped waste is collected annually at an average cost of $116,000. However, volumes of waste that are burned, buried, or otherwise uncollected remain unknown.

Waste Composition and Diversion Potential

The composition of total waste to landfill reveals high contributions from organics and treated timber. While the district's diversion potential is significant, challenges remain in separating and redirecting materials such as food waste, green waste, and recyclables. The 2022/23 SWAP analysis estimated that compostable and recyclable materials account for a substantial proportion of kerbside refuse, indicating opportunities for improved diversion and waste minimization.

In summary, while some progress has been made, the FNDC faces challenges in achieving its waste reduction and diversion targets, underscoring the need for continued improvement in waste management practices and infrastructure.

How Much Better Could We Do?

Future Demand

Future demand for waste services in the Far North District will be shaped by a range of factors, including demographic shifts, economic and industrial activity, land use changes, and community expectations. Population growth is projected to be moderate, with an aging demographic expected to dominate. Commercial and industrial trends, such as the growth of forestry, horticulture, and service industries, will also play a role in shaping waste types and volumes.

While the district's landfill capacity is sufficient for the medium-to-long term, there will be increasing pressure to improve waste diversion and minimization. Community expectations for accessible recycling and resource recovery facilities are growing, with satisfaction surveys indicating room for improvement in overall waste services.

Economic activity and land use changes are also significant drivers. Growth in GDP and shifts in agriculture toward forestry and horticulture may alter waste streams, including a reduction in livestock waste and an increase in plant-based waste. Seasonal variations from holiday homes are expected to stabilize, with a more permanent residential population influencing service demand.

Projected waste tonnages indicate modest increases in residential waste in line with population growth, with opportunities for significant landfill reduction through improved recycling and organics diversion. For non-residential waste, economic growth will drive volumes, though targeted diversion efforts can reduce landfill reliance.

Natural disasters and national policy changes, including product stewardship schemes and waste levies, further underline the need for adaptive and resilient waste management strategies. By addressing these demand drivers, FNDC can ensure sustainable and responsive waste services for the future.

Future Planning Framework

FNDC’s Role

The FNDC plays a critical role in the development and implementation of a robust WMMP as part of the future planning framework. This role encompasses the following key areas:

Strategic Leadership and Planning

FNDC sets the long-term vision for waste management within the district, ensuring alignment with national policies such as the Aotearoa Waste Strategy. Through the WMMP, FNDC develops strategic goals, policies, and implementation plans that drive waste minimisation and resource recovery efforts. This involves analysing trends, forecasting future waste challenges, and setting clear priorities for sustainable waste management practices.

Service Delivery and Infrastructure Management

FNDC is responsible for ensuring that the community has access to essential waste services, including kerbside collection, transfer stations, and community recycling centres. It also oversees the planning, development, and maintenance of infrastructure that adapts to changing waste management needs, ensuring services remain efficient, accessible, and environmentally responsible.

Education and Community Engagement

Promoting a culture of sustainability is a core focus for the FNDC. This involves educating and empowering residents, businesses, and community groups to actively participate in waste minimisation initiatives. Through public awareness campaigns, workshops, and partnerships, FNDC drives behavioural change and fosters community-led waste solutions.

Collaboration and Partnership Building

To ensure a cohesive and effective approach to waste minimisation, the FNDC collaborates with iwi, hapū, community organisations, neighbouring councils, and national agencies. By building partnerships, the FNDC enhances access to funding, resources, and innovative solutions, creating opportunities for shared success and regionally aligned waste management practices.

Through these roles, the FNDC seeks to integrate legal compliance with environmental stewardship, community values, and cultural heritage. This ensures the WMMP contributes to a sustainable and inclusive waste management system that supports a cleaner, greener future for the district.

Key Issues

In the Waste Assessment the following issues have been identified requiring attention in this WMMP:

Accessibility of Recycling Services

Current recycling infrastructure and services must expand to meet increasing demand. Although new Community Recycling Centres (CRCs) have been added, accessibility remains uneven.

Increasing Waste to Landfill per Capita

Waste generation has risen since 2020, necessitating stronger measures to address both the volume of waste and its environmental impact.

Illegal Dumping and Disposal

Inappropriate disposal methods such as dumping, burning, and burying waste present significant environmental challenges. Enforcement and education are required to address this issue effectively.

Visibility of Effectiveness of Residential Recycling

The performance of recycling services needs better monitoring to ensure FNDC’s educational and operational efforts are driving desired outcomes.

High Organic Waste Volume
Organic waste remains a significant contributor to landfill and greenhouse gas emissions. The absence of local processing facilities for food scraps and green waste is a critical gap to address.

Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste
Nationally, C&D waste constitutes the largest portion of landfill volumes. Construction economic activity in the Far North contributes a similar percentage of GDP compared to national figures, highlighting the need for targeted diversion initiatives.

Legislative Impacts on Costs and Services
Changing regulatory frameworks, including the Waste Disposal Levy and potential product stewardship schemes, will influence both costs and service delivery. FNDC must remain adaptable to these changes.

Funding

The implementation of the FNDC WMMP is supported through a combination of funding sources, including user charges, ratepayer contributions, and waste disposal levy payments from central government.

User Charges
User charges fund services like kerbside collections and the management of rubbish and recycling stations. These fees link service use to funding and promote waste reduction. The FNDC can set service fees above or below cost recovery or offer services for free to encourage better waste management outcomes.

Ratepayer Contributions
Ratepayer funds support public goods and community-focused waste services. These include kerbside recycling collection, subsidising transfer station operations where user charges are insufficient, addressing illegal dumping, servicing litter bins, implementing licensing requirements, delivering education programs, and monitoring and reporting on plan implementation.

Waste Disposal Levy Payments
FNDC receives a share of the national Waste Disposal Levy, allocated based on population. These funds are mandated to promote waste minimisation in alignment with the WMMP. Activities funded through the levy include waste education, partial support for kerbside recycling, and projects that advance the plan's goals and objectives.

In addition, FNDC may apply for additional funding from the national Waste Minimisation Fund to support specific projects. Applications may be submitted independently, in collaboration with other councils, or with external partners.

Further details on funding sources, allocations, and quantities are outlined in FNDC's Long Term Plan and annual updates to the Long-Term Plan.

Contestable Waste Fund

Section 47 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 gives councils the ability to make grants to a person, organisation, or group to promote or achieve waste management and minimisation. Under this WMMP the FNDC will give grants at its discretion and on any terms or condition it deems appropriate, provided there is an allocated and approved budget for that activity.

FNDC is committed to supporting community and stakeholder initiatives that promote or achieve waste minimisation and management goals. Grants can be provided to individuals, organisations, or groups using allocations from Waste Disposal Levy funds.

The availability and amount of funding in the Contestable Waste Fund is determined through FNDC's Long Term Plan process. Applications for funding will be evaluated based on their alignment with the WMMPs vision, goals, and objectives.

Key assessment criteria will include but is not limited to:

- The applicant's capability to successfully deliver the proposed project
- Governance and accountability arrangements
- Track record and experience with similar projects
- Potential for significant and measurable contributions to waste minimisation.
- With priority given to local Iwi/hapū or community led enterprise and initiatives.

By fostering partnerships through grants and financial support, FNDC aims to empower the community and encourage innovative solutions to achieve a sustainable waste future.

Action Plan

The Action Plan, as set out in the following pages, has been developed to assist the FNDC and community to work towards achieving the vision, goals, and objectives set out in the wider SWS.

The Action Plan shows the methods FNDC will use to achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the Far North District, including collection, recovery, treatment and disposal services, facilities provided or to be provided by FNDC and other waste management and minimisation actions by FNDC, including education and public awareness activities.

Where actions have operational or financial implications, they need to be confirmed in the FNDC's core planning documents - the Long-Term Plan and Annual Plan.

This Action Plan aims to set out clear, practical initiatives that FNDC will implement, either on our own or jointly. While the Action Plan forms part of the WMMP, it is intended to be a useful 'living' document that can be regularly updated to reflect current plans and progress. Under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 the plans can be updated without triggering the need for a formal review of the WMMP, if the changes are not significant and do not alter the direction and intent of the strategy.

In some cases, further research might be required to work out the costs and feasibility of some projects. This might change how, when, or if they are implemented. Completing some other actions might depend on changing contractual arrangements with providers or setting up new contracts.

Implementing the Plan

The actions in the Action Plan (below) have been developed out of the workshops with the Solid Waste Rōpū Mahi (Working Group), based on the options presented in the Waste Assessment.

Due to the broad composition of the Solid Waste Working Group, some additional options were also identified.

A	REDUCE WASTE TO LANDFILL
1.	Investigate ***and implement*** a contestable fund or grants ***pilot programme*** to respond to new opportunities for waste services including recycling and waste minimisation initiatives in various sectors, such as construction and demolition, or community-led solutions for food waste collections and repurposing processing. ***Prioritise projects ready for delivery and ensure clear criteria, monitoring and reporting for funding initiatives.***
2.	Investigate subsiding non-FNDC services that increase recycling and waste minimisation and implement findings of investigations as they arise.
3.	Investigate and implement initiatives based on the findings to increase the range of divertible material at FNDC waste facilities
4.	Investigate introducing rates-funded kerbside recycling, food scraps and rubbish collections and implement findings of investigation
5.	Continue providing and where appropriate optimise access to drop-off points for recycling and rubbish in rural areas
6.	Investigate requiring a Waste Management and Minimisation plan as part of the building consent process.
7.	Increase education and collaboration focusing on problematic waste streams, to promote waste minimisation, recycling, and sustainable practices for business' and public. Expand FNDC's waste minimisation education programme to include Construction & Demolition related businesses
8.	Advocate for legislative changes including: • New Building Act provisions addressing waste minimisation • Product stewardship schemes Restrictions on non-recoverable items
9.	Investigate options for organic waste collection and processing, including the option to support development at the regional level
10.	Assess and address electronic waste in the district by understanding current levels, continuing to promote and evaluate existing recycling systems, and implementing national initiatives to reduce electronic waste at a local level
11.	Enhance waste data management by aligning local reporting with the National Waste Data Framework Standard, utilising centralised government platforms, establishing benchmarks, and regularly monitoring FNDCs progress performance. against targets. Seek to require greater transparency in the quantities and type of commercial waste streams collected and methods of disposal.
12.	Review the Waste Management Bylaw (2016)

B	RESOURCE RECOVERY and WASTE DISPOSAL as EVERYDAY ACTIVITIES
1.	Investigate options for FNDC-owned RRC in the Southern area
2.	Optimise the number, location, and services provided at RTS / CRC network.
3.	Investigate and implement ways to ensure recovery services that are subsidised by FNDC are accessible and incentivise new initiatives where appropriate.
4.	Investigate options to introduce repair cafes and other services that promote circular initiatives at FNDC-owned waste facilities.
5.	Collaborate with iwi/hapu, potentially through Para Kore, to lead and implement waste minimisation programmes, encouraging more community buy-in e.g., beneficial reuse of organic material
6.	Continue providing waste minimisation education to raise public awareness, promote reuse initiatives, support zero-waste lessons, advise businesses, and support the implementation of sustainability programmes.
7.	Regularly review and measure the impact of the Waste Minimisation Education Programme on waste reduction and diversion, ensuring it targets all parts of the waste system
8.	Support and promote sustainable agricultural waste management by backing nationwide initiatives like Agrecovery and Plasback, investigating complementary schemes, encouraging industry-led sustainability programmes, and providing targeted education in collaboration with local farming associations and advisory services.
9.	Regularly review and measure the impact of the waste minimisation education programme on waste reduction and diversion, ensuring it targets all parts of the waste system
10.	Investigate and implement initiatives to reduce illegal dumping, including increased surveillance, stricter enforcement with fines or infringement notices, public awareness campaigns highlighting associated costs, and potential enhancements to penalties and enforcement options
11.	Continue to support community clean-up events by covering disposal costs
12.	***Engage with stakeholder organisations that represent the elderly, disabled and rural community groups to ensure that waste initiatives that are subsidised by FNDC consider their unique waste management and minimisation needs***

C	ENCOURAGING A LOCAL CIRCULAR ECONOMY
1.	Continue involvement in regional discussions regarding solid waste.
2.	Support community-led circular economy initiatives such as continuing to cover disposal costs for community clean-up events, engage community groups to raise awareness about waste impacts, and support projects that encourage sustainable waste practices
3.	Promote the reuse shop at Kaitāia RRC
4.	Investigate ways to work with identified key waste generating sectors (such as Construction & Demolition, Food and Accommodation Services, Tourism etc) to develop circular solutions for their sector's discarded materials.

D	PROTECT AND REGENERATE THE ENVIRONMENT
1.	Evaluate the environmental impacts of backyard burning and rural waste practices and develop targeted education campaigns to raise awareness while strengthening compliance measures.
2.	Assess environmental risks of historic waste sites
3.	Identify and measure emissions from FNDC-managed waste activities
4.	Ensure waste disposed from FNDC collections and facilities occurs at waste disposal facilities with appropriate landfill gas control measures
5.	Assess current rural waste disposal methods, including farm dumping practices, and work with agricultural organisations and farming communities to raise awareness about the environmental impacts and promote sustainable alternatives like Agrecovery and other waste management practices -develop targeted education campaigns to raise awareness while strengthening compliance measures.
6.	Investigate and implement strategies for increasing the return of organic material to soil.
7.	Ensure safe disposal services for hazardous waste are available in the Far North and investigate opportunities for enhanced hazardous waste management practices.
8.	Assess the exposure of waste infrastructure and closed landfill sites to natural hazards like flooding, coastal erosion, and seismic activity.
9.	Continue to provide public place litter and recycling bins, optimise as needed.

Monitoring and Reporting

The FNDC will monitor and report on the implementation and effectiveness of the WMMP through a structured and transparent system. Accurate, reliable data is critical to evaluate progress towards the Plan's vision, objectives, goals, and targets and to plan effectively for future demand.

FNDC intends to monitor and report on progress regarding the WMMP and will develop and implement a clear, transparent monitoring and reporting system. Accurate information on how services provided by FNDC are performing is essential for monitoring the effectiveness of the Plan's vision, objectives, goals and targets, and planning for future demand.

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Measures that provide a broader picture of the waste situation and how to minimise the amount of waste going to landfill will assist FNDC in identifying more targeted actions in the future. Data will be gathered through:

- Annual resident and ratepayer surveys
- Contractor reporting against key performance indicators
- Solid Waste Analysis Protocol Audits (SWAPs)
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WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2025–2031

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Introduction

Far North District Council (FNDC) has a statutory responsibility to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the Far North District. To do this, FNDC is required to adopt a waste management and minimisation plan under Section 43 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

This WMMP is a guiding document which identifies FNDC's vision, goals, objectives, targets and methods for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation. It also provides information on how FNDC intends to fund the activities of the WMMP over the next six years.

This WMMP outlines the FNDC's commitment to sustainable waste management over the next six years (2025 - 2031). As the first phase of the district's 25 -year Solid Waste Strategy (SWS), this WMMP provides a roadmap towards achieving a circular economy—a system where resources are reused, repurposed, and regenerated rather than wasted.

The plan focuses on the four key goals from the Solid Waste Strategy:

What Informs this Plan?

There is a clear legislative and policy framework within which the FNDC provides waste services and facilities in the Far North District. A list of the applicable legislation is detailed below:

- Waste Minimisation Act 2008
- Local Government Act 2002
- Resource Management Act 1991
- Climate Change Response Act 2002
- Litter Act 1979
- Health Act 1956

Whilst the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 sets out the legislative requirements for solid waste, the Government's waste and resource efficiency strategy (GWRES) provides the government's strategic direction for waste management and minimisation in Aotearoa New Zealand. This WMMP align with the goals set out in the SWS and objectives found in the GWRES.

Local, regional and national plans and policies affect the FNDC's provision of waste and diverted material services. Primarily, they are requirements under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and Local Government Act 2002.

Vision, Goals, Objectives, and Targets

Vision for the Future

Our approach for waste minimisation and management in the Far North District aligns with the vision of the Far North's strategic 80-year strategy for the district – Far North 2100:

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Reduce the amount of waste that is disposed of inappropriately

Objectives:

- Increase the amount of waste that's disposed of responsibly, such as through recycling or composting.
- Maximise the value of reusable materials by keeping them in use instead of throwing them away.
- Increase public awareness of appropriate waste disposal and compliance.

Goal 2: Make Resource Recovery and Responsible Waste Disposal everyday activities

Objectives:

- Increase the percentage of waste that is recovered and reused, rather than going to landfill.
- Make sure that resource recovery services, like recycling centres, are available and convenient for everyone.
- Support systems that make it easier to reuse items instead of throwing them away.

Goal 3: Encourage a Local Circular Economy

Objectives:

- Increase community involvement in circular economy practices, like repair workshops or local recycling programs.
- Grow the district's ability to reuse and repurpose materials, keeping waste out of the landfill and supporting local jobs.

Goal 4: Protect and Regenerate the Environment

Objectives:

- Reduce the negative effects that waste has on water, land, and air quality.
- Remediate and restore problematic waste sites.
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from waste activities, helping to fight climate change.

What Happens with Our Waste – Overview of Existing Waste Management and Minimisation Infrastructure and Services

The FNDC Waste Assessment completed in 2023 and revised in April 2025 contains information on the current services provided by FNDC and non-FNDC solid waste services. A summary of the current services is outlined below:

Services Provided by FNDC

Drop-off facilities

- A network of 16 refuse transfer stations (RTS) across the district, accepting various waste materials.
- A network of 11 Community Recycling Centres across the district where domestic quantities of standard recyclable materials can be dropped off for free.

Resource recovery centres (RRCs)

- **RCCs:** Two RRCs in Kaitāia and Waipapa, offering recycling and waste disposal services.
- **Kerbside collection:** Limited kerbside collection services in specific areas, typically involving pre-paid refuse bags.
- **Public place bins:** Regular emptying of public litter bins and a limited number of public place recycling bins.
- **Services and operating hours:** Increase operating hours and services over the summer period to accommodate the larger population.
- **Waste education and promotion:** FNDC delivers various waste education and promotion programs, including workshops, school programs, and community clean-ups.
- **Subsidised recycling programmes:** battery recycling and electronics recycling

Non-FNDC Provided Services and Facilities

Kerbside collection

Private companies offer kerbside collection services for refuse and recycling, providing a range of options for urban residents.

Waste processing

Limited private material processing facilities exist in the district, with most recycling and waste sorting done manually at the source. Either at RTS/CRC sites or at the kerbside.

Product stewardship

Various product stewardship schemes operate in the district, such as Agrecovery and Tyre Wise Programme.

Volume and Composition of waste

The FNDC Waste Assessment also outlines available data for waste collected, recycled and disposed of in the Far North District. A summary of the data is outlined below:

Progress Against the 2017 WMMP Target: Total Waste to Landfill

The 2017-2023 WMMP aimed to reduce the total waste to landfill per capita, including both residential and non-residential sources. Targets were set to achieve a reduction from 300kg per capita in June 2017 to 250kg by June 2020 and ultimately to 200kg by June 2023. Despite these ambitious goals, the actual waste per capita saw a slight decrease from 2017/18 to 2019/20, followed by an increase through to 2021/22. By the end of the WMMP period, the waste per capita was higher than at the start, reflecting challenges in achieving the 37.5% reduction target set in both the 2011 and 2017 WMMP's.

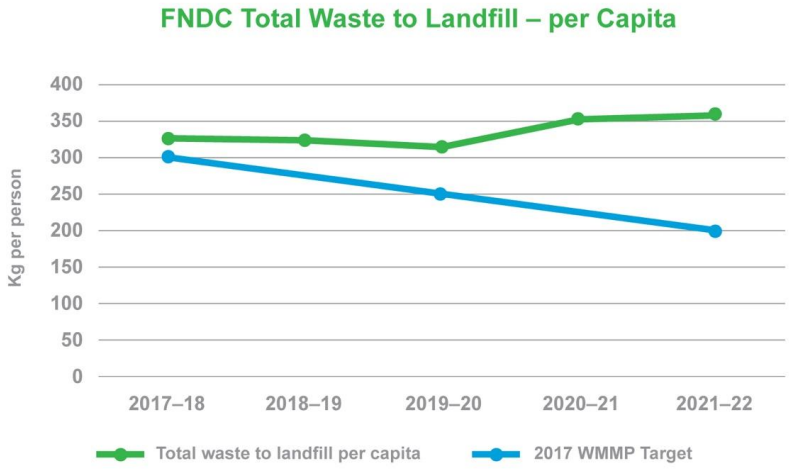

Figure 1: Waste to landfill per capita trends from 2023 Waste Assessment (s.4.4.1)

The FNDC's waste per capita is comparable to similar councils in New Zealand with predominantly rural populations. However, anecdotal evidence suggests that rural residents may rely on methods such as farm landfills, offal pits, or burning, which are not captured in official data and could have better environmental outcomes if diverted through proper waste management channels.

Total Known Waste in the Far North

Between 2017/18 and 2019/20, total waste tonnages in the district remained relatively consistent, despite population growth. However, from 2019/20 to 2021/22, an upward trend emerged in both total wastes generated, and tonnes sent to landfill (Figure 2). Additionally, the proportion of waste diverted from landfill decreased gradually since 2018/19, which affected recycling markets. Before the 2017 WMMP, the diversion rate was 28%-31%, compared to lower rates in recent years.

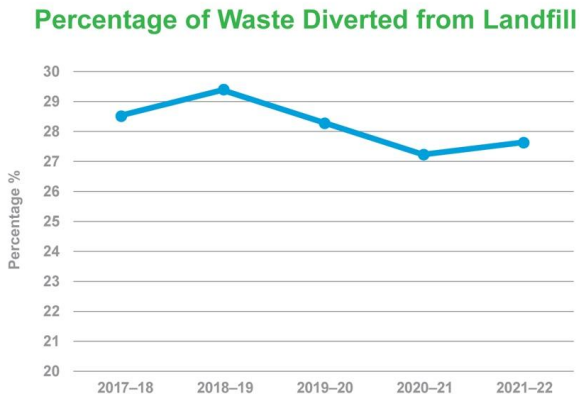

Figure 2: Diverted waste trends from 2023 Waste Assessment (s.4.4.1)

Sources of Waste to Landfill

A SWAP (Solid Waste Analysis Protocol) analysis identified construction and demolition activities as the largest contributors to waste by tonnage (31%), followed by residential kerbside rubbish (25%), and industrial/commercial/institutional sources (23%). Combined residential and private kerbside rubbish accounted for 43% of total landfill waste, with non-residential sources comprising the remaining 57%.

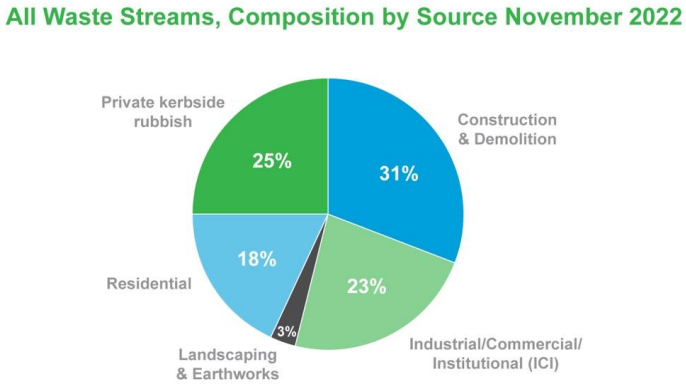

Figure 3: Observed waste compositions of waste to landfill

Given the limited access to data about waste services not delivered by FNDC, the SWAP analysis relies on national average statistics where local information is not available, particularly in the non-residential waste sources.

Kerbside Waste Composition

The SWAP analysis of a sample of kerbside waste collected from various areas showed that organics made up the largest component, with food scraps alone constituting 36% of total weight. Plastics and paper were the next largest categories, with both divertible and non-divertible materials contributing. Variations were observed in composition based on receptacle size, with 240L bins showing unusually low green waste content.

Illegal Dumping

Illegal dumping remains a significant issue, with various forms reported, including bags placed beside public bins, waste in bush areas, and improper kerbside use. A total of 1,351.5m³ of illegally dumped waste is collected annually at an average cost of $116,000. However, volumes of waste that are burned, buried, or otherwise uncollected remain unknown.

Waste Composition and Diversion Potential

The composition of total waste to landfill reveals high contributions from organics and treated timber. While the district's diversion potential is significant, challenges remain in separating and redirecting materials such as food waste, green waste, and recyclables. The 2022/23 SWAP analysis estimated that compostable and recyclable materials account for a substantial proportion of kerbside refuse, indicating opportunities for improved diversion and waste minimization.

In summary, while some progress has been made, the FNDC faces challenges in achieving its waste reduction and diversion targets, underscoring the need for continued improvement in waste management practices and infrastructure.

How Much Better Could We Do?

Future Demand

Future demand for waste services in the Far North District will be shaped by a range of factors, including demographic shifts, economic and industrial activity, land use changes, and community expectations. Population growth is projected to be moderate, with an aging demographic expected to dominate. Commercial and industrial trends, such as the growth of forestry, horticulture, and service industries, will also play a role in shaping waste types and volumes.

While the district's landfill capacity is sufficient for the medium-to-long term, there will be increasing pressure to improve waste diversion and minimization. Community expectations for accessible recycling and resource recovery facilities are growing, with satisfaction surveys indicating room for improvement in overall waste services.

Economic activity and land use changes are also significant drivers. Growth in GDP and shifts in agriculture toward forestry and horticulture may alter waste streams, including a reduction in livestock waste and an increase in plant-based waste. Seasonal variations from holiday homes are expected to stabilize, with a more permanent residential population influencing service demand.

Projected waste tonnages indicate modest increases in residential waste in line with population growth, with opportunities for significant landfill reduction through improved recycling and organics diversion. For non-residential waste, economic growth will drive volumes, though targeted diversion efforts can reduce landfill reliance.

Natural disasters and national policy changes, including product stewardship schemes and waste levies, further underline the need for adaptive and resilient waste management strategies. By addressing these demand drivers, FNDC can ensure sustainable and responsive waste services for the future.

Future Planning Framework

FNDC’s Role

The FNDC plays a critical role in the development and implementation of a robust WMMP as part of the future planning framework. This role encompasses the following key areas:

Strategic Leadership and Planning

FNDC sets the long-term vision for waste management within the district, ensuring alignment with national policies such as the Aotearoa Waste Strategy. Through the WMMP, FNDC develops strategic goals, policies, and implementation plans that drive waste minimisation and resource recovery efforts. This involves analysing trends, forecasting future waste challenges, and setting clear priorities for sustainable waste management practices.

Service Delivery and Infrastructure Management

FNDC is responsible for ensuring that the community has access to essential waste services, including kerbside collection, transfer stations, and community recycling centres. It also oversees the planning, development, and maintenance of infrastructure that adapts to changing waste management needs, ensuring services remain efficient, accessible, and environmentally responsible.

Education and Community Engagement

Promoting a culture of sustainability is a core focus for the FNDC. This involves educating and empowering residents, businesses, and community groups to actively participate in waste minimisation initiatives. Through public awareness campaigns, workshops, and partnerships, FNDC drives behavioural change and fosters community-led waste solutions.

Collaboration and Partnership Building

To ensure a cohesive and effective approach to waste minimisation, the FNDC collaborates with iwi, hapū, community organisations, neighbouring councils, and national agencies. By building partnerships, the FNDC enhances access to funding, resources, and innovative solutions, creating opportunities for shared success and regionally aligned waste management practices.

Through these roles, the FNDC seeks to integrate legal compliance with environmental stewardship, community values, and cultural heritage. This ensures the WMMP contributes to a sustainable and inclusive waste management system that supports a cleaner, greener future for the district.

Key Issues

In the Waste Assessment the following issues have been identified requiring attention in this WMMP:

Accessibility of Recycling Services

Current recycling infrastructure and services must expand to meet increasing demand. Although new Community Recycling Centres (CRCs) have been added, accessibility remains uneven.

Increasing Waste to Landfill per Capita

Waste generation has risen since 2020, necessitating stronger measures to address both the volume of waste and its environmental impact.

Illegal Dumping and Disposal

Inappropriate disposal methods such as dumping, burning, and burying waste present significant environmental challenges. Enforcement and education are required to address this issue effectively.

Visibility of Effectiveness of Residential Recycling

The performance of recycling services needs better monitoring to ensure FNDC’s educational and operational efforts are driving desired outcomes.

High Organic Waste Volume

Organic waste remains a significant contributor to landfill and greenhouse gas emissions. The absence of local processing facilities for food scraps and green waste is a critical gap to address.

Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste

Nationally, C&D waste constitutes the largest portion of landfill volumes. Construction economic activity in the Far North contributes a similar percentage of GDP compared to national figures, highlighting the need for targeted diversion initiatives.

Legislative Impacts on Costs and Services

Changing regulatory frameworks, including the Waste Disposal Levy and potential product stewardship schemes, will influence both costs and service delivery. FNDC must remain adaptable to these changes.

Funding

The implementation of the FNDC WMMP is supported through a combination of funding sources, including user charges, ratepayer contributions, and waste disposal levy payments from central government.

User Charges

User charges fund services like kerbside collections and the management of rubbish and recycling stations. These fees link service use to funding and promote waste reduction. The FNDC can set service fees above or below cost recovery or offer services for free to encourage better waste management outcomes.

Ratepayer Contributions

Ratepayer funds support public goods and community-focused waste services. These include kerbside recycling collection, subsidising transfer station operations where user charges are insufficient, addressing illegal dumping, servicing litter bins, implementing licensing requirements, delivering education programs, and monitoring and reporting on plan implementation.

Waste Disposal Levy Payments

FNDC receives a share of the national Waste Disposal Levy, allocated based on population. These funds are mandated to promote waste minimisation in alignment with the WMMP. Activities funded through the levy include waste education, partial support for kerbside recycling, and projects that advance the plan's goals and objectives.

In addition, FNDC may apply for additional funding from the national Waste Minimisation Fund to support specific projects. Applications may be submitted independently, in collaboration with other councils, or with external partners.

Further details on funding sources, allocations, and quantities are outlined in FNDC's Long Term Plan and annual updates to the Long-Term Plan.

Contestable Waste Fund

Section 47 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 gives councils the ability to make grants to a person, organisation, or group to promote or achieve waste management and minimisation. Under this WMMP the FNDC will give grants at its discretion and on any terms or condition it deems appropriate, provided there is an allocated and approved budget for that activity.

FNDC is committed to supporting community and stakeholder initiatives that promote or achieve waste minimisation and management goals. Grants can be provided to individuals, organisations, or groups using allocations from Waste Disposal Levy funds.

The availability and amount of funding in the Contestable Waste Fund is determined through FNDC's Long Term Plan process. Applications for funding will be evaluated based on their alignment with the WMMPs vision, goals, and objectives.

Key assessment criteria will include but is not limited to:

- The applicant's capability to successfully deliver the proposed project
- Governance and accountability arrangements
- Track record and experience with similar projects
- Potential for significant and measurable contributions to waste minimisation.
- With priority given to local Iwi/hapū or community led enterprise and initiatives.

By fostering partnerships through grants and financial support, FNDC aims to empower the community and encourage innovative solutions to achieve a sustainable waste future.

Action Plan

The Action Plan, as set out in the following pages, has been developed to assist the FNDC and community to work towards achieving the vision, goals, and objectives set out in the wider SWS.

The Action Plan shows the methods FNDC will use to achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the Far North District, including collection, recovery, treatment and disposal services, facilities provided or to be provided by FNDC and other waste management and minimisation actions by FNDC, including education and public awareness activities.

Where actions have operational or financial implications, they need to be confirmed in the FNDC's core planning documents - the Long-Term Plan and Annual Plan.

This Action Plan aims to set out clear, practical initiatives that FNDC will implement, either on our own or jointly. While the Action Plan forms part of the WMMP, it is intended to be a useful 'living' document that can be regularly updated to reflect current plans and progress. Under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 the plans can be updated without triggering the need for a formal review of the WMMP, if the changes are not significant and do not alter the direction and intent of the strategy.

In some cases, further research might be required to work out the costs and feasibility of some projects. This might change how, when, or if they are implemented. Completing some other actions might depend on changing contractual arrangements with providers or setting up new contracts.

Implementing the Plan

The actions in the Action Plan (below) have been developed out of the workshops with the Solid Waste Rōpū Mahi (Working Group), based on the options presented in the Waste Assessment.

Due to the broad composition of the Solid Waste Working Group, some additional options were also identified.

A	REDUCE WASTE TO LANDFILL
1.	Investigate and implement a contestable fund or grants pilot programme to respond to new opportunities for waste services including recycling and waste minimisation initiatives in various sectors, such as construction and demolition, or community-led solutions for food waste collections and repurposing processing. Prioritise projects ready for delivery and ensure clear criteria, monitoring and reporting for funding initiatives.
2.	Investigate subsiding non-FNDC services that increase recycling and waste minimisation and implement findings of investigations as they arise.
3.	Investigate and implement initiatives based on the findings to increase the range of divertible material at FNDC waste facilities
4.	Investigate introducing rates-funded kerbside recycling, food scraps and rubbish collections and implement findings of investigation
5.	Continue providing and where appropriate optimise access to drop-off points for recycling and rubbish in rural areas
6.	Investigate requiring a Waste Management and Minimisation plan as part of the building consent process.
7.	Increase education and collaboration focusing on problematic waste streams, to promote waste minimisation, recycling, and sustainable practices for business' and public. Expand FNDC's waste minimisation education programme to include Construction & Demolition related businesses
8.	Advocate for legislative changes including: • New Building Act provisions addressing waste minimisation • Product stewardship schemes Restrictions on non-recoverable items
9.	Investigate options for organic waste collection and processing, including the option to support development at the regional level
10.	Assess and address electronic waste in the district by understanding current levels, continuing to promote and evaluate existing recycling systems, and implementing national initiatives to reduce electronic waste at a local level
11.	Enhance waste data management by aligning local reporting with the National Waste Data Framework Standard, utilising centralised government platforms, establishing benchmarks, and regularly monitoring FNDCs progress performance. against targets. Seek to require greater transparency in the quantities and type of commercial waste streams collected and methods of disposal.
12.	Review the Waste Management Bylaw (2016)

B	RESOURCE RECOVERY and WASTE DISPOSAL as EVERYDAY ACTIVITIES
1.	Investigate options for FNDC-owned RRC in the Southern area
2.	Optimise the number, location, and services provided at RTS / CRC network.
3.	Investigate and implement ways to ensure recovery services that are subsidised by FNDC are accessible and incentivise new initiatives where appropriate.
4.	Investigate options to introduce repair cafes and other services that promote circular initiatives at FNDC-owned waste facilities.
5.	Collaborate with iwi/hapu, potentially through Para Kore, to lead and implement waste minimisation programmes, encouraging more community buy-in e.g., beneficial reuse of organic material
6.	Continue providing waste minimisation education to raise public awareness, promote reuse initiatives, support zero-waste lessons, advise businesses, and support the implementation of sustainability programmes.
7.	Regularly review and measure the impact of the Waste Minimisation Education Programme on waste reduction and diversion, ensuring it targets all parts of the waste system
8.	Support and promote sustainable agricultural waste management by backing nationwide initiatives like Agrecovery and Plasback, investigating complementary schemes, encouraging industry-led sustainability programmes, and providing targeted education in collaboration with local farming associations and advisory services.
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C	ENCOURAGING A LOCAL CIRCULAR ECONOMY
1.	Continue involvement in regional discussions regarding solid waste.
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1.	Evaluate the environmental impacts of backyard burning and rural waste practices and develop targeted education campaigns to raise awareness while strengthening compliance measures.
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6.	Investigate and implement strategies for increasing the return of organic material to soil.
7.	Ensure safe disposal services for hazardous waste are available in the Far North and investigate opportunities for enhanced hazardous waste management practices.
8.	Assess the exposure of waste infrastructure and closed landfill sites to natural hazards like flooding, coastal erosion, and seismic activity.
9.	Continue to provide public place litter and recycling bins, optimise as needed.

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6.2 RATING RELIEF POLICY - ANALYSIS OF SUBMISSIONS AND ADOPTION OF AMENDED POLICY

File Number: **A5301273**

Author: **Shayne Storey, Team Leader - Policy & Bylaws**

Authoriser: **Roger Ackers, Group Manager - Planning & Policy**

TAKE PŪRONGO / PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To seek approval from Council to adopt the amended Rating Relief Policy 2025 under section 102 of the Local Government Act 2002.

WHAKARĀPOPOTO MATUA / EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Under section 102 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA02) Council must have rates remission and rates postponement policies. This includes the requirement to adopt a policy on remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land.
- On 08 May 2025 (resolution 2025/46 refers), following a review of the Rating Relief Policy 2021, Council resolved that the Rating Relief Policy 2021 had been reviewed and should continue with amendment.
- On 03 July 2025 (resolution 2025/71 refers), Council approved the Proposal for the Rating Relief Policy for public consultation. Amendments to the Rating Relief Policy must be made in accordance with the consultation procedure set out under section 82 of LGA02.
- Public consultation on the Proposal took place from 04 July to 03 August 2025. No oral submission requests were received.
- Staff have completed the submissions analysis, with no changes recommended (attachment 1)
- Attachment 2 is the proposed final amended Policy for adoption.

TŪTOHUNGA / RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

a) **Approve the recommendation in the staff report on the Rating Relief Policy Analysis of Submissions in attachment 1 that no changes are made to the draft Policy**

b) **Adopt the Rating Relief Policy 2025 in attachment 2 under section 102 of the Local Government Act 2002.**

1) TĀHUHU KŌRERO / BACKGROUND

Under section 102 of the Local Government Act 2002 Council is required to have rates remission and rates postponement policies. This includes the requirement to adopt a policy on remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land.

The Rating Relief Policy was due for review no later than September 2026. The review was brought forward at the request of elected members.

On 08 May 2025 (resolution 2025/46 refers), following a review of the Rating Relief Policy 2021, the governing body of Council resolved that the Rating Relief Policy 2021 had been reviewed and should continue with amendment.

On 03 July 2025 (resolution 2025/71 refers), Council approved the Proposal for the Rating Relief Policy draft for public consultation.

The period during which people could make written submissions on the Proposal was from 04 July to 03 August 2025. A total of 56 written submissions were received, 49 online and 7 via email. No verbal submissions were requested.

2) MATAPAKI ME NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA / DISCUSSION AND OPTIONS

Support for the proposed Policy

The report in Attachment 1 summarises the public submissions and makes recommendations in response to these submissions.

From 56 written submissions:
- 21 submitters supported the proposed Policy (38%)
- 22 submitters did not support the proposed Policy (39%)
- 13 submitters were unsure (23%).

Main reasons for supporting the proposed Policy

- Alignment with legislative requirements
- Inclusion of Māori land provisions
- Increased clarity
- Environmental protections
- Reduced administrative burden.

General concerns and queries

- Unaffordable/rising rates
- Equity and fairness
- Administrative support
- Infrastructure and service delivery
- Accessibility and inclusion for disabled people
- Transparency and accountability.

While these concerns are acknowledged in the analysis of submissions (Attachment 1), they do not override the requirement to have a rates remission and postponement policy under the Local Government Act 2002.

Feedback on specific clauses in the proposed Policy

In addition to the general positive feedback and concerns summarised above, submitters commented or made suggestions on five clauses in the draft Policy. This feedback is analysed in the Analysis of Submissions report (Attachment 1). As a result of this analysis, Council staff recommend no changes to the proposed Policy.

Implementation

The Rating Services team have contributed to the proposed policy and will be responsible for the implementation of the Rating Relief Policy 2025.

TAKE TŪTOHUNGA / REASON FOR THE RECOMMENDATION

Content and form of the proposed Policy

If this recommendation is agreed to, Council staff advise that the Rating Relief Policy in Attachment 2 is an appropriate form of policy for the purposes of section 102 of the Local Government Act 2002.

The Policy ensures compliance with:

- Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993, particularly its preamble principles
- Schedule 11 of the LGA02, which outlines considerations for Māori Freehold Land
- The Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

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

The costs to implement the Policy will come from existing operational budgets.

ĀPITIHANGA / ATTACHMENTS

1. **Rating Relief Policy Analysis of Submissions - A5329117** ⇩
2. **FINAL Rating Relief Policy 2025 - A5333529** ⇩

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	The Rating Relief Policy does not have a high level of significance as: a) it does not involve the transfer of ownership or control of a strategic asset or other important asset; and b) it is consistent with current Council plans and policies.
State the relevant Council policies (external or internal), legislation, and/or community outcomes (as stated in the LTP) that relate to this decision.	Under section 102 of the LGA02 Council must have rates remission and rates postponement policies. This includes the requirement to adopt a policy on the remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land. Under section 102 LGA02, Rates Remissions Policies must support the principles set out in the preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 (TTWMA). outlined in Schedule 11 of the LGA02 (matters relating to rates relief on Māori freehold land). This Policy aligns with Te Pae O Uta Te Ao Māori Framework.
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 Rating Relief Policy has district-wide relevance and is not within the delegations of Community Boards to consider.
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.	The Policy has been developed closely with Te Hono. Approval was sought from Te Kuaka - Te Ao Māori Committee prior to going out for public consultation. Seeking the views and input of hapu/iwi in the development of policy is integral, and Māori were given an opportunity to contribute during the consultation stage. Council gave notice of the proposed policy to organisations representing Māori in the Far North district.
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).	• Māori community • Far North District ratepayers • Senior Citizens • Queen Elizabeth II Trust • Forest & Bird

	• The disabled community
State the financial implications and where budgetary provisions have been made to support this decision.	The cost of implementation of the Rating Relief Policy will be met from within existing operational budgets.
Chief Financial Officer review.	The Chief Financial Officer has reviewed this report.

Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika
Far North District Council

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Analysis of Submissions

Rating Relief Policy

August 2025

1 Background

Under section 102 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA02) Council must have rates remission and rates postponement policies. This includes the requirement to adopt a policy on remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land.

On 8 May 2025 (resolution 2025/46 refers), following a review of the Rating Relief Policy 2021, the governing body of Council resolved that the Rating Relief Policy 2021 had been reviewed and should continue with amendment.

On 03 July 2025 (resolution 2025/71 refers), Council approved the Proposal for the draft Rating Relief Policy for public consultation. Amendments to the Rating Relief Policy must be made in accordance with the consultation procedure set out under section 82 of the Local Government Act 2002.

The period during which people could make submissions was 4 July to 3 August 2025. A total of 56 written submissions were received, 49 online and 7 via email. No verbal submissions were requested.

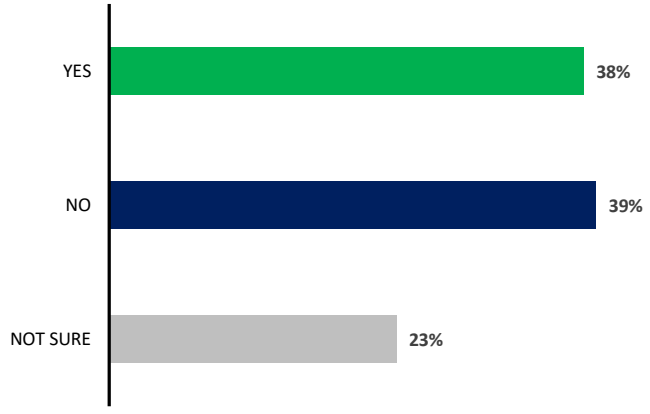
This report analyses the submissions and makes recommendations for amendments to the draft Rating Relief Policy, if necessary. A numbered list of people who made submissions is in Appendix One and these numbers are used to refer to the individual submissions in the body of this report.

Council staff from the Planning & Policy, Corporate Services, Te Hono, and Legal Services teams contributed to the analysis of submissions.

2 Summary of submissions

Fifty-six written submissions were received, with 49 received online and 7 via email.

Figure 1: Support for the proposed Rating Relief Policy



Base: 56 submissions

Twenty-one responses were in support of the proposed Policy, 22 were not supportive of the proposed Policy and 13 were not sure.

Where submitters made suggestions for changes, these suggestions are included in section four of this report.

3 General feedback

The following feedback was received that is not related to specific clauses in the draft Bylaw.

3.1 Support for amendments and positive feedback

Submissions received

Twenty-one submissions (7,13,14,18,21,22,23,24,25,27,33,38,39,41,48,51,52,53,54,55,56) expressed support for the proposed amendments, describing them as sensible, fair, and aligned with legislative requirements. Respondents appreciated the inclusion of Māori land provisions, environmental protections, and clearer definitions. Some noted that the changes improve accessibility and reduce administrative burden, particularly for community organisations and Māori entities.

Staff recommendation

Council staff recommend no changes to the draft Policy in response to these submissions.

3.2 Unaffordable/Rising Rates

Ten submitters (2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 12, 19, 28, 50, 56)) stated that rates are unaffordable, unfair, or too high for services rendered.

"*Although the Rates Relief Policy amendments clarify access, they do not address the wider issue of rapidly rising rates across the Far North.*"

Staff analysis

Council staff recognise that many residents are feeling the pressure of rising costs. The proposed Rating Relief Policy is concerned with the remission or postponement of rates, with targeted relief for vulnerable ratepayers and provisions aimed at easing financial burden. Rates are set as part of the Council's Annual Plan or Long-Term Plan (LTP), and therefore, out of scope for this proposed Policy.

Staff recommendation

Staff recommend no changes to the proposed Policy in response to these submissions.

3.3 Concerns about Equity and Fairness in Rating

Submissions received

Eleven submissions (4, 5, 6, 16, 20, 26, 31, 34, 35, 42, 49) expressed strong concerns about the fairness of the Rating Relief Policy draft, particularly the perception that some ratepayers are subsidising others who receive remissions or rebates. Many respondents argued that all property owners should contribute equally to the district's funding, regardless of land type or ownership structure. There was also a sentiment that the proposed Policy creates inequities by offering relief to select groups, such as Māori landowners or community organisations, while others continue to bear the full financial burden. Several submissions also questioned the transparency of the policy and called for clearer justification of who benefits and why.

"Everyone should pay their rates if they legally own the property. Full stop. Why should those that pay their rates fund the rest who can't."

Staff analysis
Under section 102 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA02) Council must have rates remission and rates postponement policies. This includes the requirement to adopt a policy on remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land. The policies must also support the principles set out in the Preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993. The assertion that the proposed Rates Relief Policy is "unfair" overlooks the distinct legal, cultural, and historical context of Māori Freehold Land, the targeted relief for Senior Citizens, the public benefit of protected outstanding natural landscapes, ecological, historic, or cultural land, and land used by community groups and sports facilities.

Staff recommendation
Council staff recommend no changes to the proposed Policy in response to these submissions.

3.4 Administrative support for applicants

Submissions received
Four submissions (29, 41, 47, 56) requested more support for applicants, especially our Senior Citizens and Māori landowners, with one of these stating it was too difficult to apply for rates remissions.

"Provide better, culturally appropriate support for applicants—especially kaumātua and young whānau, many of whom will be directly impacted as Māori landowners."

Staff analysis
Staff acknowledge the application process may seem intimidating and confusing to some members of our community. The Rating Services team will update the FNDC website to clarify the application process. Rating Services and Te Hono staff will continue to meet with applicants kanohi ki te kanohi (face to face) or over the phone.

Staff recommendation
Council staff recommend no changes to the proposed Policy in response to these submissions.

3.5 Infrastructure and Service Delivery Concerns

Submissions received
Four submissions (3, 12, 19, 56) expressed concerns regarding infrastructure and service delivery in relation to rate increases.

"*Rates have risen significantly over the past three years, with further increases expected. These increases are not matched by visible improvements to infrastructure or services… Failing to address rising rates alongside policy reform gives the appearance of administrative fairness while material hardship remains unacknowledged."*

Staff analysis
Council staff acknowledge the frustration expressed by ratepayers who feel under-served. However, the Rates Relief Policy is not the appropriate vehicle for addressing infrastructure gaps. These concerns must be addressed through capital planning and service delivery frameworks.

Staff recommendation
Council staff recommend no changes to the proposed Policy in response to these submissions.

3.6 Accessibility and Inclusion for Disabled People

Submissions received
One submitter expressed concerns that the draft Policy does not contain provisions for making rates relief more accessible to disabled people. They recommended that Council make information about rates relief available in

accessible formats such as NZ Sign Language, Easy Read and Braille. They also recommended that Council work with the local disability community to improve the accessibility of rates relief application processes for disabled people and tangata whaikaha Māori.

Staff analysis
Council staff acknowledge that providing accessible formats for the Rating Relief Policy and the application aligns with our commitment to the Tai Tokerau Regional Accessibility Strategy. Staff from the Rating Services team will work with the Communication & Engagement team and the Accessibility Action Group to develop accessible formats. Rating Services and Te Hono staff will continue to meet with applicants kanohi ki te kanohi (face to face) or over the phone.

Staff recommendation
Council staff recommend no changes to the proposed Policy in response to these submissions.

3.7 Policy Clarity

Submissions received
Three submissions (13, 14, 21) praised the amendments in the draft for simplifying the current Policy.

"Clarifies wording in the previous Policy".

Staff recommendation
Council staff recommend no changes to the proposed Policy in response to these submissions.

3.8 Transparency and Accountability

Submissions received
One submitter (56) was concerned about the lack of transparency and the limited public accessibility of information. A request was made for a publicly available guide explaining how decisions are made, including the steps followed and the roles responsible, information on who is receiving rates relief and who is not, with anonymised data showing the number of applications approved or declined—particularly for Māori land, and clear goals and regular reporting on what the policy aims to achieve—such as faster processing, increased support for Māori landowners, and higher approval rates.

Staff analysis
Council staff acknowledge the request for more transparency and accessibility of information. Operational matters are outside the scope of this analysis. However, the Rating Services team have been made aware of the suggestions made in this submission.

Staff recommendation
Council staff recommend no changes to the proposed Policy in response to this submission.

4 Analysis and recommendations regarding the Policy wording

The following section analyses submissions made about specific clauses in the draft Policy and recommends how to address these submissions.

4.1 Clauses not referred to in submissions

No submissions were made about the following clauses in the draft Bylaw:

- R21/01 Remission of Penalties
- R21/02 –- Remission on Land Unusable due to Natural Disaster
- R21/05 –- Remission on Properties Spanning Multiple Districts
- R21/06 Remission on Common-Use Properties
- R21/07 – Remission of School Sewerage Charges
- R21/08 –- Remission of Excess Water Charges
- R21/14 – Remission of Rates on Treaty Settlement Lands
- R23/15 –- Remission Enabling Housing Development on Māori Freehold Land
- P21/03 –- Postponement of Rates on Landlocked Land

- P21/04 - Transitional Policy for the Postponement of Rates on Farmland
- ML21/01 – Unused Māori Freehold Land

4.2 Submissions on Preliminary Provisions

Introduction

Submissions received

Six submitters (18, 22, 24, 25, 33,56) supported the alignment of the draft Rating Relief Policy with the principles of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 and Schedule 11 of the Local Government Act 2002. Submitters advocated for culturally responsive approaches that recognise the unique status of Māori Freehold Land and the importance of whenua as taonga tuku.

Staff recommendation

Council staff recommend no changes to the proposed Policy in response to these submissions.

4.3 Submissions on Substantive Provisions

R21/04 - Remission on Land used by Community, Sports and Not-for-profit Organisations

The Policy clause is intended to provide rating relief for those organisations that operate for the benefit of the community and are not otherwise exempt from rates under schedule 1 of the Local Government Rating Act 2005 (LGRA 05).

Submissions received

Three submissions (27,52, 53) were in support of the proposed Policy, specifically mentioning this clause. No recommended changes were suggested by the submitters.

"Land used by Community, Sports and Not-for-profit Organisations is of public benefit and does not normally generate an income. The rates remission policy recognises these facts."

Staff recommendation

Council staff recommend no changes to the proposed Policy.

R21/13 – Remission Incentivising Māori Economic Development

The Policy clause provides incentives for Māori landowners to develop Māori Freehold Land for economic use. It enables owners to develop an economic base and assists with the subsequent payment of rates.

Submissions received

One submission (36) was received expressing concern about the removal of financial reporting requirements.

Staff analysis

While the removal of financial reporting requirements from R21/13 may appear to reduce accountability, this amendment was made to streamline access and reduce administrative burden—particularly for Māori landowners engaging in early-stage economic development. The policy still requires applicants to demonstrate alignment with economic development goals, even if formal financial reporting is no longer mandated. Additionally, Council retains the ability to monitor land use and revoke remissions if the land is not being used in accordance with the policy's intent.

Staff recommendation

Council staff recommend no changes to the proposed Policy based on this submission.

P21/01 – Remission on Land Subject to Protection for Outstanding Natural Landscape, Cultural, Historic or Ecological Purposes

This Policy clause provides rating relief to landowners who have reserved lands, that have particular outstanding natural landscape, cultural, historic or ecological values, for future generations.

Submissions received

Four submissions (27, 45, 53, 54) were received pertaining to this clause. Three were in support of the proposed Policy and did not suggest any changes to the proposed clause.

"We would like to congratulate Far North District Council on the rating policies that promote the protection of indigenous flora and fauna and ecosystems in the Far North District." - Forest & Bird

"By clarifying and strengthening this policy (P21/01), landowners will be eligible for relief and their voluntary protection is recognised and supported by the Council." - Queen Elizabeth II National Trust

One submitter requested the inclusion of land area subject to a Sustainable Forest Management Plan, under Part 3A of the Forests Act 1949, approved by MPI, and registered on the land title, which secures effective protection and sustainable management of indigenous forest areas on private land.

Staff analysis

While Council staff acknowledge the value of sustainable land use practices, including those governed under the Forests Act 1949, the inclusion of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Plans within the scope of the proposed Policy clause P21/01 is not recommended for the following reasons:

- this clause is designed to incentivise voluntary legal protection of land for its outstanding natural landscape, cultural, historic, or ecological values. Eligible land must be subject to formal protection mechanisms. SFM Plans, while promoting responsible forestry, are management-oriented and permit ongoing timber harvesting. They do not confer permanent protection nor restrict land use in a manner consistent with the objectives of P21/01
- this is a conservation-focused Policy clause. Including SFM Plans would extend rates remission to land used for commercial gain, even if sustainably managed. This risks undermining the clause's integrity and creating inconsistencies with other protected land categories
- rates remission under this clause is justified by the public benefit of ecological and cultural preservation. Land under SFM Plans may not meet this threshold, particularly where access is restricted or ecological values are secondary to production goals.

Staff recommendation

Council staff recommend no changes to the proposed Policy based on these submissions.

P21/05 – Postponement of Residential Rates for Senior Citizens

The Policy clause provides senior citizens with the option of postponing their rates until the sale of the rating unit takes place, or, in the event that they pass away, until the settlement of their estate has taken place.

Submissions received

One submission (44) recommended that pensioners over 65 be eligible for a rate rebate despite their income.

"If people have worked hard and saved their money or continue to work into their 70s and 80s they should not be penalised for doing so. That is unfair."

Staff analysis

Council staff recognise that many older residents have contributed significantly to our communities and continue to do so well into their later years. The proposed Rating Relief Policy includes provisions for remission and postponement of rates, particularly for those experiencing financial hardship. The proposed Policy eligibility

criteria is in line with national frameworks. Furthermore, no council in New Zealand currently offers a universal rates rebate to all residents aged 65+ regardless of income.

Staff recommendation

No changes are recommended by Council staff in response to this submission.

ML21/02 - Māori Freehold Land Used for the Purposes of Papakāinga or Other Housing Purposes Subject to Occupation Licenses, Rental Agreements or Other Informal Arrangements

The Policy clause is to assist Māori with establishing papakainga or other housing on Māori Freehold Land. It addresses processes to allow residents with occupation licenses, rental agreements or other informal arrangements to pay their portion of rates in respect of the land that they occupy.

Submissions received

One submitter (42) was not in support of the proposed Policy clause. They submitted that the sentence "*The Policy is similar in effect to the treatment of multiple housing on general title land, where the separate parts are occupied on a rent-free basis by members of the owner's family"* is incorrect and that "*The rating remission policies are meant to provide a fair and equitable collection of rates from all sectors of the community. Allowing the change to this policy is unequitable and unfair. All FNDC residents should contribute to services and infrastructure…"*

Staff analysis

The sentence referred to in the submission is background context for applicants, as found in the Rating Relief Policy 2021. The proposed amendments to the Policy clause are designed to align with the principles of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993. It seeks to support the retention, occupation, and development of whenua Māori by its owners. Māori Freehold Land is governed by a distinct legal framework that recognises collective ownership and customary relationships with the land, restricts alienation and sale, therefore making development more complex. Applying identical rating treatment would ignore the unique challenges and obligations associated with whenua Māori.

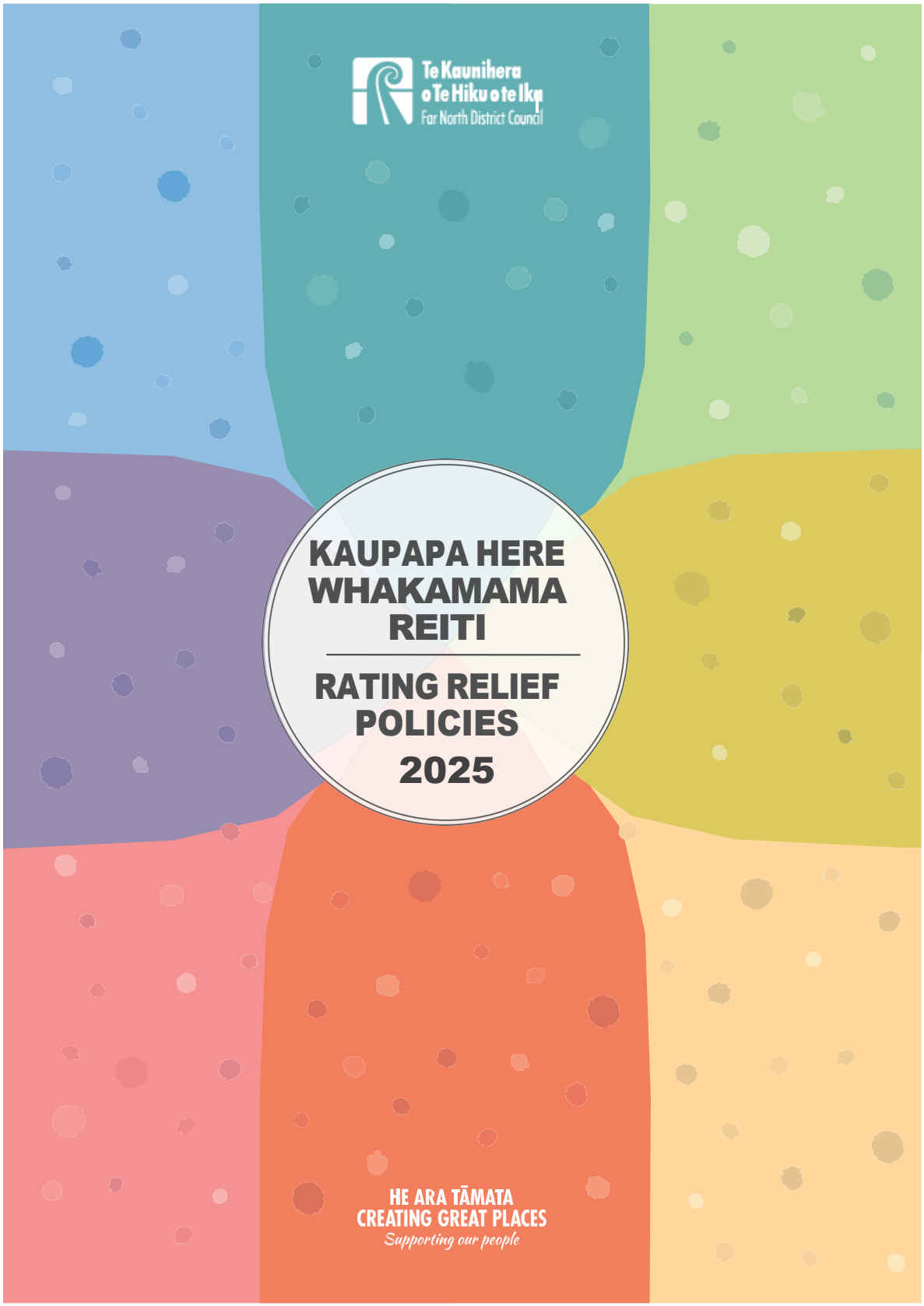
Staff recommendation

Council staff recommend no changes to the proposed Policy in response to this submission.

APPENDIX 1 – LIST OF SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED

Number	Organisation
1	Individual submission
2	Individual submission
3	Individual submission
4	Kainui Partnership
5	Individual submission
6	Individual submission
7	Individual submission
8	Individual submission
9	Individual submission
10	Matauri X Incorporation
11	Individual submission
12	Individual submission
13	Individual submission
14	Individual submission
15	Individual submission
16	Individual submission
17	Individual submission
18	Individual submission
19	Individual submission
20	Individual submission
21	Individual submission
22	Individual submission
23	Individual submission
24	Individual submission
25	Individual submission
26	Individual submission
27	Tukairangi Trust
28	Individual submission
29	Individual submission
30	Individual submission
31	Individual submission
32	Individual submission
33	Individual submission
34	Individual submission
35	Individual submission
36	Individual submission
37	Individual submission
38	Individual submission
39	Individual submission
40	Individual submission

41	Individual submission
42	Individual submission
43	Individual submission
44	Individual submission
45	Individual submission
46	Individual submission
47	Individual submission
48	Individual submission
49	Individual submission
50	Individual submission
51	Individual submission
52	Individual submission
53	Forest & Bird
54	Queen Elizabeth II National Trust (QEII)
55	Te Hapū o Ngāti Kuta
56	Disabled Persons Assembly NZ (DPA)


Te Kaunihera
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KAUPAPA HERE
WHAKAMAMA
REITI
RATING RELIEF
POLICIES
2025
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ML21/01 – Remission on Unused Māori Freehold Land 20

ML21/02 – Remission on Māori Freehold Land used for the purposes of Papakainga or other housing purposes subject to occupation licenses, rental agreements or other informal arrangements 21

Introduction

Section 102(3) of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 02) provides that a council may adopt a rates remission Policy and a postponement Policy. The Far North District's Rating Relief Policies Policy address both the remission and postponement of rates.

Section 102(1) and (2)(e) of the LGA 02 also requires councils to adopt a Policy for the remission and postponement of rates on Māori Freehold Land.

The objectives of Council's rating relief policies are to:

1. Provide an equitable system of rating remission and postponement for all sectors of the community;
2. Provide ratepayers with financial assistance where they might otherwise have difficulty meeting their obligations to pay rates.
3. Align with Council's community outcomes and strategic priorities and recognise that there is a community benefit in providing assistance through rating relief to certain charitable and community organisations.
4. Recognise that the nature of Māori land is different to General Title land and that certain unoccupied Māori Freehold Land, which is not used, may have particular conditions, ownership structures, or other circumstances which make it appropriate to remit or postpone rates for defined periods of time'

In the development of these policies, Council has considered Schedule 11 of the LGA 02 (matters relating to rates relief on Māori Freehold Land).and the requirement under section 3(b) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LGRA) to facilitate the administration of rates in a manner that supports the principles set out in the Preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.

Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 is the primary legislation governing Māori Freehold Land, the preamble to which sets fundamental principles within which the whenua Māori framework operates to:

- recognise whenua Māori as a taonga tuku iho of special significance to Māori,
- promote the retention of whenua Māori in the hands of its owners, their whanau, and their hapū,
- to protect wahi tapu, and
- to facilitate the occupation, development, and utilisation of whenua Māori for the benefit of its owners, their whanau, and their hapū

Council also recognises that the development of Māori Freehold Land benefits the community as a whole, by providing environmental and cultural benefits, employment and economic opportunities and helps improve the prosperity of the District.

The objectives of rating relief in relation to Māori Freehold Land under Schedule 11 of the LGA02 are:

- supporting the use of the land by the owners for traditional purposes
- recognising and supporting the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land
- avoiding further alienation of Māori freehold land
- facilitating any wish of the owners to develop the land for economic use
- recognising and taking account of the presence of wahi tapu that may affect the use of the land for other purposes
- recognising and taking account of the importance of the land in providing economic and infrastructure support for marae and associated Papakainga housing (whether on the land or elsewhere)
- recognising and taking account of the importance of the land for community goals relating to the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment
- the protection of outstanding natural features
- the protection of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna
- recognising the level of community services provided to the land and its occupiers
- recognising matters related to the physical accessibility of the land.

.

Making an application? This is what you need to know:

1. All applications for remission or postponement of rates, whether under these policies or otherwise, must be:
    - made in writing (relevant application forms for rates relief will be made available online or can be sent to applicant by post or email, where applicable)
    - signed by the owner/ratepayer or relevant approved person, and
    - accompanied by any required supporting documentation.
2. Council may require further information from the applicant if necessary to process the application and may require the applicant to attend a meeting with staff to discuss the application in more detail.
3. Council reserves the right to inspect the use of a property, where appropriate, as part of the assessment of any R
4. Remissions or postponements granted under previous policies will remain in force as per those policies.
5. Where a property or part of that property is sold within the period of remission or postponement, Council reserves the right to recover the rates remitted or postponed for the applicable period.
6. Council may be entitled to register a Statutory Land Charge against the Certificate of Title for a property receiving rates remissions or postponements and reserves the right to do so.
7. A person(s) or entity receiving remissions or postponements under any of these Policies must promptly inform Council of any substantial change in their status (whether financial or otherwise) or the status of their land which might affect their continuing eligibility for such remissions or postponements.
8. Applications may be made for a remission or postponement of rates in circumstances not otherwise covered within these policies. However, any decision of Council on an "outside of Policy" application must be consistent with the LGRA and any other relevant requirements.
9. Council is under no obligation to approve an application that does not comply with these policies and any relief provided, and the extent thereof, is at the discretion of Council and may be cancelled or reduced at any time if new relevant information becomes available.
10. The decision of Council on any application is final.

R21/01 – Remission of Penalties

Background

Penalties are charged where rates instalments are not paid by the due date. Council recognises the financial and other hardships faced by some ratepayers. This Policy provides for the remission of rates penalties on the grounds of financial and other hardship.

Policy Objective

To allow for Council to act fairly and reasonably to remove penalties applied when rates instalments have not been paid by the due date.

Scope

This Policy applies to both General Title and Māori Freehold Land.

Policy Statement

Council may remit rates penalties on the grounds of financial and other hardship

Conditions and Criteria

1. Applications for remission may be considered if:
   a. The applicant has a previous good record of payment of all rate instalments within the last two years; or
   b. The rating unit has a new owner who has not received notice of the due date for the current invoice; or
   c. A request is made on compassionate grounds due to financial or other hardship (e.g. significant family disruption, illness or accident).; or
   d. The ratepayer has entered into a Rates Easy Pay agreement and has maintained the arrangement to clear their outstanding rates for a period of 6 months; or

      Where Council receives formal advice that a property is a deceased estate and subject to probate, a penalty inhibitor will be applied to the rates and water account for a period of six months from the date of that advice; or
   e. If there is no cost to Council in granting a remission e.g. where the remission of penalty results in immediate full payment of arrears.

R21/02 – Remission on Land Unusable due to Natural Disaster

Background

Natural disasters can cause land to become unusable for an extended period of time. This Policy aims to provide rates relief in such circumstances.

Policy Objective

To provide rating relief to the owners of properties that have become unusable as a result of a natural disaster and the loss of the use of the property results in financial hardship to the owner.

Scope

This Policy applies to both General Title and Māori Freehold Land.

Policy Statement

Council may grant a remission of rates on land that has become indefinitely unusable as a result of a natural disaster.

Conditions and Criteria

1. The application must set out in detail the nature of the natural disaster that has caused the land to be unusable.
2. The application must outline the steps that the owner has taken, or will take, to return the land to a usable state. If this is not possible, the application must state why.
3. The application must be supported by a report from a Registered Engineer or other similarly qualified expert setting out the reasons why the land has become, and will remain, unusable.
4. The maximum period for remission of rates will be 5 years. At the end of that period, if the land in question remains unusable a further application for remission will be required.
5. Where a further period of remission is sought the new application must include confirmation, by way of a statutory declaration, that the conditions of the original expert's report remain unchanged, OR a new experts report must be provided.
6. Any remission will be cancelled immediately if the land is returned to a usable state.

R21/04 - Remission on Land used by Community, Sports and Not-for-profit Organisations

Background

Community and voluntary groups provide facilities to enhance and contribute to the wellbeing of the residents of the Far North. This Policy is intended to provide rating relief for those organisations that operate for the benefit of the community and are not otherwise exempt from rates under Schedule 1, LGRA[1].

Policy Objectives

1. To assist in the ongoing provision of community services and recreational opportunities that benefit Far North residents.
2. To recognise that there is a community benefit in providing assistance through rating relief to certain charitable and community organisations.

Scope

This Policy applies to both General Title and Māori Freehold Land.

Policy Statements

1. Council may remit up to 100% of the rates,(providing the entity does not qualify for other financial support by way of government or other grants or funding) payable on land owned or used by any entity which:
    a. has, as its principal purpose and function, the provision of social housing, free access to family counselling, or, assessment, counselling and in-patient treatment for people with alcohol, drug and mental health related problems; and
    b. is a Registered Charity or an IRD approved donee organisation.

2. Council may remit up to 50% of the rates payable on land owned or used by an entity, or persons (providing the entity does not qualify for other financial support by way of government or other grants or funding) for the purpose of providing benefit to Far North residents through:
    a. the promotion of recreation, health, education, or instruction; or
    b. the provision of camping grounds for the purpose of recreation, health, education or instruction.

The maximum period for remission under this Policy will be three years. At the end of the three-year remission period, a new application will be

Conditions and Criteria

1. Relevant financial information must accompany all applications, including:
    a. a statement of the applicant's organizational objectives
    b. the applicant's full financial accounts
    c. information on the activities and programmes provided by the applicant
    d. details of the applicant's membership or clients.

2. All income earned by ratepayers and entities receiving a remission under this Policy must be spent on reasonable salaries, wages and other costs reasonably related to its community, sports, or not- for-profit purposes.

3. No remission will be given on land:
    a. on which a license under the Sale of Liquor Act is held;
    b. where the entity that owns the land qualifies for other financial support by way of government or other grants or funding;
    c. where any person or entity receives private financial profit from the activities carried out on the land. used for an activity which is commercial in nature e.g. an "op-shop" will not qualify for rating relief under this Policy.

4. The maximum period for remission under this Policy will be three years. At the end of the three-year remission period, a new application will be required.

[1] Schedule 1 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 provides that land owned or used by certain categories of charitable and community organisations is 100% non-rateable, while land owned or used by organisations for sports or any branch of the arts, (except where these organisations operate a club licence under the Sale of Liquor Act) are partially (50%) non-rateable.

R21/05 – Remission on Properties Spanning Multiple Districts

Background

There are a small number of rating units situated across the boundary line between the Far North District and other districts (ie the Whangarei District or the Kaipara District). These properties incur rates from both councils. This Policy provides an equitable method of assessing rates for those properties.

Policy Objective

To recognise that some properties span multiple districts, and to ensure that only the portion of property located within the Far North District is rated by the Far North District Council.

Scope

This Policy applies to both General Title and Māori Freehold Land.

Policy Statement

Rates will be remitted on any portion of a property that is located outside of the Far North District.

Conditions and Criteria

If there is a dwelling on the portion of the property located within the Far North District no portion of the Uniform Annual General Charge will be remitted but the land value-based rate will continue to be remitted on the portion of the property located outside of the Far North District.

R21/06 Remission on Common-Use Properties

Background

Section 20 LGRA requires that multiple rating units be treated as one rating unit if they are:

1. Owned by the same person or persons; and,
2. Used jointly as a single unit; and,
3. Contiguous or separated only by a road, railway, drain, water race, river or stream.

This Policy expands on the provisions of the LGRA and provides for certain residential properties and commercial operations to be treated as one rating unit to assist economic development in the District.

under this Policy.

Policy Objectives

To enable Council to deal equitably with the imposition of the UAGC and applicable targeted rates on multiple rating units

Scope

This Policy applies to both General Title and Māori Freehold Land.

Conditions and Criteria

Applications Policy must comply with the conditions and criteria set out below.

1. The rating units must be contiguous, or in the case of a farm, must be situated within a radius of 2 kilometers from the primary property.
2. To be eligible for remission of the UAGC or other applicable targeted rate, the rating units must be covered by one of the following categories:

a. **Residential/lifestyle property** – must be owned by the same ratepayer who uses the rating units jointly as a single residential property. A vacant residential unit will not meet the requirements for remission; there must be considerable development demonstrating joint use of the units for residential purposes

b. **Residential rating units jointly used** – must be contiguous and jointly used even if the ownership is not an exact match. At least one unit must have a dwelling and the other unit(s) considerable development which demonstrates that the rating units are being used as one.

c. **Farm/lifestyle property** - must be owned or be leased for not less than 10 years, by the same ratepayer who uses the rating units jointly as a single farm.

d. **Subdivision, commercial or residential development** - must be owned by the original developer who is holding vacant individual rating units pending their sale or lease. Remission on units held in a subdivision will be limited under this Policy for a term of 3 years for all charges and will be calculated from 1 July in the year that the rates were first remitted.

3. A remission granted under this Policy does not continue where a property is sold. Any new purchasers will need to submit a fresh application for remission.
4. . Council reserves the right to exclude any specific targeted rate or charge from remission

R21/07 – Remission of School Sewerage Charges

Background

Council recognises that schools may be charged for sewerage services at a disproportionate rate where there are a higher number of toilets (pans) attributed to the school for rating purposes than the actual number of students enrolled in the school. This Policy ensures that schools are equitably charged for sewerage services.

Policy Objective

To ensure equitable rating of schools by providing rating relief for sewerage charges.

Scope

This Policy applies to both General Title and Māori Freehold Land.

Conditions and Criteria

1. This Policy applies to land owned or used by, and for any of the purposes of those educational establishments specified in Clause 6, Part 1, Schedule 1of the LGRA.
2. This Policy does not apply to schoolhouses occupied by a caretaker, principal or staff
3. The number of students in an educational establishment is the number of students on its roll on 1 March of the year immediately before the year to which a sewerage charge relates.
4. The number of staff in an educational establishment is the number of full-time teaching equivalent staff and full time equivalent administration staff employed by that educational establishment on 1 March of the year immediately preceding the year to which a sewerage charge relates.
5. The nominal toilet (pan) number will be calculated as one pan per 20 students/staff members or part thereof.
6. Where the nominal number of toilets (pans) is less than the actual number of pans, sewerage charges will be remitted on those pans that make up the difference between the two figures.

R21/08 – Remission of Excess Water Charges

Background

From time to time ratepayers are required to pay excess water charges as a result of leaks or damage to their water supply system. Ordinarily the ratepayer is responsible for the maintenance of the internal reticulation from the water meter to their property and to pay for any consumption of water supplied through the meter.

Council recognises that consumers may experience water leaks and incur excess water charges before they become aware of a problem and it may be reasonable to allow for a reduction in charges in such circumstances.

Policy Objectives

1. To standardise procedures to assist ratepayers who have excessive water rates due to a fault (leak) in the internal reticulation (all pipe reticulation from the meter to the house or property (known as the "private side of the meter")) serving their rating unit.
2. To incentivise ratepayers to regularly check their water meter and maintain their internal reticulation ensuring that they retain responsibility for the maintenance of their internal reticulation.

Scope

This Policy applies to both General Title and Māori Freehold Land.

Policy Statements

1. Council may provide a full remission of excess water charges to the ratepayer once every 10 years where a leak in the internal reticulation of the applicant's property has resulted in water loss.
2. Council may provide a 50% remission of excess water charges to the ratepayer in the case of a separate leak on that property occurring within 10 years following the grant of an initial 100% remission application.
3. Excess water charges resulting from any further leaks (3 or more) within the 10-year period are not eligible for remission.
4. The 10-year period will restart at zero if the property is sold and there is a new owner/ratepayer.

Conditions and Criteria

1. Applications made under this Policy must be received by Council within six months of the first notification to the ratepayer by Council of a possible leak (where an applicable notification is made).
2. Meter readings will be taken after the application has been received to ensure all leaks have been repaired.
3. Proof of repairs to the internal reticulation must be provided, together with the application eg a detailed written report or an invoice for repairs from a registered plumber, or a report from Council's service contractor.
4. Repairs carried out by the ratepayer must be peer reviewed by a registered plumber and a report provided to confirm that the repair is suitable and to current standards.
5. The maximum relief that will be provided on a remission will be the difference between the average water consumption for the three-meter readings prior to an application and the average water consumption for the three-meter readings following repair of the leak that gave rise to the remission application.

R21/13 – Remission Incentivising Māori Economic Development

Background

Council recognises that there is a need to incentivise economic development on Māori Freehold Land. Enabling and incentivising Māori economic development through the remission of rates may see direct economic and social benefits to landowners generating a return on the land, as well as to Council from future rates contributions, as the venture grows and becomes sustainable.

Policy Objectives

1. To provide incentives for Māori landowners to develop Māori Freehold Land for economic use.
2. To enable owners to develop an economic base and to assist with the subsequent payment of rates.

Scope

This Policy applies to Māori Freehold Land only.

Policy Statement

Council will remit rates on Māori Freehold Land for the purposes of incentivising economic development.

Conditions and Criteria

1. Council will remit rates under this Policy on an eight-year sliding scale as follows:
   - Years 1-3 - 100% remitted
   - Year 4 - 90% remitted
   - Year 5 - 80% remitted
   - Year 6 - 60% remitted
   - Year 7 - 40% remitted
   - Year 8 - 20% remitted; and
   - Year 9 - 0% remitted

   Remission will apply from 1 July in the year of application.
2. The land, or portion of the land, for which relief is sought must be considered suitable for development and confirmed as currently not used or economically viable in its current state.
3.
4. Key considerations for Council in deciding whether to grant a remission will include whether:
   a. suitable professional advice has been obtained;
   b. there is a suitable management structure in place;
   c. appropriate financial arrangements for the development of the land has been made;
   d. suitable monitoring and reporting systems have been or will be established; and
   e. realistic financial projections and cash flows have been provided.
5. Each application will be submitted to Council for review and assessment. The decision of Council to approve or not approve is final.
6. If the development on which the remission is based does not proceed or is unable to meet the requirements to achieve a viable economic return, Council will cease the remission at the end of the rating year in which this becomes apparent.

R21/14 – Remission of rates on Treaty Settlement Lands

Background

Council recognises that post-settlement governance entities which are formed to receive properties returned as a part of Te Tiriti o Waitangi/ Treaty of Waitangi settlements, will require time to develop strategic plans, restore protections, and complete necessary works to develop cultural and commercial redress properties.

Treaty Settlement Lands can in some instances be held under General Title rather than being Māori Freehold Land, which means that the rating relief policies for Māori Freehold Land will not apply to all such whenua. This Policy has been developed in recognition of these circumstances and to provide rating relief where appropriate.

Policy Objective

To recognise that lands acquired as part of a settlement process under Te Tiriti o Waitangi/ Treaty of Waitangi may be subject to particular conditions or other circumstances which make it appropriate to remit rates.

Scope

This Policy applies only to Treaty Settlement Lands (except where that land is held as Māori Freehold Land) , which for the purposes of this Policy means any whenua which has been:

1. returned to Māori ownership by the Crown as part of a Treaty Claims Settlement (cultural redress), or
2. purchased or otherwise transferred to Māori ownership as a part of a Treaty Claims Settlement to replace whenua which could not be returned to Māori ownership by the Crown (commercial redress).

Policy Statement

Council will remit rates on Treaty Settlement Lands subject to the criteria set out below.

Conditions and Criteria

1. .
2. The application must include details and supporting evidence that demonstrate that the land which is the subject of the application is Treaty Settlement Land.
3. Treaty Settlement Land that was non-ratable prior to the relevant Treaty Claims Settlement will receive a full rates remission for a period of three years.
4. Where Treaty Settlement Land has been provided under commercial redress but is not in use, Council will grant a 50% remission of rates for a period three years.
5. Where Treaty Settlement Land has been provided under commercial redress and meets the criteria for remission under clauses 2-3 of the Conditions and Criteria of the *R21/13 - incentivising Māori Economic Development Policy*, Council will remit rates on an eight-year sliding scale as follows:
   - Years 1-3 - 100% remitted
   - Year 4 - 90% remitted
   - Year 5 - 80% remitted
   - Year 6 - 60% remitted
   - Year 7 - 40% remitted
   - Year 8 - 20% remitted; and
   - Year 9 - 0% remitted
6. If the development on which any remission is based does not proceed or is unable to meet the requirements to achieve a viable economic return, Council will cease the remission at the end of the rating year in which this becomes apparent.

R23/15 – Remission Enabling Housing Development on Māori Freehold Land

Background

Section 114A LGRA requires Council to recognise that there is a need to enable housing development on Māori Freehold Land. Enabling housing development through the remission of rates will see direct social benefits to landowners, as well as to Council from future rates contributions.

Policy Objective

To provide for a remission of rates for Māori landowners to enable the development of housing opportunities on Māori Freehold Land.

Scope

This Policy applies to Māori Freehold Land only

Policy Statement

Council will remit rates on Māori Freehold Land for the purposes of enabling housing development.

Conditions and Criteria

1. Council will remit rates under this Policy on an eight-year sliding scale as follows:
   - Years 1 - 3 - 100% remitted
   - Years 4 - 5- 75% remitted
   - Year 6 - 50% remitted
   - Year 7 - 25% remitted
   - Year 8 - 0% remitted

   Remission will apply from 1 July in the year of application.
2. The land, or portion of the land, for which relief is sought must be considered suitable for Development.
3. The application can apply to any number of dwellings on a site.
4. Where relevant, the applicant must also demonstrate that they are applying for and being granted any relevant consents (resource consent., building consent, Code Compliance etc.)
5. The applicant must notify the Council Rates Team when any relevant consents/ certifications are granted to ensure the continuation of the remission.
6. Key considerations for Council will include whether:
   a. Suitable professional advice has been obtained.
   b. Appropriate financial arrangements for the development of the land have been made.
7. Remission of rates will not apply to charges for service connections, which will remain payable if the property is connected to Council reticulation.
8. If the development on which the remission is based does not proceed or is unable to meet the requirements to be compliant with relevant regulatory requirements, the remission will cease at the end of the rating year in which this becomes apparent.

P21/01 – Remission on Land Subject to Protection for Outstanding Natural Landscape, Cultural, Historic or Ecological Purposes

Background

The Far North District Council recognises that certain rateable land within the Far North District is protected for the purposes of preserving outstanding natural landscapes or for cultural, heritage, or ecological purposes.

Policy Objectives

To provide rating relief to landowners who have reserved lands, that have particular outstanding natural landscape, cultural, historic or ecological values, for future generations.

Scope

This Policy applies to both General Title and Māori Freehold Land.

Policy Statements

1. Council may **remit** rates on land subject to formal protection as per 1a) to 1g) of the Conditions and Criteria of this Policy.
2. Council may **postpone** rates on land subject to formal protection as per 1h) and 1i) of the Conditions and Criteria of this Policy.

Conditions and Criteria

1. The land the subject of an application under this Policy must be subject to a formal protection agreement as set out below:
   a. An open space covenant under section 22 of the Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977; or
   b. A conservation covenant under section 77 of the Reserves Act 1977; or
   c. A Nga Whenua Rahui kawenata under section 77A of the Reserves Act 1977; or
   d. A declaration of protected private land under section 76 of the Reserves Act 1977; or
   e. A management agreement for conservation purposes under section 38 of the Reserves Act 1977; or
   f. A management agreement for conservation purposes under section 29 of the Conservation Act 1987; or
   g. A Māori reservation for natural, historic, or cultural conservation purposes under section 338 of the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 (Māori Land Act 1993); or
   h. A covenant for conservation purposes under section 27 of the Conservation Act 1987.
   i A covenant for conservation purposes approved under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 or the Historic Places Act 1993.
2. Applications must be supported by a copy of the formal protection agreement and any relevant Management Plan detailing how the values of the land are to be maintained, restored, and/or enhanced.
3. The rating unit or portion of the rating unit that is the subject of the application must not be in use. For the purposes of this Policy, a rating unit will be classified as being "in use[2]. where a person(s):
   a. Leases the land; or
   b. Does 1 or more of the following things on the land for profit or other benefit:
      i. Resides on the land
      ii. Pastures or maintains livestock on the land
      iii. Stores anything on the land
      iv. Uses the land in any other way[3]
4. Where the entire rating unit is the subject of the application, the remission or postponement of rates will apply to all rates levied on the property.
5. The protected and unprotected portions of the rating unit will be separately valued and assessed as separate parts[4] and the remission or postponement of rates will only apply to the protected portion of the rating unit[5].
6. Any remission or postponement granted under this Policy will come into effect on 1 July in the rating year following the submission of the application.
7. Any remission or postponement of rates on the land will be cancelled immediately if the land ceases to be protected under a formal protection agreement.
8. Postponed rates that have not been remitted will be repayable if the covenant conditions and the Management Plan objectives are breached.

[2] SEE definition of "person actually using land or person actually using a rating unit" under section 5 Local Government (Rating) Act 2002

[3] Notwithstanding the above definition of in use, work undertaken to pre- serve or enhance the features covenanted on the land, including weed control, will not impact the "unused" status of the land. The removal of traditional medicinal tree and plant material by tangata whenua for personal use will not constitute use of the land.

[4] SEE section 45(3) Local Government (Rating) Act 2002

[5] It should be noted that these separate parts will not constitute separately used or inhabited parts for rating purposes and a full set of UAGC and other charges will be assessed against the part of the rating unit that is being used

Specific Conditions and Criteria for Postponement of Rates

1. After a period of ten years, the postponed rates for the first year of the covenant period will be remitted.
2. An additional year of the postponed rates will be remitted each year thereafter, so that a maximum of ten years of postponed rates are held against the land at any given time.
3. Upon expiration of the covenant or other agreement, any rates that are postponed against the land at that time, which have not been remitted under paragraph 1 and 2 above, will become due.
4. The repayment of postponed rates will not be required as a result of a change of ownership, provided that the land continues to comply with all criteria.
5. Council will not seek repayment of postponed rates where future postponement is revoked due to Council changing the criteria for postponement.

P21/03 – Postponement of rates on Landlocked Land

Background

The Property Law Act 2007 (PLA) enables owners of landlocked land to apply to the District Court to gain reasonable access to their property.

Under section 326 PLA:

landlocked land means a piece of land to which there is no reasonable access.

reasonable access, in relation to land, means physical access for persons or services of a nature and quality that is reasonably necessary to enable the owner or occupier of the land to use and enjoy the land for any purpose for which it may be used in accordance with any right, permission, authority, consent, approval, or dispensation enjoyed or granted under the Resource Management Act 1991.

However, ratepayers may not be in a position to take legal action under the PLA due to financial hardship.

This Policy has been prepared to cover exceptional circumstances and will only be applied after all other avenues for gaining reasonable access have been explored by the owner

Policy Objectives

To provide rating relief to ratepayers where their land has no reasonable access and the ratepayer cannot afford to seek relief under the PLA.

Scope

This Policy applies to both General Title land and Māori Freehold Land.

Policy Statement

Council may postpone rates on landlocked land where there is no reasonable access as defined in section 326 PLA AND that land is not being used for residential or commercial purposes, providing the following criteria are met.

Conditions and Criteria

1. The land the subject of the application must be landlocked land as defined in Section 326 PLA.
2. The application must describe how the land meets the definition of "landlocked land" under section 326 PLA.
3. The application must provide details of how financial hardship is preventing the applicant from seeking relief under the PLA.
4. The maximum term for the postponement of rates for landlocked land will be three years. If the land remains landlocked at the end of that period, postponed rates will be remitted, but a new application will be required.
5. If the land ceases to be landlocked during the period of the postponement, any rates postponed will be remitted at the end of the three-year period, provided that the owner keeps the rates up to date for the remainder of the three year period.
6. The land must not be used for the purposes of any residential occupation or any activity commercial purposes, including lease agreements, or storage of equipment, stock or livestock.
7. The repayment of postponed rates will not be required because of a change of ownership provided that the change has not arisen from the sale of the property and the land continues to comply with the criteria of this Policy.

P21/04 - Transitional Policy for the postponement of rates on farmland

Background

This transitional Policy has been prepared to address the rating of farmland that previously received a rates- postponement value pursuant to section 22 of the Rating Valuations Act 1998 (RVA).

Section 22 RVA, which was repealed in 2002 by the LGRA, provided for rates relief for the owners of farmland whose values were increased beyond that of other farmland in the district because of the potential use to which the land could be put for residential, commercial, industrial, or other non-farming development.

A number of properties in the Far North received these farmland postponement values because their values were significantly enhanced because of their proximity to high valued urban or coastal areas.

This transitional Policy provides for Council to continue to provide rating relief to certain properties that were receiving relief prior to the introduction of the LGRA, and that qualified after that date under revoked Policy P04/04.

This Transitional Policy is restricted to those farms which are owner operated, where the owner is a natural person and/or is a company where the owners live on and operate the farm as a personal business. The Policy specifically excludes those farms which are held as investment properties where the owners, corporate or otherwise, live either outside the district.

Effect of rates postponement values

The postponed portion of the rates for any rating period shall be the amount equal to the difference between the amount of the rates for that period calculated according to the postponement value of the rating unit an amount of the rates that would be payable for that period if the rates were calculated on the basis of its actual value.

The amount of the rates for any rating period so postponed shall be entered in the rates records and will be included in or with the rates assessment issued by Council in respect of the rating unit.

Any rates so postponed will, so long as the property continues to qualify for rates postponement, be remitted at the expiration of 10 years from the date at which the postponement was granted.

Each year a postponement fee will be added to the outstanding balance and will become part of the rates postponed on the rating unit pursuant to Section 88(3) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

Policy Objective

To provide rating relief to farmers who had previously been receiving relief under the RVA and revoked Policy P04/04,

Scope

This Policy applies to both General Title and Māori Freehold Land.

Council will not accept any new applications under this Policy.

Conditions and Criteria

1. This Policy provision only applies to

a. rating units which previously qualified for a postponement of rates under Policy P04/04, repealed on 30 June 2006 and

b. which continues to be owned by the same ratepayer/s who owned it at that date.

2. For the purposes of this transitional Policy, the definition of qualifying farmland means:
   a. land which is used principally or exclusively for agricultural, horticultural, or pastoral purposes but excludes land that is used for forestry, lifestyle, or farm park type purposes and
   b. where the farming operation provides the principal source of revenue for the owner of the land, who must be the actual operator of the farm and who must reside on the land and.
   c. The area of the land is not less than 50 hectares.
3. The properties that are the subject of this Policy will be identified and the rates postponement values determined by Council's Valuation Service Provider and will:
   - exclude any potential value, at the date of valuation, that the land may have for residential use or for commercial, industrial, or other non-farming use; and will preserve uniformity and equitable relativity with comparable parcels of farmland, the valuations of which do not contain any such potential value.
4. No objection to the amount of any rates postponement value determined under this Policy will be accepted by Council (other than where the objector proves that the rates postponement value does not preserve uniformity with existing roll values of comparable parcels of land having

no potential value for residential use, or for commercial, industrial, or other non-farming use).

5. The Postponement Value will be reviewed after each triennial revaluation and the revised value will be advised to the ratepayer. At that time Council will seek the advice of its valuation service provider as to whether they believe that the land continues to be actively farmed and qualifies under the terms of this Policy provision. Council reserves the right to ask the owner to provide evidence showing that the land continues to operate as a farm.

Termination and repayment of postponed rates

All rates that have been postponed under this Policy and have not been remitted become due and payable immediately on:

1. The land ceasing to be farmland;
2. The interest of the owner is passed over to, or becomes vested in, some person or other party other than;
   a. the owner's spouse, son or daughter; or
   b. the executor or administrator of the owner's estate.
3. Where only part of the land is disposed of then only part of the postponed rates will become immediately repayable. The amount repayable will be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\frac{A \times C}{B}$$

Where:

A - is the difference between the ratable value and rates special value of the balance of the land retained by the person who was the occupier on the date on which the rates postponement value was entered on the valuation roll; and

B - is the difference between the ratable value and the special value of the whole of the land immediately before the date of the vesting of that interest in that other person.

That special value shall be specially redetermined if, because of a general revaluation of the district in which the land is situated, the special value appearing on the valuation roll is no longer directly related to the ratable value on the date of the vesting; and

C – is the total amount of the rates postponed immediately before the date of vesting. In all cases the amount of the rates to be repaid will be not less than 20% of the value of the total amount of rates currently postponed.

4. Subject to the land continuing to qualify for the special postponement value, any rates postponed under this Policy will be remitted at the expiration of 10 years from the date on which they were assessed.

P21/05 – Postponement of Residential Rates for Senior Citizens

Background

The payment of rates by senior citizens on a limited income can affect their quality of life. This Policy provides senior citizens with the option of postponing their rates until a sale of the rating unit takes place, or, in the event that they pass away, until the settlement of their estate. This will relieve senior citizens of potential financial hardship, and enhance the quality of their lives, including the ability to remain in their home longer with limited income.

Policy Objective

To positively contribute to the quality of life for senior citizens by postponing rates payable.

Scope

This Policy applies to General Title Land only Policy

Policy Statements

Council may postpone rates for ratepayers whose primary income is the New Zealand Superannuation Scheme or other fixed income. Any postponed rates will be postponed until:

a. The settlement of the ratepayer's estate following their death; or
b. The ratepayer ceases to be the owner or occupier of the rating unit; or
c. The ratepayer ceases to use the property as their primary residence; or
d. The accrued charges exceed 80% of the rateable value of the property (postponed rates will remain due for payment only on death, sale, or the date specified by Council); or
e. A date specified by the Council.

Conditions and Criteria

1. Postponement under this Policy will only apply to ratepayers who are:
   a. eligible to receive the New Zealand Superannuation Scheme, as their primary income; or
   b. on a fixed income. i.e. an income from a pension or investment that is set at a particular figure and does not vary.
2. The rating unit must be used by the ratepayer as their primary residence. This includes, in the case of a family trust owned property, use by a named individual or couple.
3. The ratepayer must not own any property that may be used:
   a. as a holiday home or rental property; or
   b. for commercial activities, such as farming or business.
4. People occupying a unit in a retirement village under a license to occupy must have the agreement of the owner of the retirement village before applying for postponement of the rates payable on their unit.
5. If a property is still under a mortgage, a written and signed approval must be obtained from the Mortgagee as part of the application. The payment of postponed rates will have priority over mortgage payments.
6. Properties that are the subject of a reverse mortgage are not eligible for rating relief under this Policy.
7. Council has the right to decline rates postponement for a property that is in a known hazard zone to minimize any risk of loss to Council.
8. Postponed rates will be registered as a statutory land charge on the rating unit title, meaning that Council will have first claim on the proceeds of any revenue from the sale or lease of the rating unit.
9. If rates are postponed, the ratepayer will still be responsible for paying the amount of rates equal to
10. the maximum rebate available under the central government Rates Rebate Scheme for the relevant rating year.
    Council will charge an annual administrative fee on postponed rates.
11. The postponed rates or any part thereof may be paid to Council at any time
12. The property must be insured at the time the postponement application is granted and must be kept insured. Evidence of this must be produced by the applicant to Council annually.

ML21/01 – Unused Māori Freehold Land

Background

Following 2021 amendments to the LGRA many categories of Māori land became fully non-rateable[6]. Māori land that is fully non-rateable includes:

- Land that is subject to a Ngā Whenua Rāhui kawenata under the Reserves Act 1977 or the Conservation Act 1987.
- Land that is used as a Māori burial ground.
- Māori customary land.
- Land that is used for the purposes of a marae or meeting house excluding land used primarily for commercial or agricultural activity; or residential accommodation.
- Māori Reservation Land under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.
- Unused Māori freehold land, which in this context means that:
  - no one is actually using any part of the land, OR
  - the land is used in a similar manner to a reserve or conservation area and no part of it is subject to a lease, used for residential accommodation; or use for any activity other than personal visits to the land or personal collections of kai or cultural or medicinal material from the land.

The creation of a licence to occupy or any other informal arrangement does not create a separate rating unit. This means that any part of the land that isn't used as part of the occupied portion of the land (referred to as "the balance of land") does not automatically fall under the amendments to the LGRA which make unused/unoccupied land "non- rateable". Occupation licenses are generally used to define a specific area of Māori Freehold Land that the licensee can occupy for the purposes of establishing a dwelling. At the termination of the license, the dwelling has to be removed or transferred to the owners of the land.

Informal arrangements are where a person occupies an area of Māori Freehold Land for a period of time; however, has no formal agreement and no rights to permanent occupation.

Policy Objectives

To provide the ability to grant remission for the portions of land not occupied or used where there is an occupation licence or an informal arrangement for use in place on part of the rating unit.

Scope

This Policy applies only to Māori Freehold Land and will apply from 1 July in the year of application.

Policy Statement

Council may remit the rates relating to the balance of land where there is an occupation licence or informal arrangement in place on the land, for a period not exceeding three years.

Conditions and Criteria

1. The balance of land must not be used by any person – for the purposes of this Policy land will be defined as "used" if any person, alone or with others carries out any of the following activities on the land -
   a. leases the land; or does one or more of the following things on the land for profit or other benefit:
   b. resides on the land
   c. pastures or maintains livestock on the land
   d. stores anything on the land
   e. uses the land in any other way[7]
2. If the land comes under use at any point, it will no longer receive remission of rates under this Policy.

[6] SEE section 8 and Part 1, Schedule 1 LGRA
[7] SEE Definition of *person actually using land* or *person actually using a rating unit* under section 5 LGRA

ML21/02 - Māori Freehold Land used for the purposes of Papakainga or other housing purposes subject to occupation licenses, rental agreements or other informal arrangements

Background

There are approximately 5,492 Māori Freehold Land Titles in the Far North District covering approximately 138,000 hectares of land. The complex nature of Māori Freehold Land requires Council to have intimate knowledge of the purposes and functions of Māori Freehold Land when dealing with its customers, ratepayers and residents.

