

AGENDA



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MEMBERSHIP: Larry Foster (Chair), Meredith Akuhata-Brown, Bill Burdett, Andy Cranston, Shannon Dowsing, Sandra Faulkner, Debbie Gregory, Isaac Hughes, Tony Robinson, Pat Seymour, Terry Sheldrake, Josh Wharehinga, Kerry Worsnop and Her Worship the Mayor Rehette Stoltz

OPERATIONS Committee

DATE: Thursday 4 August 2022

TIME: 9:00AM

AT: Te Ruma Kaunihera (Council Chambers), Awarua, Fitzherbert Street, Gisborne

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Operations

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Reports to: | Council |
| Chairperson: | Alternating Cr Larry Foster and Cr Andy Cranston |
| Deputy Chairperson: | Alternating Cr Andy Cranston and Cr Larry Foster |
| Membership: | Mayor and all Councillors |
| Quorum: | Half of the members when the number is even and a majority when the membership is uneven. |
| Meeting frequency: | Six weekly (or as required). |

Functions

- To provide governance oversight of Council's operational programmes, services, activities and projects (including major projects) related to environmental operations, community development and infrastructural assets.
- To enable the progress of the Council's operational activities, projects and services.
- Its scope includes:

Environment Services and Protection

- Building Services
- Enforcement
- Environmental Health
- Pests and Plant management
- Biodiversity
- Integrated catchments
- Land management
- Animal control
- Harbour management

Infrastructure Services

- Urban Stormwater
- Wastewater
- Water Supply
- Land, Rivers and Coastal
- Local Roding Network – including associated structures, bridges and retaining walls, walkways, footpaths and road reserve, landscaping and ancillary services and facilities, street lighting and traffic management control
- Solid Waste – including landfill and transfer stations, recycling and waste minimisation

Communities

- Cultural Activities including Theatres, Museum and Public Art, Library and Tairawhiti Navigations
- Recreation and Amenity – including open spaces, parks and gardens, cemeteries, community property and the Olympic Pool complex

Planning and Development

- Customer Engagement
- Support Services

Terms of Reference

Operational oversight

- Provide governance direction for the Council's operational activities as outlined in the general purposes and scope section.
- Review and adjust relevant working programme priorities within agreed budgets, activity management plans and levels of service as per the Council's Long Term Plan.
- Receive updates on programmes, major projects/projects and activities.
- To have input into, and make decisions on, operational proposals, options and cost of projects/major projects.
- Contribute to the development of short-term plans for community services and community facilities.
- Consider the strategic regulatory and compliance issues.
- Prepare submissions on any matter that is within its rationale and terms of reference for Council approval and submit on behalf of Council when timelines do not allow Council prior approval.

Asset management

- Oversee the management of all Council's physical assets – including land, buildings and roads.
- Make decisions on infrastructure and assets becoming Council's and on infrastructure and community assets on behalf of Council.
- Progress the sale of properties as approved in the Long Term Plan and Annual Plan.
- Contribute to the development of and oversee delivery of economic development projects.
- Consider proposals to change the status or revoke the status of a reserve as defined in the Reserves Act 1977 (including the hearing of submissions).

Power to Act

To make all decisions necessary to fulfil the role and scope of the Committee subject to the limitations imposed.

To establish subcommittees, working parties and forums as required.

To appoint non-voting advisory members and/or Tangata Whenua representatives to assist the Committee.

Power to Recommend

To Council and/or any standing committee as it deems appropriate.

3.1. Confirmation of non-confidential Minutes 9 June 2022

MINUTES

Draft & Unconfirmed



P O Box 747, Gisborne, Ph 867 2049 Fax 867 8076
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MEMBERSHIP: Andy Cranston (Chair), Meredith Akuhata-Brown, Bill Burdett, Shannon Dowsing, Sandra Faulkner, Debbie Gregory, Larry Foster, Isaac Hughes, Tony Robinson, Pat Seymour, Terry Sheldrake, Josh Wharehinga, Kerry Worsnop and Her Worship the Mayor Rehette Stoltz

MINUTES of the OPERATIONS Committee

Held in Te Ruma Kaunihera (Council Chambers), Awarua, Fitzherbert Street, Gisborne on Thursday 9 June 2022 at 9:00AM.

PRESENT:

Her Worship the Mayor Rehette Stoltz, Deputy Mayor Josh Wharehinga, Meredith Akuhata-Brown, Bill Burdett, Andy Cranston, Shannon Dowsing, Larry Foster, Debbie Gregory, Tony Robinson, Pat Seymour, Terry Sheldrake and Kerry Worsnop.

IN ATTENDANCE:

Director Liveable Communities Michele Frey, Liveable Spaces Manager De-Arne Sutherland, Senior Liveable Spaces Planner Tyler Kirk, Animal Control and Parking Team Leader Ross Hannam, Democracy & Support Services Manager Heather Kohn and Committee Secretary Jesse Graham.

Secretarial Notes: Crs Sandra Faulkner and Isaac Hughes attended via audio visual link.
Director Lifelines David Wilson attended via audio visual link.

The meeting commenced with a karakia.

1. Apologies

There were no apologies.

2. Declarations of Interest

There were no declarations of interest.

3. Confirmation of non-confidential Minutes

3.1 Confirmation of non-confidential Minutes 13 April 2022

MOVED by Cr Sheldrake, seconded by Cr Seymour

That the Minutes of 13 April 2022 be accepted.

CARRIED

3.2 Action Sheet

Noted.

3.3 Governance Work Plan

Noted.

4. Leave of Absence

There were no leaves of absence.

5. Acknowledgements and Tributes

There were no acknowledgements or tributes.

6. Public Input and Petitions

6.1 David Clark - Te Arai River

Presentation by David Clark.

Responses to questions:

- The latest weather event caused serious flooding and it highlighted how much work the river needs.
- There is currently a group of dedicated locals who are willing to work with Council to improve the state of the river.
- David Clark to be the contact for the initial meeting.
- Mana Whenua are aware of the river's needs and David is unsure if they have raised any concerns with Council. They are welcome to be involved in the working party moving forward.
- Director Lifelines David Wilson will contact David Clark to arrange a site meeting and determine the next steps.

7. Extraordinary Business

There was no extraordinary business.

8. Notices of Motion

There were no notices of motion.

9. Adjourned Business

There was no adjourned business.

10. Reports of the Chief Executive and Staff

10.1 22-91 Tokomaru Bay Destination Play Park

For the purpose of clarity, Tyler Kirk explained that the Destination Park will of similar size and functionality to Botanical Gardens or Adventure Playground.

Discussion points were:

- There is no allocated budget therefore community expectations need to be managed.
- Consultation with mana whenua and community members alike need to be had.
- Consider climate change and flooding events in development.
- The existing playground equipment will not be used in the Destination Park build.
- Having ample bus and large vehicle space to maneuver with ease for schools and travelling groups.
- Having a community BBQ installed as it has been a success in previous public places.

MOVED by Cr Worsnop, seconded by Cr Wharehinga

That the Operations Committee:

1. Notes the contents of this report.

CARRIED

10.2. 22-98 Annual Report Dog Control Policy and Practices 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021

Gary McKenzie gave brief summary of the Annual Report for 2020/2021 period.

Although Councillors had a workshop recently in regard to the Dog Control Policy Bylaw, the changes are not reflected in this report but will for the next annual period.

Discussions included:

- With the pending Bylaw Review, consequences for owners who are in the probationary stage should be discussed and suggested that there be harsher penalties for the dog owner before being permitted to own another dog.
- When a dog is destroyed due to attacks or worrying stock, it was suggested that the owner should have to go through a probationary type schedule before owning another.
- Difficult for staff to resolve complaints about excessive barking. Often when they arrive on the scene, the dogs have stopped or there are differences in definition of what is a nuisance.
- There is currently no limit to the number of dogs an owner can have in urban areas.
- Staffing up the coast is difficult due to lack of demand and there are not enough requests for service to warrant the staffing.
- Unregistered dogs remain an issue up the coast.
- Relationship between Council and RSPCA could be improved however Council meets regularly with the inspector which is a good working relationship.
- Dogs that are euthanised are always beyond the point of rehoming.

MOVED by Cr Seymour, seconded by Cr Wharehinga

That the Operations Committee:

1. Adopts the Annual Report on Dog Control Policy and Practices 2020/21.
2. Instructs the Chief Executive to give necessary notifications following adoption of the report.

CARRIED

11. PUBLIC EXCLUDED BUSINESS

Secretarial Note: These Minutes include a public excluded section. They have been separated for receipt in Section 11 Public Excluded Business of Council.

12. READMITTANCE OF THE PUBLIC

MOVED by Cr Cranston, seconded by Cr Wharehinga

That the Operations Committee:

1. Re-admits the public.

CARRIED

13. Close of Meeting

There being no further business, the meeting concluded at 11.10am.

Cr Cranston

CHAIR

3.2. Action Sheet

| Meeting Date | Item No. | Item | Status | Action Required | Assignee/s | Action Taken | Due Date |
|--------------|----------|---|-----------|--|-----------------|---|----------|
| 26/05/21 | 10.2.2 | 21-124 Water Reforms and Ruatorea Water Supply Update | Completed | A report to be prepared on the operational costs for Muriwai and Ruatorea proposed water supply. | Murray Campbell | <p>15/07/2021 Murray Campbell</p> <p>Ruatoria Drinking Water Supply: We are now at the assessment and review stage of our journey and the recent exploratory results will help guide our way forward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project experienced significant delays which included, contractor availability, COVID isolations, supply chain issues, severe weather events and limited road and site access. Once the exploratory drilling team were able to establish, they worked 24 /7 including Easter and weekends to speed up the process. • The drillers have now finished the exploratory bore at Whakarua Park. The findings indicate that the initial water volume is below what was expected, and this is being assessed by Councils Science team. The volume is very similar to the Parks grandstand bore and on its own the new bore may not be totally suitable as a reliable year-round independent community water supply. • We intend to continue investigating water source options in Ruatoria and recently have had positive preliminary discussions with Ngata College and the Ministry of Education regarding partnering, and the possible dual use of their very successful long-term college bore to augment the new park bore. The existing College bore was recently stress tested which has confirmed that its capacity is significantly larger than other bores in the area. • As planned, we recommend continuing the development of the treatment plant and public collection point at the Whakarua Park bore site. This site remains the ideal location for these activities. | 12/07/22 |

| Meeting Date | Item No. | Item | Status | Action Required | Assignee/s | Action Taken | Due Date |
|--------------|----------|------------------------|-------------|---|----------------|---|----------|
| | | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling team wish to thank the community for the great hospitality and support they received. <p>Muriwai Drinking Water Project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work through the village is progressing well with the main pipe installed and backfilled. Approximately 1.5 km along with a new connection to the Marae. Installation of the pipe along the rail corridor has also commenced (approx. 6km to be completed). The Waipoa bridge crossing work will start soon. The community drinking water terminal pad design has been completed and foundation works will commence at the end of the month. The Pataka structure is complete, and the community designers are working on the artwork and story board that will be applied to the structure. Additional street lighting, public seating and a disabled drinking fountain has been added to the site. The community is identifying suitable candidates to be trained to operate a Council supplied water tanker to support local water distribution. The tanker is an upcycled ex district fire tanker. <p>Both projects are within projected budgets. Operational costs will be identified once the final detailed design is complete for Ruatoria.</p> | |
| 11/11/21 | 13.2 | Additional Action Item | In progress | <p>Report 21-245 Quarterly Activity Reporting - Quarter 1 Financial Year 2021-2022</p> <p>Solid Waste:</p> <p>Report to the Operations Committee in 2022 on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works planned around solid waste and the timing of the review of the Waste | Phil Nickerson | <p>08/07/2022 Gael Alderton</p> <p>General update report on Solid Waste will be provided for 15 September Operations Committee.</p> | 23/08/22 |

| Meeting Date | Item No. | Item | Status | Action Required | Assignee/s | Action Taken | Due Date |
|--------------|----------|-------------------------|-------------|---|----------------|--|----------|
| | | | | Management and Minimisation Plan. - Waste Contracts moving forward. - Update on the Paokahu landfill. - Update on the Tairāwhiti Environment Centre. | | | |
| 17/02/22 | 14.1 | Additional Action Items | In progress | Report 22-33 Quarterly Activity Reporting - Quarter 2 Financial Year 2021-2022 Provide a report to April Operations Committee on the Resource Recovery Centre regarding waste plans, waste collection contracts and what can be done around illegal dumping | Phil Nickerson | 08/07/2022 Gael Alderton General update report on Solid Waste will be provided at 15 September Operations Committee. | 23/08/22 |

