



# HAWKES BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

TE KAUNIHERA Ā-ROHE O TE MATAU-A-MĀUI

## Meeting of the Hawke's Bay Regional Council Māori Committee

**Date:** Wednesday 2 August 2023  
**Time:** 10.00am  
**Venue:** Council Chamber  
Hawke's Bay Regional Council  
159 Dalton Street  
NAPIER

### Agenda

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1.	Welcome/ Karakia/ Apologies / Housekeeping	
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14.	Discussion of minor items not on the Agenda	



**Hawke's Bay Regional Council**

**Māori Committee**

**Wednesday 2 August 2023**

**Item 3**

**Subject: Alternate member appointments**

**Reason for Report**

1. The Māori Committee Terms of Reference makes allowance for short term replacements (alternates) to be appointed to the Committee where the usual member/s cannot attend.

**Recommendation**

That \_\_\_\_\_ be appointed as a member of the Māori Committee for the meeting of 2 August 2023 as a short term replacement on the Committee for \_\_\_\_\_.

**Authored by:**

**Leeanne Hooper**  
**Team Leader Governance**

**Approved by:**

**Pieri Munro**  
**Te Pou Whakarae**





**Subject: Follow-ups from previous Māori Committee meetings**

**Reason for report**

1. **Attachment 1** lists items raised at previous meetings that require follow-up, who is responsible, when it is expected to be completed, and a brief status comment. Once the items have been reported to the Committee they will be removed from the list.

**Decision-making process**

2. Staff have assessed the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to this item and have concluded that, as this report is for information only, the decision-making provisions do not apply.

**Recommendation**

That the Māori Committee receives and notes the *Follow-ups from previous Māori Committee meetings*.

**Authored by:**



Allison Doak  
Governance Advisor

Jack Smith-Ballingall  
Manager, Central & Internal Relationships

**Approved by:**

Pieri Munro  
Te Pou Whakarae

**Attachment/s**

- 1   Follow-ups from previous meetings



## Follow-ups from previous Māori Committee meetings

3 May 2023

	Agenda Item	Follow-up action required	Responsible	Status
1	Cyclone Gabrielle – response, recovery and reviews	Committee workshop to inform members about flood and drainage schemes including how they work and are funded – prior to commencement of the HBRC independent review of flood scheme performance.	C Dolley / P Munro	Workshop date to be scheduled.



**Subject: Call for minor items not on the Agenda**

**Reason for Report**

1. This item provides the means for committee members to raise minor matters relating to the general business of the meeting they wish to bring to the attention of the meeting.
2. Hawke's Bay Regional Council standing order 9.13 states:
  - 2.1. *A meeting may discuss an item that is not on the agenda **only** if it is a minor matter relating to the general business of the meeting and the Chairperson explains at the beginning of the public part of the meeting that the item will be discussed. However, the meeting may not make a resolution, decision or recommendation about the item, except to refer it to a subsequent meeting for further discussion.*

**Recommendations**

That the Māori Committee accepts the following *Minor items not on the Agenda* for discussion as Item 14.

Topic	Raised by

**Leeanne Hooper**  
Governance Team Leader

**Desiree Cull**  
Strategy & Governance Manager



**Subject: Māori Committee Appointees' Remuneration Review**

**Reason for report**

1. This item provides the Committee with the opportunity to discuss the *Fees Review for: Tāngata Whenua representatives (Māori Committee)* report from Strategic Pay and provide feedback for Council to consider when making the associated decisions on remuneration levels on 30 August 2023.

**Executive Summary**

2. Strategic Pay (SP) was appointed by the Māori Committee to undertake a review of its members meeting fee payments and Co-chairs salary. The process started in September 2022 and was completed in mid-July 2023. Following an opportunity for feedback from selected Māori Committee members, the review was presented to the Council on 26 July 2023 (along with a similar review for RPC tāngata whenua members). At that meeting the Council deferred the matter until the end of August 2023 to allow both RPC and Māori Committee tangata whenua members to consider the review reports first.

**Background**

3. The last significant review of Māori Committee tāngata whenua members remuneration was carried out in February 2018. This triennium, a similar review was due for the RPC tāngata whenua members, and it was considered appropriate that both the RPC and Māori Committee remuneration reviews be completed together.
4. This matter was considered by the Māori Committee at its 7 September 2022 meeting where the Terms of Reference for the review was approved and SP was appointed to complete this.

**Review process**

5. SP attended a Māori Committee workshop on 8 February 2023 and then they interviewed Co-Chair Mike Paku in April 2023 to understand the scope and complexities of the role of a tāngata whenua Committee member.
6. Following delays due to Cyclone Gabrielle - in early June 2023 SP provided the Council with a draft of the *Fees Review for: Tāngata Whenua representatives (Māori Committee)*. The draft was circulated to both Māori Committee Co-chairs and the NKII Board representative for comment directly to SP. Feedback was only received from the NKII Board representative.
7. In mid-July Council received the final report on the completed review for the Māori Committee (attached).
8. The recommendations contained in the review are summarised as:
  - 8.1. Māori Committee Tāngata Whenua members meeting attendance fee remains at \$452 per meeting.
  - 8.2. Māori Committee Co-chairs receive an increase in salary (from \$13,750) to between \$15,000 and \$17,000 p.a. This increase directly relates to recommendations made by SP that the salary for the RPC Tāngata Whenua Co-chair increases to between \$30,000 - \$34,000. The Māori Committee Co-chairs share that per annum salary.
9. The remuneration set for the Māori Committee tāngata whenua appointees will be effective from 1 July 2023 through the remainder of the current Council term ending in October 2025.

## Decision Making Process

10. Council and its committees are required to make every decision in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act). Staff have assessed the requirements in relation to this item and have concluded:
  - 10.1. The decision does not significantly alter the service provision or affect a strategic asset, nor is it inconsistent with an existing policy or plan.
  - 10.2. The use of the special consultative procedure is not prescribed by legislation.
  - 10.3. The decision is not significant under the criteria contained in Council's adopted Significance and Engagement Policy.
  - 10.4. The persons directly affected by this decision are the appointed tangata whenua members of the Māori Committee.
  - 10.5. Given the nature and significance of the issue to be considered and decided, and also the persons likely to be affected by, or have an interest in the decisions made, Council can exercise its discretion and make a decision without consulting directly with the community or others having an interest in the decision.

## Recommendations

That the Māori Committee:

1. Receives and considers the *Māori Committee appointees' remuneration review* report.
2. Delegates the Māori Committee Co-chairs to pass on the feedback from today's meeting to the 30 August 2023 Regional Council meeting.
3. Endorses the recommendations contained in the Strategic Pay July 2023 report *Fees Review for: Tāngata Whenua representatives (Māori Committee)*.


## Authored by:

**Peter Martin**  
**Senior Governance Advisor**

## Approved by:

**Pieri Munro**  
**Te Pou Whakarae**

## Attachment/s

- 1  Māori Committee tāngata whenua representatives' fees review July 2023 - Strategic Pay report





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## Hawke's Bay Regional Council

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Fees Review for:  
Tāngata whenua representatives (Māori  
Committee)

Prepared by:  
Cathy Hendry, Managing Director

Rachel Bate, Senior Consultant  
Strategic Pay  
July 2023

**Private and Confidential**



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## Overview

Desiree Cull, Strategy & Governance Manager for the Hawke's Bay Regional Council ("HBRC" hereafter), has commissioned Strategic Pay Ltd to provide a review of fee levels for Tāngata Whenua members of the Māori Committee.

Cathy Hendry and Rachel Bate remotely attended a Māori Committee workshop on 8<sup>th</sup> February and conducted an interview with Co-Chair Mike Paku on the 24<sup>th</sup> April to understand the scope and complexities of the role of Tāngata whenua representatives on the Māori Committee.

In addition to the interviews, Strategic Pay also reviewed the terms of reference of the committee and considered the time commitments of the members of the Committee by reviewing previous meeting schedules as provided by the Governance Team. Finally, Strategic Pay also considered advice provided to other councils regarding tāngata whenua members on similar committees to ensure a consistent and fair approach.

Our approach involved:

- Using a modification of our proprietary Director Evaluation Methodology ("DirectoRate" which considers nine factors involving Board of Director work) called for convenience "CommitteeRate," to consider Committee work and relying on seven factors, to develop our understanding of the Māori Committee's role;
- Reviewing what similar roles would be paid if the Māori Committee were under the purview of the NZ Government's State Services Commission's Cabinet Fees Framework;
- Looking at Committee fee levels and overall fee levels compared to data collected and analysed in our annual February 2023 [New Zealand Directors' Fees Survey](#);
- Reviewing the fees paid to the HBRC Councillors and understanding the relativities between Councillor roles and pay and those of the RPC and those of the Māori Committee.



## THIS REPORT PRESENTS THE FOLLOWING:

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## Background

### HAWKES' BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL ("HBRC")

The HBRC is the local authority charged with regional planning responsibilities for managing the natural resources (air, water, land, coast, biodiversity) across a large portion of the east coast of the North Island.

The region's total land area is around 14,200 square kilometres (1.42 million hectares). It includes mountain ranges to the north and west, 350km of diverse coastline (cliffs, estuaries, sand beaches, gravel beaches), and productive plains and hill country.

The region is determined by river catchments and Hawke's Bay has 7 major rivers; Wairoa, Mohaka, Esk, Ngaruroro, Tutaekuri, Tukituki, and Waipawa.

The Council is composed of nine Councillors and a Chair and Deputy Chair.

The HBRC Council is paid as follows, as of 2022-23 financial year:

- Chair - \$142,761
- Deputy Chair - \$67,860
- Councillor - \$61,000
- Councillor with Committee Chair - \$67,860

The proposed meeting schedule and work program for 2023 (as per the Council Calendar as at July 2023) is as follows:

- 12 full Council Meetings
- 34 Council Committee meetings including joint committee meetings – not all Councillors sit on all Committees. There are nine Committees in total.
- 31 workshops

We note that over the past 12 months (June 2022 – June 2023), the Māori Committee meetings came to 12.3 hours in total.

### MĀORI COMMITTEE

The focus of this report is the determination of fees for Tāngata Whenua members of the Māori Committee and we note the following concerning this committee:

The Māori Committee ensures Māori input into various activities of the Council, including active participation in the decision-making processes. The Committee provides leadership and relevant information to Council regarding economic, social, environmental and cultural matters regionally that support sustainable resource management and economic growth.

The Māori Committee makes recommendations to Council on matters of relevance affecting the tāngata whenua of the Region and to help fulfil the Māori consultative requirements of the Council particularly with regards to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, Local Government Act 2002 and the Resource Management Act 1991.



The Māori Committee has been in existence since the 1990s and plays a key role in ensuring tāngata whenua are meaningfully engaged across all levels of HBRC's operation. The Committee also provides input into the Long Term and Annual Plan in relation to issues of importance to Māori from the region and other strategic community issues. The intent is to work within the framework of Tiriti o Waitangi.

The Māori Committee is comprised of 13 representatives nominated by each of the four Ngāti Kahungunu Taiwhenua and the board of Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated. It is the responsibility of the members to ensure consultation and feedback to hapū and marae and promote tangata whenua interests in the Council's decision making process. Four elected members also sit on the Committee.

- The Tāngata Whenua representatives on the Māori Committee are paid \$452 per meeting.
- Each Taiwhenua representative has the ability to appoint an alternate representative if their usual member is unable to attend a particular meeting. We are aware the currently three of the four Taiwhenua involved have an alternate in place. When attending, the alternates can claim meeting fees and mileage at the same rates as full Committee members.
- The Co-Chairs are each paid \$13,750 per annum, which is the equivalent of the PSGE appointed RPC Co-Chair Salary base annual fee split between them.
- Māori Committee members who serve on other Council Committees are paid \$452/meeting plus travel.

## Recommendation Summary

We recommend that annual Committee fees for Tāngata Whenua Members of the Māori Committee be aligned to the SSC cabinet fees framework by applying the calculated daily rate as a per meeting fee to acknowledge the additional work required pre and post meetings. However, we note that based on this methodology, the recommended meeting fee would be **\$435** which is currently lower than the current per meeting fee of **\$452**. We would therefore recommend that HBRC keep the meeting fee at the current rate and over time align this back to the SSC Framework levels which are reviewed every 3 years (last updated in October 2022). On reviewing per meeting fees across other councils for similar Committee's, we have observed that HBRC fees are at the upper end of the ranges offered.

With regards to the Co-Chairs, we note that currently the rate is aligned to the Chair rates of the RPC and this is seen as fair and reasonable. We would therefore recommend that the Co-Chair Fees continue to align to the RPC rates noting the new recommendation range of **\$15,000 - \$17,000**. (1/2 of the recommended \$30,000 - \$34,000 per annum for the RPC Co-chair).

We would also recommend that the per meeting fee remains for Māori Committee members attending Council Committee meetings and workshops outside of the Māori Committee including the Co-Chairs.





## Summary Results – Methodologies for Māori Committee

Sample	Base Annual Fee (\$)
SSC Fees Framework	435 per meeting
DirectorRate and CommitteeRate	7,253
Relativities to Councillor Analysis	4,880 – 6,100

We have considered the results of these three methodologies, and it is our view that the SSC Fees framework is the most appropriate approach for the setting of fees for this committee. The current per meeting fee is similar to what is currently offered to members and in our view is set at an appropriate rate. We note that we have followed a similar approach for advising Fees for other Tāngata Whenua Council Committees.

We have included the CommitteeRate and relativity analysis for information only as these two methodologies are based on an annual fee, there is no way of easily converting them to a per/meeting fee.

## CONTEXT AND PROCESS TO FEE SETTING RECOMMENDATION

In setting fee levels the importance of understanding both the extent, context and scope of the workload is important. We have done this through application of the State Services Commission's Fees Framework scoring methodology as well as our DirectorRate methodology. There is overlap between the two in terms of factors to be considered. This is explained in the appendices.