The Far North District Council recognises that occupation licenses, rental agreements and various informal occupation arrangements, only provide an interim or temporary right to occupy part or all of an area of Māori Freehold Land. This right is only available to the licensee, lessee/ tenant or informal occupier and does not create an interest that can be transferred or bequeathed as part of an estate.

This form of occupation is different to an occupation order, which provides a permanent right to occupy an area of land and can be passed on to future generations.

Occupation licences

Occupation licenses are generally used to define a specific area of Māori Freehold Land that the licensee can occupy for the purposes establishing a dwelling. At the termination of the license, the dwelling has to be removed or transferred to the owners of the land.

Rental agreements

Māori land trusts and other management structures are often used to manage whenua in multiple ownership. If housing is provided, the Māori land trust may choose to put in place a rental agreement with occupiers/beneficiaries making use of that housing.

Informal arrangements

Informal arrangements are where a person occupies an area of Māori Freehold Land for a period of time; however, has no formal agreement and no rights to permanent occupation.

The occupier of land that is the subject of an occupation license, rental arrangement or informal agreement is generally either not required to pay any rental to the owners of the land (i.e. it is not a commercial arrangement) or where rental is payable it does not result in significant profit or benefit to the owner(s) of the whenua. .

There is a willingness on the part of such occupiers of Māori Freehold Land that is the subject of these types of arrangements to pay rates in respect of the part of the land that they occupy. However, there is a concern that these "parts" may become liable for the uniform general charges (UAGC) and other non- service-related charges assessed on the basis of a separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit.

This Policy has been prepared to address these issues. It recognises that Papakainga and similar housing on Māori Freehold Land are generally occupied by members of owner's families **rather than being commercial arrangements.**

The Policy is similar in effect to the treatment of multiple housing on general title land, where the separate parts are occupied on a rent-free basis by members of the owner's family.

To assist the occupiers to pay the rates on the parts of a rating unit that are the subject of an occupation license, rental agreement or other informal arrangement, Council will issue a separate rates assessment for each part in accordance with section 45 (3) and (4) LGRA.

Policy Objectives

1. To put in place processes to allow the residents with occupation licenses, rental agreements or other informal arrangements to pay their portion of rates in respect of the land that they occupy.
2. To assist Māori to establish papakainga or other housing on Māori Freehold Land.
3. To assist Māori to establish an economic base for future development.

Scope

This Policy applies only to **Māori Freehold Land.**

Policy Statement

The Far North District Council recognises that the imposition of multiple UAGCs or other non-service-related charges might act as a disincentive to Māori seeking to occupy Māori Freehold Land for housing purposes.

Conditions and Criteria

1. Council will consider remission of multiple UAGCs and other charges, with the exception of those that are set for the provision of utilities such as water, sewerage, in respect of separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit where these are the covered by occupation licenses, rental agreements or other informal arrangements.
2. The part of the land concerned must be the subject of a licence to occupy, rental agreement or other informal arrangement for the purposes of providing residential housing for the occupier on a non-commercial basis.
3. The area of land covered by each arrangement must have a separate valuation issued by Council's valuation service providers and will be issued with a separate rate assessment pursuant to section 45(3) LGRA).
4. The occupier must agree to pay any rates assessed in respect of the part or division of the rating unit that is the subject of the application.
5. No portion of the service charges for utilities will be remitted.
6. Council reserves the right to cancel the remission on the portion of a rating unit upon which rates remain unpaid for a period of more than one month after the due date (due date can apply to the instalment date or an agreed payment plan).
7. UAGCs and other charges on the land will remain in remission so long as the occupation continues to comply with the conditions and criteria of this Policy.

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6.3 REVIEW OF ALCOHOL CONTROL AREAS - PROPOSAL FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

File Number: **A5319418**

Author: **Donald Sheppard, Policy Advisor**

Authoriser: **Roger Ackers, Group Manager - Planning & Policy**

TAKE PŪRONGO / PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To seek approval to conduct public consultation on amendments to Alcohol Control Areas in the District.

WHAKARĀPOPOTO MATUA / EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Alcohol Control Areas (alcohol-free areas) are public places where it is prohibited to consume, bring in, or possess alcohol
- These Areas are amended or declared by resolution of Council and are listed in the Register of Resolutions to the Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018 (the Bylaw).
- On 16 November 2023 (Resolution 2023/147 refers), Council resolved that the Bylaw should continue without amendment and agreed to defer reviewing the Alcohol Control Areas until further information became available
- Based on data provided by the public and agencies such as the New Zealand Police and National Public Health Service, Northern Region, these Alcohol Control Areas have now been reviewed, and council staff recommend the following actions by Council to address alcohol-related crime and disorder in public places in the District:
    - Declaring three new Alcohol Control Areas - Waitangi, Ōpua, and Lake Ngātu
    - Amending five current Alcohol Control Areas - Kaitāia, Kerikeri, Waipapa, Paihia, and Kaikohe.
- The three Community Boards considered these recommendations for their respective Wards in the first week of September 2025. They recommend that Council should declare the three new Alcohol Areas and amend the five current Alcohol Areas listed above. Details of the Community Board meetings are as follows:

Community Board	Date of meeting	Resolutions recommending that Council should amend/declare Alcohol Control Areas in their Ward
Te Hiku	02 September 2025	Resolution 2025/84 refers
Bay of Islands-Whangaroa	04 September 2025	Resolution 2025/92 refers
Kaikohe-Hokianga	05 September 2025	Resolution 2025/82 refers

- Attachment One is the Research Report
- Attachment Two shows the proposed amendments to the Register of Resolutions in the Bylaw
- Attachment Three is the Proposal to Amend Alcohol Ban Areas, for public consultation.

TŪTOHUNGA / RECOMMENDATION

That the Council, under section 147B of the Local Government Act 2002, approves consulting on:

a) **declaring three new permanent Alcohol Control Areas that will apply 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, all year round:**

   i) Waitangi

ii) Ōpua

iii) Lake Ngātu.

b) **amending five current permanent Alcohol Control Areas that will continue to apply 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, all year round:**

i) Kaitāia

ii) Kerikeri

iii) Waipapa

iv) Paihia

v) Kaikohe.

c) **Adopts the Proposal in Attachment 3 to be released for public consultation to meet the requirements of section 82 of the Local Government Act 2002.**

d) **Approves the period for making written submissions on the proposal will be a minimum of 4 weeks and will take place after the local body elections.**

e) **Delegates authority to the Mayor to decide on the date of any oral presentation/s of submissions.**

f) **Authorises the Chief Executive to make any necessary minor drafting or presentation amendments to the attached supporting documents to correct errors or omissions, or to reflect the decisions made by the Council prior to final publication and public release.**

1) TĀHUHU KŌRERO / BACKGROUND

Alcohol consumption in public places in the district

Public drinking in the Far North is common and often relatively harmless, e.g. people having a quiet drink at a picnic. However, excessive drinking in public can lead to disorderly and criminal behaviour, impacting others' enjoyment of public places, making members of the public feel unsafe, and/or degrading the amenity and good order of localities, for example through alcohol litter, vandalism, and graffiti.

Alcohol Control Areas (wāhi waipiro kore)

Under section 147 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA02), the Bylaw addresses the problems of alcohol-related disorder and criminal behaviour in public places by prohibiting the consumption, bringing in, or possession of alcohol in designated places described as Alcohol Control Areas (often referred to as alcohol ban areas or alcohol-free areas).

Section 147(1) of LGA02 gives a broad definition of the public places where alcohol bans can apply, as places that are open to or being used by the public. These places may include carparks, sportsgrounds, beaches, school playgrounds, conservation land, and private properties that are open to the public (e.g. supermarket carparks).

Currently, 23 areas across the Far North are designated as permanent Alcohol Control Areas, mostly with 24 hour, 7 days a week (24x7) bans, all year round. These Control Areas include:

> Ahipara, Coopers Beach Reserve, Haruru Falls, Hihi, Kaeo, Kaikohe, Kaitāia, Kawakawa, Kerikeri, Kohukohu, Lily Pond, Moerewa, Okaihau, Omapere, Opononi, Paihia, Pukenui, Rawene, Russell, Taipā, Taupo Bay, Tokerau Beach, and Waipapa.

The Police enforce the Bylaw

The Police enforce the Bylaw and in the Alcohol Control Areas they have the power to:

- search vehicles, bags, and packages for alcohol
- seize and remove alcohol
- ask people to leave an Alcohol Control Area
- issue infringement notices to offenders with a $250 fine
- arrest people who commit offences or do not comply with police instructions.

Police have discretion under the Bylaw – they are not required to act unless they observe actual or potential alcohol-related crime or disorder. Typically, they will ignore someone having a quiet drink in an alcohol ban area.

Review of the Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018 and the Alcohol Control Areas
On 16 November 2023 Council reviewed the Bylaw under section 155 of the Local Government Act 2002 (Resolution 2023/147 refers).

On 14 March 2024 after public consultation (Resolution 2024/22 refers), Council resolved that the Bylaw should continue without amendment and noted that reviewing the Alcohol Control Areas listed in the Register of Resolutions in the Bylaw would be delayed until further information became available.

Council staff have now identified and analysed data provided by the public and agencies such as the New Zealand Police and National Public Health Service, Northern Region to support declaring new Alcohol Control Areas and amending existing Areas.

This analysis does not address whether existing Alcohol Control Areas should continue. Under section 147A(2) of LGA02, to continue an alcohol control bylaw the Council must be satisfied that the level of crime or disorder experienced before the bylaw was made is likely to return to the area if the Bylaw does not continue. On 16 November 2023 Council agreed it was satisfied that this was likely to occur (Resolution 2023/147 refers) and therefore continuing the existing Areas is out of scope for this report.

Declaring new Control Areas or amending existing Areas
Under section 147B of LGA02, section 7 of the Bylaw provides that Council may declare or amend Alcohol Control Areas by resolution after public consultation in accordance with section 82 of LGA02.

To make these determinations Council must be satisfied that:

- there is evidence of a high level of alcohol-related crime or disorder in the area
- the ban is appropriate and proportionate
- any limitation on public rights and freedoms is justified.

2) MATAPAKI ME NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA / DISCUSSION AND OPTIONS

Research findings
Following is a summary of the findings from the Research Report which analyses the evidence for declaring new Alcohol Control Areas or amending current Control Areas in the district (see Attachment One).

Public drinking is widespread across the Far North
Nearly two-thirds (63%) of public survey respondents had seen people drinking in public over the past two to three years, across 43 towns and townships in the district. The most common locations included beaches (41%), roads or streets (30%), and parks (20%).

Crime and disorder
In 2024 the Police recorded 483 alcohol-related incidents (excluding traffic offences) in public places across the district, a slightly higher rate per head of population than the national average. While 65% of survey respondents observed positive aspects of public drinking, 60% saw disorderly or criminal behaviour, particularly littering (51%), disorderly conduct (38%), excessive noise (34%), violence or aggression (16%), or drinkers vomiting/urinating in public (15%).

Alcohol-related litter
Alcohol-related litter, including cans and bottles as well as packaging material indicates where disorderly drinking in public occurs. This litter is widespread and is frequently found near alcohol outlets (including supermarkets and bottle stores) and in secluded public spaces. It is often associated with illicit drug paraphernalia and signs of property damage and graffiti.

Where do alcohol-related problems occur in public places in the district
As evidenced by observations of alcohol-litter and feedback from the public, disorderly public drinking often occurs in concealed or less visible locations such as parks and reserves sheltered by trees, carparks, service lanes, and places without CCTV coverage. “Side-loading” outside bars and

taverns is common, typically in cars. Drinking in and around vehicles is common in carparks and laybys.

When does problem drinking occur in public
From 2024 Police data, alcohol-related incidents in public occur year-round, peaking slightly from January to March. Saturdays account for the highest number of incidents (25%), but Thursdays and Fridays also show significant activity (both 18%). Most incidents occur between 4pm and midnight (61%), though some happen during quieter periods. These patterns support the need for consistent, 24x7 year-round alcohol bans to ensure police can respond whenever required.

Framework for declaring or amending Alcohol Control Areas
Council staff have developed a decision-making framework to identify whether a high level of alcohol-related crime and disorder is occurring in an area. Using this framework, evidence of at least one of the following measures indicates that an Alcohol Control Area should be declared or amended:

Evidence required	Measures
1. Evidence of a high number of alcohol-related crime and disorder incidents in public in the area from Police records.	At least 20 incidents reported to the police in the area in the most recent year (i.e. 2024)
2. Evidence of a high number of serious alcohol-related incidents occurring in the area from Police records including: • Abduction, harassment and other offences against a person • Acts intended to cause injury • Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons • Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences • Theft and related offences • Homicides and related offences • Sexual assault and related offences.	At least 10 serious police incidents reported in the area in the most recent year (i.e. 2024)
3. Compelling evidence of alcohol-related crime and disorder from public feedback.	Either public survey feedback or reports from members of the public about alcohol-related crime and disorder in an area.

Using the decision-making framework, evidence to declare or amend Alcohol Control Areas is as follows:

	Kaitāia	Waitangi/ Paihia/ Ōpua	Kerikeri/ Waipapa	Kaikohe	Taipā, Cable Bay, Coopers Beach, Mangonui	Awanui	Lake Ngātu
Were at least 20 alcohol-related crime and disorder incidents in public places reported to the police in 2024	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes across the whole area but individual localities have lower numbers	No	No
No. of police incidents 2024	145	47	36	22	20	14	0
Were at least 10 police incidents serious in nature in 2024 (e.g. Acts intended to cause injury)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
No. of police incidents classified as serious	42	10	12	5	8	4	0
Compelling evidence of alcohol-related crime and disorder from public feedback	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes

AMEND OR DECLARE ALCOHOL CONTROL AREAS	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES

More detailed evidence at the local level is provided in sections eight and nine of the Research Report (Attachment One).

Specific locations to be included in amended and new Control Areas

Specific locations recommended to be included in revised and new maps of the Alcohol Control Areas are as follows.

Locations to add to the current Alcohol Control Area in Kaitāia:	
Lane on the north side of Far North Pharmacy (connects Commerce Street and East Lane)	Lane between Arcline Architecture and Repco buildings, 49 Matthews Avenue
Playground, skatepark & squash court carparks and public spaces in the Centennial Park /Jaycee Park area	Walkway between Commerce St and West Lane (by Kiwibank Building)
Te Ahu Centre carpark	East Lane
Cycle lane behind Te Ahu Centre	Market Lane
Dalmatian Lane (connects Commerce Street and East Lane)	Water Lane
Bottle-O service lane – 15 Commerce Street	Todd Lane
River Reserve and Korimako Lane north of the Croquet Club	Roadside area on Okahu Rd, near intersection with Norman Senn Avenue
Old Warehouse carpark, 11 Matthews Ave	Pak ‘n Save carpark and North Way
Old Pak ‘n Save carpark/Town Square	McDonald’s carpark
Super Liquor and laundromat carpark - corner Empire Street and Commerce Street	North Park Drive carparks (the Warehouse, Mitre 10, Noel Leeming)
Rugby fields at Arnold Ray Park	Bonnetts Road heading away from Kaitāia - 1.1km west from Tangonge Domain
Collards Sports Bar, Tavern and Restaurant carpark	

New Alcohol Control Area at Lake Ngātu to include:
Lake Ngātu Road
Sweetwater Road around the Lake
Entire Lake Ngātu Track around the Lake
Waka storage area and access to this area from Lake Ngātu Road
Reserve area around public toilets on West Coast Road/Sweetwater Road

Locations to add to the current Alcohol Control Area in Waipapa:
Mitre 10/Noel Leeming carpark area
The Warehouse carpark area
Parking area at end of Kerikeri River track opposite 1895 SH10
Harmony Lane and associated playing fields and carparks (parts of this area are not included in the current alcohol ban area)
Walkway running from the soccer fields to Mawson Avenue
Walkway running from Mawson Avenue to Waipapa shops
Walkway from Klinac Lane to Skippers Lane
Te Puāwaitanga - Bay of Islands Sports Hub
Pioneer Tavern carpark

Locations to add to the current Alcohol Control Area in Kerikeri:	
Rainbow Falls carpark and reserve	Masonic Lane
Fairy Pools Lane and Fairy Pools area	Interconnecting service lanes and carparks between Hobson Avenue and Cobham Road
Skudders Beach Road parking bay	Carparks along Hobson Avenue e.g. Baptist Church, Ministry of Education carparks etc,
Stone Store basin carpark and wharf area	Woolworths carpark and service lanes
South end of Landing Road including the carpark for the Kerikeri Basin, the reserve, and picnic area	Shrubbery on north side of Woolworths Building, on Butler Road
Council carparks between Homestead Road and Butler Road	McDonald’s carpark
Carparks between Homestead Road and Fairway Drive (e.g. old Bunnings carpark area) and connecting lanes to Kerikeri Road	Kerikeri Rugby Club, squash and netball clubs, carparks and associated playing fields – corner of the Heritage Bypass and Waipapa Road

Briscoes, Rebel Sport and Work & Income carparks	Roundabout area at the intersection of Kerikeri Road and SH10
The Man Cave carpark and surrounding area, 19 Homestead Road	Liquorland service lane and carpark, 52 Kerikeri Road
The Homestead Sports Bar and Bistro carpark, 15 Homestead Road	

New Alcohol Control Area in Waitangi to include:
Waitangi one way bridge
Waitangi boat ramp area
Carparks associated with the Copthorne Hotel complex, Yacht Club and Waitangi Wharf
Land and beach area between Yacht Club and the sea
Hobson Beach
Waitangi Treaty Grounds carparks
Tau Henare Drive to the junction with Bayly Road, including the Lookout area and all carparks and laybys including the Golf Club carpark
Bayly Road including the Waitangi Mountain Park carpark
Bayly Road reserve, Wairoa Bay

New Alcohol Control Area in Ōpua to include:
Ōpua waterfront
Ōpua wharf
Beechey Street
Richardson Street facing the beach
Ōpua marina area including Baffin Street
Ōpua car ferry area

Locations to add to the current Alcohol Control Area in Paihia:
Lucy Elizabeth Williams Scenic Reserve – corner Davis Crescent and Marsden Road
Woolworths carpark, Puketona Road
Walkway to reserve – next to 11 Kings Road
Joyces Road and old RSA Building carpark
Paihia Cemetery
All beaches down to the water line - some beach areas are not included in the alcohol ban area i.e. Te Ti Bay Beach, Marsden Road Beach, northern part of Te Haumi Road Beach (other end from the Boat ramp), and the main Paihia Beach including the Stockyard Point area (playground and Lookout)

Locations to add to the current Alcohol Control Area in Kaikohe:
Library Square – including area around The Shed Liquor Centre and playground
The Warehouse/Woolworths/McDonalds carpark and service lanes
Hone Heke Memorial Reserve
Liquorland carpark, 40 Broadway

Council staff recommend 24x7 alcohol bans all year round

This will provide Police with a regulatory tool to respond to alcohol-related crime and disorder whenever it occurs, rather than relying on limited timeframes that may not align with actual incidents. By contrast, partial bans that only apply at certain times of the day or year would leave gaps that would reduce the effectiveness of enforcement and risk undermining public safety.

Amended Register of Resolutions

Attachment Two shows proposed amendments to the Register of Resolutions in the Bylaw, including eight new or revised maps illustrating the new and amended permanent Alcohol Control Areas.

Options

Option One is that the Council amends and declares the Alcohol Control Areas described above, while Option Two is that Council maintains the status quo/does nothing. Advantages and disadvantages of these Options are as follows:

Options	Advantages	Disadvantages
Option One - Council declares three new alcohol ban areas (at Waitangi, Ōpua, and Lake Ngātu) and amends five current ban areas (Kaitāia, Kerikeri, Waipapa, Paihia, and Kaikohe). All new ban areas will apply 24x7 all year round. ***The recommended Option***	Reducing alcohol-related disorder and crime to make public places in the district safer for the public Evidence-based targeting of problem areas New and amended ban areas will include locations where high levels of alcohol-related crime and disorder is occurring that are not included in current Control Areas. Enabling the Police to enforce the Bylaw in these areas. This is a more flexible and less time-consuming approach than charging offenders under the Summary Offences Act. Applying the bans 24X7 will enable the Police to act whenever they encounter problem drinking in public in the ban areas.	None identified
Option Two – Council maintains the status quo/ does nothing	None identified	Alcohol ban areas will not fully reflect where high levels of alcohol-related crime and disorder are occurring. The Police will not be able to act flexibly and proactively to address alcohol-related problems in the new recommended ban areas.

TAKE TŪTOHUNGA / REASON FOR THE RECOMMENDATION

The recommended Option means that the Alcohol Control Areas made under the Bylaw will better reflect where alcohol-related crime and disorder is occurring in the district. This will make these places safer for the public and enable the Police to enforce the Bylaw in these areas.

Also, under LGA02, to amend and declare Alcohol Areas several criteria must be met. Reasons why the recommended Option meets these criteria are as follows:

Criteria	Comment
Is there evidence of a high level of alcohol-related crime or disorder in the area?	The decision-making framework ensures that only areas with a high level of alcohol-related crime or disorder are recommended to become alcohol ban areas. Strong evidence to support this was provided by NZ Police, Ngā Tai Ora – Public Health Northland, the Alcohol Licensing Inspectorate, a public survey conducted by the council, recent hearings into alcohol licence applications, and other sources.
Are the recommended alcohol bans appropriate?	The recommended bans are appropriate because: • they target areas where high levels of alcohol-related crime or disorder have occurred recently • they provide the Police with a flexible and appropriate tool to address problems occurring in these areas

Criteria	Comment
	• applying these bans 24x7 all year round will enable the Police to act whenever they encounter problem drinking in public in these areas.
Are the recommended alcohol bans proportionate?	Case law (NZMCA v. Marlborough District Council - 2021) found that a blanket prohibition across an entire district (in this case related to freedom camping), without sufficient evidence that the problem existed everywhere, would be an 'overbroad' and 'disproportionate response'. The recommended approach is proportionate as it targets specific locations where a high level of problems has occurred.
Are any limitations on public rights and freedoms justified?	The Bill of Rights Act 1990 (BORA) protects the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all people in New Zealand. Within the Alcohol Control Areas authorised by the Bylaw, sections 169 and 170 of LGA02 give constables powers, without warrant, to search people and vehicles for alcohol, seize any alcohol, require offenders to leave the Area, and to arrest anyone in breach of the Bylaw. Therefore, the relevant rights that may be affected by enforcing the Bylaw are the rights to: • freedom of movement • freedom of peaceful assembly • be secure against unreasonable search or seizure. The proposed alcohol bans do not restrict people's rights to assemble in, or move around, the district, or be secure against being searched, unless they are drinking or carrying open containers of alcohol in Alcohol Control Areas. Council staff consider that the limits on these rights are justified under section 5 of BORA as reasonable limitations in a free and democratic society, as they help to protect the public from alcohol-related crime and disorder in the public places where they apply.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Requirement to consult with the public

Section 7.2 of the Bylaw states that the Council will consult in accordance with section 82 of LGA02 on any proposal to declare or amend a permanent alcohol control area

Consultation process

Public consultation will occur after the local body elections, most likely in November. At least four weeks will be allowed for the public to provide their written feedback.

Consultation will be on the Proposal to Amend Alcohol Ban Areas (see Attachment Three).

Council staff recommend that people present their views primarily via the Council's website. A submission form will also be provided for download on the website for people to print and use to make written submissions either by post or delivery to Council service centres. A small number of printed copies of the proposal document and submission form will be made available at these service centres for people to use if they are not able to print the documents themselves.

A link to the webpage for making submissions will be emailed to the Council's "subscribers" database and to businesses whose carparks will now be included in the Alcohol Control Areas. This link will also publicised on the Council's social media pages.

The Proposal may be of particular interest to some members of the public and there may be requests to present submissions orally to elected members. Staff therefore recommend the Council delegates to the Mayor the power to set the date for any oral submissions.

IMPLEMENTATION

If, after public consultation the Council resolves to amend and declare the Alcohol Control Areas, the following actions will occur:

- the Register of Resolutions in the Bylaw will be updated
- an interactive (zoomable) GIS map of the Alcohol Control Areas will be posted on the Council website
- Council's Communication and Engagement team will communicate the new alcohol ban areas to the public via a media release
- alcohol-free signage will be selectively placed in these new areas
- the Police will communicate to all front-line staff that the Areas have changed with the revised GIS maps allowing them to check if specific locations are covered.

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

Across the district the following costs will be involved:

Cost component	Estimated cost
Policy research and development	<$1,000
Consultation and communication	Minimal
Printing, erecting and placing new signage	$5,000

All these costs will come from within existing budgets.

ĀPITIHANGA / ATTACHMENTS

1. **Research Report - Review of Alcohol Control Areas - A5313122**
2. **Draft Revised Register of Resolutions Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018 - A5351419**
3. **Proposal to Amend Alcohol Ban Areas - A5322602**

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	Under the Significance and Engagement Policy the level of significance is low as the recommended resolutions a) do not involve the transfer of the ownership or control of assets; and b) are not inconsistent with current Council plans or policies. Clause 7.2 of the Bylaw states that Council will consult in accordance with section 82 of LGA02 on any proposal to declare, amend or revoke a permanent Alcohol Control Area.
State the relevant Council policies (external or internal), legislation, and/or community outcomes (as stated in the LTP) that relate to this decision.	The relevant community outcome from the Long-Term Plan is 'Communities that are healthy, safe, connected and sustainable'. Under section 147B of LGA02, section 7 of the Bylaw provides that Council may declare or amend Alcohol Control Areas by resolution following public consultation under section 82 of LGA02. Sections 169 and 170 of LGA02 describe the powers for the Police to enforce the Bylaw in the Alcohol Control Areas.
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.	As the recommendation to amend and declare permanent Alcohol Control Areas applies to specific locations within the three Wards in the district, it was important to understand the views of each Community Board and to receive their recommendation that Council should make the recommended resolutions applying to their Ward. In the first week of September 2025, the three Community Boards recommended that the Council declares and amends the Alcohol Control Areas in their Wards.
State the possible implications for Māori and how Māori have been provided with an opportunity to contribute to decision	The recommendation to revise Alcohol Control Areas in the district does not consider the relationship of Māori to land, water, sites, wāhi tapu, valued flora and fauna and

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.	other taonga as it does not "significantly affect land or a body of water" as covered by section 60A of LGA02. In conducting the research, groups representing iwi expressed their support for the review including: • Te Hauora o Ngāpuhi • Hauora Te Hiku • Whiria Te Muka • Te Roopu A Iwi o Te Rarawa • Waka ama coaches and participants re Lake Ngātu. These groups and the National Public Health Service, Northern Region noted that crime and disorder relating to consuming alcohol in public is not particularly an issue affecting Māori. If Council agrees that resolutions should be made to amend and declare permanent Alcohol Control Areas, then consultation with the public will be required. At this stage, further outreach to iwi and hapu groups will occur to obtain their views.
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).	There are three main groups of persons likely to be affected by changes to the Alcohol Control Areas: 1) **The general public** As discussed in the Research Report (see Attachment 1), the public can be negatively affected by crime and disorder in public places e.g. feeling intimidated or threatened by intoxicated individuals, having their property damaged, and/or not enjoying being in these public places. Updating the Alcohol Control Areas will provide additional protection for the public. 2) **Those consuming alcohol in public** If someone is peacefully enjoying a drink in an alcohol ban area, the Police have the discretion to ignore these people. However, the Police have a range of powers to address offenders whose behaviour is intimidating, aggressive or anti-social. The Research Report examines how the rights of these people may be affected by the Human Rights Act 1990, and how the limitations applied in the revised Alcohol Areas are reasonable in relation to these rights. 3) **Businesses whose carparks are declared as alcohol free areas** As part of the public consultation process, these businesses will be informed by email that their carparks are proposed to become alcohol free areas, and asked if they would like to give feedback on this proposal to the Council.
State the financial implications and where budgetary provisions have been made to support this decision.	District-wide costs will be incurred for policy research and development (est. <$1,000), consultation and communication (minimal), and to print, erect, and place new signage (est. $5,000).

	These costs will be met from within existing operational budgets.
Chief Financial Officer review.	The CFO has reviewed this report.

RESEARCH REPORT – REVIEW OF ALCOHOL CONTROL AREAS – JULY 2025

1 Purpose

To analyse the evidence for revising the Alcohol Control Areas in the Far North District made by resolution of Council under the Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018 (the Bylaw).

2 Context

2.1 Introduction

From the New Zealand Health Survey results[1] from 2017 to 2020, over eight out of ten (83%) of adults aged 15 or more in Northland consumed alcohol in the past year. Given the popularity of alcohol, it is not surprising that many people in the Far North enjoy drinking in public places outdoors. Often this drinking is relatively harmless and does not affect others – for example, having a quiet drink at a picnic or on the beach.

However, when alcohol consumption in public becomes excessive, drinkers can become disorderly, affecting the ability of others to enjoy these public places.

For this reason, legislation empowers the Council to declare alcohol-free areas where high levels of alcohol-related crime and disorder have occurred in public. The following report investigates whether Council's current alcohol-free areas should be extended, and whether any new areas should be declared.

2.2 Alcohol Control Areas

Alcohol Control Areas (also known as alcohol ban areas or alcohol-free areas – wāhi waipiro kore) are authorised by the Bylaw under section 147 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA02). In these public places it is prohibited to consume, bring in, or possess alcohol.

Section 147(1) of LGA02 gives a broad definition of the public places where alcohol bans can apply, as places that are open to or being used by the public. For example, these places may include carparks, sportsgrounds, school playgrounds, beaches, and conservation land. Private property that is open to or used by the public, such as supermarket carparks or accessways over private land could also be included.

Permanent Alcohol Control Areas declared by the Council are listed in the Register of Resolutions in the Bylaw. Currently there are 23 permanent Alcohol Control Areas:

> Ahipara, Coopers Beach Reserve, Haruru Falls, Hihi, Kaeo, Kaikohe, Kaitāia, Kawakawa, Kerikeri, Kohukohu, Lily Pond, Moerewa, Okaihau, Omapere, Opononi, Paihia, Pukenui, Rawene, Russell, Taipā, Taupo Bay, Tokerau Beach, and Waipapa.

These Control Areas were established from 2003 to 2018, initially under the previous Public Places Liquor Control Bylaw 2003 and then under the current Bylaw when it was made in 2018.

Most of these bans apply 24x7 all year round; however, some exceptions apply:

- The ban at Hihi Beach only applies at night-time from 10pm to 10am
- The bans at Lily Pond and Tokerau Beach only apply in December and January each year.

Clause 9.2 of the Bylaw also authorises temporary bans to apply for up to seven days, for example, for public events. Clause 12 allows Council to approve exemptions for special events so that the public can consume alcohol in Alcohol Control Areas where alcohol bans normally apply.

When the Bylaw was reviewed on 16 November 2023, Council agreed to defer reviewing the Alcohol Control Areas until further information became available. This report assesses whether new Alcohol Control Areas should be declared, or current Control Areas should be amended, based on current information and analysis.

[1] Source: Ministry of Health - New Zealand Health Survey 2017-20

2.3 Roles of Council relating to the Alcohol Control Areas

a*) Making resolutions to declare, amend or revoke these Areas*

In accordance with section 147B of LGA02, section 7 of the Bylaw states that individual Alcohol Control Areas can be declared, amended or revoked by resolution of Council after consultation with the public. These resolutions are listed in the Register of Resolutions in the Bylaw. This Register is for information purposes only and does not form part of the Bylaw. Listing these Areas in this way is more flexible than requiring changes to the Bylaw itself — this means if problems involving alcohol arise in an area, Council can by resolution declare a new Alcohol Control Area, or amend an existing Area, without needing to review the Bylaw itself.

To declare a new Area or to amend an existing Area, Council must be satisfied that:

(a) there is evidence that the area concerned has experienced a *high level of crime or disorder* that can be shown to have been caused or made worse by alcohol consumption; and

(b) the ban is *appropriate and proportionate* in the light of the evidence; and

(c) the ban can be justified as a *reasonable limitation on people's rights and freedoms*.

Clause 6.2 of the Bylaw requires all Alcohol Control Areas to be accompanied by maps which are included in the Register of Resolutions.

b) Continuing existing Alcohol Control Areas

Section 147A of LGA02 states that when deciding whether an alcohol control bylaw should continue without amendment, Council must be satisfied that the level of alcohol-related crime or disorder experienced before the bylaw was made is *likely to return to the area to which the bylaw is intended to apply if the bylaw does not continue*.

In September 2023 Council resolved that the Bylaw should continue without amendment and at this time Council decided that all current Alcohol Control Areas should continue (Resolution 2023/147 refers). Therefore, assessing whether current Alcohol Control Areas should continue is outside the scope of this report.

c) Other Council roles regarding the Alcohol Control Areas

These include:

- conducting research to understand the level of crime or disorder in public places caused or made worse by alcohol consumption in the district
- erecting and maintaining signs to inform the public of the Alcohol Control Areas
- educating the public about the rules applying to Alcohol Control Areas.

2.4 Roles of the Police relating to the Alcohol Control Areas

The Police enforce the Bylaw and in the Alcohol Control Areas they have the power to:

- search vehicles, bags, and packages for alcohol
- seize and remove alcohol
- ask people to leave an Alcohol Control Area
- issue infringement notices to offenders with a $250 fine
- arrest people who commit offences or do not comply with police instructions.

Police have discretion under the Bylaw – they are not required to act unless they observe actual or potential alcohol-related crime or disorder. Typically, they will ignore someone having a quiet drink in an alcohol ban area.

3 Research objective

The research objective is to analyse the evidence for declaring new Alcohol Control Areas or amending current Alcohol Control Areas in the district.

4 Scope of the research report

In scope

- To understand:
  - legislation that applies to declaring or amending Alcohol Control Areas
  - the level of alcohol-related crime and disorder occurring in public places in the district
  - which current Alcohol Control Areas, if any, could be amended
  - which new Areas, if any, could be declared
  - whether potential new or amended Control Areas are appropriate and proportionate in the light of the evidence and whether they can be justified as a reasonable limitation on people's rights and freedoms.

Out of scope

- Investigating whether the current Alcohol Control Areas should continue, as this was decided in September 2023 when the Council resolved to continue the Bylaw without amendment
- Consumption of alcohol on private property that is not open to or used by the public
- Licensed premises – for example, licensed bars, restaurants and clubs fall outside the scope of the Bylaw, even where their seating extends into public places such as footpaths (providing their licence allows for this)
- The sale and supply of alcohol is not in scope because this is addressed by the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 and potentially by a Local Alcohol Policy made under this Act.

5 Sources of evidence

Sources include:

- *NZ Police*
  - Official Police statistics sourced via Official Information Act (OIA) requests and follow-up enquiries to Police National Headquarters. The data in this report includes National Intelligence Application (NIA) records of incidents and offences in public places that Police have responded to where 'alcohol was a contributing factor' (ACF incidents).
- *Investigation by National Public Health Service, Northern Region*
  - This investigation involved observing, photographing and mapping the location of alcohol and illicit drug litter, graffiti, and vandalism in a range of localities over the past three years (see section 6.4).
- *Investigation by the Alcohol Inspectorate*
  - This focused on understanding the situation in the Te Hiku Ward - at Lake Ngātu, Awanui, Taipā, and Kaitāia.
- *Public survey of people with connections to the Far North*
  - The public survey was conducted by the council from 12 May to 6 June 2025
  - The survey had 454 responses. This number provides a robust overview of alcohol consumption in public places across the district with an overall maximum margin of error of +/- 4.2%. Results for individual towns are more indicative e.g. 63 respondents observed people drinking in public in Kaikohe – with a predicted margin of error of +/- 12.3%, these results give a good indication of this drinking rather than a definitive result
  - Participants were asked whether they had seen people drinking alcohol in public places in the Far North such as parks, playgrounds, footpaths, streets, or beaches over the past two or three years
  - If they had seen people drinking alcohol in these places, they were asked where this occurred and what they observed (with a range of prompted answers to record their positive and negative observations).
- *Evidence presented at recent hearings into licence applications in Paihia, Kaikohe, and Waipapa*
- *Feedback from concerned residents, community groups, alcohol licensees, and elected members*
- *Media reports.*

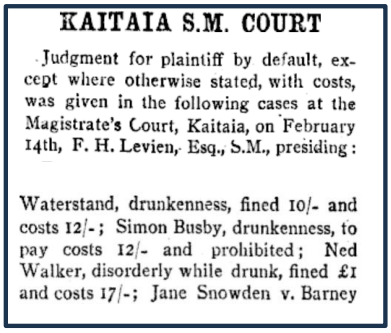
6 Context – public drinking in the Far North

6.1 Being drunk and disorderly in public is not a new issue in the Far North

As early as the 1830s, Kororāreka (now Russell) was nicknamed the "hellhole of the Pacific", in part due to widespread public drunkenness, lawlessness, and the presence of grog shops catering to visiting sailors and whalers.

Ninety years later, records from the Kaitāia Stipendiary Magistrate's Court from February 1921 show several individuals were fined for being drunk and disorderly in public.

A further hundred years later in 2025, this problem persists, as discussed in this report.



KAITAIA S.M. COURT

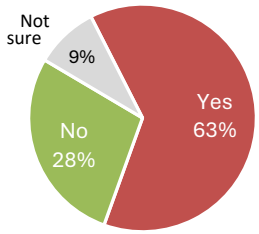
Judgment for plaintiff by default, except where otherwise stated, with costs, was given in the following cases at the Magistrate's Court, Kaitaia, on February 14th, F. H. Levien, Esq., S.M., presiding:

Waterstand, drunkenness, fined 10/- and costs 12/-; Simon Busby, drunkenness, to pay costs 12/- and prohibited; Ned Walker, disorderly while drunk, fined £1 and costs 17/-; Jane Snowden v. Barney

6.2 Drinking alcohol in public is common in the district in 2025

As the chart below shows, from the survey of public attitudes to alcohol conducted in May/June 2025, almost two-thirds of survey participants (63%) had observed people drinking in public in the Far North during the previous two or three years. This behaviour was observed in 43 different towns and townships in the district.

Figure 1: Observed people drinking alcohol in public places in the Far North over the past two or three years



Source: Survey of public attitudes to alcohol conducted by FNDC
Base: 454 survey respondents.

6.3 Alcohol-related crime and disorder in public places is relatively common

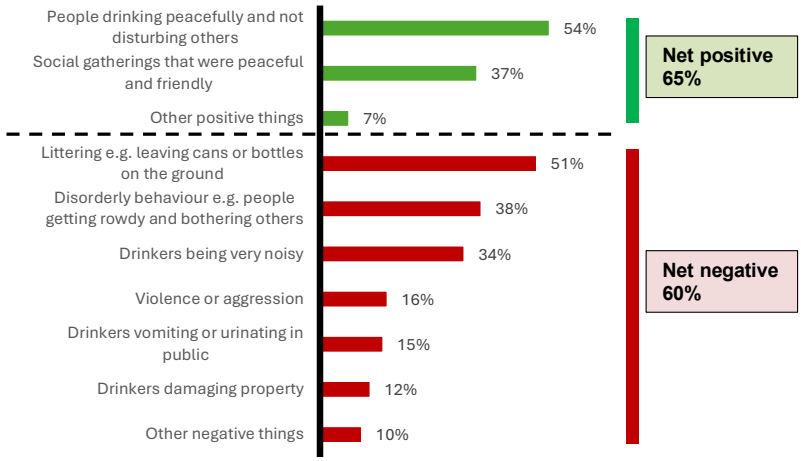
Police records of incidents where alcohol was a contributing factor provide a good indication of alcohol-related crime and disorder occurring in public places in the district. There were 483 alcohol-related incidents in public places reported to the police in the Far North in 2024 (excluding traffic offences). These incidents were slightly more common in the Far North than nationally (1 incident per 152 residents aged 15 or more in the Far North compared with 1 incident per 168 people aged 15 or more nationally).

While 65% of public survey participants observed positive aspects of drinking in public, 60% observed disorderly and/or criminal behaviour. These percentages add to more than 100% as some people observed both positive and negative behaviour. See the following chart.

The main negative observation involved littering (51% of cases). Note that alcohol-related litter (bottles, cans, and packaging) not only causes physical harm, particularly through broken glass, but also contributes to environmental degradation and is an eyesore. Under the Litter Act 1979, littering is an illegal activity with those depositing glass bottles, whether broken or not, liable to imprisonment for a term of up to 1 month, or a fine not exceeding $7,500. National Public Health Service, Northern Region has photographed and mapped alcohol-litter around the district to understand where drinking in public occurs, and this is discussed further in this report.

Other negative observations included disorderly behaviour (38%), drinkers being very noisy (34%), and violence and aggression (16%).

Figure 2: Positive and negative observations of people drinking alcohol in public in the district over the past two or three years



Source: Survey of public attitudes to alcohol conducted by FNDC – May/June 2025
Base: 280 respondents who observed people drinking alcohol in public.

6.4 Findings from observing and photographing alcohol-related litter

A Health Protection Officer from National Public Health Service, Northern Region has observed and photographed alcohol litter, illicit drug litter, graffiti, and vandalism in the district, from 2023 to 2025. This work began with investigations to support objections by the Medical Officer of Health against two specific licence applications in 2022 and 2023 - the Crafty Local Ltd (Fresh Beer) application in Waipapa in 2022 and the Pipi Patch Bar application in Paihia in 2023. Given the valuable insights from these investigations, the Officer proceeded to investigate and record the incidence of alcohol-related litter around the district across a wide range of towns and townships to help build understanding of what was occurring and to assist in evaluating other licence applications throughout the district such as the Shed Liquor Centre application in Kaikohe in 2024. In 2025, to support the current research exercise, the Officer revisited Kaitāia, Awanui, Lake Ngātu, Paihia/Waitangi/Opua, Kawakawa, Kaikohe, Kerikeri, and Waipapa to assess current patterns in these areas. This included an in-depth inspection accompanied by a Licensing Inspector in Kaitāia and Lake Ngātu conducted in June 2025. The nature of these investigations was observational in nature, and while it involved many hundreds of photographs and mapping of where alcohol litter was observed to support licence application objections, these findings should be treated as indicative rather than definitive. So, in reviewing the current Alcohol Areas other evidence such as the Police records, public survey feedback, and comments from local residents should be considered alongside these findings.

Key findings are as follows:

- When gathering evidence for the Pipi Patch Bar licence application in May 2023 (see section 9.3), the Health Protection Officer found a strong association between police and ambulance callouts and the location of alcohol litter in the Kings Road, Paihia area. Therefore, the presence of alcohol litter indicates a strong likelihood of alcohol-related crime and disorder in public areas
- The main types of alcohol litter include RTD (ready-to-drink) cans and bottles, closely followed by beer cans and bottles
- Broken bottles are frequently found
- Recently (in winter 2025) relatively low levels of litter have been observed district wide. It is thought that this is due to a combination of seasonal factors (drinking in public is more common in the summer) and increases in the cost-of-living affecting people's ability to purchase alcohol and to afford socialising and drinking in public
- Alcohol litter is frequently found in conjunction with illicit drug paraphernalia such as 'meth' bags, aerosol cans, and 'nangs' (nitrous oxide canisters)[2].

[2] There has been a decline in 'nang' sightings since the Police took a harder enforcement approach post September 2024.

- Damage to property may be involved. In the public survey, 12% of those who observed people drinking in public reported drinkers damaging property. This may include graffiti and vandalism.

Graffiti and vandalism at the skatepark, Kaitaia

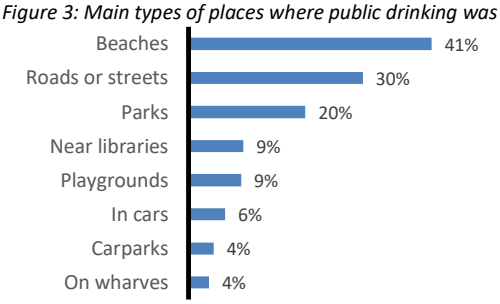
Vandalism Dickeson Street, Kaikohe

- Alcohol litter is frequently found close to alcohol outlets such as supermarkets and bottle stores - often in service lanes, carparks, or adjacent parks and reserves
- Alcohol litter is also found outside bars and taverns and events such as the Kerikeri Street Party due to pre- and side-loading – this involves people consuming alcohol they have bought previously outside on-licence premises and outside events
- Drinking in vehicles is commonly observed in a variety of settings including reserves, public carparks and laybys
- Places where people become drunk and disorderly include:
  - isolated or secluded locations such as Lake Ngātu, the Lookout at Stockyard Point Paihia, and alleyways and lanes in Kaitaia. These areas are discussed later in this report
  - places that are easily accessed by vehicle or in a short walking distance
  - locations with some amenity value such as a view or a water feature
  - areas that are not covered by CCTV, or the coverage is obscured by trees
  - locations where approaching people can be monitored easily by drinkers so they can leave the area or hide their alcohol if they feel they are observed by the public, police or security personnel
  - lanes, accessways and carparks as well as main streets. This is relevant to the review of the Alcohol Control Areas in that current maps of these areas generally focus on main streets without including smaller out-of-the-way lanes and carparks. As discussed later in this report, this applies particularly in Kaitāia and Kerikeri, where proposed amendments to their respective Control Areas include 'filling in' the Control Area coverage with known out-of-the-way drinking spots
- Those having a peaceful quiet drink in public are less likely to hide and may choose public picnic tables to consume their alcohol. These drinkers generally dispose of bottles and cans in rubbish bins and are not involved in graffiti or vandalism.
- With some exceptions, such as the playground in Library Square Kaikohe, alcohol litter is not commonly found in playgrounds, although playgrounds were mentioned by 9% of public survey respondents who observed drinking in public. This may be because this litter is put in rubbish bins by the drinkers themselves, or cleared away by parents who do not want their children exposed to this litter.

6.5 Public drinking occurs in a wide range of places

The public survey revealed that drinking in public occurs in a wide range of places; most commonly, beaches (41%), roads or streets (30%), and parks (20%).

Figure 3: Main types of places where public drinking was observed



Source: Survey of public attitudes to alcohol conducted by FNDC – May/June 2025
Base: 256 respondents who observed people drinking alcohol in public.
Note – this adds to more than 100% as some survey participants observed more than one place where they saw drinking in public.

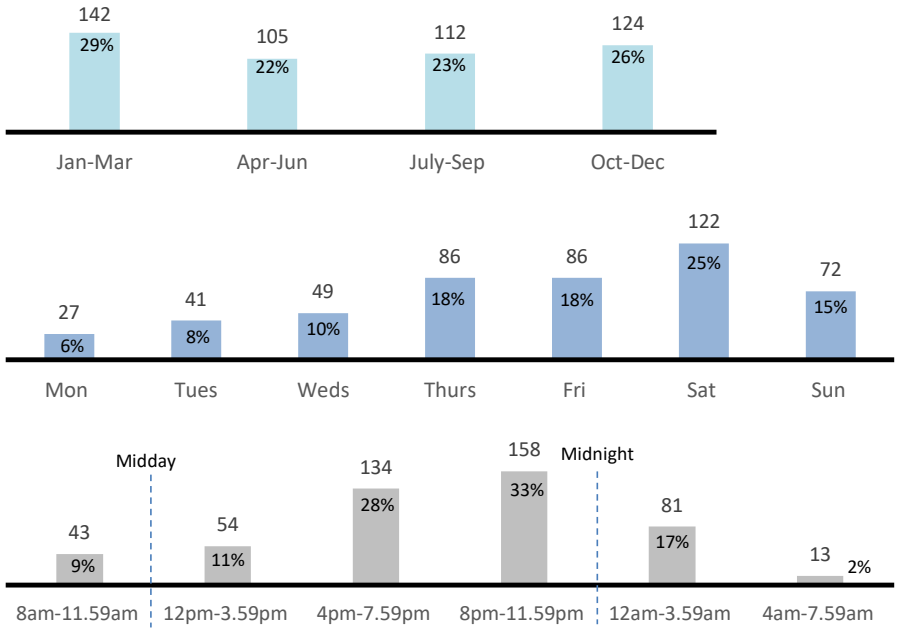
6.6 When does alcohol-related crime and disorder occur in public in the Far North?

The charts below show when alcohol-related incidents (excluding traffic offences) in public places were reported to the Police in the Far North in 2024 by time of year, days of the week, and times of the day.

As the charts show:

- these incidents occur throughout the year with a slight peak in January to March (29% of incidents)
- Saturday is the most common day of the week with a quarter of incidents (25%) but Thursdays and Fridays are not far behind (both 18%). By comparison, Mondays and Tuesdays are relatively quiet (with 6% and 8% of incidents respectively)g
- the period between 4pm and midnight accounts for 61% of incidents with only 11% occurring from 4am to midday
- although there are quiet times early in the week and in the morning, still a small number of incidents occur at these times – this suggest that 24x7 alcohol bans all year round are appropriate to give the police the ability to act if they need to.

Figure 4: Number of incidents of alcohol-related crime and disorder reported to the police in the Far North in 2024



Source: Data provided by NZ Police. Base: 483 incidents in 2024.

7 Criteria for declaring or amending Alcohol Control Areas

Introduction
As discussed in section 2.3, to declare or amend an Alcohol Control Area, Council must establish whether the area concerned has experienced a *high level of crime or disorder that can be shown to have been caused or made worse by alcohol consumption.* A 'high level of crime and disorder' is not defined in LGA02 - this is up to the Council to decide.

Framework for identifying a 'high level of crime and disorder' in an area
Council staff have developed a framework to identify whether a high level of alcohol-related crime and disorder is occurring in an area. Using this framework, evidence of *at least one of the following measures* indicates that an Alcohol Control Area should be declared or amended:

Evidence required	Measures
1. Evidence of a high number of alcohol-related crime and disorder incidents in public in the area from Police records.	At least 20 incidents reported to the police in the area in the most recent year (i.e. 2024)
2. Evidence of a high number of serious alcohol-related incidents in an area from Police records. These serious incidents include: • Abduction, harassment and other offences against a person • Acts intended to cause injury • Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons • Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences • Theft and related offences • Homicides and related offences • Sexual assault and related offences.	At least 10 serious police incidents reported in the area in the most recent year (i.e. 2024)
3. Compelling evidence of alcohol-related crime and disorder from public feedback.	Either public survey feedback or reports from members of the public about alcohol-related crime and disorder in an area.

8 Levels of alcohol-related crime and disorder in public places by locality

Data from the Police provides the best indication of the relative level of alcohol-related crime and disorder occurring in various Far North areas in order to decide whether Alcohol Control Areas should be amended or declared. The table below shows the number of incidents in public places classified by the police as ACF incidents ('Alcohol as a Contributing Factor') in the period from 2021 to 2024. These represent relatively serious incidents, as they were reported to the Police (not ignored by the public). However, they doubtless represent the 'tip of the iceberg' of all incidents, as many less serious incidents are not reported to the Police. Note that 38% of public survey respondents had observed negative aspects of drinking in public over the past 2 or 3 years.[3]

Table 1: Alcohol-related incidents in public places (excluding traffic offences) in the four years from 2021 to 2024

Localities	Incidents from 2021 to 2024	Incidents in 2024	Existing Control Area
Level One	**Very high level**		
Kaitāia	482	145	Yes
Level Two	**High level**		
Paihia/Waitangi/Ōpua	373	47	Yes
Kerikeri & Waipapa	165	36	Yes
Kaikohe	117	22	Yes
Taipā, Cable Bay, Coopers Beach, Mangonui	82	20	In part
Level Three	**Moderate level**		
Awanui	60	14	No
Kawakawa & Moerewa	72	12	Yes

[3] 63% of survey respondents observed drinking in public x 60% ho observed negative incidents = 38% of the total.

Localities	Incidents from 2021 to 2024	Incidents in 2024	Existing Control Area
Ahipara	24	8	Yes
Omapere & Opononi	24	7	Yes
Level Four		**Low and very low level**	
Kaeo & Whangaroa	20	3	Yes
Kohukohu	11	3	Yes
Okaihau	6	2	Yes
Hihi	2	1	Yes
Ohaewai	5	1	Yes
Rawene	6	1	Yes
Russell	10	1	Yes
Taupo Bay	4	1	Yes
Tokerau Beach	6	1	Yes
Haruru & Lily Pond	11	0	Yes
Pukenui	7	0	Yes

Source: NZ Police data

The table shows four levels of alcohol-related incidents in public places that were reported to the police:

Level One – Very high level
Kaitāia had 145 incidents in 2024, around 12 per month. This level of incidents is considerably higher than any other town - around three times more than the next area (Kerikeri/Waipapa).

Level Two – High level
Level Two includes Kerikeri & Waipapa, Paihia/Waitangi/Ōpua, Kaikohe, and the Cloudy Bay area including Taipā, Cable Bay, Coopers Beach and Mangonui. These broad areas had from 20 to 47 alcohol-related incidents in public in 2024 (or roughly 2 to 4 incidents per month).

Levels Three and Four – Moderate, low, and very low level
These towns had relatively low levels of alcohol-related incidents that were reported to the police (0 to 14 incidents in 2024).

9 Evidence for declaring or amending Alcohol Control Areas.

9.1 Introduction

This section mainly focuses on areas with high or very high levels of public incidents reported to the Police in 2024 as outlined in the previous section:

	Number of incidents 2024	Current Alcohol Control Area
Kaitāia	Very high	Yes
Paihia/Waitangi/Ōpua	High	Yes
Kerikeri & Waipapa	High	Yes
Kaikohe	High	Yes
Taipā/Cable Bay/Coopers Beach/Mangonui	High overall, but moderate to very low for individual areas: Taipā – Moderate Cable Bay – Very low Coopers Beach – Low Mangonui – Low	In part *(not Mangonui or Cable Bay and only some parts of Taipā and Coopers Beach)*

Two other possible new Control Areas are also discussed in this section:

	Number of incidents 2024	Current Alcohol Control Area
Awanui	Moderate	No
Lake Ngātu	Not captured in Police statistics. However, some serious public health and disorderly behaviour issues have been reported	No

Other current Alcohol Control Areas are not considered for amendment due to having low or very low numbers of incidents reported in 2024. Continuing these Areas without amendment was approved by the Council in March 2024.

Key to symbols used in the following analysis

🔴	Indicates strong evidence of a high level of alcohol-related crime and disorder in an area
🟢	Indicates weak evidence of a high level of alcohol-related crime and disorder in an area

9.2 Kaitāia

High-level summary

1. Was a high number of incidents reported to the police in the area in 2024? (at least 20 incidents)	Yes – a very high number with 145 incidents reported.	🔴
2. Was a high number of serious incidents (e.g. Acts intended to cause injury) reported to the police in the area in 2024? (at least 10 serious incidents)	Yes – a very high number with 42 serious police incidents reported in 2024. In addition, 18% of survey participants who observed drinking in public in Kaitāia noticed drinkers being violent or aggressive.	🔴
3. Is there compelling evidence of alcohol-related crime and disorder from public feedback?	Yes – 55% of survey participants who noticed public drinking in Kaitāia observed alcohol litter including broken glass, 47% reported disorderly behaviour, 18% mentioned violence or aggression, and 17% noticed drinkers vomiting or urinating in public.	🔴

Level of alcohol-related incidents

In Kaitāia, 482 alcohol-related incidents in public places were reported to the Police between 2021 and 2024, with 145 incidents in 2024 alone – by far the highest number for any town in the district. This equates to around 12 incidents per month in 2024. The next table shows reported incidents in the years from 2021 to 2024, with 2024 having the most incidents.

Table 2: Number of alcohol-related incidents in public places (excluding traffic offences) in Kaitāia reported to Police

2021	2022	2023	2024	Total over 4 years
114	128▲	95▼	145▲	482

Almost three out of ten of these police incidents (29%) were serious incidents as defined in Section 7.

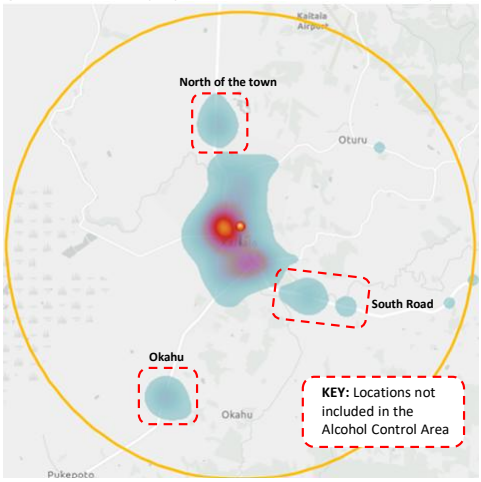
78 respondents in the public survey reported seeing public drinking in Kaitāia, with three-quarters of these (74%) observing negative behaviour. This level is second only to Kaikohe out of the main towns in the district.

From the public survey, negative observations mainly involved broken glass or litter (55%), people being drunk and disorderly (47%), drinkers being very noisy (36%), and physical violence or aggression (18%). Section one of the Appendix includes a chart with more detail of the types of negative behaviour observed in Kaitāia.

Where do alcohol-related incidents occur?

The following heat map shows the location of incidents reported to the police. The map indicates that these incidents occur in all areas of Kaitāia, with their epicentre in the CBD area.

Figure 5: Heat map of alcohol-related incidents in public places (excluding traffic offences) recorded by the Police



Source: NZ Police data over 4 years (2021 to 2024)

This heat map shows broad locations that are not covered by the current Alcohol Control Area map, namely (1) the northern outskirts of Kaitāia, (2) on the eastern outskirts of the town (along South Road), and (3) the Okahu area to the south of Kaitāia (along Kaitāia Awaroa Road). Alcohol related litter indicating problems with drinking in public has been found in area (1) the northern outskirts, but not in the other two areas.

The following table lists specific locations where problem drinking in public was reported in Kaitāia from a range of sources including public survey participants, National Public Health Service - Northern Region, Te Hiku Community Board members, Rakau Ora Charitable Trust, and the Alcohol Licencing Inspectorate:

Table 3: Where problem drinking in public was observed in Kaitāia

Areas Affected	Included in current Control Area map?	Comments
Lane on north side of Far North Pharmacy (connects Commerce Street and East Lane)	No	
Playground, skatepark & squash court carparks in the Centennial Park /Jaycee Park area	In part	The playground area is a 'hot spot' for vandalism and graffiti
Te Ahu Centre carparks	In part	Some parts of the carpark are not included in the current Alcohol Control Area
Cycle lane behind Te Ahu Centre	No	Pump station on this lane has heavy graffiti
Dalmatian Lane (connects Commerce Street and East Lane)	No	Includes a pool hall. Occasional alcohol-related litter found
Bottle-O service lane – 15 Commerce Street	No	Has gates that are never locked. Has a history of alcohol related litter along the length of the lane
Old Warehouse carpark, 11 Matthews Ave	No	A 'hot spot' for public drinking and associated disorder. Rough/car sleeping has occurred in this area with one report of used needles.
Pak 'n Save carpark and North Way	No	
Old Pak 'n Save carpark/Town Square	No	
Super Liquor/laundromat carpark - corner Empire Street and Commerce Street	No	
Lane between Arcline Architecture and Repco buildings, 49 Matthews Avenue	No	

Areas Affected	Included in current Control Area map?	Comments
Walkway between Commerce St and West Lane (by Kiwibank Building)	No	
East Lane	No	
Market Lane	No	
Water Lane	No	
Todd Lane	No	
River Reserve and Korimako Lane north of the Croquet Club	No	
Roadside area on Okahu Rd, near intersection with Norman Senn Avenue	No	
McDonald's carpark	No	
North Park Drive carparks (The Warehouse, Mitre 10, Noel Leeming)	No	
Bonnetts Road heading away from Kaitāia - 1.1km west from Tangonge Domain	No	
Rugby fields at Arnold Ray Park	No	
Collards Sports Bar, Tavern and Restaurant carpark	No	
Commerce Street	Yes	The main problem area mentioned in the public survey
North Road	Yes	
Remembrance Park	Yes	
Ward Street and Ward Lane	Yes	'Nangs' (nitrous oxide cylinders) have been found in this area
Matthews Park	Yes	
Matthews Avenue	Yes	
Brent Lane	Yes	

As the above table shows there are many lanes and alleyways in the CBD area where problems have been observed that are not included in the current Alcohol Control Area. Adding these lanes will "help "fill in the gaps" in coverage of the Alcohol Control Area.

Feedback from Rakau Ora Charitable Trust

The Managing Director of the Rakau Ora Charitable Trust which provides mental health support services including a drop-in centre in central Kaitāia was interviewed in May 2025.

She mentioned that the old Warehouse carpark area is a popular hangout for homeless whanau members, where the showers, toilets and park benches make the area attractive for those drinking alcohol together in public.

She noted that alcohol litter and drug paraphernalia is commonly found in the lanes and alleyways in the Kaitāia CBD area.

She said that this activity comes and goes – it is relatively quiet in the winter but comes back in the summer when it is more comfortable for people to drink outside at night. In the summer, seasonal agricultural workers boost numbers of people drinking outside.

She said that in many cases this drinking is harmless, but alcohol in combination with other drugs such as 'meth' can lead to aggressive and intimidating behaviour. There are also a small number of hardened drinkers who are seen walking/staggering down the main street – these people should be avoided and are not a 'good look' for the town.

9.3 Waitangi/Paihia/Opua area

High-level summary

1) Was a high number of incidents reported to the police in the area in 2024? (at least 20 incidents)	Yes – a high number with 47 incidents reported in 2024.	
2) Was a high number of serious incidents (e.g. Acts intended to cause injury) reported to the police in the area in 2024? (at least 10 serious incidents)	Yes – a high number with 10 serious incidents reported in 2024. Also, one alcohol-related homicide was reported in 2022. In addition, 22% of survey participants who observed drinking in public observed violent or aggressive behaviour.	
3) Is there compelling evidence of alcohol-related crime and disorder occurring in the area from public feedback?	Yes – 60% of survey participants who noticed public drinking in the area observed alcohol litter including broken glass, 45% reported disorderly behaviour, 37% reported drinkers being very noisy, and 24% noticed drinkers urinating or vomiting in public.	

Level of alcohol-related incidents

In the Waitangi/Paihia/Ōpua area, 373 alcohol-related incidents in public places were reported to the Police between 2021 and 2024, with 47 incidents in 2024 (nearly four per month). This is the second-highest number of incidents among the four main areas investigated.

Table 4: Number of alcohol-related incidents in public places (excluding traffic offences) reported to Police in the Waitangi/Paihia/Ōpua area

2021	2022	2023	2024	Total over 4 years
125	119▼	72▼	47▼	373

As the table shows, the number of incidents reported to the police has reduced every year since 2021, and the 47 incidents in 2024 represents a 62% reduction compared with 2021. To put this in perspective, in 2021 this area had more incidents reported to the police than Kaitāia (125 police incidents cf. 114 in Kaitāia), whereas in 2024 it had around one-third of the incidents reported in Kaitāia (47 incidents cf. 145 in Kaitāia). Reasons for this decline are discussed below.

Ongoing situation

The Waitangi/Paihia/Ōpua area is the tourism capital of the Far North, drawing many domestic and international visitors.

During the day it is not uncommon to observe visitors (identified by their camper vans) having a quiet drink and meal at the beach.

The local hospitality scene, with around 45 on-licence premises, including bars, taverns and restaurants, caters to both domestic and international tourists, as well as locals. Young adults from other parts of the Far North, such as Kawakawa, Kerikeri and Kaikohe, are often drawn to the area for the entertainment, the busy nightlife, and the opportunity to meet others.

Many may pre-load before going out, then side-load in their cars during the evening[4]. The lively mix of backpackers, visitors and locals can create a friendly party atmosphere in the early part of the night, but this can sometimes turn rowdy as the evening progresses.

After the bars close at 1am, it is common for groups to spill out onto the streets and beaches, with some looking for after-parties or to cause trouble in public. This trouble may involve picking fights, doing burnouts, lighting fires at the beach, indulging in vandalism, and continuing to drink. The owner of the Duke of Marlborough Hotel in Russell, describes this time as “the 1am swill”.

[4] Pre-loading is where people consume alcohol purchased from bottle stores and supermarkets at home, before going out to bars, taverns, night clubs, or other on-licence venues. Side-loading is where patrons leave an on-licensed premise to top up with alcohol purchased more cheaply from an off-licence, before returning to the on-licence to socialise.

Pipi Patch hearing findings

Problems with public drinking in Paihia in 2022 and early 2023 were described in the hearing for the Pipi Patch Bar licence application, heard before the District Licensing Committee in May 2023. Evidence was provided by the Police, National Public Health Service - Northern Region, and concerned residents of public drinking, disorder, and crime, particularly in the Kings Road area. Key themes were as follows:

- *Alcohol-related disorder outside the bar* – ongoing issues with late-night drunkenness, noise, fighting, and speeding vehicles. Patrons exiting the bar often engaged in disorderly behaviour, including street partying, public urination, and vandalism. Police reported frequent incidents of intoxicated individuals causing disturbances
- *Street drinking and noise* – despite the alcohol ban in the area, street drinking was prevalent especially on Kings Road, contributing to noise and nuisance
- *Impacts on community safety* – residents and businesses reported feeling unsafe due to the behaviour of intoxicated individuals. Reports mentioned verbal threats to pedestrians
- *Community concerns* – objectors to the licence application, including residents and community organisations raised concerns about the negative impact of alcohol-related disorder on community safety, affecting Paihia's reputation as a tourist destination.

Reasons for the decline in incidents reported to the police

The decline in incidents of alcohol-related crime and disorder reported to the police shown in table 4 reflects several changes in the area, as noted by a variety of sources[5]:

- after the COVID pandemic, tourist numbers declined and have never fully recovered
- there has been a downturn in the local economy due to the cost-of-living crisis and fewer visitors to the area
- cruise ship numbers are down – in the 2023/24 season 87 ships visited, in 2024/25 this fell to 70 ships, and in the 2025/26 season only 47 ships are booked to visit
- several backpacker hotels have closed (some now cater for social housing) and fewer backpackers are visiting the area
- the Pipi Patch Bar application to renew its on-licence was unsuccessful and this venue which was the source of troublesome late night public drinking has now closed
- a carpark on the beach at the end of Kings Road which was a popular drinking spot has now been replaced by a playground.

In summary, in 2025 many hospitality businesses in the area are struggling, the drinking scene is not pumping as much, and there are fewer young out-of-town visitors coming to the area intent on partying – hence, alcohol-related incidents have declined.

Current situation - still a high level of alcohol-related crime and disorder

Despite this decline, the Waitangi/Paihia/Ōpua area still has the second highest number of police incidents reported in 2024 of any area in the district. Chester Rendell from JFC Restaurant, Paihia said that a big concern in Paihia is the "unruly element that usually comes in from outside the area and creates a nuisance".

Of the 373 incidents reported to the Police from 2021 to 2024, 78 incidents (21%) were relatively serious (see the definition of serious police incidents in section 7). Serious incidents included one homicide in 2022.

Also, 89 respondents in the public survey reported seeing public drinking in this area over the previous two or three years with 70% noticing negative things, including broken glass and litter (59%), disorderly behaviour (41%), and drinkers being very noisy (38%).

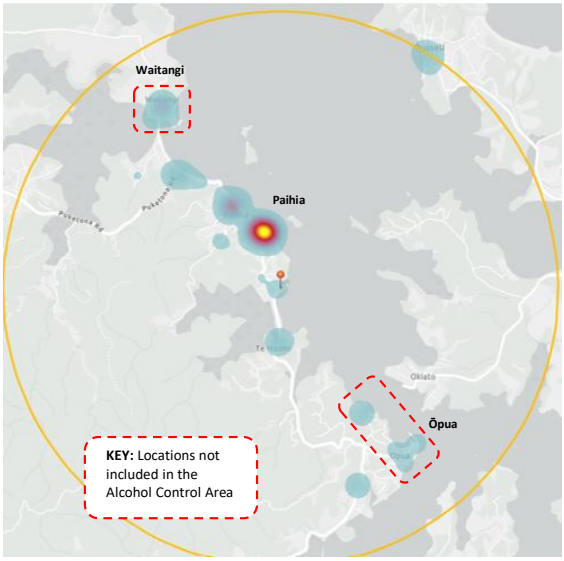
20% of survey respondents mentioned drinkers in Paihia damaging property. In this regard, National Public Health Service, Northern Region noted that ongoing vandalism to the lamp post inspection plates along Marsden Road is still occurring, mainly at the Stockyard Point end of the Road. They commented that it takes considerable force to kick in these steel plates indicating a significant lack of emotional regulation by the parties concerned and a high potential for them to do harm to the public.

[5] Sources include the Manager of Focus Paihia, National Public Health Service - Northern Region, and an RNZ article Bay of Islands cruise ship numbers set to plummet dated 18 June 2025

Where do problems occur in Waitangi/Paihia/Ōpua

From the following heat map provided by the Police, the epicentre of reported negative behaviour was the Paihia CBD area and beachfront, while Waitangi and Ōpua also featured. The latter two areas are not included in the current Paihia Alcohol Control Area map.

Figure 6: Heat map of alcohol-related incidents in public places (excluding traffic offences) recorded by the Police



Source: NZ Police data over 4 years (2021 to 2024)

The following table lists where problem drinking in public was reported in this area by public survey participants, National Public Health Service - Northern Region, Focus Paihia, and the Alcohol Licencing Inspectorate:

Table 5: Where problem drinking in public was observed in Waitangi/Paihia/Ōpua

Areas Affected	Included in current Control Area map?	Comments
Waitangi		
Hobson Beach	No	
Waitangi Reserve	No	
Waitangi one way bridge	No	
Waitangi boat ramp area	No	
Carparks Associated with Copthorne Hotel complex, Yacht Club and Waitangi Wharf	No	
Land and beach area between the Yacht Club and the sea	No	
Waitangi Treaty Grounds carparks and surrounding public areas	No	
Tau Henare Drive to the junction with Bayly Road, including the Lookout area and all carparks and laybys including golf club carpark	No	Graffiti, burn outs and point bags have been regularly noted around the Lookout. Doughnut marks in this area are still clear on Google Maps despite this area being blocked off some time ago
Bayly Road including the Waitangi Mountain Park carpark	No	The Manager of Focus Paihia mentioned that problems are occurring along Bayly Road at the mountain bike shop carpark – "they are shunting concrete blocks out of the way to do 'wheelies' in these areas"
Bayly Road reserve, Wairoa Bay	No	The Bayley Road reserve is constantly graffitied and while the amount of litter is not high, it is consistent with being a frequent location for public drinking

Areas Affected	Included in current Control Area map?	Comments
Paihia		
Lucy Elizabeth Williams Scenic Reserve – corner Davis Crescent and Marsden Road	No	
Woolworths carpark, Puketona Road	No	
Walkway to reserve – next to 11 Kings Road	No	
Joyces Road and old RSA Building carpark	No	
Paihia Cemetery	No	
Beaches down to the water line	In part	Some beach areas are not included in the Control Area i.e. Te Ti Bay Beach, Marsden Road Beach, northern part of Te Haumi Road Beach (other end from the Boat ramp which is in the current map), main Paihia Beach including the Stockyard Point area (playground and Lookout)
Marsden Road	Yes	
Lookout beside helipad, Marsden Rd.	Yes	
Kings Road	Yes	
Williams Road	Yes	
Williams Road carpark	Yes	
Davis Crescent	Yes	
Bayview Rd between Marsden Road and Selwyn Road	Yes	
Selwyn Road	Yes	
Seaview Road	Yes	
MacMurray Road	Yes	
Ōpua		
Ōpua waterfront	No	
Ōpua wharf	No	
Beechey Street	No	
Richardson Street facing the beach	No	
Ōpua marina area including Baffin Street and Lyon Street	No	
Ōpua car ferry area	No	

When do problems occur in Waitangi/Paihia/Ōpua

Both the manager of JFC Restaurant, Paihia and the manager of Focus Paihia said that trouble mostly occurs at night, and in the weekends.

Alcohol use during major public events such as New Year's Eve, Matariki and Waitangi Day celebrations was noted in the public survey, with several reports describing drinkers causing disturbances during these events.

9.4 Kerikeri/Waipapa

High-level summary

1. Was a high number of incidents reported to the police in the area in 2024? (at least 20 incidents)	Yes – a high number with 36 incidents reported in 2024.	
2. Was a high number of serious incidents (e.g. Acts intended to cause injury) reported to the police in the area in 2024? (at least 10 serious incidents)	Yes – a high number with 12 serious incidents reported in 2024. In addition, 18% of survey participants who observed drinking in public observed violent or aggressive behaviour.	
3. Is there compelling evidence of alcohol-related crime and disorder occurring in the area from public feedback?	Yes – 59% of survey participants who noticed public drinking in the area observed alcohol litter including broken glass, 41% reported disorderly behaviour, 38% reported drinkers being very noisy, and 23% noticed drinkers vomiting or urinating in public.	

Level of alcohol-related incidents

In Kerikeri/Waipapa, 165 alcohol-related incidents in public places were reported to the Police between 2021 and 2024, with 36 incidents in 2024 (around three per month). This is the third-highest number of incidents among the four main towns in the district. The 'up and down' trend for these incidents is shown in the table below:

Table 6: Number of alcohol-related incidents in public places (excluding traffic offences) reported to Police in the Kerikeri/Waipapa Area

2021	2022	2023	2024	Total over] 4 years
43	36	50▲	36▼	165

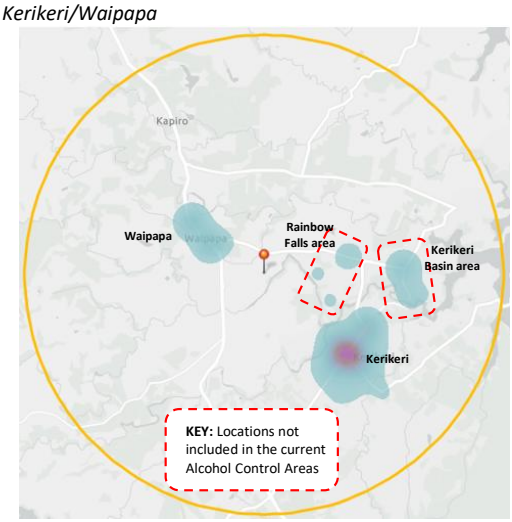
Of the 165 incidents reported to the Police from 2021 to 2024, 55 incidents (33%) involved relatively serious offences (see section 7 for a definition of these offences).

82 respondents in the public survey reported seeing public drinking in Kerikeri/Waipapa, with 68% noticing negative things. Negative observations mostly involved littering (59% of responses), people being drunk or disorderly (41%), and drinkers being very noisy (38%). More detail is included in section three of the Appendix.

Where do alcohol-related incidents occur?

The following heat map of incidents provided by the Police shows where these incidents were concentrated (see section three of the Appendix):

Figure 7: Heat map of alcohol-related incidents in public places (excluding traffic offences) recorded by the Police in Kerikeri/Waipapa



Source: NZ Police data over 4 years (2021 to 2024)

The heat map shows trouble spot areas outside the current Alcohol Control areas in Kerikeri and Waipapa around Rainbow Falls, and the Kerikeri Basin and Kororipo Heritage Park area.

The following table lists where problem drinking in public was reported in Kerikeri/Waipapa by the public survey participants, National Public Health Service - Northern Region, and the Alcohol Licencing Inspectorate:

Table 7: Where problem drinking in public was observed in Kerikeri/Waipapa

Areas Affected	Included in current Control Area map?	Comments
Kerikeri		
Rainbow Falls carpark and reserve	No	
Fairy Pools Lane and Fairy Pools	No	
Skudders Beach Road parking bay	No	
Stone Store basin carpark, wharf area	No	The Stone Store side of the Kerikeri Basin has a history of night-time disorder, hence the installation of CCTV in the area
South end of Landing Road including the carpark for the Kerikeri Basin, the reserve, and picnic area	No	Used for 'wheelies' at times and has been the location of vandalism and crime
Council carparks between Homestead Road and Butler Road	No	
Carparks between Homestead Road and Fairway Drive (e.g. old Bunnings carpark area) and connecting lanes to Kerikeri Road	No	
Briscoes, Rebel Sport and Work & Income carparks	No	
Homestead Sports Bar carpark	No	
The Man Cave carpark and surrounding area, 19 Homestead Road	No	
Masonic Lane	No	
Interconnecting service lanes and carparks between Hobson Avenue and Cobham Road	In part	Control Area excludes the Rock Salt carpark. Only half the Farmers Market carpark is in the current Control Area
Carparks along Hobson Avenue e.g. Baptist Church carpark, Ministry of Education carpark etc	No	
Liquorland service lane and carpark, 52 Kerikeri Road	No	
Woolworths carpark and service lanes	No	
Shrubbery on north side of Woolworths Building, on Butler Road	No	Known hiding place for drinkers
McDonald's carpark	No	
Kerikeri Rugby Club, squash and netball clubs, carparks and associated playing fields – corner of the Heritage Bypass and Waipapa Road	No	
Roundabout area at the intersection of Kerikeri Road and SH10	No	
The Domain including the playground, skatepark, and near the Procter Library	Yes	Main area mentioned in the public survey
Corner of Kerikeri Road and Cobham Road	Yes	
Waipapa		
Mitre 10/Noel Leeming carpark	No	
The Warehouse carpark	No	

Areas Affected	Included in current Control Area map?	Comments
Parking area at end of Kerikeri River track opposite 1895 SH10 Waipapa	No	
Harmony Lane and associated playing fields and carparks	In part	Harmony Lane is in the Alcohol Control Area but not the playing fields and carpark. Empties have been found on the sidelines and carparks associated with the sports fields. Litter found in Waipapa would indicate that spectators may be walking to off licenses to purchase alcohol and discarding empties on their return. "Doughnuts" are visible on Google maps in the car park off Harmony Lane behind the Judo and Soccer Clubs
Walkway running from the soccer fields to Mawson Ave	No	
Walkway running from Mawson Ave to Waipapa shops	No	
Walkway from Klinac Lane to Skippers Lane	No	
Te Puāwaitanga - Bay of Islands Sports Hub	No	Surrounding areas have a high level of alcohol litter indicative of alcohol-related disorder and crime – as a precautionary measure this new Sports Hub should also be included in the Alcohol Control Area
Pioneer Tavern carpark	No	Locals have commented that there is a significant amount of side-loading at the Pioneer Tavern in the carpark and surrounding areas
Area with concrete table and chairs on SH10 beside the Waipapa Auto court	Yes	
Skippers Lane and Waipapa Loop Road	Yes	

9.5 Kaikohe

High-level summary

1) Was a high number of incidents reported to the police in the area in 2024? (at least 20 incidents)	Yes – a high number with 22 incidents reported Police in 2024.	
2) Was a high number of serious incidents (e.g. Acts intended to cause injury) reported to the police in the area in 2024? (at least 10 serious incidents)	No – just 5 serious incidents were reported to the Police in 2024.	
3) Is there compelling evidence of alcohol-related crime and disorder occurring in the area from public feedback?	Yes – 70% of survey participants who noticed public drinking in the area observed alcohol litter including broken glass, 54% reported disorderly behaviour, 51% reported drinkers being very noisy, and 24% noticed drinkers vomiting or urinating in public. Reports mention vandalism and intimidating behaviour by drinkers.	

Level of alcohol-related incidents

117 alcohol-related incidents in public places were reported to the Police in Kaikohe over the four years from 2021 to 2024, with 22 incidents in 2024 (roughly two per month). The next table shows reported incidents in the years from 2021 to 2024, with an 'up and down' pattern of incidents:

Table 8: Number of alcohol-related incidents in public places (excluding traffic offences) reported to Police in Kaikohe

2021	2022	2023	2024	Total over 4 years
37	21▼	37▲	22▼	117

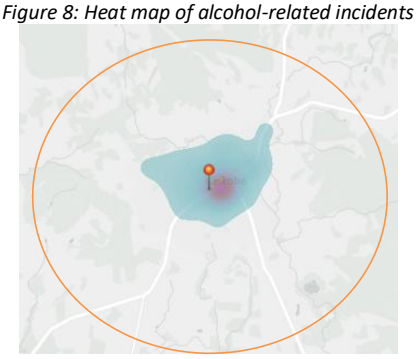
Of the 117 incidents reported to the Police from 2021 to 2024, 32 incidents (27%) were relatively serious (see section 7 for a definition of these serious incidents).

63 respondents in the public survey reported seeing public drinking in Kaikohe, with 84% noticing negative things, a higher percentage of negative observations than other main areas such as Kaitāia, Kerikeri/Waipapa and Waitangi/ Paihia/Ōpua.

Negative observations mainly involved littering (70%), disorderly behaviour (54%), drinkers being very noisy (51%), violence and aggression (24%), and drinkers vomiting or urinating in public (also 24%). Section four of the Appendix includes a chart showing all types of negative drinking behaviour observed in Kaikohe.

Where do alcohol-related incidents occur?
The following heat map shows the location of incidents reported to the police. This shows that these incidents occurred in all areas of Kaikohe, with their epicentre in the CBD area.

Figure 8: Heat map of alcohol-related incidents in public places (excluding traffic offences) reported to the Police in Kaikohe



Source: NZ Police data over 4 years (2021 to 2024)

The following table lists where problem drinking in public was reported in Kaikohe by public survey participants, National Public Health Service, Northern Region, and the ex-Manager of Kaikohe Library:

Table 9: Where problem drinking in public was observed in Kaikohe

Areas Affected	Included in current Control Area map?	Comments
Library Square – including The Shed Liquor Centre and playground	No	Library Square is the main area of concern. Perversely, this Square is not included in the current Alcohol Control Area. Within this Square, litter and graffiti has often been found around The Shed bottle store.
The Warehouse/ Woolworths/ McDonalds carpark and service lanes	No	On two occasions rough sleepers were noted behind The Warehouse. The photograph shows alcohol litter at The Warehouse carpark.
Hone Heke Memorial Reserve	No	Monument Rd is included in the Alcohol Control Area, but not the parking area and the reserve itself
Liquorland, 40 Broadway – carpark and rear service lane	In part	Rear service lane is included in the Alcohol Control Area, but the carpark is not
Pavement opposite Work and Income, on Memorial Avenue	Yes	
Broadway	Yes	
Recreation Road	Yes	
Raihara Street	Yes	
Old Kaikohe Hotel site, 67A Broadway	Yes	Alcohol litter is frequently found, and this is an area where cars do 'wheelies' etc

Areas Affected	Included in current Control Area map?	Comments
New World carpark and associated paved areas	Yes	
Lindvart Park	Yes	
Park at corner of De Merle Street and Park Road	Yes	
Parking area for Pou Herenga Tai Twin Coast Cycle Trail	Yes	
Parking area by the Hawaiki Functional Fitness building and toilets	Yes	
Marino Place and Marino Court	Yes	
Memorial Park including skateboard area	Yes	
Rest areas on SH12 near Orrs Road intersection	Yes	

As the above table shows, most public drinking 'hot spots' are already included in the Kaikohe Alcohol Control Area, but not Library Square which is the main trouble spot for public drinking.

Reduced levels of alcohol litter and graffiti
A Health Protection Officer from National Public Health Service, Northern Region noted that the level of litter and graffiti has reduced in and around the Shed and New World since the Shed's liquor license hearing and interventions to improve the behaviour of the public i.e. presence of a security guard hired by the Council and increased police focus on enforcing the alcohol ban in this area.

Indeed, as with other areas in the district, in winter 2025 there is less alcohol litter in Kaikohe than previously – this may be a seasonal trend or due to cost-of-living increases affecting local residents.

Illicit drug litter
'Nangs' (nitrous oxide cylinders) were frequently found in Kaikohe but have decreased since September 2024 when a stronger approach to enforcement was taken.

'Party houses'
Drinking in public occurs in the neighbourhood of 'party houses', identified by the level of alcohol litter and marks from burnouts left on the roads outside. The location of party houses moves as tenancies change.

The Shed Liquor Centre Hearing
A hearing regarding the application for the renewal of an off-licence for The Shed Liquor Centre in February 2024 provided insight into the situation in Kaikohe, with feedback provided by the Police, the Library Manager, Public Health officials and concerned residents.

Key themes from this hearing relate to drinking in public in 2023, as follows

- *Drinking in the park adjacent to The Shed Liquor Centre* was a recurring issue. The park includes public seating, toilets, and a children's playground (50 meters from the premises). The park is also near sensitive sites like the Kaikohe Public Library and community offices.
- *Anti-social and aggressive behaviour*: Incidents included yelling, fighting, and disorderly behaviour, making the area unpleasant and unsafe for locals.
- *Alcohol-related litter*: Broken glass and rubbish was frequently seen in the park
- *Daytime drinking was reported*. Incidents were reported during the day, including early morning drinking (e.g. complaints about drinking at 9 am).
- *Community concerns*: Objectors, including the Library Manager and a local resident, expressed concerns about the impact of public drinking on the community's amenity and good order. The park was described as unsafe due to intoxicated individuals and anti-social behaviour.

Feedback from the previous Manager of the Kaikohe Library

This person has a long personal connection to Kaikohe. She mentioned that she grew up there, went to school in the town, and has lived there for most of her life. She was formerly the manager of the Kaikohe Library. This has given her strong local insight into drinking in public in Kaikohe.

Where is public drinking happening?
She said that the main area where drinking occurs in public in Kaikohe is Library Square.

Spaces like the park at the corner of De Merle Street and Park Road are also used and laybys on SH12 on the south-western outskirts of Kaikohe are informal drinking spots.

On Broadway itself, drunk people are often seen "wandering up and down the street" with boxes of alcohol, though they rarely settle there, due to a lack of seating.

Why do drinkers select these places?
Several factors combine to make certain public spaces in Kaikohe appealing for drinking.

The Library Square is attractive because of its location in the heart of the commercial area, its proximity to liquor outlets, and amenities such as public toilets and seating. The square also offers shelter and very easy access to two alcohol outlets within a short walk. Proximity to the public toilets is also an important factor; as she pointed out "when you're drinking a lot of alcohol, you need to go to the toilet quite often!".

She also noted that free Wi-Fi provided by the library draws people to the Square, allowing them to "pump their sounds". She acknowledged that the free Wi-Fi is "potentially an aggravating factor" but also explained that it is a deliberate part of the library's role to reduce the digital divide, and not something that could simply be withdrawn.

The park at the corner of De Merle Street and Park Road is used because it is off the main street and offers a sense of being less observed with mature trees shielding drinkers from view.

The layby areas on SH12 south of Kaikohe are informal drinking spots for the same reasons — picnic tables, rubbish bins, and trees that help avoid scrutiny.

When is public drinking happening?
She noted that drinking patterns are seasonal. Drinking is much more visible in summer, when people take advantage of the warmer weather and longer daylight hours to socialise outdoors well into the evening. In contrast, during the winter months, drinking mainly occurs during the day. Payment days trigger noticeable spikes in daytime drinking.

Who is drinking in public?
She described the people who engage in public drinking as "a community of people... who loosely affiliate with one another," often linked by overlapping issues: alcohol use, drug use, mental health challenges, or a combination of these. They are not just young or unemployed — pensioners and people on sickness benefits are also commonly seen.

Many of those who drink publicly do so during the day because they are not engaged in regular work.

Evidence of disorderly behaviour
There is clear evidence of disorderly behaviour, particularly in the warmer months. Vandalism spikes in summer, something she attributed to the influence of alcohol and drugs. She mentioned visible drug use and solvent abuse in some spots, sometimes more prominent than evidence of alcohol use.

What is the trend?
She said there has been a modest reduction in visible public drinking recently, thanks in part to liquor outlets refusing service to problem drinkers and more police patrols.

However, the trend remains seasonal, and she said that public drinking will pick up when the weather is warmer. She stressed that "summer is always worse".

Enforcement
She observed that behaviours have worsened in recent years due to a lack of consistent enforcement. In her view, the slow police response means "they know if we ring the police, by the time the police get there, they will have drunk their box". She suggested that random police patrols would be the most effective deterrent.

9.6 Taipā, Cable Bay, Coopers Beach, Mangonui area

High-level summary

1) Was a high number of incidents reported to the police in the area in 2024? (at least 20 incidents)	20 incidents were reported in 2024. But individual areas did not have a high number of incidents: Estimate for 2024: Taipā – 10 incidents Cable Bay – 0 Coopers Beach – 5 Mangonui – 5	
2) Was a high number of serious incidents (e.g. Acts intended to cause injury) reported to the police in the area in 2024? (at least 10 serious incidents)	No – just 8 serious incidents were reported in 2024 across the whole area.	
3) Is there compelling evidence of alcohol-related crime and disorder from public feedback?	No – feedback described below indicates that public drinking in the area is largely peaceful.	

Level of alcohol-related incidents

In the Taipā, Cable Bay, Coopers Beach, Mangonui area, there were 20 alcohol-related incidents in public places reported to the Police in 2024 (an average of 1.7 per month).

As the next table shows, incident numbers increased in 2024 but are 40% lower than in 2021:

Table 10: Number of alcohol-related incidents in public places (excluding traffic offences) reported to Police in the Taipā, Cable Bay, Coopers Beach, Mangonui area

2021	2022	2023	2024	Total 2021-2024
33	15▼	14	20▲	82

In 2024, 8 serious police incidents were recorded (as classified in section 7). This represents 40% of the total reported incidents in 2024. From the public survey, negative observations mainly involved broken glass or litter (55%), drinkers being very noisy (39%), and people being drunk and disorderly (35%). Section five of the Appendix includes a chart showing all the types of negative behaviour observed in this area.

Where do alcohol-related incidents occur?

The following heat map shows the location of incidents reported to the police from 2021 to 2024:

Figure 9: Heat map of alcohol-related incidents in public places (excluding traffic offences) recorded by the Police in the Taipā, Cable Bay, Coopers Beach, Mangonui area

Source: NZ Police data over 4 years (2021 to 2024)

This heat map shows that Taipā had the highest concentration of these incidents, while incidents occurred in areas not covered by the current Alcohol Control Areas, such as in Mangonui, parts of Taipā, and parts of Coopers Beach/Cable Bay.

Problem drinking in public was reported by public survey participants at beaches, near public toilets and in picnic areas in Taipā, Coopers Beach/Cable Bay and Mangonui. However, the police data indicates that the number of incidents recorded in each town is relatively low – see the next table:

Table 11: Police incidents reported in 2024

Locality	Estimate of police incidents in 2024	Existing Alcohol Control Area
Taipā	10	In part
Coopers Beach	5	In part
Mangonui	5	No
Cable Bay	0	No
Total	**20**	

These relatively low numbers suggest that the number of incidents occurring in the individual locations do not meet the threshold of "a high level of crime or disorder" stated in LGA02 for amending existing Control Areas or declaring new Areas.

Where was problem drinking in public observed

The following table lists where problem drinking in public was reported by public survey participants, National Public Health Service - Northern Region, and the Alcohol Inspectorate:

Table 12: Where problem drinking in public was observed in the Taipā, Cable Bay, Coopers Beach, Mangonui area

Areas Affected	Included in current Control Area map?	Comments
Taipā		
In the sand dunes on the north-west end of the beach	No	
Reserve to the west of the boat ramp and beside the sailing club buildings	No	
Taipā Point Road	Yes	
Foreshore Road from approximately the intersection of Mamaru Drive to the Public Toilet and showers	Yes	Only small amounts of alcohol litter have been observed in these areas in Taipā
Under trees on beach beside Public Toilet and showers	Yes	
Cable Bay/Coopers Beach		
Cable Bay carpark opposite Stratford Drive	No	Only small amounts of alcohol litter have been observed in these areas, although in the past a small number of 'meth' point bags (0.1 gram) have been found
Cable Bay layby – opposite ice cream shop	No	
Coopers Beach access and carpark	Yes	
Coopers Beach boat ramp area	No	
Mangonui		
"Public carparks, street, and boardwalk around the Mangonui pub"	No	Only one mention only in the public survey

Re extending the Alcohol Control area in Taipā

In Taipā, an area on the beach near the public toilets and showers, where people used to drive under the trees to drink alcohol is in the current Control Area. Investigation by the Alcohol Licensing Inspectorate found there were issues there in the past, but none recently – this may be because of the curbing that is being installed preventing people from driving under the trees.

Situation in Cable Bay/Coopers Beach
National Public Health Service, Northern Region noted that this area offers relatively few locations that would be considered attractive to disorderly public drinking, littering, graffiti and property damage i.e. areas isolated from public view.

Situation in Mangonui
National Public Health Service, Northern Region said that in the past there were reports of alcohol-related disorder over the New Year period in Mangonui. However, generally through the year public drinking is quiet and peaceful with little disturbance to the public.

9.7 Awanui

High-level summary

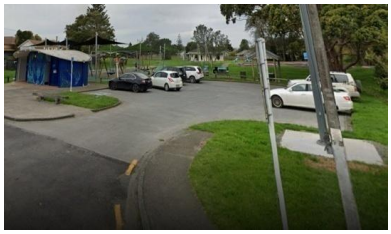
1) Was a high number of incidents reported to the police in the area in 2024? (at least 20 incidents)	No – only 14 incidents reported in 2024.	
2) Was a high number of serious incidents (e.g. Acts intended to cause injury) reported to the police in the area in 2024? (at least 10 serious incidents)	No – just 4 serious incidents were reported in 2024.	
3) Is there compelling evidence of alcohol-related crime and disorder occurring in the area from public feedback?	No – investigation found that drinking in public, mainly at the Awanui Playground, is relatively peaceful.	

Level of alcohol-related incidents
Awanui is not currently an Alcohol Control Area. With only 14 alcohol-related incidents in public in Awanui (excluding traffic offences) reported to the police in 2014, Awanui is at the moderate level of reported incidents in the district.

Thirty survey participants mentioned seeing people drinking in public in Awanui, with 80% (24 people) mentioning negative elements of this drinking such as littering and disorderly behaviour.

Awanui Playground

The public survey results indicate that Awanui Playground is the main place where this drinking occurs. An Alcohol Inspector spoke to local businesses bordering the Playground who said there are people who go there and have a few beers at the picnic tables, but they are not generally rowdy and have not caused any issues. They mainly appear to be freedom campers (both from overseas and transient locals living out of their van).



In summary
The relatively low level of incidents reported to the police and the situation at Awanui Playground being relatively quiet indicates that a new Control Area should not be declared in Awanui.

9.8 Lake Ngātu

Introduction

Lake Ngātu is a freshwater dune lake located to the northwest of Awanui, near Waipapakauri. The Lake is a popular recreation area for water sports and day visitors. It is very actively used for waka ama, paddle boarding, and swimming. When the decision was made to continue the Bylaw without amendment in March 2024, Councillor Halkyard-Harawira noted that up to 250 waka ama paddlers use the Lake weekly at various periods of the year.

High-level summary

1) Was a high number of incidents reported to the police in the area in 2024? (at least 20 incidents)	No – no incidents were reported to the Police in 2024. However, public feedback indicates that incidents have occurred for at least 10 years at the Lake.	
2) Was a high number of serious incidents (e.g. Acts intended to cause injury) reported to the police in the area in 2024? (at least 10 incidents)	No – no serious incidents were reported to the Police in 2024.	
3) Is there compelling evidence of alcohol-related crime and disorder occurring in the area from public feedback?	Yes – local users of the Lake report children and adults being cut by broken bottles and some instances of aggressive and intimidating behaviour.	

Level of alcohol-related incidents

There are no police records of alcohol-related incidents occurring at Lake Ngātu from 2021 to 2024 and only five participants in the public survey mentioned they had observed problems with public drinking at the Lake e.g.:

"Disorderly behaviour and littering at Lake Ngātu around where all the kids swim and train for waka ama".

However, local users of the Lake including participants in waka ama activities reported many negative incidents affecting peoples' enjoyment of the Lake.

Where has problem drinking in public been observed around the Lake?

The following table lists where problem drinking in public was reported by National Public Health Service, Northern Region, the Alcohol Inspectorate, and local users of the Lake:

Table 13: Where problem drinking in public was observed around Lake Ngātu

Areas Affected	Included in current Control Area map?	Comments
Lake Ngātu Road	No	
Sweetwater Road around the Lake	No	
Entire Lake Ngātu Track around the Lake	No	
Waka storage area and access to this area from Lake Ngātu Road	No	
Reserve area around public toilets on West Coast Road/Sweetwater Road	No	

The Lake is a popular place for children

In May 2025 a waka ama coach at Lake Ngātu reported that over 100 children paddle at the Lake; and multiple clubs and local schools use the Lake for waka ama and other activities.

Broken glass is a constant hazard
She said that broken glass from alcohol bottles is a daily hazard for children and coaches, causing frequent cuts and injuries. This glass is found in the lake, around waka storage areas, and where children swim. Children as young as five are affected and clubs have had to enforce participants wearing shoes, and coaches carrying first aid kits, and collecting rubbish daily. She described filling an ice cream container of broken glass every week.

Broken glass at Lake Ngātu

Illicit drug use is also occurring
Rubbish includes cans, bottles, vape waste, and 'meth' bags - all observed recently.

Abusive visitors to the Lake
Exposure of tamariki to drunken or abusive adults has occurred, with one incident involving a man verbally abusing young paddlers.

The situation is getting worse, and action is required
She noted that the public safety risk is escalating with incidents of daytime drinking and drug use, not just at night. Offenders occasionally light fires, even trying to set a big tree on fire. More 'meth' bags have been appearing in recent months. A stolen vehicle was driven into the lake by a drunk person recently. Verbal abuse, gang presence, and the potential for very serious injuries have raised fears for children's safety.

Despite outreach to DOC, Far North District Council, Police, and iwi authorities, she noted that no effective action has been taken and there is a growing sense of frustration that community members are left to manage safety risks alone.

Further community feedback is included in the Appendix
Emails to the Council and excerpts from social media postings regarding Lake Ngātu are included in section seven of the Appendix.

10 Discussion

10.1 There is strong evidence of alcohol-related crime and disorder related to drinking in public across the district

In 2024 the Police reported 483 alcohol-related incidents in public places in the district (excluding traffic offences).

In the public survey, 60% of those who observed people drinking alcohol in public in the Far North observed various forms of criminal and disorderly behaviour including littering (51% of cases), disorderly behaviour (38%), drinkers being very noisy (34%), violence or aggression (16%), and drinkers vomiting or urinating in public (15%).

