Far North District Council

Te Kaunihera o Te Hiku o te Ika

AGENDA

Motutangi Drainage Area Committee Meeting

Monday, 20 April 2026

Time: 2:00 pm

Location: Conference Room - Te Ahu
Cnr State Highway 1 and Mathews Avenue
Kaitaia

Membership:

Member Paul Harvey
Chairperson Jeremy White

Far North District Council

Motutangi Drainage Area Committee Meeting

will be held in the Conference Room - Te Ahu, Cnr State Highway 1 and Mathews Avenue, Kaitaia on:

Monday 20 April 2026 at 2:00 pm

Te Paeroa Mahi / Order of Business

1 Karakia Timatanga / Opening Prayer 5

2 Ngā Whakapāha Me Ngā Pānga Mema / Apologies and Declarations of Interest 5

3 Ngā Kaikōrero / Speakers 5

4 Ngā Pūrongo / Reports.....6

4.1 Land Drainage Committee Progress Report – Motutangi 6

4.2 Proposed Annual Plan 2026/27 budgets for Waiharara and Kaikino, Kaitaia and Motutangi Drainage Areas 61

5 Karakia Whakamutunga – Closing Prayer 65

6 Te Kapinga Hui / Meeting Close 65

1 KARAKIA TIMATANGA / OPENING PRAYER

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

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

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

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

3 NGĀ KAIKŌRERO / SPEAKERS

4 NGĀ PŪRONGO / REPORTS

4.1 LAND DRAINAGE COMMITTEE PROGRESS REPORT – MOTUTANGI

File Number: **A5679753**

Author: **Tui Mokaraka, Customer Service Manager - Far North Waters**

Authoriser: **Scott Smith, Manager - Waters**

TAKE PŪRONGO / PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To update the Motutangi Land Drainage Area Committee on 2025/2026 progress, finance and key operational matters for 2026/2027.

WHAKARĀPOPOTO MATUA / EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since the September 2025 Committee meeting, progress has been made on finalising management plans, operational maintenance planning, and improving asset data and drainage mapping. Updated draft management plans were issued to Committee Chairs in February 2026, with further work underway ahead of a proposed workshop in May 2026.

It is recommended that the 2026/2027 Motutangi spray programme remain the same as the 2025/2026 programme, subject to any Committee recommended amendments.

Delivery of the 2025/2026 machine cleaning programme was slower than planned, reflecting the complexity of scoping, coordination, and resourcing. Lessons learned will inform planning and prioritisation for 2026/2027.

Motutangi has been used as a pilot area for a targeted drone survey to support improvements to drainage asset data and mapping. The survey was completed at the end of 2025, and the data is currently being implemented within Council mapping and asset systems. This work is improving mapping accuracy and asset / area clarity and will inform future maintenance planning, including consideration of similar approaches in other drainage areas.

TŪTOHUNGA / RECOMMENDATION

That the Motutangi Land Drainage Area Committee:

a) Receive the Motutangi Land Drainage Area Progress Report – April 2026; and

b) Agree that the 2026/2027 Motutangi spray programme remain the same as the 2025/2026 programme, subject to any Committee-approved amendments

TĀHUHU KŌRERO / BACKGROUND

1. MANAGEMENT PLAN REVIEW

Following the September 2025 meeting updated draft management plans were issued to Committee Chairs in February 2026 for review. Further refinement is underway ahead of a proposed workshop in May 2026, including incorporation of input from other Council departments, which is expected to be available for update at the 20 April 2026 meeting.

2. SPRAY AND MACHINE CLEANING WORKS PROGRAMME

2.1 2025/2026 Works Programme – Spray and Machine Cleaning

The FY2025/2026 Motutangi works programme includes provision for two spray rounds, together with machine cleaning, and contingency allowances. The first spray cycle was completed in 2025, with the final spray cycle programmed for completion in 2026. Additional spraying was requested by the committee for Cut to Lands End Drain and Bacicas Drain. The 2025/2026 planned machine

cleaning works were programmed for early Autumn 2026 for Motutangi Stream and the Main Outfall Drain. Update will be provided at the 20th April meeting.

Unplanned emergency machine cleaning was also required in September 2025 following a significant weather event.

2.2 Proposed 2026/2027 Works Programme

The proposed 2026/2027 spray programme is recommended to remain the same as the 2025/2026 programme, subject to any committee recommended amendments.

The proposed 2026/2027 machine cleaning programme has not yet been finalised at the time of this report.

Priorities for the next financial year will be informed by:

- spray contractors' drain condition reports
- customer request for Service (RFS) matters received during this financial year
- committee recommendations
- council representative drain condition site audit reports

These priorities are expected to be clearer by August 2026.

3. ASSET DATA AND MAPPING

A pilot drone survey was completed in Motutangi at the end of 2025. The footage is being used to update Council's drainage mapping and support condition assessments of the drains. Asset data reconciliation within Council systems is ongoing and has implications for operations, planning, consenting, and rating. Results will be provided at the April meeting.

Learnings from the Motutangi pilot will also help inform whether similar approaches are used in other drainage areas.

4. RESOURCING

Recruitment for a full time Land Drainage Officer has been unsuccessful over the past two financial years. In response, a temporary contractor and, more recently, a Waters technical officer have supported continuity of operations, with ongoing practical input from Committee Chairs as required.

MATAPAKI ME NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA / DISCUSSION AND NEXT STEPS

The Committee is invited to provide feedback on:

- any drains requiring review or amendment within the 2026/2027 spray programme;
- any drains to be considered in finalising the 2026/2027 machine cleaning programme;
- any drains where maintenance responsibility requires clarification or amendment; and
- any issues relating to drainage mapping or asset information.

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

The financial report will be tabled at the Committee Meeting on Monday 20th April 2026.

ĀPITIHANGA / ATTACHMENTS

1. **Proposed 2026_2027 Spray Works programme - A5696230**
2. **20250826-Motutangi Drainage Management Plan DRAFT V1 - A5696300**

Drainage Area	Compartment	Drain Name	Current Total_Length_	Spray Rate 2025-2025	Spray Scope / Conditions	Spray_Freq_per_yr	Spray Amount	Total Area Spray Amount
Kaitaia	1: Waipapakauri Compartment	Waipapakauri Outfall (Both sides)	4800	$ 0.75		1	$ 3,600.00	**$ 89,755.25**
Kaitaia	1: Waipapakauri Compartment	Paparore Bank	4000	$ 0.75		1	$ 3,000.00	
Kaitaia	1: Waipapakauri Compartment	Waipapakauri Bank	1710	$ 0.75		1	$ 1,282.50	
Kaitaia	1: Waipapakauri Compartment	Thodes	684	$ 0.75	Spray from Matich Rd to SH1	1	$ 513.00	
Kaitaia	1: Waipapakauri Compartment	Evans Drain	443	$ 0.75	Spray upon request	SOR	$ 443.00	
Kaitaia	1: Waipapakauri Compartment	Yates	945	$ 0.75	Spray upon request	SOR	$ 708.75	
Kaitaia	1: Waipapakauri Compartment	Sandhills	7502	$ 0.75	Spray Landcorp Section, end is Urban Stormwater	1	$ 5,626.50	
Kaitaia	1: Waipapakauri Compartment	Wests	684	$ 0.75		1	$ 513.00	
Kaitaia	1: Waipapakauri Compartment	Birds Boundary	1521	$ 0.75		1	$ 1,140.75	
Kaitaia	1: Waipapakauri Compartment	Government Drain	3012	$ 0.75		1	$ 2,259.00	
Kaitaia	1: Waipapakauri Compartment	Waimanone - Walkers	4221	$ 0.75		1	$ 3,165.75	
Kaitaia	1: Waipapakauri Compartment	Spains Drain	1620	$ 0.75	Spray upon request	SOR	$ 1,215.00	
Kaitaia	1: Waipapakauri Compartment	Spains Road	1580	$ 0.75	End is Urban Stormwater	1	$ 1,185.00	
Kaitaia	2: Lower Awanui Compartment	Prices Bank (Unahi)	2615	$ 0.75		1	$ 1,961.25	
Kaitaia	2: Lower Awanui Compartment	McMillans - Tupes	6840	$ 0.75		1	$ 5,130.00	
Kaitaia	2: Lower Awanui Compartment	Factory Bend - Michies	6035	$ 0.75		1	$ 4,526.25	
Kaitaia	2: Lower Awanui Compartment	Flemings	764	$ 0.75	Spray upon request	SOR	$ 573.00	
Kaitaia	2: Lower Awanui Compartment	Kumi Road	1006	$ 0.75		1	$ 754.50	
Kaitaia	2: Lower Awanui Compartment	H Subritzkys	1127	$ 0.75		1	$ 845.25	
Kaitaia	2: Lower Awanui Compartment	Awanui	2313	$ 0.75	Part Urban SW	1	$ 1,734.75	
Kaitaia	2: Lower Awanui Compartment	Gills	2008	$ 0.75		1	$ 1,506.00	
Kaitaia	2: Lower Awanui Compartment	Sankeys No. 1	201	$ 0.75	Spray upon request	SOR	$ 150.75	
Kaitaia	2: Lower Awanui Compartment	Sankeys No. 2	362	$ 0.75	Spray upon request	SOR	$ 271.50	
Kaitaia	3: Puckeys Outfall Compartment	Puckeys Outfall	2000	$ 0.75		1	$ 1,500.00	
Kaitaia	3: Puckeys Outfall Compartment	Foleys	655	$ 0.75		1	$ 491.25	
Kaitaia	3: Puckeys Outfall Compartment	Lisle	2595	$ 0.75		1	$ 1,946.25	
Kaitaia	3: Puckeys Outfall Compartment	Wireless	1800	$ 0.75		1	$ 1,350.00	
Kaitaia	3: Puckeys Outfall Compartment	Bells Road	1743	$ 0.75		1	$ 1,307.25	
Kaitaia	4: Pukepoto Outfall Compartment	Pukepoto Outfall	5100	$ 0.75		1	$ 3,825.00	
Kaitaia	4: Pukepoto Outfall Compartment	Brass	650	$ 0.75	Spray upon request	SOR	$ 487.50	
Kaitaia	4: Pukepoto Outfall Compartment	W Masters C (Bells Produce)	1207	$ 0.75	Spray upon request	SOR	$ 905.25	
Kaitaia	4: Pukepoto Outfall Compartment	W Masters E (Bells Produce)	1300	$ 0.75	Spray upon request	SOR	$ 975.00	
Kaitaia	4: Pukepoto Outfall Compartment	Campbells (Bells Produce)	684	$ 0.75	Spray upon request	SOR	$ 513.00	
Kaitaia	4: Pukepoto Outfall Compartment	L Masters W (Bells Produce)	1064	$ 0.75	Spray upon request	SOR	$ 798.00	
Kaitaia	4: Pukepoto Outfall Compartment	L Masters C (Bells Produce)	1400	$ 0.75	Spray upon request	SOR	$ 1,050.00	
Kaitaia	4: Pukepoto Outfall Compartment	School	1509	$ 0.75		1	$ 1,131.75	
Kaitaia	4: Pukepoto Outfall Compartment	Reynolds	2213	$ 0.75		1	$ 1,659.75	