In reviewing the fee levels we have taken into account:

- The fees Councillors and RPC members receive and respective relativities to Māori Committee fees;
- The broader marketplace for governance fees including the Cabinet Fees framework, other broadly similar work we have conducted
- Our annual [New Zealand Directors' Fees Survey](#) as of February 2023.
- What advice and approach Strategic Pay have taken when making recommendations to other similar entities in a Council setting.

In assessing fee levels for the Māori Committee, we believe that relativity is important and our view is that fees paid to Councillors and PSGE members of the RPC should be factored into a final determination on fee. We note this is consistent with other work within local government and Iwi that we have conducted and reflects the position across the country as to the setting of fee levels in the Public Sector regardless of who is appointed, what the nature of the organisation is, or what sector we are talking about.

## Appendix 1 Analysis to Support Recommendations

### STATE SERVICES COMMISSION – CABINET FEES' FRAMEWORK

In our view, the State Services Commission's Cabinet Fees Framework, last reviewed in October 2022, is a relevant framework to consider as part of the review of the fee levels for Tāngata Whenua members. It is designed to address appropriate fees for members appointed to bodies in which the Crown has an interest. Certainly, this includes Hawkes' Bay Regional Council generally.

Such Bodies are classified into four groups as follows:

- Royal Commissions, Commissions of Inquiry and Ministerial Inquiries
- Statutory Tribunals and Authorities
- Governance Boards
- All Other Committees and Other Bodies.

**In our view, the Māori Committee falls into Group 4: All Other Committees and Other Bodies.**

Within the Group 4 assessment, there are four Factors as follows:

- Skills, Knowledge and Experience Required for Members
- Function, Level and Scope of Authority
- Complexity of Issues
- Public Interest and Profile.

Each Factor has its own range of Scores.

We have scored the Regional Planning Committee as follows, based on our understanding;

- Skills, knowledge and experience **Score: 8** out of 12 maximum
- Function, Level and Scope of Authority; **Score: 4** out of a maximum of 6
- Complexity of Issues: **Score: 3** out of a maximum of 5
- Public Interest and Profile: **Score: 4** out of a Maximum of 5
- **Total Score: 19.**

Daily Rates: SSC Fees Framework Group 4; Level 3

Total Score	Level	Daily Rate Fees Range Chair	Daily Rate Fees Range Member
15 to 19 points	3	\$308 to \$633	\$226 to \$435

Typically, when we use the SSC Fees Framework for setting fees, we recommend an annual set fee based on anticipated hours however, these fees are intended to cover a wide range of governance groups with varying levels of time commitments. Given there is an option for the Taiwhenua representatives to nominate alternates to attend Māori Committee meetings we believe a per meeting fee is still the most appropriate way to remunerate the members. However, we would recommend the daily rates are used as the meeting fee to recognise that there is additional work required outside the set meetings.





On this basis we would recommend the following fees:

- **\$633** daily rate for Co-Chairs.
- **\$435** meeting rate for Members.

## DIRECTORATE APPROACH – “COMMITTEERATE” VARIATION

Specifically for this project with HBRC, we have modified our Strategic Pay Limited proprietary DirectoRate methodology to assess market competitive Committee fees rather than Board Director Fees. An explanation of the DirectoRate methodology appears in Appendix 2.

We have scored these factors based on the feedback and input from our discussions and review of information as follows:

Factor	Score 1-5
1 Complexity of Operating Environment	3
2 Innovation/Intellectual Complexity	2
3 Committee Discretion/Autonomy	2
4 Stakeholder Management	4
5 Financial Impact	1
6 Liability/Risks	2
7 Public Perception/Reputational Risk	3
<b>Average</b>	<b>2.43</b>

This score sits towards the lower quartile of the midpoint of the Score range, suggesting fee placement for Members at Committee Fee **lower quartile levels**.

Per the Strategic Pay Limited February 2023 [New Zealand Directors' Fees Survey](#), the market median Committee member fee is **\$7,253**. (See Appendix 1 on page 15).



## RELATIVITIES TO COUNCILLOR ROLES AND FEES

We have considered the respective complexity, scope, workload and decision-making powers of both HBRC Councillors the Tāngata Whenua members of the RPC and the Māori Committee.

It is our view that the work of the Māori committee does not equate to the workload of an elected councillor, specifically in two areas:

- 1 The work of the Māori Committee is but one committee of Council. We note there are nine other committees plus the full Council meetings that Councillors attend;
- 2 Councillors' workloads and mandate requires them to work across a number of committees and consequently their volume of work is higher overall.

We note that the Māori Committee has a partnership role with council and while it makes recommendations to Council in relation to matters of significance to Māori, the Council is not mandated to follow through on all recommendations. We do see this as a key differentiator from the duties and functions of the RPC.

We note that members of the Māori Committee may also attend other committee meetings, they are paid an additional fee for this, therefore it is important to separate this commitment from the fees set for membership on the Māori Committee.

### Conclusion:

We have considered all the information provided by all parties regarding workload, time commitment, complexity and scope of work. In addition, we have considered advice provided on fees for similar committee's in other councils and based on these factors, were we to use this methodology to set fees, we would recommend that the base annual fees for the Tāngata Whenua members of the Māori Committee should be set in a range between **8-10%** of the Councillor's base annual fees.

That means that **Māori Committee annual fees for Tāngata Whenua members should be set in a range of \$4,880 - \$6,100 per annum**



## APPENDIX 2: NEW ZEALAND DIRECTORS' FEES SURVEY – FEBRUARY 2023

This annual Survey is the basis for understanding current trends and practices in the payment of Director Fees at New Zealand organisations. This is the 31<sup>st</sup> Director's Fees Survey conducted by Strategic Pay Ltd (the longest running survey of directors' fees in the country). 400 organisations contributed data to the 2023 [New Zealand Directors' Fees Survey](#). 1,878 individual directorships were analysed for the data.

The Survey combines information from three sources:

- Organisations from the Strategic Pay database
- Questionnaires sent to Strategic Pay master mailing list
- Publicly available annual reports and NZX listings.

The data is reported as at 1 February 2023.

### Board Committees

Of the organisations that responded, ninety-eight percent have an audit committee and fifty-seven percent have a remuneration committee.

Twenty-three percent of participants also have other committees, which encapsulate a range of priorities from Covid-19 to development, disclosure or sustainability planning.

### Type of Committee

Committee	Board (sample size)	Av. No. Meetings p.a.	Av. No. of Directors	Pay Chair Fee	Pay Member Fee
Audit	285 (98%)	5	4	60%	22%
Remuneration	167 (57%)	3	3	48%	22%
Risk	17 (6%)	5	4	21%	-
Finance	7 (2%)	4	4	-	-
Health & Safety	58 (20%)	4	4	33%	13%
Investment	13 (4%)	4	4	33%	-
Nominations / Governance	45 (15%)	2	4	15%	12%
People & Culture	32 (11%)	4	3	53%	16%
Other	67 (23%)	7	4	32%	15%

- Not enough data to calculate

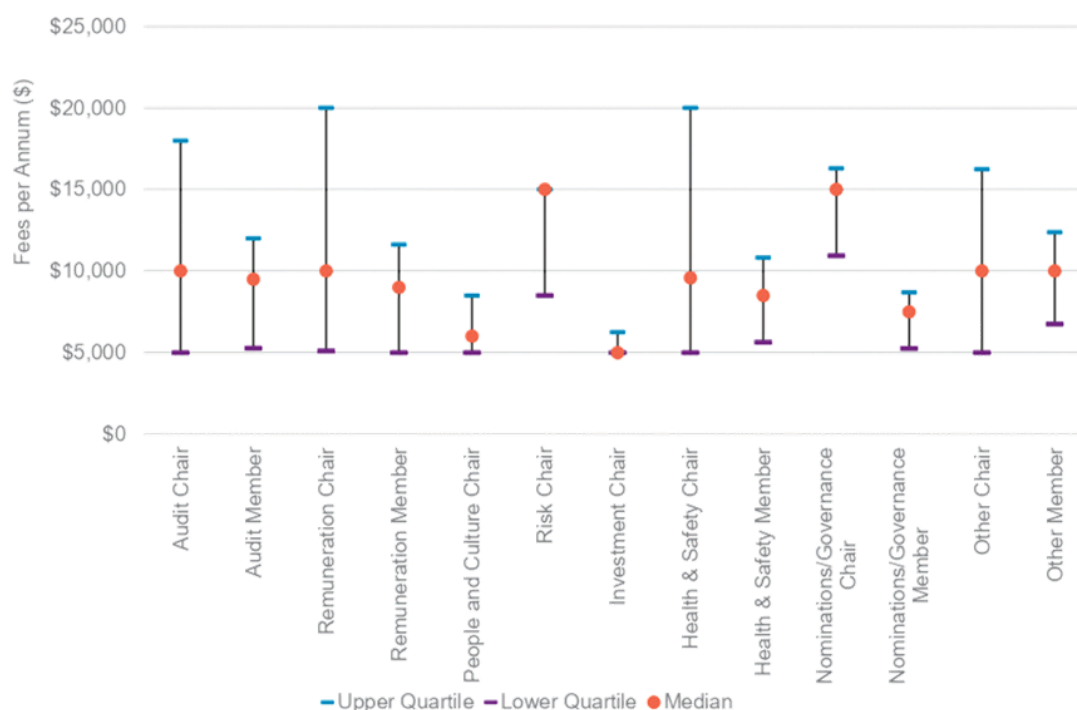


## Committee Fees by Committee Type

Committee	Chair Fees				Director Fees			
	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Average	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Average
Audit	5 000	10 000	18 000	13 096	5 263	9 500	12 000	9 635
Remuneration	5 100	10 000	20 000	12 935	5 000	9 000	11 625	8 656
Risk	8 500	15 000	15 000	14 789	-	-	-	-
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health & Safety	5 000	9 583	20 000	12 797	5 625	8 500	10 813	8 656
Investment	5 000	5 000	6 250	6 000	-	-	-	-
Nominations / Governance	10 937	15 000	16 290	13 230	5 250	7 500	8 690	6 626
People & Culture	5 000	6 000	8 500	8 679	-	-	-	-
Other	5 000	10 000	16 250	12 460	6 750	10 000	12 375	9 959
<b>Average</b>		<b>10 073</b>			<b>7 253</b>	<b>8 900</b>	<b>11 100</b>	

- Not enough data to calculate

The graph below demonstrates the ranges of committee fees. For example, at the median, the audit committee chair is paid \$10,000 per annum, but those fees rise to an upper quartile of \$18,000 and lower quartile of \$5,000.





## APPENDIX 3: STRATEGIC PAY DIRECTOR FEE METHODOLOGY

Strategic Pay has developed an evaluation methodology to assess the relative complexity, risk and scale of an organisation. The methodology has a number of factors we believe can be applied to any organisation to provide a means of assessing appropriate director fees. This is not an evaluation of the individual directors, or the performance of the organisation, but an evaluation of the organisation as a whole, in relation to the role of the directors. The factors are also based on the fundamentals of the organisation, not the skills or requirements of individual directors.

The methodology can be applied to a governance board for any type of organisation. **We have distilled the key factors that affect the complexity, workload, responsibility and risk carried by directors, and that therefore should have some influence on overall fees.**

All of the factors we have selected are interdependent and potentially impact on each other. However, we have tried to capture the most important elements that may impact on the complexity of the governance role and how this should be rewarded.

As a whole, we believe they are a good measure of the overall relative size, complexity and responsibility of the directors.

### DirectorRate® Factors

- Complexity of Operating Environment

This factor evaluates the complexity of the environment in which the organisation operates.

- Innovation/Technology/Intellectual Complexity

Organisations have varying levels of complexity of the products or services that they provide. This adds to the difficulty of the directors' role.

- Board Discretion/Autonomy

Whilst a governance board always has overall responsibility for the direction and strategy of the organisation, this can vary greatly between organisations.

- Stakeholder Management

The level of interaction required with shareholders also adds to the complexity of the directors' role.

- Revenue/Capital Risk

Some organisations have very little risk regarding their income and funding, whilst for others income can be highly variable and requiring constant monitoring by the board.

- Liability Risk to Organisation

The risk of insolvency, or serious financial uncertainty, or potential for serious health and safety events is a significant responsibility for directors.

- Public Perception/Organisation Profile Risk

Most directors will evaluate the potential reputational risk in joining a board.

- Organisation Revenues and Assets

Annual revenues/turnover and Total Assets of the organisation





## APPENDIX 4: ABOUT STRATEGIC PAY LTD

### About Strategic Pay

At Strategic Pay we provide innovative solutions to help organisations meet their strategic remuneration, performance development and improvement goals. We help improve your overall performance by ensuring employee effort, remuneration and rewards are closely aligned with business objectives.

### Deliver strategic rewards

We work with you to provide a compelling proposition that attracts retains and motivates the best people.

Our adaptable solutions include:

- Remuneration and reward strategy development
- Executive remuneration, performance and incentives advice
- Salary options using job evaluation, grades, bands or benchmarks
- Salary review management, including processes, tools and training
- Performance development systems, including customised design and implementation

### Access New Zealand's largest remuneration data services

We offer an unrivalled suite of over 30 nationwide and specialist industry and sector remuneration survey reports, based on New Zealand's largest remuneration database.

### Use smart technology

We understand busy HR practitioners' needs and offer a range of smart tools to manage remuneration and survey submissions:

- RemWise®: a remuneration tool to manage all aspects of your salary review, market data and survey submissions
- Rem On-Demand®: online access to remuneration reports, resources and insights
- PayCalculator: survey data at your fingertips

### Drive organisation performance

Superior organisational performance is critical to delivering strategic business objectives. Speak to us today about using PLUS+ to develop a future proof strategy, an organisational model and structure that supports the strategy and matching the right people to accountabilities best designed to deliver the strategy in your organisation.