3.3. Governance Work Plan

| Group Activity | Activity | Name of agenda item | Purpose | Report type | Owner | 13-Apr | 9-Jun | 4-Aug | 15-Sep | 10-Nov | 21-Mar | 16-May | 11-Jul | 22-Aug | 17-Oct |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|-------------|------------------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Community Lifelines | Journeys Infrastructure | June 2020 Weather Event | The Finance & Performance Committee requested a progress report on the June 2020 Emergency Works Project which has a repair cost of \$16.8m. | Information | Dave Hadfield | | | | | | | | | | |
| Community Lifelines | Solid Waste & Road Safety Education | Gisborne District Council Future Recycling and Rubbish Collection Services | To improve Council's waste management system for better health and safety outcomes and emissions reduction by introducing a wheelie bin service for Gisborne City for kerbside collection of rubbish and recycling with the intent to introduce future service for organics. | Decision | Chloe Howard-Lloyd | | | | | | | | | | |
| Community Lifelines | Journeys Operations | Tolaga Bay Wharf | Report on completed safety Improvements on Tolaga Bay Wharf and the ongoing issues we have had. | Information | Kellee Tupara | | | | | | | | | | |
| Community Lifelines | 4 Waters Operations | Review of Outsourcing LRC work to Fulton Hogan | A review of outsourcing 4 Waters Land Rivers and Coastal work to Fulton Hogan. | Information | Mangala Wickramanayake | | | | | | | | | | |
| Community Lifelines | 4Waters Operation | Ruatoria Water Supply Update | Progress of establishing a potable water source for carrier supply and community collection in Ruatoria. | Information | Murray Campbell | | | | | | | | | | |
| Community Lifelines | Journeys Operations | Emergency Rooding Fund Application and Plan for Delivery | Provide information on the steps required to complete an emergency rooding fund request to Waka Kotahi and provide the timeline for delivery if the funding for the latest March 2022 weather event is approved. | Information | Donna McArthur | | | | | | | | | | |

| Group Activity | Activity | Name of agenda item | Purpose | Report type | Owner | 13-Apr | 9-Jun | 4-Aug | 15-Sep | 10-Nov | 21-Mar | 16-May | 11-Jul | 22-Aug | 17-Oct |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|----------------------|--------------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Community Lifelines | Solid Waste | Waste Management Collections Contract | To agree to go to direct procurement for the waste management kerbside collection. | Public Exclusion (D) | Phil Nickerson | | | | | | | | | | |
| Community Lifelines | Solid Waste | Solid Waste and Waste Minimisation Update | To report on the following in 2022: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Works planned around solid waste and the timing of the review of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. - Waste Contracts moving forward. - Update on the Paokahu landfill. - Update on the Tairāwhiti Environment Centre. Resource Recovery Centre regarding waste plans, waste collection contracts; and what can be done around illegal dumping. | Information | Phil Nickerson | | | | | | | | | | |
| Community Lifelines | Solid Waste | Investigation of the future of refuse and recycling for Tairawhiti | Report for Council's approval to improve our current kerbside collection to a wheelie bin system. | Decision | Chloe Howard-Lloyd | | | | | | | | | | |
| Environmental Services & Protection | Compliance & Enforcement | Annual Report Dog Control Policy and Practices 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021 | The Council is required under the Dog Control Act and subsequent amendments to report annually to the Secretary of Local Government on its dog control policy and operations. Section 10A requires Council to report on several statistical aspects of its dog control policy responsibilities. | Decision | Gary McKenzie | | | | | | | | | | |

| Group Activity | Activity | Name of agenda item | Purpose | Report type | Owner | 13-Apr | 9-Jun | 4-Aug | 15-Sep | 10-Nov | 21-Mar | 16-May | 11-Jul | 22-Aug | 17-Oct |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--|-------------|--------------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Environmental Services & Protection | Compliance & Enforcement | Update on Winter Air Quality Monitoring and the Review of the National Environmental Standard for Air Quality | | Information | Kate Sykes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Environmental Services & Protection | Compliance & Enforcement | Parking Annual Report | | Information | Gary McKenzie | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liveable Communities | Liveable Spaces | Public Conveniences Rationalisation | | Information | Tyler Kirk | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liveable Communities | Liveable Spaces | Peel Street Toilets | | Information | De-Arne Sutherland | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liveable Communities | Integrated Catchments | Update Report on Projects Funded by the 2020--21 Natural Heritage Fund | | Information | Melanie Cheetham | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liveable Communities | Integrated Catchments | Allocation of the Natural Heritage Fund | | Decision | Melanie Cheetham | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liveable Communities | Liveable Spaces | Waingake 29% Future Use Issues and Options | Report & Powerpoint. | Workshop | Amy England | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liveable Communities | Liveable Spaces | Dedicated Dog Park Proposal | | Information | Tyler Kirk | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liveable Communities | Liveable Spaces | Tokomaru Bay Destination Play Park | | Information | Tyler Kirk | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liveable Communities | Liveable Spaces | Skate Park and Pump Track Update | | Information | Abbe Banks | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liveable Communities | Community Projects | Waingake Tranformation Programme Update | Provide an update on the Waingake Transformation Programme and associated restoration activities | Information | Amy England | | | | | | | | | | |

| Group Activity | Activity | Name of agenda item | Purpose | Report type | Owner | 13-Apr | 9-Jun | 4-Aug | 15-Sep | 10-Nov | 21-Mar | 16-May | 11-Jul | 22-Aug | 17-Oct |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---|---|-------------|---|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Liveable Communities | Integrated Catchments | Council's Internal Biodiversity Work Plan | | Information | Don McLean | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liveable Communities | Integrated Catchments | Sustainable Hill Country & Land Overlay 3A | | Information | Kerry Hudson | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liveable Communities | Liveable Spaces | Makorori Master Plan | | Information | Tyler Kirk | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Liveable Spaces | Peel Street Public Toilet Tender Award | | Decision | De-Arne | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Liveable Spaces | Hawaiki Turanga Update | | Information | De-Arne Sutherland | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liveable Communities | Liveable Spaces | Tairāwhiti Sports Facilities Early Win Updates | | Information | Abbe Banks | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strategy & Science | Community Projects | Water Services Entity Bill | Submission Content. | Information | Yvette Kinsella | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strategy & Science | Strategy & Science | AIA Water Availability Project | Aqua Intel Aotearoa (AIA) External presenters. | Information | Tom Porter | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strategy & Science | Strategy & Science | Uawa-Hikuwai Catchment Scientific Bore Drilling Project | Completion Information Report. | Information | Tom Porter/ Joanne Ferry/ Graeme Card | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strategy & Science | Strategy & Science | Swimming Pool monitoring programme | Requesting decision on whether to continue the pool monitoring program. | Decision | Kathryn Sharman | | | | | | | | | | |

10.1. INFORMATION Reports Infrastructure Services



22-150

Title: 22-150 March 2022 Emergency Roothing Fund Application and Plan for Delivery

Section: Journeys Operations

Prepared by: Donna McArthur - Journeys Operations Manager

Meeting Date: Thursday 4 August 2022

Legal: Yes

Financial: Yes

Significance: **High**

Report to OPERATIONS Committee for information

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide information on the steps required to complete an emergency roading fund request to Waka Kotahi and provide the timeline for delivery if the funding for the latest March 2022 weather event is approved.

SUMMARY

During the months of November 2021 to April 2022, the Tairāwhiti Region endured 5 weather events causing \$26.7m of damage to our local road network.

As a result, the local road is in a fragile condition and requires urgent remedial works to ensure safety for the community and to maintain the roading network.

With this knowledge we have requested that Waka Kotahi's Board consider and approve our application to fund all this work at 100% financial assistance rate. If our funding application is unsuccessful, we will need to re-assess our current situation and provide an amended strategic approach.

A **presentation** will accompany this report.

The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **High** significance in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Operations Committee:

1. **Notes the contents of this report.**

Authorised by:

David Wilson - Director Lifelines

Keywords: emergency road funding, waka Kotahi, FAR rate, multiple weather events

BACKGROUND

1. In the months of November 2021; December 2021; February 2022 (Cyclone Dovi); March 2022 and April 2022 (Cyclone Fili), we have had additional weather events, two of which were declared State of Emergency Events (November 2021; March 2022).
2. Waka Kotahi requested that these be submitted as a singular emergency application following a full network review. This was to ensure that individual sites from each event were not requested multiple times within the application – work has been completed and our initial estimation of costs is \$28.7m for 1650 individual sites.
3. The Waka Kotahi Emergency Works Policy permits Council to carry out initial repairs to reopen the network, but permanent repairs must be part of an emergency works application. With the support of the Ministry of Primary Industries Council was able to obtain approval from Waka Kotahi to reopen 42 roads to a 2-wheel drive standard.
4. The unbudgeted cost to reopen the network have come at a financial cost of \$3.67m. From an accounting and end of year (EOY) reporting process we will be accruing the subsidy/income for these costs and claiming them next financial year when a final decision is known.
5. The Waka Kotahi Emergency Works Policy permits a 20% increase on your existing roading assistance rate to carry out the work. For example, the Gisborne District Council's roading subsidy is 67%, if our application is approved it increases to 87%.
6. Our initial application is being reviewed and more information was required, the final date that our application must be submitted to Waka Kotahi is 27 July 2022. The initial review now has a revised total of \$26.7m.
7. Due to the quantum of work proposed, it will be phased over two years to allow investigations, designs, procurement and then delivery.
8. Council has also applied for a bespoke application for specific reasons, like the inability to fund the remaining local share or 13%. Our application will be presented to the Waka Kotahi Board on the 27 September.
9. The paper discusses the bespoke application and delivery.

OPTIONS and DISCUSSION

10. Our bespoke application is asking for all our emergency works to be funded at a financial assistance rate from Waka Kotahi of 100%. This includes:
 - Our existing application of \$26.7m.
 - From the \$13.6m June 2020 event there is \$1.07m of uncompleted work. Due to bad weather, COVID and flu this work was unable to be delivered by 30 June. Under the Emergency Works Policy the funding assistance rate would reduce from 87% to 67%.
 - The bespoke application must provide financial evidence of Council's inability to fund the emergency works versus its political unwillingness to fund the work. Council's Chief Financial Officer is assisting the Journeys Finance team with this work.

- For the roads impacted by the March 2022, these will be made safe with traffic cones and barriers, but no construction works can take place until a decision on Council's emergency works application to Waka Kotahi is known in October 2022.
- Once the decision is known then options will need to be presented to the incoming Council.