Seven broad areas were evaluated to determine whether high levels of alcohol-related crime and disorder were occurring in these areas using the framework described in section 7. The findings from this evaluation indicate that new Alcohol Control Areas could be declared and existing Control Areas could be amended. Results were as follows:

	Kaitāia	Waitangi/ Paihia/Ōpua	Kerikeri/ Waipapa	Kaikohe	Taipā, Cable Bay, Coopers Beach, Mangonui	Awanui	Lake Ngātu
Were at least 20 alcohol-related crime and disorder incidents in public places reported to the police in 2024	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes across the whole area but individual localities have lower numbers	No	No
No. of police incidents 2024	145	47	36	22	20	14	0
Were at least 10 police incidents serious in nature in 2024 (e.g. Acts intended to cause injury)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
No. of police incidents classified as serious	42	10	12	5	8	4	0
Compelling evidence of alcohol-related crime and disorder from public feedback	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes

Remaining areas in the district all had low or very low levels of incidents reported to the Police from 2021 to 2024 (see section 8).

10.2 This evidence suggests the following actions

The summary above and the detailed evidence discussed in section 9 suggests the following:

Broad areas	Suggested actions
Kaitāia	Extend the current Alcohol Control Area
Waitangi/Paihia/Ōpua	Declare new Alcohol Control Areas for Ōpua and Waitangi and extend the Paihia Control Area
Kerikeri/Waipapa	Extend the two current Control Areas: Kerikeri and Waipapa
Kaikohe	Extend the current Alcohol Control Area
Taipā, Cable Bay, Coopers Beach, Mangonui	No action – maintain current Control Areas with no change
Awanui	No action – do not declare an Alcohol Control Area
Lake Ngātu	Declare a new Alcohol Control Area

Recommended new locations (streets, carparks etc.) to add to the existing Control Areas and include in new Areas are listed in section 9 (these locations are not included in the current Control Areas).

10.3 Why new alcohol ban areas should be 24x7 all year round

As discussed in section 6.7, alcohol-related crime and disorder in public places in the Far North occurs at all times of the year, across most days of the week, and throughout the day and night. While there are peaks, such as in January to March, on Saturdays, and between 4pm and midnight, incidents still occur during quieter periods, including the winter months, early in the week and in the morning. This pattern shows that problematic drinking behaviour is not confined to specific times.

24x7 alcohol bans all year round provide police with a regulatory tool to respond to alcohol-related crime and disorder whenever it occurs, rather than relying on limited timeframes that may not align with actual incidents. By contrast, partial bans would leave gaps that would reduce the effectiveness of enforcement and risk undermining public safety.

10.4 Are the recommended alcohol bans appropriate in light of the evidence?

Council staff advise that the recommended bans are appropriate because:

- they target areas where high levels of alcohol-related crime or disorder have occurred recently
- they provide the Police with a flexible and appropriate tool to address problems occurring in these areas
- applying these bans 24x7 all year round will enable the Police to act whenever they encounter problem drinking in public in these areas.

10.5 Are the recommended alcohol bans proportionate in light of the evidence?

These bans are likely to be proportionate if they are not blanket bans across a wide area but targeted to local areas. Case law (NZMCA v. Marlborough District Council - 2021) found that a blanket prohibition across an entire district (in this case related to freedom camping), without sufficient evidence that the problem existed everywhere, was an 'overbroad' and 'disproportionate response' to the actual issues arising from freedom camping. The recommended approach is proportionate as it targets specific locations where a high level of problems have occurred, rather than imposing a disproportionate district-wide ban.

10.6 Can the proposed bans be justified as a reasonable limitation on people's rights and freedoms?

The Bill of Rights Act 1990 (BORA) protects the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all people in New Zealand. The relevant rights that may be affected by enforcing the Bylaw are the rights to:

- freedom of movement
- freedom of peaceful assembly
- be secure against unreasonable search or seizure.

Within the Alcohol Control Areas authorised by the Bylaw, sections 169 and 170 of LGA02 give constables powers, without warrant, to search people and vehicles for alcohol, seize any alcohol, require offenders to leave the Area, and to arrest anyone in breach of the Bylaw.

The Bylaw does not restrict people's rights to assemble in, or move around, the district, or be secure against being searched, unless they are drinking or carrying open containers of alcohol (either in person or in their vehicles) in the designated Alcohol Control Areas. Council staff consider that the limits on these rights in the Alcohol Control Areas are justified under section 5 of BORA as reasonable limitations in a free and democratic society, as they help to protect the public from alcohol-induced crime and disorder in the public places where they apply.

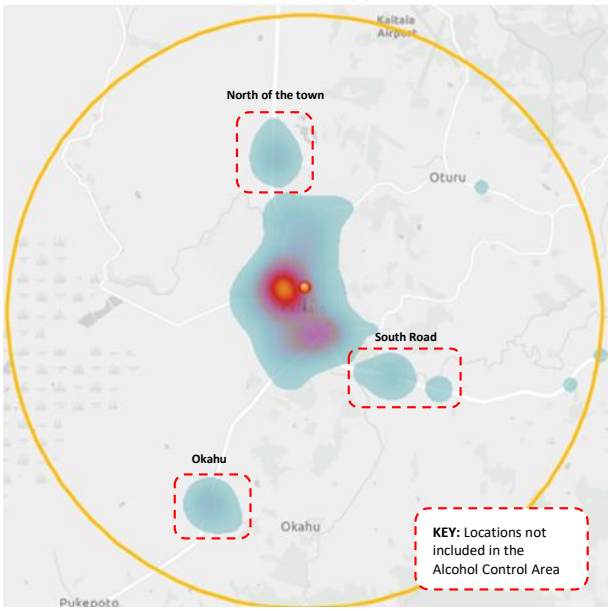
APPENDIX: DETAILED LOCATION-BASED EVIDENCE FROM THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC SURVEY

1) Kaitāia

Alcohol-related incidents reported to the Police in Kaitāia
Over the four years from 2021 to 2024 Kaitāia had the highest level of alcohol-related incidents in public places reported to the Police of any town in the Far North. 482 of these incidents occurred in this four-year period, with 145 occurring in 2024.

Comparing the location of alcohol-related incidents reported to the Police against the current Alcohol Control Area map
The heat map below shows broad locations where police incidents occurred that are not within the current Alcohol Control Area. However, the map does not identify these locations at the more granular level of individual streets or playgrounds, etc.

Figure 10: Heat map of alcohol-related incidents in public places (excluding traffic offences) recorded by the Police compared with the current Alcohol Control Area map for Kaitāia

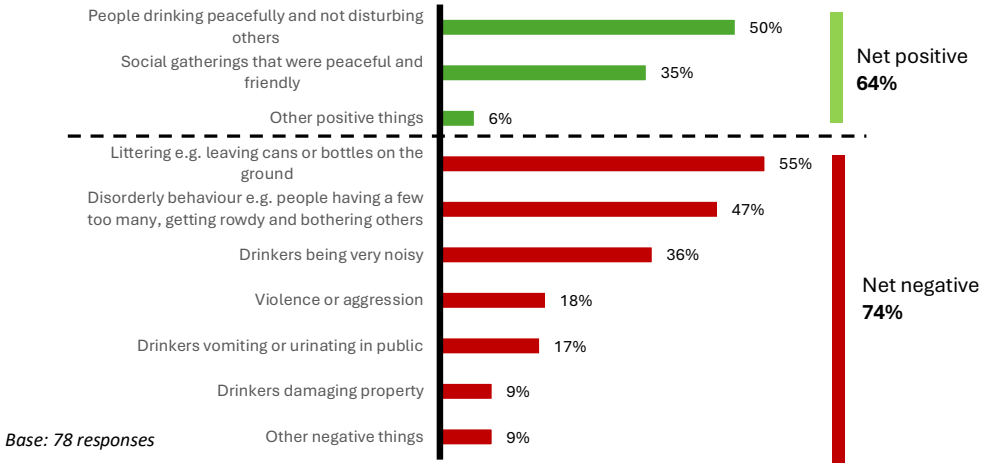


Source: NZ Police data over 4 years (2021 to 2024)

Source: Register of resolutions in the Bylaw

Public Survey results Kaitāia

78 survey participants observed people drinking in public in Kaitāia over the past two or three years. What they observed is summarised below:



Where negative aspects of drinking in public were observed in Kaitāia

On the street / footpaths (18 mentions)

- Commerce Street/ main street (9 mentions)
- Main street right in the middle of town outside the Thai place with a Cody box in hand
- Regularly see people walking… on North St, or Commerce Street
- Outside Mussel Rock
- Generic mentions e.g. on the street (5 mentions)

Parks and playgrounds (9 mentions)

- Playground/park opposite Te Ahu Centre (2 mentions)
- At the playground, Matthews Park
- Kids playground opposite the Mobil garage
- Jaycee Park Kaitaia
- Skate bowl
- Remembrance Park
- In Jubilee Park
- In the park where tamariki play

Public carparks (8 mentions)

- In carparks (4 mentions)
- Old Warehouse building and carpark
- Pak 'n Save carpark and Warehouse carpark
- Carpark of the Te Ahu Centre
- Supermarket carpark

Town Square / outdoor seating areas (5 mentions)

- Town Square (2 mentions)
- Main street outdoor table
- Benches (especially during Christmas holidays)
- Main street sidewalk seating areas

Sportsgrounds / club games (5 mentions)

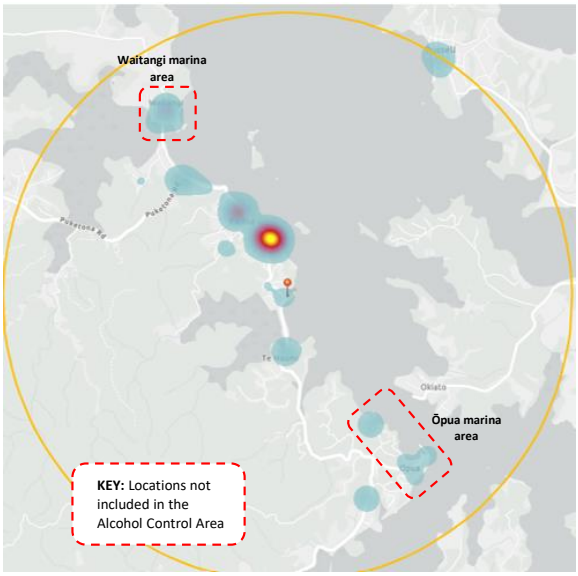
- At youth rugby games (2 mentions)
- Mainly at rugby matches
- Club games where families take their children
- League fields in Kaitaia

2) Waitangi/Paihia/Ōpua

Alcohol-related incidents reported to the Police in the Waitangi/Paihia/Ōpua area
The Waitangi/Paihia/Ōpua area had 47 alcohol-related incidents in public places reported to the police in 2024 (or around 4 per month). In total, 373 of these incidents occurred in the four years from 2021 to 2024.

Comparing the location of alcohol-related incidents reported to the Police with the current Alcohol Control Area map
The heat map below shows broad locations that are not within the current Alcohol Control Area. However, it does not identify these locations at the more granular level of individual streets or playgrounds, etc.

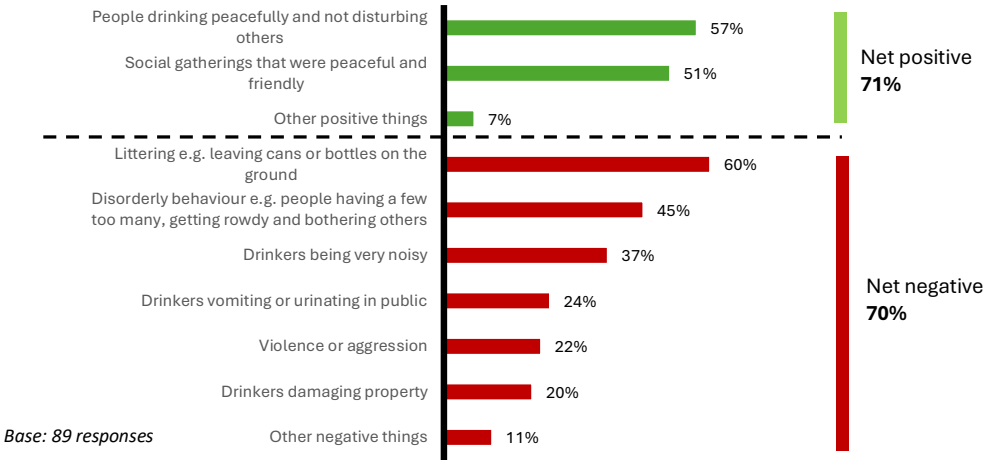
Figure 11: Heat map of alcohol-related incidents in public places (excluding traffic offences) recorded by the Police compared with the current Alcohol Control Area map for the Waitangi/Paihia/Ōpua area



Source: NZ Police data over 4 years (2021 to 2024)

Source: Register of resolutions in the Bylaw

Public Survey Results Waitangi/Paihia/Ōpua
89 survey participants observed people drinking in public in the Waitangi/Paihia/Opua area over the past two or three years. Their observations are summarised below:



Where negative aspects of drinking in public were observed in Waitangi/Paihia/Ōpua

On the beach (28 mentions)

- On beaches in Paihia (16 mentions)
- Waitangi beaches (2 mentions)
- On the beach at Te Haumi
- On the beach adjacent to the Rotary playground
- Paihia beachfront by the public toilets with the big slide
- Public BBQ areas along the beach
- Northern end of Paihia beach
- Titi Beach
- Ti Bay
- Beach opposite Kings Rd
- Beer and wine at tables near the beach, beer bottles left on the beach
- Couples/families leaving litter near the beach

Specific roads/streets (17 mentions)

- Marsden Road (5 mentions)
  - rest areas
  - street drinking
  - BBQ sites
  - on the corner with Williams Road
- Kings Road (4 mentions)
  - broken glass in the gutters
  - out of control situation at the bottom of Kings Road/beachfront
  - assaults at night
- Puketona Road (2 mentions)
- Williams Road (2 mentions)
  - on the street and sidewalk
  - on the corner with Marsden Road
- Te Kemara Road (2 mentions)
  - drinking and fighting on last four Waitangi Days/Weeks
- Te Karuwha Parade, Waitangi (2 mentions)

In parks and reserves (12 mentions)

- In parks (3 mentions)
- Paihia Reserve
- Park next to Library
- Usually on park benches
- Beach reserve
- Grassy area near new toilet block/play area
- On grassy area at Ti Bay near BBQ
- Williams House gardens
- Sports grounds
- At Matariki celebrations in a park

Waitangi (7 mentions)

- Near Waitangi Marae
- Golf course at Waitangi
- Golf course carpark
- Beaches at Waitangi
- Te Karuwha Parade
- Waitangi Day/Week events
- Waitangi beaches

Ōpua (5 Mentions)

- Outside the local store at Opua
- At the Opua marina
- In town in Opua
- Beachside Paihia-Opua streets
- Opua waterfront

In parked cars (7 mentions)

- In parked cars (5 mentions)
- In cars in Kings Road and Marsden Road
- Side of the road within vehicles

General streets/roads (6 mentions)

- On streets (3 mentions)
- On the sidewalk in Paihia
- Walking around in town
- Leaving taverns

Carparks (6 mentions)

- In carparks (3 mentions)
- Carparks near golf course
- RSA carpark
- Parking area next to the Paihia Library Park

Playgrounds (5 mentions)

- In the BBQ areas next to the playground
- Rotary playground
- BBQ/play area at Te Ti Bay
- Playground by Paihia beach
- Playground next to library

At events (3 mentions)

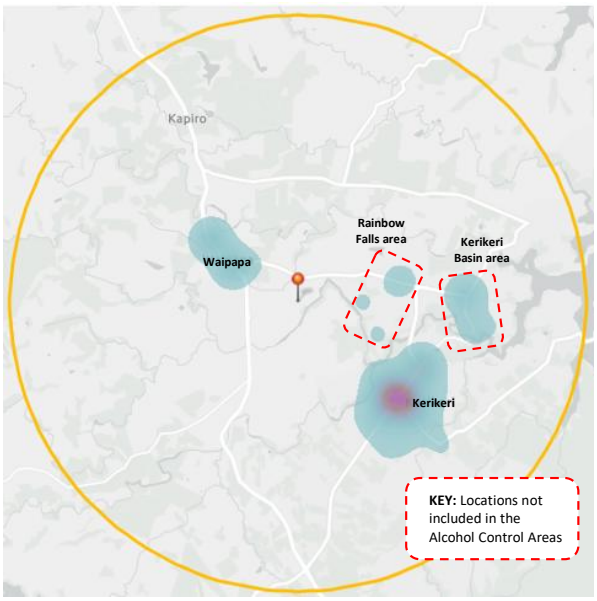
- The worst was last year at the Matariki celebrations at Paihia /Waitangi
- New Years Eve in Paihia
- Waitangi Day/Week events

3) Kerikeri/Waipapa

Alcohol-related incidents reported to the Police in Kerikeri/Waipapa
36 alcohol-related incidents in public places were reported to the police in Kerikeri/Waipapa in 2024 (or 3 per month). In total, 165 of these incidents occurred in the four years from 2021 to 2024.

Comparing the location of alcohol-related incidents reported to the Police with the current Alcohol Area maps
The heat map shows broad locations where incidents occurred outside the current Alcohol Control Area. However, it does not identify these locations at the more granular level of individual streets or playgrounds, etc.

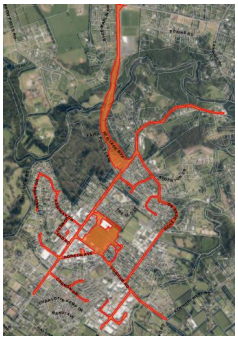
Figure 12: Heat map of alcohol-related incidents in public places (excluding traffic offences) recorded by the Police compared with the current Alcohol Control Area map for Kaitāia



Source: NZ Police data over 4 years (2021 to 2024)

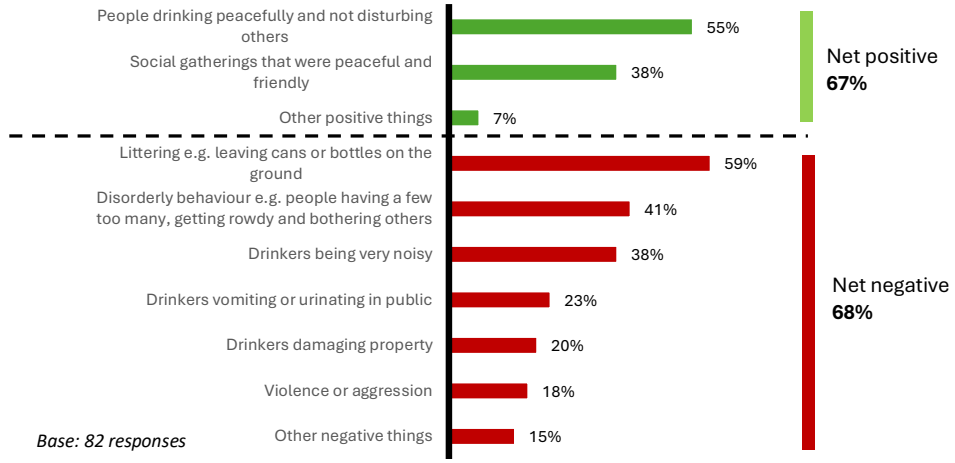
Waipapa

Kerikeri



Source: Register of resolutions in the Bylaw

Public survey results for Kerikeri/Waipapa
82 survey participants observed people drinking in public in Kerikeri or Waipapa over the past two or three years. What they observed is summarised below:



Where negative aspects of drinking in public were observed in Kerikeri/Waipapa

Kerikeri Domain (12 mentions)

- The Domain (5 mentions)
- Kerikeri Domain by New World or McDonalds (3 mentions)
- Park benches in the Domain (2 mentions)
- Common to see a small cohort of people drinking in and around the Domain
- At the outdoors tables by the library/recreational park

Carparks (12 mentions)

- Carparks (5 mentions)
- Rainbow Falls carpark (2 mentions)
- Carpark – youths with cans of mixed juice and vodka
- McDonald's carpark
- Outside supermarkets in Kerikeri
- Waipapa – young people in their cars in the carpark outside Mitre 10
- Skudders Beach Road parking bay

On streets/footpaths (9 mentions)

- Kerikeri streets (3 mentions)
- On the streets by the main playground
- Main street of Kerikeri
- On the streets by the playground
- On the corner of Kerikeri Road and Cobham Road on the sidewalk
- Drinking… while walking along the street
- People drinking… leaving their bottles and cans along the way

Parks/reserves/picnic areas (7 mentions)

- In parks (5 mentions)
- Picnic areas
- Usually on park benches

Playgrounds / skatepark area (6 mentions)

- Kerikeri skatepark/playground (5 mentions)
- At playgrounds

Near the Library (5 mentions)

- Outside the library is a constant
- In the vicinity of Procter Library
- Outside Kerikeri library
- At a park bench… went into the library too, but they told him to leave
- At the outdoor tables by the library/recreational park

In vehicles/parked cars (5 mentions)

- In vehicles (2 mentions)
- Waipapa – young people in their cars in the carpark outside Mitre 10
- Parked up on the side of the roads

Near food outlets (4 mentions)

- Benches near McDonalds
- McDonald's car park
- Mostly around food outlets like McDonalds, pizza premises, and the playgrounds
- Next to the liquor store/McDonalds

Leaving tavern (1 mention)

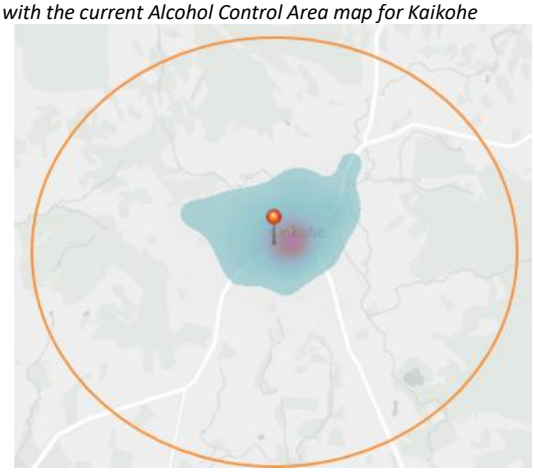
- People drinking on their way home from the Homestead Pub & leaving their bottle & cans along the way.

4) Kaikohe

Alcohol-related incidents reported to the Police in Kaikohe
22 alcohol-related incidents in public places in Kaikohe were reported to the police in 2024 (or roughly 2 per month). In total, 117 of these incidents occurred in the four years from 2021 to 2024.

Comparing the location of alcohol-related incidents reported to the Police against the current Alcohol Control Area map
The heat map below shows broad locations that are not within the current Alcohol Control Area. However, it does not identify these locations at the more granular level of individual streets or playgrounds, etc.

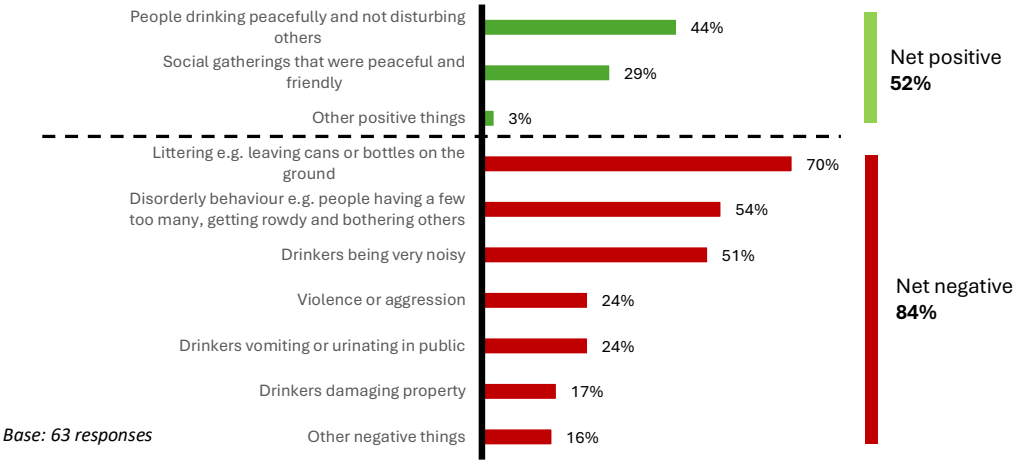
Figure 13: Heat map of alcohol-related incidents in public places (excluding traffic offences) recorded by the Police compared with the current Alcohol Control Area map for Kaikohe



Source: NZ Police data over 4 years (2021 to 2024)

Source: Register of resolutions in the Bylaw

Public survey results for Kaikohe
63 survey participants observed people drinking in public in Kaikohe over the past two or three years. What they observed is summarised below:



Base: 63 responses

Where negative aspects of drinking in public were observed in Kaikohe

On streets/footpaths (11 mentions)

- On streets (4 mentions)
- Kaikohe Broadway (4 mentions)
  - Broadway across from the Bank Bar and in front of Resene paint shop
- On the streets, walking past my house fighting
- Outside the old building that used to be the public library
- Outside the police station

Parks/green spaces (9 mentions)

- Park by library (3 mentions)
- Parks (2 mentions)
- Kids' parks
- Park by McDonalds
- By Lindvart Park
- Grass area next to Pizza Hut
- Sportsgrounds / reserves

Near the Library (10 mentions)

- In the area near the library (7 mentions)
- Beside the library and in the main street
- Next to public library and playground
- Outside public library near the public toilets

Playgrounds / skate parks (5 mentions)

- Kaikohe Library Playground (2 mentions)
- Playground
- Skate Park

Carparks (5 mentions)

- Carparks (2 mentions)
- Carpark at the Warehouse
- Parking area for cycle ride to Horeke
- Parking area by the Hawaiki building and toilets

Near bars/taverns (2 mentions)

- Broadway across from Bank Bar
- Broadway across from the Bank Bar and in front of Resene

Near food outlets (3 mentions)

- Around food outlets like McDonalds and pizza premises
- Near McDonalds
- Next to the Pizza Hut

Marino Square (2 mentions)

- Marino Square by Kaikohe Library (2 mentions)

Near Memorial Hall/Council building (2 mentions)

- Tables behind Memorial Hall by FNDC
- Outside council

Roads/roadside areas (2 mentions)

- Roads and parks
- SH12 leading out of Kaikohe – evidenced by cans on roadside

Township/general town area (2 mentions)

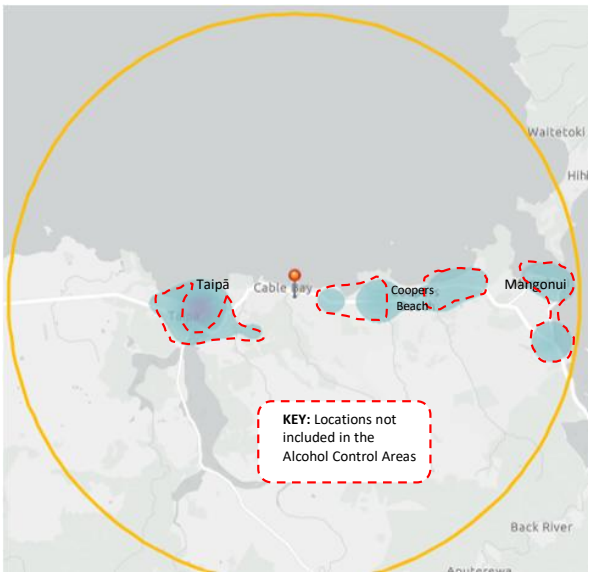
- At Kaikohe in town

5) Taipā, Cable Bay, Coopers Beach, Mangonui area

Alcohol-related incidents reported to the Police in the Taipā, Cable Bay, Coopers Beach, Mangonui area
The Taipā, Cable Bay, Coopers Beach, Mangonui area had 20 alcohol-related incidents in public places reported to the police in 2024 (1.7 per month). In total, 82 of these incidents occurred in the four years from 2021 to 2024.

Comparing the location of alcohol-related incidents reported to the Police with the current Alcohol Control Area maps
The heat map shows broad locations that are not within the current Alcohol Control Area. However, it does not identify these locations at the more granular level of individual streets or playgrounds, etc.

Figure 14: Heat map of alcohol-related incidents in public places (excluding traffic offences) recorded by the Police compared with the current Alcohol Control Area map for the Taipā, Cable Bay, Coopers Beach, Mangonui area



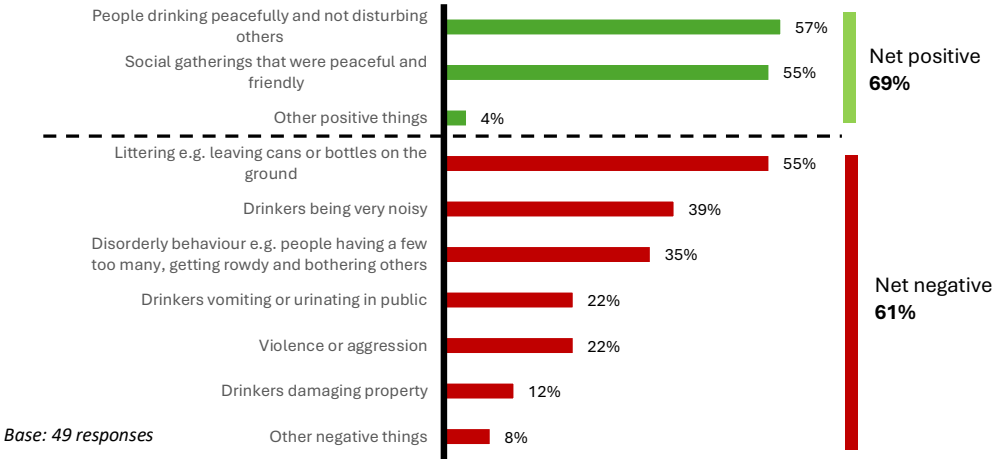
Taipā

Coopers Beach Reserve

Source: Register of resolutions in the Bylaw

Source: NZ Police data over 4 years (2021 to 2024)

Public survey results for Taipā, Cable Bay, Coopers Beach, and Mangonui
49 survey participants observed people drinking in public in the Taipā, Cable Bay, Coopers Beach, Mangonui area over the past two or three years. Their observations are summarised below:



Where negative aspects of drinking in public were observed in the Taipā, Cable Bay, Coopers Beach, Mangonui area

At the beach (15 mentions)

- Taipā Beach (6 mentions)
- Coopers Beach (2 mentions)
- Beach (2 mentions)
- Beachfront/waterfront (3 mentions)
- Various family and community events and functions at the beach
- During summer at the beach.

Taipā (6 mentions)

- On benches at Taipā
- Taipā Beach under pohutukawa trees near estuary
- People drinking at Taipā Beach parked up on the grass
- People gather at the beach at Taipā and get drunk
- Near the beachfront at Taipā under the trees
- Beachfront, playgrounds, public reserves and public camping grounds around Taipā

Coopers Beach (2 mentions)

- Coopers Beach
- Coopers Beach park bench

Mangonui (1 mention)

- The public carparks, street, and boardwalk around the Mangonui pub

Near toilets (1 mention)

- A group under trees near toilets

Picnic areas (1 mention)

6) Awanui

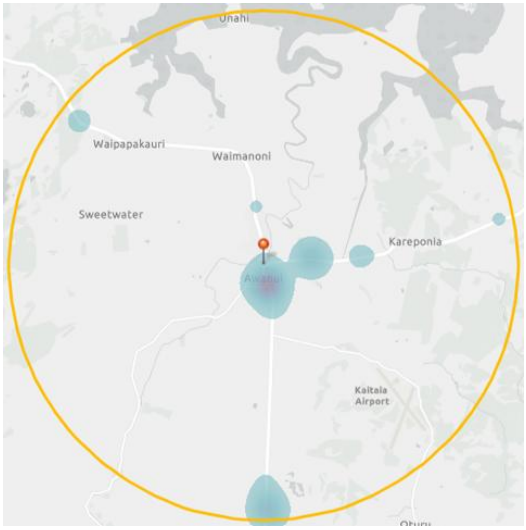
Alcohol-related Incidents reported to the Police in Awanui

14 alcohol-related incidents in public places of Awanui were reported to the police in 2024 (around 1 per month) and, in total, 60 of these incidents occurred in the four years from 2021 to 2024.

Mapping alcohol-related Incidents reported to the Police

The following heatmap provided by the Police shows that incidents reported in Awanui are concentrated in the Awanui township itself. NB. Awanui is not currently an Alcohol Control Area

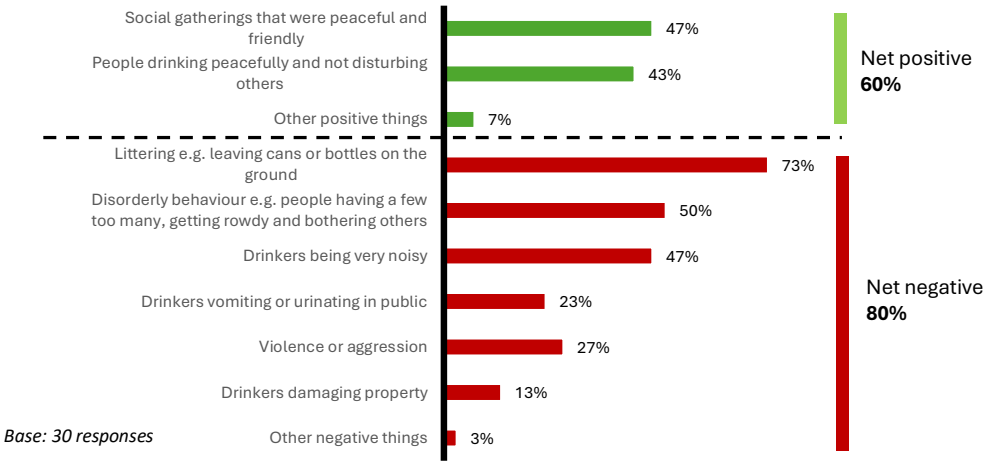
Figure 15: Heat map of alcohol-related incidents in public places (excluding traffic offences) recorded by the Police in Awanui from 2021 to 2024



Source: NZ Police data over 4 years (2021 to 2024)

Public survey results Awanui

30 survey participants observed people drinking in public in Awanui over the past two or three years. They observed the following things:



Where negative aspects of drinking in public were observed in Awanui

Awanui playground (18 mentions)

- Awanui playground (14 mentions)
- Awanui during the day in the carpark of the playground
- At the playground Awanui
- Awanui playground around kids
- Awanui playground on the corner of SH10

In the street (3 mentions)

- Main road Awanui

Carpark (1 mention)

- Awanui during the day in the carpark of the playground.

7) Lake Ngātu – feedback from the public 2020-2025

Several residents made appeals to the Council:

Kia ora,

I am one of the many kaihoe, nannies, mothers and wāhine that spend a significant amount of time utilising the beautiful resource that is Lake Ngātu. I paddle on it, swim in it, and walk around it with friends and whanau and especially my mokopuna, along with many others.

I am sick and tired of the hoha behaviour of people that drink and do other useless things there. They leave their rubbish and bottles (both broken and intact) in the lake and around it. Broken bottle pieces are always being picked up, pulled out of it, and it is a real hazard for everyone BUT especially our babies!

I urge you to ban alcohol from Lake Ngātu.

Nga mihinui,
xxx.

To whom it may concern,

I am writing in regard to the weekly clean up I do along with countless many others that enjoy the lake for walking around, swimming, paddleboarding and Waka Ama.

I'm at the lake several times a week and it's a weekly routine to inspect the lake entry points and carparks for broken bottles. The worst is the half-exposed pieces that come out of the sand, they are so easily missed by the eyes and when someone gets a cut foot it's often a hard area to heal that comes with infection. I say this as even though I'm a very cautious person that looks for glass, I was also cut around 6 months ago from a shard of broken beer bottle to the underside area of my foot.

I fully support a liquor ban for Lake Ngātu, along with any ideas to prevent intoxicated people from being in that area. Only an intoxicated person could think it was ok to throw a bottle and leave its broken pieces behind at a location that the community and families use every day even in the winter months.

Thank you for taking the time to read my email.

Kind regards,
xxx.

Attention: Far North District Council

I am writing to support the recommendation of a liquor ban at Lake Ngātu. As a waka ama coach who trains tamariki at the lake regularly, I have witnessed firsthand the ongoing issues caused by alcohol consumption in the area. Too often, we find broken beer bottles discarded in and around the lake, with dangerous shards of glass posing a serious safety hazard for our tamariki and others who use the space. It's not uncommon to see beer bottles left along the banks, and at times, we arrive for training to find people drinking while their own children are swimming nearby. This not only creates an unsafe environment but also undermines the kaupapa of whānau wellbeing and respect for our Taiao. A liquor ban would help restore the safety and wairua of this taonga for everyone.

Naku Noa,

xxx

I would like to tautoko and support the appeal to the Far North District Council to put a liquor ban in place at Lake Ngātu.

The lake has too often been riddled with glass from alcohol bottles being thrown about on the shoreline putting at risk all that enjoy to swim and paddle there, especially children.

I see the lake as a place for families to come and relax and enjoy water activities. A place like that should be safe for all of us to enjoy for the benefit of our health and wellbeing. There is no need for alcohol in such an environment resulting in the litter of glass bottles that do us harm.

Kind regards,

xxx

Subject: Proposal for Liquor Ban at Public Destination Spaces to Maintain Family-Friendly Environments

Tēnā koe

The Maungataniwha ki Rangaunu Trust is a community-driven organisation dedicated to improving the health and wellbeing of both our community and environment in the Far North District. As a volunteer-based team, we focus on enhancing public spaces in Kaitaia, particularly through riparian planting along the Awanui River. In collaboration with the Far North District Council (FNDC) and Northland Regional Council (NRC), we have worked to ensure that these public areas are not only well-maintained but are also spaces that our community takes pride in, using them for both whānau and individual activities.

I am writing to formally request a liquor ban at key public destination spaces, including Lake Ngātu, Kaitaia, Unahi Wharf, and Taipā Point Reserve. These locations serve as vital community hubs for families, recreational users, and tourists who seek to enjoy the natural beauty and tranquillity of our region. Implementing a liquor ban in these areas would ensure they remain safe, family-friendly, and visually appealing for all visitors.

These public spaces are renowned for their scenic landscapes, offering locals and tourists an opportunity to appreciate the unspoiled natural beauty of Northland. A liquor ban would help maintain the aesthetic value of these locations by reducing alcohol-related litter, vandalism, and disruptive behaviour, which can detract from the overall visitor experience.

Additionally, these areas are frequently used by families, school groups, and community organizations for recreational activities such as swimming, fishing, picnicking, and cultural events. The presence of alcohol in these environments increases the risk of disorderly behaviour, safety concerns, and the potential exclusion of families who seek a peaceful and welcoming atmosphere. By enforcing a liquor ban, we can reinforce these spaces as inclusive and safe for all community members.

Many other councils across New Zealand have successfully implemented similar alcohol-free policies in high-use public areas, resulting in a significant improvement in community safety, cleanliness, and overall visitor satisfaction. I believe that adopting this approach in our region would not only enhance the experience for local users but also strengthen our reputation as a desirable tourist destination.

I appreciate your time and consideration of this proposal. I kindly request that the council assess the feasibility of enforcing a liquor ban at these locations to ensure they remain inviting and enjoyable for all. I would be happy to discuss this matter further and provide any additional information that may assist in your decision-making process.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter. I look forward to your response.

Nāku noa

xxx

Social Media posts

17 March 2020
Kia ora,

A mongrel person or persons are regularly smashing beer bottles at southern end of Lake Ngātu. Paddlers are picking up their debris at least twice a week. Rangaunu Sports Club and Ngā Hoe Horo children train regularly at Lake as well as many unsuspecting members of the public.

I dread to think what will happen if a child steps on these protruding jagged ended broken glass - would they make it to Kaitaia Hospital in time?

Public are asked to take all their rubbish away. Send a photo of the car number plate of the lowlife who is doing this.

11 December 2023
Hey whanau,
If you know who or see people drinking waipiro at Lake Ngātu then chucking their empties in the lake have a korero to them about taking their empties home.

Every week our tamariki are pulling out heaps of broken glass. Tonight, one of our tamariki got a massive cut on their leg, another got a cut foot. The pics are just what we pulled out today. These broken glass pieces were right where our littlest tamariki and mokopuna normally swim

We have kids training 5 to 6 days a week from 3 different waka ama clubs not including all those who are swimming daily. Our kids shouldn't have to worry about getting cuts from beer bottles.

Do better whanau. Make your mates or whanau do better.
Tiakina to tatou tamariki.
xxx

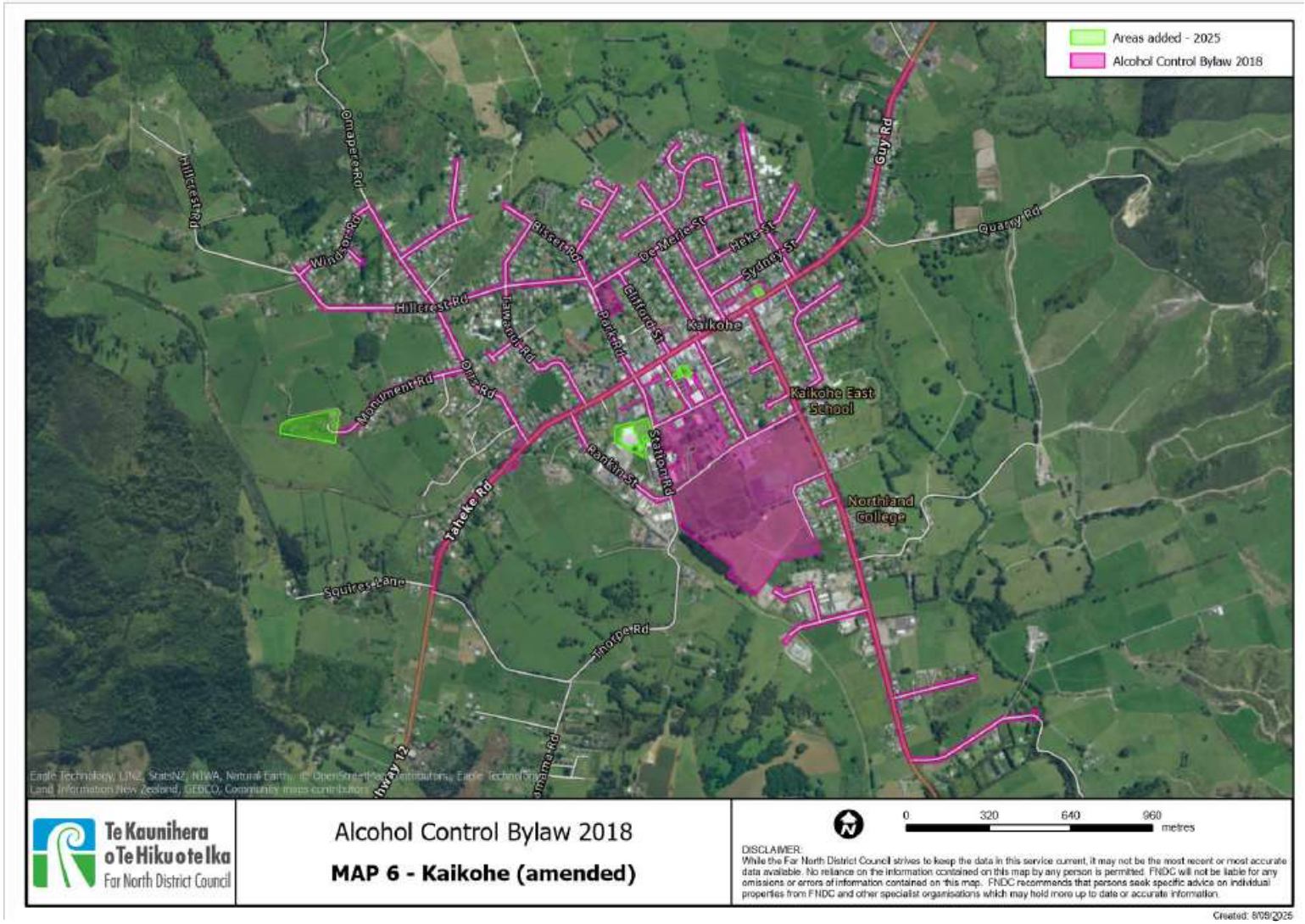
Alcohol Bylaw 2018

Section 6: Register of resolutions for permanent alcohol controls

General location description	Map number	Operative time	Decision date	Commencement date
Ahipara	1	24 hours, 7 days a week	13/12/2018	19/12/2018
Coopers Beach Reserve	2	24 hours, 7 days a week	13/12/2018	19/12/2018
Haruru Falls	3	24 hours, 7 days a week	13/12/2018	19/12/2018
Hihi Beach	4	7 days a week from 10pm to 10am except New Years Eve	13/12/2018	19/12/2018
Kaeo	5	24 hours, 7 days a week	13/12/2018	19/12/2018
~~Kaikohe~~	~~6~~	~~24 hours, 7 days a week~~	~~13/12/2018~~	~~19/12/2018~~
Kaikohe amended area	6	24 hours, 7 days a week	xxx	xxx
~~Kaitāia~~	~~7~~	~~24 hours, 7 days a week~~	~~13/12/2018~~	~~19/12/2018~~
Kaitāia amended area	7	24 hours, 7 days a week	xxx	xxx
Kawakawa	8	24 hours, 7 days a week	13/12/2018	19/12/2018
~~Kerikeri~~	~~9~~	~~24 hours, 7 days a week~~	~~13/12/2018~~	~~19/12/2018~~
Kerikeri amended area	9	24 hours, 7 days a week	xxx	xxx
Kohukohu	10	24 hours, 7 days a week	13/12/2018	19/12/2018
Lily Pond	11	24 hours, 1 December – 31 January	13/12/2018	19/12/2018
Moerewa	12	24 hours, 7 days a week	13/12/2018	19/12/2018
Okaihau	13	24 hours, 7 days a week	13/12/2018	19/12/2018
Omapere	14	24 hours, 7 days a week	13/12/2018	19/12/2018
Opononi	15	24 hours, 7 days a week	13/12/2018	19/12/2018
~~Paihia~~	~~16~~	~~24 hours, 7 days a week~~	~~13/12/2018~~	~~19/12/2018~~
Paihia amended area	16	24 hours, 7 days a week	xxx	xxx
Pukenui	17	24 hours, 7 days a week	13/12/2018	19/12/2018
Rawene	18	24 hours, 7 days a week	13/12/2018	19/12/2018
Russell	19	24 hours, 7 days a week	13/12/2018	19/12/2018

General location description	Map number	Operative time	Decision date	Commencement date
Taipa	20	24 hours, 7 days a week	13/12/2018	19/12/2018
Taupo Bay	21	24 hours, 7 days a week	13/12/2018	19/12/2018
Tokerau Beach	22	24 hours, 1 December – 31 January	13/12/2018	19/12/2018
~~Waipapa~~	~~23~~	~~24 hours, 7 days a week~~	~~13/12/2018~~	~~19/12/2018~~
Waipapa amended area	23	24 hours, 7 days a week	xxx	xxx
Waitangi new area	24	24 hours, 7 days a week	xxx	xxx
Ōpua new area	25	24 hours, 7 days a week	xxx	xxx
Lake Ngātu new area	26	24 hours, 7 days a week	xxx	xxx

Maps of amended and new areas follow. NB. The final Register of Resolutions will include all 26 maps of the Alcohol Control Areas including maps that have not been amended.


Areas added - 2025
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018
Omapere Rd
Hillcrest Rd
Wiroa Rd
Hillcrest Rd
Bisset Rd
Te Mete St
Hoke St
Sydney St
Guy Rd
Quarry Rd
Kaikohe
Gillard St
Parnell
Iswerth Rd
Monument Rd
Ono Rd
Kaikohe East School
Rankin St
Station Rd
Northland College
Taheke Rd
Squires Lane
Thorpe Rd
Hwy 12
Omanaia Rd
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Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika
Far North District Council
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018
MAP 6 - Kaikohe (amended)
0 320 640 960
metres
DISCLAIMER:
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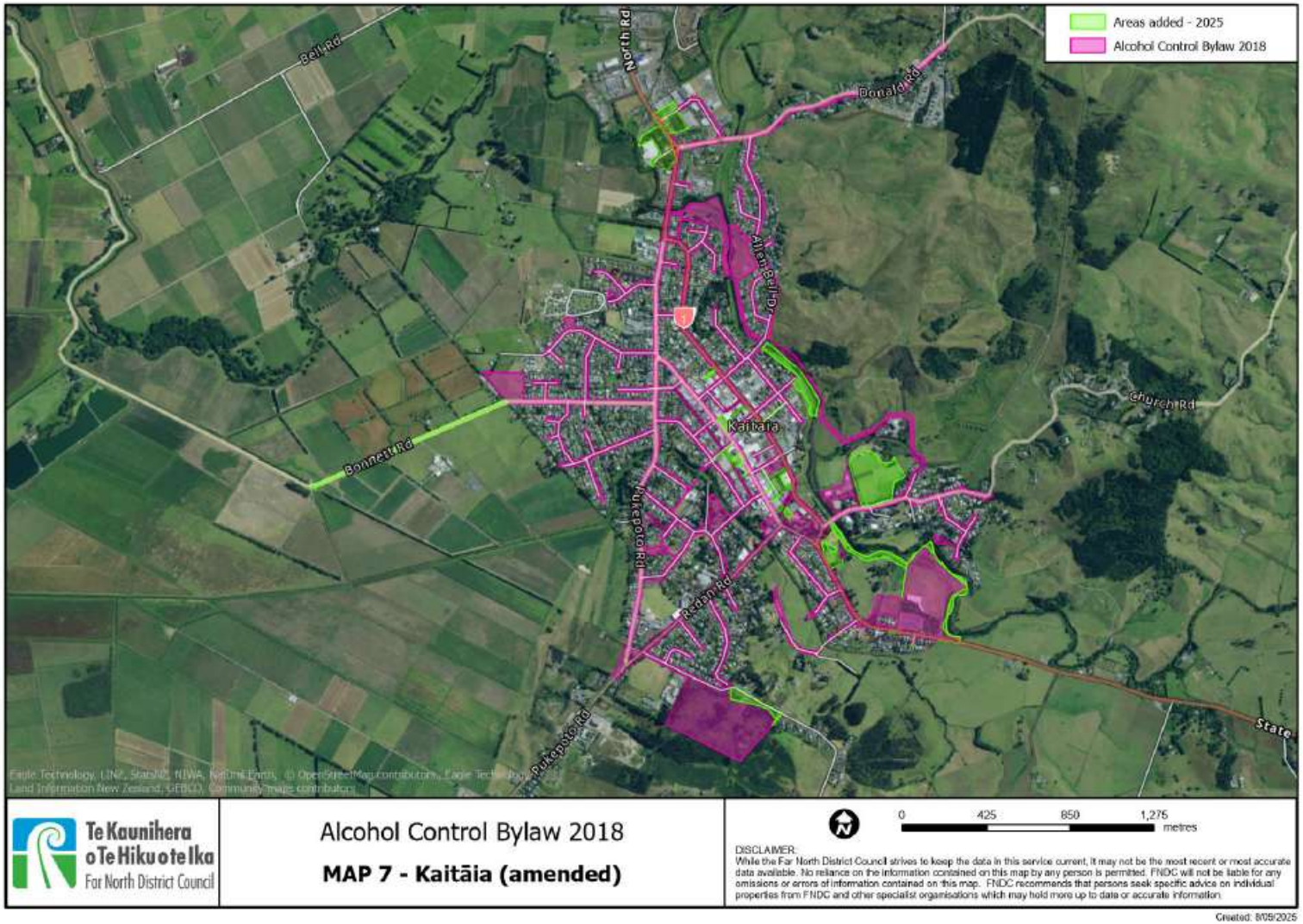
Created: 8/09/2025


Areas added - 2025
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018
Bell Rd
North Rd
Donald Rd
Allen Bell Dr
Church Rd
Kaitaia
Bonnett Rd
Pukepoto Rd
Redan Rd
State
Pukepoto Rd
Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika
For North District Council
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018
MAP 7 - Kaitāia (amended)
0 425 850 1,275
metres
DISCLAIMER:
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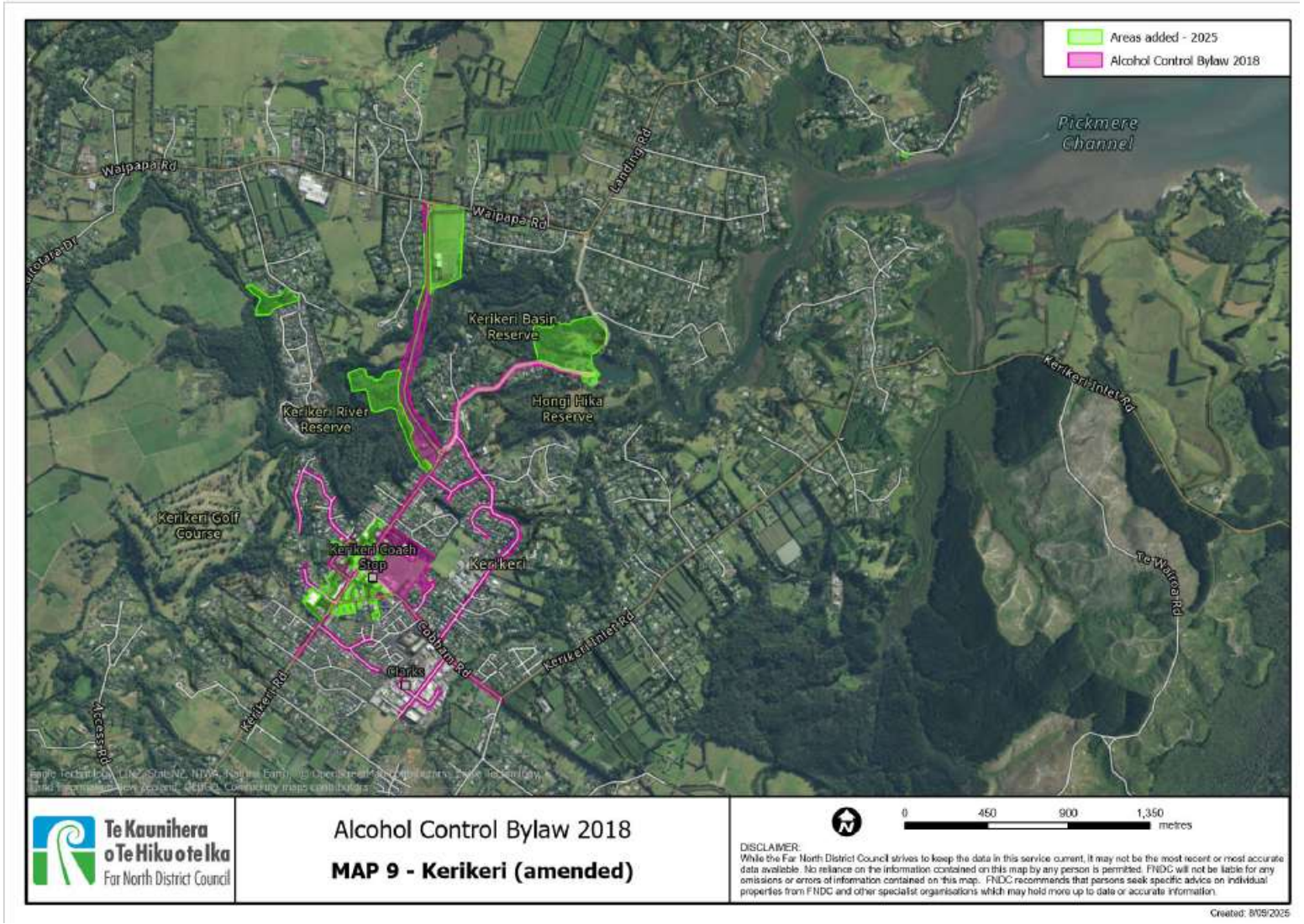
Created: 8/09/2025


Areas added - 2025
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018
Pickmere Channel
Waipapa Rd
Landing Rd
Kerikeri Basin Reserve
Kerikeri River Reserve
Hongi Hika Reserve
Kerikeri Inlet Rd
Kerikeri Golf Course
Kerikeri Coach Stop
Kerikeri
Te Waiora Rd
Clarks
Kerikeri Rd
Accessible
Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika
Far North District Council
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018
MAP 9 - Kerikeri (amended)
0 450 900 1,350
metres
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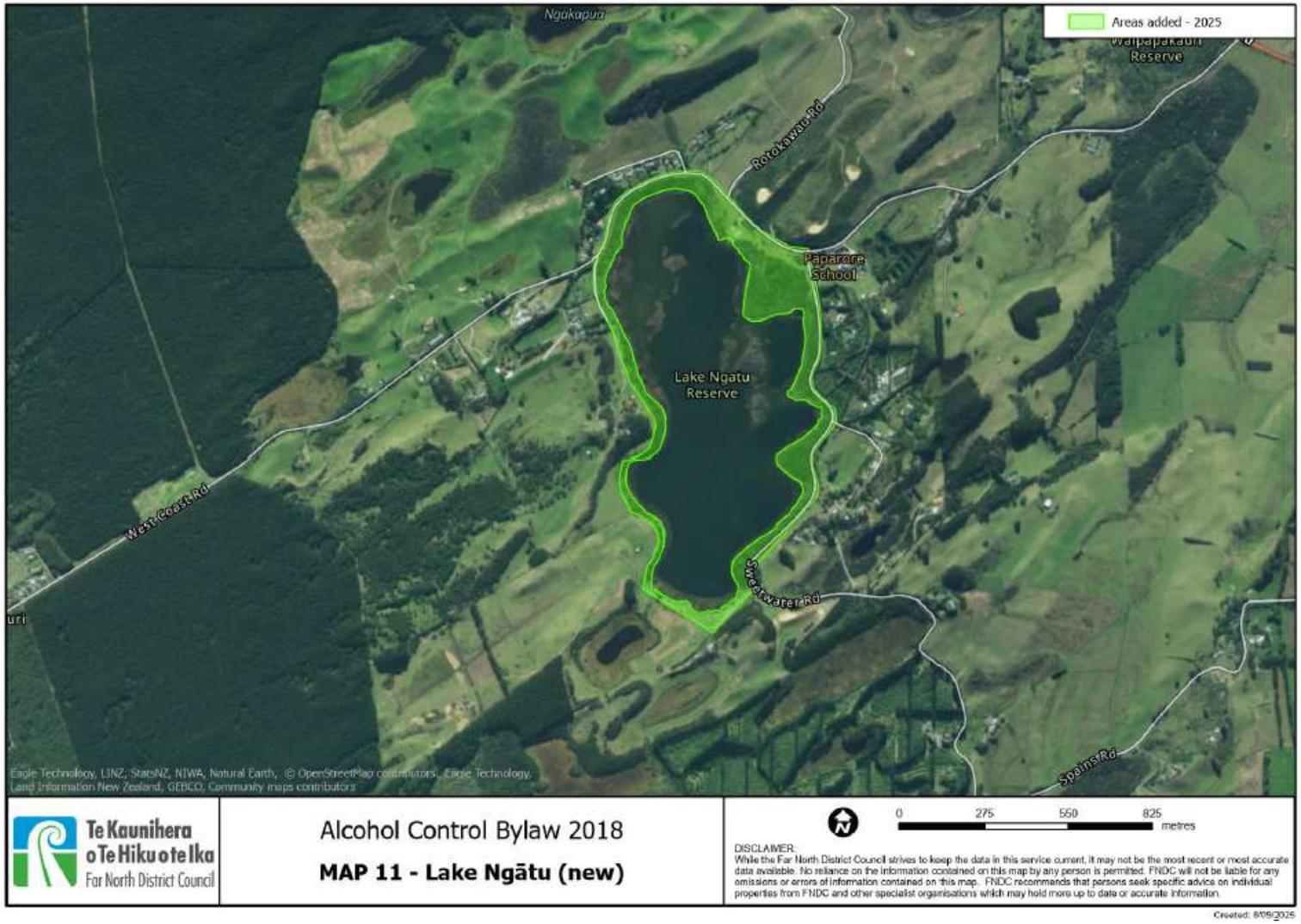
Areas added - 2025
Ngakapua
Waipapakauri Reserve
Rotokawau Rd
Paparoro School
Lake Ngatu Reserve
West Coast Rd
Sweetwater Rd
Spains Rd
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Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika
Far North District Council
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018
MAP 11 - Lake Ngātu (new)
0 275 550 825
metres
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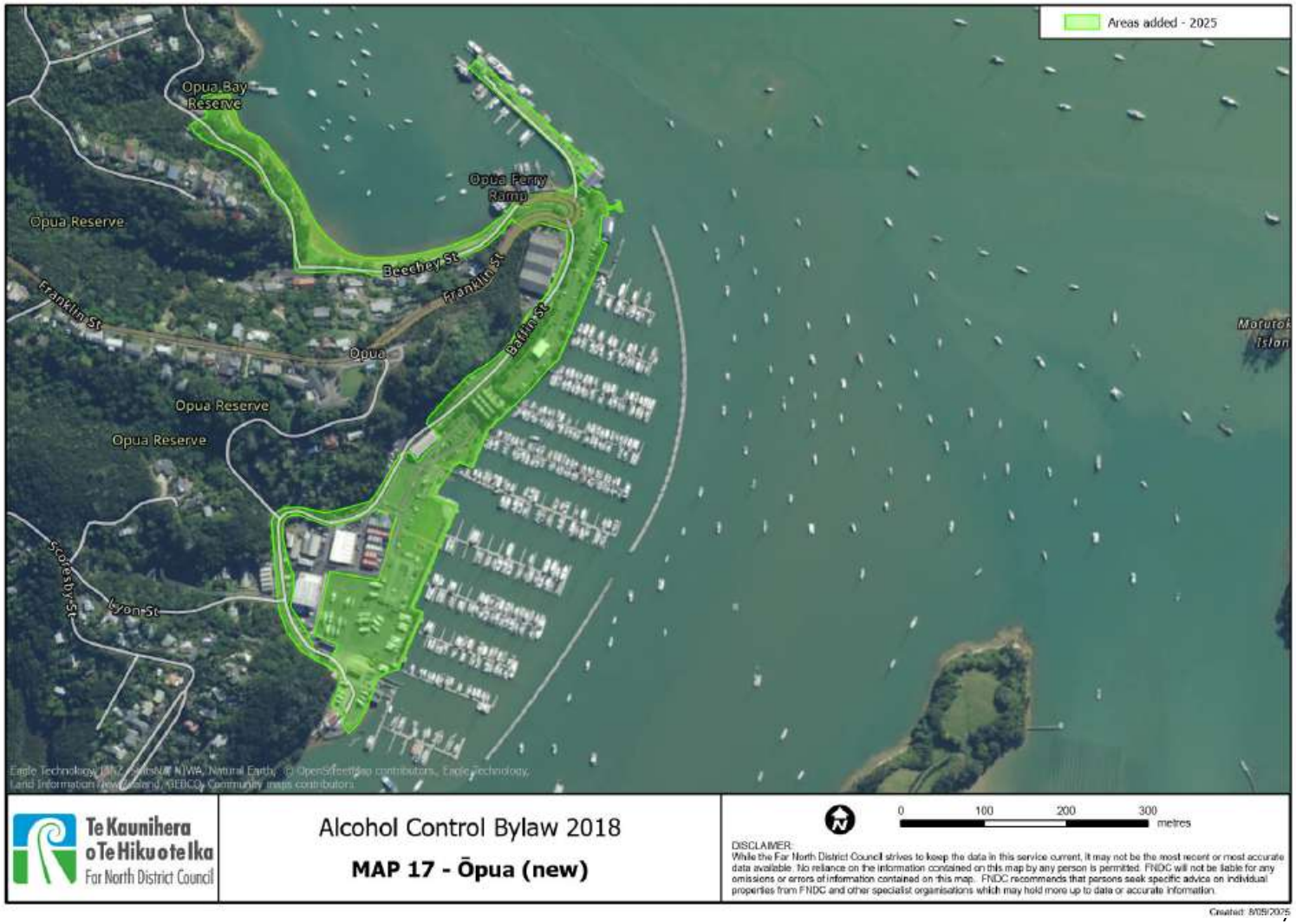
Created: 8/09/2025


Areas added - 2025
Opua Bay Reserve
Opua Ferry Ramp
Opua Reserve
Beechey St
Franklin St
Franklin St
Baffin St
Opua
Opua Reserve
Opua Reserve
Scotsby St
Lyon St
Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika
Far North District Council
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018
MAP 17 - Ōpua (new)
0 100 200 300
metres
DISCLAIMER:
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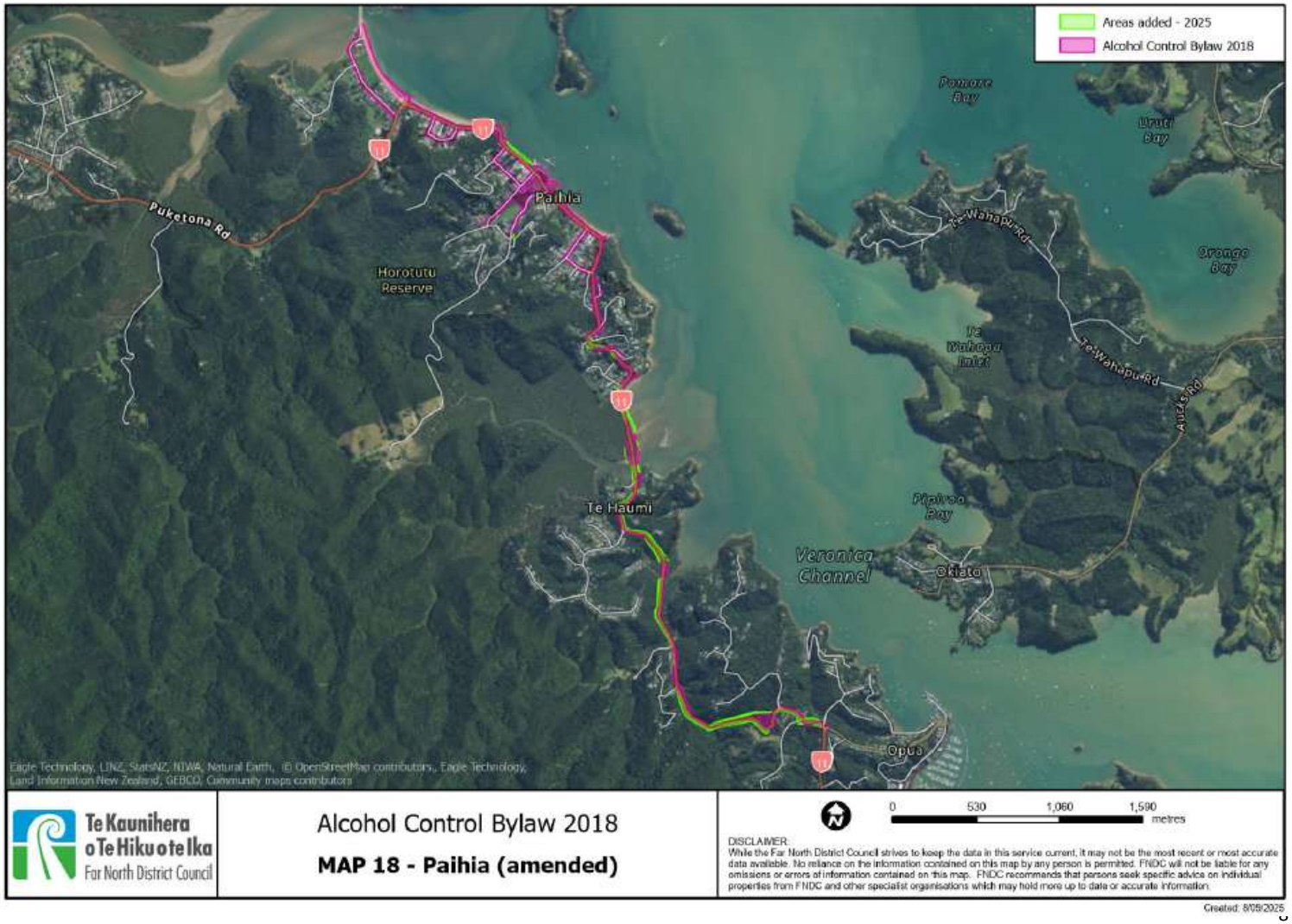
Areas added - 2025
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018
Paihia
Puketona Rd
Horotutu Reserve
Te Haumi
Veronica Channel
Okiato
Opua
Te Wahapu Rd
Orongo Bay
Aucks Rd
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Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika
For North District Council
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018
MAP 18 - Paihia (amended)
0 530 1,060 1,590
metres
DISCLAIMER:
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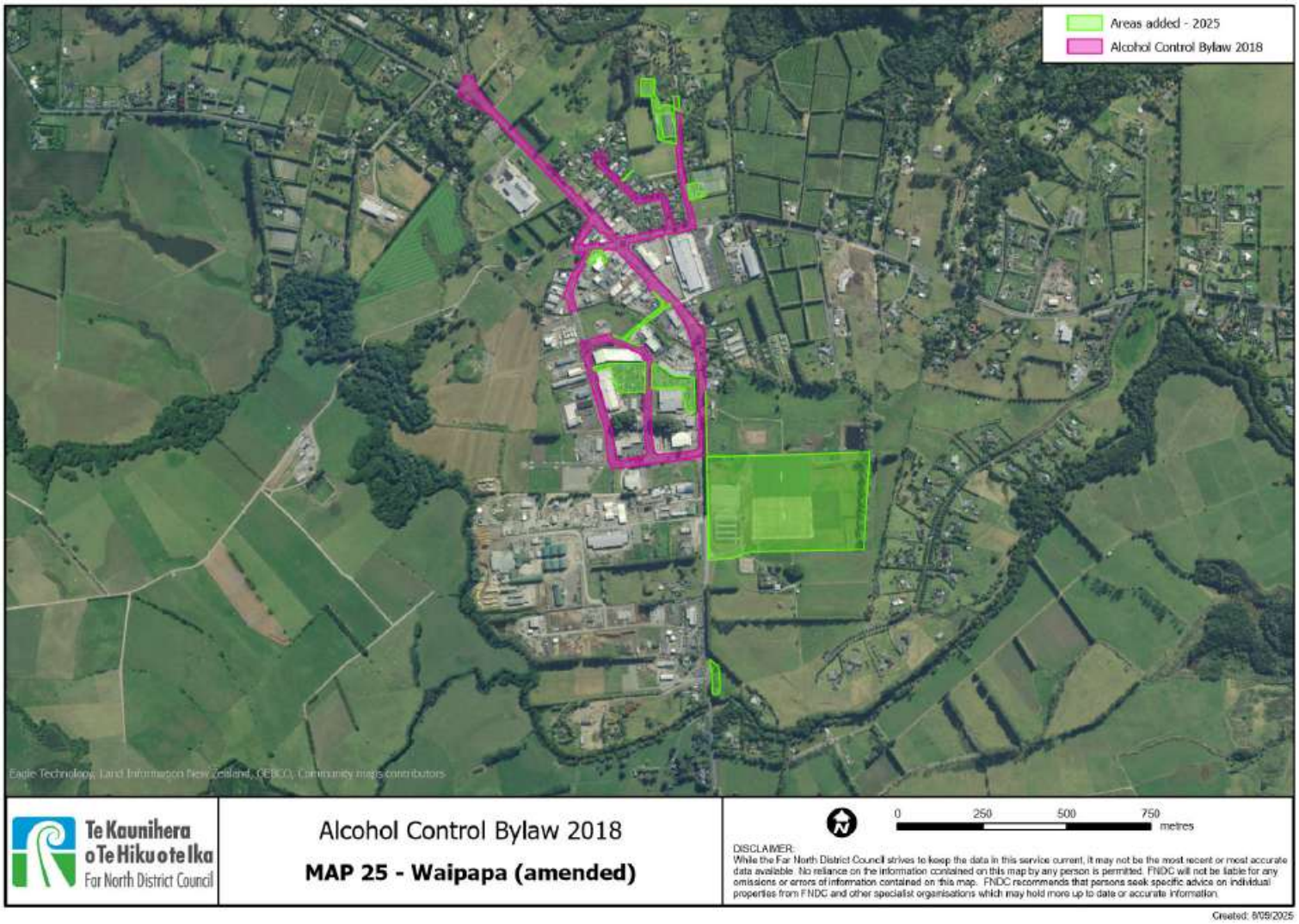
Created: 8/09/2025


Areas added - 2025
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018
Eagle Technology, Land Information New Zealand, GEBCO, Community maps contributors
Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika
Far North District Council
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018
MAP 25 - Waipapa (amended)
0 250 500 750
metres
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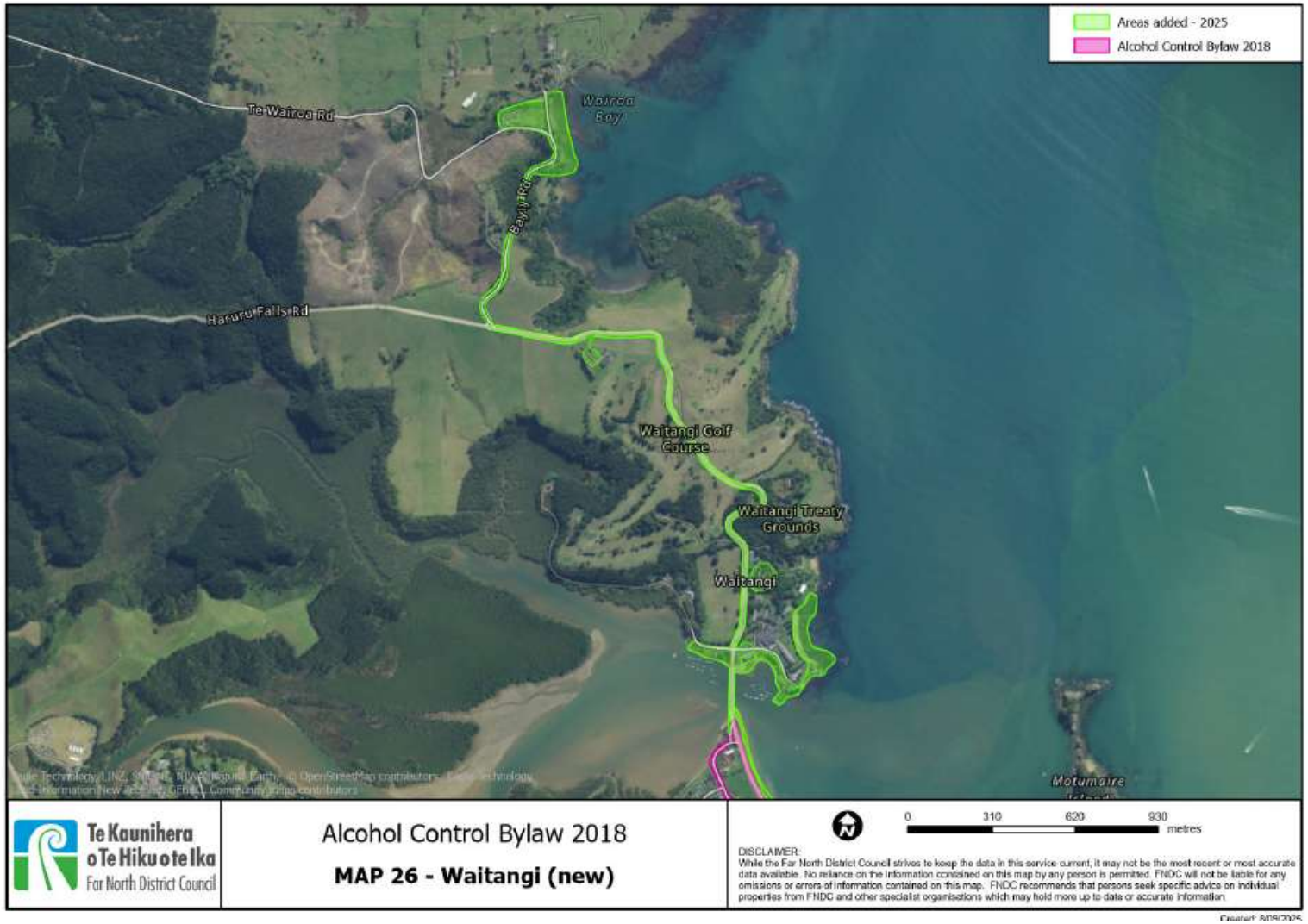
Created: 8/09/2025


Areas added - 2025
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018
Te Wairoa Rd
Wairoa Bay
Bay View Rd
Haruru Falls Rd
Waitangi Golf Course
Waitangi Treaty Grounds
Waitangi
Motumaire
Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika
Far North District Council
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018
MAP 26 - Waitangi (new)
0 310 620 930
metres
DISCLAIMER:
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Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika
Far North District Council

HE ARA TĀMATA
CREATING GREAT PLACES
Supporting our people

Proposal to Amend Alcohol Ban Areas

September 2025

1. Context

Council decision to amend alcohol ban areas in the Far North District

On 25 September 2025 the Far North District Council (the Council) decided to amend alcohol ban areas in the District subject to consultation with the public. This Proposal gives the context to this decision, describes the Options that the Council considered, and explains how people can have their say.

Alcohol consumption in public places in the Far North District

Drinking in public in the Far North is common and often relatively harmless, e.g. people having a quiet drink at a picnic. However, excessive drinking in public can lead to disorderly and criminal behaviour, impacting others' enjoyment of public places, making members of the public feel unsafe, and/or degrading how places look and feel, for example through alcohol litter, vandalism, and graffiti.

Alcohol ban areas

The Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018 addresses the problems of alcohol-related disorder and criminal behaviour in the Far North by prohibiting the consumption, bringing in, or possession of alcohol in 23 Alcohol Control Areas in the districts. These Areas are declared or amended under section 147 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA02). Colloquially these Alcohol Control Areas are known as alcohol ban areas or alcohol free areas - wāhi waipiro kore.

Section 147(1) of LGA02 gives a broad definition of the public places where alcohol bans can apply, as places that are open to or used by the public. These places may include streets, carparks, sportsgrounds, beaches, school playgrounds, conservation land, and some private properties open to the public (e.g. supermarket carparks).

Currently, 23 areas across the Far North are designated as alcohol ban areas, mostly with 24 hour, 7 day-a-week bans all year round. These areas include:

> Ahipara, Coopers Beach Reserve, Haruru Falls, Hihi, Kaeo, Kaikohe, Kaitāia, Kawakawa, Kerikeri, Kohukohu, Lily Pond, Moerewa, Okaihau, Omapere, Opononi, Paihia, Pukenui, Rawene, Russell, Taipā, Taupo Bay, Tokerau Beach, and Waipapa.

The Police enforce the alcohol bans

In the ban areas the Police have the power to:

- search vehicles, bags, and packages for alcohol
- seize and remove alcohol
- ask people to leave the area
- issue infringement notices to offenders with a $250 fine
- arrest people who commit offences or do not comply with police instructions.

Police have discretion under the Bylaw – they are not required to act unless they observe actual or potential alcohol-related crime or disorder. Typically, they will ignore someone having a quiet drink in an alcohol ban area.

Review of the alcohol ban areas

Council staff have recently reviewed the current alcohol ban areas based on the following sources of evidence:

- NZ Police official records of incidents and offences in public places where alcohol was a contributing factor
- Investigation by National Public Health Service, Northern Region that involved observing and mapping the location of alcohol and illicit drug litter, graffiti, and vandalism in a range of localities over the past three years

- Investigation by the Alcohol Licensing Inspectorate
- A public survey of people with connections to the Far North conducted by the Council from 12 May to 6 June 2025
- Evidence presented at recent hearings into alcohol licence applications in Paihia, Kaikohe, and Waipapa
- Feedback from concerned residents, community groups, alcohol licensees, and elected members
- Media reports.

Review findings

Detailed findings from this review are included in the Research Report which can be downloaded at (insert link to Have Your Say Page). In summary, the review found that:

- Public drinking is widespread across the Far North. Nearly two-thirds (63%) of public survey respondents had seen people drinking in public over the past two to three years, across 43 towns and townships in the district. The most common locations mentioned were beaches (41%), roads or streets (30%), and parks (20%).
- The Police recorded 483 alcohol-related incidents (excluding traffic offences) in public places across the district in 2024, a slightly higher rate per head of population than the national average.
- While 65% of survey respondents observed positive aspects of public drinking, 60% also saw disorderly or criminal behaviour, particularly littering (51%), disorderly conduct (38%), excessive noise (34%), violence or aggression (16%), or people vomiting or urinating in public (15%).
- Alcohol-related litter, including cans and bottles as well as packaging material, indicates where problem drinking in public occurs. This litter is widespread and is often found near alcohol outlets (including supermarkets and bottle stores). It is often associated with illicit drug paraphernalia and signs of property damage and graffiti.

Graffiti and vandalism at the skatepark, Kaitaia

Broken glass collected at Lake Ngātu

- Problem drinking in public often occurs in concealed or less visible locations such as parks and reserves sheltered by trees, service lanes and alleyways, and places without CCTV coverage.
- From 2024 Police data, alcohol-related incidents in public occur year-round, peaking slightly from January to March. Saturdays account for the highest number of incidents (25%), but Thursdays and Fridays also show significant activity (both 18%). Most incidents occur between 4pm and midnight (61%), though some happen during quieter periods. These patterns support the need for consistent, 24x7 year-round alcohol bans in trouble spots to ensure police can respond whenever required.

Review recommendations

The review used a decision-making framework to identify where high levels of alcohol-related crime and disorder occur in public places in the district outside the current alcohol ban areas. To address these problem areas, the review recommended declaring three new alcohol ban areas (at Waitangi, Ōpua, and Lake Ngātu) and amending five current ban areas (Kaitāia, Kerikeri, Waipapa, Paihia, and Kaikohe).

Specific locations (e.g. streets and carparks) recommended to be included in new and amended ban areas are listed in the following tables:

New ban area in Waitangi to include:	
Waitangi one way bridge	Waitangi Treaty Grounds carparks
Waitangi boat ramp area	Tau Henare Drive to the junction with Bayly Road, including the Lookout area and all carparks and laybys including the Golf Club carpark
Carparks associated with the Copthorne Hotel complex, Yacht Club and Waitangi Wharf	Bayly Road including the Waitangi Mountain Park carpark
Land and beach area between Yacht Club and the sea	Bayly Road reserve, Wairoa Bay
Hobson Beach	

New ban area in Ōpua to include:
Ōpua waterfront
Ōpua wharf
Beechey Street
Richardson Street facing the beach
Ōpua marina area including Baffin Street
Ōpua car ferry area

New ban area at Lake Ngātu to include:
Lake Ngātu Road
Sweetwater Road around the Lake
Entire Lake Ngātu Track around the Lake
Waka storage area and access to this area from Lake Ngātu Road
Reserve area around the public toilets on West Coast Road/Sweetwater Road

Locations to add to the current ban area in Kaitāia:	
Lane on the north side of Far North Pharmacy (connects Commerce Street and East Lane)	Lane between Arcline Architecture and Repco buildings, 49 Matthews Avenue
Playground, skatepark & squash court carparks and public spaces in the Centennial Park /Jaycee Park area	Walkway between Commerce St and West Lane (by Kiwibank Building)
Te Ahu Centre carpark	East Lane
Cycle lane behind Te Ahu Centre	Market Lane
Dalmatian Lane (connects Commerce Street and East Lane)	Water Lane
Bottle-O service lane – 15 Commerce Street	Todd Lane
Old Warehouse carpark, 11 Matthews Ave	River Reserve and Korimako Lane north of the Croquet Club
Pak 'n Save carpark and North Way	Roadside area on Okahu Rd, near intersection with Norman Senn Avenue
Old Pak 'n Save carpark/Town Square	McDonald's carpark
Super Liquor and laundromat carpark - corner Empire Street and Commerce Street	North Park Drive carparks (the Warehouse, Mitre 10, Noel Leeming)
Rugby fields at Arnold Ray Park	Bonnetts Road heading away from Kaitāia - 1.1km west from Tangonge Domain
Collards Sports Bar, Tavern and Restaurant carpark	

Locations to add to the current ban area in Waipapa:
Mitre 10/Noel Leeming carpark area
The Warehouse carpark area
Parking area at end of Kerikeri River track opposite 1895 SH10 Waipapa
Harmony Lane and associated playing fields and carparks (parts of this area are not included in the current alcohol ban area)
Walkway running from the soccer fields to Mawson Avenue
Walkway running from Mawson Avenue to Waipapa shops
Walkway from Klinac Lane to Skippers Lane
Te Puāwaitanga - Bay of Islands Sports Hub
Pioneer Tavern carpark

Locations to add to the current ban area in Paihia:
Lucy Elizabeth Williams Scenic Reserve – corner Davis Crescent and Marsden Road
Woolworths carpark, Puketona Road
Walkway to reserve – next to 11 Kings Road
Joyces Road and old RSA Building carpark
Paihia Cemetery
All beaches down to the water line - some beach areas are not included in the alcohol ban area i.e. Te Ti Bay Beach, Marsden Road Beach, northern part of Te Haumi Road Beach (other end from the Boat ramp), and the main Paihia Beach including the Stockyard Point area (playground and Lookout)

Locations to add to the current ban area in Kerikeri:	
Rainbow Falls carpark and reserve	Masonic Lane
Fairy Pools Lane and Fairy Pools area	Interconnecting service lanes and carparks between Hobson Avenue and Cobham Road
Skudders Beach Road parking bay	Carparks along Hobson Avenue e.g. Baptist Church, Ministry of Education carparks etc,
Stone Store basin carpark and wharf area	Woolworths carpark and service lanes
South end of Landing Road including the carpark for the Kerikeri Basin, the reserve, and picnic area	Shrubbery on north side of Woolworths Building, on Butler Road
Council carparks between Homestead Road and Butler Road	McDonald's carpark
Carparks between Homestead Road and Fairway Drive (e.g. old Bunnings carpark area) and connecting lanes to Kerikeri Road	Kerikeri Rugby Club, squash and netball clubs, carparks and associated playing fields – corner of the Heritage Bypass and Waipapa Road
Briscoes, Rebel Sport and Work & Income carparks	Roundabout area at the intersection of Kerikeri Road and SH10
The Man Cave carpark and surrounding area, 19 Homestead Road	Liquorland service lane and carpark, 52 Kerikeri Road
The Homestead Sports Bar and Bistro carpark, 15 Homestead Road	

Locations to add to the current ban area in Kaikohe:
Library Square – including area around The Shed Liquor Centre and playground
The Warehouse/Woolworths/McDonalds carpark and service lanes
Hone Heke Memorial Reserve
Liquorland carpark, 40 Broadway

2. Reason for the Proposal

The Proposal aims to make public places in the district safer for the public by declaring three new alcohol ban areas (at Waitangi, Ōpua, and Lake Ngātu) and amending five current ban areas (Kaitāia, Kerikeri, Waipapa, Paihia, and Kaikohe)

The Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018 states that amending and declaring these areas can only occur after consultation with the public. Section 4 below outlines how you can have your say about the Proposal through the consultation process.

3. Analysis of reasonably practicable options

In the Council meeting on 25 September 2025, the Council considered two Options, with main advantages and disadvantages of these Options listed below:

Options	Advantages	Disadvantages
Option One - Council declares three new alcohol ban areas (at Waitangi, Ōpua, and Lake Ngātu) and amends five current ban areas (Kaitāia, Kerikeri, Waipapa, Paihia, and Kaikohe). All new ban areas will apply 24x7 all year round. ***This is the recommended Option***	Reducing alcohol-related disorder and crime to make public places in the district safer for the public Evidence-based targeting of problem areas New and amended ban areas will include locations where high levels of alcohol-related crime and disorder is occurring that are not included in current Control Areas. Enabling the Police to enforce the Bylaw in these areas under the Alcohol Control Bylaw. This is a more flexible and less time-consuming approach than charging offenders under the Summary Offences Act. Applying the bans 24X7 will enable the Police to act whenever they encounter problem drinking in public in the ban areas.	None identified

Options	Advantages	Disadvantages
Option Two – Council maintains the status quo/ does nothing	None identified	Alcohol ban areas will not fully reflect where high levels of alcohol-related crime and disorder are occurring. The Police will not be able to act flexibly and proactively to address alcohol-related problems in the recommended new ban areas.

On 25 September 2025 Council determined that Option 1 (Council declares three new alcohol ban areas and amends five current ban areas) is the most appropriate option.

4. How to give your views on the Proposal

The Council encourages any person or organisation affected by, or having an interest in, amending the alcohol ban areas to present their views on the Proposal by making a submission.

The period for making submissions is from xxx to xxx 2025. (Plan is for written consultation in November)

Submissions can be made using any of the following methods:

- online at the Council's website www.fndc.govt.nz/have-your-say
- emailing your submission to submissions@fndc.govt.nz
- dropping off your submission at any Council service centre or library. Details of their locations and opening times are listed at www.fndc.govt.nz/contact or by phoning the Council on 0800 920 029
- posting your submission to: Policy and Bylaws Team, Far North District Council, Private Bag 752, Kaikohe 0440
- making an oral presentation of your submission at a meeting of the Council's governing body.

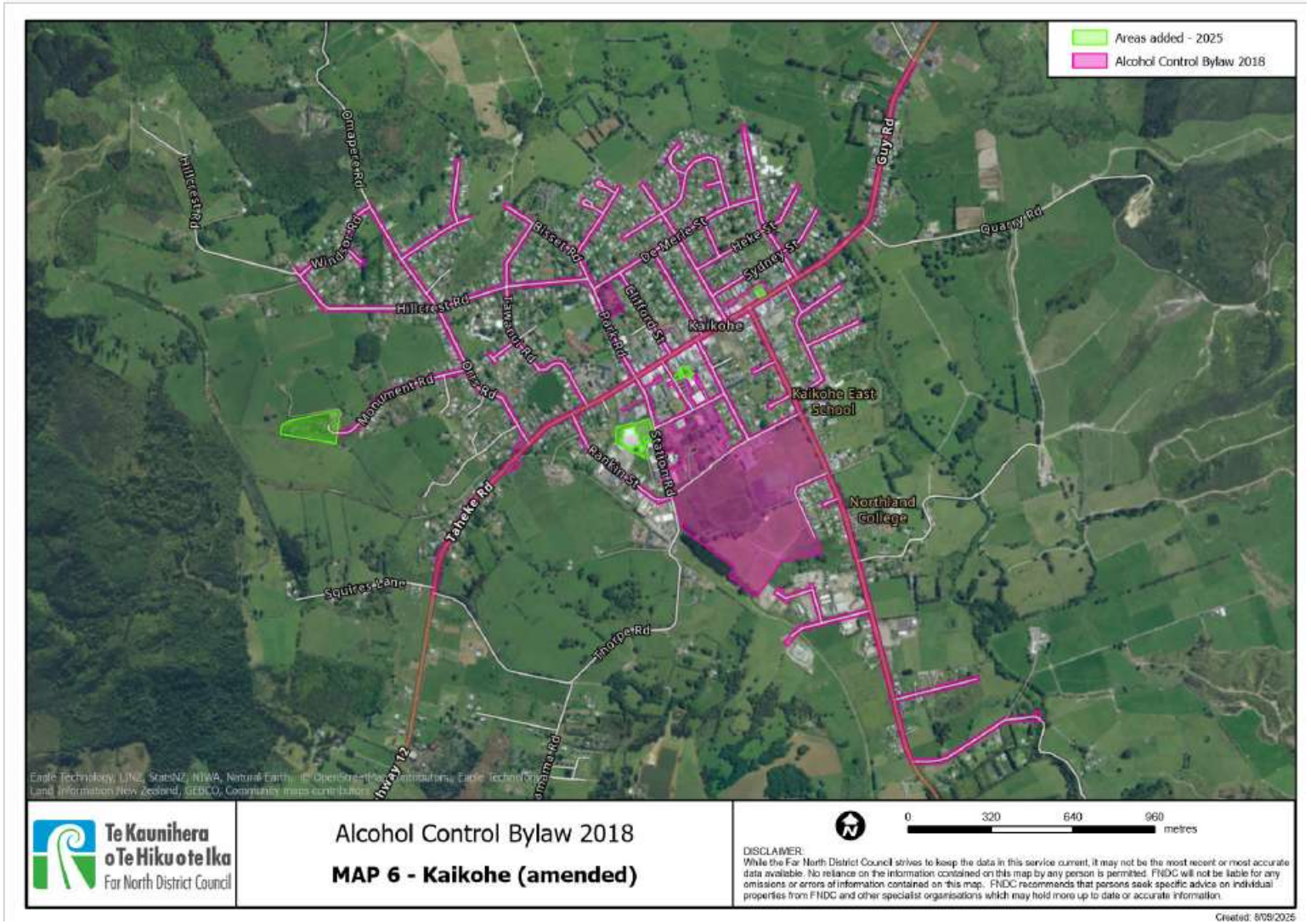
Please include your full name and email or postal address in your submission if you want the Council to acknowledge receipt of your submission or you want to make an oral presentation – you will be contacted later about when and where this will take place.

Privacy statement

Any submissions that are made on this proposal become part of the public consultation process. As such, all submissions, any summaries of submissions, and any documents provided with your submission, are copied and made available to the Council's governing body as well as the public. Any personal information included with a submission, such as your name, is treated as part of the submission and may also be released publicly. Your submission and any personal information that you supply, such as your name, will not be treated as confidential unless you specifically request this in your submission.

5. Viewing the amended alcohol ban areas

The following maps show the proposed three new alcohol ban areas and the five amended areas.