### Build capability

Through a range of workshops, we provide clients with comprehensive short courses in Remuneration. We also offer training programmes that can be tailored to meet your specific requirements.

### Consulting

Strategic Pay services clients across New Zealand and the Pacific from our various locations. Our consultants regularly travel around the country and overseas to visit clients and are happy to meet wherever you are.

Find out more at [www.strategicpay.co.nz](http://www.strategicpay.co.nz)

**Subject: Land for Life project update**

**Reason for Report**

1. This item provides the Committee with an update on the Land for Life (formerly Right Tree Right Place) project and outlines its current positioning in relation to regional recovery and direction of travel.
2. The Committee is invited to provide feedback in relation to opportunities for the project to provide for outcomes for whenua Māori and the outcomes measured by the environmental monitoring programme.

**Executive Summary**

3. The essence of the project is to work with private landowners to improve land use and management, leading to improved environmental, economic and social outcomes for their property.
4. The first year of the project worked with an early pilot farm to produce a farm plan that guided initial planting in August 2022. It conducted a farmer survey that supported the development of a pipeline of potential Land for Life farms. In year 2, the project completed farm plans on a further 12 pilot farms.
5. The project has developed a model and has momentum and potential to support regional recovery by scaling the project to ~600 farms over three years, providing the opportunity to underpin the rural recovery and future resilience of Hawke's Bay pastoral farmland.
6. HBRC's role in relation to a scaled project is aligned to its existing function as a catalyst for land and environmental improvement, quality assurance, monitoring and measurement of outcomes, and as a critical partner for central government and the wider sector. The business case does not propose that HBRC will be involved in financing on-farm interventions for afforestation.
7. Scaling the project will need additional capacity, expertise, tools and funding including:
  - 7.1. a digital farm planning tool
  - 7.2. increased consultancy expertise
  - 7.3. funding for farm planning
  - 7.4. capacity to manage farmer engagement and collateral development
  - 7.5. geospatial and other support functions
  - 7.6. monitoring and evaluation programme
  - 7.7. possible research, etc.
8. A business case (using the Treasury's Better Business Case model) has been developed to provide a basis for a go/no go decision for the project. The business case is undergoing a decision-making period for HBRC, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) to consider if and how to progress the project.
9. Recognising the challenges to raise finance for whenua Māori, the project is exploring options to develop financing mechanisms that will be sympathetic to whenua Māori.

## **Project background and objectives**

10. The project is a collaboration between HBRC, TNC, central government, farmers and farming communities, to reduce the region's erosion challenges, address climate change, improve freshwater quality and protect biodiversity. It approaches this through two principal interventions:
  - 10.1. Supporting farmers to plant the right trees in the right places to slow erosion, improve freshwater quality, improve biodiversity and build resilient farms; and
  - 10.2. Supporting improvements in pastoral farm systems and regenerative farming practices that are good for farmers' bottom lines and the environment.
11. Prior to the project commencing, HBRC and Te Uru Rākau – New Zealand Forest Service (One Billion Tree Fund) jointly-funded extensive research involving SCION and several other providers that covered a range of forest systems, financing mechanisms, carbon accounting, woodflow and infrastructure mapping, social research and pasture farming considerations.
12. This work culminated in the development of an earlier business case that was presented to Council during the 2021-31 long term plan process. On the basis of this, Council agreed to fund the project to address the significant erosion problem in Hawke's Bay through demonstrating a successful Land for Life model by refining a planting model with several objectives:
  - 12.1. To recover its own costs
  - 12.2. Encourage planting of trees on erodible land
  - 12.3. Stimulate the market to invest in trees on farms that strengthens financial and environmental outcomes
  - 12.4. Reducing the need for whole farm afforestation
  - 12.5. Plant enough trees to prepare for climate change; and
  - 12.6. Significant environmental benefits.

## **Project status**

13. The project started with an early pilot farm (Waipapa), for which the farm planning process was completed and first trees planted in the ground in August 2022. The learning from this process informed the year-two work programme involving a more structured approach to develop farm plans on a further 12 pilot farms. The farm plans are the basis for due diligent efforts needed to underpin the business case to scale up the Land for Life concept.
14. A survey of candidate farms and selection process was completed in mid-2022. Key take-outs from the survey included:
  - 14.1. 75% of respondents are very interested in further conversations about the scheme.
  - 14.2. 78% strongly agree that they "would plant more trees or plant at a faster rate if I had greater access to resources (capital, labour, expertise etc)."
  - 14.3. 64% said they would be interested in starting as soon as possible.
15. The survey helped to develop a pipeline of potential Land for Life farms across erosion-prone areas of the region. Farm selection is guided by agreed selection criteria and is based on attributes of the farm and suitability of the farmer as an early adopter and potential champion for the Land for Life model.
16. MPI has continued to partner in the project, assisting as part of the project team, contributing funding and resourcing for business case development and participating in strategic discussions about how to leverage and scale the project to support regional recovery and long-term resilience.

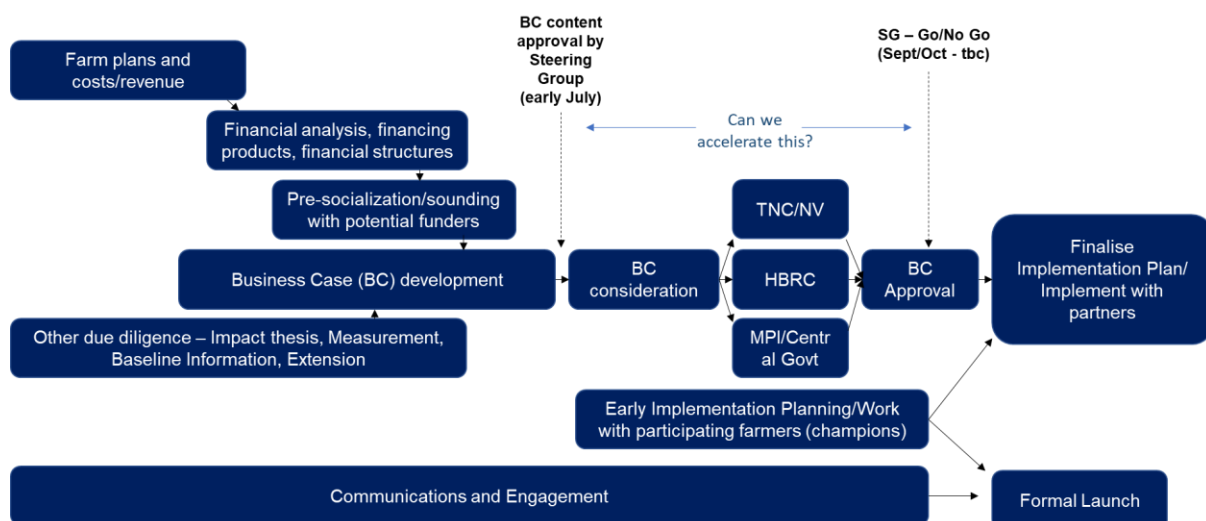


## Recovery to resilience: Sharpening the focus

17. In response to Cyclone Gabrielle, Council, TNC and MPI have identified the opportunity to reposition the project to be a cornerstone component of rural recovery and important tool in the implementation phase of the recovery plan. At scale, the project provides a mechanism to have real impact to the future resilience of Hawke's Bay's farmland, waterways, environment and biodiversity, climate change, communities and wider regional economy.

### Business Case Process

18. The purpose of the business case is to support a go/no go decision to proceed to implementation of the Land for Life project. This is for joint consideration by HBRC, TNC and MPI, which is coordinating the interests of the Government's natural resource sector agencies.
19. The business case will outline the justification and proposed approach, timing, cost, roles and funding for establishing the Land for Life project, including options to structure a financing model that leverages private capital against public investment to support landowners with land use change.
20. Following completion of the business case, a three-month decision-making period will allow HBRC, TNC and MPI partners to consider if and how to take the project forward. Subject to guidance from the partners, in parallel to the decision-making process, the project will begin work on an implementation plan to scale efforts if this is the chosen direction of travel.
21. The project timeline is illustrated in the figure below.

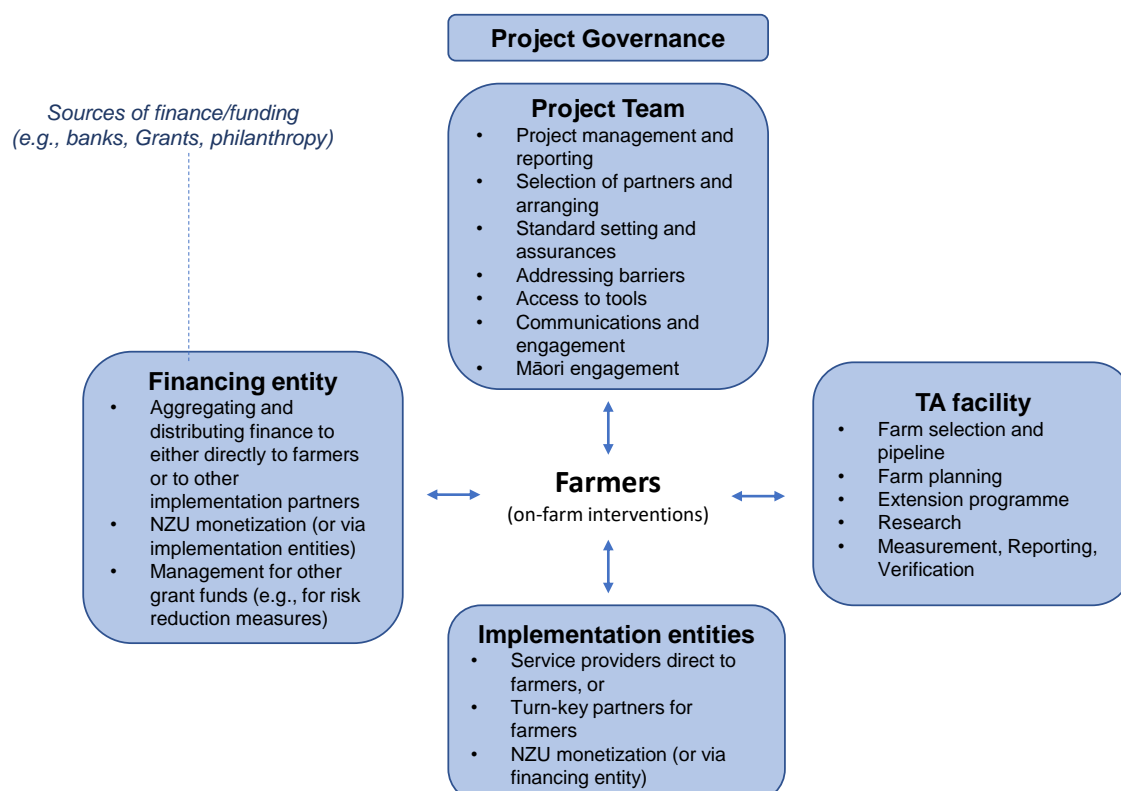


### HBRC roles and responsibility

22. The project delivers directly against the four focus areas outlined in HBRC's strategic plan:
  - 22.1. Water quality, safety and climate-resilient security
  - 22.2. Climate-smart and sustainable land use
  - 22.3. Healthy, smart and climate-resilient biodiversity
  - 22.4. Sustainable and climate-resilient infrastructure (supported through increased protection of infrastructure from buffering to flood flows from rain events and through reduced woody debris in flood waters.
23. The figure following illustrates the Land for Life structure and model. HBRC's role in the project involves partnering in aspects of the Project Team and the Technical Assistance (TA) facility.
24. The farm plan is a key part in the Land for Life model. It effectively articulates a landowner's vision for their land and with support from experts a plan is developed. The plan provides the confidence and knowledge for a landowner to start/continue on their journey of improved land

and environmental management. It also deals with compliance aspects of MfE's Fresh Water Farm Plan initiative and greenhouse gas targets.

25. Catchment advisors will leverage their existing landowner relationships and functions. When they consider that a landowner may be interested in the Land for Life model, they act as a broker to call in the expertise needed to develop relevant components of detailed farm plans: such as afforestation options, greenhouse gas and emissions trading scheme implications, nutrient budgets, pasture production management, financial modelling, etc.
26. Armed with a Land for Life farm plan, a farmer then has a choice about how they finance implementation, whether it be through farm cashflows, lending through their current bank, financing arrangements that Land for Life is considering or other partnership or joint venture arrangement.



27. HBRC's role in the Land for Life model is proposed to be one of facilitation of planning by working alongside landowners, acting as a broker service using the CA team, quality assurance of the Land for Life model, access to financing options, and in provision of its current suit of services such as catchment orientated programmes of work, pest management and biodiversity programme assistance, science and environmental monitoring of outcomes. HBRC will be the up-front catalyst to get farm planning done and develop strong relationships with MPI and the sector to deliver the programme.
28. Scaling the project will need additional capacity, expertise, tools and funding: a digital farm planning tool; increased consultancy expertise; funding for farm planning; capacity to manage farmer engagement and collateral development; geospatial and other support functions; monitoring and evaluation programme; possible research; etc. These will be described further in the business case.

## Māori considerations

### *Initial approach with Māori engagement*

29. From the outset, Māori engagement was considered a fundamental aspect for the project. It was felt that the outcomes sought by the project in relation to more resilient whenua and communities, improved land and environmental stewardship, and enabling the realisation of

the long-term vision of landowners resonate well with mana whenua values.