PLANNED DELIVERY OF PHYSICAL WORKS

11. The major delay for physical delivery works is the engineered designs, consenting and tendered contracts. With a decision not announced until October the physical delivery may not start until late 2022, however we are investigating early procurement options to speed the delivery up. The estimated designs to procurement phase are approximately \$3.0m. Professional services in the order of \$500k is underway to get the engineered designs completed for 68 sites.
12. To ensure that we are on track, a monthly report will be created by the Project Managers (to be confirmed) to the Steering Group. Steering Group members:
 - David Wilson – Director Community Lifelines
 - Waka Kotahi Member – TBC
13. Then on a quarterly basis the Commercial Manager Community Lifelines will provide an update report to the Operations Committee Meeting.
14. All of this of course, is subject to funding and local share affordability.
15. If our funding application is unsuccessful, we will need to re-assess our current situation and provide an amended strategic approach.

ASSESSMENT of SIGNIFICANCE

Consideration of consistency with and impact on the Regional Land Transport Plan and its implementation

Overall Process: High Significance

This Report: High Significance

Impacts on Council's delivery of its Financial Strategy and Long Term Plan

Overall Process: High Significance

This Report: High Significance

Inconsistency with Council's current strategy and policy

Overall Process: Low Significance

This Report: Low Significance

The effects on all or a large part of the Gisborne district

Overall Process: High Significance

This Report: High Significance

The effects on individuals or specific communities

Overall Process: High Significance

This Report: High Significance

The level or history of public interest in the matter or issue

Overall Process: High Significance

This Report: High Significance

16. This report is part of a process to arrive at a decision that will/may be of **High** level in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

TANGATA WHENUA/MĀORI ENGAGEMENT

17. No consultation required until a funding decision is known.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

18. Informing the public of progress with these events will be required.

CLIMATE CHANGE – Impacts / Implications

19. "Land transport infrastructure is exposed to the effects of climate change including sea level rise, inundation and temperature changes affecting pavement surfaces". Cited from <https://www.nzta.govt.nz/.../air-quality-climate/climate-change/>
20. It is also very clear from the numerous weather events and subsequent damage to our roading network that our region is receiving that these are all impacted from climate change.

CONSIDERATIONS

Financial/Budget

21. With the increasing regularity of rain events in this region, we are facing increased emergency reinstatement needs across the network. We will need to consider increased emergency FAR Reserve in the future years if we are to successfully maintain our roading network following these weather events.
22. If our funding application is unsuccessful, even though Council has provided evidence of its inability to fund the repairs then we will need to re-assess our current situation and provide an amended strategic approach.

Legal

23. If repairs and remedial works are not completed, we are aware that there may be some legal impacts due to lack of safety for our community across the network, and we are currently working with our legal team regarding some current known sites.

POLICY and PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

24. No policy and planning implications.

RISKS

25. If we do not deliver the physical works over the next two financial years, there is a significant risk that the roading network will further deteriorate as currently exposed flood sites may incur more damage. This may cause health and safety concerns on the network.
26. The biggest risk is if we are unsuccessful then we will have to reassess our options especially how we communicate this to the public.

NEXT STEPS

| Date | Action/Milestone | Comments |
|-------------------|---|---|
| 27 September 2022 | Waka Kotahi Board Meeting. | Decision on funding application and bespoke funding request. |
| 1 August 2022 | Professional Services Panel commence design requirements on 68 sites. | If designs aren't completed, then delivery programme delayed by 6-8 months. |
| October | Discussion with Council with Board decision. | |

10.2. INFORMATION Reports Communities



22-190

Title: 22-190 Ministry for the Environment Freshwater Farm Environment Plan Pilot with Gisborne District Council

Section: Liveable Communities

Prepared by: Kerry Hudson, Integrated Catchments Manager

Meeting Date: Thursday 4 August 2022

Legal: No

Financial: No

Significance: **Low**

Report to Operations Committee for information

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to update the Committee on a Ministry for the Environment initiated Freshwater Farm Plan pilot with Gisborne District Council.

SUMMARY

Ministry for the Environment (MfE) are initiating pilot programmes with three regional councils to test the Freshwater Farm Plan (FWFP) approach. Gisborne District Council is one of the three Councils selected for this pilot programme. A preliminary meeting regarding the pilot programme was held on Thursday 21 July 2022 however discussions are only in their very early stages.

A recent FWFP Information pack PowerPoint is included as **Attachment 1**.

The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **Low** significance in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Operations Committee:

- 1. Notes the contents of this report.**

Authorised by:

Michele Frey - Director Liveable Communities

Keywords: freshwater farm environment plan, Ministry for the Environment

BACKGROUND

1. As part of the national freshwater reforms MfE are implementing a FWFP development programme. The ultimate goal of the reforms is to achieve freshwater improvements that will;
 - a. Stop further degradation.
 - b. Show material improvements within 5 years.
 - c. Reverse past damage, within a generation, so all New Zealand waterways are in a healthy state.
2. This programme is legislated through Part 9A of the Resource Management Act that requires farmers (20ha) and growers (5ha) to have certified FWFPs.
3. A draft FWFP template has been developed. During July MfE conducted farmer interviews to test the draft template. Integrated Catchment staff identified landowners across Tairāwhiti to interview and attended these interviews with four landowners on 14 and 15 July 2022.
4. MfE have identified three regional councils to participate in pilot programmes to test the approaches and guidance along with initial testing on the FWFP certification process.
5. An initial meeting attended by MfE, the regional sector, (represented by Richard Saunders), Otago Regional Council and Gisborne District Council staff from across several sections was held on Thursday 21 July 2022. This meeting looked at a partnership approach, key goals, objectives and outcomes for the pilot.
6. Council staff are currently preparing for the next meeting with MfE.

DISCUSSION and OPTIONS

7. The nationwide rollout of FWFPs will have significant implications for local growers and farmers. It is essential that regional interests and issues are considered by MfE. The pilot is a real opportunity to expose MfE to Tairāwhiti's local issues.
8. FWFPs will be required on properties of 20 hectares or more in arable and pastoral use and on five hectares or more in horticultural use. The FWFP regulations are expected to take effect by the end of 2022 with a requirement for a certified FWFP phased in from early 2023 region by region. Prioritising regional phasing has yet to be finalised.
9. FWFPs will identify practical actions on farms to improve our local waterways. Actions will be tailored to the farm's circumstances, the physical environment and what is important in the catchment where the farm is located. The key issue in the Gisborne district is sediment followed by bacterial contamination and nutrients.
10. FWFPs will build on existing farms plans, the pilot will clarify how we transition our existing Tairāwhiti Freshwater FEPs and Sustainable Hill Country Plans (SHCP) Works Plan into an FWFP covering the entire property.
11. The pilot will assist in identifying each catchments context, any gaps in our information and resourcing requirements to give effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater 2020 including Te Mana o te Wai.

12. Being part of the Pilot programme will help to clarify regional council involvement with farm advice and advocacy, certification, and auditing of FWFPs. It will also clarify how Councils extensive knowledge is factored into the FWFP process.
13. This pilot programme needs to be delivered over a short period of time to ensure the findings can be used in progressing FWFP locally and across the country.

ASSESSMENT of SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts on Council's delivery of its Financial Strategy and Long Term Plan

Overall Process: Low Significance

This Report: Low Significance

Inconsistency with Council's current strategy and policy

Overall Process: Low Significance

This Report: Low Significance

The effects on all or a large part of the Gisborne district

Overall Process: Low Significance

This Report: Low Significance

The effects on individuals or specific communities

Overall Process: Low Significance

This Report: Low Significance

The level or history of public interest in the matter or issue

Overall Process: Low Significance

This Report: Low Significance

14. The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **Low** significance in accordance with Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

TANGATA WHENUA/MĀORI ENGAGEMENT

15. Engagement and Māori Responsiveness staff have been involved in the initial discussions. No external consultation has occurred with tangata whenua to date. Community consultation including with mana whenua will largely occur following the pilot and prior to the launch of the programme.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

16. There has been no community engagement at this early stage of pilot programme except with local landowners involved in the pilot. Community consultation including with mana whenua will largely occur following the pilot and prior to the launch of the programme.

CLIMATE CHANGE – Impacts / Implications

17. There is no direct impact on climate change from this pilot partnership. Climate change will be a consideration in carrying out the pilot programme.

CONSIDERATIONS

Financial/Budget

18. There are no financial implications from this pilot programme. Resource requirements from Council will be staff time, able to be absorbed through current work programmes. Support funding from MfE for the programme itself, is likely to be provided and clarification will be sought over the next few weeks.

Legal

19. There are no legal implications from this pilot programme.

POLICY and PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

20. Internally Councils Strategy and Policy staff will be involved in the pilot programme to ensure major initiatives such as the TRMP review, are well informed by the findings of the pilot.

RISKS

21. Participation in this pilot programme, focussing on Gisborne's local issues will ensure the unique challenges of the region can be carefully considered as the nationwide FWFP approach is developed. The initial interviews and this pilot programme will minimise risks to landowners and Council that local factors are not effectively considered.

NEXT STEPS

| Date | Action/Milestone | Comments |
|---------------|--|----------|
| 4 August 2022 | Operations Committee – report to Committee for information | |

ATTACHMENTS

1. Attachment 1 - Freshwater Farm Plans Information Pack 3 [10.2.1.1 - 21 pages]

Freshwater Farm Plans

Info Pack 3



We have been busy...

The Freshwater Farm Plan Programme is proceeding at pace on a number of fronts. This Info Pack provides an update on a range of programme activities and a view of the next steps.



User testing

User testing is underway and is providing robust and constructive feedback that will contribute to FWFP system design decisions



Working Groups

Topic-based Working Groups began in July, focusing on areas of complexity and high impact



Regulations Process

On track for exposure draft towards end of 2022.



Pilot Prep

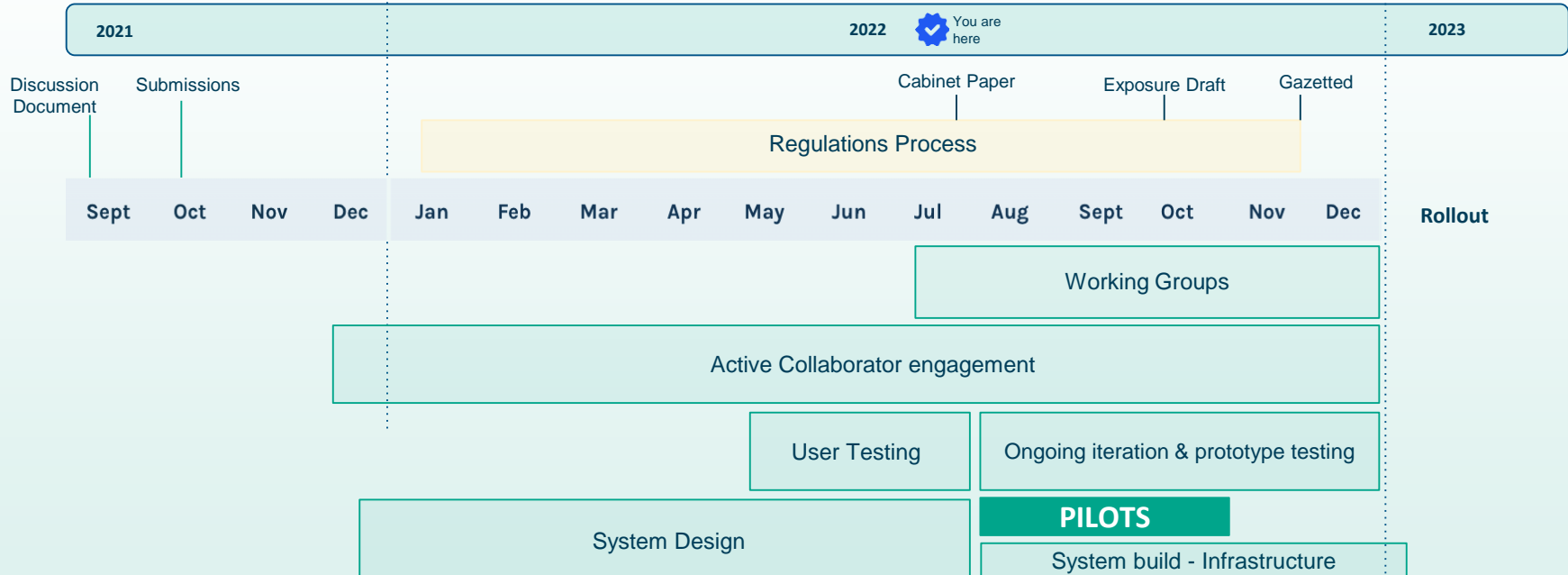
Pilot programme due to start in August. The pilot will test the FWFP Approach and Guidance as well as initial testing on the Certification process

FWFP Programme Timeline

Attachment 10.2.1.1

We have been focused on gathering initial feedback on the FWFP Draft Approach - testing with Farmers and Growers, working with Regional Councils, and setting up topic-based Working Groups that began in July.