Areas added - 2025
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018
Omapere Rd
Hillcrest Rd
Wiroa Rd
Hillcrest Rd
Bisset Rd
Te Mete St
Hone St
Sydney St
Guy Rd
Quarry Rd
Kaikohe
Clifford St
Parore Dr
Kaikohe East School
Monument Rd
Ono Rd
Station Rd
Rankin St
Northland College
Taheke Rd
Squires Lane
Thorpe Rd
Awaroa Rd
Omanaia Rd
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018
MAP 6 - Kaikohe (amended)
Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika
Far North District Council
0 320 640 960
metres
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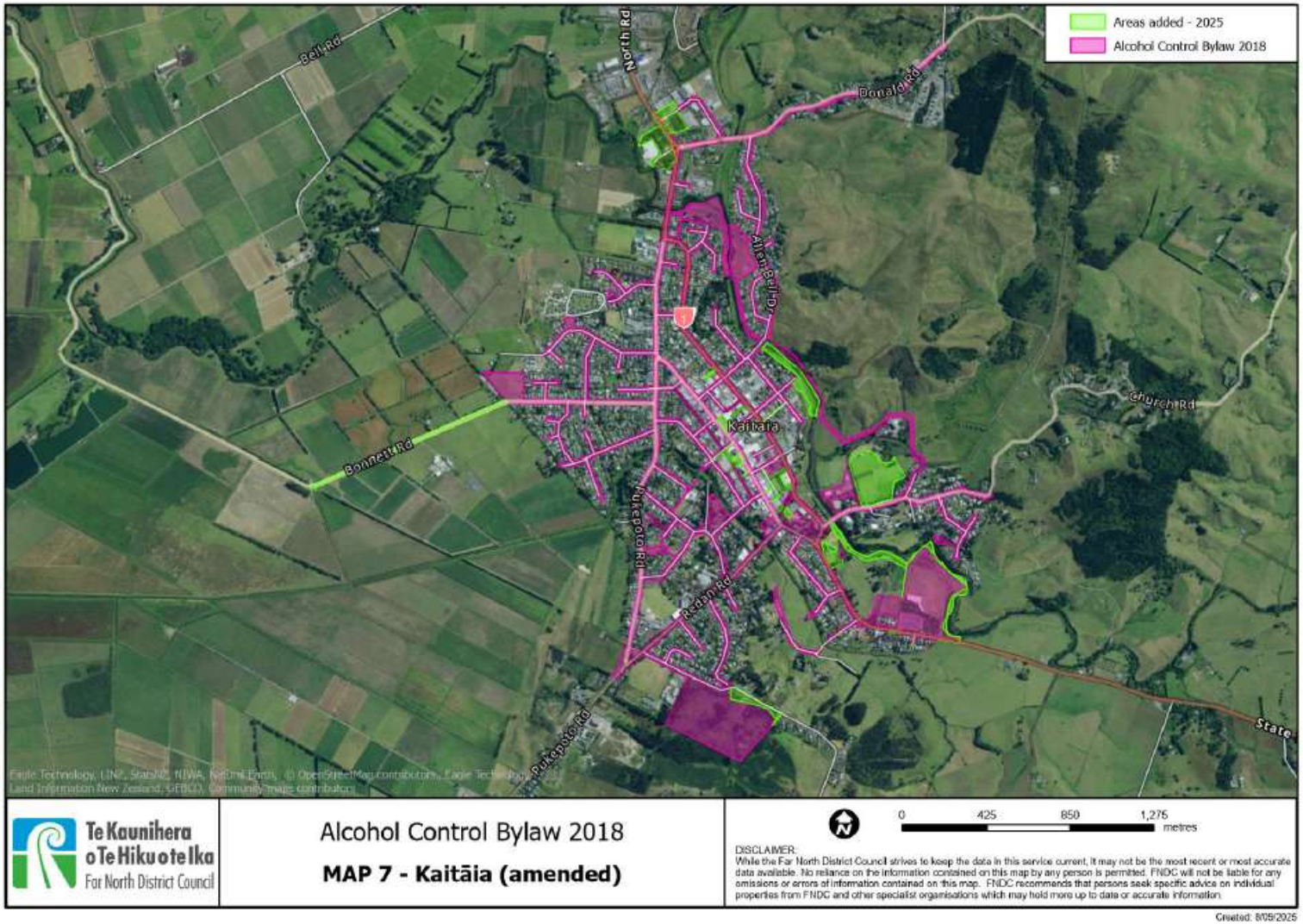
Areas added - 2025
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018
Bell Rd
North Rd
Donald Rd
Allen Bell Dr
Church Rd
Kaitaia
Bonnett Rd
Pukepoto Rd
Redan Rd
State
Pukepoto Rd
Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika
Far North District Council
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018
MAP 7 - Kaitāia (amended)
0 425 850 1,275
metres
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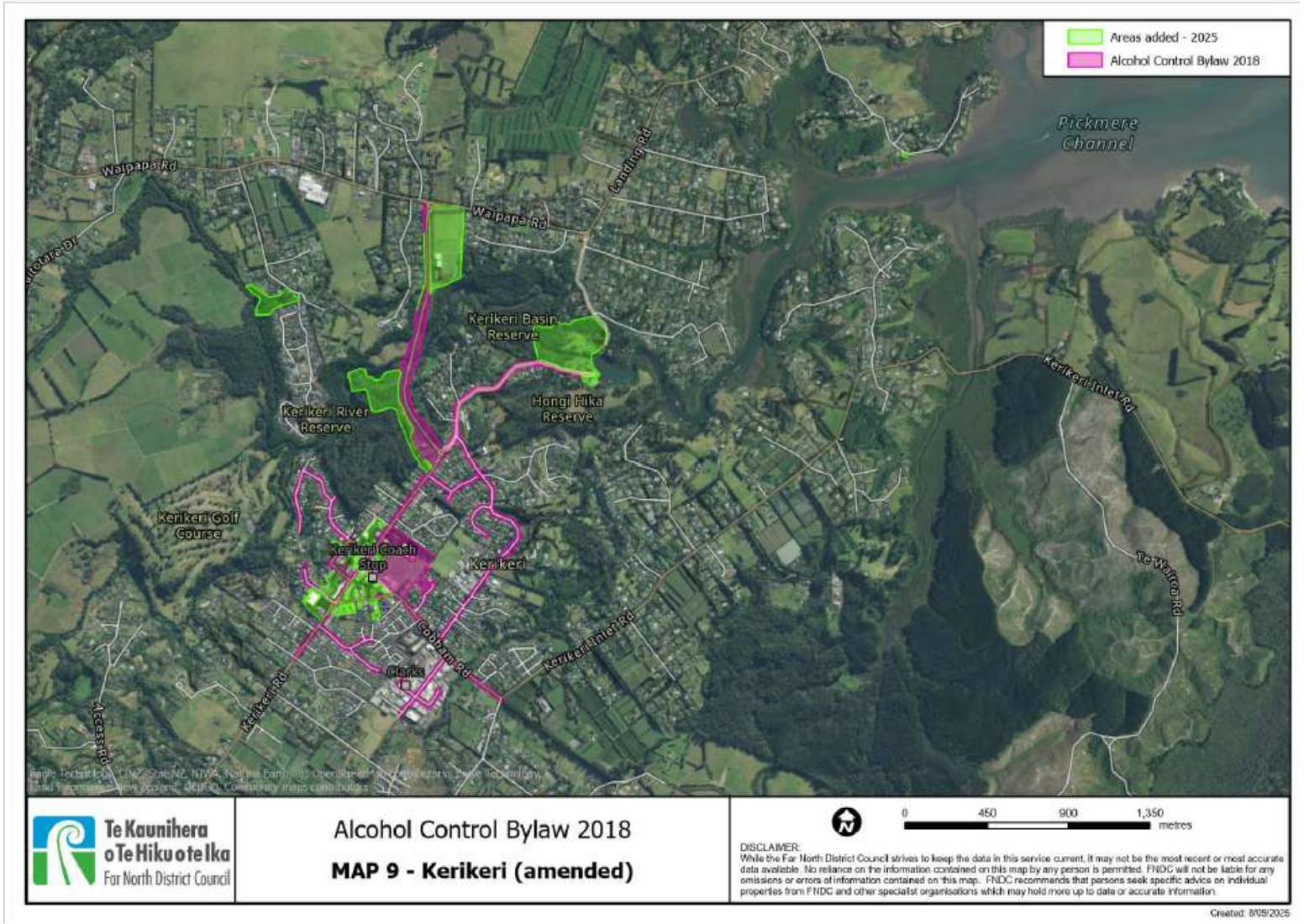
Areas added - 2025
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018
Pickmere Channel
Waipapa Rd
Landing Rd
Kerikeri Basin Reserve
Hongi Hika Reserve
Kerikeri River Reserve
Kerikeri Inlet Rd
Te Wahapu Rd
Kerikeri Golf Course
Kerikeri Coach Stop
Kerikeri
Clarks
Kerikeri Rd
Accessible
Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika
Far North District Council
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018
MAP 9 - Kerikeri (amended)
0 450 900 1,350
metres
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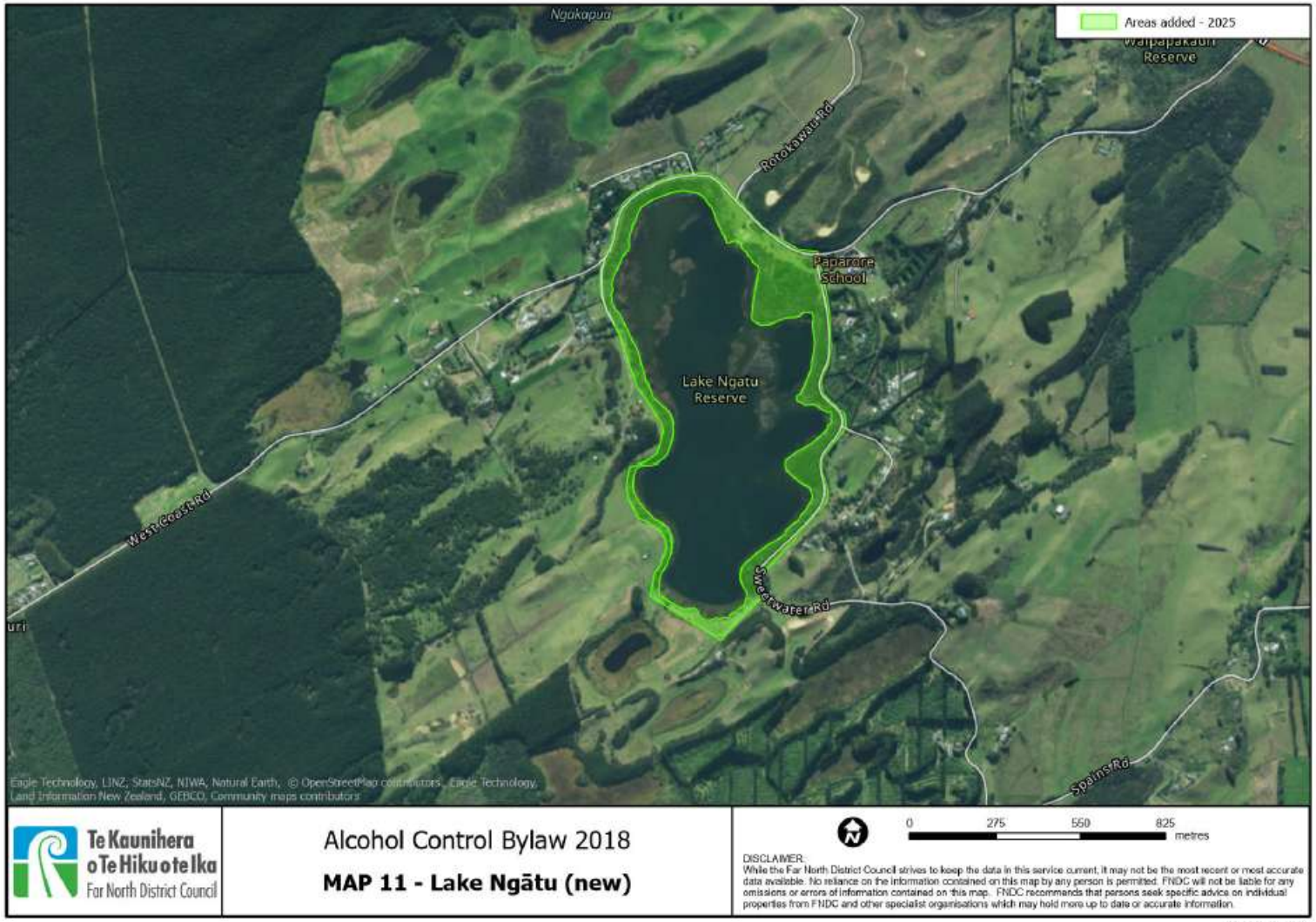
Areas added - 2025
Ngakapua
Waipapakauri Reserve
Rotokawau Rd
Paparoro School
Lake Ngatu Reserve
West Coast Rd
Sweetwater Rd
Spains Rd
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Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika
Far North District Council
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018
MAP 11 - Lake Ngātu (new)
0 275 550 825
metres
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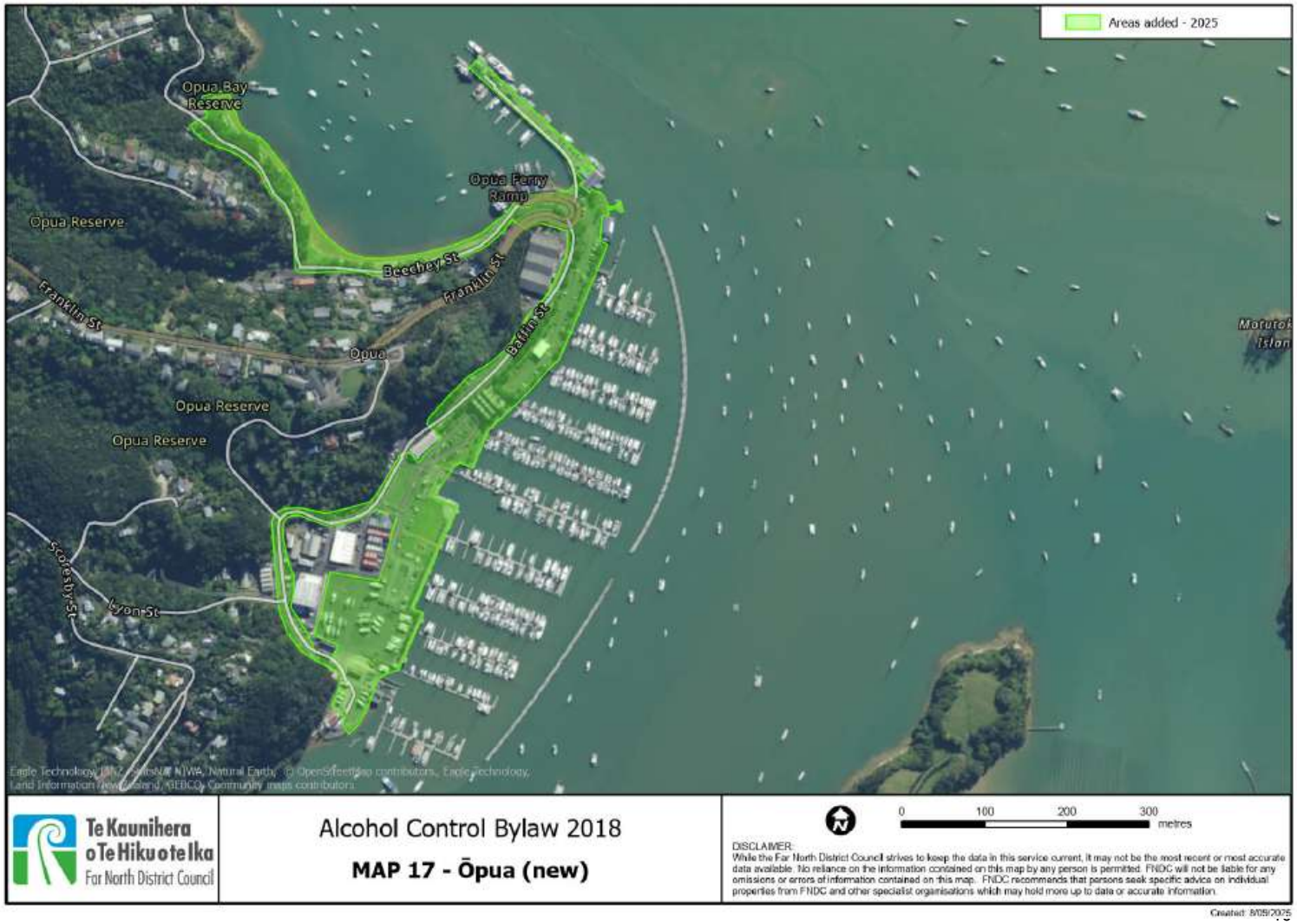
Areas added - 2025
Opua Bay Reserve
Opua Ferry Ramp
Opua Reserve
Beechey St
Franklin St
Franklin St
Baffin St
Opua
Opua Reserve
Opua Reserve
Scotsby St
Lyon St
Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika
For North District Council
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018
MAP 17 - Ōpua (new)
0 100 200 300
metres
DISCLAIMER:
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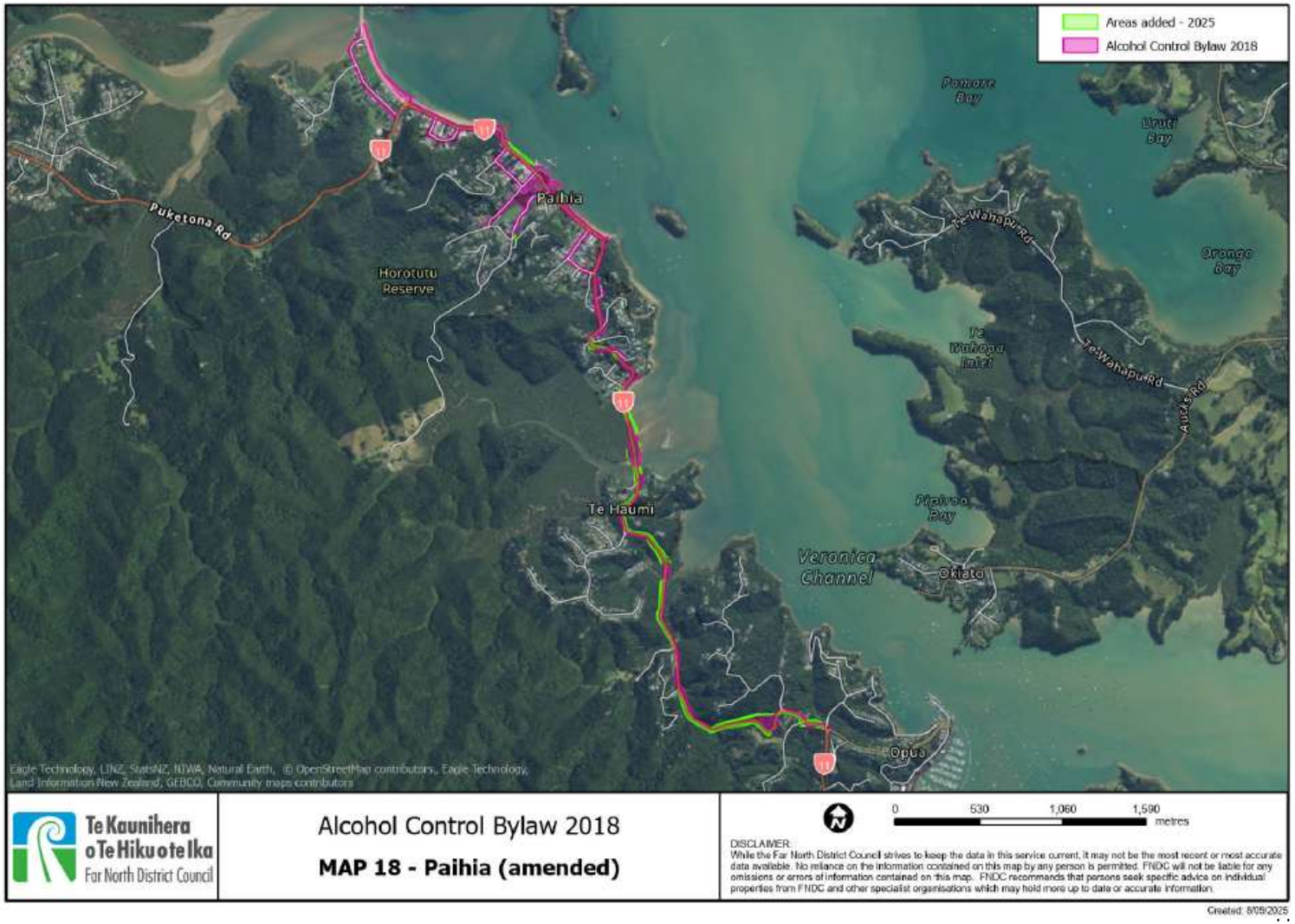
Areas added - 2025
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018
Paihia
Puketona Rd
Horotutu Reserve
Te Haumi
Te Wahapu Rd
Orongo Bay
Veronica Channel
Okiato
Opua
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Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika
For North District Council
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018
MAP 18 - Paihia (amended)
0 530 1,060 1,590
metres
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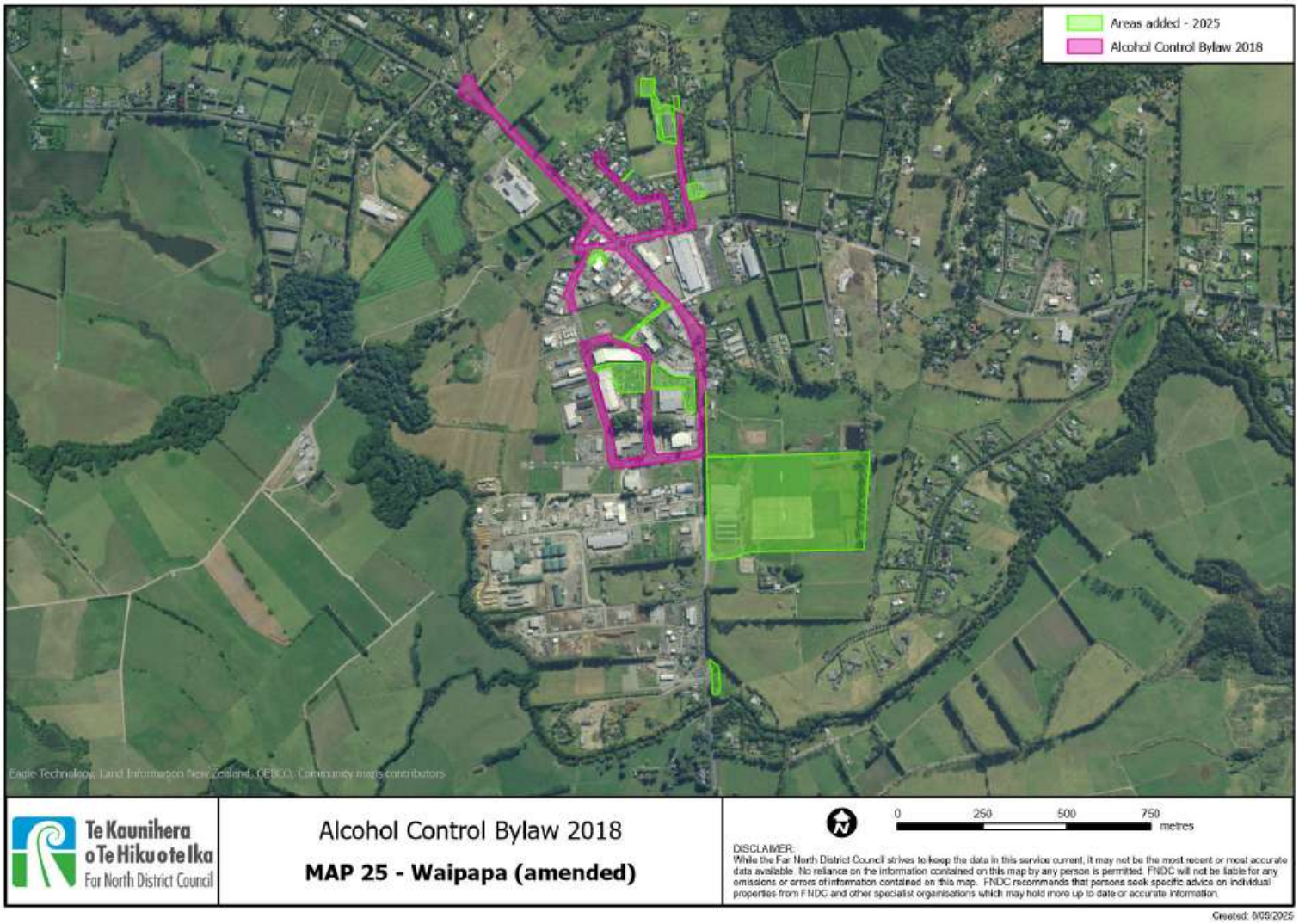
Areas added - 2025
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018
Eagle Technology, Land Information New Zealand, GEBCO, Community maps contributors
Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika
Far North District Council
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018
MAP 25 - Waipapa (amended)
0 250 500 750
metres
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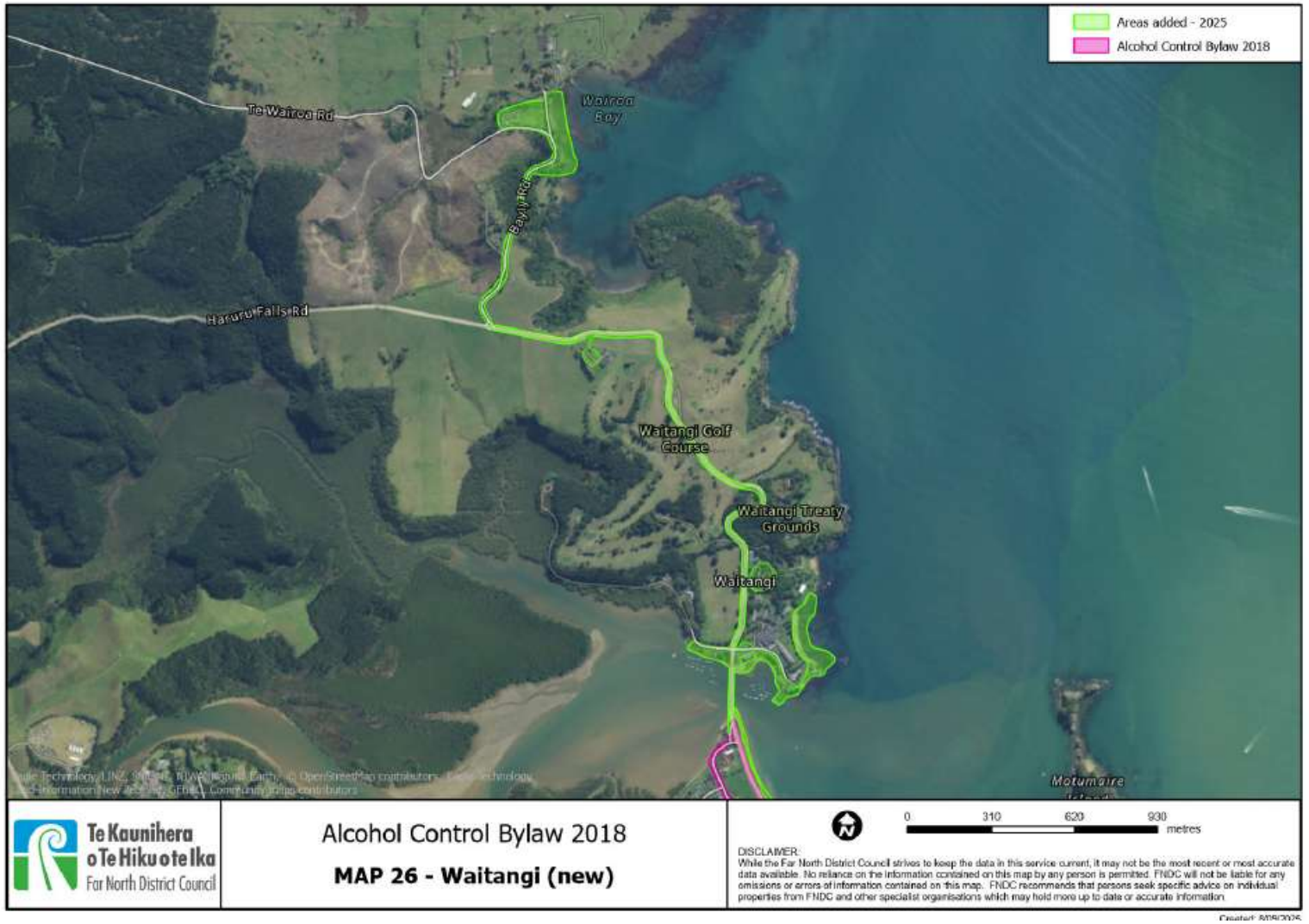
Areas added - 2025
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018
Te Wairoa Rd
Wairoa Bay
Bay View Rd
Haruru Falls Rd
Waitangi Golf Course
Waitangi Treaty Grounds
Waitangi
Motumaire
Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika
Far North District Council
Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018
MAP 26 - Waitangi (new)
0 310 620 930
metres
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6.4 SIMSON PARK DOMAIN - PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON RESERVE CLASSIFICATION OF ADJOINING RESERVE AND DELEGATION FOR RESERVES ACT HEARINGS

File Number: **A5338051**

Author: **Robin Rawson, Parks & Reserves Planner**

Authoriser: **Roger Ackers, Group Manager - Planning & Policy**

TAKE PŪRONGO / PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To seek approval

1. to advertise the intention to classify a land parcel adjoining Simson Park Domain to allow for flexibility of any future development of Simson Park Hall
2. to delegate public hearings if required for both classification and reserve management plan approvals to the Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board.
3. to undertake public consultation on the draft reserve management plan for Simson Park Domain.

WHAKARĀPOPOTO MATUA / EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- A draft reserve management plan has been written for Simson Park Domain incorporating comments received in an initial public consultation period June to July 2024 and consultation with clubs / expert stakeholders and Hapū in 2025.
- The Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board has approved the draft reserve management plan for public consultation.
- The establishment of a fourth field proposed in the draft reserve management plan will reduce unallocated space and development options on Simson Park Domain, particularly for Simson Park Hall.
- Classification of a land parcel fronting Leaity Street and adjoining Simson Park Domain (Lot 35 DP 51470) as a recreation reserve would provide more flexibility for future redevelopment of Simson Park Hall as indicated in the draft reserve management plan, and approval is sought for this action.
- Delegation of public hearings under the Reserves Act to the Community Board will assist in both these processes.

TŪTOHUNGA / RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

a) Approve the initiation of a public consultation process under Section 16(4) of the Reserves Act 1977 to classify Lot 35 DP 51470 as a recreation reserve.

b) Endorse the Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board's decision to initiate a public consultation process under Section 41(6) the Reserves Act 1977 on the draft reserve management plan for Simson Park Domain.

c) Appoint the Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board to hear any submissions received in response to the consultation process associated with the classification of Lot 35 DP 51470 and to make recommendations to the Council in respect of the Reserve Classification under section 16(1) of the Reserves Act 1977.

d) Appoint the Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board to hear any submissions received in response to consultation associated with the development of a reserve management plan under section 41(6)(d) of the Reserves Act 1977.

1) TĀHUHU KŌRERO / BACKGROUND

A draft reserve management plan has been written for Simson Park Domain after public consultation June-July 2024 and consultation with clubs / expert stakeholders on the draft plan in July 2025.

A sports field assessment of Simson Park Domain concluded with a recommendation that a fourth sports field is formally established on Simson Park Domain in the future to cater for organised sports use by the Moerewa community. A fourth sports field has been included in the draft reserve management plan, and this will reduce unallocated space on Simson Park Domain.

Through the submissions process, the Simson Park Hall Committee have requested a larger area for future redevelopment of the hall. With a future fourth field proposed to be established, expansion of the hall to the east and into Simson Park Domain will not be possible. Expansion into the parcels to the west is not enabled by the reserve status of these parcels, (refer Appendix for location plan). While reclassification of Lots 25 and 26 can be considered by Council without public consultation because of the local purpose reserve classification, public consultation is required for classification of Lot 35. Information available as part of the public consultation process will identify that if there is public support for Lot 35 to be classified that Lots 25 and 26 are also reclassified as recreation reserve.

Classification of adjoining land parcels

Three parcels of land fronting Leaity Street immediately to the west of Simson Park Hall are not included in Simson Park Domain:

Legal description	Area (m^2)	Reserve Status
Lot 25 DP 51470	809	Local purpose (carpark) reserve – refer Appendix for title
Lot 26 DP 51470	809	Local purpose (carpark) reserve – refer Appendix for title
Lot 35 DP 51470	926	Unclassified road reserve (under Reserves Act) without title

In 1973, Lot 35 became Council land as a 'road reserve' subject to the Reserves Act 1977 through legislative changes, although ‘road reserves’ are not specifically provided for under the Reserves Act.

In 1999, ownership of Lots 25 and 26 was transferred to Council. In 2000 Council resolved to classify Lots 25 and 26 as ‘local purpose (carpark) reserve’.

Approval is sought for the Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board to hear any submissions received in response to the consultation process associated with Lot 35 DP 51470 and to make recommendations to the Council in respect of the Reserve Classification under section 16(6)d of the Reserves Act 1977.

Reserve Management Plan process

Approval is sought from Council to delegate the Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board to hear any submissions received in response to consultation associated with the development of a reserve management plan under section 41(6)(d) of the Reserves Act 1977. This is commonly done and is consistent with the role of Community Board and Board Delegations. The Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board has supported the initiation of public consultation.

Future actions

Future actions include a 2 month consultation period to consider the draft reserve management plan in parallel with a (minimum) 1 month consultation period to consider classification of a reserve parcel if approved.

Final approval of the reserve management plan and decision on classification will be considered by Council after a recommendation from the Bay of Islands – Whangaroa Community Board.

2) MATAPAKI ME NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA / DISCUSSION AND OPTIONS

Classification

Lot 35 was derived from the Crown, and public notification / consultation is required to consider classification. As local purpose reserves, public consultation of Lots 25 and 26 is not required to consider changes to classification further to Section 24(7) of the Reserves Act.

Classification / reclassification of Lots 25, 26 and 35 as Recreation Reserve would allow these parcels to be amalgamated with Simson Park Domain and permit building across the parcel boundaries should this be required in the future. Car parking associated with a recreation function will still be able to take place should reclassification of these lots be approved by Council.

Public consultation is proposed to consider classification of Lot 35 as a 'recreation reserve', with consultation messages to clarify that if Lot 35 is classified as recreation reserve, then Council will also reclassify Lots 25 and 26 as 'recreation reserve'.

Appointing the Bay of Islands – Whangaroa Community Board to hear submissions on the classification is consistent with their delegations of Council activities over civic amenities including reserves.

Reserve Management Plan

Appointing the Bay of Islands – Whangaroa Community Board to hear submissions on the reserve management plan is consistent with their delegations of Council activities over civic amenities including reserves.

TAKE TŪTOHUNGA / REASON FOR THE RECOMMENDATION

Appointing the Bay of Islands – Whangaroa Community Board to hear submissions on the reserve management plan will assist in progressing the reserve management plan.

The benefits of considering possible classification / reclassification of reserve parcels adjoining Leaity Street including improving the flexibility of the park to provide for community and recreational needs including future redevelopment of Simson Park Hall.

The Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board supports the development of reserve management plan for Simson Park Domain and classification of the 'road reserve'.

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

Costs associated with undertaking public consultation on the draft reserve management plan and producing the final reserve management plan for Simpson Park are planned for and funded by the Growth Planning and Placemaking Financial Year 2025/26 budget. Reserve management plans do not allocate funding to projects so do not have funding implications and can improve the efficiency of any works as they are co-ordinated and aligned with community expectations. The draft reserve management plan includes the following note: 'Future development works are not currently funded and may require approvals including resource consent and building consent'.

ĀPITIHANGA / ATTACHMENTS

1. Simpson Park Domain Appendix - A5342509 ⇩

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:

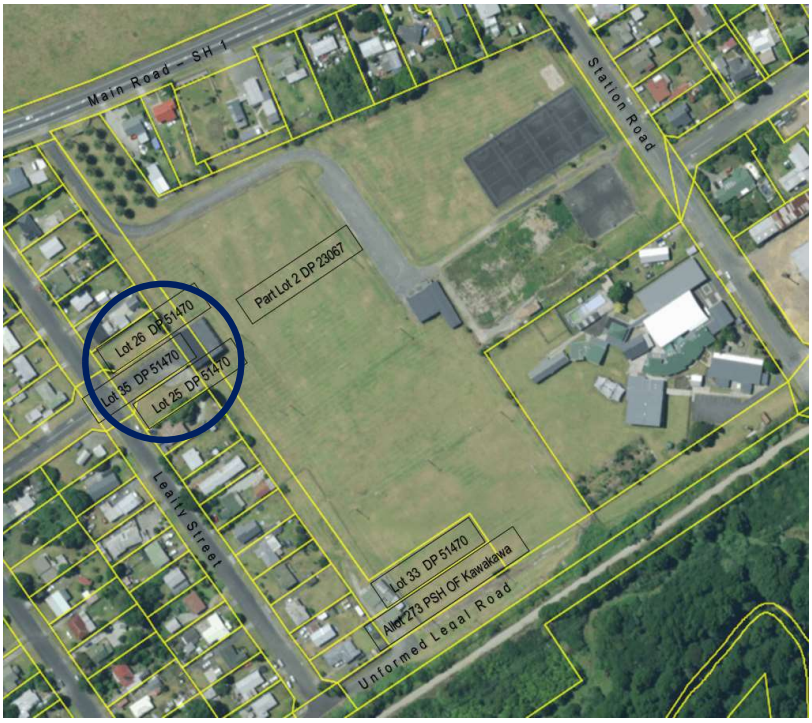
1. A Local authority must, in the course of the decision-making process,
   a) Seek to identify all reasonably practicable options for the achievement of the objective of a decision; and
   b) Assess the options in terms of their advantages and disadvantages; and
   c) If any of the options identified 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	Reserve management plans are a requirement of the Reserves Act 1977 for many reserves, and this legislation includes specific consultation processes. Parks are a matter of community interest, and reserve management plans are assessed as having a medium level of significance.
State the relevant Council policies (external or internal), legislation, and/or community outcomes (as stated in the LTP) that relate to this decision.	Reserves Act 1977, FNDC Parks and Reserves Policy.
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.	This report is relevant to reserves in the Bay of Islands-Whangaroa ward. The Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board supports the development of reserve management plan for Simson Park Domain and classification of the 'road reserve'.
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.	Engagement throughout the project has included representatives from Ōtiria Marae.
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).	Public consultation is required for the preparation of reserve management plans. Additional engagement has taken place with those strongly associated with the site including the Simson Park Hall Committee, Hapū and sports clubs.
State the financial implications and where budgetary provisions have been made to support this decision.	The reserve management plan notes that a reserve management plan does not allocate funding so there are no funding implications from the plan. Costs associated with undertaking public consultation on the draft reserve management plan and producing the

	final reserve management plan for Simpson Park are planned for and funded by the Growth Planning and Placemaking Financial Year 2025/26 budget.
Chief Financial Officer review.	The Chief Financial Officer has reviewed this report.

Appendix: Simson Park Domain - Public consultation on reserve classification of adjoining reserve and delegation for Reserves Act Hearings

Parcels associated with Simson Park Domain fronting Leaity Street are highlighted by a circle in image below



Record of titles for Lots 25 and 26:

RECORD OF TITLE
UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT 2017
FREEHOLD
Historical Search Copy

R.W. Muir
Registrar-General of Land

Constituted as a Record of Title pursuant to Sections 7 and 12 of the Land Transfer Act 2017 - 12 November 2018

Identifier NA15D/328
Land Registration District North Auckland
Date Issued 04 November 1968

Prior References
NA3B/968

Estate Fee Simple
Area 809 square metres more or less
Legal Description Lot 25 Deposited Plan 51470

Original Registered Owners
The Far North District Council

Interests

K70305 Building Line Restriction

5227112.1 Gazette Notice NZ Gazette 2/5/2002 no.43 p1267 declaring the within land to be Local Purpose (car park) Reserve - 21.5.2002 at 9:00 am

12429016.1 Departmental dealing correcting registered owner to Far North District Council - 8.4.2022 at 7:00 am

RECORD OF TITLE
UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT 2017
FREEHOLD
Historical Search Copy

R.W. Muir
Registrar-General of Land

Constituted as a Record of Title pursuant to Sections 7 and 12 of the Land Transfer Act 2017 - 12 November 2018

Identifier NA15D/329
Land Registration District North Auckland
Date Issued 04 November 1968

Prior References
NA3B/968

Estate Fee Simple
Area 809 square metres more or less
Legal Description Lot 26 Deposited Plan 51470

Original Registered Owners
The Far North District Council

Interests

K73538 Compensation Certificate by Minister of Works - 11.11.1959 at 2.10 pm

K80654 Compensation Certificate by Minister of Works - 25.7.1960 at 2.16 pm

5227112.1 Gazette Notice NZ Gazette 2/5/2002 no.43 p1267 declaring the within land to be Local Purpose (car park) Reserve - 21.5.2002 at 9:00 am

12429016.1 Departmental dealing correcting registered owner to Far North District Council - 8.4.2022 at 7:00 am

6.5 NEW GROUND LEASE TO KOHUKOHU BOWLING CLUB INCORPORATED OVER 22 BEACH ROAD, KOHUKOHU

File Number: **A5342830**

Author: **Brooke Taylor, Team Leader - Property Management**

Authoriser: **Ruben Garcia, Acting Group Manager – Delivery and Operations**

TAKE PŪRONGO / PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To seek resolution from Council on the granting of a new ground lease over 22 Beach Road, Kohukohu being Part Lot 2 DP 23934 and Pt Sec 81 Blk X Mangamuka SD being a recreation reserve under Section 54 Reserves Act 1977 to Kohukohu Bowling Club Incorporated.

WHAKARĀPOPOTO MATUA / EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Kaikohe – Hokianga Community Board reviewed this report on Friday, 5 September 2025, and recommends that Council approve a new ground leasePublic consultation ran from 27 June to 25 July 2025. A total of 81 submissions were received, 77 in support, 2 not sure and 2 against the proposed lease. No submitters wished to be heard.
- This report was presented to the Kaikohe – Hokianga Community Board on 21 February 2025 who recommended that public consultation be initiated. *Resolution 2025/7*.
- The Reserves Act 1977 requires public consultation on the issuing of a lease over a Recreation Reserve when no Reserve Management Plan is in place.
- Kohukohu Bowling Club Incorporated hold a current Deed of Lease over the Recreation Reserve at Kohukohu dated 1 May 1995, with final expiry being 30 April 2025.
- In August 2024, Kohukohu Bowling Club Incorporated formally requested a new ground lease over the site that the Kohukohu Bowling Club has occupied since 1958.

TŪTOHUNGA / RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

a) approve a new ground lease to Kohukohu Bowling Club incorporated, over approximately 2,555.4 square metres being part Lot 2 Dp 23934 and Pt Sec 81 Blk X Mangamuka SD, vested In Far North District Council as Recreation Reserve, located at 22 Beach Road, Kohukohu.

b) approve the lease being for:

I. A term of 30 years (10+10+10) – allowed for under the reserves act 1977;

Ii. An amount of $124 plus gst for 2025/26, adjusted annually as per the fees and charges schedule.

c) authorise the Group Manager Delivery and Operations to negotiate the final terms and conditions of the lease and execute the lease on behalf of Council.

1) TĀHUHU KŌRERO / BACKGROUND

On the 5 September 2025 Kaikohe – Hokianga Community Board meeting, the following resolution was passed:

8.1 NEW GROUND LEASE TO KOHUKOHU BOWLING CLUB INCORPORATED OVER 22 BEACH ROAD, KOHUKOHU

Agenda item 8.1 document number A5301251, pages 19 - 31 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/81

Moved: Member Jessie McVeagh
Seconded: Cr John Vujcich

That the Kaikohe - Hokianga Community Board recommend to Council:

a) **Grant a new ground lease to Kohukohu Bowling Club Incorporated over part of the Recreation Reserve being Part Lot 2 DP 23934 and Pt Sec 81 Blk X Mangamuka SD, approximately 2,555.4 square metres, vested in Far North District Council as recreation reserve, located at 22 Beach Road, Kohukohu.**

The terms of the proposed lease shall be:

Term: 30 Years (10+10+10) – allowed for under the Reserves Act 1977

Annual Rental: $124 plus GST for 2024/25 and reviewed annually in conjunction with the FNDC Fees and Charges Schedule.

b) **authorises the Group Manager Delivery and Operations to negotiate the final terms and conditions of the lease and execute the lease on behalf of Council.**

CARRIED

Kohukohu Recreation Reserve is vested in Council and has been occupied by Kohukohu Bowling Club Incorporated since 1958. The club has seen several generations of families pass through its greens and still serves the community well.

Their current lease is dated 1 May 1995 with final expiry 30 April 2025. In 2024, the Kohukohu Bowling Club Incorporated approached Far North District Council staff formally seeking a new ground lease.

The Kohukohu Bowling Club Incorporated is hired by a variety of groups, including Hau Ora Hokianga and is made available free of charge each year for the Breast Screen truck staff who park just outside the club's premises.

Kohukohu Bowling Club Incorporated host the annual commemorations of ANZAC & Armistice and in 2023, the Club received a medal from the Deputy Chief of the New Zealand Navy in recognition of the years of hosting Aotearoa's service men & women.

The Kohukohu Bowling Club Incorporated members are very proud of their club and with increased membership year on year, will see the Club continue to thrive.

Aerial view of proposed leased area in red, 22 Beach Road, Kohukohu being Part Lot 2 DP 23934

2) MATAPAKI ME NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA / DISCUSSION AND OPTIONS

The 2013 Minister of Conservation Reserves Act Delegations provide for Local Authorities to wear the hat of the Minister for delegated actions over vested recreation reserves.

Section 54(1) of the Reserves Act 1977 ("the Act") provides for Council, with the prior consent of the Minister, to grant leases over recreation reserves. From 2013, prior consent of the Minister is delegated to Council.

Section 54(2) Reserves Act 1977 requires public notification of the proposed lease action where no current reserve management plan is in place for the vested recreation reserve. There is no current reserve management plan for the Kohukohu Domain Recreation Reserve.

Council resolution to commence public consultation satisfies the prior consent of the Minister and the public notice requirements.

Council delegations: the role of the Board vs the role of the Council

Community Boards are delegated to provide recommendations to Council in respect to applications for the use and/or lease of reserves not contemplated by an existing reserve management plan.

The Kaikohe – Hokianga Community Board is therefore now required to make a recommendation to Council in respect of the proposal.

As per the Reserves Act 1977 section 54, public consultation is required and has been completed on the granting of a lease over recreation reserve.

Public Notification

Public Notice was advertised in The Northland Age and ran from 1 July – 22 July 2025 inclusive as required under the Reserve Act, and the Far North District Council website.

A total of 81 submissions were received, 77 in support, 2 not sure and 2 against the proposed lease. No submitters wished to be heard.

A letter was sent via email to Te Ihutai hapu representatives to inform them of the requested lease.

Te Ihutai hapu endorse the renewal of the lease for the KohuKohu Bowling Club Incorporated.

The options available for this site are:

Option 1 (recommended):

Kaikohe - Hokianga Community Board recommends that Council:

a) approve a new ground lease to Kohukohu Bowling Club Incorporated over approximately 2,555.4 square metres of land being Part Lot 2 DP 23934 and Pt Sec 81 Blk X Mangamuka SD, vested in Far North District Council as recreation reserve, located at 22 Beach Road, Kohukohu.

The terms of the proposed lease shall be:
Term: 30 Years (10+10+10) – allowed for under the Reserves Act 1977.

Annual Rental: $124 plus GST for 2025/26 and reviewed annually in conjunction with the FNDC Fees and Charges Schedule.

b) authorise the Group Manager Delivery and Operations to negotiate the final terms and conditions of the lease and execute the lease on behalf of Council.

Option 1 will allow Kohukohu Bowling Club Incorporated to continue providing a bowling club to the community of Kohukohu and surrounding areas.

Option 2:

a. Decline Kohukohu Bowling Club Incorporated request for a new ground lease

b. Ask Kohukohu Bowling Club Incorporated to remove all existing building(s) and associated assets from the reserve and reinstate the recreation reserve at their cost.

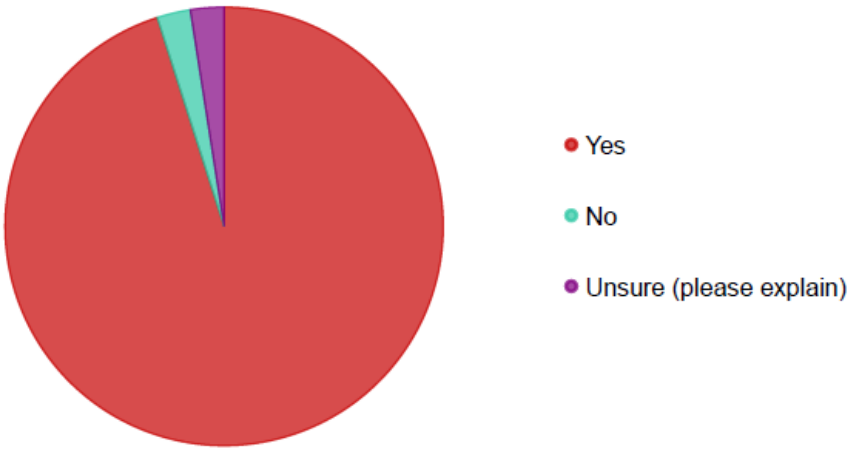
TAKE TŪTOHUNGA / REASON FOR THE RECOMMENDATION

Public Notice is a statutory requirement under Reserves Act.

Public consultation was completed as per the requirements of the Reserves Act for the leasing of a Recreation Reserve. A total of 81 submissions were received, 77 in support, 2 not sure and 2 against the proposed lease. No submitters wished to be heard.

Proposed ground lease

Do you support the proposed 30-year ground lease for Kohukohu... *



Answers	Count	Percentage
Yes	77	95.06%
No	2	2.47%
Unsure (please explain)	2	2.47%

Answered: 81 Skipped: 0

As per the Reserves Act 1977, Council can grant exclusive leases to part or all of a reserve for a maximum term of 30 years.

Kohukohu Bowling Club Incorporated provides a beneficial service to the community and requiring them to vacate the land will be a loss for the community of Kohukohu.

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

The lease will provide for the lessee to continue to be responsible for all ongoing maintenance of the associated green space.

The lease will provide for the lessee to be responsible for the payment of all utility charges, rates and insurances.

All buildings and improvements are owned by the Kohukohu Bowling Club Incorporated.

The annual rent will be in conjunction with Far North District Council Fees and Charges Schedule and amended annually.

Should a lease not be provided to Kohukohu Bowling Club Incorporated and the land reinstated to reserve, Council will become responsible for any ongoing unbudgeted maintenance of the site.

ĀPITIHANGA / 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	Medium
State the relevant Council policies (external or internal), legislation, and/or community outcomes (as stated in the LTP) that relate to this decision.	FNDC Reserves Policy: The Policy supports a long-term lease being offered to community orientated groups wanting a permanent base. The Reserves Act 1977: Section 119 and 120 require that public consultation be initiated prior to the granting of a lease
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.	This does not have District wide relevance. Delegation to the Kaikohe – Hokianga Community Board to provide recommendations to the Council in respect of applications for the use and/or lease of reserves not contemplated by an existing reserve management plan.
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.	Far North District Council recognises the significant role of tangata whenua as set out in the Working with Māori chapter in the Long-Term Plan 2021-2031. It is important to notify tangata whenua in the Ahipara locality of the lease proposal prior to the public consultation. Te Hono was approached to provide advice on who the main contacts were in the first instance. A letter was sent via email to Te Ihutai hapu representatives to inform them of the requested lease. After consultation as complete a call was made to Hapu who confirm, and Te Ihutai hapu endorse the renewal of the lease for the KohuKohu Bowling Club Incorporated.
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	Public consultation and Iwi consultation will be progressed as per the Reserves Act 1977 and the FNDC Engagement Policy. A total of 81 submissions were received, 77 in support, 2 not sure and 2 against the proposed lease. No submitters wished to be heard.

– youth, the aged and those with disabilities).	
State the financial implications and where budgetary provisions have been made to support this decision.	All upgrade and maintenance costs fall to the lessee. The appropriate community rent for the land is set by the FNDC Fees Charges Schedule.
Chief Financial Officer review.	The Chief Financial Officer has reviewed this report.

6.6 AMENDMENTS TO DELEGATIONS UNDER THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991

File Number: **A5356626**

Author: **Eden Ramsay, Quality Assurance Advisor-Resource Consents**

Authoriser: **Ruben Garcia, Acting Group Manager – Delivery and Operations**

TAKE PŪRONGO / PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To seek approval to update Council's Delegations Register to include recent amendments made to the Resource Management Act 1991 by the Resource Management (Consenting and Other System Changes) Amendment Act 2025.

WHAKARĀPOPOTO MATUA / EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report seeks Council approval to update the Delegations Register to reflect recent amendments to the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) that will come into effect on 20 October 2025. The proposed updates ensure that Council's decision-making framework remains legally robust, efficient, and aligned with statutory requirements.

TŪTOHUNGA / RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

a) **approve the delegation of powers to specified staff under new and amended sections 92AA, 106A, 107G and 123B of** the Resource Management Act 1991 as outlined in Attachment 1

b) **approve amendment of Council's Delegations Register to include the delegations outlined in Attachment 1, to take effect from 20 October 2025, being the day on which the amended provisions commence.**

1) TĀHUHU KŌRERO / BACKGROUND

Under section 34A of the RMA, Council is authorised to delegate its powers under the Act, with the exception of the power to approve a proposed policy statement or plan under clause 17 of Schedule 1 of the Act, to staff or hearings commissioners appointed by Council. The power to sub-delegate is prohibited by section 34A(1)(b) with the result that all delegations under the RMA must be made by Council to staff and others direct.

The Resource Management (Consenting and Other System Changes) Amendment Act 2025 received royal assent on 20 August 2025. This Act introduces new provisions to the RMA and refines existing provisions that effect how resource consent processes are administered. In order for Council staff and appointed commissioners to exercise these new and amended powers, the Delegations Register must be formally updated to include delegations to exercise these new and amended powers.

New delegations are required to be added:

- **Section 92AA – Authority to determine an application incomplete**
- **Section 106A – Authority to refuse land use consent or grant consent subject to conditions, if there is a significant risk from natural hazards**
- **Section 107G – Authority to suspend the time frame that applies to the processing of an application to allow the applicant and any submitters to consider draft conditions.**
- **Section 123B – Authority to specify a shorter period for the duration of consent for renewable energy or a long-lived infrastructure activity.**

The proposed delegations are required to ensure that Council's Delegations Register remains current and provides clear authority for decision-making under the amended provisions of the RMA. Without these updates, there is a risk of uncertainty or delay in the exercise of Council's statutory functions.

2) MATAPAKI ME NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA / DISCUSSION AND OPTIONS

Option One: Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika Far North District Council does not approve the amendment of the Delegations Register to include delegations under the amended provisions of the RMA.

Advantages

Nil

Disadvantages

The Delegations Register will not reflect recent amendments to the Resource Management Act 1991. This creates a risk that staff and commissioners will not have the necessary legal authority to exercise new or amended powers. As a result, there may be delays in processing resource consents, increased administrative burden, and potential challenges to the validity of Council's decisions.

Option Two (recommended option): Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika Far North District Council approves the amendment of the Delegations Register to include delegations under the amended provisions of the RMA.

Advantages

The Delegations Register will remain accurate, legally compliant, and aligned with current legislation. Staff and commissioners will have clear authority to act under the amended provisions, supporting efficient and timely decision-making, reducing legal risk, and ensuring Council continues to meet its statutory obligations.

Disadvantages

Nil.

TAKE TŪTOHUNGA / REASON FOR THE RECOMMENDATION

To amend the Delegations Register to include new delegations to act under new and amended provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991.

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

There are no financial implications resulting from the recommendations made under this report.

ĀPITIHANGA / ATTACHMENTS

1. Amendments to Council delegation - Resource Management Act 1991 - A5358297

Hōtaka Take Ōkawa / Compliance Schedule:

Full consideration has been given to the provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 S77 in relation to de r:

1. 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

   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

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	As per the Council's Significant and Engagement Policy the recommendations made in this report are 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.	The proposed adoption of delegations under this report are in accordance with statutory provision for delegation of powers to staff and others under section 34A of the Resource Management Act 1991 and Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002.
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 recommendations made in this document have District wide relevance.
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.	The proposed adoption of delegations under this report are in accordance with statutory provision for delegation of powers to staff and others under the Resource Management Act 1991 and Local Government Act 2002 and intended to ensure the efficient operation of Council. The exercise of delegated powers, in accordance with statutory requirements apply equally to all parts of the community.
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 proposed additions to the Delegations Register is made in accordance with amendments of the Resource Management Act 1991 to ensure the effective and efficient operation of Council. There is no requirement to seek out the specific views of any individual groups or persons on the recommendations being made.
State the financial implications and where budgetary provisions have been made to support this decision.	There are no new financial implications associated with the recommendation being made in this report.
Chief Financial Officer review.	The Chief Financial Officer has reviewed this report.

Amendments to Register of Delegations: Part 1 Delegations from council to staff

Amendments to Council delegation - Resource Management Act
(Council resolution 5 September 2024)

INSERT the following additional delegations under the Resource Management Act 1991 with effect from 20 October 2025

Act	Section	Delegation	Title
Resource Management Act 1991	92AA	Authority to determine that an application is incomplete	• Group Manager Delivery and Operations • Manager Resource Consents • Principal Planner
Resource Management Act 1991	106A	Authority to refuse to grant land use consent, or grant consent subject to conditions, if there is a significant risk from natural hazards.	• Group Manager Delivery and Operations • Manager Resource Consents • Principal Planner
Resource Management Act 1991	107G	Authority to suspend the time frame that applies to the processing of an application to allow the applicant, and any submitters to consider draft conditions.	• Group Manager Delivery and Operations • Manager Resource Consents • Team Leader Resource Consents • Principal Planner • Senior Planner • Intermediate Resource Planner • Resource Planner
Resource Management Act 1991	123B	Authority to specify a shorter period for the duration of land use consent for renewable energy or a long-lived infrastructure activity.	• Group Manager Delivery and Operations • Manager Resource Consents • Team Leader Resource Consents • Principal Planner • Senior Planner

6.7 PROPOSED DISTRICT PLAN HEARING PANEL ELECTED MEMBER MAKE UP POST OCTOBER 2025 ELECTIONS

File Number: **A5313676**

Author: **Tammy Wooster, Manager - Integrated Planning**

Authoriser: **Roger Ackers, Group Manager - Planning & Policy**

TAKE PŪRONGO / PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To obtain Council approval to retain current elected members on the Proposed District Plan Hearing Panel as independent commissioner should they not be re-elected in the October 2025 local body elections.

WHAKARĀPOPOTO MATUA / EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- To seek Council approval to retain the following elected members on the Proposed District Plan Hearing Panel, regardless of their re-election status in the October 2025 elections:
    - Cr Felicity Foy
    - Cr Kelly Stratford
    - Cr Steve McNally
    - Cr Hilda Halkyard-Harawira
- This would require an elected member panel member not re-elected to be appointed by Council as an independent commissioner
- To facilitate that, they also need to be appointed to Council's Approved Commissioners with "Making Good Decisions" certification list
- Under delegated authority the Group Manager of Planning and Policy could then appoint them as independent commissioner. This will ensure continuation of current panel members if an elected member is not re-elected.

TŪTOHUNGA / RECOMMENDATION

That Council

a) approves the following current elected members be re-appointed to the Proposed District Plan Hearing Panel as independent commissioners if they are not re-elected in October 2025 elections:

i) Cr Felicity Foy

ii) Cr Kelly Stratford

iii) Cr Steve McNally

iv) Cr Hilda Halkyard-Harawira, and

b) **appoints if required one or more of the above persons to Council's Approved Commissioners with "Making Good Decisions" certification list if they are not re-elected in the October 2025 elections.**

1) TĀHUHU KŌRERO / BACKGROUND

The Proposed District Plan (PDP) is currently progressing through the statutory hearings phase, with public hearings scheduled to conclude in November 2025. Deliberations and the writing of hearing reports will continue through to early 2026. The hearing panel, comprising a mix of elected members

and independent commissioners, has been involved in pre-hearing preparation, site visits, submissions review, and initial hearings since late 2023.

Direction is being sought from the Council as to whether they support retention of the existing PDP hearing panel make up, irrespective of whether the current elected members serving on the panel are re-elected. This would mean that if an elected member is not successful in being re-elected, they would be appointed by Council and the Group Manager of Planning and Policy as an independent commissioner.

This may result in there being less elected members being represented on the panel depending on the election outcomes. Additionally, it may not be required if they are re-elected, as all the elected member panel members are re-standing.

Elected members were appointed to the panel by Council to bring local knowledge, understanding of community concerns and awareness of council processes to the hearing process.

Local body elections are occurring in October 2025, and while all four of the elected members that are on the hearing panel have re-stood, there is no certainty that they will be re-elected, and continue to serve as councillors.

2) MATAPAKI ME NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA / DISCUSSION AND OPTIONS

Local government elections are taking place in October 2025, but the last public hearing will not be held until November 2025. Hearing Deliberations and the need to write recommendation reports will not be concluded until early 2026.

There is a risk that with the timing of elections. that the makeup of the hearing panel may change if one or more of the appointed elected members is not successful in being re-elected.

The makeup of the PDP hearing panel is five independent commissioners (which include the Chair and Vice Chair), and four elected members. The resolution passed by Council does not require an elected member to be in attendance for all hearings, rather it takes the approach that up to two elected members have the option of sitting on any hearing that occurs.

In order for independent commissioners to be appointed to a hearing panel they must be on Council's approved commissioner list and appointed under staff delegations. Only Council has the authority to modify the Commissioner list. Once a person is on this list staff delegations can be used to re-appoint them the PDP hearing panel, to reflect their change in status from being an elected member panel member.

16 hearings topics have been held, and at least one elected member has been involved in these hearings. For the remaining four hearings, elected members have been allocated to the each of the panels that will hear those matters. All four elected members have participated in the hearing process.

Additionally, the panel member would need to advise WSP that maintains the list for persons with a 'Making Good Decision' certification that their details would need to be updated to show they are no longer an elected member.

Council has the following options:

Option 1: Appoint any elected members currently on the hearing panel that is not re-elected as independent commissioners

Advantages:

- **Continuity of Process:** Retaining current panel members will ensure consistency in decision-making, minimise disruption, and avoid the inefficiency and cost of re-briefing or re-hearing submitter evidence.
- **Local Knowledge:** These elected members have a deep understanding of the Far North District's communities and the matters raised by submitters. This contextual insight contributes significantly to informed and balanced hearing outcomes. This does not change if they are no longer an elected member.

- **Legal and Procedural Efficiency:** Changing panel composition during the hearing process may pose legal and logistical challenges and could impact the robustness of the panel's recommendations.
- **Fairness to Submitters:** Submitters have engaged with the panel in good faith and may reasonably expect that those who have heard their submissions will be involved in the final recommendations to Council.
- **Alignment with Resource Management Act Best Practice:** The Resource Management Act 1991 allows for the continued involvement of former elected members, provided that appointments are made appropriately.
- **Avoids delays:** To appoint any new elected members to the hearing panel, would require the hearings process to be paused while they obtained “Making Good Decisions” certification. A further extension of time would be required from the Minster of Environment. There is no certainty over that being granted.

Disadvantages:

- **Reduction in representation of elected members on the panel:** This may result in some hearings not having an elected member on them. This could be potentially addressed by changing the make up of the hearings panel for hearing topics not yet heard, if that was a concern. But it may not be feasible depending on the number of people re-elected and their availability.
- **Costs:** There would be an increase in hearings costs if there were more independent commissioners appointed as the hourly fees for an elected member panel member differ from an independent commissioner. Cost could also increase if it was decided to increase panel members to ensure an elected member was on all hearings.

Option 2: Continue only with elected members that are successful in being re-elected on the hearing panel

Advantages

- **Costs:** If none or less candidates were re-elected it may reduce costs, as there would be less panel involved in the process.
- **Reflects democratic process:** These members were appointed to the panel due to being an elected member. This would no longer be the case if they were not re-elected.

Disadvantages

- **Reduction in representation of elected members on the panel:** This may result in some hearings not having an elected member on them. This could be addressed by changing the makeup of the hearings panel for hearing topics not yet heard, if that was a concern. But it may not be feasible depending on the number of people re-elected and their availability.
- **Legal and Procedural Efficiency:** Changing panel composition during the hearing process may pose legal and logistical challenges and could impact the robustness of the panel's recommendations.
- **Fairness to Submitters:** Submitters have engaged with the panel in good faith and may reasonably expect that those who have heard their submissions will be involved in the final recommendations to Council.
- **Continuity of Process:** Retaining current panel members will ensure consistency in decision-making, minimise disruption, and avoid the inefficiency and cost of re-briefing or re-hearing submitter evidence.
- **Local Knowledge:** Potential loss of the Far North District’s communities context and understanding of the matters raised by submitters if it meant only those commissioners outside of the district could attend hearings due to availability. This contextual insight contributes significantly to informed and balanced hearing outcomes.

- **Uncertainty on how many will be re-elected:** This is a risk with this option, as there is no certainty over how many councillors if any will be re-elected.

Option 3: Appoint new elected members post the elections

To appoint any new elected members to the hearing panel, would require the hearings process to be paused while they obtained "Making Good Decisions" certification. It is not considered this is a feasible option, as the extension of time granted by the Minster of Environment requires Council decisions to be made by end of May 2026.

TAKE TŪTOHUNGA / REASON FOR THE RECOMMENDATION

In accordance with best practice and in the interest of procedural consistency, it is proposed that:

- Cr Felicity Foy
- Cr Kelly Stratford
- Cr Steve McNally
- Cr Hilda Halkyard-Harawira

be retained on the hearing panel for the duration of the hearings process (including deliberations and recommendations to Council), even if they are not re-elected in October 2025. This would mean re-appointing if required one or more of the above panel members as an independent commissioner.

Key reasons supporting this recommendation include:

- **Continuity of Process:** Retaining current panel members will ensure consistency in decision-making, minimise disruption, and avoid the inefficiency and cost of re-briefing or re-hearing submitter evidence.
- **Local Knowledge:** Irrespective of whether they are elected members they have an understanding of the Far North District's communities and the matters raised by submitters. This contextual insight contributes significantly to informed and balanced hearing outcomes.
- **Legal and Procedural Efficiency:** Changing panel composition during the hearing process may pose legal and logistical challenges and could impact the robustness of the panel's recommendations.
- **Fairness to Submitters:** Submitters have engaged with the panel in good faith and may reasonably expect that those who have heard their submissions will be involved in the final recommendations to Council.
- **Alignment with Resource Management Act Best Practice:** The Resource Management Act 1991 allows for the continued involvement of former elected members, provided that appointments are made appropriately.
- **Avoids delays:** To appoint any new elected members to the hearing panel, would require the hearings process to be paused while they obtained "Making Good Decisions" certification. A further extension of time would be required from the Minster of Environment. There is no certainty over that being granted.

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

There would be increases to the hearing process costs, as independent commissioner are paid a higher hourly rate. However, these potential costs were factored into the "commissioner budget", with this process spanning between two election periods and it being indicated to us at the time of elected member appointments that it was likely Council would want to ensure consistency on the panel make up, irrespective of who was re-elected. It is considered that while there may be an increase in operational costs, overall efficiency of the plan making process in terms of highly quality recommendations would be maintained. This should reduce much higher costs associated with unnecessary appeals to the environment court. Only four hearings have not yet been held.

ĀPITIHANGA / 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	These decisions are dealt with at the Council and operational level and do not require public engagement.
State the relevant Council policies (external or internal), legislation, and/or community outcomes (as stated in the LTP) that relate to this decision.	Council would be meeting its Resource Management Act obligations and all due process will be followed in any appointments.
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.	It has District wide relevance, but this decision sits with elected members, and under staff delegations.
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.	The hearing panel makeup required an independent commissioner to be appointed to provide a "Māori world lens" to the relevant topics heard by the panel. This is not affected by this decision.
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 is a Council decision, and through that process elected members will have consideration of these matters.
State the financial implications and where budgetary provisions have been made to support this decision.	There will be additional costs, if some of the existing elected members become independent commissioners due to changes in hourly rates. However this has been factored into the relevant budget and it is considered that it will result in better outcomes which will save money in appeals for example.
Chief Financial Officer review.	The Chief Financial Officer has reviewed this report.

6.8 TE KIRI WAIWAI O PAPATUANUKU - WHENUA MĀORI STRATEGY

File Number: **A5371705**

Author: **Llani Harding, Pouhautū Te Hono - Manager - Te Hono**

Authoriser: **Jacine Warmington, Group Manager - Strategic Relationships**

TAKE PŪRONGO / PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To present Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatuanuku Whenua Māori Strategy to Council.

WHAKARĀPOPOTO MATUA / EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatūānuku – Far North Whenua Māori Strategy is a strategic framework developed by the Far North District Council (FNDC) in collaboration with Te Kuaka, elected members, and staff.
- It aims to support whānau, hapū, and iwi in the occupation, development, and use of whenua Māori and Treaty Settlement Land across the district. Recognising whenua Māori as taonga tuku iho – a treasured inheritance – the strategy responds to longstanding systemic barriers that have limited Māori landowners' ability to realise the full potential of their ancestral lands.
- The strategy outlines a clear vision of "He Whenua Rangatira – A District of Sustainable Prosperity and Wellbeing," underpinned by values that reflect te ao Māori and a commitment to equity, partnership, and intergenerational wellbeing. It identifies five focus areas: Papakāinga, Economic Development, Infrastructure and Servicing, Decision-Making, and Treaty Settlement Land. These areas are supported by eight strategic outcomes that guide Council's governance and operational functions.
- The accompanying Action Plan sets out a comprehensive programme of initiatives to be implemented over the next three years. Key actions include:
  - Reviewing and enhancing rating relief and remission policies for whenua Māori and Treaty Settlement Land.
  - Establishing targeted services to support resource and building consenting processes.
  - Developing a premium consenting pathway tailored to Māori land development.
  - Improving infrastructure access and servicing through GIS analysis and strategic investment.
  - Creating a digital tangata whenua contact database to support engagement.
  - Investigating joint ventures and dedicated funding mechanisms to support papakāinga and economic development.
  - Reviewing Council's land disposal processes to consider returning land to original Māori owners.
  - Formalising engagement frameworks and decision-making delegation opportunities.
- The strategy does not commit Council to funding Whenua Māori activity beyond the current financial year and work programmes.
- This report was received and considered by Te Kuaka Te Ao Māori Committee on 23 September 2025 and resolved as follows:

TŪTOHUNGA / RECOMMENDATION

That Council;

a) approve Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatuanuku - Whenua Māori Strategy.

b) Delegate authority to the CE to make minor editorial corrections.

1) TĀHUHU KŌRERO / BACKGROUND

The Far North district has a resident population of approximately 74,700 people, with Māori comprising over 50% of the population (2024). Ngāti Kurī, Te Aupōuri, Ngāti Kahu, Ngāi Takoto, Te Rarawa, Te Roroa, Ngāti Kahu ki Whangaroa, Ngāpuhi and Ngāti Wai are iwi of Te Hiku o Te Ika (Far North), with over 200 hapū, and 144 marae. Te Hiku o Te Ika is rich in cultural in history, as one of the earliest areas of settlement for both Māori and Pakeha.

Approximately 17% or 130,000ha of the district is whenua Māori and is made up of 3,856 Māori land blocks. The majority of whenua Māori is located in the Kaikohe-Hokinga Ward (approx. 54%), 28% in the Bay of Islands Pewhairangi/Whangaroa Ward and approximately 18% in the Te Hiku Ward.

Far North District Council works in a number of areas that focus on Whenua Māori and aims to achieve the aspirations set out in the preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori. Council work in this area ranges from:

- Strategic Relationships Group
    - Engagement for example Te Hono and Rating team undertake engagement with Whenua Māori Landowners in regard to Rating enquiries. Te Hono also support in providing advice to landowners within pre-concept development meetings.
    - Te Hono provide Strategic direction on Whenua Māori to Council.
- Planning and Policy Group
    - Integrated Planning department – District Planning and Strategic Planning team – develop/write the District Plan.
    - Undertake Proposed District Plan work programme – hearings, reports and submissions.
- Delivery and Operations Group
    - Resource Consents Team –
        - Processing of Resource consents
        - Development of He Tikanga Haumaru - Practice and Guidance Note to support FNDC Planners when assessing Resource Consent applications
    - Building Consents –
        - Implementing the Building Act.
        - Issuing Building Consents.
        - working together with Te Hono to ensure Tikanga and Cultural guidance is undertaken when visiting Whenua Māori sites.
        - Guidance document for Development on Māori Land/building on Māori land.
- Infrastructure Strategy
    - Develop Infrastructure strategy that guides Whenua Māori development.
    - Align Infrastructure Strategy to Te Pae o Uta.
- Corporate Services
    - Rating Services – applying Rates Remissions and Rating enquiries on Whenua Māori.
    - Revenue Recovery team – communicating with Ratepayers regarding payments and relief.
- Communications and Engagement team
    - Undertake communications on Whenua Māori initiatives and activities.
    - Promote and advertise Whenua Māori related news.

- Support engagement initiatives with Whenua Māori Landowners in regard to Rating enquiries.

- Chief of Staff
  - Undertake the development of the Organisational Strategy including Focus area “Te Ao Māori”.
  - Align Organisation Strategy to Te Pae o Uta.

Council have developed a Whenua Māori Strategy that will help provide strategic over-arching direction to Staff and Elected members when dealing with Whenua Māori related enquiries from the community. The Whenua Māori Strategy will also include a Whenua Māori Action Plan.

The strategy is designed to be iterative and responsive, with mechanisms for monitoring, review, and integration into Council’s Long Term and Annual Plan processes. It represents a significant step toward enabling Māori landowners to exercise rangatiratanga over their whenua and contribute to the district’s sustainable prosperity and wellbeing.

2) MATAPAKI ME NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA / DISCUSSION AND OPTIONS

Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatūānuku presents a strategic opportunity for the FNDC to address long-standing inequities in the use and development of whenua Māori and Treaty Settlement Land. The strategy responds to a clear problem definition: despite the cultural and economic significance of Māori land, systemic barriers continue to prevent whānau, hapū, and iwi from realising its full potential.

The strategy is well-aligned with Council’s broader commitments under Te Pae o Uta, Far North 2100, and the Infrastructure Strategy 2024. It also complements central government reforms, including the proposed National Environmental Standard for Papakāinga and amendments to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.

Staff and elected members have been involved in workshops lead by consultants to develop the focus areas and the actions that will follow.

Option 1: Recommend the adoption of Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatūānuku in full, including the Action Plan, to Council

- **Advantages:**
  - Demonstrates strong commitment to equity and partnership with Māori.
  - Provides a clear roadmap for addressing barriers to whenua Māori development.
  - Aligns with Council’s strategic direction and central government reforms.
  - Enables immediate implementation of actions already underway or budgeted.
- **Disadvantages:**
  - Some actions are unbudgeted and will require future funding decisions.
  - Implementation will require cross-departmental coordination and resourcing.

Option 2: Recommend the adoption of the Strategy but deferral of selected unbudgeted actions pending further funding analysis

- **Advantages:**
  - Allows Council to progress foundational work while managing financial risk.
  - Provides time to assess feasibility and prioritise actions through the LTP process.
- **Disadvantages:**
  - May delay outcomes for whānau, hapū, and iwi seeking to develop their whenua.
  - Risks losing momentum and stakeholder confidence.

Option 3: Recommend Council do not adopt the Strategy at this time

- **Advantages:**
    - Avoids immediate financial and operational commitments.
- **Disadvantages:**
    - Missed opportunity to address systemic barriers and support Māori aspirations.
    - Inconsistent with Council's commitments under Te Pae o Uta and other strategic frameworks.
    - Potential reputational risk and loss of trust with Māori communities.

Recommended Option

Option 1 is recommended. Adoption of Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatūānuku in full will enable Council to take a proactive and strategic approach to supporting Māori landowners. It reflects a commitment to partnership, equity, and sustainable development, and positions FNDC as a leader in whenua Māori responsiveness.

TAKE TŪTOHUNGA / REASON FOR THE RECOMMENDATION

Council requires a strategic direction on how we respond to Whenua Māori enquiries. Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatuanuku will provide a consistent approach to advising Whenua Māori landowners and beneficiaries of their opportunities that can be undertaken alongside Council to enable prosperous development.

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

There is no budget allocated to implement this strategy. The implementation plan outlines staged phasing in implementing actions.

Some actions are already accounted for in current budgets and future budgets and will continue irrespective of the strategy being approved

ĀPITIHANGA / ATTACHMENTS

1. **Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatuanuku Action Plan - A5296046**
2. **Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatuanuku Whenua Māori Strategy - A5296048**

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 paper has medium significance and has specific interest to Māori. The proposal has a major and long-term impact on the wellbeing of iwi/hapū/whanau and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, wāhi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga
State the relevant Council policies (external or internal), legislation, and/or community outcomes (as stated in the LTP) that relate to this decision.	Te Pae o Uta has been integrated though this strategy. This strategy also gives effect to cross council commitments under the Housing Action Plan, Toi Mana, the Tai Tokerau Regional Accessibility Strategy, Te Rerenga and FN 2100 Actions. These strategies have been incorporated into the Action Plan and where appropriate, avoidance has been given creating duplicate actions across all strategies.
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.	This strategy has District Wide implications as Whenua Māori is located across the district. The outcomes of the strategy will support Community Boards to make better informed decisions as it pertains to Whenua Māori within their ward and delegations
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 strategy was approved for development by Te Kuaka and has included Māori Ward Councillors on the working group. Wider consultation with Iwi and Hapū has not been undertaken directly as this strategy is targeted first at Council staff integration into work streams.
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 strategy has an impact on all communities within the Far North. Better processes and development of Policy will benefit all communities.

State the financial implications and where budgetary provisions have been made to support this decision.	There are budgetary implications noted within the Action plan that have been worked through with the Staff working group and Subject Matter Experts.
Chief Financial Officer review.	The CFO has not reviewed this report

Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatūānuku Action Plan

Actions	Outcome	Who	Timeframe	Budgeted
(1) Support and increase the uptake of Council's ratings relief and remission policies on whenua Māori and Treaty Settlement Land by: (a) Undertaking a review of Council's rating relief and remittance policies for whenua Māori and Treaty Settlement Land, that considers the following factors: (i) The effectiveness of the existing policies, including understanding the level of uptake of these policies by whānau, hapū and iwi; (ii) Whether the scope and application of the policies should be broadened to include more categories of land; (iii) Whether the eligibility criteria of each policy is appropriate and supports an overarching outcome to support the development, use and occupation of whenua Māori and Treaty Settlement land; (iv) The differences between cultural and commercial redress and whether there should be remission policies that apply to this land; and (v) Reviews other councils' rates policies.	• Economic Development • Papakāinga • Treaty Settlement Land	FNDC	Years 1 - 3	Within existing resources

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Actions	Outcome	Who	Timeframe	Budgeted
(2) Support the use and occupation of whenua Māori and Treaty Settlement land by whānau, hapū and iwi by investigating and identifying opportunities to deliver targeted services that address the following functions: (a) Implementation of rating relief and remission policies on whenua Māori and Treaty Settlement land; (b) Navigating the resource and building consenting process on whenua Māori, including a dedicated duty planner / building officer service of staff experienced with whenua Māori; and (c) Considers whether these services should be delivered through a 'one-stop shop' service.	• Papakāinga • Economic Development • Decision-making • Treaty Settlement Land	FNDC	Years 1 – 3	Unbudgeted
(3) Review, update and embed a premium resource consenting process to support the use and occupation of whenua Māori that allows greater flexibility for whānau, hapū and iwi by: (a) Developing an efficient and consistent consenting process that supports whānau, hapū, and iwi to develop whenua Māori and Treaty Settlement land from concept development through to decisions; (b) Committing resourcing, including specialised staff, to support and implement the process;	• Papakāinga • Economic Development • Treaty Settlement	FNDC	Years 1 – 3	Within existing resources

Actions	Outcome	Who	Timeframe	Budgeted
(c) Establishing a specific set of fees and schedules for processing applications; (d) Taking into account different governance entities that manage whenua Māori.				
(4) Undertake a review of Council's Engineering Standards that identifies opportunities to allow greater flexibility for how these standards are applied (e.g., practice note) to whenua Māori and Treaty Settlement land and takes into account the following: (a) Engagement with whānau, hapū and iwi and consideration of mātauranga and tikanga Māori design principles; (b) Development costs of infrastructure; (c) Practical design solutions that meet the needs of landowners.	• Infrastructure and servicing • Economic development • Papakāinga • Treaty settlement land • Decision making	FNDC	1 – 3 years	Unbudgeted
(5) Investigate opportunities to improve infrastructure and servicing accessibility to whenua Māori and Treaty Settlement Land by: (a) Undertaking GIS analysis that shows Council's infrastructure assets in relation to whenua Māori and Treaty Settlement Land; (b) Identifying opportunities to extend networks to service whenua Māori and Treaty Settlement Land where it is clustered,	• Decision making • Infrastructure and servicing • Economic development	FNDC	Within 12 months	Unbudgeted / within existing resources

Actions	Outcome	Who	Timeframe	Budgeted
cohesive and would encourage development through economies of scale; (c) Identifying external funding sources to improve infrastructure capacity where there is a direct benefit for connecting whenua Māori and/or Treaty Settlement Land to services; (d) Considering any infrastructure constraints within the next Infrastructure Strategy. (e) As part of the GIS analysis assess the constraints and opportunities for the development of MFL/Settlement land. (f) Feed this into the District Wide Spatial Planning Project.				
(6) Ensure that whenua Māori is considered, evaluated and provided for in future transport infrastructure within the Infrastructure Strategy by: (a) Conducting an audit and GIS desktop study of whenua Māori to identify areas where transport access is a barrier to development; (b) Assessing how the Infrastructure Strategy aligns with Te Pae o Uta; (c) Identifying opportunities to improve public and private connections, particularly where land may be landlocked or subject to significant natural hazard constraints; and	• Infrastructure and servicing • Economic development • Decision making	FNDC	Years 1 – 3	Unbudgeted

Actions	Outcome	Who	Timeframe	Budgeted
(d) Allocating adequate resources to address (a) - (c).				
(7) Undertake a review and update of Council's existing processes for the disposal, acquisition and joint management of reserves with whānau, hapū and iwi, that: (a) Includes a stocktake of council owned land that identifies any land that it may want to dispose, and as part of any disposal process include a consideration whether the land should be returned to whānau, hapū and iwi. (b) Considers whether there is a need for a separate policy about returning land to whānau, hapū and iwi.	• Decision making • Treaty Settlement land	FNDC	Years 1 - 3	Unbudgeted
(8) Develop and maintain a digital tāngata whenua contacts database that spatially identifies indicative hapū and iwi rohe boundaries that can be utilised to guide engagement processes (e.g. resource consents), that: (a) takes into account overlapping iwi and hapū boundaries; (b) recognises the sensitivity and accuracy of information; and (c) uses the best available information (e.g., within IHEMPS); and mātauranga).	• Decision making	FNDC	Underway	Within existing resources

Barker & Associates
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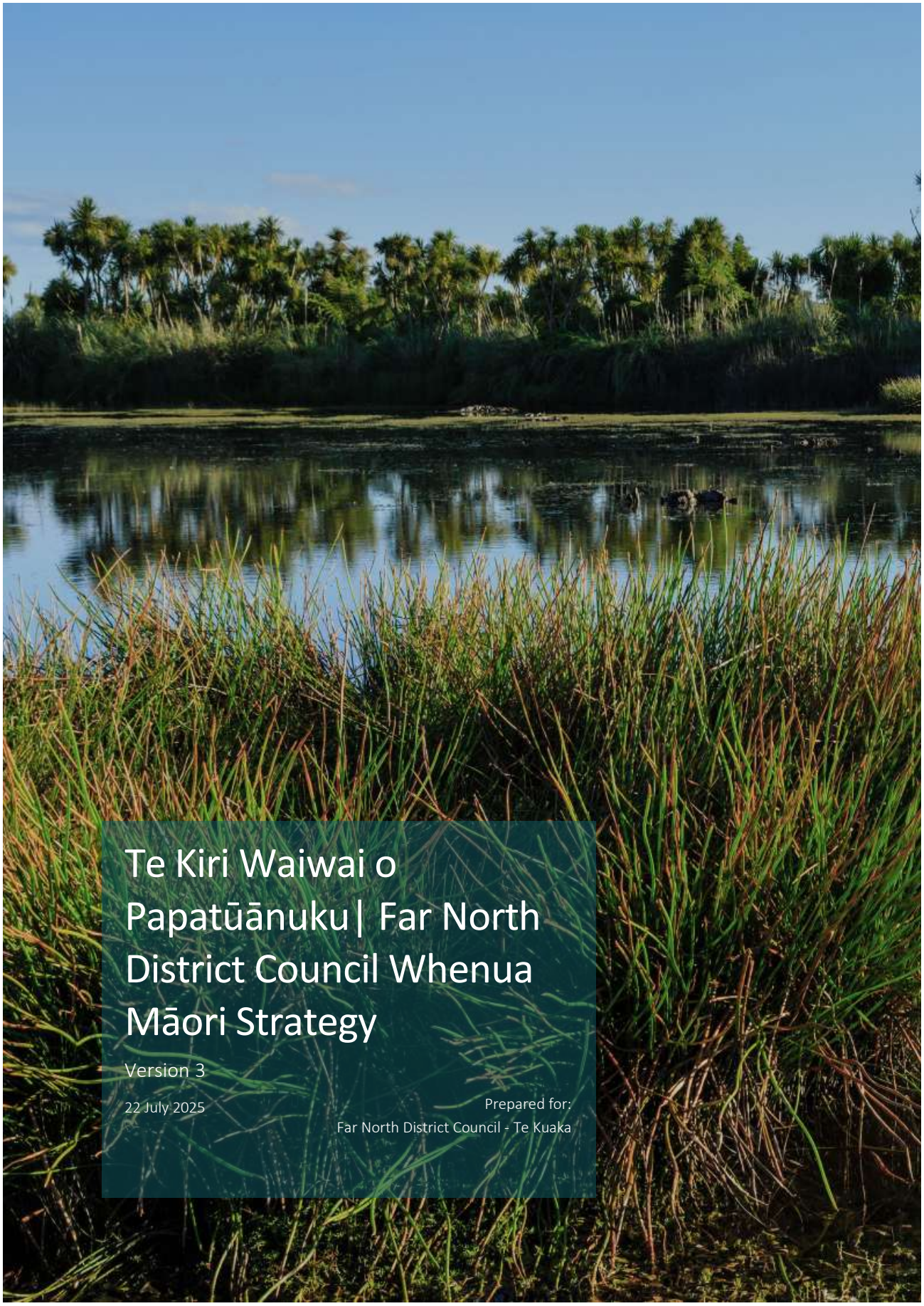
Kerikeri | Whangārei | Warkworth | Auckland | Hamilton | Cambridge | Tauranga | Havelock North | Wellington | Christchurch | Wānaka & Queenstown

Actions	Outcome	Who	Timeframe	Budgeted
(9) Investigate opportunities to establish a dedicated fund that supports the use and occupation of whenua Māori and Treaty Settlement land by whānau, hapū and iwi for papakāinga and economic development that supports the following: (a) The preparation of specialist reports and details for the purpose of building or resource consenting; (b) Payment of fees associated with council processing of building and resource consents.	• Papakāinga • Economic development • Treaty settlement land	FNDC	Years 1 – 3	Unbudgeted
(10) Develop an engagement policy and framework that formalises engagement procedures with whānau, hapū and iwi on Annual Plan, Long Term Plans, District Planning and Spatial Planning documents.	• Decision making	FNDC	Years 1 – 3	Within existing resources
(11) Support whānau, hapū and iwi to use and occupy whenua Māori and Treaty Settlement Land, by: (a) Reviewing and updating Te Taitokerau Papakāinga Toolkit to provide tailored best practice advice to navigate the building and resource consent process for papakāinga development;	• Economic development	FNDC	Years 1 – 3	Unbudgeted

Actions	Outcome	Who	Timeframe	Budgeted
(b) Developing and rolling out a training programme based on the Toolkit within the community; (c) Allocating existing or new resources towards the delivery of (a) and (b).				
(12) Investigate opportunities for joint ventures with whānau, hapū and iwi to undertake economic development on whenua Māori and Treaty Settlement land within the district by: (a) undertaking a stocktake of existing projects and work programmes being progressed within the identified focus areas; (b) establishing and implementing a joint (Council and Te Kuaka) work programme that identifies new opportunities for joint projects; (c) seeking resourcing through the 2027 – 2037 Long Term Planning cycle.	• Economic development • Papakāinga • Treaty Settlement land • Infrastructure and servicing	FNDC	Years 1 – 3	Unbudgeted
(13) Investigate and identify opportunities for the transfer or delegation of decision-making powers or operations (e.g., pursuant to section 33 of the RMA) in relation to the whenua Māori and Treaty Settlement Land, by: (a) Identifying actions needed by FNDC to implement the transfer of delegation and how these will be implemented; and	• Decision making	FNDC	Years 1 – 3	Unbudgeted

Actions	Outcome	Who	Timeframe	Budgeted
(b) Providing assistance (e.g., staff assistance or funding support to engage an independent facilitator) to the iwi or hapū that are seeking the transfer or delegation.				
(14) Develop a communications strategy to increase awareness and visibility of Council's existing and future processes that support the delivery of Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatūānuku that: (a) Reviews and updates Council's website by consolidating information and resources relating to development of whenua Māori and Treaty settlement land; (b) Promotes education opportunities delivered as part of the strategy.	• Economic development • Papakāinga • Treaty settlement land	FNDC	Ongoing	Within existing resources



Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatūānuku| Far North District Council Whenua Māori Strategy

Version 3

22 July 2025

Prepared for:
Far North District Council - Te Kuaka

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1.0 Hei Whakataki Kōrero | Introduction

Barker & Associates (**B&A**) were engaged by Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o Te Ika Far North District Council (**FNDC / Council**) to prepare Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatūānuku, a strategy and action plan focused on whenua Māori (Māori land) and Treaty settlement land that recognises its significance and intrinsic value as, taonga tuku iho, a treasure that is passed down through generations.

Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatūānuku has been developed in collaboration with elected members, Council officers and Te Kuaka to support Council to deliver the goals of Te Pae o Uta.

1.1 What is Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatūānuku?

Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatūānuku is Council's strategy to support whānau, hapū and iwi occupy, develop and use whenua Māori. It provides a blueprint to do this, outlining a clear vision, values, outcomes and actions on five key focus areas to guide Council's governance and operational decision-making in a way that supports whānau, hapū and iwi to utilise whenua Māori, a taonga tuku iho.

The blueprint sets out a programme to review and investigate Council policies and processes with the aim of removing barriers to the use, development and occupation of whenua Māori by its landowners.

1.2 Problem Definition Statement

Despite the intrinsic cultural, spiritual, social and economic value of whenua Māori and Treaty Settlement Land in the Far North, whānau, hapū, and iwi continue to face significant and systemic barriers to occupying, using, and developing their ancestral lands. These barriers are rooted in a complex and layered legislative environment, fragmented governance structures, limited access to infrastructure and capital, and restrictive planning frameworks that have historically not reflected te ao Māori perspectives or adequately acknowledged the multiply-owned tenure of Māori land.

FNDC recognises that current council policies, processes, and planning instruments do not adequately support the aspirations of Māori landowners. This has contributed to an underutilisation of whenua Māori, constrained housing and economic development opportunities, and inequitable outcomes for Māori communities.

There is a pressing need for a coordinated, strategic response that aligns Council's governance and operational functions with the aspirations of Māori landowners, while complementing central government reforms such as the proposed National Environmental Standard for Papakāinga and amendments to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993. Without such a strategy, the potential of whenua Māori to contribute to intergenerational wellbeing, cultural revitalisation, and regional prosperity will remain unrealised.

2.0 Te Horopaki | Whenua Māori Context

Whenua Māori is intrinsically connected to whakapapa, collective ownership, and intergenerational stewardship, reflecting a te ao Māori approach to land that differs significantly from Western property systems. This holistic relationship with whenua supports social, cultural

and economic wellbeing, strengthening community resilience and enabling intergenerational wealth transfer. Whenua Māori plays a key role in the transmission of knowledge, preservation of cultural identity, protection of taonga species and areas of high biodiversity, and the intergenerational expression of self-determination.

The use and development of whenua Māori plays a crucial role in supporting landowners, whānau, hapū and iwi and their economic enterprises to achieve their aspirations. This contributes to positive social, cultural and economic outcomes that strengthen community resilience, cultural identity and the transmission of traditional knowledge. The unique whenua Māori tenure system can limit access, use, and development, restricting Māori economic participation and intergenerational wealth transfer.

The aspirations of landowners and the ability to both retain and develop whenua varies and may be dependent on a range of factors, such as available infrastructure, levels of investment, governance structures, the tikanga (customs and values) of the owners and the quality of the whenua. These are not inherently negative factors and maintaining the status of these may be the preference of landowners. However, for some landowners, addressing these may support them to reach their aspirations.

A te ao Māori approach to land use and development recognises the interconnected relationship between people, whenua and te taiao (the natural world). Whenua is not just a resource, but a living entity with its own whakapapa (lineage).

It is important that landowners are supported to achieve their aspirations for their whenua, whether that is to lift productivity from existing agricultural or horticultural activities, or to build papakāinga (housing on whenua Māori), operate tourism activities, invest in and develop alternative energy and participate in commercial activities (such as establishing rest homes or conference centres) etc. Other landowners also may wish to retain the land in its natural state, or to modify the land in a manner that achieves both development and protection aspirations.

2.1 Whenua Māori in the Far North

The Far North district has a resident population of approximately 74,700 people, with Māori comprising over 50% of the population (2024)[1]. Ngāti Kurī, Te Aupōuri, Ngāti Kahu, Ngāi Takoto, Te Rarawa, Te Roroa, Ngāti Kahu ki Whangaroa, Ngāpuhi and Ngāti Wai are iwi of Te Hiku o Te Ika (Far North), with over 200 hapū, and 144 marae. Te Hiku o Te Ika is rich in cultural in history, as one of the earliest areas of settlement for both Māori and Pakeha.

Approximately 17% or 130,000ha of the district is whenua Māori and is made up of 3,856 Māori land blocks. The majority of whenua Māori is located in the Kaikohe-Hokinga Ward (approx. 54%), 28% in the Bay of Island Pewhairangi/Whangaroa Ward and approximately 18% in the Te Hiku Ward as shown in **Figure 1** below.

In comparison, neighbouring councils Whangārei and Kaipara have much less whenua Māori, with these areas summarised below:

- Whangarei District Council has approximately 11,000ha or 4% of the total land area.
- Kaipara District Council has approximately 9,600ha or 3% of the total land area.

[1] Statistics NZ 2023 Census.

The size of Māori land parcels varies significantly, with approximately 22% of all blocks measuring 20ha or larger. Spatially, the majority of whenua Māori is located in rural disparate locations and is not connected to Council's three waters infrastructure. Less than 2% of Māori land is located within urban areas.

Approximately 72% of whenua Māori is utilised for primary production purposes, with forestry (35%) and sheep and beef farming (41%) being the largest sectors. The remaining 28% is categorized as 'non-productive' utilized for housing, recreation, community is idle or vacant land.

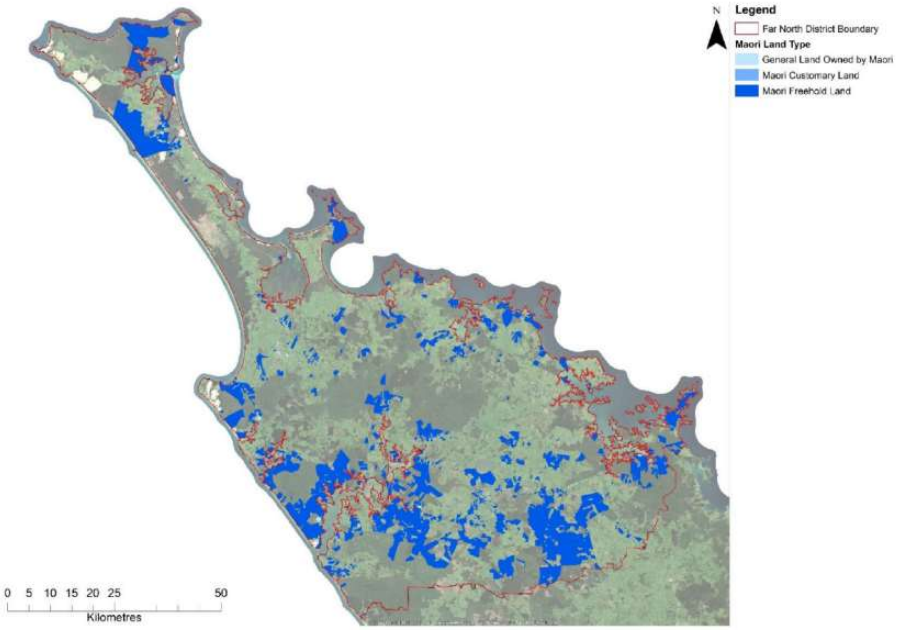


Figure 1 Map of Māori Land parcels by type in the Far North District

Figure 1: Whenua Māori Within the Far North

2.2 Treaty Settlement Land

To date, there are six Treaty Settlements between the Crown and iwi within Te Hiku o Te Ika. The relevant settlement legislation is listed below:

- Te Roroa Claims Settlement Act 2008[2];
- NgāiTakoto Claims Settlement Act 2015;
- Ngāti Kuri Claims Settlement Act 2015;
- Te Aupōuri Claims Settlement Act 2015;

[2] Te Roroa's area of interest spans both the Far North and Kaipara districts.

- Te Rarawa Claims Settlement Act 2015;
- Ngatikahu ki Whangaroa Claims Settlement Act 2017

All Treaty Settlements include cultural[3] and commercial redress[4], and/or the enactment of statutory acknowledgement areas. **Figure 2** below depicts all Treaty Settlement Land and statutory acknowledgement areas within the district.

There is approximately 66,301ha of Treaty Settlement land, with majority landholdings used for primary production (farming and forestry) or is held for conservation[5] purposes. Other uses include commercial, residential, community, and recreation.

While Treaty Settlement land is largely held in general title, these lands are also considered to be culturally significant, taonga tuku iho, that has been returned to Post Settlement Governance Entities (PSGE's) to administer on behalf of beneficiaries.

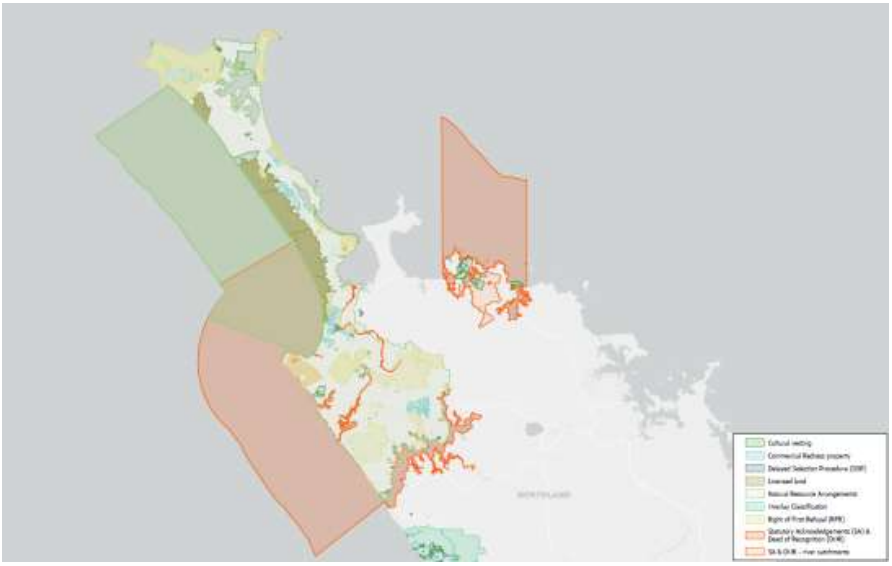


Figure 2: Treaty Settlement Land

3.0 Te Horopaki Whakaturetanga | Legislative Context

Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatūānuku focuses on Council's roles, functions and responsibilities and must be considered within the statutory context of the TTWM Act, Resource Management Act 1991 (**RMA**), and Local Government Act 2002 (**LGA**). This legislative context forms the backdrop of a complex statutory system that applies to whenua Māori, and summarises the key Council plans,

3 Cultural Redress land has cultural and/or spiritual meaning to iwi, and has been returned either solely or jointly via Treaty settlement legislation.

4 Financial (cash) redress; Commercial Redress Property; Deferred Selection Property; Right of First Refusal (RFR) Property; and Right of Access.

5 Land that was previously held as Department of Conservation (DoC) estate. These lands continue to be set aside for conservation purposes, but are also subject to joint management arrangements that were established as part of Treaty Settlement legislation.

policies, processes and strategy's that could be used to remove barriers, and stimulate economic opportunities on whenua Māori and Treaty Settlement land.

3.1 Relationship to Other Legislation, Plans and Strategies

Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatūānuku is a key strategic document for FNDC that will guide governance and operational decision-making as it relates to supporting whānau, hapū and iwi use, occupy and develop whenua Māori in the district. It has been shaped by the overarching directions of Te Pae o Uta, and will be implemented through other council plans, strategies, policies and processes including.

This strategy shall also provide guidance for relevant stakeholders engaging with whenua Māori affairs to make informed decisions such as iwi and hapu, Māori housing providers, trust organisations, Māori business owners etc.

3.2 Te Ture Whēnua Māori Act 1993

Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 (**TTWM Act**) was enacted in 1993 to promote the retention and facilitate the occupation, development and utilisation of whenua Māori. The preamble of the TTWM Act reaffirms the protection of rangatiratanga embodied in Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi (**Te Tiriti**) for the benefit of the owners of this land, their whānau and hapū.