30. Further, the difficulty to raise finance through traditional mechanisms for whenua Māori when it is owned by many parties was widely acknowledged, as is the capability and capacity of Māori to participate equitably in competitive funding processes. The project had the potential to explore financing mechanisms that would be sympathetic to ownership structures for whenua Māori.
31. The project team discussed options for Māori engagement with the HBRC Māori partnerships team. Since the project team didn't know where pilot farms would be concentrated, they opted to focus Māori engagement at the farm/catchment scale initially. This would allow engagement to align with pilot farms as they were identified rather than to front-load engagement across the entire region, which would swamp pilot stage project resources and potentially result in expectations for support that the project could not deliver on.
32. Whenua Māori was considered as a theme when selecting pilot farms to ensure that insights about opportunities and challenges during the farm planning process on pilot farms were learned.

#### *Māori engagement during the pilot phase of the Project*

33. Māori engagement during the farm planning process with pilot farms included the following:
  - 33.1. Pilot farm plan development on whenua owned by a Māori trust
  - 33.2. Pilot farm plan development on whenua owned by individual Māori whanau that are active in their local marae and catchment group
  - 33.3. Project engagement about farm planning and the Land for Life model including presentations to trustees of multiple blocks of whenua Māori
  - 33.4. Early discussions relating to investment opportunities for post settlement governance entities in project financing
  - 33.5. Engagement with multiple stakeholders related to the kaupapa that the Project offers to Māori and to explore potential alignment of work programmes.

#### *Opportunities for Māori engagement as the project scales*

34. The HBRC Māori partnerships team has good relationships with whenua Māori entities. Alongside the MPI and TPK Māori engagement teams, the project will take an aligned approach to engagement and leverage existing knowledge and networks within these organisations.
35. Consistent with all landowners, impacts from the cyclone have intensified the need to support mana whenua work through their aspirations for whenua Māori. Financing mechanisms and will be an important component to consider during project implementation process. An environmental monitoring programme will need to be developed to measure outcomes from the project.
36. There are significant benefits to be gained through coordinated engagement with HBRC, MPI, TPK and other stakeholders at the marae, hapū and iwi scale in relation to co-design of land use aspirations, plans and implementation. This is especially so with the nine effected hapori.

#### **Next Steps**

37. The project will continue to work with the Cyclone Recovery Committee to consider the business case and HBRC's role in the project with a view to making a go/no-go decision in October 2023.

#### **Decision-making Process**

38. Staff have assessed the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to this item and have concluded that, as this report is for information only, the decision-making provisions do not apply.

## **Recommendation**

That the Māori Committee:

1. Receives and notes the *Land for Life project update*
2. Provides a view to staff about opportunities for the project to provide outcomes for whenua Māori.
3. Provides a view to staff about opportunities for the monitoring and evaluation programme to monitor outcomes that are of value to mana whenua.

## **Authored by:**

**Michael Bassett-Foss**  
**Land For Life Project Manager**

## **Approved by:**

**Iain Maxwell**  
**Group Manager Integrated Catchment**  
**Management**

## **Attachment/s**

There are no attachments for this report.

**Subject: Take Ripoata ā Takiwā – Taiwhenua representatives' updates**

**Reason for Report**

1. This item provides the opportunity for representatives of the four Taiwhenua (Te Whanganui-a-Orotū, Tamatea, Wairoa/Kahungunu Executive and Heretaunga) to raise current issues of interest in their rohe for discussion.

**Decision Making Process**

2. Staff have assessed the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to this item and have concluded that, as this report is for information only, the decision-making provisions do not apply.

**Recommendation**

That the Māori Committee receives and notes the *Take ripoata ā takiwā – Taiwhenua representatives' updates*.

**Authored by:**

Allison Doak  
Governance Advisor

Jack Smith-Ballingall  
Manager, Central & Internal Relationships

**Approved by:**

Pieri Munro  
Te Pou Whakarae

**Attachment/s**

There are no attachments for this report.



**Subject: July 2023 Statutory Advocacy update**

**Reason for Report**

1. This item updates the status of reports on proposals forwarded to the Regional Council and assessed by staff acting under delegated authority as part of the Council's Statutory Advocacy project.
2. The Statutory Advocacy project centres on local resource management-related proposals on which the Regional Council has an opportunity to make comments or to lodge a submission. These include, but are not limited to:
  - 2.1. resource consent applications publicly notified by a territorial authority
  - 2.2. district plan reviews or district plan changes released by a territorial authority
  - 2.3. private plan change requests publicly notified by a territorial authority
  - 2.4. notices of requirements for designations in district plans
  - 2.5. non-statutory strategies, structure plans, registrations, etc prepared by territorial authorities, government ministries or other agencies involved in resource management.
3. In all cases, the Regional Council is **not** the decision-maker, applicant nor proponent. In the Statutory Advocacy project, the Regional Council is purely an agency with an opportunity to make comments or lodge submissions on others' proposals. The Council's position in relation to such proposals is informed by the Council's own plans, policies and strategies, plus its land ownership or asset management interests.
4. The summary outlines those proposals that the Council's Statutory Advocacy project is currently actively engaged in.

**Decision Making Process**

5. Staff have assessed the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to this item and have concluded that, as this report is for information only, the decision-making provisions do not apply.

**Recommendation**

That the Māori Committee receives and notes the *July 2023 Statutory Advocacy update*.

**Authored by:**

**Gavin Ide**  
Principal Advisor Strategic Planning

**Nichola Nicholson**  
Team Leader Policy & Planning

**Approved by:**

**Ceri Edmonds**  
Manager Policy & Planning

**Attachment/s**

- 1   August 2023 Statutory Advocacy Update





**Statutory Advocacy Update (as at 1 August 2023)**

Note: updates since reporting for previous Regional Planning Committee meeting (17 May 2023) are provided in green underlined text.

**Table 1: National Proposals**

NB: Department of Internal Affairs publish regular 'snapshots' of central government work programmes impacting on local government.

View the latest July 2023 Summary version online.

Received	Proposal	Agency	Status	Current Situation
15 Nov 2022	<p><b>Reforming the Resource Management System</b></p> <p>The Government plans to repeal the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and replace it with three new pieces of legislation.</p> <p>The reform is based on the findings of the comprehensive review of the resource management system which were released in 2021.</p>	Ministry for the Environment (lead) in association with various other Ministries	<p><u>Select Committee reported back to Parliament on 27<sup>th</sup> June.</u></p> <p><u>Parliament's 3<sup>rd</sup> readings of both Bills is pending.</u></p>	<p>The Government's comprehensive reform of the resource management system will repeal the RMA and replace it with three new pieces of legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the Natural and Built Environment Act (NBEA)</li> <li>the Spatial Planning Act (SPA)</li> <li>Climate Adaptation Act (CAA).</li> </ul> <p><u>The Environment Select Committee released their 1279-page report into the new resource management law reforms on 27 June 2023 (for the SPA and NBEA). The Committee received more than 3,000 oral and written submissions with 94% of all submitters agreeing on the need for system reform.</u></p> <p><u>Both SPA and NBEA Bills passed their second readings in Parliament on 18<sup>th</sup> July. Parliament's third readings of those two Bills will need to be completed before 31 August if those bills are to be finalised and passed during this current term of Government.</u></p> <p>A copy of HBRC's submission (and other submissions) can be found at <a href="http://www.hbrc.govt.nz">www.hbrc.govt.nz</a> (keyword: #HBRCsubmissions)</p> <p><u>Significant changes recommended by the Select Committee to the NBE and SP Bills include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Enabling local voice – strengthening the NBE Bill to give more effect to local democracy through statements of community expectation</u></li> </ul>

Received	Proposal	Agency	Status	Current Situation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Housing and infrastructure – improving planning and consenting provisions such as notification, designations and fast-track</u></li> <li>• <u>Fast-track consenting – a form of fast-track referral to consenting panels will continue during the transition from enactment of the NBE Bill to implementation of the new system by the regions. Fast-track was originally a temporary Covid response measure which will now continue to apply permanently for specified infrastructure and large housing developments</u></li> <li>• <u>Hydro schemes – all schemes with generating capacity of more than 5MW (covering 99 per cent of all capacity) will be able to apply for replacement consents with durations of up to 35 years</u></li> <li>• <u>Environment Court – like all courts, the Environment Court applies the law (including Te Tiriti o Waitangi provisions), but the Court is not constituted under the Treaty clause in the NBE Bill. This has been clarified in response to concerns raised by the Chief Justice</u></li> <li>• <u>Tree protection – new national direction allowing local authorities to better protect urban trees without overly constraining development and change.</u></li> </ul> <p><u>Proposals for the Climate Adaptation Bill are intended to be unveiled later in 2023 (but not passed during the current term of Government).</u></p>

Various	Orders in Council under Severe Weather Emergency Recovery Legislation Act 2023 ('SWERLA')	Various Ministries	Various	What	Status	
	Orders in Council are temporary law changes to assist achieving purposes of SWERLA. The principal purpose of SWERLA is "...to assist communities and local authorities affected by severe weather to respond to, and recover from, the impacts of severe weather events [including Cyclone Gabrielle] ..."			Hastings District Rating Valuations	In effect	<a href="#">weblink</a>
				Local Government Act amendments	In effect	<a href="#">weblink</a>
				Climate Change – Forestry	In effect	<a href="#">weblink</a>
				Income Tax Accommodation Expenditure for North Island Flooding Events	In effect	<a href="#">weblink</a>
				Outdoor burning of cyclone waste on rural land that would otherwise be prohibited under rules or national regs	In effect	<a href="#">weblink</a>
				Waste Minimisation Act	Proposal	<a href="#">weblink</a>
				Waste management for landfills and temporary waste sorting facilities	Proposal	<a href="#">weblink</a>
				Temporary accommodation under RMA	Proposal	<a href="#">weblink</a>
				Waka Kotahi repair works under RMA	Proposal	<a href="#">weblink</a>
				KiwiRail repair works under RMA	Proposal	<a href="#">weblink</a>
				Extend statutory timeframe for Gisborne DC and HBRC to take enforcement/prosecution action (from 12 months to 24 months) under RMA	Proposal	<a href="#">weblink</a>
				Deem a small number of water take consents issued by HBRC to be permitted activities until replacement applications are determined	Proposal	<a href="#">weblink</a>
				Provide additional time to comply with the following national direction timeframes: - NPS for Freshwater Management timeframe to notify freshwater planning instruments in Gisborne and Hawke's Bay	Proposal	<a href="#">weblink</a>

Received	Proposal	Agency	Status	Current Situation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">National stock Exclusion Regulation timeframes to exclude stock from waterways in Gisborne and Hawke's Bay</a></li> <li>- <a href="#">National Planning Standards implementation timeframes for Hastings District Council</a></li> </ul>
				<a href="#">Faster RMA plan changes enabling permanent housing and papakāinga</a>
				<a href="#">Replace the 2024 Long Term Plan with a three-year plan under LGA and no requirement for LTP audit</a>
				<p><a href="#">Various Government departments and ministries are continuing to evaluate the need for, and suitability of, additional draft Orders not listed in table above in one or more districts and regions affected by severe weather events.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Copies of any submissions made on behalf of HBRC on OIC proposals can be viewed at <a href="http://www.hbrc.govt.nz">www.hbrc.govt.nz</a> (keyword #hbrcsubmissions).</a></p>

Received	Proposal	Agency	Status	Current Situation
29 June 2023	<p><a href="#">National Policy Statement for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Industrial Process Heat ('NPS-IPH') and</a></p> <p><a href="#">National Environmental Standard for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Industrial Process Heat ('NES-IPH')</a></p> <p><a href="#">NPS-IPH weblink</a></p> <p><a href="#">NES-IPH weblink</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Ministry for the Environment (lead) in association with various other Ministries</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Gazetted. Comes into effect from 27 July 2023</a></p>	<p>The NPS-IPH was notified in the NZ Gazette on 29 June 2023 and came into force on 27 July 2023. Its objective is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by managing the discharge to air from the production of heat for industrial processes. The NPS sets out the national objective and supporting policy framework to guide decisions on resource consents required under the NES for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Industrial Process Heat.</p> <p>The NPS-IPH is an example of new national direction that supports councils in their decision-making on discharges to air of greenhouse gas emissions from industrial sectors using process heat since changes were made to the RMA in 2022 to enable councils to consider the effects of greenhouse gas emissions on climate change.</p> <p>The NES-IPH sets out nationally consistent rules for specific greenhouse gas emitting activities from industrial process heat. In particular, the standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">prohibit discharges of greenhouse gases from new low to medium temperature coal boilers immediately and from existing coal boilers after 2037 (after this date no further consents can be issued)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">require resource consent to be held for new and existing fossil fuel boilers that emit 500 tonnes and above of CO<sub>2</sub>-e per year, per site</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">require resource consent applicants to prepare and implement greenhouse gas emission plans and set out actions to reduce emissions.</a></li> </ul>



Received	Proposal	Agency	Status	Current Situation
<u>7 July 2023</u>	<u>NPS for Indigenous Biodiversity</u>	<u>Ministry for the Environment (lead) in association with various other Ministries</u>	<u>Gazetted. Comes into effect from 4 August 2023.</u>	<p>The National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity was notified in the New Zealand Gazette on 7 July 2023 and comes into force on 4 August 2023. Its objective is to help tangata whenua and communities protect, maintain, and restore indigenous biodiversity across Aotearoa New Zealand.</p> <p><u>A guidance document on information for Māori can be found here:</u></p> <p><u><a href="#">National-Policy-Statement-for-Indigenous-Biodiversity Information-for-tangata-whenua.pdf (environment.govt.nz)</a></u></p> <p><u>Various other guidance materials (under guidance and factsheets) can also be found here:</u></p> <p><u><a href="#">National policy statement for indigenous biodiversity   Ministry for the Environment</a></u></p> <p><u>Previously, in June 2022, the Government released an NPSIB Exposure Draft for targeted consultation. The first NPSIB proposal was back in 2010.</u></p>
<u>7 July 2023</u>	<u>Exploring a biodiversity credit system for NZ</u> <u><a href="https://consult.environment.govt.nz/biodiversity/nz-biodiversity-credit-system/">https://consult.environment.govt.nz/biodiversity/nz-biodiversity-credit-system/</a></u> <u>The Government is exploring whether a biodiversity credit system could help to incentivise the protection and restoration of native wildlife in NZ. MFE and DOC are seeking feedback on the need for and the design of a biodiversity credit system, and the different roles of government and Māori in implementing it. The Government's aim is for a system that has impact and integrity, tailored to NZ's unique context and challenges.</u>	<u>MFE &amp; DOC</u>	<u>Submissions close 3 Nov 2023.</u>	<u>HBRC staff are currently reviewing the discussion document material to determine if written feedback is warranted.</u>