Drainage Area	Compartment	Drain Name	Current Total_Length_	Spray Rate 2025-2025	Spray Scope / Conditions	Spray_Freq_per_yr	Spray Amount	Total Area Spray Amount
Kaitaia	4: Pukepoto Outfall Compartment	Maori	2012	$ 0.75		1	$ 1,509.00	
Kaitaia	4: Pukepoto Outfall Compartment	Pukepoto Creek	805	$ 0.75		1	$ 603.75	
Kaitaia	4: Pukepoto Outfall Compartment	Houstons	2213	$ 0.75	The remaining couldn't be accessed	1	$ 1,659.75	
Kaitaia	4: Pukepoto Outfall Compartment	Parkers Drain	602	$ 0.75	Spray upon request	SOR	$ 451.50	
Kaitaia	4: Pukepoto Outfall Compartment	Reids West	2615	$ 0.75		1	$ 1,961.25	
Kaitaia	5: Whangatane Compartment	Pairatahi Bank	2716	$ 0.75		1	$ 2,037.00	
Kaitaia	5: Whangatane Compartment	Maimaru	1127	$ 0.75		1	$ 845.25	
Kaitaia	5: Whangatane Compartment	Johnsons	150	$ 0.75	Spray upon request	SOR	$112.50	
Kaitaia	5: Whangatane Compartment	Kareponia	402	$ 0.75	Spray upon request	SOR	$301.50	
Kaitaia	5: Whangatane Compartment	Birds	504	$ 0.75	Spray upon request	SOR	$378.00	
Kaitaia	5: Whangatane Compartment	Oinu Stream	1650	$ 0.75		1	$ 1,237.50	
Kaitaia	5: Whangatane Compartment	Texifros	785	$ 0.75		1	$ 588.75	
Kaitaia	6: Kaitaia Compartment	Lewis Junction - Boundary	443	$ 0.75		1	$ 332.25	
Kaitaia	6: Kaitaia Compartment	Lewis Junction - Road	703	$ 0.75		1	$ 527.25	
Kaitaia	6: Kaitaia Compartment	Church Gully	2865	$ 0.75		1	$ 2,148.75	
Kaitaia	6: Kaitaia Compartment	Mathews Outfall	4425	$ 0.75	Part Urban SW	1	$ 3,318.75	
Kaitaia	6: Kaitaia Compartment	Wilds	503	$ 0.75	Spray upon request	SOR	$ 377.25	
Kaitaia	6: Kaitaia Compartment	Hanlons	322	$ 0.75		1	$ 241.50	
Kaitaia	7: Tangonge Compartment	Reids East	3017	$ 0.75		1	$ 2,262.75	
Kaitaia	7: Tangonge Compartment	Hoddles	1667	$ 0.75		1	$ 1,250.25	
Kaitaia	7: Tangonge Compartment	Millers	2615	$ 0.75		1	$ 1,961.25	
Kaitaia	7: Tangonge Compartment	McKenzies	634	$ 0.75		1	$ 475.50	
Kaitaia	7: Tangonge Compartment	Sharps	634	$ 0.75	Check with Owners before spraying	1	$ 475.50	
Kaitaia	7: Tangonge Compartment	Lewis & Crown Land	1851	$ 0.75		1	$ 1,388.25	
Kaitaia	8: Wairoa Compartment	Berghans	1005	$ 0.75		1	$ 753.75	
Kaitaia	8: Wairoa Compartment	Wairoa Stream	2543	$ 0.75		1	$ 1,907.25	
Kaitaia	8: Wairoa Compartment	Blairs	805	$ 0.75		1	$ 603.75	
Kaikino		Kaikino Drain	4100	$ 0.75	Access issues	2	$ 6,150.00	**$ 11,625.00**
Kaikino		Hobson Drain + Extension	3650	$ 0.75	Access issues	2	$ 5,475.00	
Motutangi		Motutangi Stream	2600	$ 0.75		2	$ 3,900.00	**$ 27,840.00**
Motutangi		Main Outfall Drain	1150	$ 0.75		2	$ 1,725.00	
Motutangi		Bryan Drain	2900	$ 0.75		2	$ 4,350.00	
Motutangi		Beazley Drain	2050	$ 0.75		2	$ 3,075.00	
Motutangi		Aspin Drain	2250	$ 0.75		2	$ 3,375.00	
Motutangi		Cut to Lands End Drain	1700	$ 0.75	2026 - Extra 3m to be sprayed	2	$ 2,550.00	
Motutangi		Selwyn Drain	2950	$ 0.75		2	$ 4,425.00	
Motutangi		Seymour Drain	750	$ 0.75		2	$ 1,125.00	

Drainage Area	Compartment	Drain Name	Current Total_Length_	Spray Rate 2025-2025	Spray Scope / Conditions	Spray_Freq_per_yr	Spray Amount	Total Area Spray Amount
Motutangi		Bacicas Drain	2050	$ 0.75	2026 - Extra 3m to be sprayed	2	$ 3,075.00	
Motutangi		Subritzky Drain	160	$ 0.75		2	$ 240.00	
Waiharara		Okohine Stream	5110	$ 0.75	Part Private	2	$ 7,665.00	**$ 11,730.00**
Waiharara		Bilich Branch + Blicich Ext	1800	$ 0.75		2	$ 2,700.00	
Waiharara		Cox Branch	860	$ 0.75		2	$ 1,290.00	
Waiharara		Tunnel Traverse	50	$ 0.75		2	$ 75.00	

Far North District Council

MOTUTANGI DRAINAGE AREA

MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL PLAN

XXXX 2026

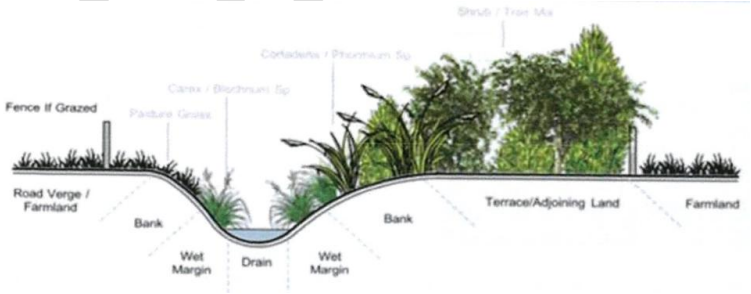

Table of Contents

1. Physical Environment 5
Climate 5
Landforms 5
Soils 5
Water and Soil 5
Flora and Fauna 5
2. Description of Motutangi Drainage Catchment Area 5
Department of Conservation 6
Kaimaumau Scientific Reserve: 8
Motutangi Marginal Strip 9
East Beach Conservation Area 9
3. The planned level of protection of the drainage area 9
4. Objective of Motutangi Drainage Catchment Area Management Plan 9
5. The Motutangi Drainage Area Management 10
6. Statutory Requirements 10
7. Establishment and Administration of the Motutangi Drainage Area 10
8. The Planned Level of Protection of the Drainage Area 12
9. Description of Assets within in the Drainage Area 12
8.1 Motutangi Stream 12
8.2 Main Outfall drain 13
8.3 Bryan drain 13
8.4 Beazley drain 13
8.5 Aspin drain 13
8.6 Cut to Lands End drain (scientific reserve boundary to main outfall) 14
8.7 Selwyn drain 14
8.8 Seymour drain 14
8.9 Bacica's drain 14
8.10 Subritzky drain 14
8.11 Changes to these drains to achieve DOC approval to continue the existing drain network. 15
8.11.a Motutangi Stream access track reconfiguration 15
8.11.b Selwyn side drain closures 15
10. Outline of the Objective of the Planned Maintenance Works 16
11. Outline of the Maintenance Schedule for the Drainage Scheme 16
11.1 Drains within the Spraying & Machine cleaning programme 16

12. Details of the Maintenance Schedule for the Drainage Scheme 17
11.1 Machine Cleaning 17
11.2 Fencing 20
11.3 High Threat Aquatic Weeds 20
11.4 Common Aquatic Weeds 20
11.5 Culverts and gates 20
11.6 Monitoring and Works Outside the Programme 20
11.7 FNDC Staff, Resources, Information and Feedback Management 21
11.7.a Policy ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
11.7.b Information Management 21
11.7.c Feedback Management 21
11.8 Pleliminary schedule for maintenance works 22
13. Review date for the management plan 27
14. Regulations relating to the Motutangi Drainage Area 27
15. Description of the Rating/Funding Classification (To Be Reviewed) 30
15.1 Ratable Areas 30
15.2 Non Rated Land 30
15.3 Drainage Rates 30
16. Motutangi Drainage Area Committee Formation and Operational Details 30
16.1 Purpose 30
The purpose of the Motutangi Drainage Area Committee is: 30
16.2 Quorum 30
16.3 Responsibilities 31
16.4 Membership 31
16.5 Protocols 31
16.6 Values 31
16.7 Meetings 31
16.8 Standing Agenda Items 31
16.9 Reporting 32
16.10 Support 32
16.11 Funding and Budgets 32
16.12 Procurement of Goods and Services 32
16.13 Contacts with Media and Outside Agencies 32
16.14 Conduct of Affairs 32
16.15 Power to Delegate 32
16.16 Returning Standing Members 32

16.17 New Members 32
16.18 Removing Existing Committee Members 32

Appendix:

A – Motutangi Drain Compartment Maps
B - Motutangi Drain Database
C – Informational Tables
D – Operational Standards and Guidelines

1. Physical Environment

Climate
The Far North's climate is characterised by mild temperatures, humidity and windiness, particularly in coastal areas.

The Annual Average Rainfall measured at Kaitaia Airport is 1429mm.
At Motutangi the average rainfall is 1176mm annually.
There are sporadic heavy falls associated with depressions of tropical origin.
There is a clearly defined winter rainfall maximum with 30-40% of average annual rainfall typically falling in the period June to August.
Northland is also prone to summer droughts.

Landforms
The Motutangi Drainage Area catchment is complex and overlays a large, unconfined aquifer with permeable sands from old sand dunes across the catchment with recharging of the aquifer through the permeable surface of the catchment and sandstone ridges and basins confining the aquifer in places.

The basins have formed perched water tables, i.e. lakes, in between the old sand dune ridges which peat has formed. The old Motutangi stream provides the outlet of the drainage area to the Houhora Harbour.

Soils
The flat area around Motutangi contains sandy soils, as well as a large area of peaty loam and deep peat, along with some areas of clay loam.
Large areas of the flats have been classified as high value horticulture land.
The hill country contains primarily clay-loam and limestone soils. On steeper land, these soil types are prone to slipping, particularly during heavy rain.

Water and Soil
The Kaimaumau-Motutangi Complex (including East Beach and Lake Waikaramu Conservation Area) covers an area of more than 4,600 ha and stretches from the Rangaunu Harbour entrance near Kaimaumau, north-westwards to the Houhora Harbour mouth - a distance of approximately 15 km of continuous natural landscape.

About half of this Complex (1868 ha) is wetland with the remaining areas being in shrubland (2203 ha) and dunes (627 ha)3. Of the public conservation land within this Complex, 986 ha is classified as Kaimaumau Scientific Reserve; 247 ha as Lake Waikaramu Conservation Area; and 2269 ha as East Beach Conservation Area.
The remaining area (private land) is roughly divided as 1125 ha of shrubland (including gum land) and 163 ha of wetland.
A stretch of land approximately 5km long running along the western side of the Motutangi Stream is designated as the Motutangi Marginal Strip. A€□

The Motutangi stream collects some sediment where the gradient (and hence velocity) drops.
This is noticeably where there are issues with weed build up.
Weed build up has been particularly noticeable in the lowest reaches of the stream, before it discharges into the harbour.

Flora and Fauna
The vegetation is dominated by sedges, rushes and shrubs representative of the acidic, low fertility wetlands and dune systems that were once widespread and typical in the Aupouri Ecological District

2. Description of Motutangi Drainage Catchment Area

The Motutangi drainage area covers an approximate area of 30 km ^{2} and comprises ten primary drains which are depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1- Drains within the Motutangi Drainage Area

The catchment is complex and overlays a large, unconfined aquifer with permeable sands from old sand dunes across the catchment with recharging of the aquifer through the permeable surface of the catchment and sandstone ridges and basins confining the aquifer in places.

The basins have formed perched water tables, i.e. lakes, in between the old sand dune ridges which peat has formed.
The old Motutangi stream provides the outlet of the drainage area to the Houhora Harbour.
Sediment loads in this type of stream are generally low.

The majority of the catchment has been drained and developed for pastoral farming. Old dunes and peat areas can be clearly observed.

The vegetation is dominated by sedges, rushes and shrubs representative of the acidic, low fertility wetlands and dune systems that were once widespread and typical in the Aupouri Ecological District

Department of Conservation

The Department of Conservation administers reserves within the drainage area.

Despite the implementation of the drainage area, a remnant of the wetland remains intact, known as the Kaimaumau-Motutangi Wetland.

The remaining wetland is administered by the Department of Conservation (DOC) and comprises the following areas (Figure 2 depicts extent of reserves).

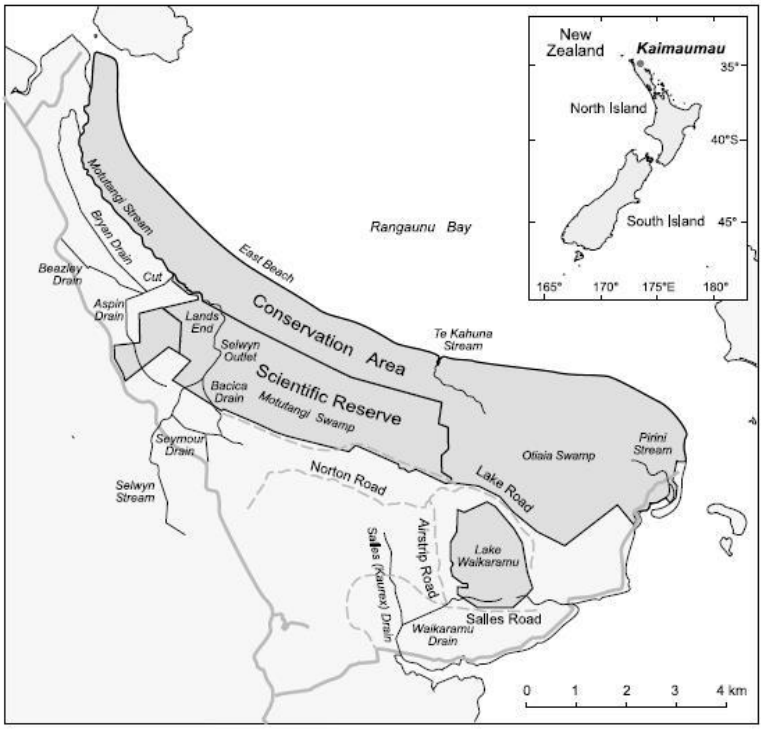

Figure 2 – Map for the Motutangi Drainage Area

The Northland Conservation Management Strategy describes the location in detail.
In summary the distinctive features are:

- Significant example of a peat bog and wetland system
- One of Northlands most important podzol gum lands occurs at Kaimaumau
- Priority ecosystems the Department considers nationally important for natural heritage management in Northland on public conservation land - Kaimaumau Scientific Reserve and East Beach Conservation Area (part of), Motutangi/Waihuahua.
- The location is discussed in the CMS under Parengarena-Aupouri-Kaimaumau-Karikari Place.
- Two of New Zealand's most outstanding harbour and estuarine habitats are present in this special area.