Input from one-on-one User Testing, Working Groups and Active Collaborators will help prepare for pilots in 2022.



Freshwater Farm Plan refresher

Attachment 10.2.1.1

- FWFPs are part of the Essential Freshwater policy package to achieve genuine freshwater improvements:
 - Stop further degradation
 - Show material improvements within 5 years
 - Reverse past damage, within a generation, so all New Zealand waterways are in a healthy state
- Part 9A of the Resource Management Act requires farmers (20ha) and growers (5ha) to have certified FWFPs.

217F Contents of freshwater farm plan

A freshwater farm plan must—

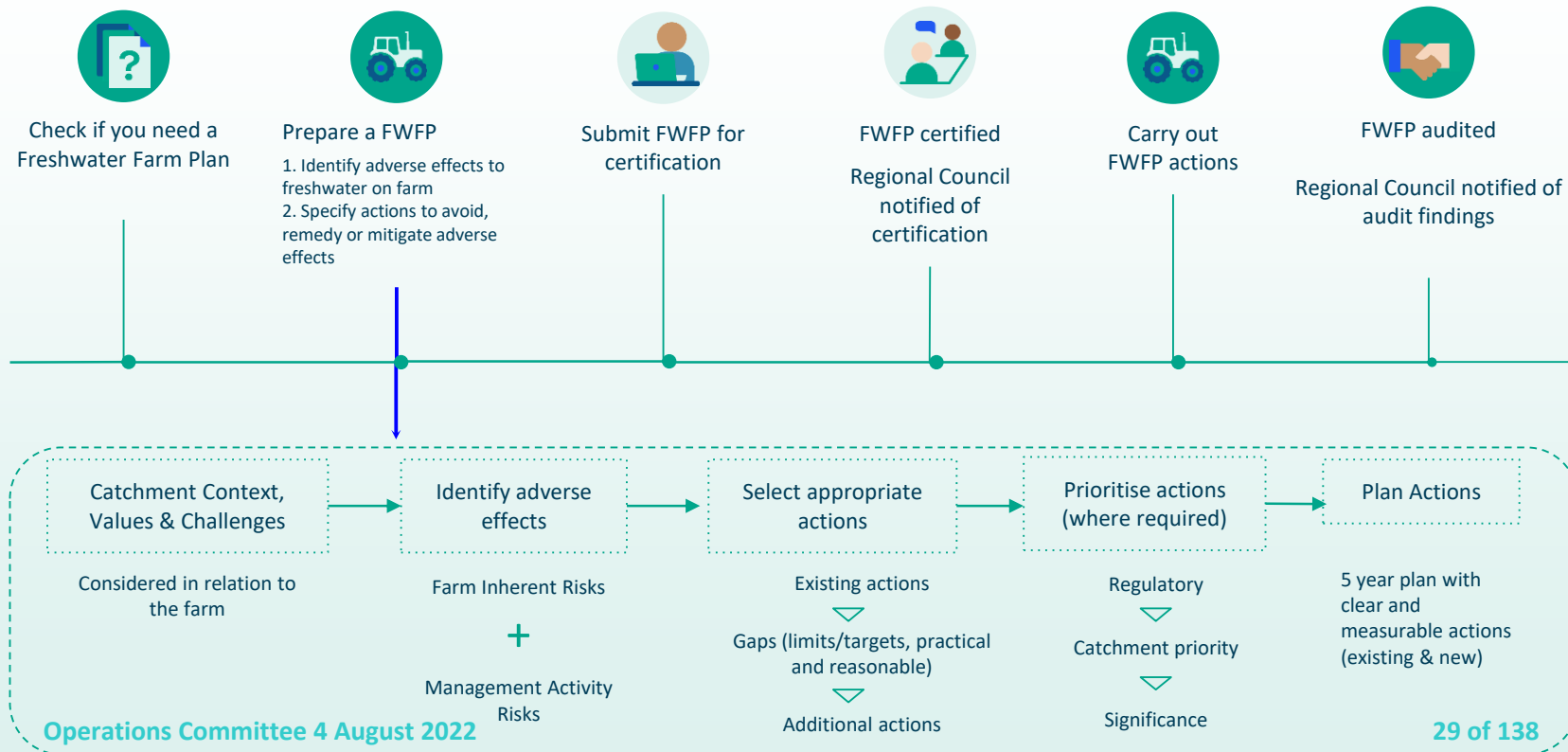
- identify any adverse effects of activities carried out on the farm on freshwater and freshwater ecosystems; and
- specify requirements that—
 - are appropriate for the purpose of avoiding, remedying, or mitigating the adverse effects of those activities on freshwater and freshwater ecosystems; and
 - are clear and measurable; and
- demonstrate how any outcomes prescribed in regulations are to be achieved; and
- comply with any other requirements in regulations; and
- comply with [section 217L](#).

Section 217F: inserted, on 1 July 2020, by [section 64](#) of the Resource Management Amendment Act 2020 (2020 No 30).



How to Complete a FWFP - high level process

When preparing a FWFP, a farmer will need to consider how risks to freshwater on their farm can be mitigated through implementing prioritised actions.



User Testing - farmers / growers

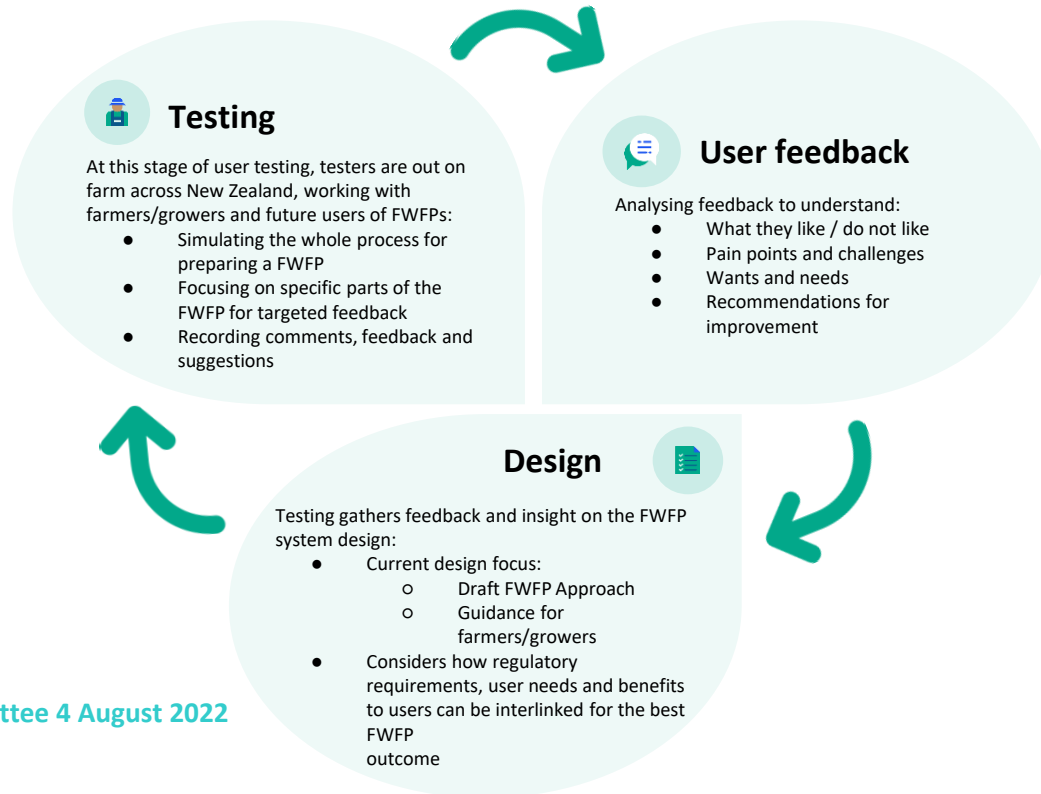
Design of the FWFP system focuses on testing with real users and stakeholders.

By working with users we can design a FWFP system that is simple, practical and adds value for all.

We have been working with Farmers and Growers across the country to gather feedback.

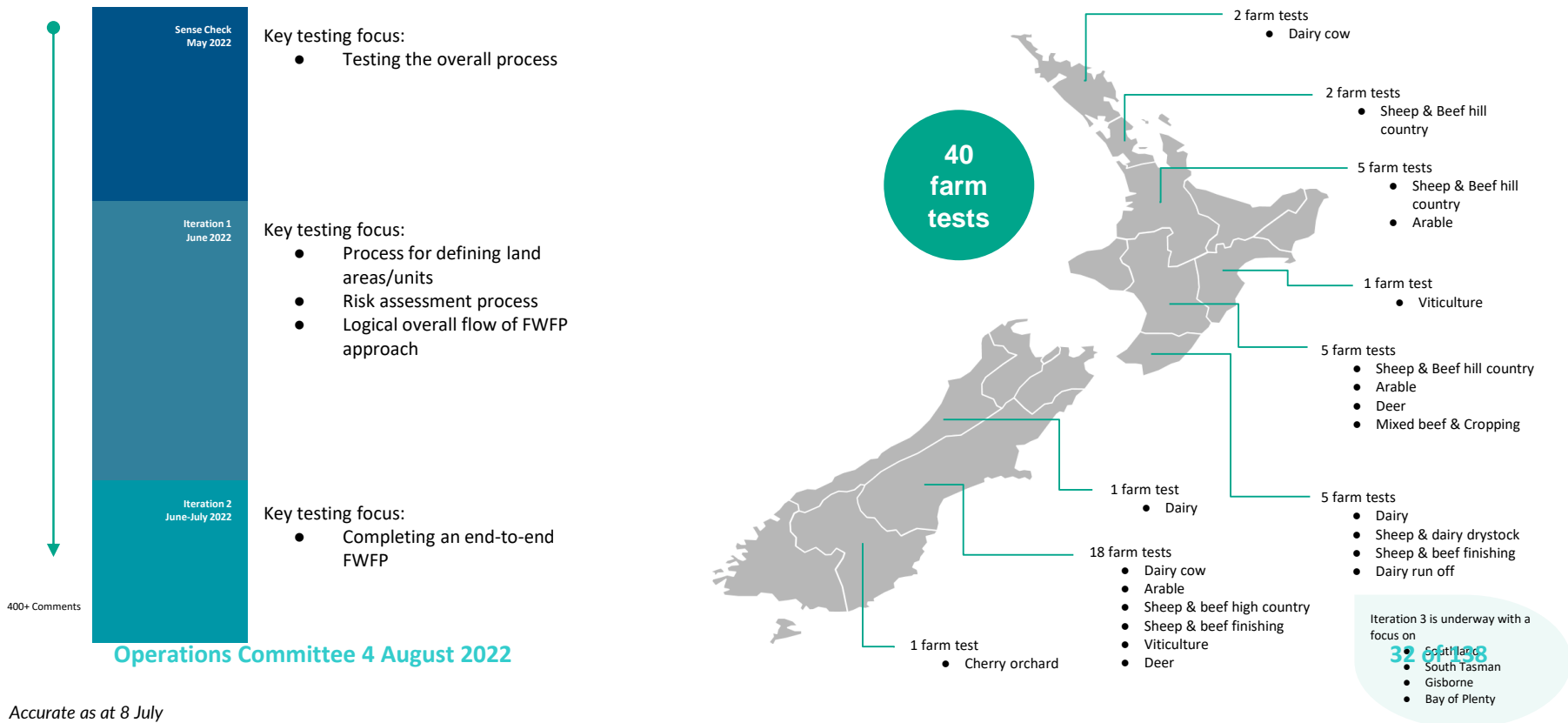
How does user testing work?