Received	Proposal	Agency	Status	Current Situation
3 July 2023	<p><u>Improving NZ's Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) regulations for laboratory and biomedical research</u>  <a href="https://consult.environment.govt.nz/comms/gmo-regulations/">https://consult.environment.govt.nz/comms/gmo-regulations/</a></p> <p><u>The Government's proposals respond to concerns from the research community that current GMO regulations are hindering research and innovation. They aim to remove barriers to foster research and improve health outcomes. The Government's consultation document presents ten policy changes to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>regulate laboratory research more proportionately</u></li> <li><u>streamline the approval and assessment process for biomedical therapies and medicines</u></li> <li><u>ensure the regulations are more up to date and future proof.</u></li> </ul> <p><u>The proposals apply only to laboratory settings. They will not alter rules on the release of GMOs outside laboratory settings, such as the provisions for field trials and releases of GMOs into the environment.</u></p>	<u>Ministry for the Environment</u>	<u>Submissions close 25 Aug 2023.</u>	<u>No submission intended to be made by HBRC.</u>

<p><u>Various</u></p>	<p><u>Various Bills and amendments for setting up new regional Water Service Entities for reform of water services ('three water' services)</u></p> <p>In mid-April, Local Government Minister Kieran McAnulty announced further revisions of the 'Three Waters' reforms which the Government is now labelling as 'Affordable Water.' Government website FAQs say <i>"The Government will introduce and pass legislation to allow for the new [water services reform] timeframes before this year's general election... The Water Services Legislation Bill and the Water Services Economic Efficiency and Consumer Protection Bill which are both currently before Parliament are largely unaffected by the changes to the number and boundaries of entities and their go live date. These bills will continue their progress through Parliament."</i></p> <p>The Government is implementing reform of water services through a suite of legislation, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Water Services Entities Act</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">The Water Services Legislation Bill</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">The Water Services Economic Efficiency and Consumer Protection Bill</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">The Water Services Entities Amendment Bill</a>.</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">About the Water Services Reform programme weblink</a></p>	<p><u>Department of Internal Affairs (DIA)</u></p>	<p><u>Various</u></p>	<p>The Water Services Entities Amendment Bill introduced to Parliament on 16 June 2023 gives effect to Cabinet decisions on the water services reforms made in April and May 2023.</p> <p>The Bill forms part of the legislation that will reform the delivery of New Zealand's drinking water, wastewater and stormwater services. The Bill mainly makes changes to the Water Services Entities Act 2022. Public submissions closed on 5<sup>th</sup> July 2023.</p> <p><u>Key changes include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Establishing 10 new water services entities based on existing regional boundaries</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">A staggered approach to WSE 'go live' dates, with all entities going live between 1 July 2024 and 1 July 2026</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Confirming the Northland and Auckland Entity will go live on 1 July 2024</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Providing for every territorial authority to be represented on the regional representative group (RRG) of their entity, together with an equal number of mana whenua representatives</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Introducing 'Community Priority Statements' which can be presented to regional representative groups by persons that have an interest in water bodies within the entity area</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">A process to enable locally-led, voluntary mergers of two or more entities</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Entity financing arrangements, including provision for a dedicated Water Services Funding Agency to be established as a backstop financing mechanism, if required</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Shared services arrangements, including a provision for the responsible Minister to direct entities where collaboration or a whole of sector approach is required</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Councils will continue to provide and fund water services during the extended establishment period for the entities, including transitional arrangements to be inserted in local</a></li> </ul>
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Received	Proposal	Agency	Status	Current Situation
				<p><u>government legislation to deal with long-term planning, reporting, and rate setting obligations over this period.</u></p> <p><u>Previously...</u></p> <p><u>Parliament's Finance and Expenditure Select Committee considered submissions and made recommendations on several earlier Bills:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <u>Water Services Economic Efficiency and Consumer Protection Bill (WSEECPL Bill)</u></li> <li>○ <u>Water Services Legislation Bill (WSL Bill)</u></li> <li>○ <u>Water Services Entities Bill (now an Act).</u></li> </ul> <p><u>HBRC did not make a submission on the first two bills above. However, Te Uru Kahika (the collective of regional councils and unitary authorities) did make a submission on the WSL Bill. HBRC's Group Manager Policy &amp; Regulation appeared as one of the Te Uru Kahika presenters of that submission to the Select Committee hearing.</u></p>
<u>19 June 2023</u>	<p><u>Developing an exception from the low slope map for lower intensity farming under national stock exclusion regulations</u></p> <p><u>The low slope map, incorporated by reference in the stock exclusion regulations, was amended in 2022 to improve how it identifies low slope land and avoid capturing lower intensity farming in the high country. However, while those recent changes have largely addressed issues with low slope land identification, the map is still likely to capture some lower intensity farming systems (ie, on flat land and below 500m elevation).</u></p> <p><a href="https://consult.environment.govt.nz/freshwater/low-slope-map-for-lower-intensity-farming/">https://consult.environment.govt.nz/freshwater/low-slope-map-for-lower-intensity-farming/</a></p>	<u>MFE</u>	<u>Submissions closed 16 July 2023.</u>	<u>No submission made by HBRC.</u>

Received	Proposal	Agency	Status	Current Situation
<u>19 June 2023</u>	<p><u>A Review of the NZ Emissions Trading Scheme</u>  <a href="https://consult.environment.govt.nz/climate/nzets-review/">https://consult.environment.govt.nz/climate/nzets-review/</a></p> <p>The Government is reviewing the NZ Emissions Trading Scheme to make sure it's fit for the job ahead. The review will focus on the benefits, trade-offs and risks of changing the NZ ETS so it can incentivise gross emissions reductions, but continue to support removals. It follows advice from He Pou a Rangi   Climate Change Commission. It recommended that the Government consider amending the NZ ETS to provide more robust support for gross emissions reductions and manage the amount of exotic forest planting driven by the scheme.</p>	<u>MFE</u>	<u>Submissions close 11 Aug 2023.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>HBRC staff are currently reviewing the discussion document material to determine if written feedback is warranted.</u></li> </ul>

Received	Proposal	Agency	Status	Current Situation
19 June 2023	<p><u><a href="#">A redesigned NZ Emissions Trading Scheme Permanent Forest Category</a></u>  <u><a href="https://consult.environment.govt.nz/climate/nz-ets-permanent-forestry-category-redesign/">https://consult.environment.govt.nz/climate/nz-ets-permanent-forestry-category-redesign/</a></u>  The Government is seeking feedback on proposals to manage afforestation by redesigning the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme's permanent forest category.</p> <p>In 2022, the Government consulted on proposals to restrict permanent exotic forests in the NZ ETS in response to concerns about the impacts on the environment and rural communities from these forests. The proposals generated wide interest prompting the Government to further investigate changes to the permanent forest category.</p> <p>There are three key decisions to consider when redesigning the permanent forest category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Which forests should be allowed into the permanent forest category?</u></li> <li>• <u>How should transition forests be managed to ensure they transition and reduce the financial risks to participants?</u></li> <li>• <u>How should permanent forests be managed?</u></li> </ul>	MFE	Submissions close 11 Aug 2023.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>HBRC staff are currently reviewing the discussion document material to determine if written feedback is warranted.</u></li> </ul>

Received	Proposal	Agency	Status	Current Situation
13 Mar 2023	<p><b>Ministerial Inquiry Into Land Use in Tairāwhiti and Wairoa Districts ('MIILU')</b></p> <p>A Ministerial Inquiry into land uses associated with the mobilisation of woody debris (including forestry slash) and sediment in Tairāwhiti/Gisborne district and Wairoa District. The Inquiry Panel members were Hon Hekia Parata (Chair), Matthew McCloy, and Dave Brash.</p> <p><a href="#">Link: Panel's Terms of Reference</a></p> <p><a href="#">Link: Panel's Report</a></p>	Minister for the Environment and Minister for Primary Industries	<a href="#">Panel's report issued 12 May 2023</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Ministerial Inquiry Panel's report back to Ministers was issued on 12 May 2023. Report titled 'Outrage to Optimism' is online.</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Various ministers and government departments are working on their respective responses to the Panel's 49 recommendations. Environment Minister Hon David Parker has said "the report will immediately inform the current review of the [National Environmental Standard] on Plantation Forestry" although the timeframes for those amendments to come into effect are not yet known.</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Staff understand Cabinet is scheduled to consider a package of responses at its meeting on 31 July. There may be some public announcements made thereafter.</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">The majority of the Panel's findings and recommendations are targeted to Tairāwhiti and/or Gisborne District Council. Only a few of the recommendations directly relate to HBRC's regulatory activities.</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Previously</a>, HBRC's submission was lodged on 6<sup>th</sup> April 2023. A copy of HBRC's submission can be found at <a href="#">HBRC Submissions</a>.</li> </ul>

Received	Proposal	Agency	Status	Current Situation
20 April 2023	<p><b>Consenting improvements for renewable electricity generation and transmission</b></p> <p>The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment along with the Ministry for the Environment is asking for feedback on proposals to strengthen government direction for consenting renewable electricity infrastructure.</p> <p>The proposals focus on strengthening the current national policy statements for renewable electricity generation and transmission to provide a consenting process that is more efficient, certain and environmentally sustainable. These proposals are being developed separately to the wider resource management reforms.</p> <p><a href="https://www.mbie.govt.nz/have-your-say/renewable-electricity/">https://www.mbie.govt.nz/have-your-say/renewable-electricity/</a></p>	MBIE and MFE	Submissions <b>closed 1 June 2023.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">HBRC's submission was lodged on 31 May 2023. A copy of HBRC's submission can be found at <a href="#">HBRC Submissions</a>.</a></li> </ul>

Table 2: Territorial Local Authority Proposals

Received	TLA	Proposal	Applicant/ Agency	Status	Current Situation
28 May 2021	CHBDC	<b>Central Hawke's Bay District Plan Review</b> CHBDC have undertaken a full review of the District Plan. A new proposed district plan was publicly notified on 28 May 2021.	Central Hawke's Bay District Council	<u>Decisions on behalf of CHBDC were issued 25 May 2023. Appeal period closed ~10 July.</u>	<u>On 25<sup>th</sup> May 2023, CHBDC issued its decisions on submissions on the proposed district plan. The Decisions were made on CHBDC's behalf by a Panel of Hearings Commissioners. HBRC has not lodged an appeal against any of the decisions made on its submission points.</u> <u>Meanwhile, several other submitters have filed appeals in the Environment Court.</u> <b>Previously...</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Series of <a href="#">hearings</a> were held by CHBDC during 2022.</li> <li>HBRC's submission was lodged on 6 August. A copy of HBRC's submission can be found at <a href="#">HBRC Submissions</a>.</li> </ul>
<u>15 July 2023</u>	<u>HDC</u>	<u>Hastings District Plan Change 5 (Right Homes Right Place)</u> <u>This is renotification of proposed PC5 following discovery of technical issues with the documents available at time of original public notification of PC5. PC5 introduces changes to the Hastings District Plan to enable more housing including three-story houses and apartments to be built within existing residential areas.</u> <a href="https://www.hastingsdc.govt.nz/services/district-plan/changes/">https://www.hastingsdc.govt.nz/services/district-plan/changes/</a>	<u>Hastings District Council</u>	<u>Publicly re-notified 15<sup>th</sup> July. Submissions close 11 Aug 2023.</u>	<u>No submission intended to be made by HBRC.</u>



Table 3: Other Proposals

Received	Proposal	Agency	Status	Current Situation
9 Dec 2017	<b>HB Fish and Game Council's Draft Sports Fish and Game Management Plan</b> A draft management plan under the Conservation Act to replace the current 2005 Sports Fish and Game Management Plan for the HBFG region.	HB Fish and Game Council	Notified, Submissions closed. Hearing pending	Previously Submission lodged. A copy of HBRC's submission can be found at <a href="#">HBRC Submissions</a> .
24 July 2017	<b>Application for Water Conservation Order (WCO)</b> Application for a WCO for the Ngaruroro River & Clive River ( <a href="#">now officially renamed as Te Awa o Mokotūāraro</a> ).	Applicants NZ Fish & Game Council, HB Fish & Game Council; Whitewater NZ; Jet Boating NZ; Operation Patiki Ngāti Hori ki Kohupatiki Marae; Royal Forest & Bird Protection Society	Special Tribunal Recommendation Report Released. Environment Court Inquiry's interim report issued. Final report still in progress.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Environment Court's interim report (issued 4 Nov 2022) is online.<sup>1</sup> The Court has directed some parties to do further work prior to the Court issuing a final report.</li> <li>Appeals on points of law against the Environment Court's interim report closed on 25 Nov 2022. HBRC filed an appeal with the High Court. A High Court hearing date is yet to be rescheduled.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.environmentcourt.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/2022-NZEnvC-227-Nga-Kaitiaki-O-Te-Awa-O-Ngaruroro.pdf>