- Kaimaumau wetland is the third largest peat bog system in the country, and nearby are several shallow, ephemeral lakes, including Lake Ohia.
- The wetland's bed of ancient kauri roots provides an important habitat for a variety of threatened ferns, mosses, orchids, freshwater fish, forest and coastal broadleaf shrubland, and a wide variety of coastal and seabirds.
- Kaimaumau is notable for their high numbers of threatened plants, orchid communities, and the variety of coastal and forest birds they support.

Kaimaumau Scientific Reserve:

The Kaimaumau Scientific Reserve covers an area of 986ha and is designated as such pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977.
The Kaimaumau Scientific Reserve is of national and international importance to New Zealand due to its support of:

- *An appreciable number of rare, vulnerable or endangered species;*
- *Special value for maintaining the genetic and ecological diversity of the region because of the quality and peculiarities of its flora and fauna; and*
- *Special value of its endemic or animal species or communities.*

The reserve is nationally recognised for its outstanding ecological values.

It is a large wetland that supports a wide range of habitat types including acidic, infertile ferns, bogs and gum lands.
These provide habitat for at least 12 Threatened species, 14 At Risk species and four Regionally Significant species.

This Reserve is the highest ranked peat bog in Northland (Martin *et al* 2011)[1]. Peat bogs such as this are one of Northland's rarest wetland types with less than 2% of their original extent remaining, and they continue to be at risk from development practices.

The waterways flowing through the reserve also hold high values for native fish, notably white bait and eel.
The wetland is a perched water table supported by an underlying sandstone hardpan. Its main source of water is rain falling on the wetlands surface, averaging 1176mm annually (Hicks *et al,* 2001)[2].

Hydrological processes affecting the Motutangi catchment have been outlined by Hicks *et al* (2001). This publication is based on an earlier review of options for managing the Kaimaumau wetland, carried out by DOC in 1997.

This report also summarises geological and botanical information known at the time.

The Northland Conservation Management Strategy, which has recently been signed off by the Minister for Conservation records the following actions relating to the Kaimaumau Scientific Reserve. "Actively manage water levels, plant pests, and fire risk in Kaimaumau to protect wetland habitats by liaising with Northland Regional Council and Far North District Council over the Motutangi Drainage Scheme".

The main threats to the reserve are all related directly or indirectly to the alteration of the natural hydrological regime in the area causing drying of the wetland. This has created habitat for weeds, which are affecting the integrity of the wetland and has made the area more susceptible to fires and has caused peat mineralization and shrinkage.

The Selwyn, Cut to Lands' End, and Bacica's drains are located within the Kaimaumau Scientific Reserve resulting in some drainage of the wetland in the vicinity.

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[1] Martin, T., Beadel, S., Goldwater, N., Rate, S., Kapa, M. 2011 *Ranking of top wetlands in the Northland Region Stage 4 – Rankings for 304 wetlands*. Contract Report No.2489 Wildland Consultants, Whangarei.
[2] Hicks, D.L., Campbell, D.J., Atkinson, I.A.E. 2001. *Options for managing the Kaimaumau wetland, Northland, New Zealand*. Science for Conservation 155. Dept. of Conservation, Wellington.

Motutangi Marginal Strip

The Motutangi marginal strip runs for approximately 5 kilometres from the intersection of the Main Outfall and Motutangi stream to the Houhora Harbour along the western side of the stream.

It was reserved under section 129 of the Land Act 1924 and now falls under the Conservation Act (s.24(c) of Conservation Act 1987).
Under section 24(c) of the Conservation Act, the purpose of a marginal strip is for conservation purposes, in particular:

- *The maintenance of water quality; and*
- *The maintenance of aquatic life and the control of harmful species of aquatic life; and*
- *The protection of the marginal strips and their natural values.*

The Motutangi Stream is flanked on its western bank by the Motutangi Marginal Strip.

East Beach Conservation Area

The East Beach Conservation Area covers two separate areas.
The eastern portion is approximately 2,100ha and runs along the length of east beach and boarders the Motutangi marginal strip on the western boundary.
1,000ha of this area has been identified in the Deed of Settlement documents between the Crown and Ngai Takoto iwi, to be returned to Ngai Takoto following the passing of legislation.

The western portion of the East Beach Conservation Area is approximately 100ha and is located east of SH1.

The Motutangi Stream is flanked on its eastern bank by the East Beach Conservation Area, and a portion of the Aspin and Subritzky drains cross the western extreme of the East Beach Conservation Area.
The Cuts to Lands' End drain is flanked on both sides by the East Beach Conservation Area.

3. The planned level of protection of the drainage area

The Motutangi drainage scheme is to be maintained for the primary purpose of providing for pastoral farmland drainage and the protection of land from flooding, while complying with relevant regulations relating to the catchment area.

A concession application will be lodged with the Department of Conservation in late 2015 to formalise easements for the drains and associated assets that traverse the Scientific and Conservation Reserves. Once the concession is awarded, this Management Plan may need to be modified to reflect any measures required by that concession.

A resource consent application will be lodged with the Northland Regional Council (NRC) in late 2015 to formalise occupation and use of the land drainage area. Once resource consent is granted, this Management Plan may need to be modified to reflect any measures required by that consent.

Description of assets within in the drainage area
A description of each drain, and associated assets, are provided below.

4. Objective of Motutangi Drainage Catchment Area Management Plan

The purpose of this Management Plan is to:

- Formalise the purpose of the Motutangi Drainage Area and its assets
- Document the objectives, policies, and methods of implementation for the management of the Motutangi Drainage Area and its assets
- Provide an operational plan of the necessary works and procedures to put into effect the purpose and policies of the Motutangi Drainage Area
- Cover the maintenance of existing assets, proposed upgrades, and the means of funding the proposed works

- Provide general information in support of resource consent(s) from the Northland Regional Council to undertake the necessary maintenance works contained in the management and operational plan
- Work alongside DOC to the benefit of the environment and the Motutangi Drainage Area assets.

5. The Motutangi Drainage Area Management

The Far North District Council (FNDC) oversees the management of a series of drainage areas in the Far North.
The origin of many of these drainage areas date back to the early 20th century and were generally developed for the purpose of converting wetlands and swamps into productive land.
They were expanded to provide a measure of safety for the district's urban areas.

~~Recently the management of these drainage areas was split between the FNDC (farm drainage generally) and NRC (rivers and main tidal flows) to maintain the standard/quality of land and drainage.~~

Commented [AC1]: To be removed with below.

Management responsibilities for the Drainage Areas are divided between the two authorities.
FNDC is responsible for land drainage functions, including the maintenance and operation of farm drainage systems.
NRC is responsible for managing rivers and areas influenced by main tidal flows.
FNDC continues to liaise with, and obtain advice from, the relevant Drainage Committees to support its land drainage responsibilities.

The FNDC liaise with and obtain advice from the relevant drainage committees.

6. Statutory Requirements

Various legislation gives Council power to manage, administer, fund and carry out physical works within the Motutangi Drainage Area. Legislation also imposes controls on the drainage area assets and work carried out on them and, as such, imposes obligations on Council. This section lists all such legislation and their implications for the Motutangi Drainage areas.

The most relevant acts are as follows:

* Local Government Act
* Land Drainage Act
* Rating Powers Act
* Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act
* Resource Management Act
* Building Act
* Other Legislation

The assets to which the legislation applies are recorded in the Council information system.
Maintenance and upgrading work on the assets is recommended in the various sections.

7. Establishment and Administration of the Motutangi Drainage Area

Settlement and development of swamp land started prior to the 1900's with gum diggers forming the initial drains and tracks. The New Zealand Government, Lands and Survey Department developed significant areas of land to be subdivided into sections and later sold to settlers who would develop the swamps into productive agricultural land. The majority of the development occurred after the 1st World War.

In 1913 the Kaitaia Land Drainage Act passed, making the area subject to the Land Drainage Act 1908, with the exception that a board of 4 trustees was to be applied.

The Motutangi Drainage Area was developed from the 1920's (through the now East Beach Conservation Area) up until the late 70's (through the now Kaimaumau Scientific Reserve).

At the time the land was unoccupied crown land, however the reserves were gazetted in 1988 and 1984 respectively.

In 1926 the Mangonui County Council agreed to act as the Drainage Board and in 1928 the Motutangi swamp was declared a Drainage District.

A hurricane in April 1959 stripped the Marram grass cover from the sandhills and large sand drifts blocked the Motutangi outlet; the Government funded the remedial works in May 1956.

In 1975 the Motutangi Drainage District was extended by an additional 688 ha.

With changes in legislation, the term Drainage District no longer applies and pursuant to the Local Government Act 1974 this Drainage District is now referred to as a Drainage Area. The drainage area is located in Motutangi (contact Council for the location of these schemes).

The agricultural drainage areas have been funded through a combination of private work by landowners and public works by the former Ministry of Works, the local territorial authority, which was the Mangonui County Council until 1989 and is now the Far North District Council (FNDC) and the (now defunct) Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Authority.

Council funding has been obtained through a specific drainage rating classification.

In 2013 the Northern Drainage Committee (NDC) was established.
NDC was made up of local representatives from each drainage area, to advise Council on a programme of works for the respective drainage areas.

Commented [AC2]: As in the other O&M plans, anecdotical evidence suggests that 'Attendees at this meeting refused to set up this NDC.' Unable to find meeting notes.

This (NDC) zone has since been split into four sub areas, Kataia, Motutangi, with the Waiharara/Kaikino areas working together as one subgroup.

In 2015 the Motutangi Drainage Area Committee was established as a Committee of the Te Hiku Community Board (THCB).

Commented [AC3]: Check validity of this.

The Motutangi Drainage Area Committee is comprised of one representative from the THCB and five ratepayers from within the defined area of the Motutangi Drainage Area.

The purpose of the Motutangi Drainage Area Committee is to represent and consult with the ratepayers of the Motutangi Drainage Area to make recommendations to the THCB in respect of all matters pertaining to the management of the Motutangi Drainage Area.

The representatives of these areas consider what maintenance is required and then set an order of priority. These works can relate to improving accessibility of the drains for maintenance crew, as well as spraying and machine cleaning programmes.

The general administration of the Motutangi Drainage Area is undertaken by the FNDC ~~Stormwater Engineer~~ through the Water Services Team who undertakes the following administrative tasks:

- Inspect the physical assets of the Motutangi Drainage Area.
- Liaise with the members of the Motutangi Drainage Area Committee.
- Prepare the Annual Maintenance Works Programme and budgetary estimates.
- Prepare reports for the Motutangi Drainage Area Committee and THCB meetings.
- Issue instructions to the contractors for the agreed Annual Maintenance Works Programme.
- Ensure all works are being undertaken in accordance with all FNDC Health & Safety Policies and Procedures.
- Certify all payments on completion of the works.
- Liaise with Northland Regional Council, Department of Conservation and Ngai Takoto as and when required.

8. The Planned Level of Protection of the Drainage Area

The Motutangi drainage scheme is to be maintained for the primary purpose of providing for pastoral farmland drainage and the protection of land from flooding, while complying with relevant regulations relating to the catchment area.

A resource consent application will be lodged with the Northland Regional Council (NRC) in 2017 to formalise occupation and use of the land drainage area. Once resource consent is granted, this Management Plan may need to be modified to reflect any measures required by that consent.

Commented [AC4]: Change this to reflect the current application being processed?

9. Description of Assets within in the Drainage Area

Overview
Much of the drainage development in the past has been influenced by the necessity to reduce the flooding in the Motutangi and Awanui urban areas. However, extensive works are also in place to protect the rural land and lower groundwater levels to improve the productivity of the land.

Description
The Motutangi Drainage Area has various assets and works associated with it. The farm drainage works consist primarily of a network of open drains. The flood protection works consist primarily of stop banks, channel improvements, overflow channels, detention areas and flood gates. Some of the works provide both flood protection and farm drainage functions.

A description of each drain, and associated assets, are provided below. These are spatially defined in the schedule of assets, attached as appendix 2

8.1 Motutangi Stream

The Motutangi Stream is a tidal stream with a sand bottom trapped between two sand dune ridges.
The flow within the stream is relatively constant with little plant growth in the lower reaches due to the presence of salt water. In several places erosion of the stream bank has occurred with further erosion possible where exposed sand exists.