TTWM Act defines Māori land as Māori customary land[6] and Māori freehold land[7]. Te Kooti Māori / Māori Land Court (**MLC**) has specific jurisdiction over Whenua Māori. Notably, General Land Owned by Māori[8] is not under the jurisdiction of Te Kooti Māori.

Brief Legislative History of Whenua Māori

Prior to Pākehā settlement, tangata whenua were (and still are) kaitiaki (guardians) of whenua, managing and holding whenua collectively within whānau, hapū and iwi, in accordance with their connection to whenua through whakapapa, and tikanga. This collective approach to whenua is grounded in a te ao Māori worldview, where whenua was seen as a living entity to be cared for and passed down through generations. In contrast, the nature of Māori land tenure and current ownership practises, which were shaped by different legal and economic frameworks is prevalent. These differing approaches led to significant changes to the way whenua Māori was managed and utilised.

Over time, these differing approaches, alongside land confiscation, introduced policies and acquisition practises, resulting in substantial loss of whenua Māori.

The following are key legislative changes that have contributed to the loss and alienation of whenua Māori, up to the development of TTWM Act:

- **Native Land Act 1862 and 1965:** the Native Land Court was established and the introduction of individual land titles to replace customary communal titles.

6 Section 129(2)(a) of TTWM Act describes this as 'land that is held by Māori in accordance with tikanga Māori', and shall have the status of Māori customary land.

7 Section 129(2)(b) of TTWM Act describes this as 'land, the beneficial ownership of which has been determined by the Māori Land Court by freehold order' shall have the status of Māori freehold land.

8 Section 129(2)(c) of TTWW Act describes this as '(c) land that has been alienated from the Crown for a subsisting estate in fee simple shall, while that estate is beneficially owned by a Maori or by a group of persons of whom a majority are Maori' shall have the status of General land owned by Maori.

- **New Zealand Settlements Act 1862:** enables the government to confiscate land from any tribe 'engaged in rebellion'.
- **Native Lands Rating Act 1882:** introduced rates on Māori land and allowed land to be seized if rates were not paid.
- **Public Works legislation 1860s:** Māori land could be taken for government projects, with up to 5% of each block able to be taken without compensation.
- **Native Land Act 1909:** prevented the Crown from buying Māori land unless a meeting of all owners has agreed to accept the offer.
- **Native Trustee Act 1920**: established the Native Trustee and Native Trustee Office.
- **1935 & 1947**: Te Kooti Māori and the Department of Māori Affairs was established, respectively.
- **Māori Affairs Act 1953**: instructed the trustee to convert uneconomic shares in multiply-owned lands (shares values at less than £25) for sale to the other landowners or the Government.
- **Māori Affairs Amendment Act 1967**: amendments that resulted in Māori land to be converted to General land when there were fewer than 4 owners.
- **Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993**: enactment of TTWM Act.

Whenua Māori Reform

Since 1993, there have been targeted amendments to TTWM Act which are summarised below. More significant reforms were attempted between 2012-2016, however, these did not proceed. The following is a brief summary of changes to TTWM Act:

- Māori Land Amendment Act 2002: that focussed on making it easier to retain occupy, develop and use whenua Māori.
- Te Ture Whenua Māori (Succession, Dispute Resolution and Related Matters) Amendment Act 2020: which introduced a dispute resolution/mediation service based on tikanga Māori to assist whenua Māori owners to resolve disagreements and conflicts regarding their whenua.
- Local Government (Rating of Whenua Māori) Amendment Act 2021: Which aimed to support the development of, and provision of housing on whenua Māori and to modernise the rating legislation affecting whenua Māori.
- The Māori Purposes Act 2022: Introduced a range of changes to TTWM Act, Māori Purpose Act 1959, Māori Trust Boards Act 1955 and Māori Community Development Act 1962 to promote the use of governance structures and improve decision making.

In March 2025, the Government begun public consultation on a number of targeted changes to TTWM Act. The targeted changes were focussed on improving the workability of TTWM Act, and support landowners to make timely decisions about their land. The overarching aim of the changes is to improve the use and productivity of whenua Māori and related to the following matters:

- Making court processes clearer, more efficient and accessible for both the MLC and landowners.
- Widening the types of land an agent can be appointed for and the powers of an agent.

- Supporting access and development of whenua Māori for housing.
- Clarifying processes for beneficiaries and administrators of Māori land to manage land interests when an owner dies under intestacy (without a will).
- Enabling landowners to have more decision-making powers regarding certain types of leases.
- Miscellaneous provisions to tidy up the TTWW Act and clarify minor or non-controversial processes to reduce administrative burdens.

Consultation on these reforms are in early stages, and a Bill has not been introduced to the house.

3.3 Local Government Act 2002

The Local Government Act 2002 (**LGA**) sets out the purpose of local government, the general powers and functions of council and the associated planning and accountability requirements. The LGA sets out the strategic road map that all unitary, regional and territorial councils must give effect to. However, the core concepts are to strengthen local democracy and the sustainable well-being of communities.

The LGA is the statutory basis for the collection and assessment of rates. For whenua Māori, the Local Government (Rating of Whenua Māori) Amendment Act 2021 has played an important role in reducing rating barriers for Māori landowners, recognising the complex differences between Māori and General land ownership and greater recognition of communal ownership, cultural importance of succession and providing relief to lots which contain multiple uses

FNDC implemented a range of remission policies in the Far North 2021 – 2031 Rating Relief Policies, in order to support the use and development of whenua Māori within the district. These policies acknowledge the core constraints related to whenua Māori (e.g., unused land, land locked land) while seeking to improve the overall economic wellbeing of Māori landowners. Further analysis of these policies is at **section 4.2** below.

Council has prepared a number of statutory and non-statutory documents outlining the strategic district wide direction for growth planning, infrastructure, transport, asset management, funding and regulatory responsiveness to local governments duties, functions and responsibilities. These are discussed in more detail below in **section 3.5** below.

3.4 Resource Management System

This section outlines the key statutory planning documents that manage the use and development of whenua Māori and Treaty Settlement land.

3.4.1 Resource Management Act 1991

The Resource Management Act 1991 (**RMA**) is the principal legislation that sets how the natural and physical environment should be managed. The RMA recognises and provides for a number of tangata whenua interests; in particular the duties of kaitiakitanga (guardianship), participation in decision making and the protection of taonga.

Part 2 of the RMA outlines the purpose and principles of the RMA. Section 5 sets out the core purpose of sustainable management, while section 6, 7 and 8 outline how mattes of national importance, other matters and Treaty of Waitangi principles must be provided for, regarded or accounted for in achieving the purpose of the RMA. Part 2 provides the overarching fabric and

framework over how resources and particular matters should be addressed in policies and plans made at a national, regional and district level. Sections 6 (e) (f) (g) and 7 (a) are the key sections related to tangata whenua.

A number of other sections of the RMA are relevant to tangata whenua, this includes section 33; the transfer of powers to iwi authorities', section 36 (b) the ability for councils and iwi authorities to jointly manage natural resources and formalising partnership through a Mana Whakahono ā Rohe section 58 (m) and 58 (u). Other sections of the RMA recognise and acknowledge the need for tangata whenua involvement in the preparation of plans and policy statements (section 61, 66 and 67) and consideration of cultural effects on resource consent applications (section 104).

3.4.2 Resource Management System Reform

The Government has embarked on major reform to the resource management system. **Figure 3** summarises the Government's current timeline and approach to the system reform. At the time of preparing Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatūānuku, the Government has just released Phase 2 – National Direction package of its resource management system reform which involves four packages as summarised below:

- **Infrastructure:** Targets infrastructure, papakāinga housing, granny flats and natural hazards and involves the following:
  - Establishing a new National Policy Statement for infrastructure that will include new objectives for expected infrastructure outlines within the resource management system. It also involves amendments to the existing national policy statement and national environmental standard for electricity transmission.
  - New national environmental standard to provide a consistent regulation to establish one 70m^2 granny flat per site.
  - New national environmental standard for papakāinga to provide a nationally consistent framework to provide for papakāinga and ancillary non-residential activities. At the moment, the new regulation would permit up to 10 homes and certain non-residential activities within rural, residential and Māori purpose zoned land. It also includes rules for medium scale papakāinga development as restricted discretionary activities and larger scale papakāinga developments as discretionary activities.
  - New national policy statement for managing the risks of natural hazards.
- **Primary Sector:** involves removing LUC 3 land from the National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land (**NPS-HPL**) with immediate legal effect following its commencement. It also involves other changes focussed on enabling growth and reducing costs for the primary sector.
- **Freshwater:** Will carried out in two phases and is focussed on reducing compliance costs and supporting economic and primary sector growth. It will involve changes to both the National Policy Statement for Freshwater (**NPS-F**) and National Environmental Standard for Freshwater Management (**NES-FM**)
- **Going for Housing Growth:** Will be implemented in phases and involves changes to the National Policy Statement for Urban Development (NPS-UD). Later phases will also focus on improving infrastructure funding and financing settings to replace the development contributions regime and Infrastructure Funding and Financing Act 2020.

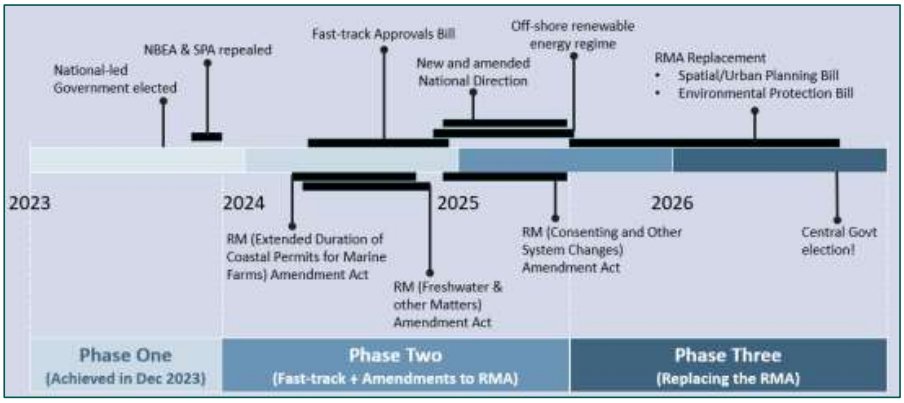


Figure 3: Timeline of Resource Management System Reform

Of particular relevance is the new National Environmental Standard for Papakāinga (**NES-P**) that will put in place a nationally consistent rule framework to enable the development of papakāinga. Phase 2 – National Direction package is currently being consulted on and the Government has signalled that this will come into effect in late 2025.

The Government has also finalised reporting on the Resource Management (Consenting and Other Systems) Amendment Bill, which will come into effect in October 2025.

3.4.3 Regional Policy Statement for Northland 2016

The Regional Policy Statement for Northland 2016 (**RPS**) is a mandatory document that provides the overarching direction for resource management in Te Tai Tokerau (Northland).

The RPS includes issues, objectives, policies and methods. The RPS outlines eight guiding principles that informed its development[9]. The RPS is broken into eight resource management themes with issue statements, objectives, policies and methods to support them. The following objective and provision themes are considered most relevant to Whenua Māori and tangata whenua.

- Economic potential and social wellbeing;
- Regional form;
- Tangata whenua role in decision making and resource management;
- Natural character, outstanding natural features, outstanding natural landscape and historic heritage; and
- Natural Hazards.

There are a number of objectives and policies that provide for tangata whenua involvement and participation in resource management. These directions support the role of kaitiaki over whenua Māori.

[9] RPS Principles: People; Economy within the environment; Partnership (landowner, community and stakeholder); Partnership with tangata whenua; affordability; adaptive management and effectiveness.

3.4.4 Proposed Regional Plan for Northland

All appeals against the Proposed Regional Plan for Northland (February 2024) (**RPN**) have been resolved and all rules must now be treated as operative in accordance with Section 86F of the RMA.

The RPN is a combined air, land, water and coastal plan for the region, which sets controls for the sustainable management of natural and physical resources for Tai Tokerau. The RPN applies to all air, freshwater, land, and coastal waters of the territorial sea to twelve nautical miles.

In relation to whenua Māori the RPN recognises tangata whenua's role in decision making while providing greater directives and tools to provide for the protection and management of the relationship, culture and traditions of tangata whenua to their ancestral lands, waters, wāhi tapu and other taonga.

3.4.5 Operative Far North District Plan

The operative Far North District Plan (**ODP**) is the primary document that sets out the framework for managing land use and development within the district.

The ODP provides for papakāinga housing and integrated development on Whenua Māori in the rural and coastal environments but does not specifically provide for papakāinga housing on Māori land in the urban environment, or in other zones. The other key limitations under the ODP is that it does not recognise or provide for Treaty Settlement land that has been returned as commercial or cultural redress.

This can result in onerous and costly resource consent processes for iwi entities when seeking to develop their land for the benefit of its iwi members, which relies heavily on councils' discretion. All in all, creating further barriers for Māori land owners to access their land for social, cultural, economic and/environmental wellbeing.

3.4.6 Proposed Far North District Plan

The proposed Far North District Plan (**PDP**) provides a more permissive framework to support the use and development of Māori land and Treaty Settlement land for papakāinga development and other smaller scale commercial activities. It proposes a new Māori Purpose Zone that encompasses all whenua Māori, and a Treaty Settlement Land Overlay that applies to Treaty Settlement Land.

The PDP presents a planning framework that seeks greater flexibility when using and developing their land than compared to the operative plan. This includes a revised and integrated tangata whenua Chapter approach which provides clear guidance on the matters of importance to tangata whenua.

3.5 Local Policy Context – Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika

3.5.1 Long Term Plan and Annual Plans

Under the LGA, all councils are required to prepare Long Term and Annual Plans. A Long Term Plan (**LTP**) sets out the Council's strategic directions, priorities, and financial strategies over a 10-year period. Importantly, they set out how Council will raise revenue (rates and debt) to fund projects and operation costs for that period which are reviewed and adopted every three years. Whereas an Annual Plan is a yearly update on how Council's projects and budgets are tracking, with any updates for the upcoming financial year.

The current LTP was adopted in 2024-2027, and did not include any specific new funding for supporting whānau, hapū and iwi develop whenua Māori. Any new projects or initiatives adopted as part of Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatūānuku would need to be, in the short term, delivered within existing resources or new funding may be required in future LTP's.

In relation to rates, Council already has a range of several rates remission and relief policies that were adopted once the Local Government (Rating of Whenua Māori) Amendment Act 2021 commenced. These are discussed in more detailed at **section 4.1,** below.

3.5.2 Te Pae o Uta – Te Ao Māori Framework

Te Pae o Uta has been developed to guide FNDC staff to responsiveness and inclusion of Te Ao Māori across the organisation. Three goals advocate councils' commitment to working and building relationships with Māori kaimahi internally and Māori across the wider district.

Te Pae o Uta includes three Whāinga | Goals which are summarised below:

(1) **Tū Kotahi | Increased participation in Council structures and decision-making processes:** seeks to strengthen relationships with mātauranga Māori and te ao Māori approaches, by giving Māori agency in matters than interest them.

(2) **Whanake Tahi | Creating enablers across staff to response more effectively to Māori:** seeks to build organisation capability, capacity and cultural competency; ensure there is effective consideration and understanding of Māori needs and issues in policy development; and improve processes and systems to provide for Māori in decision-making.

(3) **Kōkiri Tahi | Empowered communities, working collaboratively:** focuses on effective communication, Council's ability to contribute to Māori wellbeing, and building capacity and capacity of Māori. Kōkiri Tahi includes a commitment that Council will work on the following areas in achieving this goal:

- Papakāinga and Māori housing;
- Whānau and Tamariki wellbeing;
- Marae development;
- Te Reo Māori;
- Māori identity and culture;
- Māori business, tourism and employment;
- Realising rangatahi potential; and
- Kaitiakitangi / Te Taiao.

Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatūānuku has been prepared in response to Kōkiri Tahi.

3.5.3 Far North 2100

Far North 2100 is a non-statutory strategy document outlining the general direction for land-use, infrastructure and service planning. Supporting future district plans, long term plans and infrastructure plans. For the wider district it is expected to provide guidance for investment decisions, community development and cultural identity.

The plans vision is *"He whenua rangatarira | A district of sustainable prosperity and wellbeing"* and sets Council's overarching vision for all strategic planning documents.

There are five drivers for change that lay a high-level road map for what the district futures state will have to consider and the necessary steps council will have to commit to meet these obligations. These are:

- Drive of change 1: putting the wellbeing of the communities and people first;
- Driver of change 2: Promoting resilient economic growth for sustainable prosperity;
- Driver of change 3: Active response to Climate Change;
- Driver of change 4: Connecting people, businesses, and places;
- Driver of change 4: Protect the natural environment for future generations.

Far North 2100 includes a wide range implementation plan covering a range of themes to meet these obligations.

3.5.4 Infrastructure Strategy – 2024

The Far North Infrastructure Strategy 2024 (**Infrastructure Strategy**) sets out the priorities and needs to deliver more resilient and better management infrastructure assets and services. Council owns $3.1B of infrastructure assets comprising of transport assets (roading network, bridges, footpaths, cycleways, ferries), community assets (community buildings, halls, offices, libraries and public toilets), maritime assets, open spaces, solid waste, three waters assets (water supply, stormwater and wastewater reticulated networks and treatment facilities).

The strategic priorities of the Infrastructure Strategy are as follows:

- Address affordability
- Better asset management
- Enable sustainable and economic development
- Adapt to climate change
- Protect our water supply
- Deepen our sense of place and connection

Developed with the effects of the severe impacts of weather events throughout the Te Tai Tokerau Northland Region, its proposed to facilitate infrastructure recovery. Designed for a 5-year planning horizon this approach is intended to provide the upfront strategic planning and supporting underlying data gathering for effective resilient strategies to be actioned in the 2027 Infrastructure Strategy.

Table 10 of the Infrastructure Strategy sets out interim and future growth goals and how this aligns with nga whāinga Te Pae o Uta, and while these don't specifically relate to whenua Māori or Treaty Settlement land provide clear direction on how future Council intends to strengthen relationships, develop planning tools and provide for tangata whenua decision making in managing its infrastructure.

3.5.5 Development Contributions Policy

Development contributions policies are crucial for ensuring that costs on infrastructure needed to support growth, such as roads, water supply, wastewater and other community infrastructure is fairly, equitably and proportionately funded by developers rather than falling on existing rate payers or the wider community.

In 2014 Council amended its Development Contribution Policy to suspend the collection of development contributions that came into effect in 2015 which is still in place now. This change was in direct response to the Global Financial Crisis, and was intended as an incentive to support economic growth within the district. Under Council's Development Contribution Policy 2015, there is an ability to collect development contributions for significant developments through Development Agreements.

Since the repeal of Three Waters legislation by central government, Council has been working through a best practice approach to re-introduce a development contributions policy which will be made publicly available in August 2025.

3.5.6 Integrated Transport Strategy – 2021

The Far North Integrated Transport Strategy (**ITS**) sets out how Far North will address and manage the key transport problems faced by the district. This includes safety and network resilience, level of service and climate change risks, growth planning, community connectivity and a shift to multi modal transport response in urban areas.

The Far North Integrated Transport Plan (**ITP**) accompanies the ITS to layout out action-based solutions by outlining specific transport project upgrades, expansions and safety improvements.

These two documents are aimed to inform on a number of statutory and non-statutory documents over the next 10 years and provide a regionally prioritised investment map for the district. At present, Whenua Māori is not specifically mentioned and or addressed in the ITS, however the common themes of network repairs and improvements, natural hazard risks and network resilience apply to the spatial concentrations of Whenua Māori.

3.5.7 Te Rerenga – Tai Tokerau Northland Economic Wellbeing Pathway

Te Rerenga – Tai Tokerau Northland Economic Wellbeing Pathway (**Te Rerenga**) is a long term 100-year plus vision with three horizon timelines of 2024, 2040 and 2140. Te Rerenga focuses on three key themes, being the environment, people and the economy and sets out a high-level plan with goals and actions to work towards the 'future state' for each theme. The aspirations for each theme are summarised below:

- Our environment: Develop the environmental foundations and conditions necessary to support a resilient, sustainable environment and a thriving regional economy.
- Our people: Empower our people to reach their full potential, be in good health and actively engage in the workforce and community, in the place of their choice.
- Our economy: Support the development of a progressive and successful economy where people of Taitokerau Northland have a raised standard of living comparable to the rest of New Zealand.

Te Rerenga highlights the importance of Māori economic development and the need to acknowledge the Māori economy is distinctly different. The Māori economy takes a tikanga-based approach with an emphasis on intergenerational wellbeing, environmental sustainability, and rangatiratanga (self-determination). It also notes, that to 'unlock' Māori economic potential there must be genuine partnerships, equitable access to education and employment, and infrastructure investment.

Te Rerenga was endorsed by Council in September 2024 with the expectation that the Far North District Council will request that the Joint Regional Economic Development Committee investigates a tranche of work to ensure the plan can be enabled through Council Statutory Documents.

The Far North District Council is a shareholder in Northland Inc alongside Northland Regional Council, Kaipara District Council and Whangārei District Council. Northland Inc's activities are determined via an annual Statement of Intent that is approved by the Joint Regional Economic Development Committee. The Far North District Council has two Councillors appointed to the Joint Regional Economic Development Committee.

To give effect to Te Rerenga and implement the resolution to endorse the Council in September 2024 Council has commenced the development of an Economic Development Strategy with a 10 year strategic planning horizon for approval by Council and the Joint Regional Economic Development Committee. The goal is to have this approved by the incoming Council in the first quarter of 2025.

3.5.8 Te Tai Tokerau Papakāinga Toolkit

The Te Tai Tokerau Papakāinga toolkit is designed to help Māori land owners understand and navigate the process for undertaking a papakāinga development on their ancestral lands. It is a practical guide designed for whānau, hapū and iwi to utilise to consider, plan and undertake development on whenua Māori. The key steps are summarised in the **Figure 4** below.

While this toolkit is a good starting point, the Toolkit was developed for the Far North, Kaipara and Whangārei District Council's and could be improved by tailoring the steps to align with FNDC's processes, including by adding discussion around financing tools and rates policies.

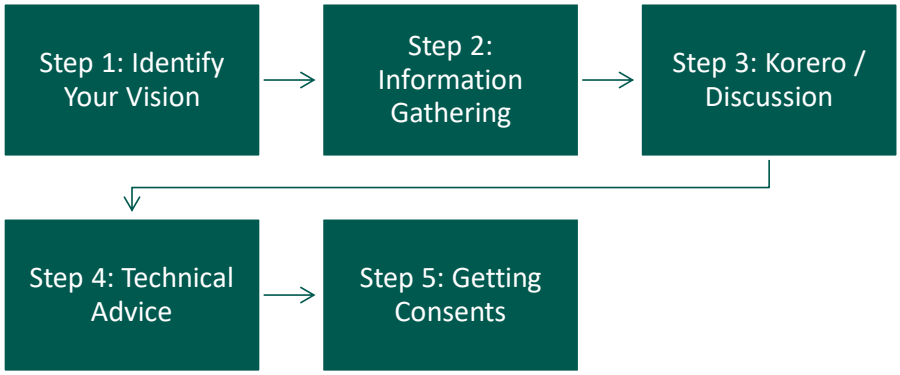


Figure 4: Key Steps to Follow - Papakāinga Toolkit.

3.5.9 Far North Housing Strategy

Council is in the process of developing a housing strategy for the district. The Far North Housing strategy will take a 10 – 20-year view of housing and focusses on increasing affordable housing options for communities, to ensure homes are healthy, warm, and sustainable with a focus on improving housing options for Māori.

A Housing and Business Development Capacity (**HBA**) was prepared in 2024 that projects the current and future demand for residential and business activities to understand whether there is sufficient capacity over the short, medium and long terms.

The HBA projects an increase of 7,255 additional households over the next 30 years, with the rate of growth projected over the short, medium and long term as follows:

- Short (2023 – 2026): + 1,195
- Medium (2026 – 2033): +2,445
- Long (2033 – 2053: +3,615

The HBA highlights that there is an affordability challenge for the supply of housing with the Far North, particularly in Kaikohe and Kaitaia where there is lower sale potential and high construction costs to developing new housing stock.

The HBA does not consider whenua Māori land tenure or how it could contribute to housing supply for future whānau. This is likely due to the HBA being an 'urban' focused assessment, and only 1% of whenua Māori is located within urban zones. Additionally, it must be noted that traditional development economics would be different on whenua Māori given assets typically are not 'sold', rather these assets are transferred or succeeded.

3.5.10 Open Spaces Strategy

Council is working on the first Open Spaces Strategy which will set the direction for how we protect, provide and manage our district's public open space networks (parks, reserves, cycleways,

beaches, rivers, and playgrounds) to make sure the community can access and enjoy them for futures to come. The Far North Open Spaces Strategy looks ahead to the next 30 years, and will examine the existing open space network, what the community values about it, and any issues that impact the current use and future supply. It will also identify goals, and consider factors such as population growth, development, and include recommendations on how Council will achieve its goals such as identifying projects and actions.

There have been many legacy statutory processes that have resulted in the acquisition, gazetting or vesting of land as public reserves that are now owned and administered by Council. This includes land that was taken under the Public Works Act, or land that was vested to Council for a particular purpose. During the workshops, both staff and elected members raised examples of scenario's where whānau or hapū have made enquiries for the return of land that may have been acquired or vested to Council in the past for a particular purpose, where that use or purpose has not eventuated.

The process to dispose of Council owned land is subject to a number of statutory processes, however, there are opportunities to review the land disposal process that could strengthen considerations on whether land that could or should be returned to whānau, hapū or iwi as the original landowners.

4.0 Ngā Araitanga | Common Barriers

In recent years, councils and central Government have taken a concerted effort to understand the complexities and challenges for developing whenua Māori, which is inextricably linked to the multi-ownership tenure of land, layered legislative context that applies, limited access to reticulated infrastructure (three waters and utility), and limited financing tools available to developing whenua Māori. These common barriers have been summarised below.

4.1 Complex Decision-Making

Managing, using and developing whenua Māori is inherently more complex when compared to general land tenure. This is due to the layered statutory context and multiply-owned ownership model that can make decision-making slow and onerous. TTWM Act promotes the use of governance structures to provide efficient decision-making over whenua Māori. The most common types of governance structures are summarised below:

- **Māori Land Trust** – Where blocks of land are held in a trust with appointed trustees whose responsibility is to make decisions about the land for the benefit of all of the owners.
- **Ahu Whenua Trust** – This is the most common Māori land trust and is designed to promote the use and administration of the land in the interest of the owners. These trusts are often used for commercial purposes.
- **Whānau Trust** – Combines the shares in whenua Māori from a group of related owners, or an individual, into one holding legally owned by the whānau trust.
- **Pūtea Trust** – Allows the landowners of small and uneconomic interest in land to pool their interests together.

- **Whenua Tōpū Trust** – Are iwi or hapū based trusts that are designed to facilitate the use and administration of the land in the interest of the iwi or hapū. This type of trust is also used for receiving Crown land as part of any settlement.

Despite there being several management or governance structures available for Māori landowners to administer their land, only 58% of whenua Māori is held by governance entities[10]. The most common governance entity is Ahu Whenua Trusts.

Approximately 42% of Māori land is not under any governance entity. In some instances, this is because the land has only one or just a few owners, or because the land is unsuitable for any form of development and owners have decided to leave it in its natural state. However, a number of blocks of Māori land held in multiple ownership that are suitable for development are also without any governance entity. This may be because the owners have consciously chosen to not put one in place, or have attempted to do so and have been unsuccessful, or have not turned their minds to the options. The failure to put in place a governance entity is often because the owners are disengaged, or they are implacably opposed, or there is no one suitably qualified and willing to put themselves forward as trustees.

4.2 Rating

For decades, keeping on top of rates has been an ongoing challenge for whenua Māori landowners and Council. There are many reasons for this, but the key challenge often comes back the difficulties associated with making efficient decisions over multiply owned land.

In April 2021, the Government passed changes to reduce rating barriers for Māori landowners in the Local Government (Rating of Whenua Māori) Amendment Act 2021. The purpose of these changes was to reduce rating barriers for Māori landowners, align with TTWM Act, provide greater consistency and clarity on how Māori land is rated, and to stimulate regional development. Notable changes introduced the ability for rates arrears to be removed by local authorities, along with the ability to make targeted rates policies to address unused Māori land, multiply owned land, and broadening councils' ability not to rate land use for urupā or marae.

Following this, Council implemented rating policies to support Māori landowners, that gave effect to these legislative changes. These policies apply to Māori Freehold and Treaty Settlement Land and are contained in the Rating Relief Policies 2021 – 23. Council's existing policies are summarised as follows:

- **R21/13 – Incentivising Māori Economic Development:**
    - Applies to Māori freehold land and Council to remit rates, using a sliding scale, over a nine-year period. The policy can apply to land or a portion of land which is suitable for economic development, but it not currently used for that purpose.
- **R21/14 – Treaty Settlement Lands:**
    - Applies to Treaty Settlement Land (general or Māori freehold land), to incentivise economic development on commercial redress lands. The policy allows Council to remit rates on an eight-year sliding scale.
- **ML21/01 – Māori Freehold Land Not Used:**

[10] Discussion on Māori Governance by Judge Craig Coxhead published 2013.

- Applies to Māori Freehold land and provides the ability to grant remission on portions of land that is not occupied or used, as a result of granting Licence to Occupy (**LTO**) or any other informal arrangements over part of a rating unit.

- **ML21/02 – Māori Freehold Land used for the purposes of Papakainga or other housing purposes subject to occupation licenses or other informal arrangements:**
  - Applies to Māori freehold land and allows Council to remit rates where there are multiple Uniform Annual General Charges (**UAGC**).
- **R23/15 – Enabling Housing Development on Māori Freehold Land**:
  - Applies to Māori freehold land and provides standardised rates remission on whenua Māori under development on a sliding scale for a term of eight years.

It is important to note that, at the time of drafting Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatūānuku, FNDC has commenced public consultation on updated its Rates Relief Policies 2025, including proposed changes to policies R21/13, R21/14, R23/15, MLS21/01 and ML21/02 mentioned above. Key changes proposed include clearer definitions, simpler wording, recognition of the foundation principles of TTWM Act, and better guidelines to support decision-making.

Despite the comprehensive package of existing and proposed rating relief policies, Council staff have raised concerns that the level of uptake of these policies by landowners has been low, and consider a more targeted review would be beneficial to understand the effectiveness of the policies. Including to understand the level of uptake of the policies by landowners, and actively monitor the economic impact on these policies on landowners of Treaty Settlement and Māori land.

4.2.1 Access to Capital

Access to capital has always been a challenge to when using, occupying or developing on whenua Māori, either for housing or business. Historically, access to lending (debt or financing) on whenua Māori was largely unavailable due to protections over the land to prevent alienation under TTWM Act. This meant financial institutions, such as banks, generally did not offer lending to Māori landowners. In recent years, this has changed and more banks are now offering mortgages to Māori landowners, either as sole, shared owners or via a trust or Māori incorporation subject to oversight and approval from the Māori Land Court.

Despite this, access to capital still remains a significant barrier due to the communally-held nature of whenua Māori tenure[11] and the requirement for mortgages to be approved by the Māori Land Court processes. These constraints often impact loan terms and determine how development can be undertaken (i.e., foundation design) to provide the necessary security in order to be eligible for lending.

In recent years, Government has made specific funding available to support the development of papakāinga housing, infrastructure, and business on whenua Māori or Treaty Settlement Land. However, these investments are cyclical and do not provide a sustainable pathway for undertaking development on whenua Māori.

While Council does not have the ability to assist with access to capital, there are potential opportunities to support whānau, hapū and iwi through a range of other mechanisms by:

[11] Page 6 of the Improving Māori Access to Capital Report 2021 prepared by the Reserve Bank.

- Establishing specific fee structures for regulatory services (i.e., building and resource consents) where development is proposed on whenua Māori or Treaty Settlement land.
- Establishing a dedicated contestable fund to support the development of papakāinga, similar to the 'Papakāinga Fund' offered by Whāngarei District Council, that supports regulatory costs associated with resource and building consent applications, investigations for contaminated land, vehicle crossing permits, or costs associated with specialist reports that are required when making applications.
- Identifying opportunities to undertake joint ventures, in particular, through council-controlled organisations where there are shared benefits.

4.3 Infrastructure and Servicing

Supporting year round safe, accessible and well-connected linkages of services to urupa, marae, papakāinga and culturally significant sites is difficult due to the isolated nature of whenua Māori.

Māori Land is primarily located in rural, often isolated, areas with limited access to infrastructure. Onsite servicing is typically the only option available for three waters infrastructure, and with limited access to telecommunications and electricity. In relation to access (legal and physical), there are instances where Māori Land is 'land locked', which is when a land title is surrounded by other land parcels and does not have a legal access route through an adjoining parcel, further complicating the process of accessing and using Māori land owners' ancestral lands.

Due to the isolated nature of whenua Māori, there are often high costs for undertaking development such as upgrades to power lines, transformers, and roading that can make development unaffordable.

Council has a limited role in delivering network utilities such as electricity and telecommunications, as this is determined by the network utility providers. However, there may be opportunities to support whānau, hapū and iwi through targeting infrastructure investment for roading and three waters infrastructure in locations where there is a concentration of whenua Māori or Treaty Settlement land. Infrastructure delivery would need to be balanced with affordability and considered within Council's LTP, Infrastructure Strategy and District Wide Strategy.

4.4 Resource Consenting

Resource consent approvals are often required to undertake development on whenua Māori, and are becoming more relevant considerations for iwi authorities as they begin to develop their Treaty Settlement land.

Currently, the operatively Far North District Plan does provide for papakāinga development (housing and ancillary non-residential activities) in the rural and coastal environment, and the proposed Far North District Plan seeks to strengthen these provisions to make it easier to develop of whenua Māori and Treaty Settlement land.

Central government is also planning to introduce a new National Environmental Standard for Papakāinga (NES-Papakāinga) regulation. This new regulation will set consistent rules across the country for papakāinga development (housing and non-residential ancillary activities). It is expected to include:

- Permitted activity rules: Small-scale papakāinga developments (housing and ancillary non-residential activities) that meet bulk and location standards will not need a resource consent.
- Restricted discretionary activity rules: Medium-scale papakāinga developments that will require resource consent, but councils will be limited in what they can assess.
- Discretionary activity rules: Larger-scale papakāinga developments will need resource consent, and councils can consider all potential adverse effects.

Both the proposed Far North District Plan and new NES-Papakāinga have similar rule frameworks, and will likely make it easier to establish a papakāinga development on whenua Māori or Treaty Settlement land, provided the land is not affected by sensitive environment overlays. However, Māori land in the Far North is often disproportionately impacted by various planning controls and overlays. These include outstanding natural landscapes and features, extensive natural hazard zones (such as coastal erosion and flooding), coastal environments, or significant native bush.

Council's Engineering Standards are another key document that informs development, and is considered at the time of resource consent approval. The Engineering Standards set out minimum design or assessment standards for roading, footpaths, and on-site three-waters infrastructure design. This is a highly technical document, and does not account for Te Ao Māori perspectives, including mātauranga and tikanga Māori that are often key design considerations that inform papakāinga layouts. Compliance with Council's Engineering Standards often requires costly, and specialised engineering advice to support resource consent applications, and results in costs construction costs at time of undertaking development.

Overall, even with the new provisions, district-wide rules will still apply. This means resource consent applications will need to address issues like transport, earthworks, and environmental overlays. While the new rules should reduce the number of resource consents needed for papakāinga development, they will not eliminate the need entirely. Technical reports will still be required, especially for land in remote or environmentally sensitive areas, which can be costly.

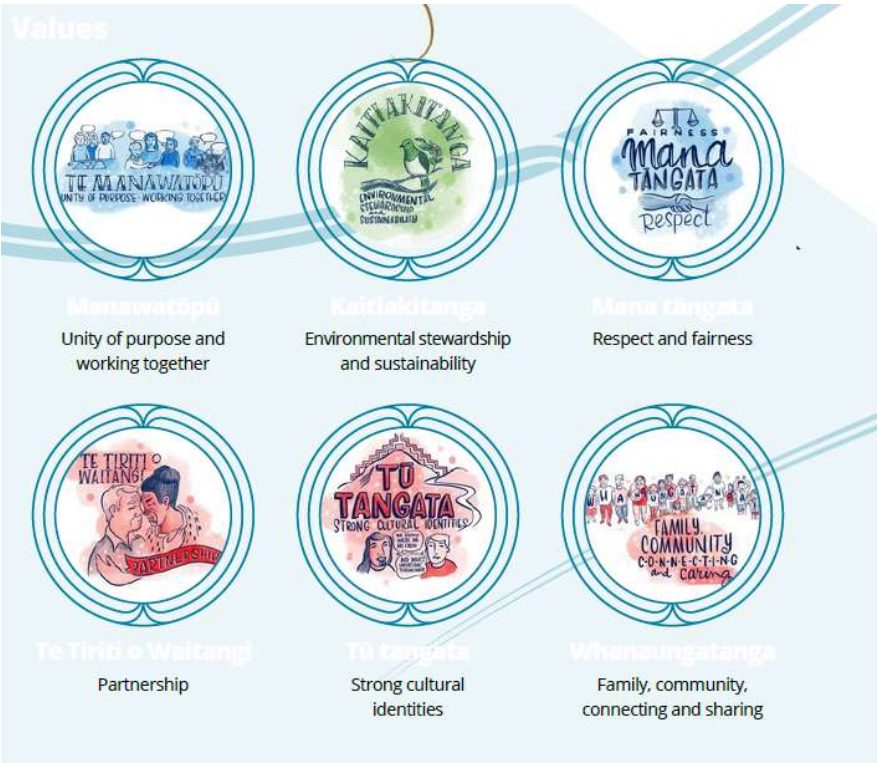
There is a general consensus, that the resource consenting process lacks appropriate recognition of te ao Māori, and there is an opportunity to optimise how Council delivers regulatory services to whānau, hapū and iwi in a way that acknowledges the many constraints that apply to whenua Māori.

5.0 Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatūānuku Vision, Values, Focus Areas and Outcomes

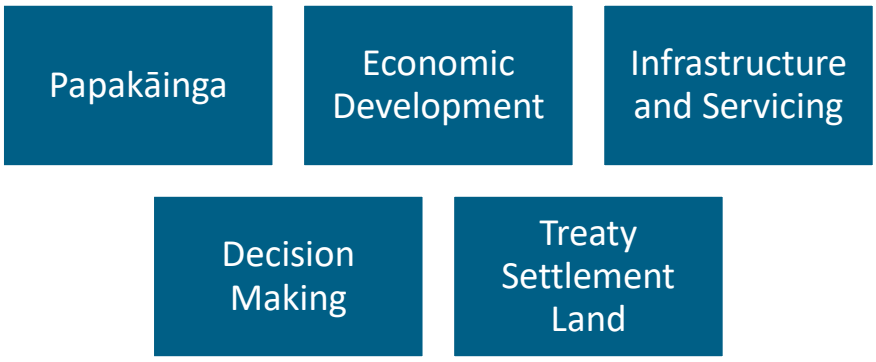
5.1 Vision

He Whenua Rangatira | A District of sustainable prosperity and well-being.

5.2 Values



5.3 Focus Areas



5.4 Outcomes

Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatūānuku has eight strategic outcomes focussed on supporting whānau, hapū and iwi to utilise whenua Māori and Treaty Settlement Land within the district. These are based

on the five focus areas of papakāinga, economic development, infrastructure and servicing, decision-making and Treaty Settlement Land as follows:

Papakāinga

- Whānau are thriving and can occupy and use their whenua.
- Whānau live in safe, healthy and good quality homes that provide their wellbeing.

Economic Development

- Development on whenua Māori is supported and enabled by Council.
- Economic development is compatible with the protection and enhancement of the ecological, spiritual and cultural values of whenua Māori.

Infrastructure and Servicing

- Infrastructure and servicing is affordable, fit-for-purpose and meets the needs of whānau, iwi and hapū.
- Delivering infrastructure that meets the wellbeing outcomes of current and future generations.

Decision-Making

- Whānau, hapū and iwi are supported to achieve their aspirations in council decisions and operations.

Treaty Settlement Land

- Post-settlement governance entities are supported and enabled to use, occupy and develop Treaty Settlement Land.

6.0 Te Anga Whakamua | Action Plan

Insert table in graphic design version.

7.0 Te Arotake me te Whakatinanatanga | Implementation and Review

7.1 Timeframes

Actions include timeframes for when actions are expected to be progressed, from the date Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatūānuku is formally adopted by Council. These timeframes are:

- Underway – means that the action is actively being implemented, with further work required.
- Within 12 months – means that work on the action must commence within 12 months of adoption of Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatūānuku.
- Years 1 – 3 – means that the action must be completed within three years of adoption of Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatūānuku.

Completion of any unbudgeted actions occurring within the allocated timeframes is subject to funding being allocated as provided in 7.2.

7.2 Long Term Plan and Annual Plan Funding

Actions are listed in terms of whether budget is already allocated or not, or not required. This will help guide Council elected members and staff make decisions to seek or allocate new funding at any Long Term Plan or Annual Plan process. Decisions regarding the prioritisation, funding, and implementation of unbudgeted actions will be considered as part of those processes, subject to Council approval and community consultation where applicable.

7.3 Monitoring and Review

Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatūānuku is designed to be iterative and will evolve over time to respond to new challenges and opportunities. Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatūānuku shall be reviewed as follows:

- Every three years, 1 year prior to any LTP process, for its efficiency and whether specific actions have been adequately implemented.
- At any time, following a special request of Te Kuaka (or equivalent) or full Council.
- At least one annual update shall be provided to Te Kuaka (or equivalent) to shown continual progress towards the implementation of Te Kiri Waiwai o Papatūānuku.

6.9 FAR NORTH TOWNS AND NAMES

File Number: **A5371729**

Author: **Llani Harding, Pouhautū Te Hono - Manager - Te Hono**

Authoriser: **Jacine Warmington, Group Manager - Strategic Relationships**

TAKE PŪRONGO / PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To review the Towns and Community names submissions to Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa – New Zealand Geographic Board.

WHAKARĀPOPOTO MATUA / EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- This report provides an overview of the official Māori place names that have been developed for the Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa New Zealand Geographic Board (the Board).
- This report was received and considered by Te Kuaka Te Ao Māori Committee on 23 September 2025 and resolved as follows:

TŪTOHUNGA / RECOMMENDATION

That Council approve the towns and place names for adoption by the New Zealand Geographic Board

1) TĀHUHU KŌRERO / BACKGROUND

Thousands of place names throughout New Zealand are not official, even though most have been shown on maps and charts for many years. Making place names official is important as it means there is one agreed and correct name for a place. This is especially important for identifying where you are in an emergency and to recognise New Zealand's unique culture and heritage.

In 2023 the Board altered the programme that began in 2020 because the number of recorded (unofficial) place names was too high for some iwi to process. The Board decided to focus on processing recorded (unofficial) Māori place names first, adding macrons where appropriate and giving mana whenua more time to respond if needed. The Board will continue to approve recorded Māori names as official, as long as they meet the criteria.

As part of the programme, the Board will review the existing official Māori place names to ensure they are consistent with any newly approved names that have macrons.

If a Māori place name made official through this process needs to be corrected in respect of macrons, we can publish an amendment in the New Zealand Gazette or a formal proposal can be made, which this Board would publicly consult on.

Spelling changes to any place name, whether recorded or official, will require a proposal that goes through public consultation. These cannot be processed through this programme.

To support this work, the Board identified 1,783 unofficial Māori place names within the Far North District Council's jurisdiction. Of these, the Board's expert translator, Te Haumihiata Mason, advised that 1,389 are spelled correctly or only require macrons and could therefore be made official.

The remaining 394 names could not be verified and were referred to Kahika-Mayor Moko Tepania for review.

The fast-track process does not require public consultation, but the Board are seeking feedback/comments from mana whenua and the council on whether there would be any issues that would prevent the names that are orthographically correct from being made official.

To this end, Council staff have undertaken a thorough analysis of all 2,177 place names and recommend the following for approval by Council.

2) MATAPAKI ME NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA / DISCUSSION AND OPTIONS

Staff recommend Council approve the distribution of the attached names back to Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa New Zealand Geographic Board (the Board) for their end of year Board meeting as per the recommendations

TAKE TŪTOHUNGA / REASON FOR THE RECOMMENDATION

The Towns and names have been developed using expert Tikanga and Te Reo specialists in the Far North and also reflect our council's commitment to enabling Ka Irihia – Te Reo Māori Action plan

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

There are no costs in recommending Towns and Names to the New Zealand Geographic Board. Once approved Council will need to consider the costs of changing signage across teams.

ĀPITIHANGA / ATTACHMENTS

1. Far North District Council Recommended Towns and Places - A5282336 ⇩

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 has high significance as it relates to Te Reo Māori and provides recommendations by Council to a national board for adoption of towns and place names.
State the relevant Council policies (external or internal), legislation, and/or community outcomes (as stated in the LTP) that relate to this decision.	Ka Irihia – Te Reo Māori Action plan Te Pae o Uta – Te Ao Māori Framework
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.	This has district-wide impact if adopted by the New Zealand Geographic Board
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.	Te Kuaka have been provided with a Information report on this topic. Council staff have sought the expertise of Te Reo Māori advocates and Te Reo experts to develop the recommended names alongside Iwi and Hapū.
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 has an all of district impact as the place and town names will impact all of the communities that reside or frequent our areas.
State the financial implications and where budgetary provisions have been made to support this decision.	There is no immediate impact on budgets for approving this report. Budgetary impacts will need to be considered on approval by the New Zealand Geographic Board.
Chief Financial Officer review.	Reviewed.

Name	Feature type	Reed entry	Te reo part of name	Advice	Comments
Ahukawhaka	Hill		**Ahukawhaka**	don't know	
Akura Stream	Stream		**Akura**	good	In terms of history and records of how Akura got its name is unclear due to no documentation. But it is very common for māori place names to be named after rauemi/resources and most names that are, māori would have benefitted from them in earlier times, for example: Kāeo (named after the fresh water musscle), Waimā(named after the clear waters located in the area) and Pākanae (derived from the kanae/mullet). So i believe that Akura is the correct spelling, with it also being a stream it would make sense with it being translated on Teaka(māori dictiondary) as an entrance to a hīnaki (eelpot).
Anaotehuruhuru Stream	Stream		**Anaotehuruhuru**	Ana-o-te-huruhuru or Ana-o-Te-Huruhuru if Te Huruhuru a personal name	There are no records or information of any personal tupuna names linked to "Te Huruhuru". Ana-o-te-huruhuru
Apungi Pa	Historic Site		**Apungi Pa**	Apungi pā	
Aputerewa	Locality		**Aputerewa**	good	"Aputerewa" is the exact same spelling of their marae located in the area
Arakitahi Stream	Stream		**Arakitahi**	good	
Arapara Stream	Stream		**Arapara**	good	
Aratoto Stream	Stream		**Aratoto**	good	
Arawhatapara Stream	Stream		**Arawhatapara**	good	
Brodies Creek / Kauhoeh	Stream		**Kauhoehoe**	good	Dual name
Cape Wiwiki	Point		**Wiwiki**	good	Originates from the word "wiki" used to describe the waters in the area
Cone Rock / Horoiwi	Island		**Horoiwi**	good	Dual name
Dog Island / Motuwhang	Island		**Motuwhangaikirehe**	Motu-whāngai-kīrehe (	Dual name
Emauha Point	Point		**Emauha**	Emauhā	
Flat Island / Motueka Isl	Island		**Motueka**	good	
Green Point / Pungawiriv	Point		**Pungawiriwiri**	good	Dual name
Hahangarua Bay	Bay		**Hahangarua**	Hāhangarua	

Haimama Pa	Historic Site		**Haimama Pa**	good	
Hangaeao Stream	Stream		**Hangaeao**	good	
Hangunui Pa	Historic Site		**Hangunui Pa**	Hangūnui Pā?	
Haponga	Hill		**Haponga**	Hāponga	
Hapurua Stream	Stream		**Hapurua**	Hapūrua	
Haraweka Island	Island		**Haraweka**	good	
Harihaia Stream	Stream		**Harihaia**	good	
Hauotupiro Stream	Stream		**Hauotupiro**	good	
Herangi Hill	Hill		**Herangi**	good	
Hihi Stream	Stream		**Hihi**	good	
Hiriki	Hill		**Hiriki**	good	
Hokokutu Stream	Stream		**Hokokutu**	good	Hokokuku = Clematis sp
Hopikaka Stream	Stream		**Hopikaka**	good	
Horokokako Stream	Stream		**Horokokako**	Horokōkako	Kōkako - Callaeas cinerea
Hui te Werawera Stream	Stream		**Hui te Werawera**	Hui-te-Werawera	
Huraunui Stream	Stream		**Huraunui**	Hūraunui	
Iwitaua Stream	Stream		**Iwitaua**	good	
Kaheka Point	Point		**Kaheka**	Kāheka	heka and kāhekaheka mean mouldy
Kahokawa Beach	Beach		**Kahokawa**	good	
Kahuwhera Pa	Historic Site	Lit. kahu: garment; wera: burnt. The Maori village from which the point takes its name preserved the memory of a woman whose garment caught on fire, causing her to rush into the sea to extinguish the flames.	**Kahuwhera Pa**	Kahuwhera Pā	**whera** a variant of **wera** (burnt)
Kaikatia Stream	Stream		**Kaikatia**	Kāikatia	
Kaingapipiwai	Hill		**Kaingapipiwai**	Kāingapipiwai	
Kaipaua	Hill		**Kaipaua**	Kaipāua	
Kaipaua Stream	Stream		**Kaipaua**	Kaipāua	
Kairara Rock / Dukes No:	Rock		**Kairara**	good	Dual name
Kakatahi Stream	Stream		**Kakatahi**	Kākātahi	
Kamore Stream	Stream		**Kamore**	good	

Kanaerene Creek	Stream	**Kanaerene**	good	
Karakarere Stream	Stream	**Karakarere**	good	
Karatia / Thoms Landing	Locality	**Karatia**	good	Dual name
Karemuhako Stream	Stream	**Karemuhako**	good	
Karewakirunga Pa or Mu	Historic Site	**Karewakirunga Pa or Muriwa**	Karewakirunga Pā	(Ka+rewa+ki+runga)
Katora Stream	Stream	**Katora**	Katora	
Kauaeparāoa Stream / Te	Stream	**Kauaeparāoa / Te Paki**	good	Dual name
Kauaepepe	Hill	**Kauaepepe**	good	
Kauaepepe Stream	Stream	**Kauaepepe**	good	
Kauauarau Stream	Stream	**Kauauarau**	Kāuauarau	Originated from the "kāuaua" bird
Kauetewhakapeke Strea	Stream	**Kauetewhakapeke**	good	
Kawitu Creek	Stream	**Kawitu**	good	
Keikei	Hill	**Keikei**	good	
Kenana	Locality	**Kenana**	Kenana	
Kenana River	Stream	**Kenana**	Kenana	
Kikipaku Beach	Beach	**Kikipaku**	Kīkīpaku	
Kōkota / The Sandspit	Peninsula	**Kōkota**	good	Dual name
Kokopurawaru Stream	Stream	**Kokopurawaru**	Kōkopurāwaru	(Kōkopu + rāwaru)
Kopenui Stream	Stream	**Kopenui**	good	
Kopopuwhakapeka Strea	Stream	**Kopopuwhakapeka**	good	
Koteoneporo Spit	Spit	**Koteoneporo**	good	
Koturetawhenua Stream	Stream	**Koturetawhenua**	Kōturetāwhenua (kōture + tāwhenua)	
Kuririki Stream	Stream	**Kuririki**	Kurīriki	
Lake Kihona	Lake	**Kihona**	Kīhōnā	hōnā - a type of berry
Lake Ngakeketa	Lake	**Ngakeketa**	Ngākeketā	
Lake Rotomata	Lake	**Rotomata**	Rotomātā	
Mahena Island	Island	**Mahena**	good	
Makauekaue Pa or Whak	Historic Site	**Makauekaue Pa or Whakaue**	Mākauekaue Pā or Wh	Alternative names
Mangahoatoa Stream	Stream	**Mangahoatoa**	good	
Mangahouta Stream	Stream	**Mangahouta**	Mangahōuta	Hōuta is possibly another word for hōuto
Mangahoutoa Stream	Stream	**Mangahoutoa**	good	
Mangakohou Stream	Stream	**Mangakohou**	good	
Mangatete River	Stream	**Mangatete**	Mangatētē	

Marama Stream	Stream	**Marama**	good	
Marama Stream	Stream	**Marama**	good	
Marapiu Stream	Stream	**Marapiu**	Marapiu	
Marawhiti Point	Point	**Marawhiti**	Marawhiti	
Mata	Locality	**Mata**	good	
Mata Creek	Stream	**Mata**	good	
Mata Pa	Historic Site	**Mata Pa**	good	
Matahuna Stream	Stream	**Matahuna**	Mātāhuna	
Mataraua	Locality	**Mataraua**	good	
Mataraua Forest	Forest	**Mataraua**	good	
Matatarahea Stream	Stream	**Matatarahea**	good	
Matauhu Stream	Stream	**Matauhu**	good	
Maungaemiemie	Hill	**Maungaemiemie**	good	
Maungahotoa	Hill	**Maungahotoa**	good	
Maungaturoto	Hill	**Maungaturoto**	Maungatūroto	
Merita	Locality	**Merita**	good	
Merumeru Stream	Stream	**Merumeru**	good	
Mirau	Locality	**Mirau**	good	
Miru Stream	Stream	**Miru**	good	
Moeatoa Stream	Stream	**Moeatoa**	good	
Moemarungarunga	Hill	**Moemarungarunga**	good	
Mohuiti	Locality	**Mohuiti**	good	Mohu = a small species of eel
Mokunui Arangi Pa	Historic Site	**Mokunui Arangi Pa**	Mokunui Arangi Pā or Mokunui-a-Rangi Pā	

Motiti Island	Island	The voyagers on the Arawa canoe named it after a place in Hawaiki because they could find no firewood there. A proverb related to the Arawa's arrival is: 'Kei Motiti koe e noho ana' (I suppose you are at Motiti as you can find no firewood). The island was often called Motiti-wahie-kore, because of the bareness of the land	**Motiti**	good	
Motu Kauri Island	Island		**Motu Kauri**	Motukauri	
Motu Otamakupa Island	Island		**Motu Otamakupa**	Motu-o-Tamakupa	
Motu Puruhi Island	Island		**Motu Puruhi**	Motupuruhi	
Motu Wai Island / Red Is	Island		**Motu Wai**	good	
Motuarahi Island	Island		**Motuarahi**	Motuārahi	
Motuekaiti Island	Island		**Motuekaiti**	good - Motueka + iti	
Motukawaiti Island / Ste	Island		**Motukawaiti**	good	Dual name
Motuoi Island	Island		**Motuoi**	Motuōi	(ōi = grey-faced petrel)
Motupapa Island / Cocke	Island		**Motupapa**	probably good but cou	Dual name
Moturuna Creek	Stream		**Moturuna**	Good	
Motuterahiki Island	Island		**Motuterahiki**	good	
Motutupapakau Rocks	Rock		**Motutupapakau**	Motutūpapakau	
Motuwhakaururakau Isla	Island		**Motuwhakaururakau**	Motu-whakauru-rākau	
Muia te Wairoa Creek	Stream		**Muia te Wairoa**	Muia-te-Wairoa	hyphens
Ngahuha Pa	Historic Site		**Ngahuha Pa**	good	
Ngahuirangi Stream	Stream		**Ngahuirangi**	Ngāhuirangi	
Ngaiotonga	Locality		**Ngaiotonga**	Ngāiotonga	
Ngaire Stream	Stream		**Ngaire**	Ngāire	
Ngaiwituararoa Pa	Historic Site		**Ngaiwituararoa Pa**	Ngāiwituararoa Pā	both tuara and tuarā are correct
Ngakarapu Stream	Stream		**Ngakarapu**	Ngākārapu	
Ngamehaua Stream	Stream		**Ngamehaua**	Ngāmehaua	
Ngangaruakupe	Hill		**Ngangaruakupe**	Ngāngaruakupe/Ngā ngaru-a-Kupe	

Ngapipito	Locality	**Ngapipito**	Ngāpipito	
Ngapukehaua	Hill	**Ngapukehaua**	Ngāpukehāua	
Ngarangipukohukohu	Hill	**Ngarangipukohukohu**	Ngā-rangi-pūkohukohu	
Ngareakumakuma Strear	Stream	**Ngareakumakuma**	Ngāreakumakuma	
Ngaroku Stream	Stream	**Ngaroku**	Ngārōku	rōku = log
Ngarurunui	Hill	**Ngarurunui**	good	Ngaruru = forest land
Ngatahinga Stream	Stream	**Ngatahinga**	good	
Ngatahuna Stream	Stream	**Ngatahuna**	good	
Ngatahuna Stream	Stream	**Ngatahuna**	good	
Ngatahuna Stream	Stream	**Ngatahuna**	good	
Ngataki	Locality	**Ngataki**	Ngātaki	
Ngataki Flat	Flat	**Ngataki**	Ngātaki	
Ngataki Stream	Stream	**Ngataki**	Ngātaki	
Ngatauhe Stream	Stream	**Ngatauhe**	Ngātauhē	
Ngatehe Point	Point	**Ngatehe**	Ngatēhe	
Ngatehuru Stream	Stream	**Ngatehuru**	Ngatēhuru	Ngatē = move, shake
Ngatitara	Hill	**Ngatitara**	Ngātitara	
Ngatuturu	Hill	**Ngatuturu**	good	
Ngatuwhete	Hill	**Ngatuwhete**	Ngātūwhetē	
Ngaupoko Rocks	Rock	**Ngaupoko**	Ngāupoko	
Nikauponuponu Stream	Stream	**Nikauponuponu**	Nīkauponuponu	
North Cape / Otou	Point	**Otou**	good	Dual name
Ohaereiti Stream	Stream	**Ohaereiti**	Ōhaereiti	
Ohakiri	Hill	**Ohakiri**	Ōhakiri	
Ohangaio Stream	Stream	**Ohangaio**	good	
Oharae Stream	Stream	**Oharae**	good	
Oherengi	Locality	**Oherengi**	good	
Okahautaumanga	Hill	**Okahautaumanga**	good	
Okarari Stream	Stream	**Okarari**	Ōkarari	
Okokohua	Hill	**Okokohua**	Okokōhua	
Okoroaiki Racecourse	Channel	**Okoroaiki**	good	
Omatai	Hill	**Omatai**	Ōmātai	
Omere, Janus or Toby Ro	Rock	**Omere**	Ōmere	Alternative names

Opahi	Locality	**Opahi**	Ōpahi	
Opete Creek	Stream	**Opete**	good	
Opopo Stream	Stream	**Opopo**	Ōpopo	
Oriatou Point	Point	**Oriatou**	good	
Orira	Locality	**Orira**	Orira	Named after a desendants of Āraiteuru (taniwha name)
Orira River	Stream	**Orira**	Orira	
Ororangorae Stream	Stream	**Ororangorae**	good	
Otahuta Pa	Historic Site	**Otahuta Pa**	Otahuta pā	
Otamatiti Point	Point	**Otamatiti**	Ōtamatītī?	
Otangawhiti Point	Point	**Otangawhiti**	good	
Otaupea Stream	Stream	**Otaupea**	good	
Otautu Stream	Stream	**Otautu**	Ōtautū	
Otiria Station	Railway Station	**Otiria**	Ōtiria	Needs to be 'Railway Station'
Otiwhero	Hill	**Otiwhero**	good	
Otu Hill	Hill	**Otu**	Ōtū	
Otueka	Hill	**Otueka**	good	
Otuwhanga Island	Island	**Otuwhanga**	Ōtūwhanga	
Owaraia Stream	Stream	**Owaraia**	good	
Pah	Hill	**Pah**		There are no records or any imformation about "Pah" even being a māori word. And personally I've never heard a māori word constructed of only the letters p, a and h.
Pahara Stream	Stream	**Pahara**	good	
Pahi Pa	Historic Site	**Pahi Pa**	Pahi Pā	
Pahuape Point	Point	**Pahuape**	Pāhuapē	
Pahuhu Creek	Stream	**Pahuhu**	Pahuhu	
Paihikokuri	Hill	**Paihikokuri**	Pāihikokurī	
Paihikokuri Stream	Stream	**Paihikokuri**	Pāihikokurī	
Paika Stream	Stream	**Paika**	Pāika	
Paingatai Channel	Stream	**Paingatai**	good	
Paiokatutu Stream	Stream	**Paiokatutu**	good	
Pairatahi River	Stream	**Pairatahi**	good	
Pairirengarenga Stream	Stream	**Pairirengarenga**	good	

Pakahau Stream	Stream		**Pakahau**	Pākahau	kahau = name of a karakia
Pakehaua Stream	Stream		**Pakehaua**	good	
Pakeretu Stream	Stream		**Pakeretu**	Pākeretū	
Pakinga Pa	Historic Site		**Pakinga Pa**	Pākinga Pā	
Pakohu Stream	Stream		**Pakohu**	Pākohu	
Papahauri Creek	Stream		**Papahauri**	Papahāuri	
Paparata	Hill		**Paparata**	good	
Paparore	Locality		**Paparore**	good	
Papatara Bay / Horsesho	Bay		**Papatara**	good	Dual name
Paponga	Locality		**Paponga**	Pāponga	
Paradise Bay / Oneura B	Bay		**Oneura**	good	Dual name
Pararataio Stream	Stream		**Pararataio**	Pārarataio	
Parawanui Reef	Rock		**Parawanui Reef**	Pārawanui	
Pareanui Bay	Bay		**Pareanui**	good	
Paremata or Nene's Pa	Historic Site		**Paremata or Nene's Pa**	Paremata good, Nene's Pā	Alternative names
Patia Point	Point		**Patia**	good	
Patukohatu	Hill		**Patukohatu**	Pātūkōhatu	
Patumaire Swamp	Wetland		**Patumaire**	good	
Patuwahine Pa	Historic Site		**Patuwahine Pa**	Patuwahine Pā	
Pawakatutu	Hill		**Pawakatutu**	Pawakatūtū	
Peria	Locality	The Maori form of the biblical Berea.	**Peria**	Pēria	
Peterahema Stream	Stream		**Peterahema**	good	
Pikiwi Stream	Stream		**Pikiwi**	Pīkiwi	
Pioitahi Stream	Stream		**Pioitahi**	Good	
Pirikahu Stream	Stream		**Pirikahu**	Pirikāhu	
Pitokuku Point	Point		**Pitokuku**	Pitokuku or Pitokūkū	
Popo Stream	Stream		**Popo**	good	
Popo Stream	Stream		**Popo**	good	
Poporimu	Hill		**Poporimu**	good	
Poroa Stream	Stream		**Poroa**	good	
Puakainga Creek	Stream		**Puakainga**	Puakāinga	
Puhangatohoraka	Hill		**Puhangatohoraka**	good	

Puhata	Locality		**Puhata**	good	
Puhata Creek	Stream		**Puhata**	good	
Puihaere Stream	Stream		**Puihaere**	good	
Pukekarea	Hill		**Pukekarea**	good	
Pukenuiorongo	Hill	Lit. puke: hill; nui: big; o: of; Rongotaumua. Named after a descendant of Tiki-wharawhara	**Pukenuiorongo**	Puke-nui-ō-rongo	hyphens
Puketamoi Point	Point		**Puketamoi**	Puketāmoī	
Puketutu	Hill		**Puketutu**	Puketutu	
Puketutu	Hill		**Puketutu**	Puketutu	
Puketutu	Hill	Lit. puke: hill; tutu: native shrub (Coriaria arborea), or a tree at which birds are snared.	**Puketutu**	Puketutu	
Puketutu Pa	Historic Site		**Puketutu Pa**	good	
Punakitere	Locality		**Punakitere**	good	
Punakitere River	Stream		**Punakitere**	good	
Punakitere Valley	Locality		**Punakitere**	good	
Pupuwai Creek	Stream		**Pupuwai**	Pūpūwai	
Pura Pura	Locality		**Pura Pura**	Purapura	One word
Putakokota Bay	Bay		**Putakokota**	Putakōkota	
Raio	Locality		**Raio**	Raiō	
Rakatao Stream	Stream		**Rakatao**	good	
Rangiora Bay / Maukins	Bay		**Rangiora**	good	Dual name
Rapaotauweki Stream	Stream		**Rapaotauweki**	Good	
Ratakamaru	Hill		**Ratakamaru**	good	
Rataroa Creek	Stream		**Rataroa**	Rātāroa	
Raumanawa Point	Point		**Raumanawa**	Raumānawa	mānawa - a type of kumara
Rawitiroa Pa	Historic Site		**Rawitiroa Pa**	good	
Rokika Pa	Historic Site		**Rokika Pa**	good	
Rorikiwi Stream	Stream		**Rorikiwi**	good	
Rotokoma Stream	Stream		**Rotokoma**	good	
Ruapekepeka Stream	Stream		**Ruapekepeka**	Ruapekapeka	

Ruaturo Stream	Stream		**Ruaturo**	good	
Taemaro	Locality		**Taemaro**	Taemārō	
Taemaro Stream	Stream		**Taemaro**	Taemārō	
Tahone Stream	Stream		**Tahone**	Good	
Tahuna	Place		**Tahuna**	Tāhuna	
Tahuna Channel	Stream		**Tahuna**	Tāhuna	
Tahuna Stream	Stream		**Tahuna**	Tāhuna	
Taiaue Bay	Bay		**Taiaue**	Taiauē	
Taikarawa Stream	Stream		**Taikarawa**	good	
Taikawhena Stream	Stream		**Taikawhena**	good	
Taikirau	Locality		**Taikirau**	Tāikirau	
Taikirau Stream	Stream		**Taikirau**	Tāikirau	
Taipa	Locality	Various accounts exist. According to one, after a period of fighting two chiefs erected a fence between their respective pa, calling the place Taiapa (dividing fence or boundary), eventually shortened to Taipa. In another version one of the same chiefs, Kauri, coveted lands close to the sea front and called the place where seafood was so plentiful Taipa: lit. tai: tide or sea water; pa: to touch. Again, Taipa may originally have been the name of a boulder placed in the river to stop a neighbouring iwi	**Taipa**	good	For some of the suggested origins it would be Taipā
Taipa River	Stream		**Taipa**	good	
Taiwatawa Stream	Stream		**Taiwatawa**	good	
Takahi Point / The Hayst	Point		**Takahi**	good	Dual name
Takaporuruku Pa	Historic Site		**Takaporuruku Pa**	Takapōruruku Pā	
Takatowhatui Stream	Stream		**Takatowhatui**	Takatowhātui	

Tametoneone	Hill		**Tametoneone**	good	
Tangihana Shell Bank	Bank		**Tangihana**	good	
Tangikoko Stream	Stream		**Tangikoko**	Tangikōkō	
Tapakakeno Point	Point		**Tapakakeno**	good	
Taraere Bay	Bay		**Taraere**	good	a term used in reciting whakapapa
Taraere Channel	Stream		**Taraere**	good	
Taraere Point	Point		**Taraere**	good	
Tarakahu	Hill		**Tarakahu**	Tarakāhu	
Tarakahu	Hill		**Tarakahu**	Tarakāhu	
Taumarere Station	Railway Station		**Taumarere**	Taumārere	Needs to be 'Railway Station'
Taumatara Point	Point	According to McCully and Pātana Matiu in Te Whānau Moana, the original name Taumātara derives from taunga mataara, and means a lookout.	**Taumatara**	Taumātara	
Taumotara Stream	Stream		**Taumotara**	good	
Taupō Bay / West Bay	Bay		**Taupō**	good	Dual name
Tautawhiorau Stream	Stream		**Tautawhiorau**	Tautāwhiorau	
Tawhaihoroiwai Stream	Stream		**Tawhaihoroiwai**	Tāwhaihoroiwai	
Te Aiorua Creek	Stream		**Te Aiorua**	Te Āiorua	
Te Homamu Pa	Historic Site		**Te Homamu Pa**	good	
Te Kahuna Stream	Stream		**Te Kahuna**	good	
Te Kaiatewhetu	Hill		**Te Kaiatewhetu**	Te Kai-a-te-whetū	
Te Konoke Stream	Stream		**Te Konoke**	good	
Te Mata Point	Point		**Te Mata**	Te Mata	
Te Mata Stream	Stream		**Te Mata**	Te Mata	
Te Matura Stream	Stream		**Te Matura**	good	
Te Mingia Point	Point		**Te Mingia**	good	
Te Oi	Hill		**Te Oi**	Te Ōi	
Te Opou Stream	Stream		**Te Opou**	Te Ōpou	
Te Pahi Islands	Island		**Te Pahi**	Te Pahi	Tupuna name
Te Rereatuoro Stream	Stream		**Te Rereatuoro**	Te Rere-a-tuoro	Hyphens

Te Rua Haonga Pa	Historic Site		**Te Rua Haonga Pa**	Te Rua-haonga Pā	Hyphens
Te Ruaotehauhau Strean	Stream		**Te Ruaotehauhau**	Te Rua-o-te-hauhau	Hyphens
Te Tii Point	Point		**Te Tii**	Te Tī	
Te Toi Island	Island		**Te Toi**	good	
Te Toi Point	Point		**Te Toi**	good	
Te Tunaotemakau Strean	Stream		**Te Tunaotemakau**	Te Tuna-o-te-makau	Hyphens
Te Waihooru Stream	Stream		**Te Waihooru**	Te Waihoru	
Te Waiorapopo Creek	Stream		**Te Waiorapopo**	Te waiorapopō	
Te Wharangi	Hill		**Te Wharangi**	good	
Teheoriri	Hill		**Teheoriri**	Te Hēōriri	
Tekopuaorangiriri Creek	Stream		**Tekopuaorangiriri**	Te Kōpua-o-Rangiriri	Hyphens
Tekura Rocks	Island		**Tekura**	Te Kura	
Tepene	Locality	The Maori form of Stephenson, an early missionary in these parts.	**Tepene**	good	
Terakautuhaka Island	Island		**Terakautuhaka**	Terākautūhaka or Te Rākautūhaka	
Terauoteaute	Hill		**Terauoteaute**	good or Te Rauoteaute	
Terewatoa Stream	Stream		**Terewatoa**	good or Te Rewatoa	
Tetehakehake Stream	Stream		**Tetehakehake**	Tētēhakehake	
Tiawhakangari Point	Point		**Tiawhakangari**	good	
Tieru Stream	Stream		**Tieru**	good	
Tīheru Island / The Dog	Island		**Tīheru**	Tīheru	Dual name
Titihuatahu	Hill		**Titihuatahu**	Tītīhuatahu	Comes from the tītī brid
Tokananohia Reef / True	Reef		**Tokananohia**	good	Dual name
Toka Toka Stream	Stream		**Toka Toka**	Tokatoka	
Tokomata	Hill		**Tokomata**	good	
Tokorihi	Hill		**Tokorihi**	good	
Tuhoatea Stream	Stream		**Tuhoatea**	Tūhoatea	
Tukuehi	Hill		**Tukuehi**	good	
Tupata	Hill		**Tupata**	good	variety of karengo
Tutaemahia Pa	Historic Site		**Tutaemahia Pa**	Tūtaemahia Pā or Tūtaemāhia Pā	
Tutekehua	Locality		**Tutekehua**	Tūtekēhua	
Tutu	Hill		**Tutu**	good	

Uekehea	Hill		**Uekehea**	good	ueke means callous
Wahaparara Stream	Stream		**Wahaparara**	Wahapararā	
Waiakomoko Stream	Stream		**Waiakomoko**	good	
Waiarara Stream	Stream		**Waiarara**	good	
Waihapurua Stream	Stream		**Waihapurua**	Waihapūrua	
Waihaua Stream	Stream		**Waihaua**	good	
Waihihi Bay	Bay		**Waihihi**	Waihihī	Extention of the word "hī" - to rise
Waihihi Stream	Stream		**Waihihi**	Waihihī	
Waihirore Stream	Stream		**Waihirore**	Waihīrore	
Waikaka Stream	Stream		**Waikaka**	Waikākā	
Waikaka Stream	Stream		**Waikaka**	Waikākā	
Waikerei Stream	Stream		**Waikerei**	good	
Waikuku Beach	Beach		**Waikuku**	Waikuku	
Waikuku Flat	Flat		**Waikuku**	Waikuku	
Waikuku Stream	Stream		**Waikuku**	Waikuku	
Waimaharu Stream	Stream		**Waimaharu**	good	
Waimahe Stream	Stream		**Waimahe**	good	
Waimahe Stream	Stream		**Waimahe**	good	
Waimahe Stream	Stream		**Waimahe**	good	
Waimahe Stream	Stream		**Waimahe**	good	
Waimahutahuta Stream	Stream		**Waimahutahuta**	Waimāhutahuta	
Waimango Stream	Stream		**Waimango**	Waimangō	
Waimanoni	Locality	Possibly indicating that the stream was deflected by a bend.	**Waimanoni**	good	
Waimatu Stream	Stream		**Waimatu**	good	
Waingaruru Stream	Stream		**Waingaruru**	Either Waingaruru or Waingāruru	
Waingatepua Channel	Stream		**Waingatepua**	Waingatēpua - Wai + n ngatē = move, shake	
Waingawha Creek	Stream		**Waingawha**	Waingāwhā	
Waiopakonga Stream	Stream		**Waiopakonga**	good	
Waiopitotoi Stream	Stream		**Waiopitotoi**	good	
Waiotetakana Stream	Stream		**Waiotetakana**	good	
Waiotu River	Stream		**Waiotu**	Waiotū	
Waipahirere Stream	Stream		**Waipahirere**	Waipahīrere	

Waipatukahu Stream	Stream	**Waipatukahu**	Waipatukāhu
Waipatukakohu Stream	Stream	**Waipatukakohu**	good
Waipekakoura River	Stream	**Waipekakoura**	Waipekakōura
Waipokau Stream	Stream	**Waipokau**	Waipōkau
Waipuakakahau Stream	Stream	**Waipuakakahau**	good
Waipuakakaho Stream	Stream	**Waipuakakaho**	Waipuakākaho
Waipuakakaho Stream	Stream	**Waipuakakaho**	Waipuakākaho
Waipukakahau Stream	Stream	**Waipukakahau**	good
Wairakia Point	Point	**Wairakia**	good
Waitaha Stream	Stream	**Waitaha**	good
Waitaha Stream	Stream	**Waitaha**	good
Waitaia Stream	Stream	**Waitaia**	Waitāia
Waitamatau Creek	Stream	**Waitamatau**	good
Waitapaua Stream	Stream	**Waitapaua**	good
Waitiiti Stream	Stream	**Waitiiti**	good
Waitohara Stream	Stream	**Waitohara**	Waitōhara
Waitotata Stream	Stream	**Waitotata**	Waitōtata
Waitotoki Stream	Stream	**Waitotoki**	Waitōtoki
Waitui Stream	Stream	**Waitui**	Waitūī
Waiwapuna Stream	Stream	**Waiwapuna**	good
Watapaka	Hill	**Watapaka**	good
Wekarua Island / Sugar L	Island	**Wekarua**	good
Whakaitauma Stream	Stream	**Whakaitauma**	good
Whakapoku Reef	Reef	**Whakapoku**	good
Whakare Stream	Stream	**Whakare**	Whākare
Whakatereohao Stream	Stream	**Whakatereohao**	good
Whakateterekia Stream	Stream	**Whakateterekia**	good
Whangae	Locality	**Whangae**	Whāngae
Whangaiwahine Point	Point	**Whangaiwahine**	Whāngaiwahine
Whapukapirau Bay	Bay	**Whapukapirau**	Whāpukapirau
Whatumakara Stream	Stream	**Whatumakara**	good
Whawha Stream	Stream	**Whawha**	Whāwhā
Whawhakou Channel	Stream	**Whawhakou**	Whāwhākou

Whawharu Stream	Stream	**Whawharu**	Could be Whāwharu or Whāwhārū
Wheoki Stream	Stream	**Wheoki**	Whēoki
Whitiwhitiangi Stream	Stream	**Whitiwhitiangi**	good
Whiwhero Stream	Stream	**Whiwhero**	Whīwhero
Wiwiki Beach	Beach	**Wiwiki**	good

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Name	Feature type	Te reo part of name	Advice	Recommended
Ahiaruhe Shell Bank	Bank	**Ahiaruhe**	good	**Ahiaruhe Shell Bank**
Ahoroa Rock	Island	**Ahoroa**	good	**Ahoroa Rock**
Ahu Stream	Stream	**Ahu**	good	**Ahu Stream**
Ahuriri Pa	Historic Site	**Ahuriri Pa**	Ahuriri Pā	**Ahuriri Pā**
Akatarere Point	Point	**Akatarere**	Akatārere	**Akatārere Point**
Akatere	Locality	**Akatere**	good	**Akatere**
Akerama	Locality	**Akerama**	good	**Akerama**
Araiwhenua Stream	Stream	**Araiwhenua**	Āraiwhenua	**Āraiwhenua Stream**
Arawhata Point	Point	**Arawhata**	good	**Arawhata Point**
Ariawa Stream	Stream	**Ariawa**	good	**Ariawa Stream**
Aroha Island	Island	**Aroha**	good	**Aroha Island**
Aurere	Locality	**Aurere**	good	**Aurere**
Aurere Beach	Beach	**Aurere**	good	**Aurere Beach**
Aurere Stream	Stream	**Aurere**	good	**Aurere Stream**
Awaawaroa Bay	Bay	**Awaawaroa**	good	**Awaawaroa Bay**
Awaiti Stream	Stream	**Awaiti**	good	**Awaiti Stream**
Awaiti Stream	Stream	**Awaiti**	good	**Awaiti Stream**
Awapokanui Stream	Stream	**Awapokanui**	good	**Awapokanui Stream**
Awapoko River	River	**Awapoko**	good	**Awapoko River**
Awarua	Locality	**Awarua**	good	**Awarua**
Awarua River	River	**Awarua**	good	**Awarua River**
Cape Reinga	Locality	**Reinga**	Rēinga	**Cape Reinga**
Hahaonui Stream	Stream	**Hahaonui**	good	**Hahaonui Stream**
Haikai Pa	Historic Site	**Haikai Pa**	Haikai Pā	**Haikai Pā**
Hamaruru Island	Island	**Hamaruru**	good	**Hamaruru Island**
Hapuawai River	River	**Hapuawai**	Hāpuawai	**Hāpuawai River**
Hapumateroto Stream	Stream	**Hapumateroto**	Hapūmateroto	**Hapūmateroto Stream**
Harakeke Island	Island	**Harakeke**	good	**Harakeke Island**
Haruru	Locality	**Haruru**	good	**Haruru**
Haruru Falls	Waterfall	**Haruru**	good	**Haruru Falls**
Haruru Pa	Historic Site	**Haruru Pa**	Haruru Pā	**Haruru Pā**
Hauai Bay	Bay	**Hauai**	good	**Hauai Bay**

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Haumai Point	Point	**Haumai**	good	**Haumai Point**
Haunga	Hill	**Haunga**	good	**Haunga**
Hauparua Inlet	Bay	**Hauparua**	good	**Hauparua Inlet**
Hautau Stream	Stream	**Hautau**	good	**Hautau Stream**
Hauturu	Hill	**Hauturu**	good	**Hauturu**
Hauturu Stream	Stream	**Hauturu**	good	**Hauturu Stream**
Hauwhakaoma	Hill	**Hauwhakaoma**	good	**Hauwhakaoma**
Herekino	Locality	**Herekino**	good	**Herekino**
Herekino Forest	Forest	**Herekino**	good	**Herekino Forest**
Herekino Gorge	Valley	**Herekino**	good	**Herekino Gorge**
Herekino Harbour	Bay	**Herekino**	good	**Herekino Harbour**
Herekino River	River	**Herekino**	good	**Herekino River**
Herenga Stream	Stream	**Herenga**	good	**Herenga Stream**
Hikurangi Pa	Historic Site	**Hikurangi Pa**	Hikurangi Pā	**Hikurangi Pā**
Hikurua River	River	**Hikurua**	good	**Hikurua River**
Horahora Stream	Stream	**Horahora**	good	**Horahora Stream**
Horoiwi Point	Point	**Horoiwi**	good	**Horoiwi Point**
Horomanga	Hill	**Horomanga**	good	**Horomanga**
Horonui Island	Island	**Horonui**	good	**Horonui Island**
Hororoa Island	Island	**Hororoa**	good	**Hororoa Island**
Hororoa Rock	Island	**Hororoa**	good	**Hororoa Rock**
Horotiu	Hill	**Horotiu**	good	**Horotiu**
Houhora	Locality	**Houhora**	good	**Houhora**
Houhora Bay	Bay	**Houhora**	good	**Houhora Bay**
Houhora Heads	Locality	**Houhora**	good	**Houhora Heads**
Huahua Stream	Stream	**Huahua**	good	**Huahua Stream**
Huaki Stream	Stream	**Huaki**	good	**Huaki Stream**
Huanui Stream	Stream	**Huanui**	good	**Huanui Stream**
Huehue Stream	Stream	**Huehue**	good	**Huehue Stream**
Huia	Hill	**Huia**	good	**Huia**
Huia Rock	Rock	**Huia**	good	**Huia Rock**
Hukahuka Pa	Historic Site	**Hukahuka Pa**	Hukahuka Pā	**Hukahuka Pā**
Hukatere	Place	**Hukatere**	good	**Hukatere**

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Hukatere Stream	Stream	**Hukatere**	good	**Hukatere Stream**
Humanga Stream	Stream	**Humanga**	Hūmanga	**Hūmanga Stream**
Hunahuna Stream	Stream	**Hunahuna**	good	**Hunahuna Stream**
Hunoke	Hill	**Hunoke**	good	**Hunoke**
Hupara	Locality	**Hupara**	Hūpara	**Hūpara**
Hurihanga Stream	Stream	**Hurihanga**	good	**Hurihanga Stream**
Hurunui Stream	Stream	**Hurunui**	good	**Hurunui Stream**
Hutia Creek	Stream	**Hutia**	Hūtia	**Hūtia Creek**
Hutoia Stream	Stream	**Hutoia**	good	**Hutoia Stream**
Ihutorotoro	Hill	**Ihutorotoro**	good	**Ihutorotoro**
Inumia Stream	Stream	**Inumia**	good	**Inumia Stream**
Irimangimangi Stream	Stream	**Irimangimangi**	good	**Irimangimangi Stream**
Kaeo	Locality	**Kaeo**	Kāeo	**Kāeo**
Kaeo River	River	**Kaeo**	Kāeo	**Kāeo River**
Kahangaro Island	Island	**Kahangaro**	good	**Kahangaro Island**
Kahika Stream	Stream	**Kahika**	good	**Kahika Stream**
Kahikatoa	Locality	**Kahikatoa**	Kahikātoa	**Kahikātoa**
Kahikatoa Stream	Stream	**Kahikatoa**	Kahikātoa	**Kahikātoa Stream**
Kahoe	Locality	**Kahoe**	good	**Kahoe**
Kahoe Stream	Stream	**Kahoe**	good	**Kahoe Stream**
Kahuka Point	Point	**Kahuka**	good	**Kahuka Point**
Kahuputoi	Hill	**Kahuputoi**	Kahupūtoi	**Kahupūtoi**
Kahutoto Stream	Stream	**Kahutoto**	good	**Kahutoto Stream**
Kahuwera Stream	Stream	**Kahuwera**	good	**Kahuwera Stream**
Kaiaka	Locality	**Kaiaka**	good	**Kaiaka**
Kaiherehere Stream	Stream	**Kaiherehere**	good	**Kaiherehere Stream**
Kaihiki Bay	Bay	**Kaihiki**	good	**Kaihiki Bay**
Kaihiki Stream	Stream	**Kaihiki**	good	**Kaihiki Stream**
Kaikai Beach	Beach	**Kaikai**	good	**Kaikai Beach**
Kaikino Swamp	Wetland	**Kaikino**	good	**Kaikino Swamp**
Kaikomako Stream	Stream	**Kaikomako**	Kaikōmako	**Kaikōmako Stream**
Kaikou	Locality	**Kaikou**	good	**Kaikou**
Kaikou River	River	**Kaikou**	good	**Kaikou River**

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Kaimaumau	Locality	**Kaimaumau**	good	**Kaimaumau**
Kaimaumau Channel	Stream	**Kaimaumau**	good	**Kaimaumau Channel**
Kaingaroa	Locality	**Kaingaroa**	Kāingaroa	**Kāingaroa**
Kaipatiki Stream	Stream	**Kaipatiki**	Kaipātiki	**Kaipātiki Stream**
Kaipeha Swamp	Wetland	**Kaipeha**	good	**Kaipeha Swamp**
Kaipo Creek	Stream	**Kaipo**	Kaipō	**Kaipō Creek**
Kaipohue Island	Island	**Kaipohue**	Kaipōhue	**Kaipōhue Island**
Kaipuna Stream	Stream	**Kaipuna**	good	**Kaipuna Stream**
Kairawaru Stream	Stream	**Kairawaru**	good	**Kairawaru Stream**
Kairawaru Stream	Stream	**Kairawaru**	good	**Kairawaru Stream**
Kaitaia	Town	**Kaitaia**	Kaitāia	**Kaitāia**
Kaitaka Pa	Historic Site	**Kaitaka Pa**	Kaitaka Pā	**Kaitaka Pā**
Kaitieke Pa	Historic Site	**Kaitieke Pa**	Kaitīeke Pā	**Kaitīeke Pā**
Kaitirehe Rock	Island	**Kaitirehe**	good	**Kaitirehe Rock**
Kaiwhetu	Hill	**Kaiwhetu**	Kaiwhetū	**Kaiwhetū**
Kaiwhetu Pa	Historic Site	**Kaiwhetu Pa**	Kaiwhetū Pā	**Kaiwhetū Pā**
Kanekane Stream	Stream	**Kanekane**	good	**Kanekane Stream**
Kanikau Stream	Stream	**Kanikau**	good	**Kanikau Stream**
Kapenga Stream	Stream	**Kapenga**	good	**Kapenga Stream**
Kapiro	Locality	**Kapiro**	good	**Kapiro**
Kapiro Stream	Stream	**Kapiro**	good	**Kapiro Stream**
Kapowairua	Locality	**Kapowairua**	good	**Kapowairua**
Kapowairua Stream	Stream	**Kapowairua**	good	**Kapowairua Stream**
Kapurarahurahu Point	Point	**Kapurarahurahu**	good	**Kapurarahurahu Point**
Karakamatamata	Hill	**Karakamatamata**	good	**Karakamatamata**
Karangi	Hill	**Karangi**	good	**Karangi**
Karangi	Hill	**Karangi**	good	**Karangi**
Kararoa Stream	Stream	**Kararoa**	good	**Kararoa Stream**
Karatia Creek	Stream	**Karatia**	good	**Karatia Creek**
Kareponia	Locality	**Kareponia**	good	**Kareponia**
Karerewaka	Historic Site	**Karerewaka**	good	**Karerewaka**
Karetu	Locality	**Karetu**	Kāretu	**Kāretu**
Karetu Pa	Historic Site	**Karetu Pa**	Kāretu Pā	**Kāretu Pā**

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Karetu River	River	**Karetu**	Kāretu	**Kāretu River**
Karetu Stream	Stream	**Karetu**	Kāretu	**Kāretu Stream**
Karuhiruhi	Locality	**Karuhiruhi**	Kāruhiruhi	**Kāruhiruhi**
Karuhiruhi Stream	Stream	**Karuhiruhi**	Kāruhiruhi	**Kāruhiruhi Stream**
Kato Stream	Stream	**Kato**	good	**Kato Stream**
Kauaenui Stream	Stream	**Kauaenui**	good	**Kauaenui Stream**
Kauanga Channel	Stream	**Kauanga**	good	**Kauanga Channel**
Kauati Stream	Stream	**Kauati**	good	**Kauati Stream**
Kauhanga Stream	Stream	**Kauhanga**	good	**Kauhanga Stream**
Kaupae Stream	Stream	**Kaupae**	good	**Kaupae Stream**
Kauri Point	Point	**Kauri**	good	**Kauri Point**
Kauri Point	Point	**Kauri**	good	**Kauri Point**
Kaurinui Creek	Stream	**Kaurinui**	good	**Kaurinui Creek**
Kauriwhati Stream	Stream	**Kauriwhati**	good	**Kauriwhati Stream**
Kauwaiorangi Pa	Historic Site	**Kauwaiorangi Pa**	Pā needs a macron	**Kauwaiorangi Pā**
Kawa Rock	Island	**Kawa**	good	**Kawa Rock**
Kawaka Stream	Stream	**Kawaka**	good	**Kawaka Stream**
Kawaka Stream	Stream	**Kawaka**	good	**Kawaka Stream**
Kawaka Stream	Stream	**Kawaka**	good	**Kawaka Stream**
Kawakawa Railway Station	Railway Station	**Kawakawa**	good	**Kawakawa Railway Station**
Kawerua	Area	**Kawerua**	good	**Kawerua**
Kawhiti Reef	Reef	**Kawhiti Reef**	good	**Kawhiti Reef**
Kawiti	Locality	**Kawiti**	good	**Kawiti**
Ketekaraka Stream	Stream	**Ketekaraka**	good	**Ketekaraka Stream**
Ketetawa Stream	Stream	**Ketetawa**	good	**Ketetawa Stream**
Kiekie Cove	Bay	**Kiekie**	good	**Kiekie Cove**
Kirioke	Locality	**Kirioke**	good	**Kirioke**
Kirioke Hill	Hill	**Kirioke**	good	**Kirioke Hill**
Kirioke Stream	Stream	**Kirioke**	good	**Kirioke Stream**
Kiripaka	Hill	**Kiripaka**	good	**Kiripaka**
Kiripaka	Hill	**Kiripaka**	good	**Kiripaka**
Koekoe Point	Point	**Koekoe**	good	**Koekoe Point**
Kohangakawau Stream	Stream	**Kohangakawau**	Kōhangakawau	**Kōhangakawau Stream**

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Kohau	Hill	**Kohau**	good	**Kohau**
Kohe	Locality	**Kohe**	good	**Kohe**
Kohe Stream	Stream	**Kohe**	good	**Kohe Stream**
Kohekohe	Hill	**Kohekohe**	good	**Kohekohe**
Koheroa	Hill	**Koheroa**	good	**Koheroa**
Kohukohu	Locality	**Kohukohu**	good	**Kohukohu**
Kohumaru	Locality	**Kohumaru**	good	**Kohumaru**
Kohumaru Stream	Stream	**Kohumaru**	good	**Kohumaru Stream**
Kohuronaki	Hill	**Kohuronaki**	good	**Kohuronaki**
Kokinga Pa	Historic Site	**Kokinga Pa**	Pā needs a macron	**Kokinga Pā**
Komakoreia Stream	Stream	**Komakoreia**	good	**Komakoreia Stream**
Komanui Stream	Stream	**Komanui**	good	**Komanui Stream**
Komiru Island	Island	**Komiru**	good	**Komiru Island**
Komutu Creek	Stream	**Komutu**	good	**Komutu Creek**
Konau Stream	Stream	**Konau**	good	**Konau Stream**
Kopuaparore Stream	Stream	**Kopuaparore**	good	**Kopuaparore Stream**
Kopuokai	Hill	**Kopuokai**	Kōpūokai	**Kōpūokai**
Kopupu Stream	Stream	**Kopupu**	good	**Kopupu Stream**
Koretangi Stream	Stream	**Koretangi**	good	**Koretangi Stream**
Korowhata Stream	Stream	**Korowhata**	good	**Korowhata Stream**
Kotaretahi	Hill	**Kotaretahi**	good	**Kotaretahi**
Kotipu	Hill	**Kotipu**	good	**Kotipu**
Kotukutuku Stream	Stream	**Kotukutuku**	Kōtukutuku	**Kōtukutuku Stream**
Koura Point	Point	**Koura**	Kōura	**Kōura Point**
Kouranui Hill	Hill	**Kouranui**	Kōuranui	**Kōuranui Hill**
Koutu	Locality	**Koutu**	good	**Koutu**
Koutu Point	Point	**Koutu**	good	**Koutu Point**
Koware	Hill	**Koware**	good	**Koware**
Kowekaweka	Hill	**Kowekaweka**	good	**Kowekaweka**
Kowhai Beach	Beach	**Kowhai**	Kōwhai	**Kōwhai Beach**
Kowhairoa	Hill	**Kowhairoa**	Kōwhairoa	**Kōwhairoa**
Kowhairoa Creek	Stream	**Kowhairoa**	Kōwhairoa	**Kōwhairoa Creek**
Kowhare Stream	Stream	**Kowhare**	good	**Kowhare Stream**

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Kowhatuhuri Point	Point	**Kowhatuhuri**	good	**Kowhatuhuri Point**
Kuaka Point	Point	**Kuaka**	good	**Kuaka Point**
Kuiamokimoki Island	Island	**Kuiamokimoki**	good	**Kuiamokimoki Island**
Kumetewhiwhia	Hill	**Kumetewhiwhia**	good	**Kumetewhiwhia**
Kumetewhiwhia Stream	Stream	**Kumetewhiwhia**	good	**Kumetewhiwhia Stream**
Kupe Pa	Historic Site	**Kupe Pa**	Kupe Pā	**Kupe Pā**
Kurahaupo Rocks	Rock	**Kurahaupo**	Kurahaupō	**Kurahaupō Rocks**
Lake Kaiwai	Lake	**Kaiwai**	good	**Lake Kaiwai**
Lake Morehurehu	Lake	**Morehurehu**	Mōrehurehu	**Lake Mōrehurehu**
Lake Ngakapua	Lake	**Ngakapua**	Ngākapua	**Lake Ngākapua**
Lake Ngatu	Lake	**Ngatu**	good	**Lake Ngatu**
Lake Ohia	Locality	**Ohia**	good	**Lake Ohia**
Lake Rotokawau	Lake	**Rotokawau**	good	**Lake Rotokawau**
Lake Rotokawau	Lake	**Rotokawau**	good	**Lake Rotokawau**
Lake Rotokereru	Lake	**Rotokereru**	Rotokererū	**Lake Rotokererū**
Lake Rotoroa	Lake	**Rotoroa**	good	**Lake Rotoroa**
Lake Taeore	Lake	**Taeore**	good	**Lake Taeore**
Lake Tairutu	Lake	**Tairutu**	good	**Lake Tairutu**
Lake Tauanui	Lake	**Tauanui**	good	**Lake Tauanui**
Lake Te Kahika	Lake	**Te Kahika**	good	**Lake Te Kahika**
Lake Waikanae	Lake	**Waikanae**	good	**Lake Waikanae**
Lake Waikaramu	Lake	**Waikaramu**	Waikaramū	**Lake Waikaramū**
Lake Waimimiha	Lake	**Waimimiha**	Waimīmiha	**Lake Waimīmiha**
Lake Waiporohita	Lake	**Waiporohita**	good	**Lake Waiporohita**
Lake Whirirau	Lake	**Whirirau**	good	**Lake Whirirau**
Little Waihi Stream	Stream	**Waihi**	Waihī	**Little Waihī Stream**
Lower Waihou	Locality	**Waihou**	good	**Lower Waihou**
Mahenotiti Island	Island	**Mahenotiti**	good	**Mahenotiti Island**
Mahinepua	Locality	**Mahinepua**	Māhinepua	**Mahinepua**
Mahinepua Bay	Bay	**Mahinepua**	Māhinepua	**Mahinepua Bay**
Mahoehoe Stream	Stream	**Mahoehoe**	good	**Mahoehoe Stream**
Mahuika	Hill	**Mahuika**	good	**Mahuika**
Mahurangi Point	Point	**Mahurangi**	good	**Mahurangi Point**

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Maiki Hill	Hill	**Maiki**	good	**Maiki Hill**
Makakuri Stream	Stream	**Makakuri**	Makakurī	**Makakurī Stream**
Mamangi Pa	Historic Site	**Mamangi Pa**	Mamangi Pā	**Mamangi Pā**
Manawaora	Locality	**Manawaora**	good	**Manawaora**
Mangahoihere Stream	Stream	**Mangahoihere**	good	**Mangahoihere Stream**
Mangaiti Creek	Stream	**Mangaiti**	good	**Mangaiti Creek**
Mangakino Stream	Stream	**Mangakino**	good	**Mangakino Stream**
Mangakino Stream	Stream	**Mangakino**	good	**Mangakino Stream**
Mangakorari Stream	Stream	**Mangakorari**	Mangakōrari	**Mangakōrari Stream**
Mangakotukutuku Stream	Stream	**Mangakotukutuku**	Mangakōtukutuku	**Mangakōtukutuku Stream**
Mangakura Stream	Stream	**Mangakura**	good	**Mangakura Stream**
Mangamahoe Stream	Stream	**Mangamahoe**	Mangamāhoe	**Mangamāhoe Stream**
Mangamutu Stream	Stream	**Mangamutu**	good	**Mangamutu Stream**
Mangamutu Stream	Stream	**Mangamutu**	good	**Mangamutu Stream**
Manganui Stream	Stream	**Manganui**	good	**Manganui Stream**
Manganuiowae Stream	Stream	**Manganuiowae**	good	**Manganuiowae Stream**
Mangaone Stream	Stream	**Mangaone**	good	**Mangaone Stream**
Mangapa	Locality	**Mangapa**	Mangapā	**Mangapā**
Mangapukahukahu Stream	Stream	**Mangapukahukahu**	Mangapūkahukahu	**Mangapūkahukahu Stream**
Mangaraka Stream	Stream	**Mangaraka**	good	**Mangaraka Stream**
Mangaraupo Stream	Stream	**Mangaraupo**	Mangaraupō	**Mangaraupō Stream**
Mangataiore	Locality	**Mangataiore**	good	**Mangataiore**
Mangataipa	Locality	**Mangataipa**	Mangataipā	**Mangataipā**
Mangataipa Stream	Stream	**Mangataipa**	Mangataipā	**Mangataipā Stream**
Mangatakawere Stream	Stream	**Mangatakawere**	good	**Mangatakawere Stream**
Mangataraire	Locality	**Mangataraire**	good	**Mangataraire**
Mangataraire Stream	Stream	**Mangataraire**	good	**Mangataraire Stream**
Mangataraire Stream	Stream	**Mangataraire**	good	**Mangataraire Stream**
Mangatawa Stream	Stream	**Mangatawa**	good	**Mangatawa Stream**
Mangatete Stream	Stream	**Mangatete**	good	**Mangatete Stream**
Mangatete Stream	Stream	**Mangatete**	good	**Mangatete Stream**
Mangatete Stream	Stream	**Mangatete**	good	**Mangatete Stream**
Mangatoa Stream	Stream	**Mangatoa**	good	**Mangatoa Stream**