Received	Proposal	Agency	Status	Current Situation
Various	Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011	Applicants Ngāti Pāhauwera Development Trust, Maungaharuru Tangitū Trust, Ngai Tāhū O Mohaka Waikare, Ngati Parau Hapu (Waiohiki Marae Board of Trustees)	<u>Currently awaiting a rescheduled Court hearing fixture date</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>The Court of Appeal has accepted Ngāti Pārau's late Stage 2. It has also adjourned the scheduled hearing of the appeals until the Court releases its decision the re Edwards case which was heard early this year.</u></li> </ul> <p>Previously...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The High Court's Stage 2 decision on the Ngāti Pāhauwera application was made on the 19th of January 2023. No final PCR or CMT were granted, instead the decision works through the various issues and creates a process for final draft orders to be submitted for approval. In relation to the issues HBRC raised at hearing the decision was in line with the evidence and submissions submitted.</li> <li>After declining a stay application (i.e. a pause in proceedings) from Ngāti Pāhauwera, the High Court has continued towards the finalisation of the maps and orders.</li> <li>High Court commenced a 'Stage 2 hearing' in Napier on 23 May 2022 to consider form of orders.</li> <li>Notwithstanding commencement of the Stage 2 hearing, several parties have lodged appeals against High Court's decision made in December 2021.</li> <li>Decision can be found here: <a href="https://www.courtsofnz.govt.nz/assets/5-The-Courts/high-court/high-court-lists/marine-and-coastal-area-takutai-moana-act-2011-applications-for-recognition-orders/20211222-Re-Ngati-Pahauwera.pdf">https://www.courtsofnz.govt.nz/assets/5-The-Courts/high-court/high-court-lists/marine-and-coastal-area-takutai-moana-act-2011-applications-for-recognition-orders/20211222-Re-Ngati-Pahauwera.pdf</a></li> </ul>



Received	Proposal	Agency	Status	Current Situation
Various	Applications to Minister for Environment requesting approval to use COVID19 fast-track consenting processes for development proposals at several locations within Hastings District and Napier City.	MFE and <u>Environmental Protection Authority</u> . Various applicants	Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Earlier this year (2023), the Minister has decided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>APPROVE fast-track process be used for a gravel extraction/quarrying operation at Maraekakaho adjacent to State Highway 50.</u></li> <li>APPROVE fast-track process be used for residential development proposal (known as 'Wairatahi') by Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust for site at Stock Road and Dundee Drive, Flaxmere</li> <li>DECLINE use of fast-track consenting processes for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Residential development proposal at Whirinaki</li> <li>Residential development proposal at School Road, Clive</li> <li>Residential development proposal at ex-Oderings Nursery site in Havelock North.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><u>Fast-track consenting processes mean applications are to be lodged with the Environmental Protection Authority – not councils. HBRC will have short opportunity to make submissions on these applications in future once lodged with the EPA.</u></li> <li><u>Status of fast-track consenting applications are as follows:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Maraekakaho quarry – applications not yet filed</u></li> <li><u>'Wairatahi' project – applications not yet filed</u></li> <li><u>Riverbend project – applications not yet filed.</u></li> </ul> </li> </ul>



**Subject: Spatial Climate Vulnerability Assessment tool**

**Reason for Report**

1. This item is to demonstrate Stage 1 of the Climate Change Risk Explorer tool to the Māori Committee and seek advice on how to progress the Kaupapa Māori aspect of the project.

**Background**

2. The Climate Change Risk Explorer is a spatial-based regional risk assessment tool that layers hazards, assets and other information (e.g. socio economic deprivation) to identify exposure, vulnerabilities and consequences.
3. Council engaged Urban Intelligence (UI) to undertake this work to inform the work of the Climate Action Ambassador and to provide the science for the climate chapter of the Kotahi Plan.
4. The UI spatial approach was preferred over a more traditional risks register approach given its power to engage with the community about climate risks and its evaluation of societal consequences.
5. Since Cyclone Gabrielle, it has been even more obvious that we need to communicate risk and hazard information to our communities in a form that is easily understandable and that this information should include a combined approach to risk (not just taking into account one risk at a time), and consider projected changes to hazards.

**Stages of work / progress**

6. Presently, Stage 1 is complete. This stage has included all readily (publicly) available data on hazards in the region and establishing the online map of vulnerabilities. Exposure and vulnerability of infrastructure is included along with natural features and mapped socioeconomic data.
7. Infrastructure across 3 subdomains has been included: Natural, Built and Human.
8. This stage will be demonstrated on screen to the Committee on 2 August.
9. The following stages are under development:
  - 9.1. Stage 2: Gap filling – hazard and scenario modelling, and asset data development. This stage is particularly important so that we can commission data for identified gaps in hazard information as well as include the asset / infrastructure information in the other 3 subdomains – Kaupapa Māori, Governance and Economic.
  - 9.2. Stage 3: Second-pass risk assessment – updating the risk assessment with the new information.
  - 9.3. Stage 4: Semi-quantitative risk assessment (workshops) to support adaptation planning and climate risk reporting.
  - 9.4. Stage 5: Adaptation planning and community engagement.
  - 9.5. Stage 6: Monitoring, reporting and risk iteration.
10. We have applied for recovery funding to increase scope and commission missing data modelling.

11. To include exposure and assess vulnerabilities and criticality in the Kaupapa Māori domain for direct and indirect impacts on tangata whenua and taonga, we would like to engage with mana whenua to adapt the tool to their requirements and ensure this information is of use for adaptation (and recovery) planning. Advice is sought from the Māori Committee on how to go about this.

### **Decision Making Process**

12. Staff have assessed the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to this item and have concluded that, as this report is for information only, the decision-making provisions do not apply.

### **Recommendation**

That the Māori Committee receives and notes the *Spatial Climate Vulnerability Assessment* staff report.

### **Authored by:**

**Pippa Mckelvie-Sebileau**  
**CLIMATE ACTION AMBASSADOR**

### **Approved by:**

**Desiree Cull**  
**Strategy And Governance Manager**

### **Attachment/s**

There are no attachments for this report.

**Subject: Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy and its Mātauranga Māori Workstream updates**

**Reason for Report**

1. This item provides a progress update on the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy (the strategy).

**Background**

2. The strategy is now in Stage 4 of a four-stage development process that began in late 2014.
3. This is a coordinated approach to identifying and responding to the coastal hazards of erosion and inundation, and the influence of sea level rise, over the next 100 years.
4. Project governance is provided by a Joint Committee, formed with members from Hawke's Bay Regional Council, Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust, Hastings District Council, Mana Ahuriri Trust, Napier City Council and Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust.
5. Initially focusing on the coastline between Clifton and Tangoio, the strategy is intended to provide a model to adapt and roll out to other parts of the region that are exposed to coastal hazards.
6. The vision of the strategy is for coastal communities, businesses, and critical infrastructure from Tangoio to Clifton to be resilient to the effects of coastal hazards.
7. In 2018 a report was prepared by Community Assessment Panels, recommending adaptive pathways for 9 priority units within the strategy area.
8. Since then, the Joint Committee and Councils have been working on a response to the recommendations of the 2018 report, including:
  - 8.1. Developing more detailed designs and costings for the short-term works proposed under each of the recommended pathways
  - 8.2. Developing thresholds to determine when pathways need to be implemented to avoid intolerable coastal hazards effects
  - 8.3. Defining what a managed retreat response might look like in Hawke's Bay, how it might be done, and how much it might cost
  - 8.4. Developing an agreed position as between the Partner Councils as to who will lead Strategy implementation, including the funding of works under the Strategy.
9. The recommended pathways from the Community Panels are presented in tables 1 and 2 following. These pathways were refined through further community engagement in 2021 and 2022 with updates to the pathways shown as blue underline text.

**Table 1: Recommend Pathways - Northern Cell Assessment Panel**

Unit	Preferred Pathway	Short Term (0-20 yrs)	→	Medium Term (20 – 50 yrs)	→	Long Term (50 – 100 yrs)
Whirinaki (B)	Pathway 4	Status quo/ Renourishment	→	Renourishment + Control Structures	→	Sea wall

Unit	Preferred Pathway	Short Term (0-20 yrs)	→	Medium Term (20 – 50 yrs)	→	Long Term (50 – 100 yrs)
Bayview (C)	Pathway 3	Status Quo/ Renourishment	→	Renourishment + Control Structures	→	Renourishment + Control Structures
Westshore (D)	Pathway 3	Renourishment	→	Renourishment + Control Structures	→	Renourishment + Control Structures
Ahuriri (E1)	Pathway 6	Status quo	→	Sea wall	→	Sea wall
Pandora (E2)	Pathway 3	<a href="#">Status quo</a>	→	<a href="#">Storm Surge Barrier</a>	→	<a href="#">Storm Surge Barrier</a>

**Table 2: Recommend Pathways - Southern Cell Assessment Panel**

Unit	Preferred Pathway	Short Term (0-20 yrs)	→	Medium Term (20 – 50 yrs)	→	Long Term (50 – 100 yrs)
East Clive (J)	Pathway 1	Status Quo	→	Renourishment + Control Structures	→	Retreat the Line / Managed Retreat
Haumoana (K1)	Pathway 2	Renourishment + Control Structures	→	Renourishment + Control Structures	→	Managed Retreat
Te Awanga (K2)	Pathway 3	Renourishment + Control Structures	→	Renourishment + Control Structures	→	Renourishment + Control Structures
Clifton (L)	Pathway 5	<a href="#">Status quo</a>	→	Sea wall	→	Managed Retreat

10. The most recent updates to the Māori Committee occurred on 9 June 2021 and 6 April 2022 (Attachment 1).
11. The 9 June 2021 update provided an overview of the strategy and its development process which remains relevant and can be referred to for additional project background if required.
12. The 9 June 2021 update also outlined a proposed mana whenua engagement plan and sought feedback from the Māori Committee on the proposed approach. The mana whenua engagement plan was intended to inform mana whenua about the strategy and what was being proposed and to facilitate feedback into the process before formal consultation commenced.
13. The 6 April 2022 update reported back to the Māori Committee on activities under the confirmed mana whenua engagement plan and other general project updates.
14. The update noted that following the mana whenua engagement plan, the project team had met with Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga at their Te Runanganui o Heretaunga hui and also attended a hui at Matahiwi Marae. These interactions provided a good opportunity for discussion on the Strategy, what impacts might be caused by coastal hazards, and some of the issues and risks with the measures proposed to respond to those hazards.
15. Other hui on the mana whenua engagement plan were not held due to other priorities, including ongoing COVID response issues, for the marae, Taiwhenua and PSGE organisations staff were seeking to engage with at that time.
16. Following the April 2022 update to the Māori Committee, the Joint Committee sought to allocate additional project resources to facilitate more effective input from mana whenua and to ensure the strategy is informed by Mātauranga Māori.
17. This resulted in the establishment of a new Mātauranga Māori Workstream under the Strategy.
18. The Joint Committee established a working group to develop the workstream, comprising Tangata Whenua and Councillor Joint Committee Members with support from HBRC's Māori

Partnerships Team.

19. It was intended to notify the strategy for public review and comment in August 2023. In consideration of cyclone recovery efforts, the Joint Committee has since recommended (and this has been accepted by HBRC) that Strategy notification is delayed until August 2024.
20. Alongside work under the Mātauranga Māori and Coastal Ecology Workstreams, a key remaining task under the strategy ahead of public notification is the development of a funding model to determine how to allocate the costs for Strategy implementation.

### Discussion

21. The strategy is proposing fairly significant changes in the coastal environment in order to increase resilience to coastal hazards impacts. Effective mana whenua involvement will be central to the overall success of the Strategy.
22. Provided as Attachment Two is the scope for the Mātauranga Māori Workstream as developed by the working group and confirmed by the Joint Committee at their meeting in September 2022.
23. Any feedback or discussion on the workstream scope would be welcomed and appreciated.
24. Implementation of the Mātauranga Māori Workstream is being supported by Aramanu Ropiha, who previously prepared a Cultural Values Assessment for the strategy in 2017 and was engaged as the Kaitiaki o te Rōpū for the community assessment panel process though 2017 and 2018. Aramanu will be in attendance at the Māori Committee meeting to support any discussion and assist with questions.
25. The project team would like to continue to update the Māori Committee on progress, both on work under the Mātauranga Māori Workstream and the strategy more broadly. Any further feedback from the Committee on the preferred frequency and nature of updates would be appreciated.

### Next Steps

26. Subject to discussion and any direction from the Māori Committee, the project team will look to provide 6-monthly updates as we progress towards August 2024 public notification. Additional workshops and discussions may also be requested as part of advancing work under the Mātauranga Māori Workstream.

### Decision Making Process

27. Staff have assessed the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to this item and have concluded that, as this report is for information only, the decision making provisions do not apply.

### Recommendation

That the Māori Committee receives and notes the *Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy and its Mātauranga Māori workstream updates* report.





### Authored by:

**Simon Bendall**  
Coastal Hazards Strategy Project Manager

### Approved by:

**Chris Dolley**  
Group Manager Asset Management

## Attachment/s

- 1   Māori Committee papers 9 June 2021 and 6 April 2022
- 2   Coastal Mātauranga Māori Workstream Scope September 2022



**HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL****MĀORI COMMITTEE****Wednesday 09 June 2021****Subject: MĀORI ENGAGEMENT AHEAD OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON  
IMPLEMENTATION AND EXECUTION OF THE COASTAL HAZARDS  
STRATEGY****Reason for Report**

1. This report outlines a proposal for engaging with mana whenua ahead of formal consultation on the implementation and execution of the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy 2120 in early to mid-2022, seeking the Māori Committee's feedback and agreement.