For the majority of its length, the western side of this stream is gazetted as marginal strip and is managed by DOC.
The lower reaches of the stream are an important spawning area for white bait species inanga, which rely on stream side vegetation to lay their eggs.

Cattle and domestic pigs currently have access to the western side of the stream for approximately 4km.
In keeping with NRC guidelines for the management of waterways these areas should be fenced to exclude stock and encourage riparian vegetation.
The eastern side of the stream is classified as East Beach Conservation Area.

The stream is crossed in several locations by bridges and other structures, which have been built without the necessary approvals and concessions of either DOC or FNDC; these should be either authorized or removed to prevent further unauthorized use.

For most of its length an access track has been developed down the eastern side of the stream to provide access for drain cleaning by machine and spraying of the stream.
This track varies in its width from 4-15m wide. Spoil from drain clearing has been deposited along the eastern length of the stream and into the East Beach Conservation Area.
This has created weed invasion and problems into the reserve, including pampas, tobacco weed, and wattle.

8.2 Main Outfall drain

The Main Outfall Drain was constructed by machine effectively straightening and shortening the old Motutangi Stream.
A section of the Main Outfall Drain has been cut through a larger sand dune which has the potential to erode and raise the invert level.

Bank collapse has occurred over time along the complete length of the drain with ongoing machine cleaning widening the invert and steepening the batters.

8.3 Bryan drain

The Bryan drain provides pastoral drainage to private property.
Machine cleaning over the years has caused the steepening of the batters and some bank collapse has occurred, but not as severe as the main canal.

The council maintains a 1200 culvert which provides a crossing for machines. A bridge and five culverts provide private crossings.
These are the responsibility of the owners. At chainage 1400 meters there is a 450mm diameter culvert which has approximately 300mm fall, i.e. it raises the upstream water level by 300mm.

At the intersection with State Highway 1, a 600 mm diameter culvert has approximately 1.0 metres fall i.e. it raises the upstream water level by 1.0 metre.

8.4 Beazley drain

The Beazley drain provides pastoral drainage to private property.
A culvert crossing near the main canal provides machine access.

An exposed sand ridge on the left side of the drain has the potential to run off into and raise the upstream water level. Stabilization of the sand should be undertaken.
Suitable area is available on the true right side of the drain for diversion of the drain away from the sand dune while maintaining the existing drain length.

At chainage 1300 meters the drain was excavated through sandstone which if lowered could provide an extra 300mm of fall upstream.
A check is required to ensure no artesian groundwater will be released if the sandstone is fractured.

8.5 Aspin drain

The Aspin drain is a man-made drain which has straightened and shortened the old Motutangi Stream.
The flow velocity is faster in the lower reaches than in the upper reaches of the drain suggesting two different grades exist.

A portion of this drain runs through the East Beach Conservation Area before it flows into the Main Outfall drain.
Along this section of the drain the land to the east has been cleared and informally grazed and its conservation values have already been compromised.

The western side of the drain, however, has not been cleared. For this reason, access for drain clearing and spraying should only take place from the eastern bank.

This area is peat and over drainage threatens the environmental values of the reserve.
The drying out of the peat that has already occurred along the western edge of the drain has led to the introduction and proliferation of weed species such as pampas and if left unmanaged this has the potential to undermine the conservation values of the remaining wetland in the area.

Two bridges and two culverts provide access across the drain.
These private structures are the responsibility of the owners.

However, it is assumed one of the structures is used by the contractor's machine to provide access to the eastern side of the drain.
This structure should be inspected and certified by a suitably qualified engineer with structural experience.

8.6 Cut to Lands' End drain (scientific reserve boundary to main outfall)

This 1km section runs from the fenced boundary of the scientific reserve to the exit of the main outfall drain into the Motutangi Stream. Both sides are classified as East Beach Conservation Area.

However, the conservation area on the western side has been incorporated into the neighbouring farm and is grazed, with cattle having access to the water way.

The Cut to Lands' End has steady flows and has a sandstone invert.
Land either side of the drain is susceptible to flooding.

One structure provides access across the Reserve. This is a private structure which has not been built with the authority of the Department of Conservation; a concession application will be lodged with DOC to formalize this structure's presence.

In places spoil from the drain cleaning has been deposited along the eastern edge of the stream into the East Beach Conservation Area. This has created weed invasion problems into the reserve.

Machine cleaning of the stream along this section is to be carried out from the western side.

8.7 Selwyn drain

The Selwyn Drain runs from the SH1 east through the Kaimaumau Scientific Reserve.
The drain was cut through sandstone in the lower reaches and peat in the upper reaches around 1978 before the reserve was gazette.

The drain takes water from an area referred to as the 'Selwyn Swamp', an area of farmland on the western side of the SH1, via the Seymour and Bacica's drains.

As the drain flows from west to east, the volume of water increases, indicating that the drain is not only taking water from the farmland above the Scientific Reserve but also from the surrounding Scientific Reserve wetland.

The establishment and maintenance of the access track along the edge of the Selwyn, including the addition of side drains and culverts, has further compounded this issue.
Through the reserve, access is maintained on the western side of the Selwyn drain only.

8.8 Seymour drain

The Seymour drain is a small drain with a slow flow, and low grades.
Land drained in the upper reaches was developed for agriculture, while land in the lower reaches is privately owned swamp.

8.9 Bacica's drain

The lower reaches of Bacica's drain are cut through wetland with sandstone invert.
The upper reaches are cut through peat and drain agricultural land, at the top end further land is presently being developed. Good grades are available.

After leaving private property, this drain runs through the Kaimaumau Scientific Reserve before flowing into the Selwyn drain.
Access is provided through the Scientific Reserve, from the farmland down approximately 100m on the western side of the drain. No access or maintenance is carried out for the remaining section of drain.

8.10 Subritzky drain

This drain provides drainage to the eastern side of SH1, and an approximately 200m wide portion of the drain runs through East Beach Conservation Area.

8.11 Changes to these drains to achieve DOC approval to continue the existing drain network.

The following upgrades are required to ensure regulatory compliance is attained:

8.11.a Motutangi Stream access track reconfiguration

The existing access track developed down the eastern side of the Motutangi Stream (which varies in width from 4-15m wide) needs to be widened to allow for the safe use of excavators in stream cleaning operations.

The access track needs to be widened to at least 6m and in some areas at least 11m. This track reconfiguration needs to be marked out prior to work commencing, to ensure as little as possible native vegetation clearance occurs.
The widening of this track will be included in the DOC Concession application.

Designated iwi representatives shall be given the opportunity to be present during track widening to ensure Tikanga is followed if any remains are disturbed. Ngai Takoto have advised DOC that they are prepared to carry out this monitoring work at no cost to the drainage scheme.

Prior to track widening work commencing, sensitive areas will need to be GPS recorded and marked on site to avoid spoil being pushed further into them.
In areas where spoil cannot be pushed east, alternative methods for depositing/removing spoil will be used.

8.11.b Selwyn side drain closures

Existing side drains feeding into the Selwyn, which are not part of the scheme, will be blocked to attempt to stop drying out of these areas. Refer to Figure 3 below for the approximate location of these side drains.

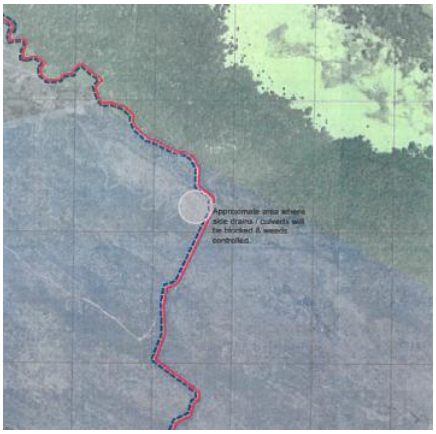

Figure 3 Approximate location on the Selwyn drain where side drains are to be blocked.

Assessment of any built structures (bridges, culverts, etc.) required to facilitate maintenance of the drainage scheme, to determine compliance with building code. Should physical upgrades be required, building consents will be obtained and the structures will be upgraded.

A schematic plan of the assets and a register of drains (including a description of their desirable cross section shape and size) is available from the FNDC.

10. Outline of the Objective of the Planned Maintenance Works

To manage and maintain the existing scheme assets and works in the most economically efficient manner such that the system:

9.1. Meets its primary purposes of providing for farm drainage and the protection of land from flooding in accordance with the relevant objectives in Council's *Strategic Plan, Drainage*; and meets its statutory requirements.

9.2. To improve land productivity through improved drainage and reduced duration of flood inundation.

9.3. To have all works completed in a manner sensitive to the environment and creating minimal disturbance compatible with the scope of the works.

To work within the requirements and aims of DOC, NRC and FNDC.

11. Outline of the Maintenance Schedule for the Drainage Scheme

Each year the drains are checked and their condition assessed.
The data is then used to provide a program for machine cleaning, spraying and other associated works in the Motutangi Drainage Area.
This program is then put up for approval at the next meeting of the committee and community representative.

Normally the drain cleaning will be carried out in late summer or early autumn, to remove any large weed mats/growths that formed over the spring - summer period as well as reshape and batter the drains.
This allows time for grass to re-establish before the peak rain falls is expected and will help prevent increased erosion of the newly formed drain embankments.

In addition to planned works such as machine cleaning of the drains, annual spraying is also undertaken. Spraying is the only form of regular maintenance that is carried out on the drains and unless advised, only the centre of the drain/weed is sprayed. This reduces the effect on the grass established on the embankment.

Another form of regular maintenance in the near future will be the trimming of established grass on the drain embankments.
Currently the majority of the drains will need to be reshaped/have batters formed before this action is required.

The maintenance schedule has been established to maintain the drains at or better than the current levels.

Below is a summary of the drains, where regular maintenance is carried out upon these drainage scheme assets:

11.1 Drains within the Spraying & Machine cleaning programme

Commented [AC5]: Lengths need confirming.

Motutangi Stream

Total Length: 2,600 m

Main Outfall Drain

Total Length: 1,150 m

Bryan Drain

Total Length: 2,900 m

Beazley Drain

Total Length: 2,050 m

Aspin Drain

Total Length: 2,250 m

Cut to Lands End Drain

Total Length: 1,700 m

Selwyn Drain

Total Length: 2,950 m

Seymour Drain

Total Length: 750 m

Bacica's Drain

Total Length: 2,050 m

Subritzky Drain

Total Length: 160 m

12. Details of the Maintenance Schedule for the Drainage Scheme

All landowners are required to comply with the FNDC Land Drainage Bylaw 2019.
The key sections are:

- There must be no obstructions which interfere with the access for plant or machinery to and along the drainage channel or parts thereof and in particular within 10 m of the drain, Clause 3.1. (trees planted too close are a major issue).
- Grazing stock must be excluded from the drainage channel, Clause 5.7.
- There must not be damage caused to the drainage channel, due to stock accessing the drainage channel for water, Clause 11.1.
- Remove flood debris or other recently deposited material that prevents the free flow of water, from waterways and/or floodgates.

and

- To ensure access to drains is available at all times in accordance with the policies of this management plan. This includes the control of vegetation outside the tops of drain banks

11.1 Machine Cleaning

Landowners adjacent to all drains need to be aware of the influence of DOC, NRC requirements and the discharge of silt downstream. To continue to operate these drainage schemes, the movement of silt needs to be minimised.

The most practical solution is to batter the banks back at the time of machine drain cleaning. This will progressively stop virtually all bank erosion and most of the silt movement. This will also minimise cost.

A few notes and requirements with machine cleaning and battering are as follows:

Commented [AC6]: Updated Bylaw still currently on the table at a Governance level.

Commented [AC7]: Align with Bylaw '10m either side of the drain.'

- This will require fences to be moved back from the edge of drains to allow the battering of the drain banks.
- Different soils require different batter angles but as a guideline the angles will be between 30 to 40 degrees.
- Once battered the banks will no longer be sprayed at all, only machine trimming being carried out.
- The spraying will be confined to weed growth in the centre, un-battered section of the drains.
- Any mats will be removed by machine without cutting into the bank batters, using a weed rake wherever possible.

Commented [AC8]: Is this still relevant?

Commented [AC9]: Weed growth spraying to continue to enable access.
Weed growth rather than weed mat.
Remove as it should always be with a rake

By using these methods and drain shape, DOC and NRC involvement will be minimised and the long-term future of the drains maintained.

See the NRC publication Farm Management Issues – Chapter 4, 4.1.4 to 4.1.4.3 for more information.

Cleaning will generally involve the removal of the weed mat only, while leaving the sides of the drain untouched.

It is imperative that the drain banks are not cut into during normal drain cleaning.

When reshaping drains or creating new drains, batters and fences are required, along with the works being carried out during late spring to early autumn. This will assist in the reestablishment of vegetation and minimise silt movement.