The FWFP system design is iterative, driven by user feedback. Testing is completed in stages, where feedback from each stage / testing cycle is analysed, suggested improvements are considered (alongside input from other sources such as Working Groups or Subject Matter Expertise), and changes are adopted. In this way, we refine the FWFP design incrementally.



What have we focused on, and where?

Three cycles of testing have been completed, each with a specific focus . . .



What have we learned from testing?

Attachment 10.2.1.1

Users told us . . .



- The structure and flow of the FWFP approach makes sense
- After working through the testing, the actions designed to mitigate risks to freshwater aligned well with what the farmer/grower had already planned on their property
- Farmers/growers are keen to be engaged in the process of preparing their own FWFP, and see merit in thinking about freshwater outcomes and risks on their land



- Make it digital
- Make it easy
- Make it visual



- DIY solution - we'd like to complete this ourselves
- Support us to do this by providing guidance, case studies, examples
- Provide a "Support Toolbox" which enables input and help from Regional Councils, catchment groups, etc.



- There is a clear need for equivalency programmes for existing FEP and IAP providers
- We'd like tools and support for mapping - ideally digital
- Support linking up with national and regional rules

Operations Committee 4 August 2022

"...still lots more to learn about the catchment i.e. cultural significance. Would be good to know, but [I] wouldn't know where to start to find this info, so council should provide relevant info. Would be good to know key contaminants of concern."

"Would like to have a plan that is really interactive and intuitive with drop down menus, examples, auto-filling of action plans etc."

"You have to be involved doing them. It's a living document. For me, there's no point someone coming in and saying this is what must be in your plan. It's about working it out."

"The FWFP equivalency is really important, as most of the information that we asked him for he had already provided for various other IAPs such as NZFAP"

Focus for further User Testing?



FWFP Approach

Catchment Challenges, Values, Context (CCVC)

The link between:
Land Units
Risk Assessment
Action Planning

Certification & Audit



Users

Māori Landowners
Farmers and Growers
Regional Council

Catchment Challenges, Values, Context (CCVC)

We are digging in deeper here because . . .

CCVC is of high value in the FWFP, placing the farm in the context of the local environment . . .

"Don't underestimate how little some people do think about the wider catchment. It's the answer to the question 'why does this matter' - where it might not on [the] individual farm, but in the wider catchment it does".

And an opportunity for educating and increasing awareness.

"It's important to recognise what's going on in catchment to improve freshwater."

We need to think about best way to provide suitable support for farmers/growers.

"[We] need to make this really accessible for people that aren't well connected to these subjects"

While also ensuring CCVC can be provided at a useful level of detail by regional councils.

Operations Committee 4 August 2022

Next Steps

Version 10.2.1.1



CCVC is a key focus area for the first Working Group sessions



Working closely with regional councils to understand what CCVC will look like across NZ



Developing a range of guidance (including visual and worked examples) to test with users

The link between Land Units, Risk Assessment & Action Planning

We are digging in deeper here because . . .

Land Unit mapping is the *suggested* approach for dividing up the farm and has been intuitive for users so far

“It should be around what are your inherent environmental features and risk in a land area”

But feedback on the use of maps has been mixed, with many preferring a digital tool but seeing challenges with access.

“Maps useful, but may need help accessing mapping tools”

Farmers/Growers have highlighted the challenges with subjectivity when considering the severity of a risk and choosing the appropriate actions.

“Farmers [are] very likely to tick green or light green on all of activities - likely to underestimate risks [...]”

Certifier and Auditor feedback will be useful in assessing how enforceable FWFPs will be.

Operations Committee 4 August 2022

Next Steps

Version 10.2.1.1



Certification and Audit Working Group began in early July



Working closely with users to ensure the FWFP approach makes it easy to prepare a plan



Developing a range of guidance (including visual and worked examples) to test with users

User Testing - Regional Sector

Design of the FWFP system focuses on testing with real users and stakeholders.

We have been working with representatives from the Regional Sector to gather feedback.



Operations Committee 4 August 2022

Regional Sector Testing Update

We are working closely with sector representatives and user groups to understand . . .

- Touchpoints with the FWFP
- Pain Points
- Potential Needs
- Possible Solutions

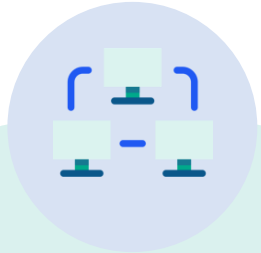
Understanding will help the sector to support the pilot and rollout of FWFPs.

Regional Sector testing is focused on



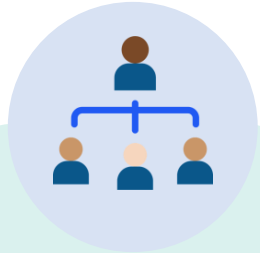
Communication, capacity and expertise

Ensuring FWFP users have access to consistent, quality information, guidance and resources



Information management

Sector will need to prepare for data provision, record management, mapping and consider their role in specific elements such as Catchment Challenges, Values & Context (CCVC).



Regulatory roles and processes

How current processes and systems will work with FWFP requirements.

Operations Committee 4 August 2022

Next Steps

Version 10.2.1.1



Digging deeper with Regional Sector through further testing



Working with Regional Sector representatives in Working Groups



Unpacking CCVC and Compliance, Monitoring & Enforcement (CME) in the context of FWFP Pilot and Rollout

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Working Groups

Working Groups are providing targeted feedback on specific topics. Their role is to review, support and suggest improvements.

These groups are operating alongside one-on-one user testing and broader engagement with Active Collaborators.

Feedback loops between Working Groups, User Testing and FWFP Design are essential in driving a useful FWFP outcome.

Working Groups are meeting fortnightly

They are made up of farmers/growers, regional sector, industry, tangata whenua, community members e.g. catchment groups, and Ministry subject matter experts



Practical Implementation

The purpose of this group is to help make Freshwater Farm Plans practical for farmers to create and use.



Support and Guidance

The purpose of this group is to help make Freshwater Farm Plan Guidance material clear and useful for a general audience.



Certification and Audit

The purpose of this group is to identify and troubleshoot certification and audit issues with Freshwater Farm Plans.

Programme latest news

Draft timeline

Regulations turned on



Operations Committee 4 August 2022

FWFP Rollout

Attachment 10.2.1.1.1

- Phased regional rollout
- Regional prioritisation/catchment by catchment
- Mechanisms available for council NPS FM 2020 plans
- Regs turned on vs full implementation

Rollout and phasing will be informed by:

- Existing farm planning infrastructure to ensure effective implementation from the outset (rural professionals, farm environment plans, catchment groups etc)
- Alignment to NPS FM 2020 freshwater planning process
- Investment needs for capability and capacity

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We'll have more info in August on . . .

Attachment 10.2.1.1



Progress of the Regulations



Ongoing on-farm testing and Regional Sector testing



Working Group progress



The latest on preparation for Pilot Programmes



Ngā mihi

We welcome your thoughts.

Please send all comments, suggestions, questions and correspondence to:

freshwaterfarmplans@mfe.govt.nz

Title: 22-189 Internal Tairāwhiti Regional Biodiversity Work Plan
Section: Integrated Catchments
Prepared by: Don McLean – Team Leader Biodiversity and Catchments
Meeting Date: 4 August 2022

Legal: No

Financial: No

Significance: **Low**

Report to OPERATIONS Committee for information

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to update the Committee on the internal Tairāwhiti Regional Biodiversity Workplan developed to provide clarity and transparency on the priorities for Council's Biodiversity Team for the next four years until the Regional Biodiversity Strategy is developed.

SUMMARY

The internal Tairāwhiti Regional Biodiversity Workplan provides clarity and transparency about the priorities for Council regarding biodiversity for the next four years. It is informed by and aligns with known available national and regional biodiversity guidance.

Budget has been allocated to biodiversity through the Long Term Plan (LTP) process and this Workplan outlines relevant objectives for prioritising the spending.

The Workplan will facilitate early discussions with tangata whenua and other stakeholders about biodiversity aspirations prior to the Regional Biodiversity Strategy development in 2026.

The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **Low** significance in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Operations Committee:

- 1. Notes the contents of this report.**

Authorised by:

Michele Frey - Director Liveable Communities

Keywords: biodiversity, Tairāwhiti regional biodiversity workplan, long term plan, councils biodiversity team

BACKGROUND

1. Biodiversity is under the spotlight and there are several national and regional processes underway (or soon to get underway) that will inform the direction Council takes in this space into the future. These include the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (NPSIB), TRMP review, Regional Biodiversity Strategy development is scheduled for year 5 of the LTP.
2. Councillors and the community have signalled that biodiversity needs increased focus now. This is evidenced through the recent LTP process where Council committed an additional \$100,000 in funding towards biodiversity.
3. In order to most effectively utilise this additional funding, while we await the development of the national and regional strategic guidance developments as outlined above, the Integrated Catchments/ Biodiversity team (with inputs from other Council departments) have developed an internal Biodiversity Workplan that shapes how we will progress biodiversity work across the region for the foreseeable future (4 years).
4. One of the requirements of the NPSIB will be for each Council to develop a Biodiversity Strategy. This Workplan provides Council with a useful direction until the Biodiversity Strategy is developed.

DISCUSSION and OPTIONS

5. The Workplan is made up of several sections including a vision, objectives and outcomes, the national and regional context in relation to existing strategies and plans and actions that fulfil the objectives.
6. This Workplan complements the two other relevant pieces of work currently underway being the Urban Biodiversity Action Plan and the Biodiversity Stocktake.
7. Having, and working to this Workplan will help facilitate the delivery of good biodiversity outcomes with the investment Council has made.
8. The internal Tairāwhiti Biodiversity Workplan is included as **Attachment 1**.

ASSESSMENT of SIGNIFICANCE

Impacts on Council's delivery of its Financial Strategy and Long Term Plan

Overall Process: Low Significance

This Report: Low Significance

Inconsistency with Council's current strategy and policy

Overall Process: Low Significance

This Report: Low Significance

The effects on all or a large part of the Gisborne district

Overall Process: Low Significance

This Report: Low Significance

The effects on individuals or specific communities

Overall Process: Low Significance

This Report: Low Significance

The level or history of public interest in the matter or issue

Overall Process: Low Significance

This Report: Low Significance

9. The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **Low** significance in accordance with Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

TANGATA WHENUA/MĀORI ENGAGEMENT

10. This is an internal workplan and projects within the workplan have already had tangata whenua/Māori engagement. While there are no external impacts associated with this Workplan, it is useful in providing clarity and transparency for the next four years.
11. Further, the Workplan is intentionally a live working document and will undergo continuous review as engagement mana whenua evolves and further information comes to hand.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

12. As this is an internal workplan there was no community engagement undertaken. Being well organised internally best positions Council to deliver on its priorities. While there are no external impacts associated with this Workplan, it is useful in providing and having transparency for the next four years.
13. Further, the Workplan is intentionally a live working document and will undergo continuous review as community engagement evolves and further information comes to hand.