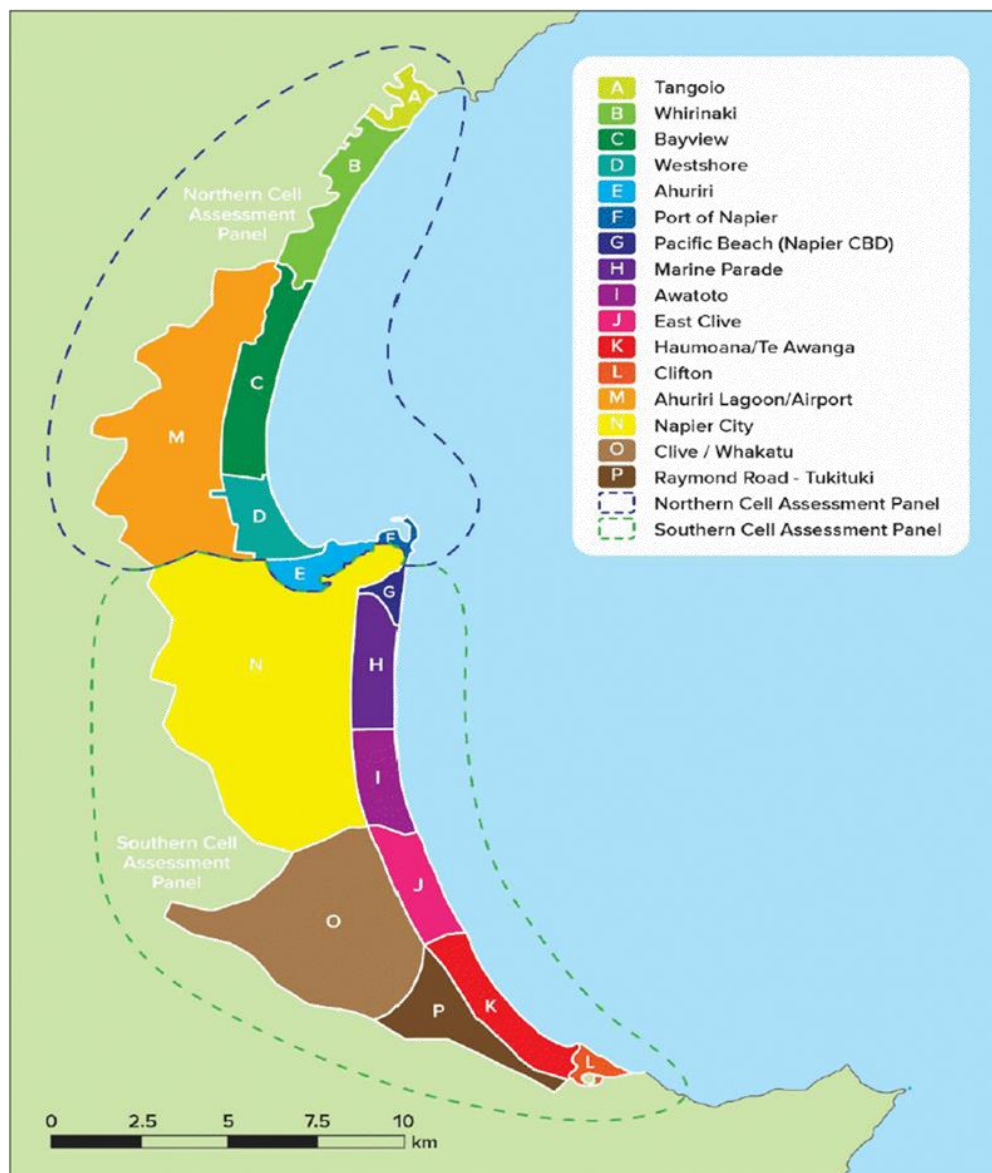
**Executive Summary**

2. Formal consultation on the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy implementation and execution is tracking toward a public consultation process in the form of a proposed Long Term Plan amendment in the first half of 2022. Ahead of that wide public consultation process, a pre-consultation step is considered important to ensure that mana whenua is appropriately recognised and informed about the proposal and able to provide feedback into the process before formal consultation commences.

**Background**

3. The Strategy represents a coordinated approach to identifying and responding to coastal hazards and the influence of sea level rise over the next 100 years. It provides a platform for long-term planning and decision making.
4. The Strategy is a collaboration between Napier City, Hastings District and Hawke's Bay Regional councils, mana whenua and communities along the Hawke's Bay coast from Clifton to Tangoio.
5. The vision of the Strategy is for coastal communities, businesses and critical infrastructure from Tangoio to Clifton to be resilient to the effects of coastal hazards.
6. The Strategy:
  - 6.1. Covers the coastal area between Clifton to Tangoio
  - 6.2. Seeks to develop a planned response to coastal hazards out to the year 2120
  - 6.3. Assesses and plans response to the following coastal hazards
    - 6.3.1. Coastal erosion (storm cut, trends, effects of sea level rise)
    - 6.3.2. Coastal inundation (storm surge, set-up, run-up, overtopping and sea level rise)
  - 6.4. Incorporates climate change as an overriding influence.
7. Through an intensive community engagement process with assessment panels, the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy 2120 document has outlined short, medium, and long term adaptive pathways for each section of the coast (see example adaptive pathway in Figure A following, and sections of the coast in Figure B). An adaptive pathway sets out a plan for the future based on what we know now, but recognises that the future is highly uncertain, and provides flexibility to shift and adapt as new information becomes available.

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**Figure A****Figure B**

8. The Strategy is now in Stage 4 of a four-stage development process that began in late 2014 (see Figure c).

**Figure C**

9. While significant progress has been made and the project is seen nationally as a leading example of coastal hazards and climate change planning, key challenges remain.
10. Principle among these is seeking agreement between the Partner Councils on funding mechanisms for Strategy implementation. While the Joint Committee has resolved to recommend the formation of a Coastal Contributory Fund, agreement between Partner Councils on the implementation of such a fund has not yet been reached.
11. At a workshop on 30 April 2021, the Joint Committee received a report from Raynor Asher QC with recommendations, based on current law and practical and administrative considerations, that the Regional Council lead the implementation and funding of the Strategy. This provides clarity of roles and a clear path to implementing outcomes confirmed by the Strategy and will be considered by the Joint Committee on Friday 4 June, for making recommendations to the Partner Councils.
12. The Technical Advisory Group (TAG) is continuing to advance Stage 4, through five workstreams – regulatory, governance, funding, design, and triggers. TAG is currently engaging with the community through a series of workshops, which began in November 2020.

### Mana whenua engagement

13. Mana whenua engagement has been a critical part of the development of the Strategy, including:
  - 13.1. Mana whenua representation on the panels:
    - 13.1.1. Kaitiaki o te Roopu for both Northern and Southern panels – Aramanu Ropiha
    - 13.1.2. Northern Panel Mana Whenua reps – Hoani Taurima and Garry Huata
    - 13.1.3. Northern Panel – Tania Hopmans, Observer (Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust Incorporated) and Tania Huata, Observer (Mana Ahuriri Incorporated)
    - 13.1.4. Southern Panel Mana Whenua reps – Aki Paipper and Te Kaha Hawaikirangi
    - 13.1.5. Southern Panel - Peter Paku (Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust).
  - 13.2. Letters were sent out to Iwi representatives to provide a strategic overview and to seek interest in involvement
  - 13.3. An Assessment of Cultural Values Report Coastal Hazards Strategy 2120 Clifton to Tangoio – Mai Te Matau a Māui ki Tangoio was written by Aramanu Ropiha in 2017. The report was peer reviewed by Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust, Mana Ahuriri Incorporated and He Toa Takitini.
  - 13.4. As well as the Cultural Values report, a cultural Wānanga and Hīkoi was arranged for panel members. This was hosted by Matahiwi Marae on 1 July 2016 and was facilitated by both Pat Parsons and Aramanu Ropiha. As part of the hīkoi the Panel



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members were taken on a bus tour of the entire Strategy area, with particular reference to historical use, occupation and sites of significance.

14. As part of the technical assessment criteria, mana whenua representatives were asked to 'score' the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga. The Mana Whenua Representatives recorded the following overriding factors that informed their scoring of pathways against the cultural criterion:
  - 14.1. Preferred that a beach be maintained where possible for coastal access/ use
  - 14.2. Accept that in general we should let nature take its course in preference to hard intervention
  - 14.3. Preferred that the coast is held/ returned to a natural state, as much as possible – the 'vista' is important (remove sea walls)
  - 14.4. Prefer not to split communities artificially (e.g. retreat the line picks winners)
  - 14.5. In general, no sites of historic significance are considered to be affected by the pathways as they have been developed for the Southern Cell priority units, however there is an urupā in the Whirinaki unit in current use (Petane Marae)
  - 14.6. Desire to see historic values recognised/ commemorated as part of any future coastal works.
15. The TAG intends to continue to advance each of the workstreams in Stage 4, with semi-regular reporting to the Māori Committee. Once this work is complete, and funding arrangements are confirmed, a draft Strategy will be released for public consultation.

#### Discussion

16. The Strategy is currently tracking towards a wider public consultation process (in the form of a proposed Long Term Plan amendment) in the first half of 2022.
17. A mana whenua engagement plan has been developed to outline how the Strategy proposes to engage with mana whenua in the lead up to the formal consultation process.
18. This pre-consultation step is considered important to ensure that mana whenua is appropriately recognised and informed about the proposal and able to provide feedback into the process before formal consultation commences.
19. There are multiple parties to engage with ahead of consultation, including:
  - 19.1. Post Settlement Governance Entities (PSGEs) – Maungaharuru Tangitū Trust, Mana Ahuriri Trust and Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust<sup>1</sup>
  - 19.2. Two of the four Ngāti Kahungunu Taiwhenua are relevant in this consultation – Te Taiwhenua o Te Whanganui ā Orotu and Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga
  - 19.3. Affected marae as defined in paragraph 14
  - 19.4. Māori land block owners (as a separate process ahead of consultation in March 2022).
20. Council staff propose a staggered engagement approach with presentations to the Māori Committee (MC), comprised of three representatives from each of the four Taiwhenua across our region, and the Regional Planning Committee comprising appointees from 8 of the 9 PSGEs across the region and councillors. With both of these committees it is proposed that one or all three PSGE representatives on the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee will take an introductory lead on this agenda item. The purpose of the engagement is to gain feedback on the approach moving forward.
  - 20.1. Māori Committee: 9 June 2021

<sup>1</sup> Each of these three PSGEs has a representative on the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee

- 20.2. Regional Planning Committee: 7 July 2021.
21. The presentation will include:
- 21.1. Background of the strategy and context for consultation
  - 21.2. An overview of the proposed engagement approach
  - 21.3. Impact on specific marae
  - 21.4. Triggers and thresholds
  - 21.5. Coastal ecology.
22. We are happy to take the presentation to taiwhenua if that is desired. At the RPC meeting, we will ask to speak to the individual PSGEs.
23. Following these presentations, we will collate feedback and make changes as needed to either the presentation or the approach.
24. We propose to approach the seven marae we have identified as being potentially impacted (directly or indirectly) by coastal hazards. If possible, we would like to attend one of the marae committee meetings between August and November 2021:
- 24.1. Tangoio
  - 24.2. Petane
  - 24.3. Matahiwi
  - 24.4. Kohupātiki
  - 24.5. Ruahapia
  - 24.6. Waipatu
  - 24.7. Waiohiki.
25. After meeting with marae we will set up regular communication in the form of a newsletter and confirm that we will return for formal consultation in March 2022.

#### Next Steps

26. Receive feedback from the Māori Committee and the Regional Planning Committee respectively to obtain feedback on the engagement approach before engaging further with PSGEs or marae.

#### Decision Making Process

27. Staff have assessed the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to this item and have concluded that, as this report is for information only, the decision making provisions do not apply.

#### Recommendation

That the Māori Committee receives and considers the "*Māori Engagement ahead of Public Consultation on Implementation and Execution of the Coastal Hazards Strategy*" staff report.

#### Authored by:

**Rebecca Ashcroft-Cullen**  
**COMMUNICATIONS ADVISOR**

#### Approved by:

**Chris Dolley**  
**GROUP MANAGER ASSET**  
**MANAGEMENT**

#### Attachment/s

There are no attachments for this report.

**HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL****Māori Committee****Wednesday 06 April 2022****Subject: Coastal Hazards Strategy Update****Reason for Report**

1. This item provides a progress update on the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy (Strategy).

**Background**

2. A paper on the Strategy was last presented to the Māori Committee at their meeting on 8 June 2021.
3. That paper provided a summary of the Strategy and its development process and sought input and feedback on a proposed mana whenua engagement plan.
4. This paper seeks to build on the last update to the Māori Committee, and to provide progress reports on:
  - 4.1. Activities under the mana whenua engagement plan
  - 4.2. A proposed Memorandum of Transition (MoT), and subsequent public consultation process
  - 4.3. The community workshop series that concluded in February 2022, and
  - 4.4. The Coastal Ecology Workstream, that has recently commenced and will be seeking input from mana whenua in the coming months.

**Mana whenua engagement plan**

5. A mana whenua engagement plan was developed with input from the Strategy's Joint Committee and Hawke's Bay Regional Council's (HBRC) Māori and Regional Planning committees. The current plan is attached.
6. The plan was developed to guide engagement with mana whenua ahead of a formal consultation process on the Strategy, now planned for May/June 2022 (refer to discussion below).
7. Engagement activities under the plan commenced from August 2021. Approaches were made to the marae, taiwhenua, and PSGE's listed in the plan, initially by email, and then with a follow up phone call.
8. A pre-recorded presentation was also developed and circulated to all groups, with an offer to meet to discuss and answer questions.
9. We have not had as much success as we had hoped, with only two hui held; Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga at their Te Runanganui o Heretaunga hui and Matahiwi Marae.
10. The impacts of Covid on this process has been significant, particularly in terms of the practical ability to meet kanohe ki te kanohe. Staff also understand that Covid response and welfare efforts have placed strain on an already busy schedule for the organisations we are seeking to interact with.
11. Staff intend to make a further approach in April to provide a heads up that the formal consultation process is coming (as discussed following), and to offer to meet or provide any further information.