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Mangatoetoe	Locality	**Mangatoetoe**	good	**Mangatoetoe**
Mangatoetoe Stream	Stream	**Mangatoetoe**	good	**Mangatoetoe Stream**
Mangawheki Stream	Stream	**Mangawheki**	Mangawhekī	**Mangawhekī Stream**
Mangawhero	Locality	**Mangawhero**	good	**Mangawhero**
Mangawhero Stream	Stream	**Mangawhero**	good	**Mangawhero Stream**
Mangawhero Stream	Stream	**Mangawhero**	good	**Mangawhero Stream**
Mangawhero Stream	Stream	**Mangawhero**	good	**Mangawhero Stream**
Manginangina	Hill	**Manginangina**	Mānginangina	**Mānginangina**
Mangonuiowae River	River	**Mangonuiowae**	Mangōnuiowae	**Mangōnuiowae River**
Mangungu	Locality	**Mangungu**	Māngungu	**Māngungu**
Manoao Stream	Stream	**Manoao**	good	**Manoao Stream**
Manuoha Stream	Stream	**Manuoha**	good	**Manuoha Stream**
Manutahi	Hill	**Manutahi**	good	**Manutahi**
Manuwiri Stream	Stream	**Manuwiri**	good	**Manuwiri Stream**
Mapunanui Reef	Reef	**Mapunanui**	Māpunanui	**Māpunanui Reef**
Maraeroa	Locality	**Maraeroa**	good	**Maraeroa**
Maraewhiti Point	Point	**Maraewhiti**	good	**Maraewhiti Point**
Marohapa	Hill	**Marohapa**	good	**Marohapa**
Maromaku	Locality	**Maromaku**	Maromākū	**Maromākū**
Maropiupiu	Hill	**Maropiupiu**	good	**Maropiupiu**
Marumaru Stream	Stream	**Marumaru**	good	**Marumaru Stream**
Matakana Pa	Historic Site	**Matakana Pa**	Matakana Pā	**Matakana Pā**
Matakana Stream	Stream	**Matakana**	good	**Matakana Stream**
Mataki	Hill	**Mataki**	Mātaki	**Mātaki**
Matamata Stream	Stream	**Matamata**	good	**Matamata Stream**
Matangirau	Hill	**Matangirau**	good	**Matangirau**
Matangirau	Locality	**Matangirau**	good	**Matangirau**
Matariki Stream	Stream	**Matariki**	good	**Matariki Stream**
Matauhi Stream	Stream	**Matauhi**	good	**Matauhi Stream**
Matauri Bay	Bay	**Matauri**	good	**Matauri Bay**
Matauri Bay	Locality	**Matauri**	good	**Matauri Bay**
Matauri Creek	Stream	**Matauri**	good	**Matauri Creek**
Matawaia	Locality	**Matawaia**	good	**Matawaia**

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Matawhera	Locality	**Matawhera**	good	**Matawhera**
Matawhera Point	Point	**Matawhera**	good	**Matawhera Point**
Matawhero Pa	Historic Site	**Matawhero Pa**	Matawhero Pā	**Matawhero Pā**
Matawherohia Point	Point	**Matawherohia**	good	**Matawherohia Point**
Matihetihe	Locality	**Matihetihe**	Mātihetihe	**Mātihetihe**
Matihetihe Stream	Stream	**Matihetihe**	Mātihetihe	**Mātihetihe Stream**
Matirarau Bay	Bay	**Matirarau**	good	**Matirarau Bay**
Maukoro Pa	Historic Site	**Maukoro Pa**	Maukoro Pā	**Maukoro Pā**
Maungaheremona	Hill	**Maungaheremona**	good	**Maungaheremona**
Maungakawakawa	Hill	**Maungakawakawa**	good	**Maungakawakawa**
Maungaparerua	Hill	**Maungaparerua**	good	**Maungaparerua**
Maungaperehere Pa	Historic Site	**Maungaperehere Pa**	Maungaperehere Pā	**Maungaperehere Pā**
Maungapiko Hill	Hill	**Maungapiko**	good	**Maungapiko Hill**
Maungapohatu	Hill	**Maungapohatu**	Maungapōhatu	**Maungapōhatu**
Maungapohatu	Hill	**Maungapohatu**	Maungapōhatu	**Maungapōhatu**
Maungaroa	Hill	**Maungaroa**	good	**Maungaroa**
Maungaroa Point	Point	**Maungaroa**	good	**Maungaroa Point**
Maungataniwha	Hill	**Maungataniwha**	good	**Maungataniwha**
Maungataniwha Forest	Forest	**Maungataniwha**	good	**Maungataniwha Forest**
Maungatapere Pa	Historic Site	**Maungatapere Pa**	Maungatapere Pā	**Maungatapere Pā**
Maungatiketike Point	Point	**Maungatiketike**	good	**Maungatiketike Point**
Mawe Pa	Historic Site	**Mawe Pa**	Mawe Pā	**Mawe Pā**
Mawhitu Pa	Historic Site	**Mawhitu Pa**	Mawhitu Pā	**Māwhitu Pā**
Mitimiti	Locality	**Mitimiti**	good	**Mitimiti**
Mitimiti Stream	Stream	**Mitimiti**	good	**Mitimiti Stream**
Mitimiti Stream	Stream	**Mitimiti**	good	**Mitimiti Stream**
Moehau	Locality	**Moehau**	good	**Moehau**
Moehau Rock	Rock	**Moehau**	good	**Moehau Rock**
Moetangi Stream	Stream	**Moetangi**	good	**Moetangi Stream**
Mohitonui Stream	Stream	**Mohitonui**	good	**Mohitōnui Stream**
Mokaikai Pa	Historic Site	**Mokaikai Pa**	Mokaikai Pā	**Mōkaikai Pā**
Mokorau Stream	Stream	**Mokorau**	good	**Mokorau Stream**
Mokotuna Stream	Stream	**Mokotuna**	good	**Mokotuna Stream**

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Motatau	Locality	**Motatau**	Mōtatau	**Mōtatau**
Motuhuia Island	Island	**Motuhuia**	good	**Motuhuia Island**
Motuiwi	Hill	**Motuiwi**	good	**Motuiwi**
Motuiwi Island	Island	**Motuiwi**	good	**Motuiwi Island**
Motukahakaha Bay	Bay	**Motukahakaha**	good	**Motukahakaha Bay**
Motukahakaha Island	Island	**Motukahakaha**	good	**Motukahakaha Island**
Motukaraka	Locality	**Motukaraka**	good	**Motukaraka**
Motukaraka Channel	Stream	**Motukaraka**	good	**Motukaraka Channel**
Motukaraka Island	Island	**Motukaraka**	good	**Motukaraka Island**
Motukaraka Island	Island	**Motukaraka**	good	**Motukaraka Island**
Motukaraka Point	Point	**Motukaraka**	good	**Motukaraka Point**
Motukauri	Locality	**Motukauri**	good	**Motukauri**
Motukauri Island	Island	**Motukauri**	good	**Motukauri Island**
Motukauri Pa	Historic Site	**Motukauri Pa**	Motukauri Pā	**Motukauri Pā**
Motukauri Point	Point	**Motukauri**	good	**Motukauri Point**
Motukiore	Locality	**Motukiore**	good	**Motukiore**
Motukiore Island	Island	**Motukiore**	good	**Motukiore Island**
Motukorari Island	Island	**Motukorari**	Motukōrari	**Motukōrari Island**
Motukukupa Point	Point	**Motukukupa**	Motukūkupa	**Motukūkupa Point**
Motumahanga Island	Island	**Motumahanga**	Motumāhanga	**Motumāhanga Island**
Motumapau Point	Point	**Motumapau**	Motumāpau	**Motumāpau Point**
Motumareti Island	Island	**Motumareti**	good	**Motumareti Island**
Motumuka Island	Island	**Motumuka**	good	**Motumuka Island**
Motuone Island	Island	**Motuone**	good	**Motuone Island**
Motuopao Island	Island	**Motuopao**	good	**Motuopao Island**
Motuotuna Island	Island	**Motuotuna**	good	**Motuotuna Island**
Motupareira Islet	Island	**Motupareira**	good	**Motupareira Islet**
Moturahurahu Island	Island	**Moturahurahu**	good	**Moturahurahu Island**
Motutangi	Locality	**Motutangi**	good	**Motutangi**
Motutangi Stream	Stream	**Motutangi**	good	**Motutangi Stream**
Motutangi Swamp	Wetland	**Motutangi**	good	**Motutangi Swamp**
Motutapere Island	Island	**Motutapere**	good	**Motutapere Island**
Motutapu Island	Island	**Motutapu**	good	**Motutapu Island**

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Motutara Bay	Bay	**Motutara**	good	**Motutara Bay**
Motutara Island	Island	**Motutara**	good	**Motutara Island**
Motutara Island	Island	**Motutara**	good	**Motutara Island**
Motutara Rocks	Island	**Motutara**	good	**Motutara Rocks**
Motuti	Locality	**Motuti**	Motutī	**Motutī**
Motuti Pa	Historic Site	**Motuti Pa**	Motutī Pā	**Motutī Pā**
Motuti River	River	**Motuti**	Motutī	**Motutī River**
Motutoa	Locality	**Motutoa**	good	**Motutoa**
Motutoa Creek	Stream	**Motutoa**	good	**Motutoa Creek**
Motutui Island	Island	**Motutui**	Motutūī	**Motutūī Island**
Moumoukai	Hill	**Moumoukai**	good	**Moumoukai**
Mourea Pa	Historic Site	**Mourea Pa**	Mourea Pā	**Mourea Pā**
Muiata Pa	Historic Site	**Muiata Pa**	Muiata Pā	**Muiata Pā**
Murimotu Island	Island	**Murimotu**	good	**Murimotu Island**
Nga Pukepango Pa	Historic Site	**Nga Pukepango Pa**	Ngā Pukepango Pā	**Ngā Pukepango Pā**
Ngaha Creek	Stream	**Ngaha**	good	**Ngaha Creek**
Ngahararu Point	Point	**Ngahararu**	good	**Ngahararu Point**
Ngaharoa Point	Point	**Ngaharoa**	good	**Ngaharoa Point**
Ngahuha Stream	Stream	**Ngahuha**	good	**Ngahuha Stream**
Ngahuria Stream	Stream	**Ngahuria**	good	**Ngahuria Stream**
Ngaiaroa Stream	Stream	**Ngaiaroa**	good	**Ngaiaroa Stream**
Ngakaharahi	Locality	**Ngakaharahi**	Ngākaharahi	**Ngākaharahi**
Ngakahu Stream	Stream	**Ngakahu**	Ngākahu	**Ngākahu Stream**
Ngakakahi	Locality	**Ngakakahi**	Ngākākahi	**Ngākākahi**
Ngakapua Point	Point	**Ngakapua**	Ngākapua	**Ngākapua Point**
Ngakaroro Stream	Stream	**Ngakaroro**	Ngākaroro	**Ngākaroro Stream**
Ngakauwai Stream	Stream	**Ngakauwai**	Ngākauwai	**Ngākauwai Stream**
Ngakengo Stream	Stream	**Ngakengo**	Ngākengo	**Ngākengo Stream**
Ngakiriparauri Stream	Stream	**Ngakiriparauri**	Ngākiriparauri	**Ngākiriparauri Stream**
Ngamangu Pa	Historic Site	**Ngamangu Pa**	Ngāmangu Pā	**Ngāmangu Pā**
Ngamaru Point	Point	**Ngamaru**	Ngāmaru	**Ngāmaru Point**
Ngamoko Stream	Stream	**Ngamoko**	Ngāmoko	**Ngāmoko Stream**
Ngamura Point	Point	**Ngamura**	Ngāmura	**Ngāmura Point**

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Ngangeroa Creek	Stream	**Ngangeroa**	good	**Ngangeroa Creek**
Ngaoko Pa	Historic Site	**Ngaoko Pa**	Ngaoko Pā	**Ngaoko Pā**
Ngapiri Pa	Historic Site	**Ngapiri Pa**	Ngāpiri Pā	**Ngāpiri Pā**
Ngapuhi	Locality	**Ngapuhi**	Ngāpuhi	**Ngāpuhi**
Ngarahu	Hill	**Ngarahu**	Ngārahu	**Ngārahu**
Ngarangipukahu	Hill	**Ngarangipukahu**	Ngārangipukahu	**Ngārangipukahu**
Ngararatahi Pa	Historic Site	**Ngararatahi Pa**	Ngāraratahi Pā	**Ngāraratahi Pā**
Ngaraumaunu Stream	Stream	**Ngaraumaunu**	Ngāraumaunu	**Ngāraumaunu Stream**
Ngarawhi	Locality	**Ngarawhi**	Ngārawhi	**Ngārawhi**
Ngaruariki Stream	Stream	**Ngaruariki**	Ngāruariki	**Ngāruariki Stream**
Ngaruawahine Stream	Stream	**Ngaruawahine**	Ngāruawahine	**Ngāruawahine Stream**
Ngataiparirua Point	Point	**Ngataiparirua**	Ngātaiparirua	**Ngātaiparirua Point**
Ngatairahi Point	Point	**Ngatairahi**	Ngātairahi	**Ngātairahi Point**
Ngatapo Stream	Stream	**Ngatapo**	Ngatapō	**Ngatapō Stream**
Ngatieke	Hill	**Ngatieke**	Ngātieke	**Ngātieke**
Ngatokararangi Stream	Stream	**Ngatokararangi**	Ngātokarārangi	**Ngātokarārangi Stream**
Ngatongareko Channel	Stream	**Ngatongareko**	Ngātongareko	**Ngātongareko Channel**
Ngatuaka Stream	Stream	**Ngatuaka**	Ngātuaka	**Ngātuaka Stream**
Ngatuna Stream	Stream	**Ngatuna**	Ngātuna	**Ngātuna Stream**
Ngatupai Stream	Stream	**Ngatupai**	good	**Ngatupai Stream**
Ngaturia	Place	**Ngaturia**	good	**Ngaturia**
Ngaue Stream	Stream	**Ngaue**	good	**Ngaue Stream**
Ngaungau Pa	Historic Site	**Ngaungau Pa**	Ngaungau Pā	**Ngaungau Pā**
Ngautorotoro Stream	Stream	**Ngautorotoro**	good	**Ngautorotoro Stream**
Ngawha	Locality	**Ngawha**	Ngāwhā	**Ngāwhā**
Ngawha Springs	Locality	**Ngawha**	Ngāwhā	**Ngāwhā Springs**
Ngawha Stream	Stream	**Ngawha**	Ngāwhā	**Ngāwhā Stream**
Ngawhenua Stream	Stream	**Ngawhenua**	Ngāwhenua	**Ngāwhenua Stream**
Ngutukoi Stream	Stream	**Ngutukoi**	good	**Ngutukoi Stream**
Ngutukorari Bay	Bay	**Ngutukorari**	Ngutukōrari	**Ngutukōrari Bay**
Ngutukorari Channel	Stream	**Ngutukorari**	Ngutukōrari	**Ngutukōrari Channel**
Nihinui Point	Point	**Nihinui**	good	**Nihinui Point**
Nikau Stream	Stream	**Nikau**	Nīkau	**Nīkau Stream**

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Ninihi	Hill	**Ninihi**	good	**Ninihi**
Nukutaunga Island	Island	**Nukutaunga**	good	**Nukutaunga Island**
Ohae Stream	Stream	**Ohae**	good	**Ohae Stream**
Ohapehape	Hill	**Ohapehape**	Ōhapehape	**Ōhapehape**
Ohau Pa	Historic Site	**Ohau Pa**	Ōhau Pā	**Ōhau Pā**
Ohaupea Stream	Stream	**Ohaupea**	Ōhaupea	**Ōhaupea Stream**
Ohaureko Island	Island	**Ohaureko**	Ōhaureko	**Ōhaureko Island**
Ohia Stream	Stream	**Ohia**	good	**Ohia Stream**
Ohinemutu Stream	Stream	**Ohinemutu**	Ōhinemutu	**Ōhinemutu Stream**
Ohinepara Stream	Stream	**Ohinepara**	Ōhinepara	**Ōhinepara Stream**
Ohiritoa Stream	Stream	**Ohiritoa**	Ōhiritoa	**Ōhiritoa Stream**
Ohuka Stream	Stream	**Ohuka**	Ōhuka	**Ōhuka Stream**
Ohura Stream	Stream	**Ohura**	Ōhura	**Ōhura Stream**
Ohuri	Locality	**Ohuri**	Ōhuri	**Ōhuri**
Ohuri River	River	**Ohuri**	Ōhuri	**Ōhuri River**
Ohututea Bay	Bay	**Ohututea**	good	**Ohututea Bay**
Oinu Stream	Stream	**Oinu**	good	**Oinu Stream**
Okahu	Locality	**Okahu**	Ōkahu	**Ōkahu**
Okahu Passage	Channel	**Okahu**	Ōkahu	**Ōkahu Passage**
Okahu Stream	Stream	**Okahu**	Ōkahu	**Ōkahu Stream**
Okahu Stream	Stream	**Okahu**	Ōkahu	**Ōkahu Stream**
Okaihau Pa	Historic Site	**Okaihau Pa**	Ōkaihau Pā	**Ōkaihau Pā**
Okaituna Bay	Bay	**Okaituna**	Ōkaituna	**Ōkaituna Bay**
Okaka	Locality	**Okaka**	Ōkākā	**Ōkākā**
Okaka Stream	Stream	**Okaka**	Ōkākā	**Ōkākā Stream**
Okapa	Hill	**Okapa**	Ōkapa	**Ōkapa**
Okapiti Channel	Stream	**Okapiti**	Ōkapiti	**Ōkapiti Channel**
Okapua Creek	Stream	**Okapua**	Ōkapua	**Ōkapua Creek**
Okare Point	Point	**Okare**	Ōkare	**Ōkare Point**
Okariroa Stream	Stream	**Okariroa**	Ōkariroa	**Ōkariroa Stream**
Okatakata Islands	Island	**Okatakata**	Ōkatakata	**Ōkatakata Islands**
Oke Bay	Bay	**Oke**	good	**Oke Bay**
Okiato	Locality	**Okiato**	Ōkiato	**Ōkiato**

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Okiato Point	Point	**Okiato**	Ōkiato	**Ōkiato Point**
Okiore Pa	Historic Site	**Okiore Pa**	Ōkiore Pā	**Ōkiore Pā**
Okohine Stream	Stream	**Okohine**	Ōkōhine	**Ōkōhine Stream**
Okohunga Stream	Stream	**Okohunga**	Ōkohunga	**Ōkohunga Stream**
Okokako Stream	Stream	**Okokako**	Ōkōkako	**Ōkōkako Stream**
Okokiri Stream	Stream	**Okokiri**	Ōkōkiri	**Ōkōkiri Stream**
Okopako Stream	Stream	**Okopako**	Ōkōpako	**Ōkōpako Stream**
Okuia Point	Point	**Okuia**	Ōkuia	**Ōkuia Point**
Okura Bay	Bay	**Okura**	Ōkura	**Ōkura Bay**
Okura Creek	Stream	**Okura**	Ōkura	**Ōkura Creek**
Okura River	River	**Okura**	Ōkura	**Ōkura River**
Okuratope Pa	Historic Site	**Okuratope Pa**	Ōkuratope Pā	**Ōkuratope Pā**
Omahuta	Hill	**Omahuta**	Ōmahuta	**Ōmahuta**
Omahuta	Locality	**Omahuta**	Ōmahuta	**Ōmahuta**
Omaia Island	Island	**Omaia**	Ōmāia	**Ōmāia Island**
Omaiki Point	Point	**Omaiki**	Ōmaiki	**Ōmaiki Point**
Omakiwi Cove	Bay	**Omakiwi**	good	**Omakiwi Cove**
Omakura Stream	Stream	**Omakura**	good	**Omakura Stream**
Omanaia	Locality	**Omanaia**	Ōmanaia	**Ōmanaia**
Omanaia River	River	**Omanaia**	Ōmanaia	**Ōmanaia River**
Omao Stream	Stream	**Omao**	good	**Omao Stream**
Omata Stream	Stream	**Omata**	Ōmata	**Ōmata Stream**
Omataroa Ridge	Ridge	**Omataroa**	Ōmataroa	**Ōmataroa Ridge**
Omaunu	Locality	**Omaunu**	Ōmaunu	**Ōmaunu**
Omaunu Stream	Stream	**Omaunu**	Ōmaunu	**Ōmaunu Stream**
Omaunu Stream	Stream	**Omaunu**	Ōmaunu	**Ōmaunu Stream**
Omiru Bay	Bay	**Omiru**	Ōmiru	**Ōmiru Bay**
Omorere Reef	Reef	**Omorere**	good	**Omorere Reef**
Omotiti Stream	Stream	**Omotiti**	good	**Omotiti Stream**
Onekura Stream	Stream	**Onekura**	good	**Onekura Stream**
Onepoto Bay	Bay	**Onepoto**	good	**Onepoto Bay**
Oneroa Bay	Bay	**Oneroa**	good	**Oneroa Bay**
Oneti Stream	Stream	**Oneti**	Onetī	**Onetī Stream**

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Oneuhi Stream	Stream	**Oneuhi**	good	**Oneuhi Stream**
Ongaru	Hill	**Ongaru**	Ōngaru	**Ōngaru**
Opakau Point	Point	**Opakau**	Ōpākau	**Ōpākau Point**
Opango	Hill	**Opango**	Ōpango	**Ōpango**
Opaopao Stream	Stream	**Opaopao**	Ōpaopao	**Ōpaopao Stream**
Opara	Locality	**Opara**	Ōpara	**Ōpara**
Opara Stream	Stream	**Opara**	Ōpara	**Ōpara Stream**
Opare	Hill	**Opare**	Ōpare	**Ōpare**
Oparera Stream	Stream	**Oparera**	good	**Oparera Stream**
Oparia	Hill	**Oparia**	good	**Oparia**
Opepe Pa	Historic Site	**Opepe Pa**	Ōpepe Pā	**Ōpepe Pā**
Opipi Pa	Historic Site	**Opipi Pa**	Ōpipi Pā	**Ōpipi Pā**
Opiri Stream	Stream	**Opiri**	Ōpiri	**Ōpiri Stream**
Opito Bay	Bay	**Opito**	Ōpito	**Ōpito Bay**
Opito Bay	Bay	**Opito**	Ōpito	**Ōpito Bay**
Opoi Stream	Stream	**Opoi**	Ōpoi	**Ōpoi Stream**
Opononi	Locality	**Opononi**	Ōpononi	**Ōpononi**
Opononi Stream	Stream	**Opononi**	Ōpononi	**Ōpononi Stream**
Opounui Point	Point	**Opounui**	Ōpounui	**Ōpounui Point**
Opua	Locality	**Opua**	Ōpua	**Ōpua**
Opuhi Stream	Stream	**Opuhi**	Ōpuhi	**Ōpuhi Stream**
Oraoa Stream	Stream	**Oraoa**	good	**Oraoa Stream**
Oraora	Locality	**Oraora**	good	**Oraora**
Oraora Stream	Stream	**Oraora**	good	**Oraora Stream**
Orauta	Locality	**Orauta**	Ōrauta	**Ōrauta**
Orauta Stream	Stream	**Orauta**	Ōrauta	**Ōrauta Stream**
Orawau	Locality	**Orawau**	good	**Orawau**
Orokaraka Bay	Bay	**Orokaraka**	good	**Orokaraka Bay**
Oromahoe	Locality	**Oromahoe**	Oromāhoe	**Oromāhoe**
Orongo Bay	Locality	**Orongo**	Ōrongo	**Ōrongo Bay**
Orongo Pa	Historic Site	**Orongo Pa**	Ōrongo Pā	**Ōrongo Pā**
Orotere	Locality	**Orotere**	good	**Orotere**
Orotere	Hill	**Orotere**	good	**Orotere**

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Orowhana	Hill	**Orowhana**	good	**Orowhana**
Orowhano	Hill	**Orowhano**	good	**Orowhano**
Orua Beach	Beach	**Orua**	good	**Orua Beach**
Orua Stream	Stream	**Orua**	good	**Orua Stream**
Oruaiti	Locality	**Oruaiti**	good	**Oruaiti**
Oruaiti River	River	**Oruaiti**	good	**Oruaiti River**
Oruatemanu Island	Island	**Oruatemanu**	good	**Oruatemanu Island**
Oruru	Hill	**Oruru**	Ōruru	**Ōruru**
Oruru	Locality	**Oruru**	Ōruru	**Ōruru**
Otaenga	Hill	**Otaenga**	Ōtaenga	**Ōtaenga**
Otaenga Stream	Stream	**Otaenga**	Ōtaenga	**Ōtaenga Stream**
Otaha	Locality	**Otaha**	Ōtaha	**Ōtaha**
Otaha Stream	Stream	**Otaha**	Ōtaha	**Ōtaha Stream**
Otaha Stream	Stream	**Otaha**	Ōtaha	**Ōtaha Stream**
Otai Stream	Stream	**Otai**	good	**Otai Stream**
Otamarangi Stream	Stream	**Otamarangi**	Ōtamarangi	**Ōtamarangi Stream**
Otamatai Stream	Stream	**Otamatai**	Ōtamatai	**Ōtamatai Stream**
Otamaua	Hill	**Otamaua**	good	**Otamaua**
Otanenui Pa	Historic Site	**Otanenui Pa**	Ōtānenui Pā	**Ōtānenui Pā**
Otanenui Stream	Stream	**Otanenui**	Ōtānenui	**Ōtānenui Stream**
Otaneroa Point	Point	**Otaneroa**	Ōtāneroa	**Ōtāneroa Point**
Otaneroa Stream	Stream	**Otaneroa**	Ōtāneroa	**Ōtāneroa Stream**
Otangaroa	Locality	**Otangaroa**	Ōtangaroa	**Ōtangaroa**
Otangaroa Stream	Stream	**Otangaroa**	Ōtangaroa	**Ōtangaroa Stream**
Otangaroa Stream	Stream	**Otangaroa**	Ōtangaroa	**Ōtangaroa Stream**
Otangaroa Stream	Stream	**Otangaroa**	Ōtangaroa	**Ōtangaroa Stream**
Otangi Stream	Stream	**Otangi**	Ōtangi	**Ōtangi Stream**
Otanguru Pa	Historic Site	**Otanguru Pa**	Ōtanguru Pā	**Ōtanguru Pā**
Otao	Locality	**Otao**	Ōtao	**Ōtao**
Otawhiti	Hill	**Otawhiti**	Ōtawhiti	**Ōtawhiti**
Otehei Bay	Locality	**Otehei**	good	**Otehei Bay**
Otehei Bay	Bay	**Otehei**	good	**Otehei Bay**
Oteko Point	Point	**Oteko**	Ōteko	**Ōteko Point**

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Otengi Bay	Bay	**Otengi**	good	**Otengi Bay**
Otengi Stream	Stream	**Otengi**	good	**Otengi Stream**
Otiaia Point	Point	**Otiaia**	good	**Otiaia Point**
Otianga	Hill	**Otianga**	good	**Otianga**
Otio Rock	Rock	**Otio**	Ōtio	**Ōtio Rock**
Otiria	Locality	**Otiria**	Ōtiria	**Ōtiria**
Otiria Stream	Stream	**Otiria**	Ōtiria	**Ōtiria Stream**
Otokia Point	Point	**Otokia**	good	**Otokia Point**
Otonga Point	Point	**Otonga**	Ōtonga	**Ōtonga Point**
Otoroa	Locality	**Otoroa**	Ōtoroa	**Ōtoroa**
Ototope	Hill	**Ototope**	Ōtotope	**Ōtotope**
Otukere Stream	Stream	**Otukere**	Otūkere	**Otūkere Stream**
Oturia	Hill	**Oturia**	Ōtūria	**Ōtūria**
Oturu	Locality	**Oturu**	Ōturu	**Ōturu**
Oturu Pa	Historic Site	**Oturu Pa**	Ōturu Pā	**Ōturu Pā**
Oue	Locality	**Oue**	Ōue	**Ōue**
Oue Creek	Stream	**Oue**	Ōue	**Ōue Creek**
Oue Stream	Stream	**Oue**	Ōue	**Ōue Stream**
Outu Bay	Bay	**Outu**	Ōutu	**Ōutu Bay**
Owae Stream	Stream	**Owae**	good	**Owae Stream**
Owhanui	Hill	**Owhanui**	good	**Owhanui**
Owharo Stream	Stream	**Owharo**	good	**Owharo Stream**
Owhero Stream	Stream	**Owhero**	Ōwhero	**Ōwhero Stream**
Owhetu Stream	Stream	**Owhetu**	Ōwhetū	**Ōwhetū Stream**
Paekawa Island	Island	**Paekawa**	good	**Paekawa Island**
Paeroa Pa	Historic Site	**Paeroa Pa**	Paeroa Pā	**Paeroa Pā**
Paetotara Pa	Historic Site	**Paetotara Pa**	Paetōtara Pā	**Paetōtara Pā**
Pahangahanga	Hill	**Pahangahanga**	Pāhangahanga	**Pāhangahanga**
Pahangahanga Pa	Historic Site	**Pahangahanga Pa**	Pāhangahanga Pā	**Pāhangahanga Pā**
Paharakeke Stream	Stream	**Paharakeke**	Pāharakeke	**Pāharakeke Stream**
Pahora Pa	Historic Site	**Pahora Pa**	Pāhora Pā	**Pāhora Pā**
Paiaka	Locality	**Paiaka**	good	**Paiaka**
Paiaka Stream	Stream	**Paiaka**	good	**Paiaka Stream**

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Paingahuru Stream	Stream	**Paingahuru**	good	**Paingahuru Stream**
Paitu Stream	Stream	**Paitu**	Paitū	**Paitū Stream**
Pakanae	Locality	**Pakanae**	Pākanae	**Pākanae**
Pakanae Stream	Stream	**Pakanae**	Pākanae	**Pākanae Stream**
Pakaraka	Locality	**Pakaraka**	Pākaraka	**Pākaraka**
Pakewakewa	Hill	**Pakewakewa**	Pākewakewa	**Pākewakewa**
Pakirikiri Stream	Stream	**Pakirikiri**	Pākirikiri	**Pākirikiri Stream**
Pakohatu	Hill	**Pakohatu**	Pākōhatu	**Pākōhatu**
Pakuru Point	Point	**Pakuru**	Pākuru	**Pākuru Point**
Pamapuria	Locality	**Pamapuria**	Pāmapūria	**Pāmapūria**
Panaki	Locality	**Panaki**	Pānaki	**Pānaki**
Panaki Island	Island	**Panaki**	Pānaki	**Pānaki Island**
Paoeone Pa	Historic Site	**Paoeone Pa**	Paoeone Pā	**Paoeone Pā**
Paowewhati Peak	Hill	**Paowewhati**	good	**Paowewhati Peak**
Papahawaiki Stream	Stream	**Papahawaiki**	good	**Papahawaiki Stream**
Papakauri Stream	Stream	**Papakauri**	good	**Papakauri Stream**
Papakauri Stream	Stream	**Papakauri**	good	**Papakauri Stream**
Papararo Stream	Stream	**Papararo**	good	**Papararo Stream**
Paparimurimu Stream	Stream	**Paparimurimu**	good	**Paparimurimu Stream**
Paparoa Stream	Stream	**Paparoa**	good	**Paparoa Stream**
Papata	Hill	**Papata**	Pāpata	**Pāpata**
Papawiri Hill	Hill	**Papawiri**	good	**Papawiri Hill**
Paraawanui	Hill	**Paraawanui**	good	**Paraawanui**
Parahi Pa	Historic Site	**Parahi Pa**	Pārahi Pā	**Pārahi Pā**
Parahirahi	Hill	**Parahirahi**	Pārahirahi	**Pārahirahi**
Paramatetaha Point	Point	**Paramatetaha**	good	**Paramatetaha Point**
Paramurua Stream	Stream	**Paramurua**	good	**Paramurua Stream**
Paranoa Swamp	Wetland	**Paranoa**	good	**Paranoa Swamp**
Paranui	Locality	**Paranui**	good	**Paranui**
Paranui Stream	Stream	**Paranui**	good	**Paranui Stream**
Parapara	Locality	**Parapara**	good	**Parapara**
Parapara Stream	Stream	**Parapara**	good	**Parapara Stream**
Pararake	Hill	**Pararake**	good	**Pararake**

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Pararako Bay	Bay	**Pararako**	good	**Pararako Bay**
Pararuhi Stream	Stream	**Pararuhi**	good	**Pararuhi Stream**
Parataiko	Hill	**Parataiko**	Paratāiko	**Paratāiko**
Parataiko Range	Range	**Parataiko**	Paratāiko	**Paratāiko Range**
Paratoetoe Point	Point	**Paratoetoe**	good	**Paratoetoe Point**
Paratuna Stream	Stream	**Paratuna**	good	**Paratuna Stream**
Parekura Bay	Locality	**Parekura**	good	**Parekura Bay**
Parenga Channel	Stream	**Parenga**	good	**Parenga Channel**
Pareokawa	Hill	**Pareokawa**	good	**Pareokawa**
Pareroa Pa	Historic Site	**Pareroa Pa**	Pareroa Pā	**Pareroa Pā**
Parikohatu Stream	Stream	**Parikohatu**	Parikōhatu	**Parikōhatu Stream**
Paringaringa Pa	Historic Site	**Paringaringa Pa**	Pāringaringa Pā	**Pāringaringa Pā**
Paripari Stream	Stream	**Paripari**	good	**Paripari Stream**
Paroa Bay	Locality	**Paroa**	Pāroa	**Pāroa Bay**
Paroa Pa	Historic Site	**Paroa Pa**	Pāroa Pā	**Pāroa Pā**
Paroanui	Locality	**Paroanui**	Pāroanui	**Pāroanui**
Parorenui Bay	Bay	**Parorenui**	good	**Parorenui Bay**
Parua Bay	Bay	**Parua**	Pārua	**Pārua Bay**
Parua Stream	Stream	**Parua**	Pārua	**Pārua Stream**
Patakorokoro	Hill	**Patakorokoro**	good	**Patakorokoro**
Pateretere Stream	Stream	**Pateretere**	Pāteretere	**Pāteretere Stream**
Patiki Stream	Stream	**Patiki**	Pātiki	**Pātiki Stream**
Patunga Stream	Stream	**Patunga**	good	**Patunga Stream**
Patunui Bay	Bay	**Patunui**	good	**Patunui Bay**
Patuturi	Hill	**Patuturi**	good	**Patuturi**
Paua	Hill	**Paua**	Pāua	**Pāua**
Paua	Locality	**Paua**	Pāua	**Pāua**
Pauanui	Hill	**Pauanui**	Pāuanui	**Pāuanui**
Pautouto	Hill	**Pautouto**	good	**Pautouto**
Pawarenga	Locality	**Pawarenga**	good	**Pawarenga**
Pawarenga Stream	Stream	**Pawarenga**	good	**Pawarenga Stream**
Pekerau	Locality	**Pekerau**	good	**Pekerau**
Perunui River	River	**Perunui**	good	**Perunui River**

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Petaka Stream	Stream	**Petaka**	Pētaka	**Pētaka Stream**
Piapia Bay	Bay	**Piapia**	good	**Piapia Bay**
Pihakoa Point	Point	**Pihakoa**	good	**Pihakoa Point**
Pihoe	Hill	**Pihoe**	Pīhoe	**Pīhoe**
Pikiwahine Stream	Stream	**Pikiwahine**	good	**Pikiwahine Stream**
Pipiro Stream	Stream	**Pipiro**	good	**Pipiro Stream**
Pipiroa Bay	Bay	**Pipiroa**	good	**Pipiroa Bay**
Pipiwai Stream	Stream	**Pipiwai**	good	**Pipiwai Stream**
Piraunui Island	Island	**Piraunui**	good	**Piraunui Island**
Pirikawau Island	Island	**Pirikawau**	good	**Pirikawau Island**
Piwakawaka	Hill	**Piwakawaka**	Pīwakawaka	**Pīwakawaka**
Poare	Hill	**Poare**	good	**Poare**
Pohuetahi Stream	Stream	**Pohuetahi**	Pōhuetahi	**Pōhuetahi Stream**
Pokaitoki Stream	Stream	**Pokaitoki**	Pōkaitoki	**Pōkaitoki Stream**
Pokaka	Hill	**Pokaka**	Pōkākā	**Pōkākā**
Pokapoka Stream	Stream	**Pokapoka**	good	**Pokapoka Stream**
Pokapu	Locality	**Pokapu**	Pokapū	**Pokapū**
Pokapu Stream	Stream	**Pokapu**	Pokapū	**Pokapū Stream**
Pokere	Locality	**Pokere**	Pōkere	**Pōkere**
Pomare Bay	Bay	**Pomare**	Pōmare	**Pōmare Bay**
Ponaki Stream	Stream	**Ponaki**	Pōnaki	**Pōnaki Stream**
Popoia	Hill	**Popoia**	good	**Popoia**
Popoti Stream	Stream	**Popoti**	good	**Popoti Stream**
Poraenui Point	Point	**Poraenui**	Pōraenui	**Pōraenui Point**
Poreanui Stream	Stream	**Poreanui**	Pōreanui	**Pōreanui Stream**
Poroiki Hill	Hill	**Poroiki**	good	**Poroiki Hill**
Porotu Stream	Stream	**Porotu**	Porotū	**Porotū Stream**
Pouakaroa Stream	Stream	**Pouakaroa**	good	**Pouakaroa Stream**
Pouerua	Hill	**Pouerua**	good	**Pouerua**
Poutawhera Pa	Historic Site	**Poutawhera Pa**	Poutawhera Pā	**Poutawhera Pā**
Puapua Stream	Stream	**Puapua**	good	**Puapua Stream**
Puhau Creek	Stream	**Puhau**	good	**Puhau Creek**
Puhinui Stream	Stream	**Puhinui**	good	**Puhinui Stream**

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Pukatea Ridge	Ridge	**Pukatea**	good	**Pukatea Ridge**
Pukatea Stream	Stream	**Pukatea**	good	**Pukatea Stream**
Pukawa	Hill	**Pukawa**	Pūkawa	**Pūkawa**
Pukehinau	Hill	**Pukehinau**	Pukehīnau	**Pukehīnau**
Pukehinau	Hill	**Pukehinau**	Pukehīnau	**Pukehīnau**
Pukehuia	Hill	**Pukehuia**	good	**Pukehuia**
Pukeko Pa	Historic Site	**Pukeko Pa**	Pūkeko Pā	**Pūkeko Pā**
Pukekohe	Hill	**Pukekohe**	good	**Pukekohe**
Pukekoukou Rock	Rock	**Pukekoukou**	good	**Pukekoukou Rock**
Pukekowhai	Hill	**Pukekowhai**	Pukekōwhai	**Pukekōwhai**
Pukekura Stream	Stream	**Pukekura**	good	**Pukekura Stream**
Pukemaire	Hill	**Pukemaire**	good	**Pukemaire**
Pukemapau Stream	Stream	**Pukemapau**	Pukemāpau	**Pukemāpau Stream**
Pukemiro	Hill	**Pukemiro**	good	**Pukemiro**
Pukemiro	Locality	**Pukemiro**	good	**Pukemiro**
Pukemiro Stream	Stream	**Pukemiro**	good	**Pukemiro Stream**
Pukenui	Locality	**Pukenui**	good	**Pukenui**
Pukenui Point	Point	**Pukenui**	good	**Pukenui Point**
Pukenui Stream	Stream	**Pukenui**	good	**Pukenui Stream**
Pukepoto	Hill	**Pukepoto**	good	**Pukepoto**
Pukepoto	Hill	**Pukepoto**	good	**Pukepoto**
Pukepoto	Locality	**Pukepoto**	good	**Pukepoto**
Pukepoto Main Outfall	Stream	**Pukepoto**	good	**Pukepoto Main Outfall**
Pukepoto Stream	Stream	**Pukepoto**	good	**Pukepoto Stream**
Pukerua Creek	Stream	**Pukerua**	good	**Pukerua Creek**
Puketakahia Point	Point	**Puketakahia**	good	**Puketakahia Point**
Puketauanui Pa	Historic Site	**Puketauanui Pa**	Puketauanui Pā	**Puketauanui Pā**
Puketawa	Hill	**Puketawa**	good	**Puketawa**
Puketi	Locality	**Puketi**	Puketī	**Puketī**
Puketoa Pa	Historic Site	**Puketoa Pa**	Puketoa Pā	**Puketoa Pā**
Puketohunga Pa	Historic Site	**Puketohunga Pa**	Puketohunga Pā	**Puketohunga Pā**
Puketona	Locality	**Puketona**	good	**Puketona**
Puketona Pa	Historic Site	**Puketona Pa**	Puketona Pā	**Puketona Pā**

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Puketotara Stream	Stream	**Puketotara**	Puketōtara	**Puketōtara Stream**
Pukewhao	Hill	**Pukewhao**	good	**Pukewhao**
Pukewharariki	Hill	**Pukewharariki**	good	**Pukewharariki**
Pukewharariki Forest	Forest	**Pukewharariki**	good	**Pukewharariki Forest**
Pukewhau Channel	Stream	**Pukewhau**	good	**Pukewhau Channel**
Pukewhau Pa	Historic Site	**Pukewhau Pa**	Pukewhau Pā	**Pukewhau Pā**
Pukewhau Pa	Historic Site	**Pukewhau Pa**	Pukewhau Pā	**Pukewhau Pā**
Pukewhau Point	Point	**Pukewhau**	good	**Pukewhau Point**
Pukorokoro Stream	Stream	**Pukorokoro**	Pūkorokoro	**Pūkorokoro Stream**
Pukurahi Point	Point	**Pukurahi**	good	**Pukurahi Point**
Punehu	Locality	**Punehu**	Pūnehu	**Pūnehu**
Pungaere	Locality	**Pungaere**	Pūngaere	**Pūngaere**
Pungaere Stream	Stream	**Pungaere**	Pūngaere	**Pūngaere Stream**
Pungatere Stream	Stream	**Pungatere**	good	**Pungatere Stream**
Pungaungau Pa	Historic Site	**Pungaungau Pa**	Pūngaungau Pā	**Pūngaungau Pā**
Punui Stream	Stream	**Punui**	Pūnui	**Pūnui Stream**
Puponga Point	Point	**Puponga**	Pūponga	**Pūponga Point**
Pupuha Point	Point	**Pupuha**	good	**Pupuha Point**
Pupuke	Locality	**Pupuke**	good	**Pupuke**
Pupuke River	River	**Pupuke**	good	**Pupuke River**
Purere Pa	Historic Site	**Purere Pa**	Purere Pā	**Purere Pā**
Puruwharawhara Stream	Stream	**Puruwharawhara**	good	**Puruwharawhara Stream**
Putahataha Island	Island	**Putahataha**	Pūtahataha	**Pūtahataha Island**
Putahi	Hill	**Putahi**	Pūtahi	**Pūtahi**
Putaka Stream	Stream	**Putaka**	Pūtaka	**Pūtaka Stream**
Raeroa	Hill	**Raeroa**	good	**Raeroa**
Raetea	Hill	**Raetea**	good	**Raetea**
Raetea Forest	Forest	**Raetea**	good	**Raetea Forest**
Rahiri	Locality	**Rahiri**	Rāhiri	**Rāhiri**
Rahui Islands	Island	**Rahui**	Rāhui	**Rāhui Islands**
Rahui Rock	Island	**Rahui**	Rāhui	**Rāhui Rock**
Rahuirapa	Hill	**Rahuirapa**	Rāhuirapa	**Rāhuirapa**
Rakautao	Locality	**Rakautao**	Rākautao	**Rākautao**

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Rakautapu	Hill	**Rakautapu**	Rākautapu	**Rākautapu**
Rakauwahi Stream	Stream	**Rakauwahi**	Rākauwāhi	**Rākauwāhi Stream**
Ramarama Stream	Stream	**Ramarama**	good	**Ramarama Stream**
Ramarama Stream	Stream	**Ramarama**	good	**Ramarama Stream**
Rangi Point	Locality	**Rangi**	good	**Rangi Point**
Rangiahua	Locality	**Rangiahua**	Rangiāhua	**Rangiahua**
Rangiatea Island	Island	**Rangiatea**	Rangiātea	**Rangiatea Island**
Rangihamama Pa	Historic Site	**Rangihamama Pa**	Rangihāmama Pā	**Rangihāmama Pā**
Rangiheke Pa	Historic Site	**Rangiheke Pa**	Rangiheke Pā	**Rangiheke Pā**
Rangihika Stream	Stream	**Rangihika**	good	**Rangihika Stream**
Rangihoua Pa	Historic Site	**Rangihoua Pa**	Rangihoua Pā	**Rangihoua Pā**
Rangihoua Pa	Historic Site	**Rangihoua Pa**	Rangihoua Pā	**Rangihoua Pā**
Rangikapiti	Hill	**Rangikapiti**	good	**Rangikapiti**
Rangikariri Stream	Stream	**Rangikariri**	good	**Rangikariri Stream**
Rangiputa	Locality	**Rangiputa**	good	**Rangiputa**
Rangitane Pa	Historic Site	**Rangitane Pa**	Rangitāne Pā	**Rangitāne Pā**
Rangitane River	River	**Rangitane**	Rangitāne	**Rangitāne River**
Rangitihi	Locality	**Rangitihi**	good	**Rangitihi**
Rangitira	Hill	**Rangitira**	good	**Rangitira**
Rarawa Beach	Beach	**Rarawa**	good	**Rarawa Beach**
Rarawa Stream	Stream	**Rarawa**	good	**Rarawa Stream**
Raukawa	Hill	**Raukawa**	good	**Raukawa**
Raumate	Locality	**Raumate**	good	**Raumate**
Rautahi Stream	Stream	**Rautahi**	good	**Rautahi Stream**
Rawene	Hill	**Rawene**	Rāwene	**Rāwene**
Rawene	Locality	**Rawene**	Rāwene	**Rāwene**
Rawhia	Hill	**Rawhia**	good	**Rawhia**
Rawhia	Locality	**Rawhia**	good	**Rawhia**
Rawhiti	Locality	**Rawhiti**	Rāwhiti	**Rāwhiti**
Rawhiti Point	Point	**Rawhiti**	Rāwhiti	**Rāwhiti Point**
Reremapere Stream	Stream	**Reremapere**	Reremāpere	**Reremāpere Stream**
Rereotemarama Stream	Stream	**Rereotemarama**	good	**Rereotemarama Stream**
Reretiti Stream	Stream	**Reretiti**	good	**Reretiti Stream**

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Rimu Stream	Stream	**Rimu**	good	**Rimu Stream**
Ririwha	Hill	**Ririwha**	good	**Ririwha**
Roma	Locality	**Roma**	good	**Roma**
Rotohanganui Stream	Stream	**Rotohanganui**	good	**Rotohanganui Stream**
Rotokakahi	Locality	**Rotokakahi**	Rotokākahi	**Rotokākahi**
Rotokakahi River	River	**Rotokakahi**	Rotokākahi	**Rotokākahi River**
Rotowhenua River	River	**Rotowhenua**	good	**Rotowhenua River**
Ruakawa Bay	Bay	**Ruakawa**	good	**Ruakawa Bay**
Ruapapaka Island	Island	**Ruapapaka**	Ruapāpaka	**Ruapāpaka Island**
Ruapekapeka	Locality	**Ruapekapeka**	good	**Ruapekapeka**
Ruaroa	Locality	**Ruaroa**	good	**Ruaroa**
Ruato Stream	Stream	**Ruato**	Ruatō	**Ruatō Stream**
Runaruna	Locality	**Runaruna**	good	**Runaruna**
Rurunga Stream	Stream	**Rurunga**	good	**Rurunga Stream**
Tahapuke Bay	Bay	**Tahapuke**	good	**Tahapuke Bay**
Taheke	Locality	**Taheke**	Tāheke	**Tāheke**
Taheke River	River	**Taheke**	Tāheke	**Tāheke River**
Taheke Rock	Reef	**Taheke**	Tāheke	**Tāheke Rock**
Taheke Stream	Stream	**Taheke**	Tāheke	**Tāheke Stream**
Taheketiti Stream	Stream	**Taheketiti**	Tāheketiti	**Tāheketītī Stream**
Tahoranui River	River	**Tahoranui**	good	**Tahoranui River**
Taiharuru Bay	Bay	**Taiharuru**	good	**Taiharuru Bay**
Tairutu Stream	Stream	**Tairutu**	good	**Tairutu Stream**
Taita	Hill	**Taita**	Taitā	**Taitā**
Taita Stream	Stream	**Taita**	Taitā	**Taitā Stream**
Taita Stream	Stream	**Taita**	Taitā	**Taitā Stream**
Takahue	Locality	**Takahue**	good	**Takahue**
Takahue River	River	**Takahue**	good	**Takahue River**
Takakuri Stream	Stream	**Takakuri**	Takakurī	**Takakurī Stream**
Takapau Stream	Stream	**Takapau**	good	**Takapau Stream**
Takapau Stream	Stream	**Takapau**	good	**Takapau Stream**
Takapaukura Flat	Flat	**Takapaukura**	good	**Takapaukura Flat**
Takapuna Pa	Historic Site	**Takapuna Pa**	Takapuna Pā	**Takapuna Pā**

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Takaputiraha Stream	Stream	**Takaputiraha**	Takapūtīraha	**Takapūtīraha Stream**
Takapuwahia	Hill	**Takapuwahia**	Takapūwāhia	**Takapūwāhia**
Takaroto Rock	Island	**Takaroto**	good	**Takaroto Rock**
Takataka Rock	Rock	**Takataka**	good	**Takataka Rock**
Takeke Stream	Stream	**Takeke**	Tākeke	**Tākeke Stream**
Takerau Bay	Bay	**Takerau**	good	**Takerau Bay**
Takini Point	Point	**Takini**	good	**Takini Point**
Takiritau	Hill	**Takiritau**	Tākiritau	**Tākiritau**
Takitahi	Hill	**Takitahi**	good	**Takitahi**
Takiwhetu	Place	**Takiwhetu**	Takiwhetū	**Takiwhetū**
Takorokoro	Hill	**Takorokoro**	Tākorokoro	**Tākorokoro**
Tamaka	Hill	**Tamaka**	Tāmaka	**Tāmaka**
Tamatia Pa	Historic Site	**Tamatia Pa**	Tamatia Pā	**Tamatia Pā**
Tangatapu Stream	Stream	**Tangatapu**	good	**Tangatapu Stream**
Tangiapakura Stream	Stream	**Tangiapakura**	good	**Tangiapakura Stream**
Tangitu	Hill	**Tangitu**	Tangitū	**Tangitū**
Tangoake	Locality	**Tangoake**	good	**Tangoake**
Tangonge Drain	Stream	**Tangonge**	good	**Tangonge Drain**
Tanutanu Stream	Stream	**Tanutanu**	good	**Tanutanu Stream**
Tapahuarau Pa	Historic Site	**Tapahuarau Pa**	Tapahuarau Pā	**Tapahuarau Pā**
Tapapa Stream	Stream	**Tapapa**	Tāpapa	**Tāpapa Stream**
Tapeka Pa	Historic Site	**Tapeka Pa**	Tāpeka Pā	**Tāpeka Pā**
Tapotupotu Bay	Bay	**Tapotupotu**	Tāpotupotu	**Tāpotupotu Bay**
Tapotupotu Stream	Stream	**Tapotupotu**	Tāpotupotu	**Tāpotupotu Stream**
Tapu Point	Point	**Tapu**	good	**Tapu Point**
Tapuaetahi Creek	Stream	**Tapuaetahi**	good	**Tapuaetahi Creek**
Tapuaetahi Stream	Stream	**Tapuaetahi**	good	**Tapuaetahi Stream**
Tapuhi	Locality	**Tapuhi**	good	**Tapuhi**
Tapuwae	Locality	**Tapuwae**	good	**Tapuwae**
Tapuwae Forest	Forest	**Tapuwae**	good	**Tapuwae Forest**
Tapuwae River	River	**Tapuwae**	good	**Tapuwae River**
Tarahi	Hill	**Tarahi**	Tarahī	**Tarahī**
Taraire Stream	Stream	**Taraire**	good	**Taraire Stream**

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Tarakeha	Hill	**Tarakeha**	good	**Tarakeha**
Tarakihi	Hill	**Tarakihi**	good	**Tarakihi**
Tarakihi Stream	Stream	**Tarakihi**	good	**Tarakihi Stream**
Taratara	Hill	**Taratara**	good	**Taratara**
Taratara	Hill	**Taratara**	good	**Taratara**
Tarawamaomao Point	Point	**Tarawamaomao**	Tārawamaomao	**Tārawamaomao Point**
Tarawera Island	Island	**Tarawera**	good	**Tarawera Island**
Tarawhaturoa Stream	Stream	**Tarawhaturoa**	good	**Tarawhaturoa Stream**
Tarewarewa Stream	Stream	**Tarewarewa**	Tārewarewa	**Tārewarewa Stream**
Taronui Bay	Bay	**Taronui**	good	**Taronui Bay**
Taronui Bay	Locality	**Taronui**	good	**Taronui Bay**
Tarure Hill	Hill	**Tarure**	Tārure	**Tārure Hill**
Tauanui	Hill	**Tauanui**	good	**Tauanui**
Taumarere	Locality	**Taumarere**	Taumārere	**Taumārere**
Taumata	Hill	**Taumata**	good	**Taumata**
Taumatahinau	Hill	**Taumatahinau**	Taumatahīnau	**Taumatahīnau**
Taumatakanae Point	Point	**Taumatakanae**	good	**Taumatakanae Point**
Taumatamahoe	Hill	**Taumatamahoe**	Taumatamāhoe	**Taumatamāhoe**
Taumatamaire Stream	Stream	**Taumatamaire**	good	**Taumatamaire Stream**
Taumataroa Flat	Flat	**Taumataroa**	good	**Taumataroa Flat**
Taumatawhauwhau	Hill	**Taumatawhauwhau**	good	**Taumatawhauwhau**
Taunganui Point	Point	**Taunganui**	good	**Taunganui Point**
Taupapa Stream	Stream	**Taupapa**	good	**Taupapa Stream**
Tauparawera Stream	Stream	**Tauparawera**	good	**Tauparawera Stream**
Taupiri Bay	Bay	**Taupiri**	good	**Taupiri Bay**
Taupiri Island	Island	**Taupiri**	good	**Taupiri Island**
Taurangaiti Stream	Stream	**Taurangaiti**	good	**Taurangaiti Stream**
Tauranganui Stream	Stream	**Tauranganui**	good	**Tauranganui Stream**
Tauranganui Stream	Stream	**Tauranganui**	good	**Tauranganui Stream**
Taurangatira Pa	Historic Site	**Taurangatira Pa**	Taurangatira Pā	**Taurangatira Pā**
Taurere Bay	Bay	**Taurere**	good	**Taurere Bay**
Taurikura Pa	Historic Site	**Taurikura Pa**	Taurikura Pā	**Taurikura Pā**
Tauroa	Hill	**Tauroa**	good	**Tauroa**

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Tautoro	Hill	**Tautoro**	good	**Tautoro**
Tautoro	Locality	**Tautoro**	good	**Tautoro**
Tauwhare	Hill	**Tauwhare**	good	**Tauwhare**
Tauwhia Stream	Stream	**Tauwhia**	good	**Tauwhia Stream**
Tawai Stream	Stream	**Tawai**	good	**Tawai Stream**
Tawaka Stream	Stream	**Tawaka**	good	**Tāwaka Stream**
Tawakewake Stream	Stream	**Tawakewake**	Tāwakewake	**Tāwakewake Stream**
Tawapuku River	River	**Tawapuku**	good	**Tawapuku River**
Te Ahoponga	Hill	**Te Ahoponga**	good	**Te Ahoponga**
Te Ahu Stream	Stream	**Te Ahu**	good	**Te Ahu Stream**
Te Ahuahu	Locality	**Te Ahuahu**	good	**Te Ahuahu**
Te Ahuahu	Historic Site	**Te Ahuahu**	good	**Te Ahuahu**
Te Akatea	Hill	**Te Akatea**	good	**Te Akatea**
Te Anaputa Island	Island	**Te Anaputa**	good	**Te Anaputa Island**
Te Anaputaiti Island	Island	**Te Anaputaiti**	good	**Te Anaputaiti Island**
Te Angamate Bay	Bay	**Te Angamate**	good	**Te Angamate Bay**
Te Anina Point	Point	**Te Anina**	Te Ānina	**Te Ānina Point**
Te Ao Island	Island	**Te Ao**	good	**Te Ao Island**
Te Arai	Hill	**Te Arai**	Te Ārai	**Te Ārai**
Te Arai Point	Point	**Te Arai**	Te Ārai	**Te Ārai Point**
Te Arakanihi	Hill	**Te Arakanihi**	Te Arakānihi	**Te Arakānihi**
Te Ari	Hill	**Te Ari**	good	**Te Ari**
Te Aupouri Pa	Historic Site	**Te Aupouri Pa**	Te Aupōuri Pā	**Te Aupōuri Pā**
Te Hangohango Stream	Stream	**Te Hangohango**	good	**Te Hangohango Stream**
Te Harua Stream	Stream	**Te Harua**	Te Hārua	**Te Hārua Stream**
Te Haumi	Locality	**Te Haumi**	good	**Te Haumi**
Te Haumi Rock	Island	**Te Haumi**	good	**Te Haumi Rock**
Te Hautapu	Hill	**Te Hautapu**	good	**Te Hautapu**
Te Hoanga Stream	Stream	**Te Hoanga**	Te Hōanga	**Te Hōanga Stream**
Te Hoe Pa	Historic Site	**Te Hoe Pa**	Te Hoe Pā	**Te Hoe Pā**
Te Hore	Historic Site	**Te Hore**	good	**Te Hore**
Te Horo Beach	Beach	**Te Horo**	good	**Te Horo Beach**
Te Horu Stream	Stream	**Te Horu**	good	**Te Horu Stream**

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Te Huahua	Locality	**Te Huahua**	good	**Te Huahua**
Te Hue Bay	Bay	**Te Hue**	good	**Te Hue Bay**
Te Hue Pa	Historic Site	**Te Hue Pa**	Te Hue Pā	**Te Hue Pā**
Te Hue Point	Point	**Te Hue**	good	**Te Hue Point**
Te Huia	Locality	**Te Huia**	good	**Te Huia**
Te Huia Falls	Waterfall	**Te Huia**	good	**Te Huia Falls**
Te Huka Bay	Bay	**Te Huka**	good	**Te Huka Bay**
Te Huka Stream	Stream	**Te Huka**	good	**Te Huka Stream**
Te Hurewai Stream	Stream	**Te Hurewai**	good	**Te Hurewai Stream**
Te Hurunga	Hill	**Te Hurunga**	good	**Te Hurunga**
Te Huruwai Stream	Stream	**Te Huruwai**	good	**Te Huruwai Stream**
Te Iringa	Locality	**Te Iringa**	good	**Te Iringa**
Te Kahikatea Stream	Stream	**Te Kahikatea**	good	**Te Kahikatea Stream**
Te Kahikatoa	Hill	**Te Kahikatoa**	good	**Te Kahikatoa**
Te Kanakana Stream	Stream	**Te Kanakana**	good	**Te Kanakana Stream**
Te Kao	Hill	**Te Kao**	good	**Te Kao**
Te Kapinga Stream	Stream	**Te Kapinga**	good	**Te Kapinga Stream**
Te Kara Pa	Historic Site	**Te Kara Pa**	Te Kara Pā	**Te Kara Pā**
Te Karae	Locality	**Te Karae**	Te Kārae	**Te Kārae**
Te Karae Creek	Stream	**Te Karae**	Te Kārae	**Te Kārae Creek**
Te Karae Stream	Stream	**Te Karae**	Te Kārae	**Te Kārae Stream**
Te Karaka	Locality	**Te Karaka**	good	**Te Karaka**
Te Karaka Bay	Bay	**Te Karaka**	good	**Te Karaka Bay**
Te Karaka Channel	Stream	**Te Karaka**	good	**Te Karaka Channel**
Te Karaka Stream	Stream	**Te Karaka**	good	**Te Karaka Stream**
Te Karo	Locality	**Te Karo**	good	**Te Karo**
Te Karo Island	Island	**Te Karo**	good	**Te Karo Island**
Te Karoto Pa	Historic Site	**Te Karoto Pa**	Te Karoto Pā	**Te Karoto Pā**
Te Karu Stream	Stream	**Te Karu**	good	**Te Karu Stream**
Te Kauati Stream	Stream	**Te Kauati**	good	**Te Kauati Stream**
Te Kawa Stream	Stream	**Te Kawa**	good	**Te Kawa Stream**
Te Kene Stream	Stream	**Te Kene**	good	**Te Kene Stream**
Te Kia Pa	Historic Site	**Te Kia Pa**	Te Kia Pā	**Te Kia Pā**

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Te Kirikiri Bay	Bay	**Te Kirikiri**	Good	**Te Kirikiri Bay**
Te Koere Creek	Stream	**Te Koere**	good	**Te Koere Creek**
Te Kohatu Point	Point	**Te Kohatu**	Te Kōhatu	**Te Kōhatu Point**
Te Korepo Stream	Stream	**Te Korepo**	Te Kōrepo	**Te Kōrepo Stream**
Te Kotuku Creek	Stream	**Te Kotuku**	Te Kōtuku	**Te Kōtuku Creek**
Te Kowhai Stream	Stream	**Te Kowhai**	Te Kōwhai	**Te Kōwhai Stream**
Te Kuihi	Hill	**Te Kuihi**	good	**Te Kuihi**
Te Kume	Hill	**Te Kume**	good	**Te Kume**
Te Kuta Stream	Stream	**Te Kuta**	good	**Te Kuta Stream**
Te Mahimahi Stream	Stream	**Te Mahimahi**	good	**Te Mahimahi Stream**
Te Maire Stream	Stream	**Te Maire**	good	**Te Maire Stream**
Te Maire Stream	Stream	**Te Maire**	good	**Te Maire Stream**
Te Marihi	Hill	**Te Marihi**	Te Mārihi	**Te Mārihi**
Te Miko Reef	Island	**Te Miko**	good	**Te Miko Reef**
Te Moeti Pa	Historic Site	**Te Moeti Pa**	Te Moetī Pā	**Te Moetī Pā**
Te Moho	Hill	**Te Moho**	good	**Te Moho**
Te Moho Stream	Stream	**Te Moho**	good	**Te Moho Stream**
Te Motu Island	Island	**Te Motu**	good	**Te Motu Island**
Te Neke	Locality	**Te Neke**	good	**Te Neke**
Te Ngako Channel	Stream	**Te Ngako**	good	**Te Ngako Channel**
Te Ngako Creek	Stream	**Te Ngako**	good	**Te Ngako Creek**
Te Ngako Stream	Stream	**Te Ngako**	good	**Te Ngako Stream**
Te Ngoto Channel	Stream	**Te Ngoto**	good	**Te Ngoto Channel**
Te Painga	Hill	**Te Painga**	good	**Te Painga**
Te Paki	Hill	**Te Paki**	good	**Te Paki**
Te Paki	Locality	**Te Paki**	good	**Te Paki**
Te Papa Creek	Stream	**Te Papa**	good	**Te Papa Creek**
Te Paparata Stream	Stream	**Te Paparata**	good	**Te Paparata Stream**
Te Peke Stream	Stream	**Te Peke**	good	**Te Peke Stream**
Te Pewa	Hill	**Te Pewa**	good	**Te Pewa**
Te Poka Stream	Stream	**Te Poka**	good	**Te Poka Stream**
Te Pokere Pa	Historic Site	**Te Pokere Pa**	Te Pokere Pā	**Te Pokere Pā**
Te Ponataura Point	Point	**Te Ponataura**	good	**Te Ponataura Point**

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Te Poroporo	Locality	**Te Poroporo**	good	**Te Poroporo**
Te Pouahi	Place	**Te Pouahi**	good	**Te Pouahi**
Te Pua Point	Point	**Te Pua**	good	**Te Pua Point**
Te Puhi	Locality	**Te Puhi**	good	**Te Puhi**
Te Puhi Stream	Stream	**Te Puhi**	good	**Te Puhi Stream**
Te Puia Stream	Stream	**Te Puia**	good	**Te Puia Stream**
Te Pura	Hill	**Te Pura**	good	**Te Pura**
Te Rahui	Hill	**Te Rahui**	Te Rāhui	**Te Rāhui**
Te Rake Point	Point	**Te Rake**	good	**Te Rake Point**
Te Ranga	Hill	**Te Ranga**	good	**Te Ranga**
Te Rangi	Hill	**Te Rangi**	good	**Te Rangi**
Te Rapa Stream	Stream	**Te Rapa**	good	**Te Rapa Stream**
Te Raparapa Stream	Stream	**Te Raparapa**	good	**Te Raparapa Stream**
Te Rauparaore Pa	Historic Site	**Te Rauparaore Pa**	Te Rauparaore Pā	**Te Rauparaore Pā**
Te Raupo	Locality	**Te Raupo**	Te Raupō	**Te Raupō**
Te Reinga	Hill	**Te Reinga**	Te Rēigna	**Te Reinga**
Te Rewa Point	Point	**Te Rewa**	good	**Te Rewa Point**
Te Ripanga Stream	Stream	**Te Ripanga**	good	**Te Ripanga Stream**
Te Rore	Hill	**Te Rore**	good	**Te Rore**
Te Rore	Locality	**Te Rore**	good	**Te Rore**
Te Rore Stream	Stream	**Te Rore**	good	**Te Rore Stream**
Te Roto Stream	Stream	**Te Roto**	good	**Te Roto Stream**
Te Ruakokopu Stream	Stream	**Te Ruakokopu**	Te Ruakōkopu	**Te Ruakōkopu Stream**
Te Tahunaakura Stream	Stream	**Te Tahunaakura**	Te Tāhunakura	**Te Tāhunakura Stream**
Te Taro	Hill	**Te Taro**	good	**Te Taro**
Te Tawa Stream	Stream	**Te Tawa**	good	**Te Tawa Stream**
Te Ti Bay	Bay	**Te Ti**	Te Tī	**Te Tī Bay**
Te Toa Stream	Stream	**Te Toa**	good	**Te Toa Stream**
Te Toke Stream	Stream	**Te Toke**	good	**Te Toke Stream**
Te Toke Stream	Stream	**Te Toke**	good	**Te Toke Stream**
Te Topito Head	Point	**Te Topito**	Te Tōpito	**Te Tōpito Head**
Te Umakuri Point	Point	**Te Umakuri**	Te Umakurī	**Te Umakurī Point**
Te Umukukupa	Hill	**Te Umukukupa**	Te Umukūkupa	**Te Umukūkupa**

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Te Uruwahanui Stream	Stream	**Te Uruwahanui**	good	**Te Uruwahanui Stream**
Te Waha Island	Island	**Te Waha**	good	**Te Waha Island**
Te Wahiawa Passage	Channel	**Te Wahiawa**	Te Wāhiawa	**Te Wāhiawa Passage**
Te Waiawa Bay	Bay	**Te Waiawa**	good	**Te Waiawa Bay**
Te Waipoka Stream	Stream	**Te Waipoka**	good	**Te Waipoka Stream**
Te Waitemaunga Stream	Stream	**Te Waitemaunga**	good	**Te Waitemaunga Stream**
Te Waka Stream	Stream	**Te Waka**	good	**Te Waka Stream**
Te Werahi Beach	Beach	**Te Werahi**	good	**Te Werahi Beach**
Te Werahi Stream	Stream	**Te Werahi**	good	**Te Werahi Stream**
Te Wharau Stream	Stream	**Te Wharau**	good	**Te Wharau Stream**
Te Whatianga Swamp	Wetland	**Te Whatianga**	good	**Te Whataanga Swamp**
Te Whau	Hill	**Te Whau**	good	**Te Whau**
Te Whau	Locality	**Te Whau**	good	**Te Whau**
Te Whau Bay	Bay	**Te Whau**	good	**Te Whau Bay**
Te Whau Pa	Historic Site	**Te Whau Pa**	Te Whau Pā	**Te Whau Pā**
Te Whau Stream	Stream	**Te Whau**	good	**Te Whau Stream**
Te Whawha Stream	Stream	**Te Whawha**	Te Whāwhā	**Te Whāwhā Stream**
Te Wi Bay	Bay	**Te Wi**	Te Wī	**Te Wī Bay**
Tehepouto Point	Point	**Tehepouto**	Tehepōuto	**Tehepōuto Point**
Ti Point	Point	**Ti**	Tī	**Tī Point**
Tikorangi	Hill	**Tikorangi**	good	**Tikorangi**
Tikorangi Island	Island	**Tikorangi**	good	**Tikorangi Island**
Tikorangi Pa	Historic Site	**Tikorangi Pa**	Tikorangi Pā	**Tikorangi Pā**
Tirikawa	Hill	**Tirikawa**	good	**Tirikawa**
Tirohanga Stream	Stream	**Tirohanga**	good	**Tirohanga Stream**
Titaha	Hill	**Titaha**	Tītaha	**Tītaha**
Toatoa	Locality	**Toatoa**	good	**Toatoa**
Toatoa Stream	Stream	**Toatoa**	good	**Toatoa Stream**
Toatoa Stream	Stream	**Toatoa**	good	**Toatoa Stream**
Toetoeiti Channel	Stream	**Toetoeiti**	good	**Toetoeiti Channel**
Tohureo Point	Point	**Tohureo**	good	**Tohureo Point**
Tokakopura Stream	Stream	**Tokakopura**	Tokakōpura	**Tokakōpura Stream**
Tokatoka Point	Point	**Tokatoka**	good	**Tokatoka Point**

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Tokatoka Stream	Stream	**Tokatoka**	good	**Tokatoka Stream**
Tokawhero Forest	Forest	**Tokawhero**	good	**Tokawhero Forest**
Tokawhero Stream	Stream	**Tokawhero**	good	**Tokawhero Stream**
Tokerau Beach	Beach	**Tokerau**	good	**Tokerau Beach**
Tokerau Beach	Locality	**Tokerau**	good	**Tokerau Beach**
Tomokanga Pa	Historic Site	**Tomokanga Pa**	Tomokanga Pā	**Tomokanga Pā**
Tomotomo Stream	Stream	**Tomotomo**	good	**Tomotomo Stream**
Tongaroa Stream	Stream	**Tongaroa**	good	**Tongaroa Stream**
Toretore Island	Island	**Toretore**	good	**Toretore Island**
Toro Stream	Stream	**Toro**	good	**Toro Stream**
Torohanga	Hill	**Torohanga**	good	**Torohanga**
Toronui Stream	Stream	**Toronui**	good	**Toronui Stream**
Toroti	Hill	**Toroti**	good	**Toroti**
Totara	Hill	**Totara**	Tōtara	**Tōtara**
Totara North	Locality	**Totara**	Tōtara	**Tōtara North**
Totara Stream	Stream	**Totara**	Tōtara	**Tōtara Stream**
Toukohe Pa	Historic Site	**Toukohe Pa**	Toukohe Pā	**Toukohe Pā**
Touwai Stream	Stream	**Touwai**	good	**Touwai Stream**
Towai	Locality	**Towai**	Tōwai	**Tōwai**
Tuanaki	Hill	**Tuanaki**	good	**Tuanaki**
Tuanui Point	Point	**Tuanui**	good	**Tuanui Point**
Tuapeke Point	Point	**Tuapeke**	good	**Tuapeke Point**
Tuataranui Stream	Stream	**Tuataranui**	good	**Tuataranui Stream**
Tuhipa	Locality	**Tuhipa**	good	**Tuhipa**
Tukauri Pa	Historic Site	**Tukauri Pa**	good	**Tukauri Pā**
Tumatupo	Hill	**Tumatupo**	good	**Tumatupo**
Tumutu Stream	Stream	**Tumutu**	good	**Tumutu Stream**
Tunatahi Stream	Stream	**Tunatahi**	good	**Tunatahi Stream**
Tupou Bay	Bay	**Tupou**	Tūpou	**Tūpou Bay**
Tupou Stream	Stream	**Tupou**	Tūpou	**Tūpou Stream**
Turangahou	Hill	**Turangahou**	Tūrangahou	**Tūrangahou**
Tutaetohia Stream	Stream	**Tutaetohia**	Tūtaetohia	**Tūtaetohia Stream**
Tutehe Pa	Historic Site	**Tutehe Pa**	Tutehe Pā	**Tutehe Pā**

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Tutonu Point	Point	**Tutonu**	Tūtonu	**Tūtonu Point**
Umaumakaroro	Hill	**Umaumakaroro**	good	**Umaumakaroro**
Umawera	Hill	**Umawera**	good	**Umawera**
Umawera	Locality	**Umawera**	good	**Umawera**
Umuheke Bay	Bay	**Umuheke**	good	**Umuheke Bay**
Umukiwi Stream	Stream	**Umukiwi**	good	**Umukiwi Stream**
Unahi	Locality	**Unahi**	good	**Unahi**
Unuhia Stream	Stream	**Unuhia**	good	**Unuhia Stream**
Unuwhao	Hill	**Unuwhao**	good	**Unuwhao**
Upokorau	Locality	**Upokorau**	good	**Upokorau**
Upokorau Stream	Stream	**Upokorau**	good	**Upokorau Stream**
Upokowhawha	Hill	**Upokowhawha**	Upokowhāwhā	**Upokowhāwhā**
Urungaio	Locality	**Urungaio**	good	**Urungaio**
Urupukapuka Bay	Bay	**Urupukapuka**	good	**Urupukapuka Bay**
Utakura	Locality	**Utakura**	good	**Utakura**
Utakura River	River	**Utakura**	good	**Utakura River**
Uwhiroa Stream	Stream	**Uwhiroa**	good	**Uwhiroa Stream**
Wahaotetupua Stream	Stream	**Wahaotetupua**	good	**Wahaotetupua Stream**
Waiare	Locality	**Waiare**	good	**Waiare**
Waiare Stream	Stream	**Waiare**	good	**Waiare Stream**
Waiarohia Stream	Stream	**Waiarohia**	good	**Waiarohia Stream**
Waiata Stream	Stream	**Waiata**	good	**Waiata Stream**
Waiatua Stream	Stream	**Waiatua**	good	**Waiatua Stream**
Waiatua Stream	Stream	**Waiatua**	good	**Waiatua Stream**
Waiehu Stream	Stream	**Waiehu**	good	**Waiehu Stream**
Waihaha	Locality	**Waihaha**	good	**Waihaha**
Waihaha Stream	Stream	**Waihaha**	Waihaha	**Waihaha Stream**
Waihakari Stream	Stream	**Waihakari**	Waihākari	**Waihākari Stream**
Waihapa	Locality	**Waihapa**	good	**Waihapa**
Waihapa Bay	Bay	**Waihapa**	good	**Waihapa Bay**
Waihapa Stream	Stream	**Waihapa**	good	**Waihapa Stream**
Waiharakeke Stream	Stream	**Waiharakeke**	good	**Waiharakeke Stream**
Waiharakeke Stream	Stream	**Waiharakeke**	good	**Waiharakeke Stream**

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Waiheke Bay	Bay	**Waiheke**	good	**Waiheke Bay**
Waiheuheu Channel	Stream	**Waiheuheu**	good	**Waiheuheu Channel**
Waiheuheu Stream	Stream	**Waiheuheu**	good	**Waiheuheu Stream**
Waihi Point	Point	**Waihi**	Waihī	**Waihī Point**
Waihi Stream	Stream	**Waihi**	Waihī	**Waihī Stream**
Waihi Stream	Stream	**Waihi**	Waihī	**Waihī Stream**
Waihinepua Stream	Stream	**Waihinepua**	good	**Waihinepua Stream**
Waihoanga Stream	Stream	**Waihoanga**	Waihōanga	**Waihōanga Stream**
Waihoe Channel	Stream	**Waihoe**	good	**Waihoe Channel**
Waihopai River	River	**Waihopai**	good	**Waihopai River**
Waihopo	Locality	**Waihopo**	good	**Waihopo**
Waihopo Lake	Lake	**Waihopo**	good	**Waihopo Lake**
Waihopo Landing	Place	**Waihopo**	good	**Waihopo Landing**
Waihopo Stream	Stream	**Waihopo**	good	**Waihopo Stream**
Waihou River	River	**Waihou**	good	**Waihou River**
Waihou River	River	**Waihou**	good	**Waihou River**
Waihou Valley	Locality	**Waihou**	good	**Waihou Valley**
Waihuahua Channel	Stream	**Waihuahua**	good	**Waihuahua Channel**
Waihuka	Locality	**Waihuka**	good	**Waihuka**
Waihuka Stream	Stream	**Waihuka**	good	**Waihuka Stream**
Waiiti Bay	Bay	**Waiiti**	good	**Waiiti Bay**
Waiiti Stream	Stream	**Waiiti**	good	**Waiiti Stream**
Waikahikatea Stream	Stream	**Waikahikatea**	good	**Waikahikatea Stream**
Waikaipai Stream	Stream	**Waikaipai**	good	**Waikaipai Stream**
Waikanae Stream	Stream	**Waikanae**	good	**Waikanae Stream**
Waikapu	Hill	**Waikapu**	good	**Waikapu**
Waikara Stream	Stream	**Waikara**	good	**Waikara Stream**
Waikaraka Stream	Stream	**Waikaraka**	good	**Waikaraka Stream**
Waikaramu Stream	Stream	**Waikaramu**	Waikaramū	**Waikaramū Stream**
Waikare	Locality	**Waikare**	good	**Waikare**
Waikare Stream	Stream	**Waikare**	good	**Waikare Stream**
Waikarehu Stream	Stream	**Waikarehu**	good	**Waikarehu Stream**
Waikawa Stream	Stream	**Waikawa**	good	**Waikawa Stream**

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Waikawakawa	Historic Site	**Waikawakawa**	good	**Waikawakawa**
Waikerikeri Stream	Stream	**Waikerikeri**	good	**Waikerikeri Stream**
Waikiekie Stream	Stream	**Waikiekie**	good	**Waikiekie Stream**
Waikino Creek	Stream	**Waikino**	good	**Waikino Creek**
Waikiore Stream	Stream	**Waikiore**	good	**Waikiore Stream**
Waikiri Stream	Stream	**Waikiri**	good	**Waikiri Stream**
Waikirikiri Point	Point	**Waikirikiri**	good	**Waikirikiri Point**
Waikohatu Stream	Stream	**Waikohatu**	Waikōhatu	**Waikōhatu Stream**
Waikohe Stream	Stream	**Waikohe**	good	**Waikohe Stream**
Waikoropupu Stream	Stream	**Waikoropupu**	Waikoropupū	**Waikoropupū Stream**
Waikoropupunoa Stream	Stream	**Waikoropupunoa**	Waikoropupūnoa	**Waikoropupūnoa Stream**
Waikoura Creek	Stream	**Waikoura**	Waikōura	**Waikōura Creek**
Waikura Stream	Stream	**Waikura**	good	**Waikura Stream**
Waimahana Bay	Bay	**Waimahana**	good	**Waimahana Bay**
Waimahana Stream	Stream	**Waimahana**	good	**Waimahana Stream**
Waimahana Stream	Stream	**Waimahana**	good	**Waimahana Stream**
Waimahi Stream	Stream	**Waimahi**	good	**Waimahi Stream**
Waimamaku	Locality	**Waimamaku**	good	**Waimamaku**
Waimamaku River	River	**Waimamaku**	good	**Waimamaku River**
Waimamaku Stream	Stream	**Waimamaku**	good	**Waimamaku Stream**
Waimanga Stream	Stream	**Waimanga**	good	**Waimanga Stream**
Waimangarua Stream	Stream	**Waimangarua**	good	**Waimangarua Stream**
Waimea Stream	Stream	**Waimea**	good	**Waimea Stream**
Waimihia	Hill	**Waimihia**	good	**Waimihia**
Waimokaikai Stream	Stream	**Waimokaikai**	good	**Waimokaikai Stream**
Waingarara	Hill	**Waingarara**	Waingārara	**Waingārara**
Waingarara Stream	Stream	**Waingarara**	Waingārara	**Waingārara Stream**
Wainui	Locality	**Wainui**	good	**Wainui**
Wainui Bay	Bay	**Wainui**	good	**Wainui Bay**
Wainui Junction	Locality	**Wainui**	good	**Wainui Junction**
Wainui River	River	**Wainui**	good	**Wainui River**
Wainui Stream	Stream	**Wainui**	good	**Wainui Stream**
Wainui Stream	Stream	**Wainui**	good	**Wainui Stream**

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Waioha Stream	Stream	**Waioha**	good	**Waioha Stream**
Waiomio	Locality	**Waiomio**	good	**Waiomio**
Waiomio Stream	Stream	**Waiomio**	good	**Waiomio Stream**
Waionepu Stream	Stream	**Waionepu**	Waionepū	**Waionepū Stream**
Waionepu Stream	Stream	**Waionepu**	Waionepū	**Waionepū Stream**
Waionepu Stream	Stream	**Waionepu**	Waionepū	**Waionepū Stream**
Waiopiko Stream	Stream	**Waiopiko**	good	**Waiopiko Stream**
Waiotane Stream	Stream	**Waiotane**	Waiotāne	**Waiotāne Stream**
Waiotehoanga Stream	Stream	**Waiotehoanga**	Waiotehōanga	**Waiotehōanga Stream**
Waiotehue	Locality	**Waiotehue**	good	**Waiotehue**
Waiotemarama	Locality	**Waiotemarama**	good	**Waiotemarama**
Waiotemarama Stream	Stream	**Waiotemarama**	good	**Waiotemarama Stream**
Waiotetakanga Stream	Stream	**Waiotetakanga**	good	**Waiotetakanga Stream**
Waiotia Stream	Stream	**Waiotia**	good	**Waiotia Stream**
Waipapa	Locality	**Waipapa**	good	**Waipapa**
Waipapa River	River	**Waipapa**	good	**Waipapa River**
Waipapa Stream	Stream	**Waipapa**	good	**Waipapa Stream**
Waipapa Stream	Stream	**Waipapa**	good	**Waipapa Stream**
Waipapa Stream	Stream	**Waipapa**	good	**Waipapa Stream**
Waipapa Stream	Stream	**Waipapa**	good	**Waipapa Stream**
Waipapa Stream	Stream	**Waipapa**	good	**Waipapa Stream**
Waipapa Stream	Stream	**Waipapa**	good	**Waipapa Stream**
Waipapa Stream	Stream	**Waipapa**	good	**Waipapa Stream**
Waipapa Stream	Stream	**Waipapa**	good	**Waipapa Stream**
Waipapakauri	Locality	**Waipapakauri**	good	**Waipapakauri**
Waipapakauri Beach	Locality	**Waipapakauri**	good	**Waipapakauri Beach**
Waipapakauri Creek	Stream	**Waipapakauri**	good	**Waipapakauri Creek**
Waipapakauri Outfall	Stream	**Waipapakauri**	good	**Waipapakauri Outfall**
Waipapakauri Pa	Historic Site	**Waipapakauri Pa**	Waipapakauri Pā	**Waipapakauri Pā**
Waipapakauri Stream	Stream	**Waipapakauri**	good	**Waipapakauri Stream**
Waiparaheke Stream	Stream	**Waiparaheke**	good	**Waiparaheke Stream**
Waipararíki Stream	Stream	**Waipararíki**	good	**Waipararíki Stream**
Waipararíki Stream	Stream	**Waipararíki**	good	**Waipararíki Stream**

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Waipareira Stream	Stream	**Waipareira**	good	**Waipareira Stream**
Waiparera	Locality	**Waiparera**	Waipārera	**Waipārera**
Waiparera Stream	Stream	**Waiparera**	Waipārera	**Waipārera Stream**
Waipohutukawa Bay	Bay	**Waipohutukawa**	Waipōhutukawa	**Waipōhutukawa Bay**
Waipokapoka Stream	Stream	**Waipokapoka**	good	**Waipokapoka Stream**
Waipokara Stream	Stream	**Waipokara**	good	**Waipokara Stream**
Waiponga Stream	Stream	**Waiponga**	good	**Waiponga Stream**
Waipoua Forest	Forest	**Waipoua**	good	**Waipoua Forest**
Waipoua River	River	**Waipoua**	good	**Waipoua River**
Waipuna	Hill	**Waipuna**	good	**Waipuna**
Waipuna Creek	Stream	**Waipuna**	good	**Waipuna Creek**
Waipuna Stream	Stream	**Waipuna**	good	**Waipuna Stream**
Waipuna Stream	Stream	**Waipuna**	good	**Waipuna Stream**
Waipuna Stream	Stream	**Waipuna**	good	**Waipuna Stream**
Waipunga Stream	Stream	**Waipunga**	good	**Waipunga Stream**
Waipurapura Stream	Stream	**Waipurapura**	good	**Waipurapura Stream**
Waipurapura Stream	Stream	**Waipurapura**	good	**Waipurapura Stream**
Wairahi Stream	Stream	**Wairahi**	good	**Wairahi Stream**
Wairahi Stream	Stream	**Wairahi**	good	**Wairahi Stream**
Wairahi Swamp	Wetland	**Wairahi**	good	**Wairahi Swamp**
Wairahoraho Stream	Stream	**Wairahoraho**	good	**Wairahoraho Stream**
Wairaka Bay	Bay	**Wairaka**	good	**Wairaka Bay**
Wairapakura Stream	Stream	**Wairapakura**	good	**Wairapakura Stream**
Wairapakuru Stream	Stream	**Wairapakuru**	good	**Wairapakuru Stream**
Wairaupo Stream	Stream	**Wairaupo**	Wairaupō	**Wairaupō Stream**
Wairawarawa Stream	Stream	**Wairawarawa**	good	**Wairawarawa Stream**
Waireia	Locality	**Waireia**	good	**Waireia**
Waireia Creek	Stream	**Waireia**	good	**Waireia Creek**
Wairepo Creek	Stream	**Wairepo**	good	**Wairepo Creek**
Wairere	Locality	**Wairere**	good	**Wairere**
Wairere River	River	**Wairere**	good	**Wairere River**
Wairere Stream	Stream	**Wairere**	good	**Wairere Stream**
Wairere Stream	Stream	**Wairere**	good	**Wairere Stream**

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Wairereatapu Stream	Stream	**Wairereatapu**	good	**Wairereatapu Stream**
Wairiki Beach	Beach	**Wairiki**	good	**Wairiki Beach**
Wairoa Bay	Bay	**Wairoa**	good	**Wairoa Bay**
Wairoa Bay	Bay	**Wairoa**	good	**Wairoa Bay**
Wairoa Pa	Historic Site	**Wairoa Pa**	Wairoa Pā	**Wairoa Pā**
Wairoa Stream	Stream	**Wairoa**	good	**Wairoa Stream**
Wairoa Stream	Stream	**Wairoa**	good	**Wairoa Stream**
Wairoa Stream	Stream	**Wairoa**	good	**Wairoa Stream**
Wairoa Stream	Stream	**Wairoa**	good	**Wairoa Stream**
Wairoa Stream	Stream	**Wairoa**	good	**Wairoa Stream**
Wairoa Stream	Stream	**Wairoa**	good	**Wairoa Stream**
Wairoro Stream	Stream	**Wairoro**	good	**Wairoro Stream**
Wairupe Creek	Stream	**Wairupe**	good	**Wairupe Creek**
Waitahere Stream	Stream	**Waitahere**	Waitāhere	**Waitāhere Stream**
Waitahora Lagoon	Lake	**Waitahora**	Waitāhora	**Waitāhora Lagoon**
Waitahora Stream	Stream	**Waitahora**	Waitāhora	**Waitāhora Stream**
Waitangi	Locality	**Waitangi**	good	**Waitangi**
Waitangi Forest	Forest	**Waitangi**	good	**Waitangi Forest**
Waitangi River	River	**Waitangi**	good	**Waitangi River**
Waitangi Stream	Stream	**Waitangi**	good	**Waitangi Stream**
Waitanoni Stream	Stream	**Waitanoni**	good	**Waitanoni Stream**
Waitao Stream	Stream	**Waitao**	good	**Waitao Stream**
Waitapu	Locality	**Waitapu**	good	**Waitapu**
Waitapu Bay	Bay	**Waitapu**	good	**Waitapu Bay**
Waitapu Creek	Stream	**Waitapu**	good	**Waitapu Creek**
Waitapu Point	Point	**Waitapu**	good	**Waitapu Point**
Waitapu Stream	Stream	**Waitapu**	good	**Waitapu Stream**
Waitapu Stream	Stream	**Waitapu**	good	**Waitapu Stream**
Waitapu Stream	Stream	**Waitapu**	good	**Waitapu Stream**
Waitapu Stream	Stream	**Waitapu**	good	**Waitapu Stream**
Waitapu Stream	Stream	**Waitapu**	good	**Waitapu Stream**
Waitaraire Stream	Stream	**Waitaraire**	good	**Waitaraire Stream**
Waitaroro Stream	Stream	**Waitaroro**	Waitāroro	**Waitāroro Stream**

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Waitaroto Stream	Stream	**Waitaroto**	Waitāroto	**Waitāroto Stream**
Waitaruke	Locality	**Waitaruke**	Waitāruke	**Waitāruke**
Waitawa	Hill	**Waitawa**	good	**Waitawa**
Waitawa Stream	Stream	**Waitawa**	good	**Waitawa Stream**
Waitemaire Stream	Stream	**Waitemaire**	good	**Waitemaire Stream**
Waitetoki	Locality	**Waitetoki**	good	**Waitetoki**
Waitetoki Stream	Stream	**Waitetoki**	good	**Waitetoki Stream**
Waitetoki Stream	Stream	**Waitetoki**	good	**Waitetoki Stream**
Waiti Bay	Bay	**Waiti**	Waitī	**Waitī Bay**
Waitiki Channel	Stream	**Waitiki**	good	**Waitiki Channel**
Waitiki Landing	Locality	**Waitiki**	good	**Waitiki Landing**
Waitiki Stream	Stream	**Waitiki**	good	**Waitiki Stream**
Waitukupata Stream	Stream	**Waitukupata**	good	**Waitukupata Stream**
Waiwera Stream	Stream	**Waiwera**	good	**Waiwera Stream**
Waiwhae Stream	Stream	**Waiwhae**	good	**Waiwhae Stream**
Waiwhakahirere Stream	Stream	**Waiwhakahirere**	Waiwhakahīrere	**Waiwhakahīrere Stream**
Waiwhakairo Stream	Stream	**Waiwhakairo**	good	**Waiwhakairo Stream**
Waiwhakangarongaro Stream	Stream	**Waiwhakangarongaro**	good	**Waiwhakangarongaro Stream**
Waiwhakare Stream	Stream	**Waiwhakare**	Waiwhākare	**Waiwhākare Stream**
Waiwhakaruku	Hill	**Waiwhakaruku**	good	**Waiwhakaruku**
Waiwhao Stream	Stream	**Waiwhao**	good	**Waiwhao Stream**
Waiwhapuku Bay	Bay	**Waiwhapuku**	Waiwhāpuku	**Waiwhāpuku Bay**
Waiwhatawhata Stream	Stream	**Waiwhatawhata**	good	**Waiwhatawhata Stream**
Waiwhau Stream	Stream	**Waiwhau**	good	**Waiwhau Stream**
Waiwheo Stream	Stream	**Waiwheo**	good	**Waiwheo Stream**
Waiwiri Rock	Island	**Waiwiri**	good	**Waiwiri Rock**
Wakakauika Stream	Stream	**Wakakauika**	good	**Wakakauika Stream**
Warawara Forest	Forest	**Warawara**	good	**Warawara Forest**
Weka	Hill	**Weka**	good	**Weka**
Wekaweka	Locality	**Wekaweka**	good	**Wekaweka**
Wekawekanui	Hill	**Wekawekanui**	good	**Wekawekanui**
Weraroa Point	Point	**Weraroa**	good	**Weraroa Point**
Werawhakamau Stream	Stream	**Werawhakamau**	good	**Werawhakamau Stream**

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Werowero Stream	Stream	**Werowero**	good	**Werowero Stream**
Whakaangi	Hill	**Whakaangi**	good	**Whakaangi**
Whakairo Stream	Stream	**Whakairo**	good	**Whakairo Stream**
Whakakapua Stream	Stream	**Whakakapua**	good	**Whakakapua Stream**
Whakakoro	Hill	**Whakakoro**	good	**Whakakoro**
Whakakoro Point	Point	**Whakakoro**	good	**Whakakoro Point**
Whakakou Point	Point	**Whakakou**	good	**Whakakou Point**
Whakanekeneke River	River	**Whakanekeneke**	good	**Whakanekeneke River**
Whakanekeneke Stream	Stream	**Whakanekeneke**	good	**Whakanekeneke Stream**
Whakaoma	Hill	**Whakaoma**	good	**Whakaoma**
Whakapae Stream	Stream	**Whakapae**	good	**Whakapae Stream**
Whakapai Stream	Stream	**Whakapai**	good	**Whakapai Stream**
Whakapaku Pa	Historic Site	**Whakapaku Pa**	Whakapaku Pā	**Whakapaku Pā**
Whakapaku Stream	Stream	**Whakapaku**	good	**Whakapaku Stream**
Whakapu Point	Point	**Whakapu**	Whakapū	**Whakapū Point**
Whakarapa River	River	**Whakarapa**	good	**Whakarapa River**
Whakarapa Stream	Stream	**Whakarapa**	good	**Whakarapa Stream**
Whakarara	Hill	**Whakarara**	good	**Whakarara**
Whakaruangangana	Hill	**Whakaruangangana**	good	**Whakaruangangana**
Whakataha Pa	Historic Site	**Whakataha Pa**	Whakataha Pā	**Whakataha Pā**
Whakawhiti Stream	Stream	**Whakawhiti**	good	**Whakawhiti Stream**
Whanawhana Stream	Stream	**Whanawhana**	good	**Whanawhana Stream**
Whangai Stream	Stream	**Whangai**	Whāngai	**Whāngai Stream**
Whangaihe Bay	Bay	**Whangaihe**	good	**Whangaihe Bay**
Whangakea Beach	Beach	**Whangakea**	good	**Whangakea Beach**
Whangakea Stream	Stream	**Whangakea**	good	**Whangakea Stream**
Whangamua Stream	Stream	**Whangamua**	good	**Whangamua Stream**
Whangamumu	Locality	**Whangamumu**	good	**Whangamumu**
Whangamumu Harbour	Bay	**Whangamumu**	good	**Whangamumu Harbour**
Whangamumu Peninsula	Peninsula	**Whangamumu**	good	**Whangamumu Peninsula**
Whangamumu Point	Point	**Whangamumu**	good	**Whangamumu Point**
Whanganamu Creek	Stream	**Whanganamu**	good	**Whanganamu Creek**
Whangapapatiki Creek	Stream	**Whangapapatiki**	good	**Whangapapatiki Creek**

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Whangarino Bay	Bay	**Whangarino**	good	**Whangarino Bay**
Whangatane Spillway	Stream	**Whangatane**	Whangatāne	**Whangatāne Spillway**
Whangatauatia Pa	Historic Site	**Whangatauatia Pa**	Whangatauatia Pā	**Whangatauatia Pā**
Whangatupere Bay	Bay	**Whangatupere**	good	**Whangatupere Bay**
Whanui Creek	Stream	**Whanui**	Whānui	**Whānui Creek**
Wharau	Hill	**Wharau**	good	**Wharau**
Whareana Stream	Stream	**Whareana**	good	**Whareana Stream**
Whareato Stream	Stream	**Whareato**	good	**Whareato Stream**
Wharekauere Stream	Stream	**Wharekauere**	good	**Wharekauere Stream**
Wharemaru Pa	Historic Site	**Wharemaru Pa**	Wharemaru Pā	**Wharemaru Pā**
Wharengaere Bay	Bay	**Wharengaere**	good	**Wharengaere Bay**
Wharepuni	Hill	**Wharepuni**	good	**Wharepuni**
Wharerimu Stream	Stream	**Wharerimu**	good	**Wharerimu Stream**
Wharuarua	Hill	**Wharuarua**	Whāruarua	**Whāruarua**
Whatakau Stream	Stream	**Whatakau**	good	**Whatakau Stream**
Whatanui Rocks	Rock	**Whatanui**	good	**Whatanui Rocks**
Whatiwhati Stream	Stream	**Whatiwhati**	good	**Whatiwhati Stream**
Whatupuke Island	Island	**Whatupuke**	good	**Whatupuke Island**
Whatupukeiti Island	Island	**Whatupukeiti**	good	**Whatupukeiti Island**
Whatuwhiwhi	Locality	**Whatuwhiwhi**	good	**Whatuwhiwhi**
Whau Bay	Bay	**Whau**	good	**Whau Bay**
Whau Point	Point	**Whau**	good	**Whau Point**
Whau Stream	Stream	**Whau**	good	**Whau Stream**
Wheronui Stream	Stream	**Wheronui**	good	**Wheronui Stream**
Wherowhero Point	Point	**Wherowhero**	good	**Wherowhero Point**
Whinau Pa	Historic Site	**Whinau Pa**	Whīnau Pā	**Whīnau Pā**
Whiorau Stream	Stream	**Whiorau**	good	**Whiorau Stream**
Whiria Pa	Historic Site	**Whiria Pa**	Whiria Pā	**Whiria Pā**
Whirinaki	Locality	**Whirinaki**	good	**Whirinaki**
Whirinaki River	River	**Whirinaki**	good	**Whirinaki River**
Whiringatau Stream	Stream	**Whiringatau**	good	**Whiringatau Stream**
Whiriwhiri Stream	Stream	**Whiriwhiri**	good	**Whiriwhiri Stream**
Whiriwhiritoa Stream	Stream	**Whiriwhiritoa**	good	**Whiriwhiritoa Stream**

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Whitikawarea Stream	Stream	**Whitikawarea**	good	**Whitikawarea Stream**
Whitinui Pa	Historic Site	**Whitinui Pa**	Whitinui Pā	**Whitinui Pā**
Whitirau Stream	Stream	**Whitirau**	good	**Whitirau Stream**
Witanui Stream	Stream	**Witanui**	good	**Witanui Stream**

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6.10 TEMPORARY ROAD CLOSURE REPORTS

File Number: **A5350196**

Author: **Cath Beaumont, Road Corridor Manager**

Authoriser: **Margriet Veenstra, Transportation Business Manager**

TAKE PŪRONGO / PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of this report is to obtain Council permission for nine Temporary Road Closures.