CLIMATE CHANGE – Impacts / Implications

14. There are no climate change impacts or implications as a result of this internal Workplan.

CONSIDERATIONS

Financial/Budget

15. There are no financial implications as funding has already been allocated to the achievable action items through the LTP process. Any unfunded projects would need funding to be sought externally.

Legal

16. There are no legal implications as a result of this internal Workplan.

POLICY and PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

17. This Workplan considers other policy guidance currently in place for biodiversity regionally and nationally. Refer to the **attached** Workplan for further reference.

RISKS

18. The key risks are not achieving the actions in the Workplan across the term of the Workplan. Being transparent about the ambitions set through this Workplan will enable the Integrated Catchments/Biodiversity team, and wider Council to understand where the team are heading, what is realistically achievable and what is desirable but not achievable within current budget and resource constraints.

NEXT STEPS

| Date | Action/Milestone | Comments |
|---------------|---|-----------------|
| 4 August 2022 | Biodiversity Workplan presented as an information report to Operations Committee. | |

ATTACHMENTS

1. Attachment 1 - Tairāwhiti Regional Biodiversity Work Plan 2022 Final [**10.2.2.1** - 33 pages]



Tairāwhiti Regional Biodiversity Work Plan

2022-2026

| VERSION | EDITED BY | DATE |
|---------|-----------|------|
| V1 | | |

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Executive summary

This work plan was developed by the Integrated Catchments and Environmental Science teams of Council. It summarises and coordinates Gisborne District Council's biodiversity activities and identifies local priorities and actions over the next four years to protect and restore biodiversity.

These priorities and actions are guided by the following vision and outcomes. To arrive at this vision and outcomes, we have considered existing relevant policy guidance locally, regionally and nationally.

Our vision is:

'The native species and ecosystems of Tairāwhiti are thriving and valued by the community who share responsibility to work together to ensure it is sustained and enhanced, both now and into the future'.

The outcomes this plan is working towards over the next 4 years are:

Outcome 1

Treaty partners, whānau, hapū and iwi feel they are exercising their full role as rangātira and kaitiaki

Outcome 2

Indigenous species and their habitats across Tairāwhiti are maintained and enhanced compared to their current levels.

Outcome 3

People experience a greater enrichment through their connection with nature

Outcome 4

Prosperity is intrinsically linked with a thriving biodiversity significantly more than ever before

This work plan is intentionally action focused and aims to enable the various teams in Council to get on with biodiversity action across the region, while we await the regional biodiversity strategy planned for development within the next 5 years.

Continuing to build and strengthen relationships with our key partners for even greater outcomes, is a key focus and we will be working towards this as this plan is implemented and as we work towards the implementation of the regional biodiversity strategy.

This work plan is intentionally a live working document and will be reviewed and adjusted regularly. The document is also intended to be inward facing but provides a structure for GDC to frame up external relationships and processes for future conversations about biodiversity.

Table 1: Vision, Outcomes & Objectives for this Work Plan

Vision

“The native species and ecosystems of Tairāwhiti are thriving and valued by the community who share responsibility to work together to ensure it is sustained and enhanced, both now and into the future”

As a responsible treaty partner, we are committed to weaving Matauranga Māori through all mahi whereby whānau, hapū and iwi are exercising their full role as rangātira and kaitiaki.

| OUTCOMES | MOST RELEVANT OBJECTIVE |
|---|---|
| Treaty partners, whānau, hapū and iwi feel they are exercising their full role as rangātira and kaitiaki. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating the relationships and the process to weave Matauranga Māori through all mahi and remain genuine treaty partners, whānau, hapū and iwi are exercising their full role as rangātira and kaitiaki |
| Indigenous species and their habitats across Tairāwhiti are maintained and enhanced compared to their current levels. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand/Identify the current state and trend of biodiversity in Tairāwhiti e.g., trends, what we have Protect, then maintain and restore significant areas of biodiversity/biodiversity values. |
| People experience a greater enrichment through their connection with nature. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage with and support landowners and the community in the identification, protection and enhancement of biodiversity. |
| Prosperity is intrinsically linked with a thriving biodiversity significantly more than ever before. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate biodiversity protection principles in Council policy and practice. |

The vision for the work plan is to allow thriving biodiversity in Tairāwhiti through the collective efforts of people. A key aspect of this is partnering with mana whenua and working with a variety of stakeholders. Key projects in the work plan include Waingāke Transformation, Titirangi Restoration, and Waihirere domain plan. Key actions include Protection Management Area health checks, Collation of biodiversity information, making resources available for internal and external use e.g., pest hub and planting guides.

What is a Biodiversity Work Plan?

This work plan was developed by the Integrated Catchments and Environmental Science teams of Council. It summarises and coordinates Gisborne District Council's biodiversity activities and identifies local priorities and actions over the next four years to protect and restore biodiversity. A work plan across four years ensures that action is being taken now (acknowledging the desire from council in the 2021 LTP process to ramp up our biodiversity efforts) but acknowledges that a regional biodiversity strategy is planned for development within a 5-year timeframe. The regional biodiversity strategy will be longer term and include greater levels of engagement to ensure a truly integrated and well-planned approach. We acknowledge that if the regional biodiversity strategy is developed sooner than 5 years then it would likely supersede this document.

The biodiversity actions contained in this document include plant and animal pest control, revegetation planting/ natural regeneration, and partnerships with other organisations and groups. The Tairāwhiti Biodiversity Work Plan ensures that the current national biodiversity targets are translated into local action.

This document describes what biodiversity is, why it is important and what mechanisms we have in place for its protection and management in Tairāwhiti. The work plan identifies the programmes designed to achieve the outcomes of this plan, and the corresponding responsibilities, funding sources and timeframes.

The Biodiversity Work Plan is a voluntary commitment to protecting and enhancing biodiversity. This non-binding plan intends to address the state of our district's biodiversity, influence the development of regional strategy and give effect to proposed national strategy.

Scope

This plan utilises existing work already undertaken to ensure we do not duplicate previous efforts but provides a single document that articulates the priorities for the Biodiversity Team for the next four years. This will give us the best chance of delivering good outcomes that align with the direction we know about so far.

| IN SCOPE (focus of NPSIB) | OUT OF SCOPE |
|--|--|
| Terrestrial | Marine |
| | NPS IB (National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management) |
| Site-based based aspects of the RPMP (Regional Pest Management Plan) | Plant and animal pest rules. |
| Biodiversity restoration in the context of catchment plans | Catchment planning is the way of integrating all of aspects e.g., biodiversity, water quality and erosion (see also Appendix 1 – related projects) |
| | Coastal Policy Statement (CPS) |
| | Biosecurity |
| | Urban Biodiversity Action Plan (see appendix 1 -related projects) |

The scope will include activities that are focused on biodiversity outcome. It is acknowledged that other activities such as erosion control have flow on effects for biodiversity.

Introduction & Context

Biodiversity in Aotearoa

For over 80 million years the biodiversity of Aotearoa New Zealand evolved in geographical isolation and without the influence of humans. This led to a unique indigenous biodiversity that is particularly vulnerable to the effects of human activities and introduced pests. In the past 800 years, it is estimated that human activity has caused the extinction of one-third of indigenous land and freshwater birds, 18% of sea birds, nearly half our frog species, at least 12 invertebrates, one fish, one of three species of bat, three reptiles and possibly 11 plants. Today, approximately one third of original native forest remains, predominantly in the higher altitudes. Wetland areas have been reduced to 10 percent of their original extent. Despite efforts over recent years by countless individuals, groups and agencies to reverse this alarming trend, Aotearoa's indigenous biodiversity continues to decline.

This national trend is reflected here in Tairāwhiti, where only 23% of original native vegetation remains in the region. Outside of the Raukūmara Range, remnants tend to consist largely of secondary regrowth forest dominated by kanuka. Large areas of indigenous reversion are present in the northern parts of the district. Around 7% (58,000ha) of our region is classified as Protection Management Areas (PMAs) – our highest value native vegetation. There are 914 native plants found in our region with diverse landscapes including lowland flats, coast, dunes, hill country and the Raukūmara Range providing a range of habitats. Fourteen per cent of our native plants are nationally threatened. Wetlands are our most threatened ecosystem with only 1.75% (1,487ha) of their original area remaining. (Gisborne District Council's State of our Environment Report 2020).

Drivers of biodiversity loss include introduced predators, plants and diseases, land-use intensification for production or urban development, pollution of freshwater and coastal habitats, use of natural resources and climate change.

Why is biodiversity important?

Biodiversity (or biological diversity) refers to the variation among all living organisms. This diversity of life has both intrinsic and practical value to people. Diversity of life is vital for our wellbeing and a sustainable economy and society. Losing biodiversity depletes natural capital and reduces the ecosystem services we all benefit from, for example nutrient cycling, carbon sequestration, water retention and a sense of heritage or identity. Without a change in current management practices these losses will affect the quality of life for us, our whānau and future generations.

We all have a shared responsibility to protect, restore and enhance our remaining biodiversity. Halting the decline of indigenous biodiversity requires us to build on and expand current initiatives, apply best practice informed by ongoing research and monitoring, and increase collaboration across agencies and groups.

Mana whenua & biodiversity

Māori are interconnected with the natural environment. As kaitiaki, Māori have a unique and important role in the protection, management, enhancement and restoration of indigenous biodiversity.

The articles and principles of Te Tiriti Treaty of Waitangi are the legal foundation for continued Māori connection with indigenous biodiversity, in particular in regard to the retention of rangātiratangā or sovereignty over resources and taongā. This recognises the diverse range of interests that tangāta whenua have with biodiversity ranging from governance to protection, to customary and commercial use. One example is the Joint Governance Group with Te Runangā o Ngāti Porou.

Climate change

Climate change is continuously impacting all aspects of biodiversity. Many indigenous New Zealand species are already and will be at further risk from climate-related impacts. Land use and land management practice

change in anticipation of climate change may result in further restrictions of native species abundance and distribution.

EnviroLink, Gisborne District Council and Hawke's Bay Regional Council commissioned NIWA to undertake a review of climate change projections and impacts for the Tairāwhiti and Hawke's Bay regions. This report found that the climate of Tairāwhiti is changing, and these changes will continue for the foreseeable future. The report addresses expected changes for 11 different climate variables out to 2100 and draws heavily on climate model simulations from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report.

The report identifies the many challenges a changing climate will have on different sectors and environments in Tairāwhiti and Hawke's Bay. For ecosystems this includes;

- Loss of habitat due to sea-level rise and coastal erosion (coastal squeeze) – this could be made worse by human responses to climate impacts e.g. sea walls
- Risks to indigenous ecosystems and species due to the increased spread of invasive species
- Impacts on freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems from changes to water temperature, rainfall patterns, drought, and river flows, as well as greater abstraction for irrigation

National & regional policy context & strategic direction

Indigenous biodiversity has recently re-entered the spotlight and there are several national and regional processes underway (or soon to get underway) that will inform the direction Council takes in this space into the future. These include the National Policy Statement for Biodiversity (NPSIB), TRMP review, Regional Biodiversity Strategy development¹ scheduled for year 5 of the LTP. The national and regional documents underpin the objectives in this biodiversity work plan

The overarching national strategy for biodiversity is [Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy](#) (ANZBS) 2020 which was launched in August 2020. It sets a strategic framework for 2020-2050 for protection, restoration, and sustainable use of biodiversity in Aotearoa, particularly of indigenous biodiversity.