DOC requirements related to drain cleaning
The following must be observed in relation to drain maintenance within the DOC reserves:

- All machines and vehicles will be cleaned and free of soil and any other material that could transport seeds, before entering the DOC managed reserves or marginal strip
- DOC is to be contacted two weeks prior to any machinery entering the reserves, to enable DOC time to organize biosecurity monitoring of equipment should it choose to
- High threat weeds, such as Alligator weed, will be sprayed prior to removal, and maintenance is to be planned so that areas infested with high threat weeds are cleaned last to avoid weeds being transported throughout the scheme
- For weed spraying/control within the DOC reserves in the following drains, DOC must be contacted two weeks prior to work commencing, to give DOC the opportunity to observe the works. (Motutangi Stream, Aspin drain, Cut to Lands' End drain, Selwyn drain, Bacica's drain)
- To minimize the risk of non-target species being impacted on, DOC can assist weed spraying and control maintenance by either providing onsite supervision or written task specifications
- DOC will be able to provide the contractor with a list of High Threat weeds that need to be sprayed before commencing drain cleaning

The following works are not permitted to occur in the areas where the drains cross the DOC Reserves without obtaining a Department of Conservation Concession, and any other NRC approvals as may be required.

- Deepening of drains
- Earthworks or vegetation clearance (apart from mulching of approved access tracks as shown in Figure 4 below)
- Construction of new drains or drainage support structures

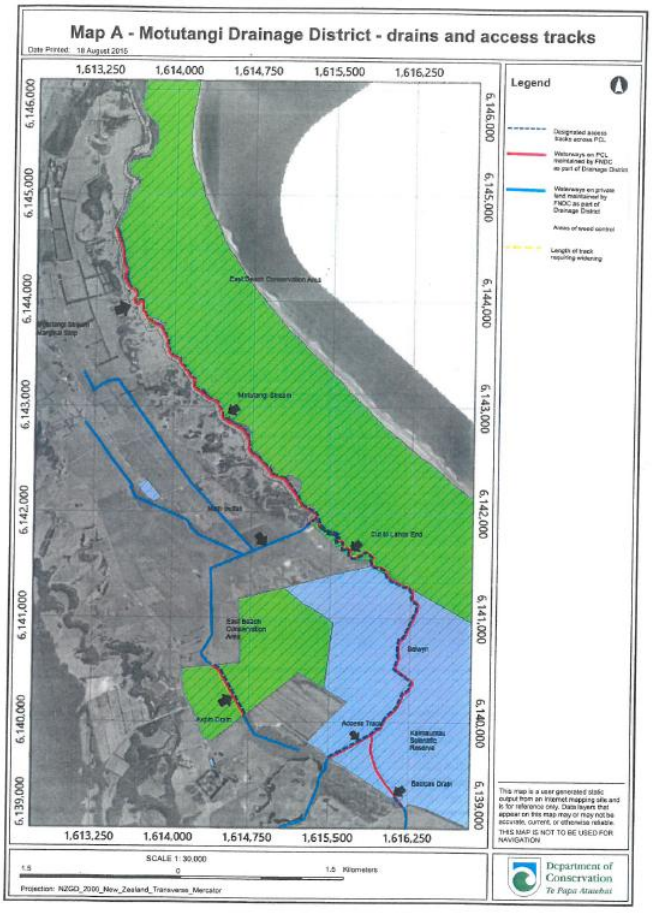

Figure 4 - Drains and access tracks through DOC reserves

Disposal of drain cleaning

- All weed cleanings are spread along the access ways.
- If the landowner desires the drain cleanings to be placed elsewhere, it is at his cost for all the extra time and work.
- Any drain cleaning/silt must be placed at least 4m from the top of the drain bank batter, provided that this is not likely to raise the height of the machine access and creating future access/reach problems.
- If this is the case, the drain cleanings must be placed outside of the access track.
- Drain cleanings must be disposed of in such a way that they do not impede the overland flow of stormwater runoff from adjoining lands into the drains.

Commented [AC10]: Should be 5m as per the bylaw

11.2 Fencing

Landowners are required to prevent stock from accessing drains.

The reasons are,

- Damage due to stock walking up and down banks and drains
- Silt movement along drains due to bank damage/collapsing and soil dragged in by stock
- Additional cost for drain cleaning due to slower work, generating a higher per metre rate
- More frequent drain cleaning

11.3 High Threat Aquatic Weeds

~~High threat aquatic weeds (Alligator, Hornwort) maybe sprayed prior to removal with machinery.~~

Commented [AC11]: Sentence to be removed

Where required these weeds will also be sprayed after removal.

Stock must not eat these weeds unsprayed.

An EPA “Permission for Use of Substances” & NRC consent is required specific to the areas to be sprayed, for the correct type of spray. The spray used has to be applied with considerable forethought as it can affect crop growth, for some distance downstream.

11.4 Common Aquatic Weeds

Spraying of these weeds is to be carried out on demand.

This will generally be as required, with spraying in the late Spring and/or Autumn.

11.5 Culverts and gates

Culverts and gates are to be installed wherever possible to allow continuous access along the edge of drains.

The cost of these shall be paid from out of the Motutangi Drainage Scheme rates. If the culvert acts as a connection to a drainage area drain it is to be paid for and becomes the responsibility of the property owner (this is the same with any farm gates, Taranaki gates are acceptable).

Commented [AC12]: New asset would need RC and not the responsibility of the scheme if for farm drainage or access. Remove sentence.

The Motutangi Drainage Scheme committee members shall review the list of improvements to be undertaken and make their recommendation. Culverts are to be added into an asset register.

11.6 Monitoring and Works Outside the Programme

It is expected that landowners, contractors and council staff shall pool information to achieve a realistic picture of the condition and works required to maintain the current scheme.

If the Council representative receives a recommendation from at least 2 members of the committee for a specific works, when there is not a committee meeting programmed within 1 month,, the works shall be accepted as if from the complete committee.

11.7 FNDC Staff, Resources, Information and Feedback Management.

11.7.a Policy

- That the assets of the Motutangi Drainage Area be maintained to, at all times, facilitate the policies of this Management Plan and its associated objectives, including all Resource Consent and statutory requirements and any other system requirements.
- The Council shall supply staff and resources as required in order to fulfil the Council's responsibilities.
- The Council staff shall work with the committee to achieve an outcome which minimises the expenses and maximises the long-term benefits to the landowners and drainage system.

11.7.b Information Management

Policy
That an information management system, capable of facilitating the analysis necessary for the efficient management of the system, be established and maintained up to date.

Method
That a central computer spreadsheet database be maintained in the Far North District Council's computer system, and updating the following information at three-monthly intervals, as required:

- Drain lengths and locations
- Drain heights and GIS data
- Drainage rate paying landowners
- A summary of problems identified during the inspections
- Non-routine work undertaken (including the location, a description of the work, the date and cost)
- Complaints and requests from stakeholders (including the date and a brief description of the complaint/request (e.g. "sediment in river at Bloggs Bend"))
- Information on flood events including (if known) the date, maximum flood level at monitoring points in the system, duration of inundation, damage caused and the findings of any flood gauging that is undertaken
- All other information collected

11.7.c Feedback Management

Policies
That a feedback system be put in place that:

1. Is readily accessible by stakeholders, both to report faults and to request improvements they feel the system would benefit from;

and

2. Facilitates the acknowledgment of requests and feedback in accordance with the Far North District Council's policy in this regard.

and

3. Allows the local drainage committees to recognise customer requests for service via a list which contain the request itself and the resolutions for each request.

11.8 Preliminary schedule for maintenance works

Below is a summary of regular maintenance to be carried out on the drainage scheme assets.

Motutangi Stream		
Activity	**Frequency**	**Timing**
Track mulching	Annually	
Drain spraying. Weeds (mostly Pampas and Wattle) will be controlled for at least 10m beyond the eastern edge of the track. DOC is to be contacted two weeks prior to any weed control work to enable DOC time to arrange supervision of weed control, should it choose to.	Annually	Not during Aug-Nov
Drain cleaning. Access from eastern side of the stream only. No depositing of spoil is permitted on the eastern side of the stream. All drain cleanings to be deposited and spread on tracks to ensure weeds don't spread into nearby wet areas. Within the DOC reserves, approximately 10% of instream vegetation on either side of the waterway will remain undisturbed to provide habitat and erosion control. Also within the DOC reserve, designated iwi representatives are to be given opportunity to observe all mechanical cleaning to ensure Tikanga is followed if remains are disturbed, and to ensure protection of harvest sites, and return of any eels and fish to waterways.	Every 5 years	Not during Aug-Nov
Weed spraying	Annually	
Bridges/culverts inspected	Annually	
Bridges/culverts maintained	As required	

Note:
Spraying and mechanical cleaning of weeds in the Motutangi Stream is to occur in a manner, and at a time which reduces the effect to a acceptable level, within the reaches of waterways identified as potential inanga spawning habitat.

Main Outfall Drain		
Activity	**Frequency**	**Timing**
Track mulching		
Drain spraying		

Drain cleaning		
Weed spraying		

Bryan Drain		
Activity	**Frequency**	**Timing**
Track mulching		
Drain spraying	Annually	Early Autumn
Drain cleaning	On an 'as required' basis – to the lower reaches.	
Weed spraying		

Beazley Drain		
Activity	**Frequency**	**Timing**
Track mulching		
Drain spraying	Annually	Early Autumn
Drain cleaning	On as 'as required' basis – to the lower reaches	
Weed spraying		

Aspin Drain		
Activity	**Frequency**	**Timing**
Track mulching	Biennially (once every two years)	
Drain spraying	Biannually (twice a year)	
Drain cleaning Within the DOC reserve, designated iwi representatives are to be given opportunity to observe all mechanical cleaning to ensure protection of harvest sites, and return of any eels and fish to waterways. All drain cleanings to be deposited and spread on tracks to ensure weeds don't spread into nearby wet areas.	Every 2 years	
Weed spraying. Note that within the East Beach Conservation Area, weeds within 10m of eastern edge of	Annually	

track and within 5m of western edge of drain are to be controlled.		
Bridges/culverts inspected	Annually	
Bridges/culverts maintained	As required	

Cut to Lands End		
Activity	**Frequency**	**Timing**
Track mulching	Annually	
Drain spraying	Biannually	
Drain cleaning. Machine cleaning to take place from western side of stream only, and no further spoil to be deposited in the East Beach Conservation Area. All drain cleanings to be deposited and spread on tracks to ensure weeds don't spread into nearby wet areas. Within the DOC reserve, approximately 10% of instream vegetation on either side of the waterway will remain undisturbed to provide habitat and erosion control. Also, within the DOC reserve, designated iwi representatives are to be given opportunity to observe all mechanical cleaning to ensure Tikanga is followed if remains are disturbed, and to ensure protection of harvest sites, and return of any eels and fish to waterways.	Every 5 years.	Not during Aug-Nov
Weed spraying. Note that within the Scientific Reserve, weeds within 10m of western edge of track and within 5m of eastern edge of drain are to be controlled. Weed control also extends where necessary to the side drains that are to be blocked in accordance with section 7.2 of this report.	Annually	Not during Aug-Nov
Culverts inspected	Annually	
Culvert maintenance	As required	
Monitoring: Within the Kaimaumau Scientific Reserve: monitoring of wetland water levels and stream flows to quantify impact the current drains are having on adjoining wetland.	Discuss frequency with DOC/iwi.	

Selwyn Drain		
Activity	**Frequency**	**Timing**
Track mulching	Annually	

Drain spraying	Biannually	Not during Aug-Nov
Drain cleaning. Within the DOC reserves, approximately 10% of instream vegetation on either side of the waterway will remain undisturbed to provide habitat and erosion control. All drain cleanings to be deposited and spread on tracks to ensure weeds don't spread into nearby wet areas Also, within the DOC reserve, designated iwi representatives are to be given opportunity to observe all mechanical cleaning to ensure Tikanga is followed if remains are disturbed, and to ensure protection of harvest sites, and return of any eels and fish to waterways.	Every 5 years. Access is maintained on the northern side of the drain only.	Not during Aug-Nov
Weed spraying - within 10m of western edge of track and within 5m of eastern edge of drain are to be controlled.	Annually.	
Monitoring: Within the DOC reserves: monitoring of wetland water levels and stream flows to quantify impact the current drains are having on adjoining wetland. Refer Figure 4 for area of monitoring. DOC and Ngai Takoto would like to discuss with FNDC how they can support this monitoring.	Discuss frequency with DOC/iwi.	