WHAKARĀPOPOTO MATUA / EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The task of approving temporary road closures, specifically for the safe operation of an event held on Council roads, is the responsibility of elected members. This responsibility is non-delegable.
- Advertising of the event will take place approximately 42 days before the proposed event and 1 week before the event in accordance with the Transport (Vehicular Traffic Road Closure) Regulations 1965.
- Without Council approval, these events could not go ahead.

TŪTOHUNGA / RECOMMENDATION

1. That pursuant to the Local Government Act 1974, section 342 and schedule 10 clause 11(e), the Council approves the temporary closure of specified roads to enable the safe operation of the following community and public events:

a) Kerikeri Half Marathon: Saturday 22nd November 2025

b) Kerikeri Street Party: Saturday 22nd November 2025

c) Kaikohe Christmas Parade: Saturday 29th November 2025

d) Paihia Christmas Parade: Friday 5th December 2025

e) Northland Car Club Inc Car Sprints: Sunday 7th December 2025

f) Waitangi Day 2026: Tuesday 3rd – Friday 6th February 2026

g) Cruzn the Bayz: Saturday 7th – Sunday 8th March 2026

h) Mangōnui Waterfront Festival: Saturday 28th March 2026

i) Māngungu Treaty Commemorations 2026: Thursday 12th February 2026

j) Te Taenga Mai O Hōkūleʻa: Friday 14th – Saturday 15th November 2025

1) TĀHUHU KŌRERO / BACKGROUND

Under the Local Government Act 1974, the legal basis for requiring Council approval for temporary road closures for events is primarily found in section 342 and schedule 10. These provisions provide the necessary powers to local authorities to temporarily close roads for events under strict procedural requirements. Specifically, schedule 10, clause 11(e) outlines that the Council may close any road or part of a road for any exhibition, fair, show, market, concert, film-making, race or

other sporting event, or public function. Clause 11A requires that Council notify the public if a road or part of a road is closed under clause 11(e).

Importantly, clause 12 of schedule 10 stipulates that decisions to close roads for events cannot be delegated to council staff and must be made by elected members, ensuring democratic oversight. This is because such closures repurpose public roads — accessible to all — for private or limited community use.

Between November 2025 and up to the end of March 2026 there are several community events taking place that require temporary road closures. Most of these events are held annually and are familiar to the community and Council. The only new event on Council's temporary road closure list is the Northland Car Club's Car Sprints in December 2025, Māngungu Treaty Commemorations in February 2026 and Te Taenga mai o Kokule'a in November 2025.

2) MATAPAKI ME NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA / DISCUSSION AND OPTIONS

(A) The Kerikeri Half Marathon – Saturday 22nd November 2025

This half marathon is an iconic feature on the Northland events calendar. Starting in Ōkaihau, the 21.1km course makes its way through rolling countryside to finish in the centre of town at the Kerikeri Domain.

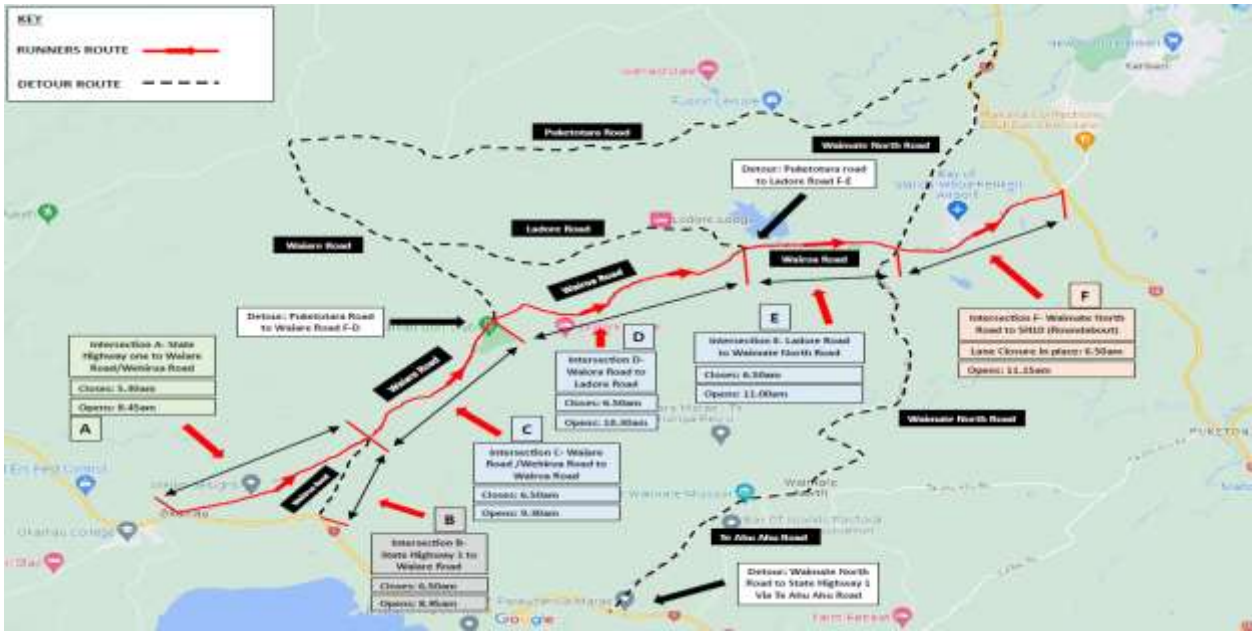
The event attracts a diverse range of participants from all walks of life, cultures and ages.

The following road closures and times are the same as were in place for the event in 2024.

Road closures and times, set out as the runners move along the road:

Waiare Road: **5:30am – 8:45am** - From SH1 intersection to its intersection with Wehirua Road starting line.
Wehirua Road: 6:50am – 8:45am - From SH1 intersection to its intersection with Waiare Road.
Waiare Road: 6:50am – 9:30am - From Wehirua Road intersection to its intersection with Wiroa Road.
Wiroa Road – 6:50am – 10:30am - From Waiare intersection to its intersection with Ladore Road
Wiroa Road - 6:50am – 11:00am - From Ladore Road intersection to the intersection with Waimate North Road
Wiroa Road – 6:50am – 11:15am - From Waimate North Road intersection to the intersection with SH10 (eastbound traffic only from Kerikeri Roundabout).

KERIKERI HALF MARATHON MAP



(B) Kerikeri Street Party – Saturday 22nd November 2025

The Kerikeri Street Party will take place after the Kerikeri Marathon. The central shopping precinct is closed to traffic and transformed into a vibrant boulevard of food, local craft beer and wine stalls with multiple stages and roving entertainment.

Road Closure:

Kerikeri Road – **2:00pm – 11:30pm** - From Homestead Road to Fairway Drive intersection.

Cobham Road - **2:00pm – 11:30pm** - From Kerikeri Road intersection to 2 Cobham Road

KERIKERI STREET PARTY MAP

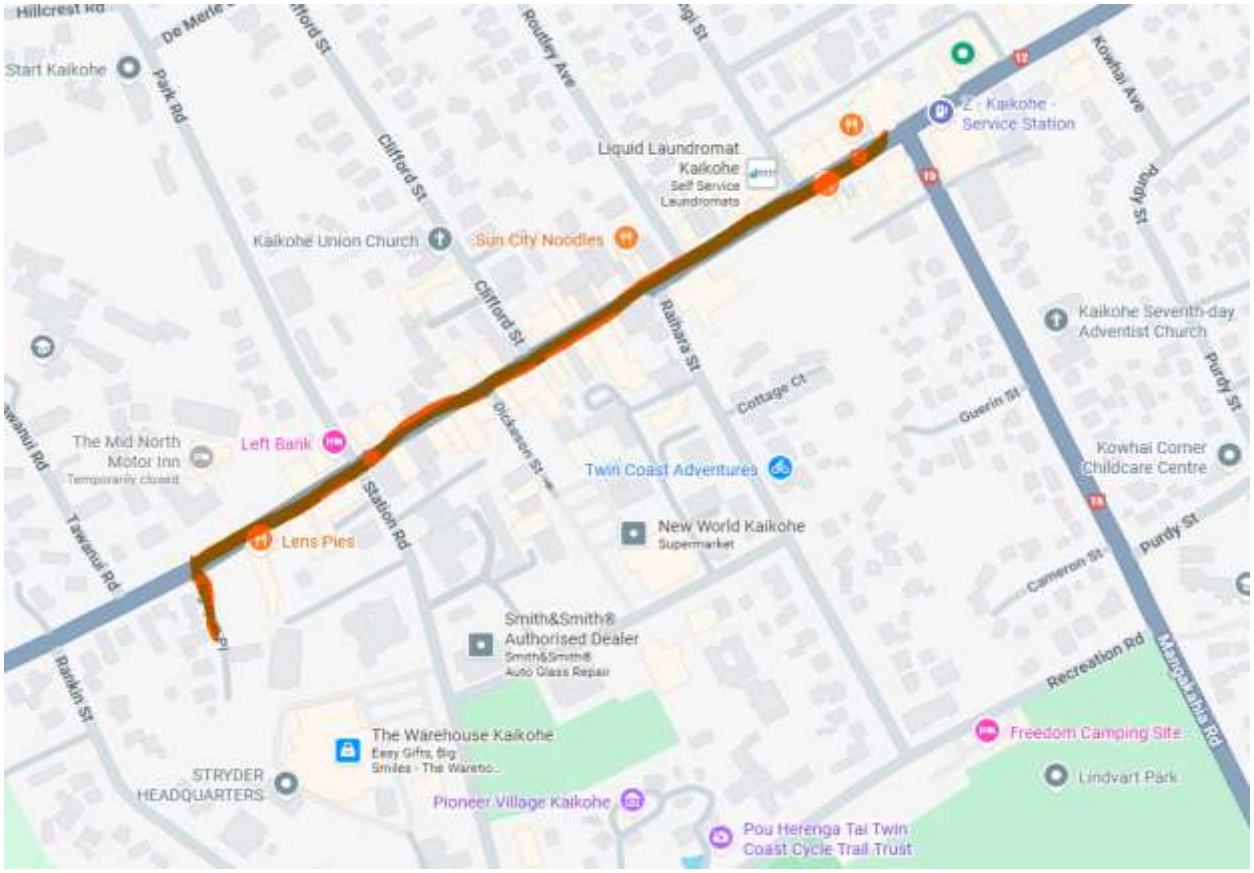
(C) Kaikohe Christmas Parade – Saturday 29th November 2025

The Kaikohe Christmas Parade had been a part of Kaikohe's rich history for many years. This year they will be bringing the parade back to the main street in Broadway. The Kaikohe Business Association has taken on the management of this event to ensure its continued success.

Road Closure:

Broadway SH12 – 10:00am – 11:00am - From Mangakahia Road to Ngapua Place.

KAIKOHE CHRISTMAS PARADE MAP



(D) Paihia Christmas Parade – Friday 5th December 2025

The Paihia Christmas Parade has always been a fantastic event, showcasing the beautiful waterfront views, innovative floats and a community that are passionate about their beautiful town. The procession continues down Marsden Road (SH11) with a rolling closure then finishes in Williams Road which closes to traffic, and everyone celebrates in that area.

Road Closure:

Williams Road – 3:00pm – 7:00pm – From intersection of Marsden Road to intersection of Selwyn Road.

PAIHIA CHRISTMAS PARADE MAP

(E) Northland Car Club Inc Car Sprints - Sunday 7th December 2025

The Northland Car Club Incorporated is a club where car enthusiasts get together and compete in various motorsports events. These include hill climbs, rallies and street sprints. They will be holding a ¼ mile (400 metres) single car sprint event on Sunday 7th December 2025 located on Waiare Road, Okaihau.

The event attracts many car enthusiasts within Northland to enjoy a sport that is in a controlled environment with safety a priority.

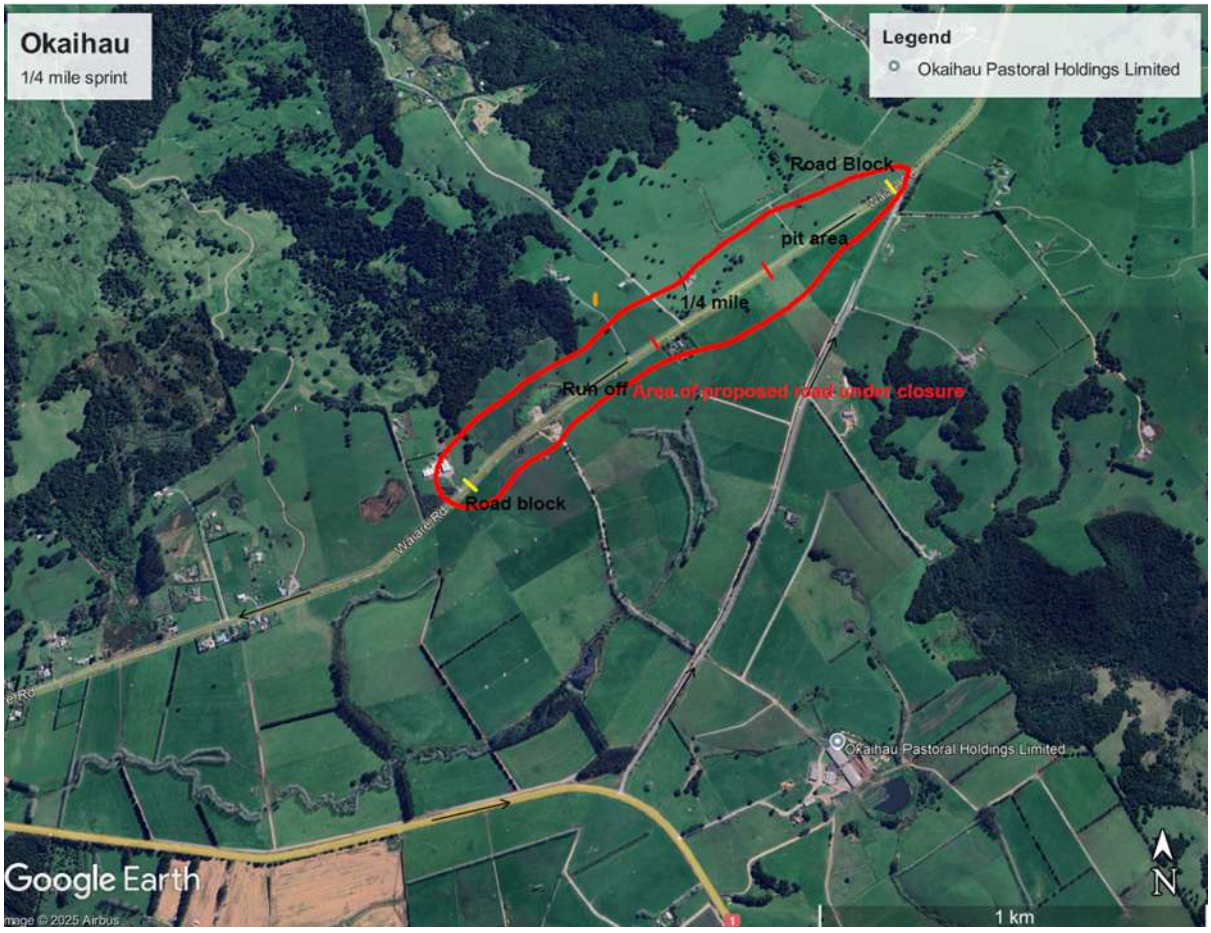
The closure will be from the intersection of Wehirua Road approx. (364 to 175 Wehirua Road).

This is a new event in the Far North District. The Northland Car Club have full insurance and indemnity insurance and have strict rules for participants.

Road Closure:

Waiare Road – 8:00am – 5:00pm – From intersection of State Highway 1 to intersection of Wehirua Road.

NORTHLAND CAR CLUB SPRINTS MAP



(F) Waitangi Week Tuesday 3rd February to Friday 6th February 2026

Waitangi week commemorations will be showcased with a large marquee for people to sit and enjoy food from the food stalls and the entertainment showcased on site, for the start of the Waitangi week.

Travellers will be directed to parking areas around the Haruru area: Bledisloe Domain, Waitangi Golf course, ITM Puketona and old airstrip Puketona Road. Shuttle buses will transfer members of the public to and from Waitangi grounds. This is to start the expectation of park and ride for the next four days. Communications via radio, TV and social media will be sent out prior to this week informing everyone on the expectation before arriving at Waitangi. Electronic Noticeboards will be set up directing traffic via State Highway 1 and SH10 and Puketona Road SH11.

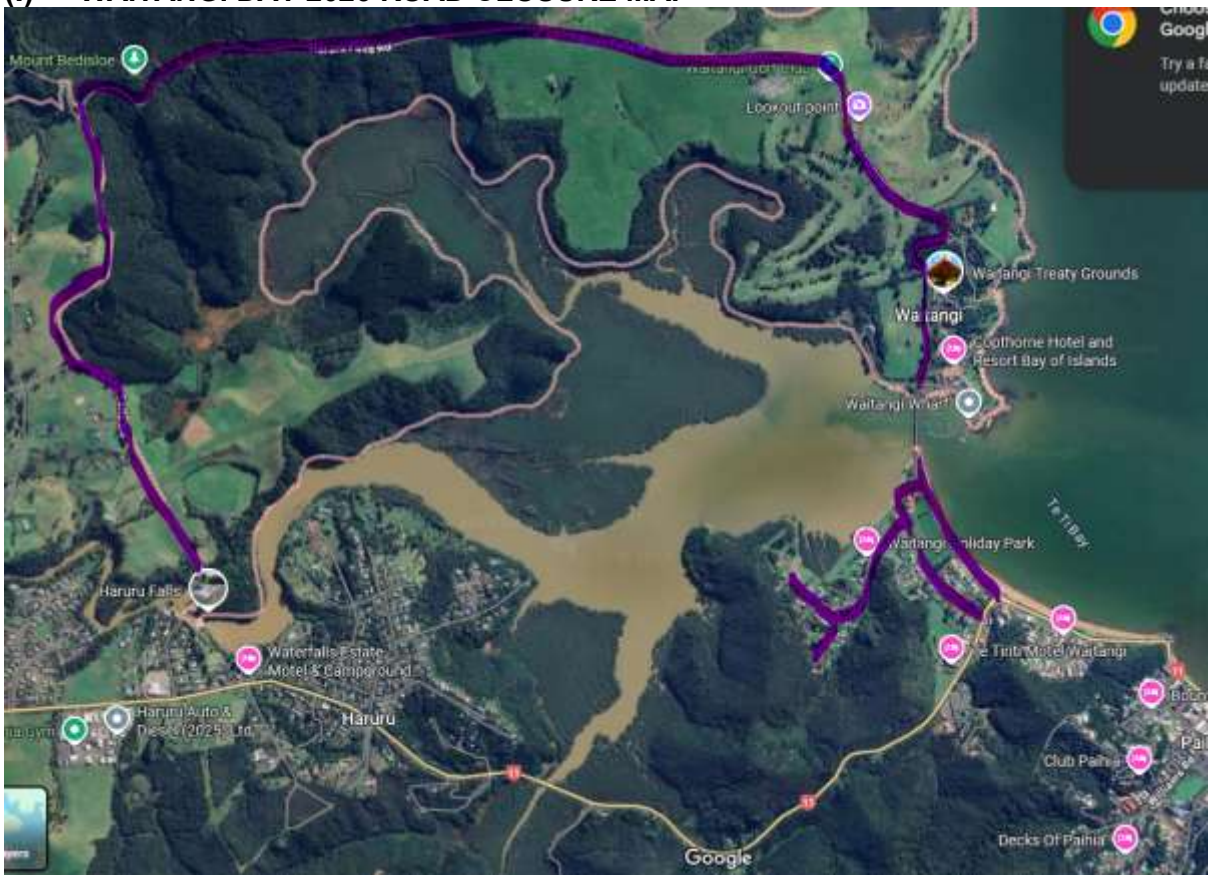
Access to Te Kemara Avenue monitored and managed by Ngāti Rahiri and Ngāti Kawa for residents and Marae Whanāu. Limited access to Te Karuwhā Parade for VIPs, shuttle services for both parking and cruise ships, emergency services, businesses and stall holders. One way system set up from Te Karuwhā Parade over the bridge and continuing through to Tau Henare Drive.

Road Closures:

Tuesday 3rd – Friday 6th February 2026

Te Kemara Avenue, Tahuna and Ngatirahiri Roads: 2:00am – 11:59pm - (partial closure – residents and permit holders only).
Te Karuwhā Parade: 2:00am – 11.59pm – From intersection of SH11 to Waitangi Bridge.
Tau Henare Drive: 2:00am – 11.59pm – From Waitangi Bridge to Haruru Falls Road.
Haruru Falls Road: 2:00am – 11.59pm – From Haruru Falls Bridge to Tau Henare Drive. (Partial closure – residents and permit holders only).

(I) WAITANGI DAY 2026 ROAD CLOSURE MAP



(G) Cruz'n the Bayz 5th – 8th March 2026

A Classic Hot Rod, Muscle Car, and Motorcycle event that will take place in Waitangi, Whangaroa, Paihia and Kerikeri.

The event will include driving from town to town, stopping to enjoy local food and music.

The following Road Closure and times are the same as the event held in March 2025 with the new road closure in Paihia on State Highway 11 – NZTA have already been consulted with this new closure and have approved.

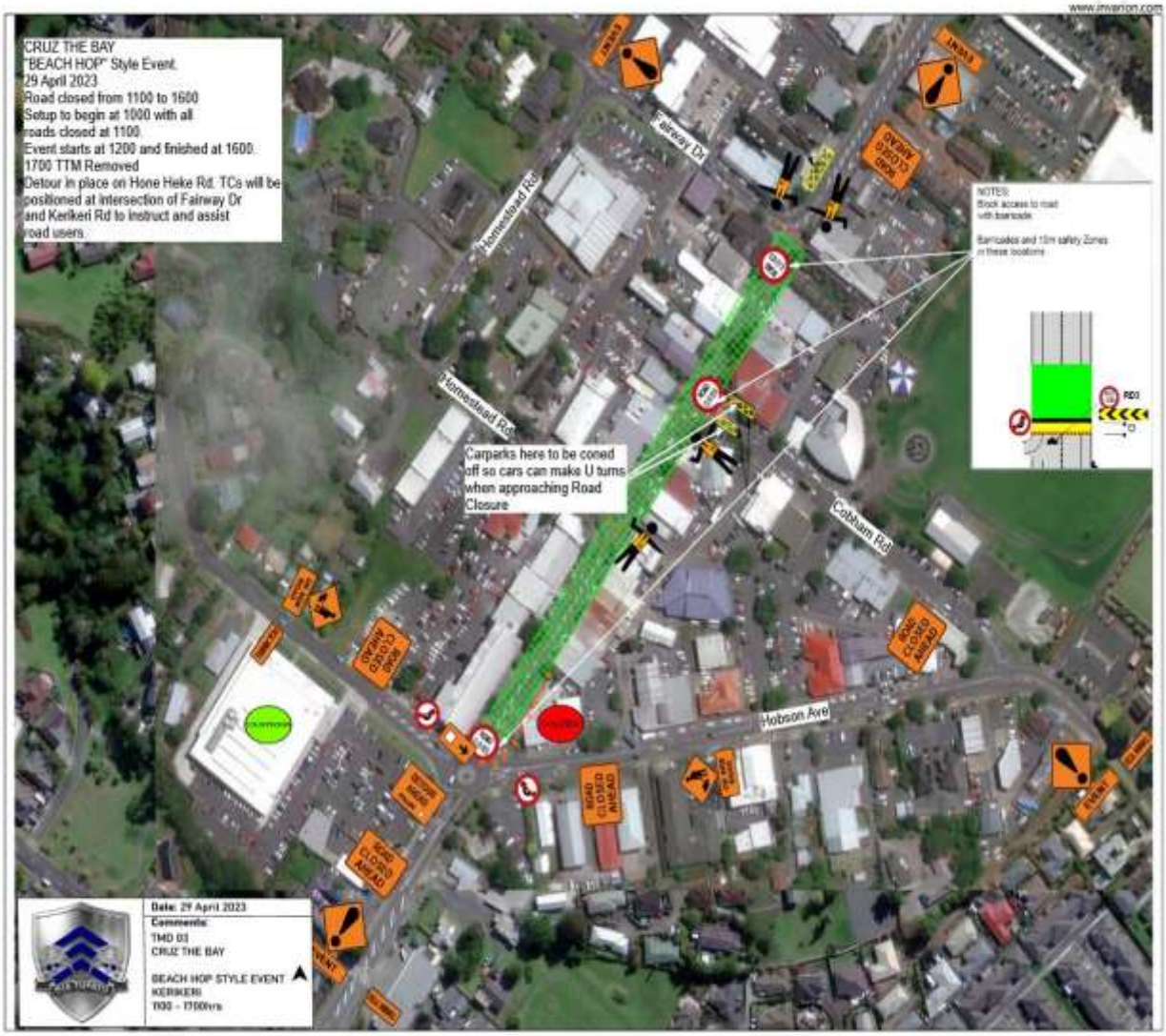
(II) Road Closures:

Saturday 7th March 2026 Kerikeri Road 7:00am - 3:00pm - from Homestead Road to Fairway Drive.

Saturday 7th March 2026 Cobham Road 7:00am - 3:00pm - from Kerikeri Road intersection to intersection of Hobson Ave.

Sunday 8th March 2026 11:00am to 2:00pm – Marsden Road Paihia from Williams Road intersection to Bayview Road intersection.

CRUZ'N THE BAYZ KERIKERI ROAD CLOSURE MAP



CRUZ'N THE BAYZ PAIHIA ROAD CLOSURE MAP

(H) Mangōnui Waterfront Festival – Saturday 28th March 2026

A celebration and showcase for everything good about the Far North, from wine and food, music and art and stalls stretching from just north of the Old Oak Boutique Hotel to the wharf. Waterfront Road is closed to traffic for the duration of the event. Crowds of around 5,000 are expected.

Road Closure:

Waterfront Road: 9:00am - 07:30pm – From Tasman Street to Mangōnui Wharf.

MANGONUI WATERFRONT FESTIVAL ROAD CLOSURE MAP

(I) Māngungu Treaty Signing Commemorations – Thursday 12th February 2026

Mangungu Mission near Horeke hosting an event for the second signing of the Treaty. This is an event that is gaining interest with more people arriving every year. There is only one road into this event so a road closure is necessary to prioritise access to Horeke residents, event organisers, VIP parking and allowing for small bus access for visitors parking further away.

Road Closure:

Motukiore Road: 08:00am – 03:00pm – From intersection of Horeke Road by 1 lane bridge.

MĀNGNUGNU ROAD CLOSURE MAP

(J) Te taenga mai o Hokule'a: Friday 14th – Saturday 15th November 2025

The ocean-going double hulled waka Hokule'a first visited Aotearoa landing at Waitangi in 1985 having journeyed across the Pacific from Hawaii. At the pōwhiri, Sir James Hēnare bestowed the honour of calling them the sixth tribe of Te Tai Tokerau with the name Ngāti Ruawāhia. He also challenged Māori leadership to build a waka and return the gesture by sailing to Hawaii.

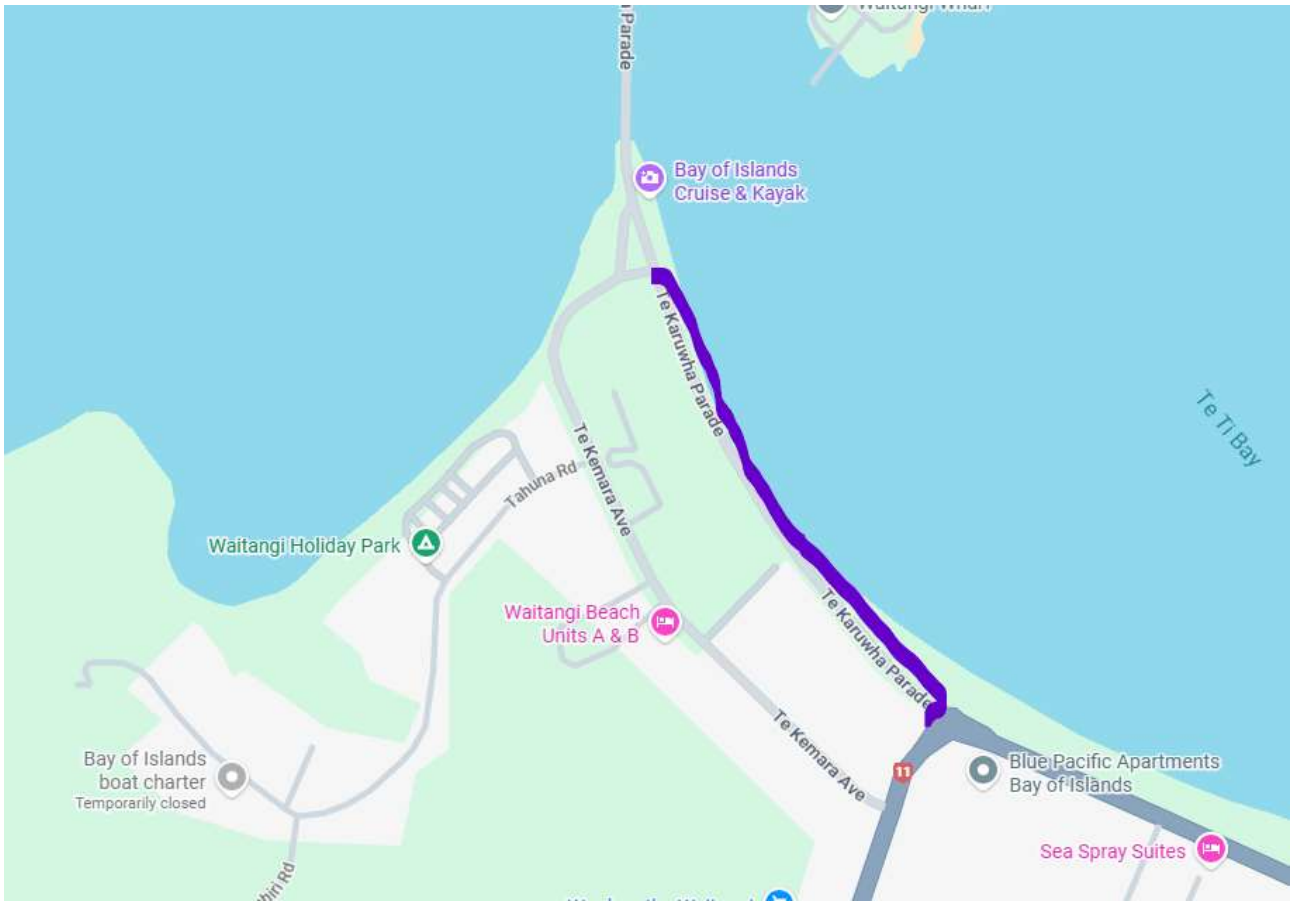
Hekenukumaingāiwi Puhipi (Hector Busby) rose to the challenge building Te Aurere sparking a resurgence of celestial navigation and instrumentless open ocean voyaging. Now there are six waka Hourua from Aotearoa.

There will also be a ceremony raising a replacement pou at Tau Rangatira early in the morning of the 15th.

Road Closure:

Te Karuwhā Parade: Friday 14th November from 12 noon to Saturday 15th November reopening at 6pm. From intersection of Puketona Road to intersection of Te Kemara Avenue. This will be open to residents throughout the closure.

TE TAENGA MAI O HOKULE'A CLOSURE MAP



TAKE TŪTOHUNGA / REASON FOR THE RECOMMENDATION

Approval of the proposed road closures will help facilitate the safe operation for all the above-mentioned events as well as allow Council to meet its statutory obligations.

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

There are no budgetary implications except for the involvement of FNDC in Waitangi Day event.

ĀPITIHANGA / 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	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.	For the purpose of holding on any road any vehicle races or trails, or any processions, carnivals, celebrations, sporting events, or other special events, the controlling authority may, subject to the provisions of these regulations, close the road to ordinary vehicular traffic for a period or series of periods of not more than 12 hours each in any consecutive 24 hours.
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.	All these events have local relevance only
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.	All organisers are required to engage with local Iwi where their events will have an impact on the area. They are asked for feedback and must show that they have followed through with this.
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).	All events have a health and safety policy which addresses consideration for anyone in need of help.
State the financial implications and where budgetary provisions have been made to support this decision.	No budgetary implications.
Chief Financial Officer review.	The Chief Financial Officer has not reviewed these Reports.

7 NGĀ PŪRONGO TAIPITOPITO / INFORMATION REPORTS

7.1 ALCOHOL & REGULATORY LICENSING AUTHORITY ANNUAL REPORT 2024-2025

File Number: **A5332801**

Author: **Aisha Huriwai, Manager - Democracy Services**

Authoriser: **Ruben Garcia, Acting Group Manager – Delivery and Operations**

TAKE PŪRONGO / PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To provide guidance on the annual report of the Far North District Licensing Committee (DLC) that has been filed with the Alcohol Regulatory & Licensing Authority (ARLA) on 12 August 2025.

TŪTOHUNGA / RECOMMENDATION

That the Council receive the report Alcohol & Regulatory Licensing Authority Annual Report 2024-2025.

TĀHUHU KŌRERO / BACKGROUND

Section 199 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 requires the Far North District Council to submit an annual report within three months after the end of every financial year. Council must prepare and send this annual report to ARLA to report on the proceedings and operations of the DLC during the year.

Every annual report prepared under section 199 is a public record and must be available for inspection and available on the Council website for a period of not less than 5 years.

MATAPAKI ME NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA / DISCUSSION AND NEXT STEPS

Within the Far North District there are a total of 256 licensed premises (52 clubs, 122 on licence and 82 off licences). For the annual report filed by the DLC, the 2024-2025 financial year reported on was 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025.

Licences issued during the 2024-2025 period:

Licences 2024-2025				
Type of Licence	**New Licence**	**Number Renewed**	**Number Refused**	**Number Withdrawn**
On Licence	15	45	1	0
Off Licence	7	24	0	1
Club Licence	0	26	0	0
Special Licence	139	N/A	N/A	N/A

Certificates issued during the 2024-2025 period:

Managers Certificates 2024-2025	
Number Issued (New)	144
Number Renewed	256
Number Refused	3
Number Withdrawn	7

During 2024-2025, the Committee continues to see an increase in the number of hearings. The community has been more active in voicing concerns about applications. In 2024-2025, 14 hearings were set down compared to 12 in 2023-2024.

The number of licences (ON/OFF/CLUB) decreased by 6 compared to last year when there were 262 licences.

Although the DLC do not develop Local Alcohol Policies (LAP), the Committee welcomes Council's move to develop a LAP.

The DLC believe that the Act is overdue for a full review because the Committee is noticing a significant increase in single sales of bottles and cans from off-licences and legislation does not easily accommodate this kind of licensing.

The report (Attachment A) was filed with ARLA on 12 August 2025. A link to this document will be made publicly available on the FNDC website.

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

There are no financial implications or budgetary provision required.

ĀPITIHANGA / ATTACHMENTS

1. **Attachment A - ARLA Annual Report 2024-2025 - A5288676**
2. **Attachment B - Annual Return - A5288681**
3. **Attachment C - Licensed Premises List - A5289430**

Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika
Far North District Council

www.fndc.govt.nz
Memorial Ave, Kaikohe 0440
Private Bag 752, Kaikohe 0440

ask.us@fndc.govt.nz
Phone 0800 920 029

Functions of the Far North District Licensing Committee

Annual Report for the 12-month period ending 30 June 2025

Section 199 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 requires the Far North District Council submit an annual report. This report is for the 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 licensing period. The information detailed in this report is based on an information request from ARLA for this annual return.

Name of District Licensing Committee

Far North District Licensing Committee

Committee Members

Role	Name	Email	Phone
Secretary	Aisha Huriwai	aisha.huriwai@fndc.govt.nz	09 401 5203
Chairperson DLC A	Commissioner Murray Clearwater	dlcommissioner7@gmail.com	021 02788648
Chairperson DLC B	Ann Court	ann.court@fndc.govt.nz	027 2955550
Commissioner	John Thorne	johnthornedlc@gmail.com	021 1643728
Member	Martin Macpherson	marmacpherson@gmail.com	09 4016664 or 020 41497976
Member	Lisa McNab	lisamcnab00@gmail.com	021 2432467
Member	Graeme Wright	Waimateroc@gmail.com	021 02564785

Licensing Inspectors

Role	Name	Email	Phone
Chief Licensing Inspector	Christina Rosenthal	christina.rosenthal@fndc.govt.nz	09 4015406
Inspector	Patrick Barber	patrick.barber@fndc.govt.nz	027 5660624
Inspector	Natasha Thompson	natasha.thompson@fndc.govt.nz	027 5527957
Inspector	Emmanuel Platero	emmanuel.platero@fndc.govt.nz	027 2830616
Inspector	Megan Edwards	megan.edwards@fndc.govt.nz	09 4070420
Inspector	Steve Ericksen	steve.ericksen@fndc.govt.nz	09 4015265
Inspector	Michelle Ashdown	michelle.ashdown@fndc.govt.nz	09 401 5287

Number of Licenses and Managers Certificates issued and refused in the 2024-2025 financial year

Within the Far North District there are a total of 256 licensed premises (52 clubs, 122 on licence and 82 off licences). The 2024-2025 financial year runs from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

Licences 2024-2025				
Type of Licence	New Licence	Number Renewed	Number Refused	Number Withdrawn
On Licence	15	45	1	0
Off Licence	7	24	0	1
Club Licence	0	26	0	0
Special Licence	139	N/A	N/A	N/A

HE WHENUA RANGATIRA
A DISTRICT OF SUSTAINABLE PROSPERITY & WELL-BEING

Managers Certificates 2024-2025	
Number Issued (New)	144
Number Renewed	256
Number Refused	3
Number Withdrawn	7

Comments on any changes or trends in the Committee's workload

During 2024-2025, the Committee continues to see an increase in the number of hearings. The community has been more active in voicing concerns about applications. In 2024-2025, 14 hearings were set down compared to 12 in 2023-2024.

The number of licences (ON/OFF/CLUB) decreased by 6 compared to last year when there were 262 licences.

Comments on any new initiatives the Committee has developed/adopted in 2024-2025

The Committee has continued to incorporate Tikanga Māori within hearing settings make hearings less formal. The Committee encourages participation and attendance at hearings when selecting venues, enabling virtual attendance, and when organizing hearing times.

We believe that the loss of cross-examination in DLC hearings has made the decision making for DLCs harder.

DLCs require competent Chairs to manage hearings in a firm but fair manner.

Has your Committee developed a Local Alcohol Policy?

The Committee has not developed a Local Alcohol Policy (LAP).

Committee's do not develop LAP's, Councils do. The Committee assesses an application against an LAP; therefore, it would be inappropriate for the Committee to be involved in the development of an LAP. As a result, the Committee remains separate from this process.

However, the Committee would welcome any Council move to resurrect the LAP process and is aware that the Far North District Council passed a motion on 12 December 2024 to approve the development of a LAP for the Far North district.

Any consultative community guidelines will also be welcomed by the Committee.

Comments on the ways in which the Committee believe the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 is, or is not, achieving its object

The object of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 is that:

a) The sale, supply and consumption should be undertaken safely and responsibly; and

b) The harm caused by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol should be minimised.

The Act is well overdue for a full review. We now have 0% alcohol, alcohol removed products, large numbers of online sellers and boutique spirit distillers offering distillery tours and the like. The legislation does not easily accommodate this kind of licensing.

There is significant posturing around single sales of bottles and cans from off-licensed premises. A national stance would be helpful.

What changes or trends in licensing have you seen since the Act came into force?

Conducted in-house training for new DLC members.

What changes to practices and procedures under the Act would you find beneficial?

- Clear requirements within section 53 of the Act to ensure those providing food comply with the Food Act 2014 requirements. The Food Act 2014 requires most food businesses to be registered. Whilst we know that the Act and Food Act 2014 must be considered separately, if a licensed premises is offering food to comply with section 53 of the Act, they must also be registered (where required) under the Food Act 2014. However, is noted that section 31 of the Food Act 2014, some clubs may be exempt from the need to be registered under the Food Act 2014 if they meet certain exemption criteria as listed in section 31 of the Food Act 2014.

- The need for stricter rules and regulations for licensed premises selling alcohol online. Restriction on products that can be sold online, age checks, strict delivery times and strict rules around using third party courier delivery services must be introduced.
- Clear regulations on licensed premises selling alcohol on social media. Clear rules and guidelines need to be introduced which clarifies whether a licensed premises promoting their product on social media is acceptable or not.
- Some advice to applicants about why they must have a compliant water supply, their obligations to meet all other Acts.
- Section 52 of the Act should be updated to include a range rather than stating "not more than 2.5%" ethanol by volume at 20°C. To find the full range currently, this can be found in two different places which can be confusing for applicants: Low Alcohol Displays | New Zealand Ministry of Justice and Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 No 120 (as at 23 December 2023), Public Act 52 Low-alcohol drinks to be available – New Zealand Legislation
- As per Section 117 of Sale of Liquor Act 1989 include a provision for identifying "kinds of managers", however the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 does not. Including this provision in the new Act, would assist in ensuring the manager is suitable to manage the type of premises in which they work at and avoid applicants obtaining a certificate to manage a low-risk premises and then moving to a higher risk premises.
- Extending the Police and Medical Officer of Health reporting timeframes under section 103(4) to align with the public objection deadlines as per section 102(2). These reporting agencies are under resourced and struggle to have the time to inquire into applications adequately, therefore it is only fair that the Act is amended to extend the reporting timeline for these agencies. Both agencies are funded by central government to perform their functions under the Act. They need to resource themselves to step up or step aside
- Increasing the prescribed fees as outlined in the Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Fees) Regulations 2013. Whilst it is acknowledged that Councils have the ability to make bylaws in relation to the fees payable, however Councils often lack the resources and finances to introduce such bylaws, and will no doubt be met with strong opposition from the alcohol industry and licensees. The current fees do not cover the costs associated with processing applications and DLC hearing costs, and it unreasonable to expect Council ratepayers to compensate.
- The fee structure for DLC members **has not been reviewed since being set** 13 years ago. This makes it hard for Councils to recruit and retain competent members. The Cabinet Circular has just been reviewed again in July 2025 CO (25) 2 and has set the new rates for statutory bodies such as DLCs. The rates are 75 to 100% higher than what DLCs are being paid now. Why hasn't Central/Local Government passed these increases on to their DLC members. This needs to be addressed urgently.
- Agencies are bringing matters to the DLC at renewal time that would historically have gone before ARLA, as an enforcement application, citing delays in the justice system.

Appendix

The following statistical information is attached:

1. Annual Return
2. Current List of Licensed Premises

Aisha Huriwai
[insert signature here]
Secretary
Far North District Licensing Committee

Annual Return (Fees) to Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority

Territorial Authority:
Annual Return for the Year Ending 30 June 2025

On-licence, Off-licence and Club Licence Applications Received						
Application Type	**Number Received in Fee Category – Very Low**	**Number Received in Fee Category – Low**	**Number Received in Fee Category – Medium**	**Number Received in Fee Category – High**	**Number Received in Fee Category – Very High**	**Total**
On-licence new	0	7	8	0	0	15
On-licence variation	0	0	0	0	0	0
On-licence renewal	0	22	23	0	0	45
Off-licence new	1	1	5	0	0	7
Off-licence variation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off-licence renewal	3	3	17	1	0	24
Club licence new	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club licence variation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club licence renewal	20	5	1	0	0	26
Total number	**24**	**38**	**54**	**1**	**0**	**117**
Total fees payable to ARLA (GST incl)	**$414.00**	**$1311.00**	**$2794.50**	**$86.25**	**$0**	**$4605.75**
Total fees paid to ARLA (GST incl)	**$414.00**	**$1311.00**	**$2794.50**	**$86.25**	**$0**	**$4605.75**

Annual Fees for existing On-licence, Off-licence and Club Licence Applications Received						
Application Type	**Number Received in Fee Category – Very Low**	**Number Received in Fee Category – Low**	**Number Received in Fee Category – Medium**	**Number Received in Fee Category – High**	**Number Received in Fee Category – Very High**	**Total**
On-licence new	0	7	8	0	0	15
On-licence variation	0	0	0	0	0	0
On-licence renewal	0	22	23	0	0	45
Off-licence new	1	1	5	0	0	7
Off-licence variation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off-licence renewal	3	3	17	1	0	24
Club licence new	0	0	0	0	0	0

Club licence variation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club licence renewal	20	5	1	0	0	26
Total number	**24**	**38**	**54**	**1**	**0**	**117**
Total fees payable to ARLA (GST incl)	**$414.00**	**$1311.00**	**$2794.50**	**$86.25**	**$0**	**$4605.75**
Total fees paid to ARLA (GST incl)	**$414.00**	**$1311.00**	**$2794.50**	**$86.25**	**$0**	**$4605.75**

Annual Fees for Existing Licences Received

Licence Type	Number Received in Fee Category – Very Low	Number Received in Fee Category – Low	Number Received in Fee Category – Medium	Number Received in Fee Category – High	Number Received in Fee Category – Very High	Total
On-licence	0	29	44	0	0	73
Off-licence	7	5	39	0	0	51
Club licence	21	3	1	0	0	25
Total number	**28**	**37**	**84**	**0**	**0**	**149**
Total fees payable to ARLA (GST incl)	**$483.00**	**$1276.50**	**$4347.00**	**$0**	**$0**	
Total fees paid to ARLA (GST incl)	**$483.00**	**$1276.50**	**$4347.00**	**$0**	**$0**	**$6106.50**

Managers' Certificate Applications Received

Application Type	Number Received
Managers' certificate new	144
Managers' certificate renewal	256
Total number	**400**
Total fees payable to ARLA (GST incl)	**$11,500.00**
Total fees paid to ARLA (GST incl)	**$11,500.00**

Special Licence Applications Received

	Number Received in Category – Class 1	Number Received in Category – Class 2	Number Received in Category – Class 3
Special licence	10	68	61

Temporary Authority Applications Received	
	Number Received 28
Temporary authority	

Permanent Club Charter Payments Received	
	Number Received 0
Permanent club charter payments	

Total paid to ARLA	**$26,818.00**

Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika
Far North District Council

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Functions of the Far North District Licensing Committee

Annual Report for the 12-month period ending 30 June 2025

Section 199 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 requires the Far North District Council submit an annual report. This report is for the 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 licensing period.

Appendix

Current List of Licensed Premises in the Far North District

Premises Name	Town	Address	Type	Category	Licence Number	Expiry Date
Whangaroa Sport Fishing Club	Whangaroa	573 Whangaroa Road, Whangaroa	Club	CL1	01/CL/004/2016	23/01/2028
Bay of Islands Kerikeri Golf Club Incorporated	Kerikeri	Golf View Road,	Club	CL2	01/CL/018/2015	27/07/2027
Bay of Islands Swordfish Club	Russell	25 The Strand, Russell	Club	CL2	01/CL/009/2015	10/07/2027
Bay Of Islands Yacht Club	Waitangi	Ti Point Peninsula, Waitangi	Club	CL2	01/CL/003/2016	17/11/2027
Far North (Kaitaia) R S A	Kaitaia	12-18 Matthews Avenue,	Club	CL2	01/CL/007/2016	29/07/2025 *Renewal is being processed*
Houhora Big Game & Sports Fishing Club	Houhora	State Highway 1F,	Club	CL2	01/CL/014/2014	30/10/2026
Kerikeri Cruising Club	Kerikeri	Opito Bay Road,	Club	CL2	01/CL/011/2016	24/10/2025
Opua Cruising Club	Opua	Wharf,	Club	CL2	01/CL/001/2016	05/12/2027
Otiria Rugby & Sports Club	Otiria	Station Road, Otiria	Club	CL2	01/CL/014/2015	31/07/2027
Russell Boating Club	Russell	Matauwhi Bay, Russell	Club	CL2	01/CL/013/2015	31/07/2027
Waitangi Golf Club	Waitangi	Tau Henare Drive, Waitangi	Club	CL2	01/CL/004/2014	09/06/2026
Awanui Sports Complex	Awanui	Main Road,	Club	CL3	01/CL/011/2015	03/08/2027
Coopers Beach Bowling Club	Coopers Beach	Coopers Beach R D 3,	Club	CL3	01/CL/006/2015	05/07/2027
Eastern United Rugby Football Club	Taipa	East Street, Taipa	Club	CL3	01/CL/005/2016	06/04/2028
Hokianga Memorial RSA Inc	Omapere	State Highway 12, Pakia Hill,	Club	CL3	01/CL/023/2015	18/09/2027
Houhora Bowling Club	Pukenui	Main Road North,	Club	CL3	01/CL/008/2016	08/08/2025
Houhora Golf Club	Houhora	Main North Road,	Club	CL3	01/CL/008/2014	13/09/2026
Kaeo Bowling Club	Kaeo	Main Road, SHW10, Kaeo	Club	CL3	01/CL/001/2022	12/10/2026
Kaeo Rugby Football Club	Kaeo	Waikoura Domain, Whangaroa Road, Kaeo	Club	CL3	01/CL/019/2015	24/07/2027
Kaikohe Bowling Club	Kaikohe	18 Sydney Street,	Club	CL3	01/CL/010/2016	27/07/2025 - *Renewal is being processed*
Kaikohe Golf And Squash Club	Kaikohe	State Highway 12, Ngawha,	Club	CL3	01/CL/002/2017	11/12/2025
Kaikohe Rugby Football and Sports Club Inc	Kaikohe	15 Penney Crescent, Kaikohe	Club	CL3	01/CL/001/2020	12/06/2027
Kaitaia Aero Club	Kaitaia	Kaitaia Aerodrome, Quarry Road,	Club	CL3	01/CL/020/2015	10/08/2027
Kaitaia City Rugby Football Club	Kaitaia	Church Road,	Club	CL3	01/CL/016/2015	27/08/2027
Kaitaia Golf Club	Ahipara	Takahe Street,	Club	CL3	01/CL/004/2021	01/10/2025
Kaitaia Tennis & Squash Club	Kaitaia	Naumai Avenue,	Club	CL3	01/CL/001/2014	19/12/2025
Kawakawa & Districts RSA	Kawakawa	29 Albert Street,	Club	CL3	01/CL/003/2015	11/04/2027
Kawakawa Bowling Club	Kawakawa	1-7 Waiomio Road,	Club	CL3	01/CL/008/2015	02/08/2027
Kerikeri Bowling Club	Kerikeri	Cobham Road,	Club	CL3	01/CL/028/2015	23/12/2027
Kerikeri Squash Club	Kerikeri	71 Waipapa Road, Kerikeri	Club	CL3	01/CL/001/2024	01/05/2028
Baysport Pavilion	Kerikeri	402c Harmony Lane, Kerikeri	Club	CL3	01/CL/001/2018	06/04/2028
Kerikeri Sports Complex	Kerikeri	71 Waipapa Road Kerikeri	Club	CL3	01/CL/005/2014	18/06/2026

Kohukohu Bowling Club	Kohukohu	Beach Road, Kohukohu	Club	CL3	01/CL/011/2014	21/08/2026
Mangonui Cruising Club	Mangonui	Silver Egg Road, Mill Bay, Mangonui	Club	CL3	01/CL/012/2014	31/08/2026
Moerewa Rugby League Club Incorporated	Moerewa	14 Leaity Street, Moerewa	Club	CL3	01/CL/002/2024	15/06/2028
Northland Riders Club	Kaitaia	SHW1 Awanui	Club	CL3	01/CL/002/2016	12/12/2027
Ohaeawai R F & Sports Club	Ohaeawai	Recreation Reserve, S H 12, Ohaeawai	Club	CL3	01/CL/03/2014	22/04/2026
Okaihau Bowling Club	Okaihau	Settlers Way, Okaihau	Club	CL3	01/CL/006/2014	26/02/2026
Okaihau Golf Club	Okaihau	Waiare Road, Okaihau	Club	CL3	01/CL/010/2014	06/09/2026
Okaihau R U F & Sports Club	Okaihau	Domain, Michie Street, Okaihau	Club	CL3	01/CL/001/2021	25/06/2028
Opononi Bowling Club	Opononi	S H 12, Opononi	Club	CL3	01/CL/005/2015	22/05/2027
Otaua Sports Club	Otaua	Renwick Road, Otaua	Club	CL3	01/CL/0013/2014	08/10/2026
Pawarenga Old Boys Club	Pawarenga	Te Riha Road,	Club	CL3	01/CL/015/2015	19/09/2027
Rawene Golf Club	Rawene	De Thierry Road, Rawene	Club	CL3	01/CL/009/2016	04/09/2025
Rawene Masonic Hotel Pool Club	Rawene	8 Parnell Street, Rawene	Club	CL3	01/CL/001/2023	10/07/2027
Russell Bowling Club	Russell	15 Church Street, Russell	Club	CL3	01/CL/012/2015	13/07/2027
Russell R S A	Russell	Chapel Street, Russell	Club	CL3	01/CL/007/2015	17/07/2027
Te Aupouri R F & Sports Club	Te Kao	Acheson Park, Potahi Road, Te Kao	Club	CL3	01/CL/022/2015	10/09/2027
Te Rarawa Rugby Club	Ahipara	Wainui Junction & Takahe St.,	Club	CL3	01/CL/025/2015	19/11/2027
Waimamaku Bowling Club Incorporated	Waimamaku	45 Goodwin Road, Waimamaku	Club	CL3	01/CL/002/2022	13/10/2026
Waipapakauri Sports Complex	Waipapakauri	Domain Road, Waipapakauri	Club	CL3	01/CL/001/2015	03/03/2027
Whangaroa Golf Club	Kaeo	State Highway 10,	Club	CL3	01/CL/003/2021	30/08/2025
Far North (Kaitaia) R S A	Kaitaia	12-18 Matthews Avenue,	OFF	CL2	01/OFF/006/2014	17/01/2026
Matauri Bay General Store	Matauri Bay	1727 Matauri Bay Road, Kaeo	OFF	GEN	01/OFF/012/2021	10/12/2025
Awanui Superette	Awanui	Main Road,	OFF	GROC	01/OFF/003/2016	19/01/2028
Four Square Russell	Russell	York Street, Russell	OFF	GROC	01/OFF/001/2025	28/02/2026
Blue Lagoon Four Square	Moerewa	64 State Highway 1,	OFF	GROC	01/OFF/025/2015	26/11/2027
Broadwood General Store	Broadwood	1099 Broadwood Road, Broadwood	OFF	GROC	01/OFF/014/2017	03/12/2027
Coopers Beach Four Square	Coopers Beach	Cooper Drive Mangonui	OFF	GROC	01/OFF/002/2023	28/04/2027
Four Square Mangonui	Mangonui	118 Waterfront Drive, Mangonui	OFF	GROC	01/OFF/005/2023	15/08/2027
Waipapa Four Square	Kerikeri	1993 State Highway 10, Kerikeri	OFF	GROC	01/OFF/002/2025	03/03/2026
Four Square Houhora	Pukenui	Harbour View Road, Pukenui	OFF	GROC	01/OFF/001/2024	28/03/2028
Kaeo Four Square	Kaeo	Leigh Street, Kaeo	OFF	GROC	01/OFF/020/2015	20/12/2026
Kaitaia Food Market	Kaitaia	65 Commerce Street,	OFF	GROC	01/OFF/002/2017	05/02/2027
Kawakawa Four Square	Kawakawa	73-75 Gillies Street,	OFF	GROC	01/OFF/016/2016	29/06/2028
Opononi Four Square	Opononi	29 State Highway 12, Opononi	OFF	GROC	01/OFF/019/2015	17/07/2027
Opua General Store	Opua	1 Beechy Street, Opua	OFF	GROC	01/OFF/003/2022	28/06/2026
Paihia 4 Square	Paihia	Williams Road, Paihia	OFF	GROC	01/OFF/007/2021	23/07/2025 *Renewal is being processed*
Rawene Food Mart	Rawene	2 Clendon Esplanade, Rawene	OFF	GROC	01/OFF/005/2017	16/04/2027
Russell Fresh Supermarket	Russell	The Strand, Russell	OFF	GROC	01/OFF/010/2021	19/10/2025
Taipa Foodmarket	Taipa	568a SHW10 Taipa	OFF	GROC	01/OFF/024/2014	9/07/2025 *Renewal is being processed*
Four Square Waimamaku	Waimamaku	S H 12, Waimamaku	OFF	GROC	01/OFF/006/2025	15/07/2026
Copthorne Resort Waitangi	Paihia	Tau Henare Drive,	OFF	HOT	01/OFF/002/2015	02/11/2026
Duke Of Marlborough Hotel	Russell	The Strand, Russell	OFF	HOT	01/OFF/019/2014	03/05/2026

Hokianga Harbour Hotel	Kohukohu	Beach Road,	OFF	HOT	01/OFF/026/2014	14/07/2026
Kiwi Liquor	Kawakawa	84 Gillies Street,	OFF	HOT	01/OFF/003/2024	22/11/2025
Mangonui Hotel	Mangonui	112 Waterfront Drive, Mangonui	OFF	HOT	01/OFF/004/2014	10/02/2026
Ohaeawai Hotel	Ohaeawai	Cnr S H 1 & S H 12, Ohaeawai	OFF	HOT	01/OFF035/2014	12/09/2026
Opononi Hotel	Opononi	State Highway 12, Opononi	OFF	HOT	01/OFF/023/2016	24/08/2025 *Renewal is being processed*
Scenic Hotel Bay of Islands	Paihia	Cnr Seaview & Mcmurray,	OFF	HOT	01/OFF/018/2014	13/06/2026
Waipapakauri Hotel	Waipapakauri	1108 SHW1F,Main North Road, Waipapakauri	OFF	HOT	01/OFF/002/2024	22/03/2028
Ahipara Liquor Store	Ahipara	Takahe Street,	OFF	LIQST	01/OFF/025/2014	15/08/2026
Bay Liquor, Paihia	Paihia	10 Selwyn Road, Paihia	OFF	LIQST	01/OFF/005/2021	12/07/2025 *Renewal is being processed*
Thirsty Liquor Russell	Russell	York Street, Russell	OFF	LIQST	01/OFF/005/2025	15/05/2026
Far North Wines & Spirits	Whatuwhiwhi	3 Tokerau Beach Road, Karikari Peninsula	OFF	LIQST	01/OFF/002/2021	25/03/2028
Houhora Liquor Centre	Pukenui	4 Lamb Road, Pukenui	OFF	LIQST	01/OFF/019/2016	03/08/2025
Thirsty Liquor Kaitaia	Kaitaia	195-197 Commerce Street,	OFF	LIQST	01/OFF/005/2019	01/06/2026
Liquorland Kerikeri	Kerikeri	52 Kerikeri Road,	OFF	LIQST	01/OFF/012/2017	10/10/2027
Liquor World Waipapa	Waipapa	3 Klinac Lane Waipapa	OFF	LIQST	01/OFF/008/2017	05/09/2027
Liquorland Waipapa	Waipapa	State Highway 10, Waipapa	OFF	LIQST	01/OFF/029/2016	23/11/2025
Super Liquor Kaitaia	Kaitaia	Market Lane, Kaitaia 0410	OFF	LIQST	01/OFF/006/2022	05/09/2026
Super Liquor Kerikeri	Kerikeri	Kerikeri Road,	OFF	LIQST	01/OFF/010/2015	24/11/2027
Kiwi Liquor Paihia	Paihia	14 Marsden Road, Paihia	OFF	LIQST	01/OFF/006/2021	19/07/2025 *Renewal is being processed*
The Bottle-O Kaitaia	Kaitaia	25 Commerce Street, Kaitaia	OFF	LIQST	01/OFF/003/2025	25/03/2026
The Shed Liquor Shop	Kaikohe	Shop 1, Marino Court, Memorial Ave, Kaikohe	OFF	LIQST	01/OFF/033/2014	20/10/2026
Thirsty Liquor	Coopers Beach	172 State Highway 10 Coopers Beach	OFF	LIQST	01/OFF/005/2015	30/05/2027
Phat House Brewery & Taproom	Paihia	2 Garden Court, Haruru	OFF	OTH	01/OFF/005/2020	07/07/2027
Bad Habits Wholesale	Paihia	1-5 Hawke Drive, Haruru	OFF	REM	01/OFF/008/2022	22/11/2026
Black Collar Distillery	Kerikeri	215 Wiroa Road, Kerikeri	OFF	REM	01/OFF/007/2022	19/10/2026
Cottle Hill Winery	Kerikeri	Cottle Hill Drive,	OFF	REM	01/OFF/011/2016	20/04/2028
Kindred Spirits	Paihia	195 Puketona Road, Haruru	OFF	REM	01/OFF/006/2023	23/09/2027
Northland Cellar Door	Russell	2 Florance Avenue, Russell	OFF	REM	01/OFF/004/2024	19/11/2025
Lollylab Limited	Kaitaia	185 Pukewhai Road, Kaingaroa	OFF	REM	01/OFF/004/2023	27/05/2027
Kaikohe Liquorland	Kaikohe	42-48 Broadway,	OFF	RET	01/OFF/015/2014	04/06/2026
Okaihau Liquor	Okaihau	1191 S H 1 Okaihau	OFF	RET	01/OFF/020/2014	17/07/2027
Countdown Kaikohe	Kaikohe	17 Station Road, Kaikohe	OFF	SUP	01/OFF/007/2015	26/11/2026
Countdown Kerikeri	Kerikeri	54 Kerikeri Road Kerikeri	OFF	SUP	01/OFF/002/2018	12/12/2027
Countdown Paihia	Paihia	Blackbridge Road, Paihia	OFF	SUP	01/OFF/017/2015	22/08/2026
New World Kaikohe	Kaikohe	8-10 Memorial Avenue, Kaikohe 0405	OFF	SUP	01/OFF/003/2023	21/05/2027
New World Kerikeri	Kerikeri	99 Kerikeri Road, Kerikeri	OFF	SUP	01/OFF/001/2016	12/01/2026
Pak N Save Kaitaia	Kaitaia	Far North Road, SHW1 Kaitaia	OFF	SUP	01/OFF/005/2022	06/09/2026
Bad Habits	Paihia	76 Marsden Road, Paihia	OFF	TAV	01/OFF/006/2020	28/08/2027
Dunndeez Bar & Bistro Ltd	Panguru	2181 West Coast Road, Panguru	OFF	TAV	01/OFF/009/2022	16/12/2026

Ferment	Kerikeri	2 Cobham Road Kerikeri	OFF	TAV	01/OFF/006/2018	08/10/2025
Historic Gumstore & Bar & Grill	Kaeo	88 Gangway Road, Totara North	OFF	TAV	01/OFF/013/2016	21/07/2026
Klondike Ale House (Thirsty Liquor)	Kawakawa	5 Gillies Street, Kawakawa	OFF	TAV	01/OFF/004/2020	26/06/2027
Klondike Tavern	Moerewa	68 Main Road, SHW1, Moerewa	OFF	TAV	01/OFF/012/2015	04/10/2027
Matauri Café & Bar	Matauri Bay	Cnr Matauri Road & Tapui Rd	OFF	TAV	01/OFF/001/2017	21/01/2027
Nautipenguin	Russell	Cnr York & Chapel Streets,	OFF	TAV	01/OFF/008/2021	04/08/2025
Taipa Tavern	Taipa	Shop 1, Mall, SH 10, Taipa	OFF	TAV	01/OFF/001/2023	03/02/2027
Roadrunner Tavern & Super Liquor	Opua	Paihia Main Road, Paihia	OFF	TAV	01/OFF/011/2021	02/12/2025
Towai Tavern	Towai	paihiaxser	OFF	TAV	01/OFF/010/2017	26/09/2027
144 Islands Wines	Kerikeri	705 Mangakaretu Road, Kerikeri 0295	OFF	WCD	01/OFF/002/2022	30/05/2026
Dancing Petrel	Mangonui	2958 State Highway 10, Mangonui	OFF	WCD	01/OFF/004/2019	08/04/2026
Kainui Road Vineyard	Kerikeri	15 Confier Lane	OFF	WCD	01/OFF/026/2016	31/10/2025
Karikari Estate	Whatuwhiwhi	Matai Bay Road, Whatuwhiwhi	OFF	WCD	01/OFF/004/2015	01/04/2027
Marsden Estate	Kerikeri	Wiroa Road, Kerikeri	OFF	WCD	01/OFF/004/2025	09/04/2026
Okahu Estate Winery	Kaitaia	Okahu Road, Kaitaia	OFF	WCD	01/OFF/028/2016	10/11/2025
Omata Estate	Russell	212A Aucks Road, Russell	OFF	WCD	01/OFF/024/2016	27/11/2025
Paroa Bay Winery	Russell	31A Otamatua Road Russell	OFF	WCD	01/OFF/020/2016	26/09/2025
Sage At Paroa Bay Winery	Russell	46 Otamarua Road, Russell	OFF	WCD	01/OFF/007/2023	13/11/2027
Sovrano Winery	Kerikeri	165 Waimate North Road, Kerikeri	OFF	WCD	01/OFF/009/2021	12/05/2028
The Landing Wines	Kerikeri	623 Rangihoua Road, Kerikeri 0294	OFF	WCD	01/OFF/008/2019	13/12/2026
Waitapu Estate Vineyard	Kaitaia	111 Masters Access Rd, Kaitaia	OFF	WCD	01/OFF/026/2015	04/12/2027
Salt & Seed Private Dining	Kerikeri	88B River Drive, Kerikeri	ON	CAT	01/ON/013/2023	05/05/2027
Orana Motor Inn	Kaitaia	238-242 Commerce Street, Kaitaia	ON	CL2	01/ON/002/2020	17/04/2027
Peekaboo Backyard Eatery	Kaitaia	5 Bank Street, Kaitaia	ON	CL2	01/ON/018/2023	25/08/2027
Carino New Zealand	Paihia	Wharf,	ON	CONV	01/ON/013/2018	09/07/2028
Cool Change	Opua	Beechy Street, Opua	ON	CONV	01/ON/014/2022	08/11/2026
Darryls Dinner Cruises - Ratanui	Paihia	Bay of Islands	ON	CONV	01/ON/065/2014	11/11/2026
Dolphin Seeker	Opua	Wharf,	ON	CONV	01/ON/014/2021	10/11/2025
R Tucker Thompson	Opua	Opua Wharf,	ON	CONV	01/ON/040/2016	08/12/2025
Serenity	Opua	Beechy Street, Opua	ON	CONV	01/ON/015/2023	06/06/2027
Sunkissed Gourmet Sailing Adventures	Opua	3 Beechy Street, Opua	ON	CONV	01/ON/008/2020	24/06/2027
Te Papahu	Opua	Wharf,	ON	CONV	01/ON/017/2021	23/11/2025
The Rock Adventure Cruise	Opua	Wharf,	ON	CONV	01/ON/023/2015	01/05/2028
Tokerau	Opua	Wharf,	ON	CONV	01/ON/001/2025	20/03/2026
Ka Uri	Awanui	235 State Highway 1, Awanui	ON	EVC	01/ON/003/2025	25/03/2026
The Range NZ	Kerikeri	408 Rangihoua Road, Kerikeri 0294	ON	EVC	01/ON/012/2023	22/03/2027
Turner Centre	Kerikeri	43 Cobham Road	ON	EVC	01/ON/036/2015	26/07/2027
Waitangi Treaty Grounds	Waitangi	Tau Henare Drive, Waitangi	ON	EVC	01/ON/005/2025	11/04/2026
Copthorne Resort Waitangi	Paihia	Tau Henare Drive,	ON	HOT	01/ON/004/2018	02/11/2026
Duke Of Marlborough Hotel	Russell	The Strand, Russell	ON	HOT	01/ON/003/2018	03/05/2026
Eagles Nest	Russell	60 Tapeka Road, Russell	ON	HOT	01/ON/031/2014	30/01/2026
Hokianga Harbour Hotel	Kohukohu	Beach Road,	ON	HOT	01/ON/044/2014	14/07/2026
Hunter Star	Kawakawa	84 Gillies Street,	ON	HOT	01/ON/019/2024	22/11/2025
Karikari Estate	Whatuwhiwhi	Matai Bay Road, Whatuwhiwhi	ON	HOT	01/ON/025/2015	01/04/2027
Kauri Cliffs Golf Course & Lodge	Matauri Bay	Tepene Tablelands Matauri Bay	ON	HOT	01/ON/017/2014	20/12/2025
Kingsgate Hotel Autolodge Paihia	Paihia	Cnr Marsden & Selwyn Roads,	ON	HOT	01/ON/008/2018	10/05/2028
Mangonui Hotel	Mangonui	112 Waterfront Drive, Mangonui	ON	HOT	01/ON/020/2014	10/02/2026

Ohaeawai Hotel	Ohaeawai	Cnr S H 1 & S H 12, Ohaeawai	ON	HOT	01/ON/062/2014	12/09/2026
Opononi Hotel	Opononi	State Highway 12, Opononi	ON	HOT	01/ON/029/2016	20/09/2025
Paihia Beach Resort & Spa	Paihia	130 Marsden Road, Paihia	ON	HOT	01/ON/022/2024	24/10/2025
Paihia Pacific Resort Hotel Limited	Paihia	25 Kings Road, Paihia	ON	HOT	01/ON/006/2025	15/05/2026
Ramada Resort Reia Taipa Beach	Taipa	22 Point Road, Taipa	ON	HOT	01/ON/015/2015	26/03/2027
Scenic Hotel Bay of Islands	Paihia	Cnr Seaview & Mcmurray,	ON	HOT	01/ON/033/2014	13/06/2026
The Landing Lodges	Kerikeri	623 Rangihoua Road, Kerikeri 0294	ON	HOT	01/ON/003/2021	08/12/2026
The Sands Hotel & Resort	Omapere	334 Hokianga Harbour Drive, Omapere	ON	HOT	01/ON/008/2025	17/06/2026
Waipapakauri Hotel	Waipapakauri	1108 SHW1F,Main North Road, Waipapakauri	ON	HOT	01/ON/010/2024	22/03/2028
Arvida Te Puna Waiora	Kerikeri	57C Hall Road, Kerikeri	ON	OTH	01/ON/009/2024	13/03/2028
Proswing	Kerikeri	13 General Gates Avenue, Kerikeri	ON	OTH	01/ON/007/2025	02/07/2026
Beachcomber Restaurant	Kaitaia	222 Commerce Street,	ON	RES1	01/ON/041/2015	22/10/2025
Hell Hole	Russell	17 York Street, Russell	ON	RES1	01/ON/024/2023	22/11/2027
Swordy Bistro & Bar	Paihia	96 Marsden Road, Paihia	ON	RES1	01/ON/025/2017	18/09/2027
Tipsy Oyster Tapas & Bar	Paihia	50 Marsden Road, Paihia	ON	RES1	01/ON/018/2022	19/12/2026
Twin Pines Manor	Paihia	342 Puketona Road, Paihia	ON	RES1	01/ON/028/2017	28/11/2027
Zane Greys Restarants and Bars	Paihia	Marsden Road,	ON	RES1	01/ON/017/2018	10/10/2025
Ahipara Bay Motel & Bayview Restaurant	Ahipara	Foreshore Road	ON	RES2	01/ON/013/2014	21/12/2025
Charlotte's Kitchen	Paihia	69 Marsden Road, Paihia	ON	RES2	01/ON/059/2015	16/12/2025
Delhi 6 The Indian Kitchen	Paihia	1st Floor, 41 Williams Road Paihia	ON	RES2	01/ON/066/2014	04/10/2026
Greens - Traditional Indian Cuisine	Paihia	96 Marsden Road, Paihia	ON	RES2	01/ON/023/2020	14/12/2027
Greens - Traditional Thai Cuisine	Paihia	78-94 Marsden Road Paihia	ON	RES2	01/ON/014/2019	02/10/2026
Greens Thai Cuisine @ Makana	Kerikeri	504 Kerikeri Road, Kerikeri	ON	RES2	01/ON/014/2024	08/06/2028
Jimmy Jacks Rib Shack	Paihia	Williams Road,	ON	RES2	01/ON/019/2018	12/10/2025
Mangonui Fish Shop	Mangonui	137 Waterfront Drive, Mangonui	ON	RES2	01/ON/004/2016	27/01/2028
Plough & Feather	Kerikeri	215 Kerikeri Road, Kerikeri	ON	RES2	01/ON/020/2020	14/01/2027
Pukenui Pacific	Pukenui	Cnr Lambs & Far North Rd	ON	RES2	01/ON/019/2023	17/11/2027
Sage	Russell	46 Otamarua Road, Russell	ON	RES2	01/ON/026/2017	21/10/2027
The Blue Door Paihia	Paihia	6 Marsden Road,	ON	RES2	01/ON/022/2023	21/11/2027
Holy-Guaca-Moly	Paihia	76 Marsden Road, Paihia	ON	RES2	01/ON/020/2024	11/10/2025
Tōnui Lucid Cafe	Houhora	221 Houhora Heads Road, Houhora	ON	RES2	01/ON/009/2022	16/05/2026
Jesse's On The Waterfront Cafe & Bar	Mangonui	Waterfront Road, Mangonui	ON	RES2	01/ON/014/2023	31/05/2027
Breeze	Paihia	1/150 Marsden Road, Paihia	ON	RES3	01/ON/005/2021	16/04/2028
Burger Fiasko	Kerikeri	1G/60 Kerikeri Road, Kerikeri	ON	RES3	01/ON/029/2017	01/12/2027
Butterfish	Russell	25 The Strand, Russell	ON	RES3	01/ON/021/2024	17/10/2025
Café Cinema Restaurant	Kerikeri	Hobson Avenue,	ON	RES3	01/ON/013/2024	27/05/2028
Café Jerusalem	Kerikeri	Unit G, Cobblestone Mall,	ON	RES3	01/ON/009/2022	11/03/2026
Chang Siam Thai Restaurant	Kerikeri	248 Waipapa Road Kerikeri	ON	RES3	01/ON/013/2017	28/05/2027
Chuckles Chicken	Kerikeri	84 Kerikeri Road, Kerikeri	ON	RES3	01/ON/002/2025	25/03/2026
Craft, Bar And Kitchen	Paihia	Marsden Road, Paihia	ON	RES3	01/ON/007/2017	08/02/2027
Curry King	Kerikeri	Village Mall, Kerikeri Rd,	ON	RES3	01/ON/059/2014	14/10/2026
Feast Kerikeri	Kerikeri	Unit A, 3 Homestead Road, Kerikeri	ON	RES3	01/ON/016/2021	19/11/2025
S#arp Café	Kerikeri	88 Kerikeri Road,	ON	RES3	01/ON/016/2023	25/07/2027
The Gables Restaurant	Russell	10 York Street, Russell	ON	RES3	01/ON/038/2016	04/11/2027
Indian Spice	Kaitaia	43 Commerce Street Kaitaia	ON	RES3	01/ON/017/2023	25/08/2027
JFC	Paihia	40 Marsden Road,	ON	RES3	01/ON/010/2019	27/08/2026
Kai Mata Restaurant & Bar	Kerikeri	93 Kerikeri Road, Kerikeri	ON	RES3	01/ON/012/2024	23/05/2028

Kainui Road Vineyard	Kerikeri	15 Confier Lane	ON	RES3	01/ON/008/2017	18/12/2027
King Wah Chinese Restaurant	Paihia	Shops 8 & 9, Selwyn Mall,	ON	RES3	01/ON/016/2016	20/05/2028
Madly Indian Restaurant	Kerikeri	342 Kerikeri Road, Kerikeri	ON	RES3	01/ON/016/2015	01/04/2028
Maha Restaurant	Kerikeri	190 Kerikeri Road Kerikeri	ON	RES3	01/ON/024/2018	07/12/2025
Marsden Estate	Kerikeri	Wiroa Road, Kerikeri	ON	RES3	01/ON/004/2025	09/04/2026
Omata Estate	Russell	212A Aucks Road, Russell	ON	RES3	01/ON/030/2016	11/10/2025
Otehei Bay Resort	Urupukapuka Isl	Otehei Bay, Urupukapuka, BOI	ON	RES3	01/ON/007/2015	18/12/2025
Pizza Shack	Paihia	68 Marsden Road, Paihia	ON	RES3	01/ON/001/2018	31/01/2028
Seaside	Russell	29 The Strand, Russell	ON	RES3	01/ON/002/2021	15/03/2028
Sovrano Winery	Kerikeri	165 Waimate North Road, Kerikeri	ON	RES3	01/ON/010/2023	27/02/2027
Spice Grill	Kaeo	20 Leigh Street Kaeo	ON	RES3	01/ON/019/2015	25/03/2027
Terra Restaurant	Paihia	76 Marsden Road, Paihia	ON	RES3	01/ON/012/2019	30/09/2026
The Black Olive Restaurant	Kerikeri	Kerikeri Road, Kerikeri	ON	RES3	01/ON/018/2024	30/09/2025
The Boatshed Café	Rawene	8 Clendon Esplanade,	ON	RES3	01/ON/013/2019	30/09/2026
The Grazing Table	Russell	29 The Strand, Russell	ON	RES3	01/ON/011/2019	25/09/2026
The Grill #21	Kerikeri	55 Kerikeri Road, Kerikeri	ON	RES3	01/ON/011/2024	25/03/2028
The Hideout	Paihia	16 Kings Road, Paihia	ON	RES3	01/ON/011/2023	28/02/2027
The Landing Wines	Kerikeri	623 Rangihoua Road, Kerikeri 0294	ON	RES3	01/ON/019/2019	13/12/2026
The Rusty Tractor Café & Trading Strore	Kerikeri	582 Kerikeri Road, Kerikeri	ON	RES3	01/ON/007/2019	01/07/2026
The Thai Mangonui	Mangonui	Waterfront Drive, Mangonui	ON	RES3	01/ON/009/2018	07/06/2028
Green's Thai Cusine	Russell	Shops 1 & 2, York Street, Russell	ON	RES3	01/ON/021/2023	16/10/2027
Tuk-Tuk Bangkok Restaurant	Russell	York Street, Russell	ON	RES3	01/ON/064/2014	16/11/2026
Turmeric	Kerikeri	9 Cobham Road, Kerikeri	ON	RES3	01/ON/012/2020	09/10/2027
Awanui Hotel	Awanui	50 State Highway 1, Awanui	ON	TAV	01/ON/006/2021	30/04/2028
Bad Habits	Paihia	76 Marsden Road, Paihia	ON	TAV	01/ON/022/2020	28/08/2027
Collards Tavern	Kaitaia	SHW1/Whangatane Drive,	ON	TAV	01/ON/016/2024	01/08/2025
Dunndeez Bar & Bistro Ltd	Panguru	2181 West Coast Road, Panguru	ON	TAV	01/ON/016/2022	16/12/2026
Ferment	Kerikeri	2 Cobham Road Kerikeri	ON	TAV	01/ON/016/2018	08/10/2025
Herekino Tavern	Herekino	25 Whangape Road, Herekino	ON	TAV	01/ON/008/2021	02/06/2028
Historic Gumstore & Bar & Grill	Kaeo	88 Gangway Road, Totara North	ON	TAV	01/ON/019/2016	21/07/2026
Kauri Arms Tavern	Kaitaia	195-197 Commerce Street,	ON	TAV	01/ON/014/2021	03/11/2025
Klondike Ale House	Kawakawa	5 Gillies Street, Kawakawa	ON	TAV	01/ON/009/2020	26/06/2027
Klondike Tavern	Moerewa	68 Main Road, SHW1, Moerewa	ON	TAV	01/ON/050/2015	04/10/2027
Mangonui Wine & Whiskey Bar	Mangonui	118 Waterfront Drive, Mangonui	ON	TAV	01/ON/017/2022	12/12/2026
Matauri Café & Bar	Matauri Bay	Cnr Matauri Road & Tapui Rd	ON	TAV	01/ON/002/2017	21/01/2027
Mussell Rock Cafe & Bar	Kaitaia	75 Commerce Street, Kaitaia	ON	TAV	01/ON/017/2024	27/07/2028
Nautipenguin	Russell	Cnr York & Chapel Streets,	ON	TAV	01/ON/011/2021	04/08/2025
Paihia Sports Bar	Paihia	10 Selwyn Road, Paihia	ON	TAV	01/ON/033/2016	15/11/2026
Phat House Brewery & Taproom	Paihia	2 Garden Court, Haruru	ON	TAV	01/ON/015/2020	01/12/2027
Pioneer Restaurant & Bar	Waipapa	Loop Road, Waipapa	ON	TAV	01/ON/006/2016	14/03/2026
Roadrunner Tavern	Opua	Paihia Main Road, Paihia	ON	TAV	01/ON/018/2021	02/12/2025
Rock Salt Bar & Restaurant	Kerikeri	Cnr Cobham and Roads,	ON	TAV	01/ON/037/2016	08/11/2026
Saltwater Café and Bar	Paihia	14 Kings Road, Paihia	ON	TAV	01/ON/002/2016	21/05/2026
Taipa Tavern	Taipa	Shop 1, Mall, SH 10, Taipa	ON	TAV	01/ON/009/2023	04/02/2027
The Bank Bar	Kaikohe	124 Broadway, Kaikohe	ON	TAV	01/ON/006/2015	14/02/2027
The Homestead Sports Bar & Bistro	Kerikeri	Homestead Road,	ON	TAV	01/ON/009/2017	01/03/2027
Towai Tavern	Towai	3827 SHW 1 Towai RD2 Hikurangi 0182	ON	TAV	01/ON/024/2017	26/09/2027

Tuatua Tavern	Karikari Peninsula	3 Tokerau Beach Road, Karikari Peninsula	ON	TAV	01/ON/010/2021	26/07/2025 *Renewal is being processed*
Waimamaku Bar and Grill	Waimamaku	7227 SH12, Waimamaku	ON	TAV	01/ON/022/2014	7/03/2026

7.2 COMMUNITY BOARD MINUTES - SEPTEMBER 2025

File Number: **A5341465**

Author: **Amber Wihongi-Alderton, Democracy Advisor**

Authoriser: **Aisha Huriwai, Manager - Democracy Services**

TAKE PŪRONGO / PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To provide an overview of resolutions made by Community Boards with an opportunity for Chairpersons to speak with Council about pertinent discussions held at Community Board.

WHAKARĀPOPOTO MATUA / EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Minutes from Te Hiku, Bay of Islands-Whangaroa and Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board September 2025 meetings are attached for Council information.

TŪTOHUNGA / RECOMMENDATION

That Council note the following Community Board minutes:

- **2 September 2025 Te Hiku Community Board;**
- **4 September 2025 Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board;**
- **5 September 2025 Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board.**

TĀHUHU KŌRERO / BACKGROUND

This report is to provide Council with an overview of resolutions made at Community Board meetings and for Community Board Chairpersons to raise any Community Board issues with Council.

MATAPAKI ME NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA / DISCUSSION AND NEXT STEPS

From time-to-time Community Boards may make recommendations to Council. This report is not considered to be the appropriate mechanism for Council to make a decision from a Community Board recommendation. Council could however move a motion to formally request a report on a particular matter for formal consideration at a subsequent meeting. The report would then ensure that Council have sufficient information to satisfy the decision-making requirements under the Local Government Act 2002 (sections 77-79).

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

There are no financial implications or need for budget provision in considering this report.

ĀPITIHANGA / ATTACHMENTS

1. **Te Hiku Community Board Minutes - 2 September 2025 - A5341037** ⇩
2. **Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board Minutes - 4 September 2025 - A5342886** ⇩
3. **Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board Minutes - 5 September 2025 - A5347418** ⇩

UNCONFIRMED

MINUTES OF
TE HIKU COMMUNITY BOARD MEETING
HELD AT THE CONFERENCE ROOM - TE AHU, CNR STATE HIGHWAY 1 AND MATHEWS AVENUE, KAITĀIA
ON TUESDAY, 2 SEPTEMBER 2025 AT 10:00 AM

PRESENT: Chairperson Adele Gardner, Deputy Chairperson John Stewart (online), Member Darren Axe, Member Sheryl Bainbridge, Member Rachel Baucke

STAFF PRESENT: Kathryn Trewin (Funding Advisor-online), Beverly Mitchell (Community Board Co-Ordinator), Donald Sheppard (Policy Advisor), Marysa Maheno (Democracy Advisor), Natasha Rmandic (Democracy Advisor).

1 KARAKIA TIMATANGA / OPENING PRAYER

Meeting opened at 10.00am with a karakia from Member Rachel Baucke

2 NGĀ WHAKAPĀHA ME NGĀ PĀNGA MEMA / APOLOGIES AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

2.1 APOLOGIES AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

RESOLUTION 2025/82

Moved: Chairperson Adele Gardner
Seconded: Member Darren Axe

That the apology received from Cr Foy be accepted and leave of absence granted.

CARRIED

3 NGĀ KAIKŌRERO / SPEAKERS

1. Rikki-Lee Kamariera (online) & Dr Peter Phillips – Arawai Ltd
2. Kerri Spicer & Mike Stevenson– SPCA
3. Mike Atkinson – The Real Urbane Society Trust
4. Sharon Norman (online) – Te Hapua Sports Club
5. Amelia Marsh & Amy Tepania – Te Rarawa Anga Mua

4 TE WHAKAAETANGA O NGĀ MENETI O MUA / CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

4.1 CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

Agenda item 6.1 document number A5313225, pages 8 - 12 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/83

Moved: Chairperson Adele Gardner
Seconded: Member Darren Axe

That Te Hiku Community Board confirm the minutes of the meeting held 05 August 2025 to be a true and correct record.

CARRIED

UNCONFIRMED

5 NGĀ PŪRONGO / REPORTS

5.1 REVIEW OF ALCOHOL CONTROL AREAS IN THE WARD

Agenda item 7.1 document number A5308775, pages 13 - 97 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/84

Moved: Member Darren Axe
Seconded: Member Rachel Baucke

That Te Hiku Community Board, under section 147B of the Local Government Act 2002, recommends that Council by resolution:

a) declares a new permanent Alcohol Control Area at Lake Ngātu that will apply 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, all year round

b) amends the current permanent Alcohol Control Area in Kaitāia that will continue to apply 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, all year round.

CARRIED

5.2 2025 MEETING SCHEDULE

Agenda item 7.2 document number A5314371, pages 98 - 99 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/85

Moved: Member Sheryl Bainbridge
Seconded: Member Darren Axe

That Te Hiku Community Board adopt the following additional meeting for 2025, 30 September 2025.

CARRIED

5.3 SUMMER 2026 RURAL TRAVEL FUNDING APPLICATIONS

Agenda item 7.3 document number A5315822, pages 100 - 103 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/86

Moved: Chairperson Adele Gardner
Seconded: Member Rachel Baucke

That Te Hiku Community Board allocates Rural Travel Grant funding in accordance with the recommendations received from Sport Northland as follows:

a) Te Hapua Sports Club $2,000

b) Te Rarawa Rugby Club - Cricket $1,318

CARRIED

5.4 PROJECT FUNDING REPORTS

Agenda item 7.4 document number A5319188, pages 104 - 109 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/87

Moved: Member Rachel Baucke
Seconded: Member Darren Axe

That Te Hiku Community Board note the project reports received from SMC Events – Kids TRY series

CARRIED

5.5 TE HIKU COMMUNITY BOARD MEMBERS REPORT

Agenda item 7.5 document number A5320498, pages 110 - 116 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/88

Moved: Chairperson Adele Gardner
Seconded: Member Darren Axe

That Te Hiku Community Board note the reports from Chair Adele Gardner and Members: Bill Subritzky, Darren Axe & Rachel Baucke

CARRIED

At 11:13 am, Member William (Bill) Subritzky entered the meeting.

5.6 FUNDING APPLICATIONS

Agenda item 7.6 document number A5319192, pages 117 - 256 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/89

Moved: Chairperson Adele Gardner
Seconded: Member William (Bill) Subritzky

a) **That Te Hiku Community Board approve the sum of $1,000 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Board's Community Grant Fund account to Ahipara Aroha Inc for costs towards the summer outdoor movies series**

CARRIED

5.6 FUNDING APPLICATION

RESOLUTION 2025/90

Moved: Member Sheryl Bainbridge
Seconded: Member William (Bill) Subritzky

b) **That Te Hiku Community Board approve the sum of $5,000 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Board's Community Grant Fund account to Arawai Ltd for costs towards the support for school visits to the Sir Heke Busby Waka centre. Approval is subject to confirmation of number of schools attending.**

CARRIED

5.6 FUNDING APPLICATION

RESOLUTION 2025/91

Moved: Member Sheryl Bainbridge
Seconded: Member Darren Axe

c) That Te Hiku Community Board approve the sum of $750 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Board's Community Grant Fund account to Kaitaia Clty Rugby Union Football Club for costs towards Kaitaia Rugby Club Under 11s attending the Global Games.

In Favour: Crs Darren Axe, Sheryl Bainbridge and William (Bill) Subritzky
Against: Crs Adele Gardner and John Stewart
Abstained: Cr Rachel Baucke

CARRIED

5.6 FUNDING APPLICATION

RESOLUTION 2025/92

Moved: Member William (Bill) Subritzky
Seconded: Chairperson Adele Gardner

d) That Te Hiku Community Board decline the sum of $2,270 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Board's Community Grant Fund account to Momentum Charitable Trust for costs towards life and financial skills programme at Kaitaia Probation Centre.

CARRIED

5.6 FUNDING APPLICATION

RESOLUTION 2025/93

Moved: Chairperson Adele Gardner
Seconded: Member Darren Axe

e) That Te Hiku Community Board approve the sum of $500 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Board's Community Grant Fund account to Pompallier Catholic School for costs towards a Christmas Production at Te Ahu Centre

CARRIED

5.6 FUNDING APPLICATION

RESOLUTION 2025/94

Moved: Chairperson Adele Gardner
Seconded: Deputy Chairperson John Stewart

f) That Te Hiku Community Board approve the sum of $1,000 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Board's Community Grant Fund account to Rangaunu Sports Club for costs towards the purchase of two gazebos and a trolley.

CARRIED

5.6 FUNDING APPLICATION

RESOLUTION 2025/95

Moved: Member William (Bill) Subritzky
Seconded: Member Darren Axe

g) That Te Hiku Community Board approve the sum of $2,000 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Board's Community Grant Fund account to Te Rarawa Anga Mua for costs towards the 2025 Relay for Life.

CARRIED

5.6 FUNDING APPLICATION

RESOLUTION 2025/96

Moved: Member Sheryl Bainbridge
Seconded: Member Darren Axe

h) That Te Hiku Community Board approve the sum of $4,000 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Board's Community Grant Fund account to Society for the protection of animals for costs towards animal de-sexing in Te Hiku Ward.

CARRIED

5.6 FUNDING APPLICATION

RESOLUTION 2025/97

Moved: Member Sheryl Bainbridge
Seconded: Chairperson Adele Gardner

i) That Te Hiku Community Board approve the sum of $352 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Board's Community Grant Fund account to Taimana Manu for costs towards the 2025 Spring Ball whanau event.

CARRIED

5.6 FUNDING APPLICATION

RESOLUTION 2025/98

Moved: Deputy Chairperson John Stewart
Seconded: Member Darren Axe

j) That Te Hiku Community Board approve the sum of $2,600 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Board's Community Grant Fund account to Te Hapua Sports Club for costs towards the 2025 Christmas Whanau Day

CARRIED

5.6 FUNDING APPLICATION

RESOLUTION 2025/99

Moved: Member William (Bill) Subritzky
Seconded: Member Darren Axe

k) That Te Hiku Community Board decline the sum of $2,390 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Board's Community Grant Fund account to Te Oho Wairua Journeys Charitable Trust for costs towards Hine Te Aparangi Waka Safety Workshop in Te Hiku.

CARRIED

5.6 FUNDING APPLICATION

RESOLUTION 2025/100

Moved: Member William (Bill) Subritzky
Seconded: Member Darren Axe

l) That Te Hiku Community Board decline the sum of $5,000 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Board's Community Grant Fund account to The Real Urbane Society Trust for costs towards fitout of the Elevate Youth Centre.

CARRIED

6 NGĀ PŪRONGO TAIPITOPITO / INFORMATION REPORTS

6.1 TE HIKU COMMUNITY BOARD AUGUST 2025 OPEN RESOLUTION REPORT

Agenda item 8.1 document number A5313258, pages 257 - 257 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/101

Moved: Chairperson Adele Gardner
Seconded: Member Darren Axe

That Te Hiku Community Board receive the report Te Hiku Community Board August 2025 Open Resolution Report.

CARRIED

Notes:

- Traffic calming application for Allen Bell Drive will be followed up by Member R Baucke
- Beautification funds 2025/26 to be used for footpaths repairs
- To use $8,000.00 from town beautification fund to repair power supply to Kaitaia Digital Sign.

7 TE KAPINGA HUI / MEETING CLOSE

The meeting closed at 12.30pm.

The minutes of this meeting will be confirmed at the Te Hiku Community Board Meeting held on 30September 2025.

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CHAIRPERSON

UNCONFIRMED

MINUTES OF
BAY OF ISLANDS-WHANGAROA COMMUNITY BOARD MEETING
HELD AT THE TURNER CENTRE, 43 COBHAM ROAD, KERIKERI
ON THURSDAY, 4 SEPTEMBER 2025 AT 10:00 AM

PRESENT: Chairperson Belinda Ward, Deputy Chairperson Lane Ayr, Councillor Ann Court, Member Bruce Mills, Member Amy Slack, Member Tyler Bamber

STAFF PRESENT: Marysa Maheno (Democracy Advisor), Donald Sheppard (Policy Advisor), Melissa Wood (Community Board Coordinator), Kathryn Trewin (Funding Advisor), Robin Rawson (Parks & Reserves Planner), Mark Inglis (Facilities Lead).

1 KARAKIA TIMATANGA / OPENING PRAYER

Member Tyler Bamber commenced the meeting with a karakia at 10:00 AM.

2 NGĀ WHAKAPĀHA ME NGĀ PĀNGA MEMA / APOLOGIES AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

APOLOGY

RESOLUTION 2025/90

Moved: Chairperson Belinda Ward
Seconded: Member Tyler Bamber

That the apology received from Members Roddy Hapati-Pihema and Jane Hindle be accepted and leave of absence granted.

Chair Belinda Ward also noted the potential conflict for Member Tyler Bamber for item 7.1 – Review of Alcohol Control Areas in the Ward.

CARRIED

3 NGĀ TONO KŌRERO / DEPUTATIONS

Pip Campbell and Barbara Busst spoke to item 7.3 – Approval of Memorial Seat for Janet Planet.

4 NGĀ KAIKŌRERO / SPEAKERS

Funding Application Speakers:

Robyn Tauroa, item 7.6a - Manawanuitia Kaumātuatanga

Evita Zarin, item 7.6e – Bay of Islands Sailing Week 2026

Ben Crowder, item 7.6i – Nightsong “The Worm” Tour

Judy Terry & Dave Sterns, item 7.6g - Kerikeri Theatre Company “Shakespeare 2026”

Kerrie Spice, item 7.6j - RSPCA New Zealand (online)

Fran Holland, item 7.6h - New Zealand Multihull Yacht Club (online)

Nikora Ngaropo, item 7.6k - Te Kōhanga Reo ō Taurangi

Tania Burton & Maryn Ashby, item 7.6l - Te Oho Wairua Journeys Charitable Trust

Cinna Smith, item 7.6m - Turner Centre Diwali Festival 2025

UNCONFIRMED

5 TE WHAKAAETANGA O NGĀ MENETI O MUA / CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

5.1 CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

Agenda item 6.1 document number A5317928, pages 8 - 14 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/91

Moved: Member Tyler Bamber
Seconded: Member Amy Slack

That Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board confirm the minutes of the meeting held on 7 August are a true and correct record.

CARRIED

6 NGĀ PŪRONGO / REPORTS

6.1 REVIEW OF ALCOHOL CONTROL AREAS IN THE WARD

Agenda item 7.1 document number A5251255, pages 15 - 99 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/92

Moved: Chairperson Belinda Ward
Seconded: Deputy Chairperson Lane Ayr

That the Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board, under section 147B of the Local Government Act 2002, recommends that Council by resolution:

a) **declares two new permanent Alcohol Control Areas that will apply 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, all year round:**
   - i) **Waitangi**
   - ii) **Ōpua.**

b) **amends three current permanent Alcohol Control Areas that will continue to apply 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, all year round:**
   - i) **Paihia**
   - ii) **Waipapa**
   - iii) **Kerikeri.**

CARRIED

6.2 SIMSON PARK DOMAIN - INTENTION TO NOTIFY RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND RECOMMENDATION TO ADVERTISE CHANGE OF CLASSIFICATION

Agenda item 7.2 document number A5210121, pages 100 - 114 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/93

Moved: Member Bruce Mills
Seconded: Deputy Chairperson Lane Ayr

That the Bay of Islands Whangaroa Community Board:

UNCONFIRMED

a) **Approve the draft reserve management plan for Simson Park for public consultation**

b) **Recommend that Council**

i) **Approve the initiation of a public consultation process under Section 16 of the Reserves Act 1977 to classify Lot 35 DP 51470 as a recreation reserve**

ii) **Appoint the Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board to hear any submissions received in response to the consultation process associated with Lot 35 DP 51470 and to make recommendations to the Council in respect of the Reserve Classification under section 24(2)(c) of the Reserves Act 1977.**

iii) **Appoint the Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board to hear any submissions received in response to consultation associated with the development of a reserve management plan under section 41(6)(d) of the Reserves Act 1977.**

CARRIED

6.3 APPROVAL OF MEMORIAL SEAT FOR JANET PLANET

Agenda item 7.3 document number A5315610, pages 113 - 122 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/94

Moved: Deputy Chairperson Lane Ayr
Seconded: Member Tyler Bamber

That the Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board approve the installation of a memorial seat for Janet Planet situated on the Village Green at 6 York Street, Russell in the position indicated in Attachment A of this agenda report.