The Strategy is underpinned by two propositions. First te mauri hikahika o te taiao, that the mauri of nature is vibrant and vigorous. Secondly, that people are part of nature and nature supports life and human activity, thus, when nature is in trouble, so are people.

The Strategy is focused on achieving 5 high-level outcomes:

- Ecosystems from mountain tops to ocean depths are thriving
- Indigenous species and their habitats across the country and beyond are thriving
- Peoples' lives are enriched through their connection with nature
- Treaty partners and tangāta whenua are exercising their full role as Rangātira and kaitiaki
- Prosperity is intrinsically linked with thriving biodiversity

The draft [National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity](#) (NPSIB) sits under the ANZBS 2020.

The purpose of the draft NPSIB is to provide national direction for the management of biodiversity across the landscape. This includes public and private land. The NPS is designed to incorporate various perspectives and values including tangāta whenua and address issues on landscape and ecological scales.

¹ One of the requirements of the NPSIB is for each Council to develop a Biodiversity Strategy.

Objectives

The objective and policies of this National Policy Statement are:

2.1 Objective

(1) The objective of this National Policy Statement is to protect, maintain, and restore indigenous biodiversity in a way that:

- (a) recognises tangāta whenua as kaitiaki, and people and communities as stewards, of indigenous biodiversity; and
- (b) provides for the social, economic, and cultural wellbeing of people and communities now and in the future.

2.2 Policies

Policy 1

Indigenous biodiversity is managed in a way that gives effect to Te Rito o te Harakeke.

Policy 2

Tangata whenua are recognised as kaitiaki, and enabled to exercise kaitiakitanga for indigenous biodiversity in their rohe, including through:

- (a) enabling tangāta whenua to manage indigenous biodiversity on their land; and
- (b) the identification and protection of indigenous species, populations and ecosystems that are taonga.

Policy 3

A precautionary approach is adopted when considering adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity.

Policy 4

Indigenous biodiversity is resilient to the effects of climate change.

Policy 5

Indigenous biodiversity is managed in an integrated way, within and across administrative boundaries.

Policy 6

Significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna are identified as Significant Natural Areas (SNAs) using a consistent approach.

Policy 7

SNAs are protected by avoiding and managing adverse effects from new subdivision, use and development.

Policy 8

The importance of maintaining indigenous biodiversity outside SNAs is recognised and provided for.

Policy 9

Certain existing activities are provided for within and outside SNAs.

Policy 10

Activities that contribute to New Zealand's social, economic, cultural, and environmental well-being are recognised and provided for.

Policy 11

Geothermal SNAs are protected at a level that reflects their vulnerability, or in accordance with any pre-existing underlying geothermal system classification.

Policy 12

Indigenous biodiversity is managed within plantation forestry.

Policy 13

Restoration of indigenous biodiversity is promoted and provided for.

Policy 14

Increased indigenous vegetation cover is promoted in both urban and non-urban environments.

Policy 15

Areas outside SNAs that support specified highly mobile fauna are identified and managed to maintain their populations across their natural range, and information and awareness of specified highly mobile fauna is improved.

Policy 16

Regional biodiversity strategies are developed and implemented to maintain and restore indigenous biodiversity at a landscape scale.

Policy 17

There is improved information and regular monitoring of indigenous biodiversity.

Regional Council Biodiversity Networks

Several groups exist to enable collaboration and co-ordination of biodiversity matters and are made up of representatives from regional councils across the country.

Bio-Managers is the umbrella group for biodiversity related groups which interfaces with relevant government agencies and other organisations nationally. This is a regional council entity that reports to the Regional Managers Group (RMG). The relevant special interest groups (SIGs) that sit under this are the Biodiversity Working Group (BDWG), Land Managers Group (LMG) and Biosecurity Working Group (BWG) which allow technical information transfer and sharing of ideas between councils.

The [Willis Biodiversity Report](#) (A2560315) was commissioned by Bio-Managers on the future of biodiversity management in New Zealand and this has underpinned national biodiversity strategic discussions from a regional council perspective. Five shifts in biodiversity management are suggested in the report.

Three of the shifts in the report are particularly relevant to the GDC context. Shift two emphasises that regional councils have a unique opportunity to influence better biodiversity management on private land. Shift 3 is particularly relevant at the local GDC level which suggests improved biodiversity information will allow better biodiversity management. Shift 4 also emphasises value of the joined-up approach of collaboration between various stakeholders will achieve greater gains in biodiversity.

A revision of the Willis report is currently being drafted up at the time of writing (July 2022)

Te Roopu Taiao

In Tairāwhiti a group has been set up to collaborate the biodiversity efforts of various hapū and iwi partners as well stakeholders which include government organisations and the Gisborne District Council. This group works at an operational level with representatives from the various stakeholders and then reports into the governance level through Rau Tipu Rau Ora. At the time of writing this Biodiversity Work Plan the group was in its early stages with the programme of works not yet finalised. It is anticipated that the Biodiversity Work Plan will eventually integrate with Te Roopu o Te Taiao programme actions.

Regional strategic context

Several strategic GDC documents provide biodiversity guidance across the region currently. The objectives in this work plan have been developed giving consideration to the direction provided through these guiding documents.

[Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan \(TRMP\)](#)

The purpose of the TRMP is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. A variety of biodiversity aspects are taken into consideration particularly in chapter 9. Chapter 9 considers the issues and sustainable management of the natural heritage resources of the Gisborne district, including:

- a) Natural character of wetlands, lakes and rivers and their margins
- b) Outstanding natural features and landscapes;
- c) Areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna;
- d) Ridgelines of the Gisborne urban area; and
- e) Intrinsic values of ecosystems, including indigenous biodiversity.

Policies and rules addressing the sustainable management of the district's natural heritage resource pertain to each of five overlays. The chapter also contains policies and rules that address natural heritage outside of the five overlays.

At the time of writing the TRMP is being reviewed which involves several work streams which are complementary to the work plan, including Biodiversity Information Review and Forward Planning which includes development of an Urban Biodiversity Action plan and Regional Biodiversity Information Stocktake exercise.

[Long Term Plan \(LTP\)](#)

On 30 June 2021 Gisborne District Council adopted its plan for the next 10 years - Our Tairāwhiti 2021-2031 Long Term Plan.

This plan sets out our commitment to delivering the activities, services and infrastructure our region needs. What we are planning to do, how we will pay for it and what it means for rates and debt. It also includes measures to monitor and evaluate our progress. The 'Our environment and regulation' section of the LTP outlines some specific focus projects including current projects.

Additional to the current strategic direction, Councilors and the community of Tairāwhiti have signaled that indigenous biodiversity needs increased focus in the short term. This is evidenced through the recent LTP process where Council committed an additional \$100,000 in funding annually for the term of the LTP, towards biodiversity.

[Freshwater Plan](#)

The Freshwater Plan was developed in response to the national directive from MfE (Ministry for the Environment) to set some national thresholds for water quality and improvement. This was incorporated into the GDC TRMP. Of particular relevance to biodiversity are wetlands.

[Spatial Plan](#)

Tairāwhiti 2050 is Gisborne District Council's vision for the region for the next 30 years. Shaping the future of our region, we call this our spatial plan, a document that:

- States our region's major challenges and how we will tackle them
- Outlines our shared aspirations for our region's future wellbeing and what we expect to achieve by 2050
- Aligns the strategies and plans of Council, government agencies and other organisations to enable collaboration

- Sets direction for regional planning and development, decision-making and investments
- Maps out where critical infrastructure, transport connections and development will occur and where there are constraints

Eight outcomes and aspirations in the plan set out the strategic framework to respond to the challenges that the region faces. OUTCOME 6 “we celebrate our heritage” pertains to biodiversity.

‘Our natural taongā are healthy and protected for everyone to enjoy now and in the future. We celebrate our Māori identity, cultural, historic and natural heritage. We recognise the intrinsic value of ecosystems and biodiversity. There is no further loss of significant natural, cultural or historic heritage. We have restored key areas of the environment as Tairāwhiti grows. We all practice active guardianship.’

Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP)

Many organisms in the Gisborne District are considered undesirable or a nuisance, creating environmental, economic, social or cultural harm. The RPMP outlines a framework to manage or eradicate specified organisms in the District. A total of five management programmes are outlined for a variety of organisms ranging from excluding organisms from establishing in the district through to Sustained Control Programmes. The fifth management programme style involves a site led approach which has particular relevance for biodiversity management. This involves structuring pest control methods at important sites to manage a variety of threats to biodiversity at the site.

Strengths, opportunities & issues for current biodiversity management in Tairāwhiti. (SWOT analysis)

Strengths

- Titirangi Project – large scale biodiversity project that is underway
- Waingāke Project – large scale biodiversity project that is underway
- Natural Heritage Fund has been available to landowners since 2013
- Natural Heritage Fund has been increased from \$40,000 per annum to \$100,000 per annum in 2021/22
- Initiation of Protected Management Areas re-survey
- Development of a Pest Hub for GDC website
- Wetland delineation is underway
- Launched Pānui Taiao in 2021 to communicate biodiversity related issues with community
- Partners are committed to improved biodiversity outcomes and there is a desire for a regional approach
- Te Taiao Roopu has been established providing overarching governance to biodiversity across the region

Challenges

- Lack of communication and co-ordination within and between organisations
- Lack of plans and strategies to help link up and direct biodiversity management activities
- Lack of incentives and resources for landowners and groups wanting to carry out activities on private or public land
- Lack of awareness in the community of issues facing biodiversity
- Lack of data on current state of biodiversity within the region
- Long timeframes required to see success
- Legislative mechanisms for protection of biodiversity on private land are permissive and outdated
- Lack of resources within Council for supporting landowners and groups

Opportunities (some of these will happen as part of the NPSIB)

- Updated stocktake and gap analysis of biodiversity data in the region
- Identify areas of ecological significance across the region
- Develop data collection, analysis and monitoring feedback loops to best manage biodiversity assets. E.g. Zonation, Collector Apps and use of drones for collecting information
- Develop incentives package for landowners
- Develop effective ways to communicate with the community about biodiversity (web page, Facebook stories, other media, events)
- Develop relationships with other Councils and organisations
- Co-ordinate biodiversity efforts across the region
- Tairāwhiti Biodiversity Strategy development
- Update TRMP with fit for purpose activity management legislation to protect biodiversity
- Integrate biodiversity values into Farm Environment Plans and Integrated Farm Plans
- Better utilise opportunities available to us i.e. Envirolink to commission research in to how we can improve biodiversity outcomes in Tairāwhiti

Vision & outcomes

The following vision and outcomes have been derived through the consideration of a wide range of challenges, issues, opportunities, and perspectives - drawing them together to form clear direction to protect and enhance biodiversity in Tairāwhiti. The rationale behind the vision and each of the objectives and outcomes is outlined below;

Our interim vision is:

"The native species and ecosystems of Tairāwhiti are thriving and valued by the community who share responsibility to work together to ensure it is sustained and enhanced, both now and into the future"

NOTE: Outcome 6 from Councils Spatial Plan provides the following vision 'We recognise the intrinsic value of ecosystems and biodiversity. There is no further loss of significant natural, cultural or historic heritage. We have restored key areas of the environment as Tairāwhiti grows. We all practice active guardianship.' We consider the Council is demonstrating greater alignment with the vision provided above.

Outcomes - change in conditions resulting from intervention

Outcome 1

Treaty partners, whānau, hapū and iwi feel they are exercising their full role as rangātira and kaitiaki

Outcome 2

Indigenous species and their habitats across Tairāwhiti are maintained and enhanced compared to their current levels.