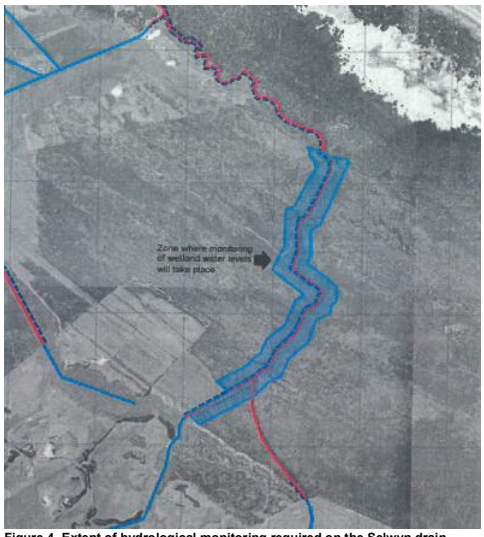

Figure 4- Extent of hydrological monitoring required on the Selwyn drain

Seymour Drain

Activity	Frequency	Timing
Track mulching		
Drain spraying	Annually, or biennially when possible.	
Drain cleaning		
Weed spraying		

Bacica's Drain		
Activity	**Frequency**	**Timing**
Track mulching	Biennially	
Drain spraying	Biannually	
Drain cleaning. Within the Kaimaumau Scientific Reserve, work is only to be conducted along the designated 100m portion of this drain as depicted in Figure 5 below. All drain cleanings to be deposited and spread on tracks to ensure weeds don't spread into nearby wet areas. Designated iwi representatives to be given opportunity to observe all mechanical cleaning to ensure protection of harvest sites and return of any eels and fish to waterways.	Every 5 years	
Weed spraying	Annually	

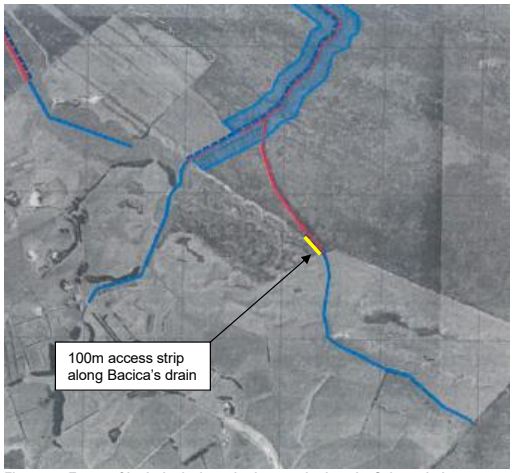

Figure 5 – Extent of hydrological monitoring required on the Selwyn drain

Subritzky Drain		
Activity	**Frequency**	**Timing**
Track mulching		
Drain spraying		
Drain cleaning		
Weed spraying		

13. Review date for the management plan

This management plan must be formally and comprehensively reviewed every five years, or sooner if a majority of drainage area ratepayers request a review at any other time.

Amendments to this management plan should be made through a formal process of consultation with the Motutangi Drainage Committee (Est 2016), followed by approval from the Far North District Council Infrastructure and Asset Management Committee.

It is noted that any amendments to the management plan may require approval of the Northland Regional Council and, possibly, a variation to one or more resource consents for the scheme.

14. Regulations relating to the Motutangi Drainage Area

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)
This Act governs legislation for resource use in New Zealand, it's purpose, contained in section 5 of this Act, is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources, in a way that enables people

and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing, while sustaining the intergenerational potential of natural and physical resources, safeguarding the life supporting capacity of air, water, soil and ecosystems, and avoiding, remedying or mitigating any adverse effects on the environment.

The Act controls and administers the effects of the use of land, air, and water through a hierarchy of policies, standards, plans and consents.
Each set of controls is binding over those below them to the extent that they must not be inconsistent.
It imposes responsibilities on the Regional and District councils to minimise the effects of human activities and natural hazards on the environment.
This is carried out via objectives, policies, and methods of implementation contained in the Regional Policy Statement, Regional Plans and District Plans.
Any activities within the Motutangi Drainage Area must comply with these plans.

The relevant sections of the RMA are set out and discussed below.

Certain existing uses in relation to land protected

(1) Land may be used in a manner that contravenes a rule in a district plan or proposed district plan if;
(a) either
(i) the use was lawfully established before the rule became operative or the proposed plan was notified; and
(ii) the effects of the use are the same or similar in character, intensity, and scale to those which existed before the rule became operative or the proposed plan was notified:
(b) or
(i) the use was lawfully established by way of a designation; and
(ii) the effects of the use are the same or similar in character, intensity, and scale to those which existed before the designation was removed.

Comment: The Drainage Area was lawfully established as a Drainage District in 1913.

Far North District Council Bylaw

The Land Drainage Bylaw 2009, made in accordance with the provisions of Pt 8 of the Local Government Act 2002, Pt XXIX of the Local Government Act 1974 and the Land Drainage Act 1908, was developed for the purpose of enabling regulation of land drainage assets within the Far North District.
This Bylaw provides access to and along drains for maintenance purposes and sets out conditions for any landowner connecting a private drain into any Drainage Area.

Northland Regional Council Regional Water and Soil Plan

The Revised Proposed Regional Water and Soil Plan for Northland, 1998 controls the use of land and water resources of the Northland region. The policies of the Proposed Regional Policy Statement have been used in its preparation.

It should be noted that farm drains are specifically excluded from the provisions of Section 13 of the Resource Management Act. Therefore, disturbance of the beds of drains does not need resource consents.

As discussed, the Motutangi Drainage Area assets are legally established under General Authorisation 9 in the Transitional Regional Plan, and, as such, no consents are required under that plan.

The “Existing Use” provisions in Section 10 of RMA apply only to land use, not water. Accordingly, consent(s) are required from the Northland Regional Council for the effect of the Motutangi Drainage Area activities effect on water.

Tables 1 and 2 (Table 2 can be found in the lists the key assets in the Motutangi Drainage Area, the most common activities carried out to maintain them and possible major capital works, and the regional plan consents required for those assets and activities.

It is noted that even if consent is not required, the Revised Proposed Water and Soil Plan usually lists conditions that still must be complied with as part of the permitted activity.

In these cases, the location of the conditions is shown in the right hand column.

Existing Kaitaia Drainage Area Assets	Resource Consent Required?	Comments, Consent Type and/or Relevant Plan and Section
Drains on farmland – 131 km maintained by FNDC. Refer to Appendix D	No	Beds of Farm drains excluded from the Resource Management Act.
Fixed structures – 178 floodgates/culverts. Refer to **as shown in** Appendix H.	No	S29.1.2 Revised Proposed Water and Soil Plan 1998.

Table 1. Resource Consents Required for the Existing Motutangi Drainage Assets.

15. Description of the Rating/Funding Classification (To Be Reviewed)

15.1 Ratable Areas

Commented [AC13]: Confirm updated rating map.

Existing rating classifications were developed in 2003 following a review of the individual drainage areas. There are three rating classifications A, B & C.

A class applies to all land with direct access to drains maintained under this Management Plan and would lose production if drains were totally blocked off.
B class applies to all other drained land connected indirectly to the drainage system.
C class applies to adjoining land that would lose access without the drains and by location has a more immediate disposal of excess rainfall to lower lying ground.

15.2 Non-Rated Land

Non-Rated land is classified according to location as either A, B or C. This covers wetland areas, bush covenants and private land with significant natural and aesthetic values to be protected as included in Far North District Council's database of indigenous vegetation.

15.3 Drainage Rates

The proposed drainage rates are calculated from the ratio of the rate per Ha based on Class A – 6, Class B – 3 and Class C – 1. The table below lists the properties which are subject to the rating classification, and the class applied to each property:

The rating base for the Motutangi drainage scheme is set out below:

Commented [AC14]: As above

Rating Category	Approximate Rating Base
A	452 ha
B	477ha
C	1647 ha

Rating is carried out in accordance with Local government Rating Act 2002. Targeted rates use the separate rates for the specific purpose of land drainage.

Rates are set each year around the proposed programme of maintenance as submitted by the Advisory committee.

16. Motutangi Drainage Area Committee Formation and Operational Details

16.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Motutangi Drainage Area Committee is:

- To represent and consult with the Drainage ratepayers of the Motutangi Drainage Area
- To make recommendation to the Te Hiku Community Board in respect of all matters pertaining to the management of the Motutangi Drainage Area
- To ensure the Motutangi Drainage Area ratepayers and the Te Hiku Community Board are well informed about matters of concern relating to the Motutangi Drainage Area
- To identify initiatives and improvements and make recommendations to the Te Hiku Community Board on how these improvements can be implemented
- To provide the Motutangi Drainage Area community with an opportunity to provide feedback to the Te Hiku Community Board
- Ensure open and free exchange of information, ideas and concerns between the Te Hiku Community Board and community.

16.2 Quorum

The Quorum is set at three.

16.3 Responsibilities

Work Programmes

Preparing the programme of work for the Motutangi Drainage area, relevant to the purposes of the Committee, which are:

- consistent with the Annual and Long-term Planning processes of Council
- in accordance with the conditions and requirements outlined in the Management Plan and resource consent conditions.
- Consistent with Policy #4302 - Northland River Management Policy.

Such programmes are to include budgetary provision for all costs associated with the work of the Committee.

Notifying the appropriate Council Staff of any Emergency Work required to be carried out.

Stakeholder Liaison

Liaise with all stakeholders as requested by the Council Officer responsible for the Motutangi Drainage Area.

16.4 Membership

The Motutangi Drainage Area Committee is to be appointed by resolution of the Te Hiku Community Board pursuant to the Standing Orders adopted by that Board.

One member of the committee must be a Community Board member.

16.5 Protocols

A chairperson and deputy chairperson must be elected pursuant to the standing orders adopted by the Te Hiku Community Board.

An agenda will be prepared and circulated 2 clear working days in advance of the meeting following a call for items to be notified to the Chairperson and pursuant to the Standing orders adopted by the Te Hiku Community Board.

16.6 Values

Advocacy - promote the public's trust and confidence in Council and the Community Board

Openness - communicating clearly and providing as much information as possible

Honesty - observing both the spirit and the letter of the law, policy and procedures

Respect - treating people with courtesy, observing their rights and recognising the different roles that others play in management and decision making

Responsiveness - dealing with issues within agreed timeframes

Consider the full range of costs and benefit of alternatives in making recommendations to Council

Ensure open and free exchange of information within the group

16.7 Meetings

The Motutangi Drainage Area Committee will meet formally twice a year as determined by the Te Hiku Community Board in the Schedule of Meetings.

The Far North District Council and the Drainage Committees are both open to having additional informal meetings (such as workshops) during the year.

Additional formal meetings may be held when required with the approval of the Chief Executive Officer.

16.8 Standing Agenda Items

Confirmation of previous minutes
A financial report
Proposed Work Programme

16.9 Reporting

A report will be included in the Te Hiku Community Board agenda at the following meeting that conveys any recommendations to the Te Hiku Community Boards for adoption.

16.10 Support

Administrative support is provided by the Council's Governance Support team.

16.11 Funding and Budgets

Funding for the Committee will align with Council's Revenue and Financing Policy.

The Committee shall only recommend the expenditure of funding on purposes for which that funding was originally raised and in accordance with the budgets (supported by the drainage and the Te Hiku board) approved by Council through its Long-term Plan and Annual Plan.

Expenses will be funded from the Motutangi Drainage Targeted Rate.

16.12 Procurement of Goods and Services

The procurement of goods and services for the Motutangi Drainage Area will be in accordance with the Far North District Council Procurement Policy, ~~Policy #2104-14 Procuring Goods and Services~~ Procurement Policy (including Sustainable Procurement)and the Procurement Manual.

16.13 Contacts with Media and Outside Agencies

The Committee Chairperson is the authorised spokesperson for the Committee in all matters where the Committee has authority or a particular interest.

Committee members, including the Chairperson, do not have delegated authority to speak to the media and/or outside agencies on behalf of Te Hiku Community board on matters outside the Committee's delegations.

16.14 Conduct of Affairs

The Committee shall conduct its affairs in accordance with the *Local Government Act 2002*, the *Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987*, the *Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968*, The Hiku Community Board Standing Orders and Council Code of Conduct.

Commented [AC15]: These Acts are still current legislation

16.15 Power to Delegate

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

16.16 Returning Standing Members

The existing Motutangi Drainage Area Committee members shall be returned at the time of election unless they request otherwise.

16.17 New Members

A minimum of 2 existing Motutangi Drainage Area Committee members shall be required to propose the addition of a new member to the committee.

16.18 Removing Existing Committee Members

A unanimous vote by all of the other existing Motutangi Drainage Area Committee members shall be required to remove a current committee member.