CARRIED

6.4 SUMMER 2026 RURAL TRAVEL FUNDING APPLICATIONS

Agenda item 7.4 document number A5315833, pages 123 - 126 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/95

Moved: Chairperson Belinda Ward
Seconded: Member Amy Slack

That the Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board allocates Rural Travel Grant funding in accordance with the recommendations received from Sport Northland as follows:

a) Kerikeri Gymnastics Club $2,000

CARRIED

6.5 BAY OF ISLANDS-WHANGAROA COMMUNITY BOARD MEMBERS REPORT

Agenda item 7.5 document number A5320496, pages 127 - 136 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/96

Moved: Member Tyler Bamber
Seconded: Deputy Chairperson Lane Ayr

That the Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board note the reports from Chair Belinda

Ward and member Jane Hindle.

CARRIED

6.6 RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

RESOLUTION 2025/97

Moved: Chairperson Belinda Ward
Seconded: Member Bruce Mills

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
6.6 – Funding Applications	s7(2)(f)(i) - free and frank expression of opinions by or between or to members or officers or employees of any local authority	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

CARRIED

Chair Belinda Ward stated the outcome of all funding applications considered during the public excluded part of the meeting. All outcomes are as follows.

6.6 FUNDING APPLICATION

Agenda item 7.6 document number A5321812, pages 136 – 284 refers.

RESOLUTION 2025/98

Moved: Member Bruce Mills
Seconded: Member Tyler Bamber

a) **That Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board approve the sum of $3,000 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Boards Community Grant Fund account to Robyn Tauroa for costs towards Manawanuitia Kaumatuatanga.**

Abstained: Cr Ann Court

CARRIED

6.6 FUNDING APPLICATION

Agenda item 7.6 document number A5321812, pages 136 – 284 refers.

RESOLUTION 2025/99

UNCONFIRMED

Moved: Member Tyler Bamber
Seconded: Deputy Chairperson Lane Ayr

b) That Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board approve the sum of $5,000 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Boards Community Grant Fund account to Business Bay of Islands for costs towards Christmas 2025.

c) That Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board approve the sum of $5,000 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Boards Community Grant Fund account to Kawakawa Business Association for costs towards Christmas 2025.

d) That Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board approve the sum of $5,000 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Boards Community Grant Fund account to Our Kerikeri for costs towards Christmas 2025.

Abstained: Cr Ann Court

CARRIED

6.6 FUNDING APPLICATION

Agenda item 7.6 document number A5321812, pages 136 – 284 refers.

RESOLUTION 2025/100

Moved: Deputy Chairperson Lane Ayr
Seconded: Member Tyler Bamber

e) That Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board approve the sum of $5,000 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Boards Community Grant Fund account to Bay of Islands Sailing Week 2026 for costs towards marketing and venue hire.

Abstained: Cr Ann Court

CARRIED

6.6 FUNDING APPLICATION

Agenda item 7.6 document number A5321812, pages 136 – 284 refers.

RESOLUTION 2025/101

Moved: Chairperson Belinda Ward
Seconded: Deputy Chairperson Lane Ayr

f) That Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board approve the sum of $811 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Boards Community Grant Fund account to Claire Gordon for costs towards youth photography exhibition.

Abstained: Cr Ann Court

CARRIED

UNCONFIRMED

6.6 FUNDING APPLICATION

Agenda item 7.6 document number A5321812, pages 136 – 284 refers.

RESOLUTION 2025/102

Moved: Member Amy Slack
Seconded: Deputy Chairperson Lane Ayr

g) That Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board approve the sum of $3,000 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Boards Community Grant Fund account to Kerikeri Theatre Company for costs towards Summer Shakespeare 2026.

Abstained: Cr Ann Court

CARRIED

6.6 FUNDING APPLICATION

Agenda item 7.6 document number A5321812, pages 136 – 284 refers.

RESOLUTION 2025/103

Moved: Chairperson Belinda Ward
Seconded: Member Tyler Bamber

h) That Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board approve the sum of $5,000 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Boards Community Grant Fund account to New Zealand Multihull Yacht Club for costs towards PIC Coastal Classic 2026.

Against: Crs Belinda Ward, Lane Ayr, Bruce Mills, Amy Slack and Tyler Bamber

Abstained: Cr Ann Court

LOST

6.6 FUNDING APPLICATION

Agenda item 7.6 document number A5321812, pages 136 – 284 refers.

RESOLUTION 2025/104

Moved: Member Amy Slack
Seconded: Member Tyler Bamber

i) That Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board approve the sum of $3,000 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Boards Community Grant Fund account to Nightsong for costs towards "The Worm" tour.

Abstained: Cr Ann Court

CARRIED

UNCONFIRMED

6.6 FUNDING APPLICATION

Agenda item 7.6 document number A5321812, pages 136 – 284 refers.

RECOMMENDATION

Moved: Member Bruce Mills
Seconded: Member Amy Slack

j) That Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board approve the sum of $6,000 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Boards Community Grant Fund account to Royal New Zealand Society for the Protection of Animals for costs towards animal de-sexing.

In Favour: Cr Bruce Mills

Against: Crs Belinda Ward, Lane Ayr, Amy Slack and Tyler Bamber

Abstained: Cr Ann Court

LOST

6.6 FUNDING APPLICATION

Agenda item 7.6 document number A5321812, pages 136 – 284 refers.

RESOLUTION 2025/105

Moved: Chairperson Belinda Ward
Seconded: Member Amy Slack

k) That Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board approve the sum of $7,500 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Boards Community Grant Fund account to Te Kōhanga Reo ō Taurangi for costs towards Papa Tākaro Playground Redevelopment.

In Favour: Crs Belinda Ward, Lane Ayr, Amy Slack and Tyler Bamber

Against: Cr Bruce Mills

Abstained: Cr Ann Court

CARRIED

6.6 FUNDING APPLICATION

Agenda item 7.6 document number A5321812, pages 136 – 284 refers.

RESOLUTION 2025/106

Moved: Member Tyler Bamber
Seconded: Member Amy Slack

l) That Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board approve the sum of $5,000 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Boards Community Grant Fund account to Te Oho Wairua Journeys Charitable Trust for costs towards Hine Te Aparangi Waka Safety Workshop.

UNCONFIRMED

Abstained: Crs Lane Ayr and Ann Court

CARRIED

6.6 FUNDING APPLICATION

Agenda item 7.6 document number A5321812, pages 136 – 284 refers.

RESOLUTION 2025/107

Moved: Member Amy Slack
Seconded: Chairperson Belinda Ward

m) That Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board approve the sum of $5,000 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Boards Community Grant Fund account to The Centre for costs towards Diwali Festival 2025.

Abstained: Cr Ann Court

CARRIED

6.7 FUNDING APPLICATION

RESOLUTION 2025/108

Moved: Chairperson Belinda Ward
Seconded: Member Bruce Mills

That Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board

a) uplift the application from Totara North Hall Committee that was left to lie in June 2025

b) **approve the sum of $7,400 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Boards Community Grant Fund account to Totara North Hall Committee for costs towards renovation of the Totara North Hall Kitchen.**

CARRIED

7 NGĀ PŪRONGO TAIPITOPITO / INFORMATION REPORTS

7.1 BAY OF ISLANDS-WHANGAROA COMMUNITY BOARD OPEN RESOLUTION REPORT

Agenda item 8.1 document number A5314398, pages 285 - 285 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/109

Moved: Chairperson Belinda Ward
Seconded: Deputy Chairperson Lane Ayr

That Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board receive the Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board Open Resolution Report.

CARRIED

UNCONFIRMED

8 TE KAPINGA HUI / MEETING CLOSE

The meeting closed at 12:50 PM with a karakia by Member Amy Slack.

.....

CHAIRPERSON

Unconfirmed

MINUTES OF
KAIKOHE-HOKIANGA COMMUNITY BOARD MEETING
HELD AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, MEMORIAL AVENUE, KAIKOHE
ON FRIDAY, 5 SEPTEMBER 2025 AT 10:00 AM

PRESENT: Chairperson Chicky Rudkin, Deputy Chairperson Tanya Filia, Member Mike Edmonds, Member Harmonie Gundry, Member Jessie McVeagh, Cr John Vujcich

IN ATTENDANCE: Cr Babe Kapa (online),

STAFF ONLINE: Piripi Rākena (Kaiarahi Kaupapa Maori – Te Hono), Brooke Taylor (Team Leader – Property Management), Will Davis (Livestream), Maraea Tahere (Support Officer), Robin Rawson (Parks & Reserves Planner), Jaye Michalick (Team Leader – Growth, Planning & Placemaking), Natasha Rmandic (Democracy Advisor).

STAFF PRESENT: Donald Sheppard (Policy Advisor), Kathryn Trewin (Funding Advisor), Melissa Wood (Community Board Coordinator) Marlema Baker (Te Kuaka Coordinator & Democracy Advisor).

1 KARAKIA TIMATANGA / OPENING PRAYER

Chair Chicky Rudkin commenced the meeting and opened with a karakia.

2 NGĀ WHAKAPĀHA ME NGĀ PĀNGA MEMA / APOLOGIES AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

2.1 APOLOGIES AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

RESOLUTION 2025/78

Moved: Chairperson Chicky Rudkin
Seconded: Member Tanya Filia

That the Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board receive the apology from Member Trinity Edwards and grant a leave of absence.

CARRIED

3 TE WĀHANGA TŪMATANUI / PUBLIC FORUM

Linda Bracken – representing Kaikohe Business Association

- Beautification of Kaikohe Main Street:
  The first engagement with shop and business owners had taken place, receiving strong support. Richard from Resene Paints expressed interest in supporting Stage 2, potentially offering discounted paints. The goal is to implement this within three months.
- CCTV Camera Network:
  A gap analysis is underway to assess the current CCTV infrastructure. A contractor has been engaged to evaluate the system across the region. The Association is also liaising with other district councils to ensure future-proofing, including potential fibre upgrades.
- Kaikohe Market Expansion:

The Association is trialling a Saturday market in addition to the usual Sunday market. This aims to increase foot traffic and provide more reasons for people to stop and shop in Kaikohe.

- Innovation Park and Candidate Events:
  15 of the 17 local body election candidates had confirmed attendance at an event at Innovation Park. The Ratepayers Association is also planning something similar in Hokianga to reduce the need for people to travel to Kaikohe.
- Kaikohe Refuse Station Closure:
  Concerns were raised about the temporary closure of the Kaikohe refuse station. The last major clean caused a backflow issue that contaminated the building's toilets. Discussions are ongoing to ensure sufficient sanitation and prevent recurrence.
- Christmas Parade Planning:
  There is excitement about the upcoming Christmas Parade and noted the town is already showing signs of preparation, including children picking up rubbish and new bins being installed. The Business Association is working with the community and police to reduce costs and increase participation.
- Community Collaboration and Compliance:
  Emphasized the importance of collaboration with community groups and authorities. She also raised a question about compliance requirements for the new Saturday market, suggesting that more clarity is needed on how the decision was made.

4 NGĀ TONO KŌRERO / DEPUTATIONS

No deputation requests received for this meeting.

5 NGĀ KAIKŌRERO / SPEAKERS

- Man vs Wild – Wally Te Huia & Monty Tito - Man vs Wild Camp 2026 - $6,363
- Hospice Mid-North - Vania Hamlin - Mattresses for patients - $5,765
- Komene Marino - Komene Marino Mahi Pai - Hauora and Wellbeing Day - $12,000
- Rawene Primary School – Hayley & Louisa - Christmas in the Park - $9,000
- Te Paiaka Marae Touch - Pettania Hohaia - Rawene Domain Sports Field Rehabilitation - $4,000
- Kaikohe Business Association - Linda Bracken - Kaikohe Christmas festival event - $5,000

6 HE PĀNUI WHAKAMŌTINI / NOTICE OF MOTION

6.1 NOTICE OF MOTION - DISESTABLISHMENT OF TAXI STANDS IN KAIKOHE & RELOCATION OF CLIFFORD STREET LOADING ZONE

Agenda item 6.1 document number A5321342, pages 8 - 8 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/79

Moved: Member Mike Edmonds
Seconded: Cr John Vujcich

That the Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board recommends to Council that the taxi stands in Kaikohe (Clifford Street and Memorial Ave as noted in schedule 2 of the Far North District Council Parking Bylaw 2022) be disestablished and that the Clifford Street loading zone (also schedule 2) be moved to the location of the disestablished taxi stand, with the

following comments:

a) this recommendation is made without the benefit of council staff advice.

b) however, given that there haven't been any taxis in Kaikohe for almost 20 years and that there is only one another taxi stand in all of the Far North, this shouldn't be an issue.

c) the loading zone is mostly occupied by resident car parking and is on the wrong side of the street for pallet deliveries for the Bank Bar. The taxi stand is often occupied by cars making it unsuitable for loading.

d) unless the staff advice would counter to this recommendation or there is information that necessarily should be considered by the board, no further presentation to the board is necessary before a paper supporting this is presented to council.

e) the purpose of this action is to reduce council spending on taxi stand upkeep (signs and road marking) for no reason, to free up parking for residents of Clifford Street, and to move the loading zone to a more sensible location.

CARRIED

7 TE WHAKAAETANGA O NGĀ MENETI O MUA / CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

7.1 CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

Agenda item 7.1 document number A5321427, pages 9 - 18 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/80

Moved: Chairperson Chicky Rudkin
Seconded: Member Jessie McVeagh

That the Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board confirm the minutes of the meeting held 8 August 2025 to be a true and correct record.

CARRIED

8 NGĀ PŪRONGO / REPORTS

8.1 NEW GROUND LEASE TO KOHUKOHU BOWLING CLUB INCORPORATED OVER 22 BEACH ROAD, KOHUKOHU

Agenda item 8.1 document number A5301251, pages 19 - 31 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/81

Moved: Member Jessie McVeagh
Seconded: Cr John Vujcich

That the Kaikohe - Hokianga Community Board recommend to Council:

a) Grant a new ground lease to Kohukohu Bowling Club Incorporated over part of the Recreation Reserve being Part Lot 2 DP 23934 and Pt Sec 81 Blk X Mangamuka SD, approximately 2,555.4 square metres, vested in Far North District Council as recreation reserve, located at 22 Beach Road, Kohukohu.

The terms of the proposed lease shall be:

Term: 30 Years (10+10+10) – allowed for under the Reserves Act 1977

Annual Rental: $124 plus GST for 2024/25 and reviewed annually in conjunction with

the FNDC Fees and Charges Schedule.

b) authorises the Group Manager Delivery and Operations to negotiate the final terms and conditions of the lease and execute the lease on behalf of Council.

CARRIED

8.2 REVIEW OF ALCOHOL CONTROL AREAS IN THE WARD

Agenda item 8.2 document number A5308780, pages 32 - 114 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/82

Moved: Chairperson Chicky Rudkin
Seconded: Member Jessie McVeagh

That the Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board, under section 147B of the Local Government Act 2002, recommends that Council, by resolution, amends the current permanent Alcohol Control Area in Kaikohe that will continue to apply 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, all year round.

CARRIED

8.3 KAIKOHE-HOKIANGA COMMUNITY BOARD MEMBERS REPORT

Agenda item 8.3 document number A5320504, pages 115 – 119 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/83

Moved: Chairperson Chicky Rudkin
Seconded: Member Jessie McVeagh

That the Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board note the reports from Chair Chicky Rudkin.

CARRIED

8.4 PROJECT FUNDING REPORTS

Agenda item 8.4 document number A5329994, pages 120 – 133 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/84

Moved: Chairperson Chicky Rudkin
Seconded: Member Harmonie Gundry

That the Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board note the project reports received from:

a) Ako Hokianga
b) Hokianga Historical Society
c) Hokianga Para Kore
d) Okaihau Whanau House
e) Reva Mendes

CARRIED

8.5 FUNDING APPLICATIONS

Agenda item 8.5 document number A5279856, pages 134 – 252 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/85

Unconfirmed

Moved: Member Tanya Filia
Seconded: Chairperson Chicky Rudkin

a) **That the Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board approve the sum of $5,000 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Boards Community Grant Fund Account to the Kaikohe Business Association towards the costs Kaikohe Christmas 2025.**

CARRIED

8.5 FUNDING APPLICATIONS

Agenda item 8.5 document number A5279856, pages 134 – 252 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/86

Moved: Chairperson Chicky Rudkin
Seconded: Member Tanya Filia

b) **That the Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board approve the sum of $2,500 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Boards Community Grant Fund Account to the Man vs Wild towards the costs for Man vs Wild 2026.**

CARRIED

8.5 FUNDING APPLICATIONS

Agenda item 8.5 document number A5279856, pages 134 – 252 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/87

Moved: Member Jessie McVeagh
Seconded: Chairperson Chicky Rudkin

c) **That the Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board approve the sum of $2,468 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Boards Community Grant Fund Account to the Manaki Tinana Trust towards costs of repairing the community gym roof.**

CARRIED

8.5 FUNDING APPLICATIONS

Agenda item 8.5 document number A5279856, pages 134 – 252 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/88

Moved: Member Harmonie Gundry
Seconded: Chairperson Chicky Rudkin

d) **That the Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board approve the sum of $2,500 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Boards Community Grant Fund Account to the Hospice Mid-North toward the costs of replacing mattresses.**

CARRIED

8.5 FUNDING APPLICATIONS

Agenda item 8.5 document number A5279856, pages 134 – 252 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/89

Moved: Member Jessie McVeagh
Seconded: Chairperson Chicky Rudkin

e) That the Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board approve the sum of $2,145 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Boards Community Grant Fund Account to the Momentum Charitable Trust towards the costs of life and financial skills courses at Kaikohe Probation Centre.

CARRIED

8.5 FUNDING APPLICATIONS

Agenda item 8.5 document number A5279856, pages 134 – 252 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/90

Moved: Member Jessie McVeagh
Seconded: Member Harmonie Gundry

f) That the Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board approve the sum of $1,772 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Boards Community Grant Fund Account to the Northland Edible Garden Trail towards the costs of Te Ara Māra Kai o Tai Tokerau.

CARRIED

8.5 FUNDING APPLICATIONS

Agenda item 8.5 document number A5279856, pages 134 – 252 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/91

Moved: Cr John Vujcich
Seconded: Chairperson Chicky Rudkin

g) That the Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board approve the sum of $1,590 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Boards Community Grant Fund Account to the Ohaeawai Taiamai Residents Association towards the costs of 2025 Ohaeawai Christmas Picnic.

CARRIED

8.5 FUNDING APPLICATIONS

Agenda item 8.5 document number A5279856, pages 134 – 252 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/92

Moved: Member Jessie McVeagh
Seconded: Member Tanya Filia

h) That the Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board approve the sum of $4,500 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Boards Community Grant Fund Account to the Rawene Primary School towards the costs of 2025 Community Christmas event.

CARRIED

8.5 FUNDING APPLICATIONS

Agenda item 8.5 document number A5279856, pages 134 – 252 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/93

Moved: Member Mike Edmonds
Seconded: Chairperson Chicky Rudkin

i) That the Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board approve the sum of $2,000 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Boards Community Grant Fund Account to the Te Oho Wairua Journeys Charitable Trust towards Hine Te Aparangi Waka Safety Workshop.

CARRIED

8.5 FUNDING APPLICATIONS

Agenda item 8.5 document number A5279856, pages 134 – 252 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/94

Moved: Chairperson Chicky Rudkin
Seconded: Member Tanya Filia

j) That the Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board approve the sum of $2,000 (plus GST if applicable) be paid from the Boards Community Grant Fund Account to the Komene Marino towards Mahi Pai Hauora and Wellbeing Day.

CARRIED

RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

RESOLUTION 2025/95

Moved: Member Mike Edmonds
Seconded: Cr John Vujcich

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:

Funding Application 8.5 k) Te Paiaka Marae Touch on the following grounds:

- **s7(2)(b)(ii) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information, and**
- **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.**

CARRIED

RESOLUTION TO READMIT THE PUBLIC

RESOLUTION 2025/96

Moved: Member Mike Edmonds
Seconded: Member Jessie McVeagh

That the Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board moves out of Public Excluded and into

Ordinary meeting.

CARRIED

8.5 FUNDING APPLICATIONS

Agenda item 8.5 document number A5279856, pages 134 – 252 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/97

Moved: Member Jessie McVeagh
Seconded: Member Tanya Filia

k) That The Kaikohe-Hokianga Comunity Board approve the sum of $4,000 (plus gst if applicable) be paid from the boards Community Grant Fund account to Te Paiaka Marae Touch towards Rawene Domain Sports Field Rehabilitation, subject to confirmation from staff that additional funding has not been achieved elsewhere and that stock is excluded.

CARRIED

8.6 TOWN BEAUTIFICATION UPGRADES TO BROADWAY, KAIKOHE

Agenda item 8.1 document number A5331710, pages 4 - 9 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/98

Moved: Cr John Vujcich
Seconded: Chairperson Chicky Rudkin

That the Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board:

a) approve use of its $57,000 town beautification funding for capital works improvements paid to Far North Holdings Limited last financial year to create landscaped areas, which may include street furniture and bike racks, in the no-stopping areas either side of the pedestrian crossing on Broadway, Kaikohe between Clifford Street and Raihara Street and the surrounding footpath, and

b) any landscaping and construction drawings must be endorsed by the Far North District Council Parks and Reserves Planner before implementation by Far North Holdings Limited.

CARRIED

9 NGĀ PŪRONGO TAIPITOPITO / INFORMATION REPORTS

9.1 TRIENNIUM FUNDING BREAKDOWN

Agenda item 9.1 document number A5335556, pages 253 – 257 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/99

Moved: Chairperson Chicky Rudkin
Seconded: Cr John Vujcich

That the Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board receive the report Triennium Funding Breakdown.

CARRIED

Unconfirmed

9.2 RESERVE ON MANGAKAHIA ROAD KAIKOHE (LOT 14 DP 38215) - OPTIONS FOR OTHER USES

Agenda item 9.2 document number A5300783, pages 258 - 263 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/100

Moved: Member Mike Edmonds
Seconded: Chairperson Chicky Rudkin

That the Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board receive the report 'Reserve on Mangakahia Road Kaikohe (Lot 14 DP 38215) - options for other uses'.

CARRIED

9.3 OPEN RESOLUTIONS AND ACTIONS UPDATE

Agenda item 9.3 document number A5329203, pages 264 - 264 refers

RESOLUTION 2025/101

Moved: Member Mike Edmonds
Seconded: Chairperson Chicky Rudkin

That the Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board receive the Open Resolution Report for September 2025.

CARRIED

10 TE KAPINGA HUI / MEETING CLOSE

The meeting closed with a karakia at 11:50pm.

The minutes of this meeting will be confirmed at the Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board Meeting held on a date to be confirmed. .

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CHAIRPERSON

7.3 COMMITTEE AND JOINT COMMITTEE MINUTES - SEPTEMBER 2025

File Number: **A5341476**

Author: **Amber Wihongi-Alderton, Democracy Advisor**

Authoriser: **Aisha Huriwai, Manager - Democracy Services**

TAKE PŪRONGO / PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

This report highlights recent Council and Joint Committee meetings and the availability of minutes for reference.

WHAKARĀPOPOTO MATUA / EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Recent meetings are listed below, with links to minutes included where available at the time of publication.

Far North District Council Committee Meetings:

- Minutes of Te Koukou - Transport and Infrastructure Committee Meeting - Tuesday, 12 August 2025
- Minutes of Te Koukou - Transport and Infrastructure Committee Meeting - Tuesday, 9 September 2025
- 21 August 2025 Te Huia – Executive Review Committee (Closed meeting)
- Minutes of Te Miromiro - Assurance, Risk and Finance Committee Meeting - Tuesday, 16 September 2025
- Minutes of Te Koekoeā - CCO Committee Meeting - Tuesday, 16 September 2025
- 23 September 2025 Te Kuaka – Te Ao Māori Committee Meeting (Minutes pending)

Joint Committee Meetings:

- 25 July 2025 Joint Regional Economic Development Committee (Minutes pending)
- Minutes of Regional Transport Committee Meeting - Tuesday, 5 August 2025
- Minutes of Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Meeting - Tuesday, 2 September 2025

Note: Any recommendations from committee meetings will be presented separately on the Council agenda for consideration.

TŪTOHUNGA / RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive the report Committee and Joint Committee Minutes.

TĀHUHU KŌRERO / BACKGROUND

Council operates several Committees that meet regularly:

- Te Huia - Executive Review Committee
- Te Kuaka - Te Ao Māori Committee
- Te Koekoeā – Council Controlled Organisation Committee
- Te Koukou - Transport and Infrastructure Committee
- Te Miromiro - Assurance, Risk and Finance Committee

Agendas and minutes for these meetings are publicly available at https://infocouncil.fndc.govt.nz/

Council also has appointed representatives to joint and external committees in collaboration with Northland Regional Council (NRC):

- Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Beach Board Committee
- Joint Regional Economic Development Committee
- Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee
- Civil Defence Emergency Management Committee
- Regional Transport Committee

Further details, including Terms of Reference, can be found on the NRC Website. Agendas and minutes are updated on the NRC Agendas and Minutes page.

MATAPAKI ME NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA / DISCUSSION AND NEXT STEPS

This report highlights where information is available.

Any recommendations will be presented separately on the Council agenda for consideration.

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

This report has no financial implications.

ĀPITIHANGA / ATTACHMENTS

Nil

7.4 MAYOR AND COUNCILLOR'S REPORTS

File Number: **A5373088**

Author: **Marysa Maheno, Democracy Advisor**

Authoriser: **Aisha Huriwai, Manager - Democracy Services**

TE TAKE PŪRONGO / PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

This report is a mechanism to have open communication and transparency on activities undertaken by Councillors as elected representatives.

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA / RECOMMENDATION

That Council note the reports submitted by Kahika Moko Tepania, Kōwhai Kelly Stratford, Cr Ann Court, Cr Hilda Halkyard-Harawira, Cr Babe Kapa and Cr John Vujcich.

TE TĀHUHU KŌRERO / BACKGROUND

Kahika-Mayor Tepania has reintroduced Council members reports as a mechanism to have open communication and transparency on activities undertaken by Councillors as elected representatives. Members reports are compulsory for Councillors.

In accordance with Council protocols during the election period, each Elected Member Report attached has been reviewed to ensure compliance with guidelines and to confirm that no electioneering content is present.

TE MATAPAKI ME NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA / DISCUSSION AND NEXT STEPS

Members reports are attached for information.

REASON FOR THE RECOMMENDATION

To formally receive the Mayor and Councillor reports.

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

There are no financial implications or the need for budgetary provision as a result of this report.

NGĀ ĀPITIHANGA / ATTACHMENTS

1. **Members Report - Kahika Moko Tepania - A5373069**
2. **Members Report - Kōwhai Kelly Stratford - A5373074**
3. **Members Report - Cr Court - A5372807**
4. **Members Report - Cr Halkyard-Harawira - A5373043**
5. **Members Report - Cr Kapa - A5373046**
6. **Members Report - Cr Vujcich - A5372851**

Te Tari o te Kahika o Te Hiku o te Ika
Office of the Mayor of the Far North

Moko Tepania - August & September 2025

DATE	MEETING TOPIC
21/07/25	Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) Zone 1 Meeting Northland Forward Together Strategic Planning Workshop
22/07/25	Council Agenda Preview Te Koukou Transport & Infrastructure Committee Kerikeri Primary School Leaders Visit Annual Meeting for Fraud Inquiries with Auditors
23/07/25	Hokianga Housing Meeting Local Water Done Well Workshop CCO Oversight Workshop (part attendance by Teams) Beehive Banquet Hall - Why Northland Matters Event - Northland Corporate Group
28/07/25 & 29/07/25	Air NZ Mayoral Forum
30/07/25	Te Koukou Committee Agenda Preview Mayors Taskforce for Jobs (MTFJ) & Ministry of Social Development (MSD) Hui
31/07/25	Council Meeting Meeting with Minister Tama Potaka
01/08/25	MTFJ Catchup Te Koukou Transport Workshop Citizenship Ceremony LGNZ National Council Meeting Tōkihi ki Tua Secondary Kapa Haka Regionals Pōwhiri
02/08/25	Tōkihi ki Tua at Papa Hawaiki
04/08/25	Local Water Done Well (LWDW) Working Group Meeting
05/08/25	Hokianga Housing Hui Te Karere Interview

Far North District Council | Private Bag 752, Kaikohe 0440 | 0800 920 029 | www.fndc.govt.nz

06/08/25	Te Miromiro Assurance Risk & Finance Committee Tourism Export Council New Zealand Conference Guest Speaker Te Koekoeā CCO Committee Briefing
07/08/25	Te Hiku FM Interview
08/07/25	Kororāreka / Russell Visit
11/08/25	Radio Waatea Interview CEO Catchup
12/08/25	Te Koukou Transport & Infrastructure Committee Nā Wai i Teka Filming The Panel RNZ Interview
13/08/25	Far North Holdings Workshop Te Koekoeā CCO Committee
15/08/25	MTFJ Catchup Te Rūnanga ā-Iwi o Ngāpuhi Mana Whakahono Signing Te Hiku FM Interview
18/08/25	LWDW Regional Meeting
19/08/25	Governance Meeting with FNHL Te Koekoeā Committee Meeting
20/08/25	LWDW Drop In Residents Opinion Survey Workshop Council Agenda Preview Little Dippers Visit
21/08/25	Te Huia Executive Review Committee Late Papers Preview Te Aupōuri Staff Discussion for PDP

Te Tari o te Kahika o Te Hiku o te Ika | Office of the Mayor of the Far North

22/08/25	Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board Workshop Joint Regional Economic Development Committee Workshop
24/08/25	Hokianga Memorial RSA Womens' Section Daffodil Day Fundraiser
25/08/25	CEO Catchup MTFJ Programme Update
26/08/25	Paddy Gower Has Issues Dog Interview
27/08/25	Te Koukou Agenda Preview Far North Business Associations Chairs' Forum Youth Engagement Hui Te Maruata Monthly Wānanga
28/08/25	Meeting with Andy Foster MP Council Meeting
29/08/25	Northland College Daffodil Day Breakfast MTFJ Catchup Northland Writers, Readers & Poets Festival Autaia Haka Theatre
01/09/25	LWDW Regional Meeting
02/09/25	Regional Commissioner MSD / MTFJ Meeting
04/09/25	Opening of Te Kōhanga Reo o Te Awhi Mai South Waikato Mayor Meeting
05/09/25	Koroneihana

06/09/25	Northland Kauri v Wellington Pride Kaikohe Game
09/09/25	Te Koukou Transport & Infrastructure Committee LWDW Progress Update
10/09/25	Te Hiku Interview Community Law Centres Aotearoa Annual Conference
11/09/25	Waikato University - Kīngitanga Day Guest Speaker
12/09/25	LGNZ National Council Meeting

Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika
Far North District Council

Member Report

Name: Kōwhai | Deputy Mayor Kelly Stratford

Ward: Bay of Islands - Whangaroa

Date: June – September 2025

Meetings Attended

Date	Meeting Topic
23.6.2025	Housing Portfolio
25.6.2025	Extraordinary Council Hui
	Agenda preview of next Council agenda
26.6.2025	Te Huia Komiti
	Hato Hone
30.6.2025	Ngā Tai o Tokerau
	MSD Cohort discussion
	Citizenship Ceremony
	CE Catchup
1.7.2025	Te Miromiro
	Climate Action Kōrero
2.7.2025	Hui with building company
3.7.2025	Council hui
5.7.2025	Black Ferns and Māori All Blacks
7.7.2025	Ngā Tai o Tokerau
8.7.2025	Te Kuaka Wānanga
9.7.2025	CE Catchup
11.7.2025	Cadets Whakawātea
14.7.2025	CE Catchup

Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika Far North District Council

Member Report

18.7.2025	Te Oneroa a Tōhe Board
21.7.2025	LGNZ Zone 1 hui
	Northland Forward Together
22.7.2025	Council Agenda preview
	Te Koukou Transport and Infrastructure Hui
23.7.2025	Proposed District Plan Hearing 14
	Workshop on CCO oversight
23.7.2025	Proposed District Plan Hearing 14
	Joint Climate Change hui
28.7.2025	CE catchup
29.7.2025	Te Huia Executive Review Committee
	Meeting with resident
30.7.2025	Fraud inquiries
	Development Contributions
31.7.2025	Council hui
1.8.2025	Te Koukou Transport
	Citizenship Ceremony
4.8.2025	Housing Portfolio
5.8.2025	BOIRC
6.8.2025	Te Miromiro Assurance Risk and Finance
	Te Koekoea CCO oversight committee
7.8.2025	Climate Action kōrero
8.8.2025	Covid Study
11.8.2025	Climate Commission

Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika Far North District Council

Member Report

11.8.2025	Further hui with irrate resident
	CE Catchup
12.8.2025	Te Koukou Infrastructure and Transport Committee
13.8.2025	FNHL Board considerations
	Te Koekoea Committee hui
14.8.2025	Cycle trail realignment proposal
	Business Bay of Islands AGM
15.8.2025	Te Rūnanga ā Ngāpuhi
	Kaeo water
19.8.2025	Governance to Governance hui with Far North Holdings Board directors
	Te Koekoea workshop
	League field and kōhatu
20.8.2025	Local Waters Done Well
	Latest Residents survey report
	Council agenda preview
21.8.2025	Te Huia Executive Review Committee
22.8.2025	Top Energy Regional Science & Technology Fair
25.8.2025	Section 17a review
26.8.2025	Blessing of works beginning on Te Āta Haere
27.8.2025	Cycle trail presentation
28.8.2025	Meeting with MP Andy Foster
	Council hui
29.8.2025	Northland Writers, Readers and Poets Festival
2.9.2025	Northland Civil Defence Emergency Management Hui

Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika
Far North District Council

Member Report

4.9.2025	Kāeo River Management working party
9.9.2025	Te Koukou Transport and Infrastructure Hui
11.9.2025	Fords Road

Member Report

Name: Cr Ann Court

Date: July – August 2025

Meetings Attended

Date	Meeting Topic	
21st	LWDW: Regional Working Group	
	Hosking Civil Limited: Roading Portfolio	
	Guest Speaker BOI Rotary	
22nd	Transport and Infrastructure Committee Meeting	
23rd	LWDW: Workshop	
24th	Freight Group Meeting: Whangarei	
26th	Review CCTO Workshop Recording	
	PDP Public Meeting: Heritage Zones - Paihia	
29th	Top Energy Consumer Trust	
30th	Development Contributions Policy Drop-in Session	
31st	Council	
1st	Transport Committee Workshop. Organizational restructure	
4th	LWDW: Regional Working Group	
5th	Regional Land Transport Committee Meeting	
	Regional Land Transport Resilience Workshop	
6th	Assurance Risk and Finance	
	CCO Committee	
7th	BOI Whangaroa Community Board Meeting	
	BOI Whangaroa Strategic Plan Workshop	
12th	Transport and Infrastructure Committee	
13th	CCO Committee Meeting and Workshop	

Member Report

	Ministerial enquiry into retail crime	
14th	Kerikeri District Business Association Meeting	
18th	LWDW: Regional Working Group: Whangarei	
19th	CCO Committee Meeting and Workshop	
	Automobile Association Meeting: Whangarei	
28th	Council	
1st Sep	LWDW: Regional Working Group Whangarei	
4th	Bay of Islands Whangaroa Community Board Meeting	
9th	Transport and Infrastructure Committee Meeting	

Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika
Far North District Council

Member Report

Name: Cr Hilda Halkyard-Harawira

Ward: Nga Tai o Tokerau Maori Ward Councillor

Date: July – September 2025

Meetings Attended

Date	Meeting Topic
16 July	10am Hui Autaia Hui 9-12 Te Rangi Aniwaniwa
18 July	1.30 Kaitaia Airport Partnership Hui
Sat 19 Jul	10am Whangape - Kotahitanga Marae Hui
21 July	10.30 LGNZ Meeting
22 July	1pm Northland Forward Together Meeting
23 July	9.15am Weekly check in Ngā Tai o Tokerau
25 July	10am-12 Kaitaia Airport Stakeholders Hui - Te Wānanga o Te Rangi Āniwaniwa
29 July	9.30 Te Huia – Executive Review Committee (online)
30 July	9.30 Kaitaia Accessibility Komiti Hui 4pm Ahipara Takiwā Hui
31 July	7pm Hui Maruata Hui
1 Aug	10am Hui Kaunihera Kaikohe
4 Aug	8.30 Tai Tokerau Secondary Kapa Haka - Papa Hawaiki
5 Aug	9.15am Weekly check in Ngā Tai o Tokerau
6 Aug	10 Te Miromiro – Assurance Risk & Finance Komiti Hui 1pm Te Koekoea Appointments Committee Hui
8 Aug	9am Te Hiku CB Strategic Plan
11 Aug	10am Reforms discussion 11 am Te Kuaka Strategic Intent hui
12 Aug	7.15am Te Kōtiu 10am Te Koukou – Transport & Infrastructure Meeting

Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika
Far North District Council

Member Report

13 Aug	10-12 FNHL Workshop 1pm Te Koekoea Appointments Committee Hui
15 Aug	9.30 Te Runanga a Iwi o Ngāpuhi MWAR Signing - Kaikohe 1.30 Kaitaia Airport Upgrade – (online) Travel to Waitangi
Sat16 Aug	9.30 -am- 10 pm Waitangi - He Whakaputanga Yr 13 Wānanga
19 Aug	10am - FNHL Workshop
21 Aug	10am Te Huia – Executive Review Committee Meeting
22 Aug	10am Te Oneroa a Tohe - workshop
25 Aug	9.15am Weekly check in Ngā Tai o Tokerau 1pm- Hui with TEC Iwi Māori Chief Advisor- re the future of Northtec in Tai Tokerau
27 Aug	11.30 Local Waters Done Well Workshop
28 Aug	10-4 Hui Kaunihera Meeting 12-4 Child Cancer Day Event
29 Aug	9-12 Hui Autaia- Te Rangi Aniwaniwa - Y1-8 Reo Mihimihi
2 Sept	Tai Tokerau delegation arrive at Koroneihana
3 Sept	Waikato Hospital- expecting a new mokopuna
4 Sept	9-12 Engineering Students - Auckland University New mokopuna arrived.
5 Sept	10am Ngāruawāhia - one year Koroneihana address by Kuini Ngā wai hono i te pō
9 Sept	10am Te Koukou – Transport & Infrastructure meeting (online)
11 Sept	9.30 am Te Kuaka Agenda Chairs Preview
14 Sept	50th anniversary of Hikoi Whenua Māori 53rd anniversary of Te Reo Petition
15 Sept	Hikoi mō Te Petihana Reo Māori (1972) 50th anniversary mō te Hikoi Whenua (1975)

Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika
Far North District Council

Member Report

Name: **KAPA, Babe**
Ward: Maori Ward
Date: Ending August 2025

Meetings Attended

Date	Meeting Topic	Comment
Fri 01	> Te Koukou Workshop: > Citizenship Ceremony:	In Chambers
Sat 02	Turner Centre 20th Anniversary:	In Kerikeri
Mon 04	> Housing Portfolio: Online > Nga Tai Tokerau EM Catch-Up: Online > Sport Northland Monthly Meeting:	In Whangarei
Wed 06	Te Miromiro	In Whangarei
Thurs 07	BOI – Whangaroa CB Hui:	In Kerikeri
Fri 08	Khe – Hokianga CB Hui:	In Kaikohe
Mon 11	Broadway Khe Placemeker: Online	
Tues 12	Te Kaukau Transp & Infra	In Kaikohe
Wed 13	Elected Members Workshop FNHL:	In Kaikohe [left at 12:30pm]
Fri 15	TRAION & FNDC signing Mana Whakahono Doc:	In Kaikohe

Member Report

Name: John Vujcich

Ward: Kaikohe-Hokianga

Date:8/08/2025

Meetings Attended

Date	Meeting Topic	Comments
08/08/25	Kaikohe Hokianga Community Board Meeting	Council Chambers
06/08/25	Te Miromiro – Assurance, Audit and Finance Committee meeting	Council Chambers
04/08/25	LWDW Elected Members Working Group	Whangarei
01/08/25	Workshop: Te Koukou Transport Committee	Council Chambers
31/07/25	Council Meeting	Council Chambers
30/07/25	Q&A Drop-in: Development Contributions	Teams Meeting
29/07/25	Te Huia – Executive Review Committee	Council Chambers
25/07/25	Joint Regional Economic Development Committee meeting	Whangarei District Council
24/07/25	WDC Council Meeting decision re JREDC membership	Teams Meeting
23/07/25	Work Shop: CCO Oversight	Council Chambers
23/07/25	Work Shop: Local Waters Done Well	Council Chambers
22/07/25	Te Koukou – Infrastructure committee meeting	Council Chambers
21/07/25	Northland Forward Together	Whangarei
21/07/25	LGNZ Zone One Meeting	Whangarei
21/07/25	LWDW Elected Members Working Group	Whangarei

Member Report

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

7.5 COUNCIL OPEN RESOLUTIONS AND ACTION POINTS UPDATE - SEPTEMBER 2025

File Number: **A5341418**

Author: **Amber Wihongi-Alderton, Democracy Advisor**

Authoriser: **Aisha Huriwai, Manager - Democracy Services**

TAKE PŪRONGO / PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To provide Council with an overview of outstanding Council and the previous term Committee decisions from 1 January 2020.

WHAKARĀPOPOTO MATUA / EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Open resolutions are a mechanism to communicate progress against decisions/resolutions.
- Open resolutions are also in place for all formal elected member meetings.

TŪTOHUNGA / RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive the report Council Open Resolutions and Action Points Update September 2025.

1) TĀHUHU KŌRERO / BACKGROUND

Any resolution or decision from a meeting is compiled on an open resolution status report, to capture actions trigged by Council decisions. Staff provide updates on progress against tasks that are not yet completed.

The open resolution report also includes outstanding actions from previous triennium committees.

2) MATAPAKI ME NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA / DISCUSSION AND OPTIONS

The outstanding tasks are often multi-facet projects that take longer to fully complete. Where a decision differs to the recommendation of staff there may be unintended consequences or challenges that take longer for staff to work through.

TAKE TŪTOHUNGA / REASON FOR THE RECOMMENDATION.

To provide Council with an overview of outstanding Council decisions from 1 January 2020.

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

There are no financial implications or need for budgetary provision in receiving this report.

ĀPITIHANGA / ATTACHMENTS

1. **Council Open Resolution Report - A5373612** ⇩
2. **Council Action Items Report - A5373675** ⇩

OPEN RESOLUTION REPORT

Printed: Thursday, 18 September 2025 9:32:58 am
Division:
Committee: Council
Officer:
Date From: 1/01/2021
Date To: 18/09/2025

Meeting	Title	Resolution	Notes
Council 11/08/2022	Russell Landfill Options Report	**RESOLUTION 2022/61** **That Council:** **a) approve in principle, the permanent closure of Russell Landfill (Option One).** **b) approve staff commence the resource consent application Northland Regional Council to close the Russell Landfill** **c) request staff bring back to Council the terms of the resource consent and investment required to close the landfill** **d) approve staff commence the community consultation process and report to Council the outcome of that consultation** **e) delegate to the Chief Executive, or his nominee, the negotiation, agreement and signing of contract variations with Northland Waste Ltd to provide on-going transport and disposal of waste from the Russell facility whilst Council progress the resource consent and consultation process.** **CARRIED**	**28 Jan 2025 9:49am** Funding for this project is uncertain as the budget for the Russell closure plan in the Better off Fund has been re-allocated to another project. **24 Mar 2025 12:17pm Delivery and Operations** No further update from January. Next step is public consultation
Council 9/02/2023	Easement On Local Purpose Esplanade Reserve-Wairawarawa Stream	**RESOLUTION 2023/5** **That Council approve the granting of a right of way easement pursuant to section 48(1)(f) of the Reserves Act 1977 on Local Purpose Esplanade Reserve Lot 16 DP 146304 for the purpose of constructing and using a private bridge over the Wairawarawa Stream connecting:** **i. 2276C State Highway 10 Kerikeri - Lot 1 DP 91402 contained in record of title NA64B/178; and** **ii. 15 Conifer Lane Kerikeri - Lot 1 DP 535123 and Lot 14 DP 158690 contained in record of title 884105; and**	**24 Jan 2025 9:36am** As above in Nov 20204 - FNDC has drafted agreement to grant easement and sent to the land owners for review and signature. We have not heard back from owners as yet. **25 Mar 2025 3:05pm** Easement agreement has been drafted by FNDC. That agreement is with the landowner's legal counsel. They are dragging their feet. We are going to put a deadline on it, after which this action will stop. The benefit of the easement is for the landowner (not Council) - the length of time this is taking is due to the landowner. **28 Apr 2025 5:14pm** The completion of this action is reliant on cooperation from the landowners. The landowners have not yet completed their task by reviewing and signing the easement agreement.

OPEN RESOLUTION REPORT

Printed: Thursday, 18 September 2025 9:32:58 am
Division:
Committee: Council
Officer:
Date From: 1/01/2021
Date To: 18/09/2025

Meeting	Title	Resolution	Notes
		iii. 2228 State Highway 10, Kerikeri - Lot 1 DP 457586 contained in record of title 593590. **and that approval is provided subject to:** **1. NRC granting Resource Consent for construction of the bridge; and** **2. public consultation in accordance with sections 48(2), 119 and 120 of the Reserves Act 1977; and** **3. compensation being negotiated and finalised in a written Compensation Agreement payable by the landowners to the Council; and** **4. Landowners -** **a) bearing all costs and disbursements in relation to the required public consultation.** **b) if required by law and prior to commencing construction works, seeking relevant consent(s) and / or permits from the Council under Local Government Act 1974, Resource Management Act 1991 and / or Building Act 1991.** **c) bearing all legal and survey costs and disbursements in relation to creating and registering the easement instrument on all relevant titles;** **d) bearing full responsibility for the construction, maintenance, upkeep, repair, removal of the bridge (if required) during its lifetime, and end of its lifetime;** **e) the bridge being the landowner's asset, which if abandoned, neglected or on becoming a nuisance of any kind or degree, must be removed or decommissioned and Reserve land remediated to Council's satisfaction;**	Council cannot move this matter forward without the landowners signing the easement agreement. This was an easement over reserve requested by the landowner. Further delay from the landowners will likely result in the abandonment of this action. **22 May 2025 3:20pm** This action is reliant on the landowner performing their part. FNDC cannot close this action until then. This action will continue to appear every month on Council agenda for outstanding items with 'as above'. Accordingly, at some point Council might consider withdrawing this resolution due to inaction from the landowner. **23 Jun 2025 2:41pm** Legal Services - With reference to update on 22 May 2025 – this has not progressed any further as the action is with the landowner (not Council). Council might consider withdrawing this resolution due to inaction from the landowner. **30 Jul 2025 9:27am** Legal Services - With reference to update on 23 June 2025 – this has not progressed any further. Council might consider withdrawing this resolution due to inaction from the landowner. **02 Sep 2025 8:14am Corporate Services** Legal Services: We now have some traction on this resolution as the landowners have made some movements. We believe we are getting closer to have the easement agreement signed.

OPEN RESOLUTION REPORT

Printed: Thursday, 18 September 2025 9:32:58 am
Division:
Committee: Council
Officer:
Date From: 1/01/2021
Date To: 18/09/2025

Meeting	Title	Resolution	Notes
		f) indemnifying the Council of all costs, claims and expenses arising from use and operation of the bridge during its lifetime. **CARRIED**	
Council 24/08/2023	Rangitoto Reserve, Mangonui	**RESOLUTION 2023/98** **That Council:** **a) approve the initiation of a public consultation process under Section 16 of the Reserves Act 1977 to classify Rangitoto Reserve (Allot 71 PSH of Mangonui East) as a Historic Reserve.** **b) appoint Te Hiku Community Board to hear any submissions received in response to the consultation process and to make recommendations to the Council in respect of the reserve classification.** **c) staff develop a Management Plan under s41 of the Reserves Act to eradicate the invasive wattle trees and moth plants.** **CARRIED** *NOTE: Kahika/Mayor Tepania requests a briefing paper on how many reserves Council has, what their classifications are, how many have reserve management plans and how many can be sold.*	**23 Jan 2025 8:31am** The Working Group for the Rangitoto Historic Reserve reserve management plan has been established as a partnership between Ngāti Ruaiti, Matarahurahu, and Council, with a further agreement that all written communications will be circulated to Ngāti Kahu ki Whaingaroa. The initial focus is on messages to be included in the first round of public consultation. **24 Feb 2025 4:14pm** The Rangitoto Reserve reserve management plan working group are finalising messages for public consultation for the reserve management plan. The initial public consultation phase will take place in May to fit in with Communications staff resources and other consultations. **24 Mar 2025 9:04am** Consultation messages for public consultation have been agreed by the working group, and staff are preparing for consultation to start at the beginning of May. **29 Apr 2025 10:43am** The request for comments to inform the reserve management plan has been advertised and will be live on the website on Friday 2 May. **15 May 2025 4:36pm** A consultation portal is open on the website until 2 June for comments to inform the draft reserve management plan. Letters or emails have also been sent to neighbours, DOC and HNZPT. **23 Jun 2025 9:33am** Public consultation for the reserve management plan closed on 2 June, and 31 submissions were received. The Rangitoto Reserve - Reserve Management Plan Working Group are now considering the submission information, and a working group meeting is being planned. **08 Jul 2025 9:39am** The Rangitoto Reserve - Reserve Management Plan Working Group are now considering the submission information, and a working group meeting is being planned.

OPEN RESOLUTION REPORT

Printed: Thursday, 18 September 2025 9:32:58 am
Division:
Committee: Council
Officer:
Date From: 1/01/2021
Date To: 18/09/2025

Meeting	Title	Resolution	Notes
			08 Aug 2025 11:41am Currently on hold awaiting a meeting with the hapū reference group and relevant staff. **03 Sep 2025 10:46am Policy and Planning** The working group for the reserve management plan will be reinstated in September after a new representative from Ngāti Ruaiti has been decided at a Waiaua Marae Meeting to be held on the 13th of September.
Council 8/02/2024	New Ground Lease to Playcentre Aotearoa - Russell Playcentre over 12 Church Street, Russell	**RESOLUTION 2024/12** **That Council:** **a) grant a new ground lease to Playcentre Aotearoa over the Local Purpose (Playcentre) Reserve being approximately 736 square meters of Lot 6 DP 7147, 12 Church Street, Russell, held in New Zealand Gazette 1984 page 3528 and vested in Far North District Council as Local Purpose Reserve.** **The terms of the lease shall be:** • **30 years (10+10+10)** • **Rental: as per FNDC Fees and Charges schedule for a community lease.** • **$118 plus GST for 2023/2024 and reviewed annually in conjunction with the FNDC Fees and Charges schedule.** **b) with further conditions negotiated and agreed upon by the Group Manager Delivery and Operations, and Playcentre Aotearoa.** **CARRIED**	**24 Feb 2025 4:19pm** Have requested update from tenant, no reply as of yet **21 Mar 2025 1:34pm** As above, no changes **28 Apr 2025 12:55pm** Reply from tenant is that key personnel are on leave and unfortunately have not been able to determine an outcome yet. **24 Jun 2025 12:01pm** Currently in negotiations on the next steps for this project between playcentre legal and FNDC legal who have been assisting with the communications. , We are likely to be bringing this to the community board in the coming months once we have investigated the best outcome for the community and have a better understanding from playcentre NZ **18 Jul 2025 12:14pm Delivery and Operations** We have been in discussions with tenants' legal team who are still to decide on what the playcentre board would like to do regarding the lease and/or ownership of the building. To date, they have not had a response from their board on the outcome for next steps. Once this is received, we will progress in the appropriate direction to get this resolved.
Council 14/03/2024	Options Analysis for Financial Contributions	**RESOLUTION 2024/19** **That Council approve the development of a draft financial contributions chapter.**	**29 Jan 2025 3:38pm** Working with the Development Contributions team to ensure we are not conflicting. Awaiting some direction from that project team **13 Mar 2025 8:59am**

OPEN RESOLUTION REPORT

Printed: Thursday, 18 September 2025 9:32:58 am
Division:
Committee: Council
Officer:
Date From: 1/01/2021
Date To: 18/09/2025

Meeting	Title	Resolution	Notes
		CARRIED	Working with the Development Contributions project team to ensure we are looking at the interdependencies and creating a framework that works together **23 Apr 2025 4:06pm** Working with the Development Contributions project team to ensure we are looking at the interdependencies and creating a framework that works together **16 May 2025 5:00pm** Collaborating with the Development Contributions project team to ensure interdependencies are thoroughly considered and that we are developing a complementary framework. Work still in progress **23 Jun 2025 8:46am** The introduction of Financial Contributions will be via a Council initiated plan change post the adoption of the Proposed District Plan. A decision from Council on PDP is due in May 2026.This will come after Development Contributions with a draft of the DC policy due to the August 2025 Council meeting. **11 Jul 2025 4:43pm** Continuing to collaborate with staff working on the Development Contributions (DC) Policy to ensure we are developing a complimentary framework. Awaiting the outcome of the August council meeting where a decision will be made on the draft DC Policy. **12 Aug 2025 9:41am** Continuing to collaborate with staff working on the Development Contributions (DC) Policy to ensure we are developing a complimentary framework. Awaiting the outcome of the public consultation of the draft Development Contributions Framework. **08 Sep 2025 3:56pm Policy and Planning** Continuing to collaborate with staff working on the Development Contributions (DC) Policy to ensure we are developing a complimentary framework. Awaiting the outcome of Council decision on the draft Development Contributions Framework. This decision should occur at the September Council meeting.
Council 13/06/2024	Setting of Speed Limit - Temporary and Permanent - Russell Catchment	**RESOLUTION 2024/80**	**17 Jan 2025 3:28pm** An elected members report has been prepared and will be presented in workshop session with Te Koukou at the

OPEN RESOLUTION REPORT

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Division:
Committee: Council
Officer:
Date From: 1/01/2021
Date To: 18/09/2025

Meeting	Title	Resolution	Notes
		That Council: **a) note the requirements associated with setting of temporary speed limits and endorses the staff recommendation to not proceed with this process for Aucks Road/Russell Whakapara Road;** **b) approve that staff commence consultation with the public on setting permanent speed limits for the Russell Catchment area; and** **c) note that implementation of any permanent speed limits is dependent on final funding for the 2024-2027 Long-Term Plan.** **CARRIED**	February meeting. Depending on the workshop outcome a formal decision paper will come to a future council meeting. **28 Feb 2025 12:59pm** An elected members report was provided at Te Koukou workshop with a recommendation report to be provided to Council with options and cost to complete for consideration. Target delivery is April Council meeting. **25 Mar 2025 8:15am** An elected members report was provided at Te Koukou workshop with a recommendation report to be provided to Council with options and cost to complete for consideration. Target delivery is May Council meeting. **29 Apr 2025 9:54am** An elected members report was provided at Te Koukou workshop with a recommendation report to be provided to Council with options and cost to complete for consideration. Target delivery is June Council meeting. **16 May 2025 7:54am** An elected members report was provided at Te Koukou workshop with a recommendation report to be provided to Council with options and cost to complete for consideration. Target delivery is June Council meeting. **02 Jul 2025 8:19am** Elizabeth Stacey: A recommendation report will be prepared by consultants due to changes in the delivery of Transport services. Delivery date is unknown at this time. **01 Sep 2025 12:37pm Transport Services** Michael Fox: A recommendation report is being prepared by consultants. This will be presented to Council to then determine which recommendations to implement.
Council 13/06/2024	ALTERNATIVE MOTION	**RESOLUTION 2024/93** **That Council:** **c10) request CEO to provide a report to Te Koukou- Transport and Infrastructure Committee to update Elected Members on the stormwater project called " Turner Centre sub-catchment and Upgrade to Heritage Bypass, Kerikeri Water" for decision on capital investment.**	**03 Jun 2025 9:24am** Initial design received. Work will continue on design and this matter will need to move into Local Waters Done Well (LWDW). **01 Jul 2025 10:14am** Original budget for engineering work done as part of LWDW was initially to increase pipe capacity. However this work has revealed that the Plant itself is in need of upgrading. Consideration is being given to which work should be given the higher priority. **21 Aug 2025 2:42pm Infrastructure** Status Quo

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		CARRIED	
Council 12/09/2024	Kororāreka/Russell Placemaking - Traffic Changes Pilot on The Strand	**RESOLUTION 2024/126** **That Council approve a pilot commencing late 2024 for six-months, during which the use of The Strand is changed to:** **Option 3: Essential Vehicle Access Only from Cass Street to Pitt Street with the remainder of The Strand as a Shared Space (Attachment 1 Map 3).** **CARRIED**	**30 Apr 2025 1:13pm** Public engagement on what should happen after the trial ends began on the 29 April 2025, with submissions due to close on the 27 May 2025. There will be two drop in sessions for the public at the Russell RSA during this time period. Staff are working towards having agenda item to the June BOIW community board meeting. **20 May 2025 10:20am** Consultation is closing 27 May, staff are on target to take an item to the BOIWCB in June. The BOIWCB recommendation will then come up to the following Council meeting **23 Jun 2025 8:42pm** Consultation closed on the 27 May 2025. An agenda item was taken to the BOIWCB in June. The board has recommended to Council that the trial with some minor changes is made permanent, with this being funded by the Long Term Plan. Staff are working to have an agenda item at the July Council meeting. **11 Jul 2025 4:46pm** A decision is being sought from Council at the 31 July meeting to determine what action should take place after the trial ends 1 September 2025. The Community Board has recommended making the trial permanent with some minor changes. **12 Aug 2025 9:44am** Council has adopted the Community Boards recommendation. We now have to wait for the August Council meeting to determine what if any funding is allocated to implement the project. **05 Sep 2025 5:01pm Policy and Planning** A report on allocation of funding did not go to Council in August, it is expected to go to Council in September, seeking endorsement to carry the funding over and allocate it to permanent transport infrastructure changes in Cass Street.
Council 14/11/2024	Committee Recommendations and Resolutions - October 2024	**RESOLUTION 2024/160** **That Council**	**17 Jan 2025 3:29pm** A variation to the existing speed management plan, considering the new Rules, is being prepared for NZTA Waka Kotahi approval. Anticipated submittal is February 2025 **28 Feb 2025 1:01pm**

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		Te Kuaka- Te Ao Māori Committee: Item 5.1 – Te Oneroa-a-Tōhē Variation to Speed Limits **amend Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o Te Ika Interim Speed Management Plan to include 30 kilometre per hour speeds 200 metres either side of the following beach access points:** **a) Hukatere Access;** **b) Te Wakatehāua Access; and** **c) Kauēparāoa Access.** **CARRIED**	A variation to the existing speed management plan, considering the new Rules, has being prepared for NZTA Waka Kotahi approval. **25 Mar 2025 8:15am** A variation to the existing speed management plan, considering the new Rules, has being prepared for NZTA Waka Kotahi approval. **29 Apr 2025 9:55am** A variation to the existing speed management plan, considering the new Rules, has been prepared for NZTA Waka Kotahi approval. **16 May 2025 7:55am** A variation to the existing speed management plan, considering the new Rules, has been prepared for NZTA Waka Kotahi approval. **02 Jul 2025 8:27am** Elizabeth Stacey: NZTA has returned the variation and required the speed limit changes be prepared using the Alternative Method under the new Rule rather than a variation to the existing plan prepared under the old Setting of Speed Limits Rule. This effort will need to be managed by consultants due to changes in the delivery of transport services. **01 Sep 2025 12:39pm Transport Services** A consultant will be engaged to prepare an application using the Alternative Method under the new Rule.
Council 14/11/2024	Review of Development Contributions Policy	**RESOLUTION 2024/158** **That Council:** **a) note, the Development Contributions Policy has been reviewed** **b) approve, to develop a new development contributions policy for Kawakawa, Kaikohe and Kerikeri by July 2025 and September 2025 for the rest of the district.** **CARRIED**	**24 Jan 2025 9:05am** Staff have commenced work on developing a new development contributions policy. **25 Feb 2025 3:54pm** Staff are on track to deliver a workshop to elected members on 11 March **24 Mar 2025 10:11am** Workshop delivered 11/03/25. **30 Apr 2025 10:33am** Work is progressing, aiming to present draft policy at July meeting (dependent on three waters projects). **22 May 2025 8:38am** Draft policy is under peer review. Modelling is being tested. Staff aiming to present draft for consultation to Council in July.

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			24 Jun 2025 1:19pm Draft policy is currently under legal review. Staff aim to present draft policy for approval to consult at 31 July Council meeting. **08 Jul 2025 9:12am** Staff aim to present draft policy for approval to consult at 31 July Council meeting. **05 Aug 2025 1:12pm** All actions assigned to this resolution have been completed. This will not show on the next report. **03 Sep 2025 11:12am Policy and Planning** Consultation closed. Analysis of submissions and final draft Policy completed. To be presented to Council 25 September. All tasks completed, no further updates to be provided.
Council 12/12/2024	2024-27 National Land Transport Plan (NLTP) Outcomes	**RESOLUTION 2024/172** **That Council approve works for unsubsidised funding for the following:** **1 - tree trimming** **3 - REAP road safety** **4 - pothole prevention** **5 - road rehabilitation** **6 - school zones** **and that more information be provided to a Te Koukou Committee workshop, for items 2, 7, 8, 9 and 10.** **CARRIED**	**30 Apr 2025 8:32am** Discussed at Te Koukou workshop 23 April 2025. Staff requested to provide report to Te Koukou with details of previously approved prioritised works programmes and an option assessment for consideration. Staff are developing report will present it to Te Koukou when it is available. Recent developments and suggestions on revised spending priorities tabled by elected members may require more detailed discussion on alternatives **29 Aug 2025 9:42am Transport Services** Margriet Veenstra: As part of a wider review currently underway, the December report on the Council's unallocated share for NZTA funding is also being considered. An updated report will be submitted for consideration.
Council 13/02/2025	Initiation of public consultation on disposal of sections of Kerikeri reserve	**RESOLUTION 2025/5** **That Council:** **a) approve the initiation of a public consultation process under Section 24 of the Reserves Act 1977 to revoke small parts of Recreation Reserve (Lot 10 DP 62588 – owned by**	**28 Feb 2025 11:10am** The applicant is preparing an application for a licence to occupy and proceeding with further engineering detailing. **25 Mar 2025 8:49am** A licence to occupy has been received and is being processed by Council staff. The applicant advises that once this is finalised they will seek resource consent including a boundary adjustment and building consent. **30 Apr 2025 10:32am**

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		the Far North District Council) underlying an existing retaining wall owned by Woolworths Ltd; **b) appoint Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board to hear any submissions received in response to the consultation processes and to make recommendations to the Council in respect of the reserve classification and revocation.** **CARRIED**	Licence to occupy in progress, application for reserve revocation not yet received **15 May 2025 4:40pm** Draft agreement for licence to occupy has been prepared and is expected to be signed by end of May. Easement application has not been received yet. **24 Jun 2025 9:37am** Easement application has not been received yet. **08 Jul 2025 9:28am** Easement application has not been received yet. Legal Services and the Applicant are still discussing details of the LTO. **08 Aug 2025 11:41am** Easement application has not been received yet. Legal Services and the Applicant are still discussing details of the LTO. **03 Sep 2025 10:40am Policy and Planning** Easement application has not been received yet.
Council 13/02/2025	Initiation of public consultation on the granting of a ground lease over 36 Recreation Road, Kaikohe - Sportsville	**RESOLUTION 2025/4** **That Council:** **a) commence the public consultation process on the granting of a new ground lease to Kaikohe & Districts Sportsville Incorporated (over approximately 485.7m2 of land being Lot 31 DP 10045 and 7,067.5m2 of land being part Lot 3 DP 22327) vested in Far North District Council as recreation reserve, located at 36 Recreation Road, Kaikohe.** **The terms of the proposed lease shall be:** **Term: 30 years (10+10+10) – allowed for under the Reserves Act 1977** **Rental: $121 plus GST for 2024/25 and reviewed annually in conjunction with the FNDC Fees and Charges Schedule.**	**24 Feb 2025 4:20pm** Public consultation approved, working with engagement team to progress. Team are drafting LTO as per Council resolution **07 Mar 2025 12:55pm** LTO sent to Sportsville for their review **24 Mar 2025 8:34am** Public consultation to go live on 4 April for 4 weeks **30 Apr 2025 2:45pm** Public consultation closing tomorrow 1 May **03 Jul 2025 8:20am** Report will be presented at the Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board meeting set for 11 July 2025 **18 Jul 2025 12:12pm Delivery and Operations** This report is being tabled at the Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board meeting – 8 August 2025

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		b) appoint the Kaikohe-Hokianga Community Board to hear any submissions received in response to the consultation process and to make recommendations to Council. **c) grant an immediate Licence to Occupy to Kaikohe & District Sportsville Incorporated to enable them to function in their management role.** **CARRIED**	
Council 13/03/2025	Committee Recommendations and Resolutions - February 2025	**RESOLUTION 2025/19** **That Council:** **Direct the CE before 1 April 2025 to dedicate at least 2 new FTE's in Te Hono to ensure:** **a. Development of Whenua Māori and** **b. Streamlining and expediting the consenting process and facilitation between landowners and relevant stakeholders.** **CARRIED** **c. allocate a budget of $700k per annum.** **LOST** **d) that Te Hono have their own General Manager at Senior Leadership Level.** **CARRIED** **e) that Council make submissions to Central Government to support the removal of regulatory barriers to the cost of consenting and development of Whenua Māori.** **CARRIED**	**25 Mar 2025 9:10am** Chief Executive is working through employer obligations and developing a plan on how to give effect to this resolution **30 Apr 2025 8:31am** Chief Executive is working through employer obligations and developing a plan on how to give effect to this resolution. Opportunities identified to make submissions to support the removal of regulatory barriers to the cost of consenting and development of Whenua Māori include a potential response to the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act discussion document. Council staff are reviewing the document which notes the purpose of the proposed changes are to"… ensure greater equality of opportunity for and with Māori through streamlining and simplifying processes within the Māori land system. Making it easier to develop and use your whenua, boost the economic potential of land and support the continued growth of the Māori economy.", The government has also proposed to replace the RMA with two acts later in 2025, which may present opportunities to support the removal of regulatory barriers to the cost of consenting. **15 May 2025 4:41pm** In addition to the above, the Chief Executive has worked with Elected Members to understand what having a GM Te Hono needs to achieve. This now informs discussions to occur with staff and progressing a plan. **16 Jun 2025 3:22pm** GM Te Hono position has been created and is currently accepting internal applications. **21 Jul 2025 3:06pm** GM Te Hono position has been advertised externally. Applications close 27 July 2025 **04 Sep 2025 12:34pm Chief Executive Office**

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			Selection process for GM Te Hono underway. When appointment made, the GM will consider how to give effect to the rest of the resolution.
Council 10/04/2025	New Ground Lease to Kohukohu Bowling Club Incorporated over 22 Beach Road, Kohukohu	**RESOLUTION 2025/37** **That Council:** **a) commence the process on the granting of a new ground lease to Kohukohu Bowling Club Incorporated over part of the Recreation Reserve being Part Lot 2 DP 23934 and Pt Sec 81 Blk X Mangamuka SD, approximately 2,555.4 square metres, held in New Zealand Gazette 1981 page 1917 held in Record of Title NA636/269;** **b) the terms of the proposed lease shall be:** • **Term: 30 Years (10+10+10)** • **Annual Rental: $121 plus GST for 2024/25 and reviewed annually in conjunction with the FNDC Fees and Charges Schedule; and** **c) appoint the Kaikohe – Hokianga Community Board to hear any submissions received in response to the consultation process and to make recommendations to Council.** **CARRIED**	**28 Apr 2025 12:58pm** Working alongside Comms and Engagement to commence public consultation **24 Jun 2025 11:53am Delivery and Operations** Hapū consultation: Commenced, Public consultation: Scheduled, • Documentation and website to be ready by Friday, 13 June 2025, • Four-week consultation period begins Friday, 27 June 2025, • Two-week response compilation period starts Friday, 25 July 2025, • Report to Kaikohe–Hokianga Community Board meeting on Friday, 8 August 2025 at 10am
Council 10/04/2025	Application for Easement Over Waipapa Esplanade Reserve	**RESOLUTION 2025/38** **That Council as the administering body of the Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve, Lot 3 DP 376253, (held in CFR 318792) and pursuant to its powers under section 48(1) Reserves Act 1977:** **1. determine under section 48(3) Reserves Act 1977 that public notice is not required as the reserve will not be materially altered, and public use and access is not affected; and**	**30 Apr 2025 10:34am** Processing of easement waiting on clarification of fees payable **15 May 2025 4:41pm** Legal Services are now preparing an agreement that covers the preparation of the easement including the process and fees to be charged. **24 Jun 2025 9:42am Wooster, Nicole** Legal Services are preparing an agreement that covers the preparation of the easement including the process and fees to be charged.

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		2. approve the granting of a stormwater drainage easement (shown as A on LT Plan 605935) over the local purpose reserve, subject to it: **a. meeting Reserves Act 1977 requirements, at no cost to Council** **b. including a condition that requires the landowner benefiting from the easement to provide at their costs an access structure over the drain, if the reserve becomes part of an accessible network.** **CARRIED**	**08 Jul 2025 9:25am** Legal Services are preparing an agreement that covers the preparation of the easement including the process and fees to be charged. **08 Aug 2025 11:42am** Legal Services are expecting to complete agreement for easement in August. **05 Sep 2025 5:13pm Policy and Planning** A draft easement agreement has been forwarded to the applicant for consideration.
Council 10/04/2025	Ground Lease Requests Over Kaikohe Landfill	**RESOLUTION 2025/36** **That Council leave to lie item 7.2 – Ground Lease Requests Over Kaikohe Landfill pending further information.** **CARRIED**	**30 Apr 2025 2:40pm** More information has been requested by EMs - will be pulling together and presenting when information is available. **24 Jun 2025 11:56am** Status: On hold, Reason: Requires extensive ground engineering and monitoring to assess site capability, **21 Jul 2025 2:10pm Delivery and Operations** At present, the site operates with a sump pump managed by a basic float switch. While the pump appears to be operating as expected, we currently don't have the consistent or robust data needed to confidently progress any new projects or upgrades at the site., As part of the leachate pump station review Simon led earlier this year across our three closed landfill sites Kaikohe, Russell, and Ahipara it became evident that Kaikohe requires improved telemetry and flow monitoring to meet both operational and regulatory expectations., Since Simon's departure, Leeara Maxwell (secondment) has picked up the project to coordinate the installation of flow meters across all three sites. , Recent Actions:, • Kaikohe's flowmeter was installed last week by McKay Electrical, which enables integration with the new telemetry system., • The next step is to calibrate and test the equipment so we can begin collecting reliable data., • We'll need at least 12 months of data to establish a leachate discharge pattern and assess whether current

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			pumping volumes are sufficient for ongoing compliance, particularly over wetter periods., This data will form the foundation for any future capital works planning and will also support upcoming consent requirements. Just as an FYI, alongside this project, we are also having to reapply for a resource consent with NRC for the site and this work is already underway and is with our infrastructure planner team. , In the meantime, we will be placing all projects related to our closed landfills on hold until our new Waste Minimisation & Sustainability Specialist joins us on 18 August 2025. Again, they bring significant experience in solid waste and project delivery and will be well positioned to take this work forward and provide consistent updates as things progress.
Council 10/04/2025	Notice of Motion - Pioneer Village Kaikohe	**RESOLUTION 2025/32** **That Council:** **a) approve additional funding allocation through the remaining Annual Plans within the Long-Term Plan (LTP) 2024-2027, and subsequent Long-Term Plans, to secure two full-time staff positions for Pioneer Village Kaikohe - a Manager and a Curator - to address existing workforce constraints and enhance operational sustainability; and** **b) include the Pioneer Village Kaikohe in the Arts, Culture, and Heritage Strategy, ensuring recognition of Pioneer Village Kaikohe's contributions and funding for preservation of heritage buildings, collections, and infrastructure upgrades.** **CARRIED**	**29 Apr 2025 3:27pm** a.) Increase to PVK grant funding to secure two fulltime staff positions is being budgeted for from 2025-26. , b.) PVK is specifically referenced on page 48 of Toi Mana Arts, Culture & Heritage Strategy, and will be included in the implementation plan. **21 May 2025 11:36am** a) Increase of $175K to existing the PVK grant fund has been loaded to annual plan budget 2025-26 (total grant will be $218,000 for remainder of LTP 2024-27). This increased funding will enable the employment of 2 x staff to manage and curate the Pioneer Village experience. PVK Trustees have been advised by email of the increased funding. Funding will be delivered via an increase to existing grant. PVK to be notified. **24 Jun 2025 8:37am** 1) Finance confirms an increase of $175K to existing the Pioneer Village Kaikohe (PVK) grant fund is loaded to annual plan budget 2025-26 and pending AP 2025-26 approval, total yearly grant (less insurance premium applied) will be $218,000 for remainder of LTP 2024-27. The increased funding will enable the employment of 2 x staff to manage and curate the Pioneer Village experience and will be delivered via an increase to existing grant in fiscal year 2025-26. PVK advised by email of the increased funding and have requested follow up actions confirming insurances and funding period, and to share Te Ahu Museum job descriptions and MoU as base templates. Requested information is being complied to circulate, a meeting request

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			has been issued to ensure supports for resolution implementation are in place. Recommend action be closed after this update. **26 Jun 2025 9:34am** 1.) Finance confirms an increase of $175K to existing the Pioneer Village Kaikohe (PVK) grant fund is loaded to annual plan budget 2025-26 and pending AP 2025-26 approval, total yearly grant (less insurance premium applied) will be $218,000 for remainder of LTP 2024-27. The increased funding will enable the employment of 2 x staff to manage and curate the Pioneer Village experience and will be delivered via an increase to existing grant in fiscal year 2025-26. PVK advised by email of the increased funding and have requested follow up actions confirming insurances and funding period, and to share Te Ahu Museum job descriptions and MoU as base templates. Requested information is being complied to circulate, a meeting request has been issued to ensure supports for resolution implementation are in place. Recommend action be closed after this update. **15 Jul 2025 8:14am** Further to previous update, staff will attend the PVK Trust Board meeting on 17/7/25 to continue operational actions that give effect to this resolution. PD's have been provided and currently progressing other PVK operating queries around insurances, application of grant etc. **12 Aug 2025 9:38am Community and Engagement** Resolution details are actively being worked through to confirm how PVK increased grant will be administered (staff employed by FNDC being one option PVK have tabled for consideration). Resolution action is being managed as BAU and on track to complete, recommend closing action after this update.
Council 10/04/2025	Application for Easement Over a Russell Esplanade Reserve	**RESOLUTION 2025/35** **That Council as the administering body of the Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve, Lot 5 DP 79476, (without title) and pursuant to its powers under section 48(1) Reserves Act 1977:** **1. determine under section 48(3) Reserves Act 1977 that public notice is not required as the reserve will not be**	**30 Apr 2025 10:33am** Processing waiting on clarification of fees payable **19 May 2025 11:05am** Legal Services are now preparing an agreement that covers the preparation of the easement including the process and fees to be charged. **24 Jun 2025 12:45pm** The easement agreement between the parties has been drafted, it is in the queue for peer review. Once reviewed it

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		materially altered, and public use and access is not affected; and **2. approve the granting of a stormwater drainage easement (shown as B on Plan 24495) over the local purpose reserve, subject to it:** **a. meeting Reserves Act 1977 requirements, at no cost to Council** **b. having a condition imposed that requires the applicant to use materials and design that protect the amenity values of the beach area.** **CARRIED**	will be issued to the customer for consideration and signature. **08 Jul 2025 9:25am** Legal Services are preparing an agreement that covers the preparation of the easement including the process and fees to be charged. **08 Aug 2025 11:40am** Legal Services are expecting to complete agreement for easement in August. **03 Sep 2025 10:43am Policy and Planning** A draft agreement has been sent to the applicant to review.
Council 8/05/2025	Elected Member Steering Group for Local Water Done Well	**RESOLUTION 2025/47** **That Council approve:** **a) The formation of a Multi-Council Elected Member Steering Group with three representatives from each of the following councils (Far North District Council, Kaipara District Council and Whangārei District Council) to oversee the LWDW programme,** **b) The appointment of Kahika - Mayor Moko Tepania, Cr John Vujcich and Cr Ann Court to the Multi-Council Elected Member Steering Group** **c) The draft Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Multi-Council Elected Member Steering Group as provided in Attachment A,** **d) Delegated authority to the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer to make editorial changes to the ToR, if needed,** **e) The appointment of an independent qualified expert to the Multi-Council Elected Member Steering Group,**	**19 May 2025 11:50am** The Regional Elected Members Working Group (WG) has been established and the draft Terms of Reference approved. WDC are to provide secretariat support for the WG and have scheduled the first meeting to occur on the 26 May 2025 supported by David Hawking (Independent Advisor), Vanessa Blakelock (DIA partner) and operational staff from each council **17 Jun 2025 11:27am** Andy Dowdle - As per the update in May. The Regional Elected Members Working Group (WG) has been established and the draft Terms of Reference approved. WDC are to provide secretariat support for the WG and have scheduled the first meeting to occur on the 26 May 2025 supported by David Hawking (Independent Advisor), Vanessa Blakelock (DIA partner) and operational staff from each council. This action can now be closed **23 Jun 2025 11:47am** The Elected Member Working Group has met on 9 June and 23 June 2025, with the expectation of additional workshop(s) in July being needed to determine consensus on certain governance arrangements before a recommendation can come to Council for the late July meeting. **19 Jul 2025 1:32pm** The Elected Member Working Group (EMWG) met on 7 July 2025. After extensive discussion on key establishment and

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		f) Delegated authority to the Multi-Council Elected Member Steering Group to select and appoint the independent qualified expert to the Multi-Council Elected Member Steering Group, and **That Council note:** **g) The Multi-Council Elected Member Steering Group will make recommendations to each Council for future decision-making, and** **h) The Multi-Council Elected Member Steering Group will be supported by an operational team from each council.** **CARRIED**	governance principles, as well as financial risks, the group reached consensus that it could recommend a Regional Council Controlled Organisation (RCCO). However, it was noted that significant further exploration and agreement on principles would be required to prepare the RCCO's foundational documents (e.g., shareholder agreement, constitution)., If several key Council decisions do not result in consensus among Northland Councils, they may act as 'offramps' from the RCCO pathway, reverting instead to an 'in-house business unit' (IHBU)., Council is scheduled to meet on 31 July 2025 to confirm whether the RCCO or IHBU is the preferred waters delivery model. This decision will inform staff preparation of the Water Services Delivery Plan, which is due for Council approval in August, ahead of the 3 September 2025 delivery deadline to the Department of Internal Affairs **15 Aug 2025 1:55pm Corporate Services** The EMWG met on 4 August 2025. Key discussions included the Commitment Agreement and Implementation Plan (to be contained in the Water Serviced Delivery Plan). A further EMWG workshop is planned for 18 August to confirm changes to the Commitment Agreement and endorse the Delivery Plan and recommendations for approval by FNDC at the council meeting on 28 August 2025. It is expected that this recommendation will also suggest funding unbudgeted expenditure required for the initial phase of the implementation plan.
Council 8/05/2025	New lease to Kawakawa Memorial Library Centre Incorporated over 3 Wynyard Street, Kawakawa	**RESOLUTION 2025/45** **That Council:** **a) approve a new lease to Kawakawa Memorial Library Centre Incorporated over Local Purpose (Community Facility) Reserve being Part Lot 36 DEEDS W 46, approximately 227 square metres, held in New Zealand Gazette 2000, page 2043 held in Record of Title NA35B/1247.** **The terms of the proposed lease shall be:**	**24 Jun 2025 11:57am** • Status: Lease pending legal review, • Next step: Legal review scheduled for 17 June 2025 to confirm the public use clause is fit for purpose **18 Jul 2025 12:13pm Delivery and Operations** This lease has been approved by legal and has gone to the lessor awaiting them to return from holiday and singing completed. , We are in communications with them often and this is almost resolved.

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Meeting	Title	Resolution	Notes
		• **Term: 30 (5+5+5+5+5+5) years** • **Annual Rental: As per FNDC Fees and Charges Schedule for a Community lease.** • **$121 plus GST for 2024/25 and reviewed annually in conjunction with the FNDC Fees and Charges Schedule.** **b) authorise the Group Manager Delivery and Operations to negotiate the final terms and conditions of the lease and execute the lease on behalf of Council.** **CARRIED**	
Council 8/05/2025	Notice of Motion - Sweetwater Aquifer	**RESOLUTION 2025/41** **That Council request that an independent review be done immediately on Sweetwater Aquifer project and reported back to Council by July 2025.** **CARRIED**	**15 May 2025 5:03pm** Internal information is being collated to provide to commence an independent review **21 Jul 2025 3:05pm** Report is going to the 31 July council meeting **11 Sep 2025 11:48am Chief Executive Office** Terms of Reference for an independent external review are being drafted and an appropriate independent supplier will be confirmed for this process.
Council 3/07/2025	Review of Appointment of Directors for Council Organisations Policies.	**RESOLUTION 2025/70** **That Council:** **a) revoke the Appointment of Elected Members as Directors of Council Organisations Policy (#2123); and** **CARRIED 5/4**	**17 Jul 2025 8:23am** Following the resolution of 3 July staff are now exploring further policy and procedure options for the appointment of Councillors to Council Controlled Organisations. **12 Aug 2025 9:57am** Workshop with EMs completed 23 July. All tasks completed, no further updates to be provided. **03 Sep 2025 11:08am Policy and Planning** Council adopted amended policy at August meeting. New policy on website. All tasks completed, no further updates to be provided.

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		b) approve the amendments made to the Appointment and Remuneration of Directors for Council Organisations Policy (#2117) as in attachment 3. **LOST 3/6** *Secretarial note 1: Cr Court stated her reasoning for her vote via the online chat and this was recorded during voting.* *Secretarial note 2: Elected Members request a workshop regarding the drafting of an "Appointment of Elected Members as Directors of Council Organisations" Policy.*	
Council 3/07/2025	2025 Local Government New Zealand Annual General Meeting Remits	**RESOLUTION 2025/68** **That Council <u>support</u> the following remits:** **a) Improving Joint Management Agreements** **b) Alcohol Licensing Fees** **c) Aligning Public and School Bus Services** **d) Review of Local Government Arrangements to Achieve Better Balance** **e) Rates Capping Annual General Meeting (AGM) Paper** **.CARRIED** *Mayoral Note: In their AGM Agenda LGNZ recognises Cr Ann Court for long service to Local Government.*	**18 Jul 2025 3:25pm Strategic Relationships** The LGNZ AGM was held 16 July 2025. As the agenda was collated in a couple of days following the meeting information on the decisions made at the AGM were yet to be received.
Council 31/07/2025	Housing for the Elderly Review of Rent Settings and Options for Public Consultation	**RESOLUTION 2025/92** **That Council:** **a) Adopt the Proposal in Attachment 3 to be released for public consultation to meet the requirements of section 82 of the Local Government Act 2002.** **b) Approve that the period for making written submissions on the proposal will be a minimum of 4 weeks.**	**21 Aug 2025 4:48pm** Consultation documents being amended as per discussion at council meeting, with an update on timelines to be provided to elected members this month. **04 Sep 2025 12:32pm Chief Executive Office** Review of rental settings underway. Briefing on this and the work programme to occur with the incoming Council.

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		c) Delegate authority to the Mayor to decide on the date of oral presentation/s of submissions. **d) Authorise the Chief Executive to make any necessary minor drafting or presentation amendments to the Proposal to correct errors or omissions, or to reflect the decisions made by the Council prior to final publication and public release.** **CARRIED**	
Council 31/07/2025	Governance of Te Puāwaitanga	**RESOLUTION 2025/93** **That Council:** **a) Request Sport Northland establish an appointments panel to commence the establishment of a group to oversee the administration of the existing Te Puāwaitanga Sports Complex by initially appointing;** **i) three community representatives** **ii) three sports representatives** **iii) a chair from one of the above six appointee representatives.** **b) Request that the appointments panel consists of representatives from;** **i) Sport Northland** **ii) Ngāti Rēhia** **iii) The Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board** **iv) An Elected Member of the Far North District Council and** **v) A Sport Northland nominated independent with sports complex administration experience.**	**12 Aug 2025 9:47am** Staff have had an initial meeting with Sport Northland on the establishment of Appointments Panel and the commencement of the appointments process. Sport Northland will provide a timeline of actions for this to happen. This is currently estimated to be a six month process that culminates in the appointments to the governance group for Te Puawaitanga. **10 Sep 2025 1:57pm Policy and Planning** Sport Northland have planned out the appointments process and has commenced the establishment of the appointments panel as per the resolution. This is expected to run for six months at which time a board would be established and an application to become an incorporated society can commence.

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		c) Request that Sport Northland convene the first meeting of the group of appointed representatives plus one hapū appointed representative and one appointed Council representative where the group will; **i) Commence the preparation for an application to become an incorporated society, including refinement of any necessary founding or governance documents for an incorporated society. These documents should reflect the expectations in the draft constitution attached to this report.** **d) Request that the process to establish a right to lease or use to occupy of Te Puāwaitanga between Council as the landowner and the incorporated society is commenced once the incorporated society for Te Puāwaitanga is registered under the Incorporated Societies Act 2022.** **e) Grant the Te Puāwaitanga incorporated society $15,000 for each of the 2025/26 and 2026/27 financial years to cover establishment and initial administration costs associated with the commencement of the trust.** **f) Adopt the draft Letter of Expectation.** *Note: Elected members raised concerns regarding some wording in the draft Letter of Expectation. The feedback has been noted and will be included in the final Letter of Expectation.* **CARRIED**	
Council 31/07/2025	Water Services Authority - Taumata Arowai Levies	**RESOLUTION 2025/96** **That Council approve unbudgeted expenditure to the value of $295,519 being the total FY26 levy charged by the Water Services Authority – Taumata Arowai and payable in quarterly instalments.** **CARRIED**	**21 Aug 2025 3:41pm Infrastructure** Progressing

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Council 31/07/2025	Land Drainage Bylaw - Approval of Amended Land Drainage Bylaw for Public Consultation	**RESOLUTION 2025/91** Moved: Cr Hilda Halkyard-Harawira Seconded: Kahika - Mayor Moko Tepania **That Council:** **a) approve the proposal for an amended Land Drainage Bylaw (Attachment 4), to be released for public consultation to meet the requirements of section 156 of the Local Government Act 2002.** **b) approve a minimum four-week period for making written submissions on the proposal in Attachment 4.** **c) approve hearing any oral submissions and agree to delegate to the Mayor, the power to arrange and/or change the date of the oral presentations of submissions.** **d) direct Council staff to make all necessary logistical arrangements for oral submitters to be heard in person in the council Chambers or online via Microsoft Teams.** **e) authorise the Chief Executive to make minor changes to the proposal for the amended Land Drainage Bylaw to correct grammatical or spelling errors.** **f) ensure correct mapping is included in the Land Drainage Bylaw consultation.** **CARRIED**	**04 Aug 2025 5:06pm Huriwai, Aisha - Reallocation** Action reassigned to Ackers, Roger by Huriwai, Aisha **12 Aug 2025 9:08am Wooster, Nicole** Mapping has been corrected and included in the Consultation. Consultation dates were pushed back by one day but will still be 4 weeks duration (05 August – 02 September 2025). **03 Sep 2025 11:10am Wooster, Nicole** Consultation closed. Analysis of submissions and final draft Policy completed. To be presented to Council 25 September. All tasks completed, no further updates to be provided.
Council 31/07/2025	Notice of Motion - Elected Members Expenses Policy	**RESOLUTION 2025/82** **That Council:** **a) Amend the Elected Members' Expenses Policy to reflect the provisions of the Local Government Members**	**08 Aug 2025 12:17pm Strategic Relationships** Staff are working on these items to ensure they are implemented in alignment with the effective date of this legislation after the election. A workshop has been scheduled with elected members in mid-September, during which this topic will be discussed to support development an implentation of tools and administrative supports.

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		(2025/26) Determination 2025, including but not limited to entitlements relating to the reimbursement and/or direct payment of security systems installed at a location of the elected member's choosing. **b) Direct the Chief Executive to ensure all necessary templates, processes, and administrative supports are in place to enable elected members to access the entitlements set out in the 2025 Determination, including:** **i. Pre-approved templates for claims;** **ii. Clear guidance and point-of-contact for elected members;** **iii. A streamlined process that enables forward payment of security system invoices or quotes on behalf of members;** **iv. Dedicated staff assistance to ensure timely processing and support;** **v. Incorporation of any new or additional entitlements introduced in the Determination.** **c) Require full implementation of the above by Monday, 13 October 2025.** **d) Direct the Chief Executive to deliver a workshop for elected members outlining the changes introduced in the Local Government Members (2025/26) Determination**	

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		2025, including clear explanation, guidance, and practical application of the updated entitlements. **CARRIED**	
Council 31/07/2025	The Strand, Kororāreka Russell Traffic Trial	**RESOLUTION 2025/80** **That the Council:** **a) As the Road Controlling Authority under the Land Transport Rule: Streets Layout 2023 (Rule) change:** **I. from mid-block Cass Street to the boat ramp at the northern end of The Strand to a shared space,** **II. the southern end of The Strand to pedestrian priority with access for essential vehicles, and** **III. the layout of Cass Street to make the trial permanent, and** **b) Approve the features installed temporarily in Cass Street during the trial be retained in its current form until an updated design is created by Roading Working Group and Council's Transport group, consistent with the objectives of the Kororāreka Russell Historic Township Overlay and presented to the community for feedback;** **c) Approve the planters and barrel adjacent to Russell Fresh to be moved back to improve access and egress from the disability park opposite, with clear signage delimiting the loading zone area; and** **d) Approve that funding for implementation will be considered by the Bay of Islands-Whangaroa Community Board via the unconfirmed $42,157 of Eastern Town Beautifications carry forward budget.** **CARRIED**	**08 Sep 2025 3:23pm Policy and Planning** a) and b): Planning and Policy staff are working with Transportation staff to implement the permanent changes to Cass Street to support The Strand shared space (north of Cass Street to the boat ramp) and The Strand pedestrian priority (south of Cass Street). c) This action is being handed over to Transportation staff alongside actions for a) and b) discussed above. d) BOIWCB has recommended these funds are carried forward, a paper is going to Council recommending endorsement of this carry forward and recommending endorsement that these funds are allocated for this project.

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Council 31/07/2025	Te Rūnanga ā Iwi o Ngāpuhi Mana Whakahono ā Rohe	**RESOLUTION 2025/81** **That Council approve the Mana Whakahono ā Rohe Agreement and the development of a work programme that gives effect to the Agreement, alongside Te Rūnanga ā Iwi ō Ngāpuhi.** **CARRIED**	**01 Sep 2025 1:56pm Strategic Relationships** Mana Whakahono a Rohe arrangement signed 15 August 2025.
Council 28/08/2025	Decision on Community Adaptation Programme	**RESOLUTION 2025/107** **That Council:** **a) approve Te Hōtaka Urutau Hapori | Community Adaptation Programme presented in Option B, to include an accelerated workstream for Pou 1 Community Adaptation Planning, to be delivered in two stages by 2030; and** **b) note that it will have an impact on the Long Term Plan.** **CARRIED**	**04 Sep 2025 2:54pm Policy and Planning** Te Hōtaka Urutau Hapori - Community Adaptation Programme is updated to show an accelerated Pou 1 Community Adaptation Planning. The Programme is published online at Adaptation | Far North District Council. Staff will now implement the Programme and deliver: , Pou 1:, Stage One Community Adaptation Plan/s by 2027, Rest of the Te Hiku o Ika Adaptation Plan/s by 2030, Pou 2:, Kaupapa Māori adaptation tools and resources , Pou 3:, Community adaptation toolkits, All tasks on this action have been completed.
Council 28/08/2025	Keeping of Animals Bylaw - Analysis of Submissions and Adoption of a new Bylaw	**RESOLUTION 2025/108** **THAT COUNCIL:** **a) Approves the recommendations in the staff report on the Keeping of Animals Bylaw Submissions in attachment 1 that:** **i) no changes are made to clauses 1, 2, 3, 9, 11, 14 and 16** **ii) clauses 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13 and 15, are amended to improve certainty and clarity.**	**03 Sep 2025 11:09am Policy and Planning** Council adopted bylaw at August meeting. New bylaw on website. All tasks completed, no further updates to be provided.

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		b) Makes the Keeping of Animals Bylaw 2025 in attachment 3 under the Local Government Act 2002 and the Health Act 1956 and every other enabling power and authority. **CARRIED**	
Council 28/08/2025	Recommendation on the Granting of a Ground Lease Over 36 Recreation Road, Kaikohe - Sportsville	**RESOLUTION 2025/106** **That Council:** **a) grant a new ground lease to Kaikohe & Districts Sportsville Incorporated, over approximately 485.7m2 of land being Lot 31 DP 10045 and 7,067.5m2 of land being part Lot 3 DP 22327, vested in Far North District Council as recreation reserve, located at 36 Recreation Road, Kaikohe.** **<u>The terms of the proposed lease shall be:</u>** **Term: 30 years (10+10+10) – allowed for under the Reserves Act 1977** **Rental: $121 plus GST for 2024/25 and reviewed annually in conjunction with the FNDC Fees and Charges Schedule.** **b) authorises the Group Manager Delivery and Operations to negotiate the final terms and conditions of the lease and execute the lease on behalf of Council.** **CARRIED**	
Council 28/08/2025	Delegations to the Chief Executive Officer during the Election Period	**RESOLUTION 2025/104** **That Council:** **a) subject to the limitations on delegation set out in clause 32(1)(a)-(f), Schedule 7, Local Government Act 2002 and any other relevant enactment, delegate all of its responsibilities, duties, and powers, to the Chief**	

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		Executive for the period from the day after the declaration of the 2025 council election results until the swearing in of the new Council, subject to a requirement that the Chief Executive Officer: **i. only exercises this delegation after consultation with the person elected to the position of Mayor** **ii may only attend to those matters that cannot reasonably await the first meeting of the new Council and.** **ii. shall report any decisions made under this delegation to the first ordinary meeting of the new Council.** **b) note that if there is a recount following the 2025 council election, the swearing in of the new Council will not be able to occur until the recount has been completed and the candidates to be declared elected are known.** **c) note that Council's current committees, subcommittees, or other subordinate decision-making bodies are deemed to be discharged on 18 October 2025, the day after the official result of the election is declared.** **CARRIED**	
Council 28/08/2025	Application for easement over Mangakahia Road Reserve (Lot 14 DP 38215)	**RESOLUTION 2025/105** **That Council leave this item to lie until written confirmation of iwi or hapū consultation and agreement is provided, noting that the report references verbal agreement.** **CARRIED**	**03 Sep 2025 10:45am Policy and Planning** The Applicant (Kainga Ora) has been advised that Councillors did not accept the approvals on behalf of the Whakarongotapuwae Burial Ground Trust and have been asked to provide written approval from the current trustees to progress this application.

Council Action Items as at 11:00 AM, Thursday 18 September 2025

Date	Item	Action	Assigned	Update Comment
Thu, Apr 10	7.2 Ground Lease Request Over Kaikohe Landfill	Consult with all 5 hapū. Ngāti Whakaeke, Ngāti Tautahi, Te-Uri-o-Hua, Matarahurahu and Ngāti Ueoneone. Identify different parts of the property that can be used for other purposes. Workshop Kaikohe Landfill before bringing back to Council for decision.	Delivery and Operations	Meeting to be held with relevant staff and Morrison Low (due to lack of Solid Waste Engineer) to gather information required by EMs before proceeding. Once meeting is held a timeline for the workshop can be provided.
Thu, May 8	7.2 New Lease to Kawakawa Memorial Library Centre Incorporated over 3 Wynyard Street, Kawakawa	Cr McNally raised AMP's - questions around what that would say - What is the condition of the asset. Repairs and maintenance and financial implications?	Delivery and Operations	Building requires a condition assessment to determine r & m required - Asset Manager required to organise
Thu, Jun 5	6.2 Solid Waste Strategy Proposal for Public Consultation	Investigate and elaborate on tools available to Council to recoup costs for illegal dumping.	Delivery and Operations	Referred to Acting GM – Delivery & Operations following discussion with the Strategy & Policy Manager as the recouping of costs, writing of an offense letter sits with Delivery and Operations.
Thu, Jul 31	7.7 CE Report	Animal Management – Request for further details on plan regarding rehoming dogs.	Delivery and Operations	Rehoming dogs is an ongoing challenge as several rescues are full, dogs are not suitable (despite an amended behavioural testing regime) and the volume of dogs being handed over/left on the roadside. We have experienced concerns with several groups but are actively trying to improve this situation.

8 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
8.1 - Confirmation of Previous Minutes - Public Excluded	s7(2)(a) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons s7(2)(h) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities s7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)	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
8.2 - Interim Arrangements to Manage the Transportation Services	s7(2)(b)(ii) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information s7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)	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
8.3 - Variation to Contract 7/24/27 SH12 Ōmāpere Stormwater Upgrades	s7(2)(b)(ii) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person	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

	who supplied or who is the subject of the information s7(2)(h) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities	
8.4 - Public Excluded Committee Minutes - September 2025	s7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)	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
8.5 - Council Public Excluded Open Resolutions September 2025	s7(2)(g) - the withholding of the information is necessary to maintain legal professional privilege s7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)	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
8.6 - Te Koekoeā - CCO Committee Recommendations	s7(2)(a) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons s7(2)(b)(ii) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information	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

9 KARAKIA WHAKAMUTUNGA / CLOSING PRAYER

10 TE KAPINGA HUI / MEETING CLOSE