**Memorandum of Transition and Public Consultation**

12. The Strategy is now in Stage 4 of its development process (Implementation Planning and Response), which commenced in 2019.
13. A key decision is required on which Council (or Councils) should lead this next phase of the project, which will necessitate the raising of new rates revenue to fund physical works programmes and other Strategy implementation tasks.
14. Current legislation (principally the Local Government Act and Resource Management Act) creates overlaps and uncertainties about the respective roles of regional councils and territorial authorities in the funding and implementation of works under the Strategy. This has led to delays in confirming a preferred implementation model.
15. To facilitate an outcome, Napier City Council, Hastings District Council and Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC) collectively agreed to engage Raynor Asher QC to lead a Funding Review.
16. Mr Asher was tasked with answering the question:  
*Which Council or councils should lead and fund the implementation of coastal hazard mitigation projects (including design, consenting, construction and maintenance cost) under the Strategy?*
17. Following receipt of Mr Asher's final report and recommendations, the proposal being considered by the three Councils is that HBRC lead Strategy implementation.
18. This would see HBRC leading the response to coastal hazards risks within the Napier and Hastings districts, and the transfer of existing coastal hazard mitigation assets held by Napier City Council and Hastings District Council to HBRC.
19. These arrangements have been outlined in a proposed Memorandum of Transition (MoT).
20. To give effect to the arrangements set out in the MoT, HBRC will need to notify a proposal for a significant new activity under s.16 of the Local Government Act.
21. To meet the requirements of s.16 and the Hawke's Bay Region's Triennial Agreement for the Triennium October 2019 - 2022, HBRC must consult on this proposal with all territorial authorities in the region.
22. At the time of writing:
  - 22.1. Hastings District Council and Napier City Council have confirmed their agreement to the MoT
  - 22.2. HBRC formally confirmed agreement to the MoT by resolution on 30 March 2022
  - 22.3. Wairoa District Council has confirmed their support for the proposal set out in MoT
  - 22.4. Central Hawke's Bay District Council has workshopped the proposal and is due to formally consider it at a meeting on 6 April.
23. Should all Councils confirm agreement to the MoT:
  - 23.1. The Chief Executives of HBRC, Napier City Council (NCC) and Hastings District Council (HDC) will be invited to execute the MoT, in accordance with the resolutions passed by each Council
  - 23.2. The Minister of Local Government will be informed of the proposal and the reasons for it, in accordance with the requirements of the s.16(2) of the Local Government Act
  - 23.3. HBRC will notify the proposal under s.16 of the Local Government Act (this is targeted to occur in May 2022).



**Community Workshops**

24. Through 2021 and into early 2022, the Strategy has been hosting a community workshop series.
25. The purpose of the workshops has been to test our work as we have developed further detail on the pathways recommended by the community panels in 2018.
26. All former panel members and some new community members were invited to participate in the series.
27. There was some mana whenua participation early on, however this dropped away as the series progressed. This has left a gap in terms of direct involvement by mana whenua and is a key area of improvement for the Strategy; by re-inviting all former panel members, the Strategy essentially relied on a mana whenua representative appointment process from 2017. In retrospect, this was not the right approach; discussions with the PSGE's who originally appointed those members should have preceded that invitation.
28. The workshops covered:
  - 28.1. Design – providing and testing concept designs for the first step in each of the recommended pathways.
  - 28.2. Managed retreat – supported by Tonkin + Taylor, discussions on what managed retreat might look like in Hawkes Bay, noting it is a poorly defined term and is not well described in terms of how it would practically be achieved within New Zealand's current legislative framework.
  - 28.3. Triggers – developing adaption thresholds (the impacts of coastal hazards that we want to avoid) and triggers (decision points). Together, these will describe the circumstances and events that will "trigger" actions with enough lead time to avoid thresholds being reached.
  - 28.4. Engagement – discussion around how to effectively engage with the wider community on the work of the Strategy.
29. The workshop series has now concluded, however the participants have signalled ongoing interest in being involved as Strategy development continues.

**Coastal Ecology work stream**

30. The adaptive pathways developed and recommended by the Community Assessment Panels through the Strategy are proposed to reduce natural hazards risks for people and their communities along the coast.
31. Any action taken on the coast to reduce hazards risks is also likely to intervene in natural coastal processes and has the potential to cause adverse environmental effects.
32. As an example, beach renourishment is commonly used to offset erosion losses and build up the beach crest and has been recommended in a number of locations within the Strategy area. Mana whenua engaged in the Strategy development process have highlighted concerns about the potential for smothering of important ecosystems, particularly reef systems, from beach renourishment.
33. While natural character and environmental considerations were taken into account in the pathways development phase, we now (through work undertaken in the Design Workstream) have more information and detail on the potential physical works that would be required to implement the recommended pathways.
34. We need to ensure that the pathways have been robustly tested from a coastal ecological perspective, and that good baseline data is available to inform future assessments of environmental effects and resource consenting processes.
35. The Coastal Ecology Workstream has been established under the Strategy for this purpose.



36. With support from HBRC's Anna Madarasz-Smith (Team Leader Marine & Coasts), Table 1 below has been developed to set out the key steps that form the Coastal Ecology Workstream.

*Table 1: Coastal Ecology Workstream structure and key tasks*

Phase	Description
1. Gap Analysis	Desktop analysis to identify what information is currently available and/or in the process of being collected, what gaps exist, and what additional information is needed to inform a robust assessment of actual and potential effects on coastal ecology associated with the proposed pathways
2. Engagement	Building on and enhancing Step 1, engage with mana whenua and the broader community to determine values and aspirations related to coastal ecology – identify any additional gaps in knowledge / data
3. Monitoring Proposal	Development of a monitoring proposal (what to monitor, where, frequency) to address information gaps or deficiencies identified in Steps 1 and 2
4. Monitoring Programme	Implementation of monitoring programme (multi-year and ongoing)
5. First Pass AEE	First pass assessment of environmental effects for works proposed under the Strategy to determine any critical failure points for coastal ecology impacts
6. AEE for Resource Consent	Detailed assessment of environmental effects, preparatory to and in support of resource consent applications for works proposed under the Strategy

37. The first task (as identified in Table 1) is to undertake a gap analysis, to determine the current state of knowledge about coastal ecology within the project area, and what new information would be required to allow a robust assessment of effects for the proposed works.
38. Dr Shane Kelly from Coast & Catchment has been engaged to undertake this work.
39. Dr Kelly's report notes that there is a significant body of existing data and knowledge about coastal ecology in the Strategy area, however, there are gaps, and for consenting purposes site and activity specific information will be required.
40. The following potential effects/key issues/values areas are described in his report and the state of knowledge and knowledge gaps for each noted:
- 40.1. Smothering by deposited or redistributed sand and gravel
  - 40.2. Accelerating the spread and proliferation of marine pests
  - 40.3. Sediment suspension
  - 40.4. Burying benthic communities beneath structure
  - 40.5. Hardening of the shoreline
  - 40.6. Effects caused by changes in coastal processes
  - 40.7. Physical disturbance of the Coastal Marine Area (CMA) during construction
  - 40.8. Dune planting
  - 40.9. General effects on Ahuriri Estuary
  - 40.10. General effects on coastal vegetation

40.11. General effects on birds

40.12. General effects on fish.

41. The report notes that it will also be of critical importance to evaluate the cumulative impacts of the proposed interventions.
42. With the completion of the gap analysis, we will now seek to commence the second phase of work (engagement) under the Coastal Ecology Workstream. This will enable a full suite of knowledge gaps to be identified, and a monitoring programme to be designed and implemented.
43. Engaging with mana whenua is a key part of this work, however, noting the challenges with engaging effectively at this time, the timeframes to complete this phase are unclear.

#### Next Steps

44. The key next step for the Strategy is to confirm the lead agency for implementation. As noted, the proposal is that HBRC take this role, and this requires a consultation process under s.16 of the Local Government Act.
45. If all Councils agree to the proposed MoT, this s.16 consultation process is planned to commence in May/June.
46. If HBRC's lead role is confirmed by this process, the Strategy can be developed into a full proposal, including for public consultation through HBRC's Long Term Plan. This would occur following the 2022 local body elections.

#### Decision Making Process

47. Staff have assessed the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to this item and have concluded that, as this report is for information only, the decision making provisions do not apply.

#### Recommendation

That the Māori Committee receives and notes the *Coastal Hazards Strategy Update* staff report.

#### Authored by:

Simon Bendall  
Coastal Hazards Strategy Project Manager

#### Approved by:

Chris Dolley  
Group Manager Asset Management

#### Attachment/s

- 1 Coastal hazards mana whenua engagement plan

## Coastal hazards mana whenua engagement plan

## Attachment 1

## Attachment 1 Item 11

## Attachment 1 Item 13

## Coastal hazards mana whenua engagement plan pre-consultation

1. This plan outlines our proposed engagement with impacted mana whenua ahead of public consultation on the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazard Strategy 2120 in March 2022.
2. There are multiple parties to engage with:
  - 2.1 Post Settlement Governance Entities (PSGEs) – Maungaharuru Tangitū Trust, Mana Ahuriri Trust and Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust
  - 2.2 Two of the four Ngāti Kahungunu Taiwhenua are relevant in this consultation -Te Taiwhenua o Te Whanganui ā Orotu and Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga
  - 2.3 Affected marae
  - 2.4 Landblock owners
- 3 We need to informally engage with mana whenua ahead of formal consultation in March 2022.
- 4 This pre-consultation step is considered important to ensure that mana whenua are appropriately recognised, are informed about the proposal and are able to feedback into the process before formal consultation commences.

## Engagement plan

- 5 We propose a staggered engagement approach with presentations being made to the Regional Planning Committee and Māori Committee to gain feedback on the approach moving forward. RPC and MC are made up of PSGEs and taiwhenua representatives.
- 6 This will include a run down on the engagement approach as well as the presentation we will be taking to marae, which will be localised for each marae to show individual impact. If requested, we can take the presentation to individual PSGEs and taiwhenua additionally.
- 7 The presentation needs to be around 20 minutes to allow ten minutes for questions, and will include overview of the strategy, localised issues for marae and consultation follow up. These presentations have been given:
  - 7.1 Māori Committee: 9 June 2021
  - 7.2 Regional Planning Committee: 7 July 2021
- 8 We collated feedback from the committees and made minor changes to the plan.
- 9 **We are currently in the process of approaching and presenting to PSGEs and taiwhenua, as well as the eight impacted marae to speak on their monthly committee meetings between August and November:**
  - 9.1 Tangoio
  - 9.2 Petane
  - 9.3 Matahiwi
  - 9.4 Kohupātiki
  - 9.5 Ruahapia
  - 9.6 Waipatu
  - 9.7 Waiohiki
  - 9.8 Pukemokimoki
- 10 After meeting with marae, based on their feedback, we will set up regular communication in the form of a newsletter, and confirm that we will return for formal consultation in March 2022.
- 11 Presentation to include:
  - 11.1 Background
  - 11.2 Plan to engage with mana whenua (RPC and MC)

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Coastal hazards mana whenua engagement plan

Attachment 1

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- 11.3 Impact on specific marae
- 11.4 Triggers and thresholds
- 11.5 Coastal ecology
- 12 Māori land block owners will be engaged with separately ahead of consultation in 2022.

**Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy****Mātauranga Māori Workstream****Workstream Scope***Adopted by Joint Committee 23 September 2022***Workstream Purpose**

- a) To weave Mātauranga Māori through the ongoing development and implementation of the Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy

**Workstream Objectives**

- a) Develop a Mātauranga framework to articulate the values of tangata whenua around the coast in a way that respects and protects intellectual property and Mātauranga.
- b) Facilitate and support effective tangata whenua participation in consultation / engagement processes into all aspects of the Strategy.
- c) Inform the ongoing development of all workstreams under the Strategy
- d) Provide expertise to support TAG and Joint Committee meetings and deliberations.
- e) Maintain cultural safety, protect intellectual property rights, and ensure any information provided by tangata whenua is appropriately gathered, stored, applied and protected.

**Workstream Outputs****1. Cultural Values Frameworks**

Develop cultural framework documents based on PSGE areas, that:

- a. Capture what's important / valued by whānau / the depth of relatedness at the Coast / spiritual connections
- b. Articulate aspirations of whānau / hapū
- c. Provide a mechanism for knowledge / Mātauranga to guide the development and implementation of the Strategy
- d. Support cross-application e.g. has utility for Kotahi / District Plans / RM Reform, etc.

**2. Mātauranga Māori Implementation and Reporting Plan**

Develop a plan to incorporate the Cultural Values Frameworks into the Strategy development and implementation process and monitors outcomes for success.

**3. Taiao Monitoring Plan**

Develop an actionable plan for gathering and reporting on coastal attributes / values identified by the Values Frameworks to establish a baseline of information that can support

analysis of impacts from climate change / coastal hazards and efforts to respond to / mitigate coastal hazards risks.

### **Workstream Resourcing**

To be effective, the Mātauranga Māori Workstream requires specific expertise and dedicated resources.

Some of that expertise exists within partner councils (e.g. HBRC's Māori Partnerships team), however capacity constraints mean that additional external expertise will be required. It is proposed that a panel of external experts is established to call on for specific tasks.

In addition, to be effective the workstream must enable and facilitate direct discussion with tangata whenua.

Both the engagement of external expertise and interaction with tangata whenua require allocated budget within the Strategy.

It may also be possible to secure additional resourcing through interaction with other project work and/or research activities (e.g. Kotahi process, National Science Challenge projects, etc).