Appendix A – Drain Compartment Maps

Figure 6 – Map Index for the Motutangi Area (Aerial)

Figure 7 – Map Index for the Motutangi Area (Property Map)

Figure 8 – Location and Length of the Motutangi Stream

Figure 9 – Location and Length of the Main Outfall Drain

Figure 10 – Location and Length of the Bryan Drain

Figure 11 – Location and Length of the Seymour Drain

Figure 12 – Location and Length of the Aspin Drain

Figure 13 – Location and Length of the Bacica's Drain

Figure 14 – Location and Length of the Beazley Drain

Figure 15 – Location and Length of the Cut to Lands End Drain

Figure 16 – Location and Length of the Selwyn Drain

Figure 6 – Map Index for the Motutangi Area (Aerial)

Figure 7 – Map Index for the Motutangi Area (Property Map)

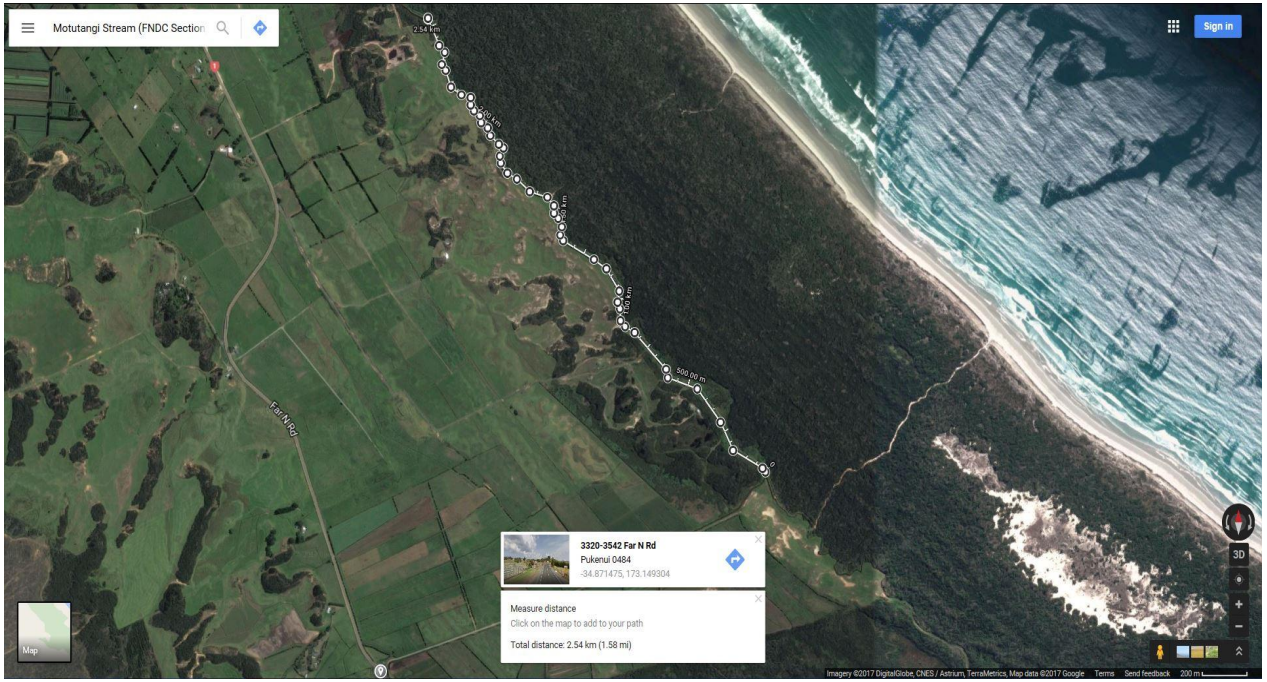

Figure 8 – Location and Length of the Motutangi Stream

Figure 9 – Location and Length of the Main Outfall Drain

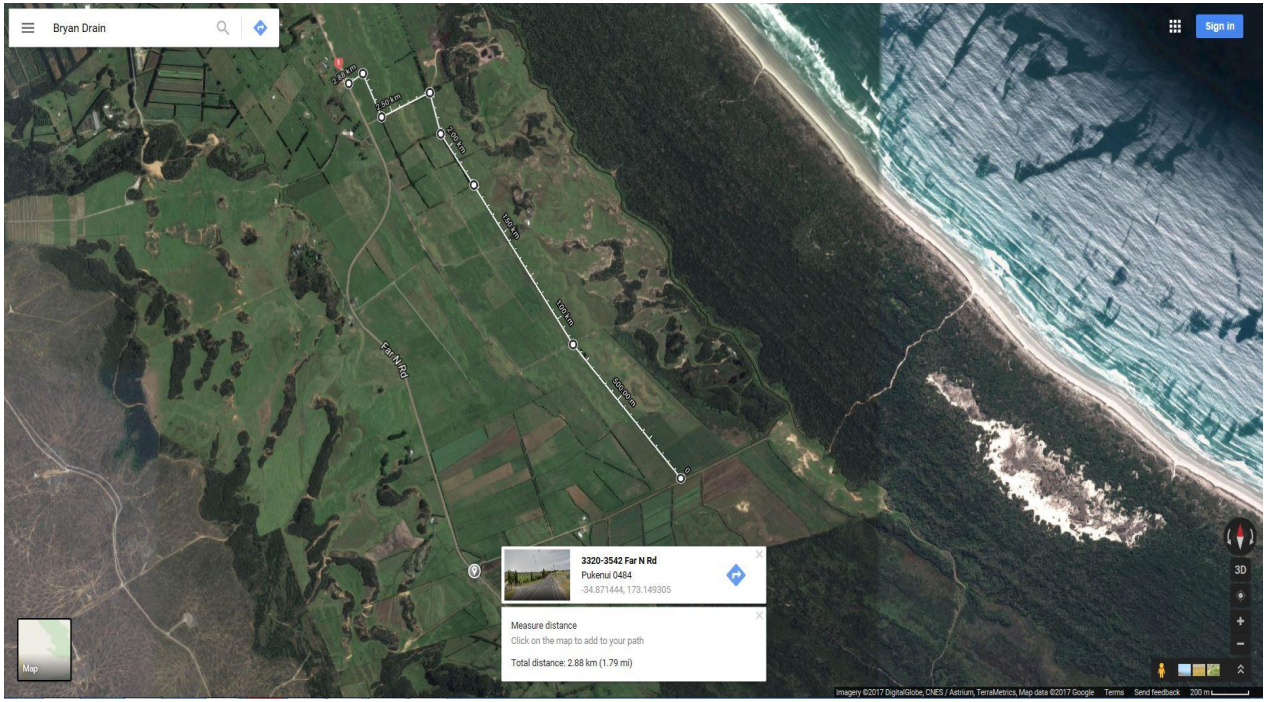

Figure 10 – Location and Length of the Bryan Drain

Figure 11 – Location and Length of the Seymour Drain

Figure 12 – Location and Length of the Aspin Drain

Figure 13 – Location and Length of the Bacicas Drain

Figure 14 – Location and Length of the Beazley Drain

Figure 15 – Location and Length of the Cut to Lands End Drain

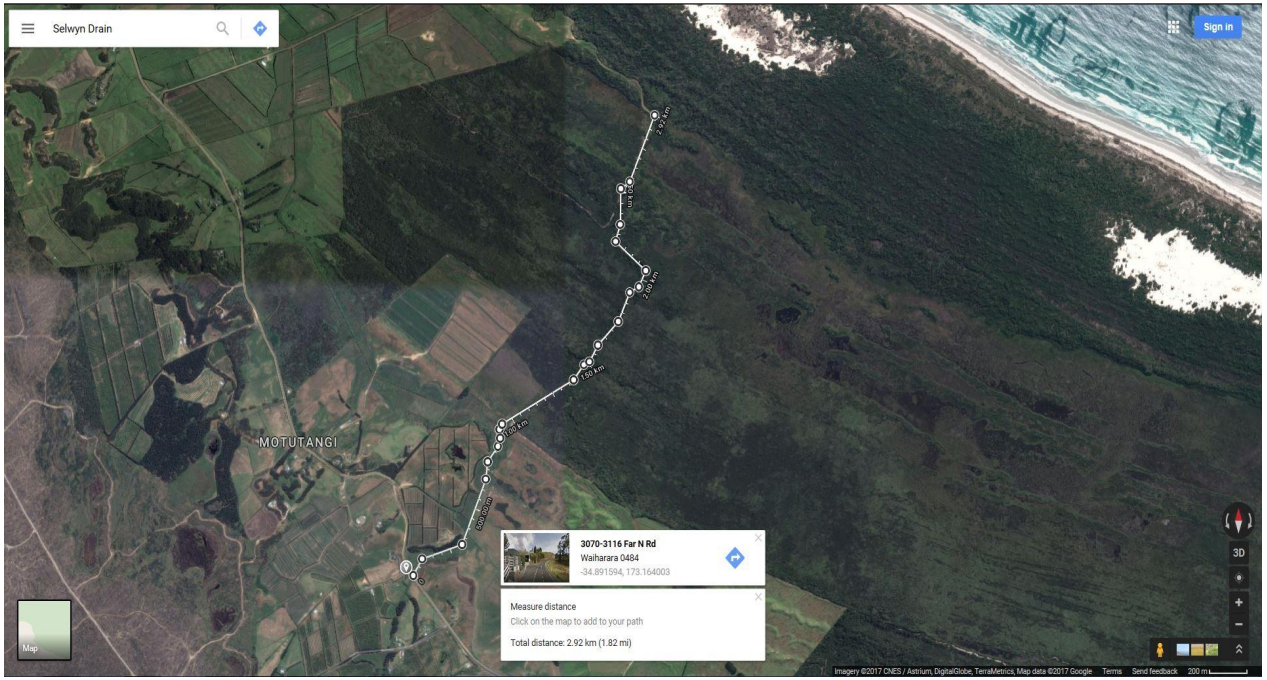

Figure 16 – Location and Length of the Selwyn Drain

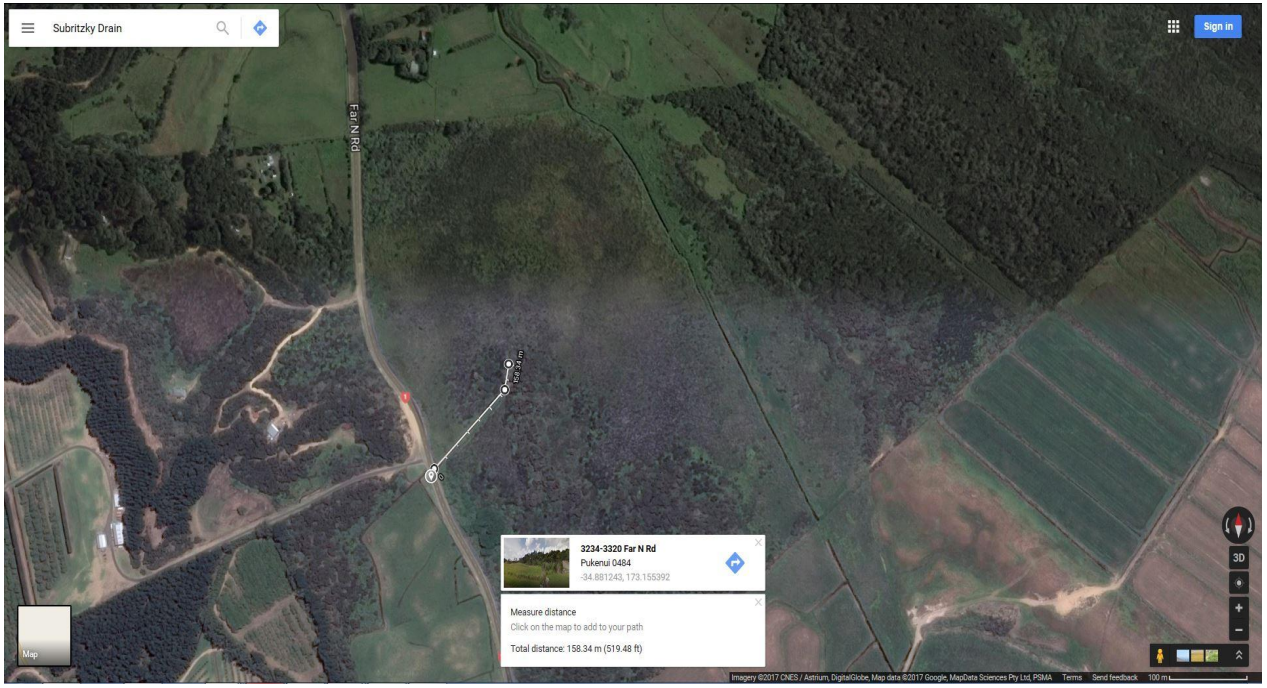

Figure 17 – Location and Length of the Subritzky Drain

Appendix B – Motutangi Drain Database

Table 3 – Motutangi Drain Database

ID	Sub Area (Motutangi)	Drain Name / Location	Length (m)	Drain Dimensions
60065	Motutangi (Northern)		71.87	
60066	Motutangi (Northern)		280.61	1.5-3.0m W/1.0-1.5m D
60067	Motutangi (Northern)		2875.12	
60068	Motutangi (Northern)	Bryan Drain	290.11	
60069	Motutangi (Northern)	Bryan Drain	171.12	
60070	Motutangi (Northern)	Bryan Drain	344.71	
60071	Motutangi (Northern)	Bryan Drain	1016.82	
60072	Motutangi (Northern)	Beazley's Drain	279.53	
60073	Motutangi (Northern)	Beazley's Drain	618.08	
60074	Motutangi (Northern)	Beazley's Drain	1219.83	
60075	Motutangi (Northern)	Main Outfall	345.9	
60076	Motutangi (Northern)	Bryan Drain	983.04	
60077	Motutangi (Northern)	Bryan Drain	95.29	
60078	Motutangi (Northern)	Beazley's drain	387.65	
60079	Motutangi (Northern)	Beazley's drain	38.51	
60080	Motutangi (Northern)	Beazley's drain	348.98	
60081	Motutangi (Northern)	Aspin Drain	145.27	
60082	Motutangi (Northern)	Aspin Drain	91.3	
60083	Motutangi (Northern)	Aspin Drain	328.54	
60084	Motutangi (Northern)	Aspin Drain	126.65	
60085	Motutangi (Northern)	Aspin Drain	98.11	
60086	Motutangi (Northern)		822.52	
60087	Motutangi (Northern)	Cuts to Lands end Drain	1681.76	
60088	Motutangi (Northern)	Aspin Drain	973.72	
60089	Motutangi (Northern)	Selwyn Drain	600.12	
60090	Motutangi (Northern)	Aspin Drain	169.59	
60091	Motutangi (Northern)	Aspin Drain	435.85	
60092	Motutangi (Northern)	Selwyn Drain	376.56	
60093	Motutangi (Northern)	Selwyn Drain	193.9	
60094	Motutangi (Northern)	Selwyn Drain	434.52	
60095	Motutangi (Northern)	Seymour Drain	772.49	
60096	Motutangi (Northern)	Bacica's Drain	1271.24	
60097	Motutangi (Northern)	Bacica's Drain	305.51	
60098	Motutangi (Northern)	Bacica's Drain	554.2	
60099	Motutangi (Northern)	Selwyn Drain	357.46	

Table 3 – Motutangi Drain Database

Appendix C – Informational Tables

Table 4 – Table of Consented Works

Management/ Maintenance Activity	Reference Section	Resource Consent Required?	Comments, Consent Type and/or Relevant Plan and Section
Maintenance Management, maintenance of free flows in rivers (except vegetation and silt removal).	9.5.4, 9.7	No	Permitted activity if approval of this Management Plan is obtained in accordance with the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941.
Connections to Scheme Drains	9.10.2	No	s23.1(4) of the Revised, Proposed Water and Soil Plan 1998
Installation of Vehicle Crossings of Waterways	9.7.7	Yes	S24 of the Revised, Proposed Water and Soil Plan 1998
Removal of vegetation, including mangroves, from the streambank upstream of the CMA.	9.5.4	Possibly	If not complying with s35.1(4) of the Revised Proposed Water and Soil Plan 1998, land use consent under S35.3.
Removal of mangroves from the CMA	9.5.4	Yes	Revised Proposed Regional Coastal Plan 1998 rule 26.3.12b if blocking artificial drainage channels, otherwise prohibited.
Upgrading of stop banks not included in the initial stop bank consent		Yes	Water permit under S27.3.4 of the Revised Proposed Water and Soil Plan 1998.
Installation of Overflow Channels	Refer report in App. A	Yes	Water Permit, S24.3.4 of the Revised Proposed Water and Soil Plan 1998.
Removal of silt from the riverbed and the disposal of the resulting spoil	9.5.4	Yes	For removal/disposal in the coastal marine area (CMA), a coastal permit under S26.3.8 of the Revised Proposed Regional Coastal Plan 1998. For removal elsewhere, a land use consent under S27.1 or 27.3, S31.3 and S35.1 of the Revised Proposed Water and Soil Plan 1998. For disposal of spoil outside the CMA, refer to S32 to 35 of the Revised Proposed Water and Soil Plan 1998
Vegetation and weed control in farm drains.	9.6.1	Only with grass carp or some herbicides.	S18.1(3) of the Revised Proposed Water and Soil Plan 1998 for spraying. Department of Conservation license for Grass Carp.
Disposal of Farm Drain Cleanings	9.6.2	No	S32 to 35 of the Revised Proposed Water and Soil Plan 1998
Control of Stock Access to Rivers.	9.10.3	No	S35.1.1 Revised Proposed Water and Soil Plan 1998.
Placement of erosion control structures in rivers	Report in Appendix A, S9.7	No	S29.1.8 Revised Proposed Water and Soil Plan 1998.
Discharge from farm drains	9.10.2	No	23.1.4 Revised Proposed Water and Soil Plan 1998

Table 4. Resource Consents Required for Management and Maintenance Activities. "CMA" = Coastal Marine Area.

Updated Table – Aligned with Northland Regional Plan 2019

Commented [AC16]: Updated version, above to be deleted

Management / Maintenance Activity	NRP 2019 Rule Reference	Consent Required?	Comments
Maintenance of free flows (drain clearance)	C.4.1.4 + C.4.1.9	No (if conditions met)	Routine drain maintenance permitted if all general conditions are met.
Connections to scheme drains	C.4.1.1 + C.2 (if bed disturbed)	Depends	Permitted if diversion + bed disturbance conditions met; otherwise consent required.
Vehicle crossings (culverts/bridges)	C.2	Yes (usually)	Structure in river/lakebed generally requires RC unless permitted.
Removal of riparian vegetation (upstream)	C.8 + C.4.1.4	Depends	Permitted only if vegetation + drain rules met; otherwise, RC.
Mangrove removal (CMA)	C.1 (coastal)	Yes	Consent generally required under CMA rules.
Stop bank repair/maintenance	C.4.1.3	No (if conditions met)	Routine work permitted; upgrades require RC.
Stop bank upgrades/new works	C.4 + C.2	Yes	New or upgraded structures require RC.
Overflow channels (diversions)	C.4.1.1	Usually Yes	New diversions usually require RC.
Silt removal + spoil disposal	C.4.1.4 + C.1 (CMA)	Depends	Permitted inland if conditions met; CMA requires RC.
Weed/vegetation control in drains	C.4.1.4 + C.8 + C.6	Depends	Mechanical/chemical control subject to permitted standards.
Disposal of drain cleanings	C.4.1.9	No (if conditions met)	Must follow spoil placement/setback conditions.
Stock access control	C.8 + national rules	No	Stock exclusion required; RC if rules not met.
Erosion control structures	C.2	Depends	Minor structures may be permitted; others require RC.
Discharge from farm drains	C.6	Depends	Permitted if discharge standards met; otherwise, RC.

Appendix D – Operational Standards and Guidelines

Operational Standards and Guidelines for Land Drainage and Flood Control

1. Permitted Activities

These activities do not require resource consent if all conditions are met:

1.1 Damming, Diversion, and Discharge of Water

- Must comply with C.4.1.9 Land Drainage and Flood Control General Conditions.
- Must not cause land subsidence or slumping that adversely affects structures or infrastructure on other properties.
- Discharge must occur within the same catchment where water would naturally flow.
- Discharge must not occur within catchments of Outstanding Lakes or dune lakes with high ecological value.
- New drains must not be constructed within 15 metres of existing wastewater disposal areas.

1.2 Covered RMA Activities

- Land drainage (s9(2))
- Bed disturbance and deposition (s13(1))
- Damming/diversion of water (s14(2))
- Discharge of drainage water and sediment (s15(1))

2. Controlled Activities

These require resource consent but must be granted, subject to conditions:

2.1 Existing Drainage Districts

Includes:

- Taking, diversion, and discharge of drainage water
- Clearing drainage channels and floodgates
- Maintenance, repair, and reconstruction of drainage assets

2.2 Conditions for Controlled Activities

- Must be carried out by a local authority or landowner group under the Local Government Act 1974 (Sections 517A–517ZM).

2.3 Matters of Control

Council may impose conditions on:

- Management of drainage and flooding effects
- Measures to prevent subsidence, slumping, and erosion
- Water quality and mixing zones
- Staging of works
- Effects on tāngata whenua and taonga
- Fish passage and protection of native freshwater fish, especially eels
- Impacts on natural wetlands

2.4 Covered RMA Activities

- Maintenance outside lake/riverbeds (s9(2))

- Water take/diversion/damming (s14(2))
- Discharge of water/sediment (s15(1), s15(2A))

3. Discretionary Activities

Require resource consent and are subject to full assessment:

3.1 Includes

- New land drainage or flood control schemes
- New structures in or near water bodies
- Associated bed disturbance, deposition, water take/diversion/damming
- Discharge of sediment or water

3.2 Covered RMA Activities

- Land drainage/flood control works (s9(2))
- Structure use/placement in water bodies (s13(1))
- Water take/diversion/damming (s14(2))
- Discharge to water or land (s15(1), s15(2A))

4. General Conditions (C.4.1.9)

These apply to all permitted and controlled activities:

- Activities must not cause erosion, flooding, or adverse ecological effects.
- Structures must be maintained to prevent failure.
- Sediment control measures must be in place.
- Notification to council may be required for certain repairs or maintenance

5. Bylaw Compliance (Far North District Council)

- No planting, fencing, or construction within 10 metres of a drain without council approval
- Private drain connections require council approval and plans.
- Obstructions (e.g., debris, vegetation) must be removed.
- Pollution of drains is prohibited.
- Stop banks and crossings require council approval.
- Damage to drainage assets must be reported and repaired by the responsible party.

6. RMA Duties and Restrictions

- Activities must avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse environmental effects, even if permitted
- Resource consent is required unless explicitly allowed by a plan or national standard.
- Noise, sediment, and water discharge must meet environmental standards.

4.2 PROPOSED ANNUAL PLAN 2026/27 BUDGETS FOR WAIHARARA AND KAIKINO, KAITAIA AND MOTUTANGI DRAINAGE AREAS

File Number: **A5697770**

Author: **Lisa Eastlake, Financial Planner**

Authoriser: **Ken Macdonald, Chief Financial Officer**

TAKE PŪRONGO / PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To seek approval of the proposed expenditure budgets for the Annual Plan 2026/27 for each drainage area.

WHAKARĀPOPOTO MATUA / EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Each Drainage Committee has received the proposed expenditure budgets for 2026/27.
- This report was requested by the Drainage Committee Chairs.

TŪTOHUNGA / RECOMMENDATION

That Motutangi Drainage Committee recommends that Te Hiku Community Board approve the proposed expenditure budgets to be included in the Annual Plan 2026/27 for each drainage area.

1) TĀHUHU KŌRERO / BACKGROUND

Prior years, committee meetings are held with each drainage area to review and confirm work programmes and budgets for the following financial year to be included in an Annual Plan or LTP.

The last meeting held was in September 2025 to confirm completed works for the current financial year 2025/26.

Kaitāia, Motutangi, Waiharara and Kaikino Drainage Committee Chairs have requested the proposed 2026/27 budgets be presented to Te Hiku Community Board for approval to meet the deadline of the Annual Plan 2026/2027.

Reserves have been applied where necessary to each drainage area

2) MATAPAKI ME NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA / DISCUSSION AND OPTIONS

Option 1: Approve proposed budgets for the Annual Plan 2026/27

The budgets are GST exclusive.

Drainage Area	Propsed Expenditure Budget 2026/27
Kaikino	
Contingency	2,000
Machine clearing	0
Spray contract 7800m	11,700
	13,700
Kaitāia	
Contingency	30,000
Machine clearing	30,000
Spray contract 100km	90,000
	150,000
Motutangi	
Contingency	5,000
Machine clearing	16,000
Spray contract 18.5km	30,000
	51,000
Waiharara	
Contingency	5,000
Machine clearing	5,000
Spray contract 7800m	11,674
	21,674

Proposed rating implications (per Ha of land area)

These are subject to change at the time of adoption of the Annual Plan 2026/27.

	GST Incl Amt	Rate	2025/26 Rate	Rate
Kaikino	$ 6,542			
Kaikino A		$ 8.35	$7.64	$11.46
Kaikino B		$ 4.18	$3.82	$5.73
Kaikino C		$ 1.39	$1.28	$1.91
Kaitaia				
Kaitaia Drainage	$ 161,349	$ 17.81	$13.00	$12.47
Motutangi	$ 38,501			
Motutangi A		$ 40.15	$32.05	$0.00
Motutangi B		$ 20.07	$16.03	$0.00
Motutangi C		$ 6.71	$5.35	$0.00
Waiharara	$ 5,829			
Waiharara A		$ 9.60	$8.21	$20.96
Waiharara B		$ 4.80	$4.11	$10.48
Waiharara C		$ 1.60	$1.37	$3.50

Option 2: To not approve the proposed expenditure for 2026/27

TAKE TŪTOHUNGA / REASON FOR THE RECOMMENDATION

To approve the proposed expenditure budgets to be included in the Annual Plan 2026/27 for each drainage area.

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

Option 1 has the proposed expenditure budgets and rating implications.

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	Nil
State the relevant Council policies (external or internal), legislation, and/or community outcomes (as stated in the LTP) that relate to this decision.	Nil
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.	Nil
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.	Nil
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).	Nil
State the financial implications and where budgetary provisions have been made to support this decision.	Proposed expenditure budgets and rating implications are stated under option 1 of this report.
Chief Financial Officer review.	The Chief Financial Officer has reviewed this report.

5 KARAKIA WHAKAMUTUNGA – CLOSING PRAYER

6 TE KAPINGA HUI / MEETING CLOSE