Outcome 3

People experience a greater enrichment through their connection with nature

Outcome 4

Prosperity is intrinsically linked with a thriving biodiversity significantly more than ever before

Objectives & priority actions

Overview

The five objectives of the Biodiversity Work Plan have been identified as key to meeting our regional vision and outcomes. Each of these objectives are underpinned by priority actions that will allow us to make the best progress possible towards achieving our vision.

Objective 1

Creating the relationships and the process to weave Mataurangā Māori through all mahi and remain genuine treaty partners with whānau, hapū and iwi exercising their full role as rangātira and kaitiaki

Objective 2

Understand/Identify the current state and trend of biodiversity in Tairāwhiti

Objective 3

Protect, then maintain and restore significant areas of biodiversity/biodiversity values

Objective 4

Engage with landowners, the community and key stakeholders in the identification, protection and enhancement of biodiversity

Objective 5

Integrate biodiversity protection principles in Council policy and practice

Intervention logic model

Intervention logic is an outcome driven planning tool that links inputs (the resources required), to actions, outputs, and most importantly to our desired outcomes.

Outcomes are both long-term and intermediate, i.e., the steps along the way to achieve long-term goals.

Outcomes have to be SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound) and therefore require consideration of what can be measured/recorded along the way.

These measurements assess progress to goals, and if interventions are making a difference. The four outcomes five key objectives in the strategy are the starting point for the Work Plan and these lead into five objectives. All actions need to link to these objectives. These first six actions are the focus of this Work Plan, and some of these will require sustained implementation through to 2050. A number of other actions were also identified, and these are covered in Appendix Two.

To demonstrate the link across vision, outcomes, objectives and actions we have populated the following table:

Table summary of Biodiversity Work Plan

The following table summarises the various components of the biodiversity work plan.

Vision

“The native species and ecosystems of Tairāwhiti are thriving and valued by the community who share responsibility to work together to ensure it is sustained and enhanced, both now and into the future”

As a responsive treaty partner, we are committed to weaving Mātauranga Māori through all mahi whereby whānau, hapū and iwi are exercising their full role as rangātira and kaitiaki.

| OUTCOMES | RELEVANT OBJECTIVES | ACTIONS |
|---|--|---|
| Treaty partners, whānau, hapū and iwi feel they are exercising their full role as rangātira and kaitiaki. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weave Mātauranga Māori through all mahi and remain genuine Treaty partners, whānau, hapū and iwi are exercising their full role as rangātira and kaitiaki. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titirangi summit project Waingāke project Waihirere project Waiapu project Te Wherowhero project Tangata whenua biodiversity aspirations |
| Indigenous species and their habitats across Tairāwhiti are maintained and enhanced compared to their current levels. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand/Identify the current state and trend of biodiversity in Tairāwhiti e.g. trends, what do we have. Protect, then maintain and restore significant areas of biodiversity/biodiversity values. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMA monitoring Wetland monitoring Information collation Revised Willis report Habitat/ecosystem assessment Review PMAs and SNAs Ecosystem and species prioritisation Monitoring review Develop monitoring plan Research priority list Biodiversity portal scoping Biodiversity assessment tool |
| People experience a greater enrichment through their connection with nature. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage with and support landowners and the community in the identification, protection and enhancement of biodiversity. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waingāke Project Titirangi Summit project Natural Heritage Fund allocation Values on GDC lands Release threatened flora and fauna Predator Free plan Makorori beach plan Waihirere Domain plan Catchment group support |
| Prosperity is intrinsically linked with a thriving biodiversity significantly more than ever before. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate biodiversity protection principles in Council policy and practice. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority project list Collaboration with QEII Biodiversity working group Input into submissions Working groups participation Biodiversity Advocacy material Pest hub Trotman report Covenant advocacy Biodiversity hub website |

-
- Plant selection tool
 - Biodiversity promotion campaign
 - Biodiversity awards
 - Regional review of biodiversity
 - Chapter 9 rules review
 - NPSIB updates
 - Regional biodiversity strategy
 - Flora and fauna guidance
 - Vegetation clearance guidance
 - Guidance on PMA impacts
 - Biodiversity principals integration
 - Biodiversity protection and enhancement

Note - some actions will naturally sit across multiple objectives

Objective 1:

Creating the relationships and the process to weave Mātauranga Māori through all mahi and remain genuine treaty partners with whānau, hapū and iwi.

Rationale: As kaitiaki, Māori have a unique and important role in the protection, management, enhancement and restoration of indigenous biodiversity. The ability to integrate Mātauranga Māori through biodiversity is of importance to mana whenua. The Work Plan items outlined below show the existing project partnerships currently underway across Tairāwhiti. As this Biodiversity Work Plan is developed, we anticipate this Action List to grow and evolve. It will be through achieving this objective where we understand the road map to whānau, hapū and iwi exercising their full role as rangātira and kaitiaki.

Notes: Gisborne District Council = GDC, Department of Conservation = DOC, Liveable Communities = LC, Strategy and Policy = SAP, Liveable Spaces = LS, Integrated Catchment Management team = ICM

EXISTING PROJECT PARTNERSHIPS

| 1.1 Titirangi Restoration – Ecological Restoration of the Titirangi maungā in partnership with Ngāti Oneone. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
| Ongoing | Ngāti Oneone and GDC in co-management | \$50k per annum plus external funding to Ngāti Oneone | Ngāti Oneone |
| 1.2 Waingāke Transformation Project – Ecological Transformation of the Waingāke landscape. | | | |
| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
| Ongoing | Waingāke Transformation Team/ICM/Māori Responsiveness | 10-year funding 2021-31 LTP Department of Conservation Jobs for Nature (2021-24) Ministry for Primary Industries (2021-24) One Tree Planted (2021-24) | Maraetaha Incorporation Ngāi Tāmanuhiri |
| 1.3 Waihirere Domain – Partnership approach to the development and restoration of the Waihirere Domain. | | | |
| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
| Ongoing | LS | 10-year funding through 2021-31 LTP Additional funding has been received by Mahaki Mahingā Kai to restore the whenua through Jobs for Nature. | Parihimanuhi Marae Trust Te Aitangā a Mahaki Trust |
| 1.4 Restoring the Waiapu – Enacting the 100-year vision of restoring the Waiapu Catchment for ecological enhancement. | | | |
| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
| 100 years ongoing | MPI, GDC, Ngāti Porou | MPI – further funding sought | Te Runangā o Ngāti Porou |

1.5 Te Wherowhero Lagoon – planting of the lagoon margins.

| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
|----------------|----------------|--|--|
| Ongoing | ICM | Department of Conservation Biodiversity Condition Fund funding complete. Ongoing work by Soraya and team | Ngāi Tāmanuhiri/ Rongowhakaata/Te Wherowhero Lagoon Trust |

1.6 Collate biodiversity aspirations for Tangata whenua through a northern and southern wananga

| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2023 | ICM | Funded | |

Objective 2:

Understand/identify the current state and trend of biodiversity in Te Tairāwhiti.

Rationale: There is much we still do not know about the state of biodiversity within Tairāwhiti. Collating existing **information** will allow us to identify gaps in our data, prioritise areas for management and make better decisions relating to biodiversity management. Ultimately, we want to have an up to date, accurate **user-friendly database** of our biodiversity across the Region, both flora and fauna. This will be informed by robust sampling methods. Ideally, we will have a good understanding of the situation across different scales, at an ecosystem level as well as at a landscape level. Key to the landscape level understanding is spatial analysis using GIS methods. This will be particularly useful for understanding reversion and biodiversity loss rates. Ultimately this will all be user friendly so our community and our partners can interact with it for the benefit of all, especially biodiversity.

The Science team are underway with a biodiversity stocktake exercise that will contribute significantly to this objective however in the meantime, we want to ensure we are **continuing to capture data/ undertaking monitoring** that will enable us to continue to track the state of our environment as best we can, over time. Our actions below are specifically focused on getting to the ultimate outcome as outlined above.

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Where projects are 'Not Currently Funded' a key priority is to secure funding.

CONTINUING TO CAPTURE DATA/ UNDERTAKING MONITORING

2.1 Continue to monitor 50 x PMA's annually using existing qualitative monitoring methods (until there has been a review of the monitoring methods). Provide reports to landowners and other interested parties annually.

| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
|---------|---------|---|-------------|
| Annual | ICM | Internal Staff Resource (limited staff resource limits how many sites can be monitored annually) | |

2.2 Wetland Mapping Project – Motu Catchment currently, then transition to region wide.

| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
|-----------|---------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 2022-2026 | SAP | Funded as part of the TRMP Review | |

UNDERSTANDING THE INFORMATION, WE ALREADY HAVE, THE INFORMATION WE NEED, AND WHY. WHAT ARE OUR PRIORITIES?

2.3 Collate, analyse and summarise relevant existing information and available research on a spreadsheet. As part of this, review previous reports and recommendations on biodiversity e.g., Ecoworks PMA review, Envirolink gap analysis report and other relevant Envirolink reports.

| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
|----------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| September 2022 | ICM and SAP | Internal Staff Resource | |

2.4 Socialise the Revised Willis Report with COR and Council and promote its recommendations accordingly.

| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
|---------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| December 2022 | ICM and SAP | Internal Staff Resource | |

| | | | |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 2.5 Undertake assessment of habitats/threatened ecosystems of ecological significance (e.g., dunes) | | | |
| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
| 2023 | GDC - SAP | Funded through TRMP Review | |
| 2.6 Review PMAs and SNAs and the effectiveness of their protection. This will help inform the review of the TRMP. | | | |
| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
| 2024 | ICM and SAP | Not currently funded | |
| 2.7 Prepare report on prioritisation of species and ecosystem management areas (e.g., We know what the highest priority DOC management sites are) | | | |
| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
| July 2024 | GDC - SAP | Not currently funded | |
| 2.8 Review and refine Existing Monitoring Methods based on prioritisation report – Micro and Macro Scale. This will include ensuring that we collate information to ensure regular State of Environment reporting (every 3-4 years): | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends of indigenous vegetation loss/gain (LCDB) • Outcomes of any relevant monitoring operations • Council led biodiversity enhancement projects | | | |
| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
| January 2025 | GDC – ICM and SAP | Internal Staff Resource | |
| 2.9 Develop a regional biodiversity monitoring plan that includes: | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threatened environments (including wetland and dune ecosystems) • Protection Management Areas • Threatened species | | | |
| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
| 2024 | GDC - ICM and SAP | Not funded currently | |
| 2.10 Develop a research priority list for biodiversity in the district with particular target towards external funding opportunities such as Envirolink. Current research ideas: | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the biodiversity values in reversion areas? • Correlations between vegetation and geology | | | |
| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
| January 2025 (following completion of prioritisation report) | GDC – ICM and SAP | Internal Staff Resource | |

USER FRIENDLY DATABASE DEVELOPMENT

2.11 Commission feasibility study and business case into the development of a portal and spatial layer (biodiversity assessment tool) to allow better access to biodiversity information across the region.

| | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------------|--------------------|
| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
| 2023 | Consultant to be commissioned through GDC ICM | Not currently funded | |

2.12 Investigate and pursue funding opportunities to enable a biodiversity assessment tool to be developed, assuming the feasibility study and business case recommend this approach.

| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2024 | GDC - ICM | Not currently funded | |

Objective 3:

Protect, then maintain and restore significant areas of biodiversity/ biodiversity values.

Rationale: Gisborne District Council has an important role of caring for the whenua it is directly responsible for. Where identified as an area of biodiversity significance, Council will prioritise its protection, maintenance and enhancement. In all other areas the land will be managed sustainably, **enhancing biodiversity potential** wherever possible. Maintenance of land is always intended to be undertaken in a sensitive way, with least impact on the surrounding environment.

Council has several large restoration projects underway including Waingāke Transformation, Titirangi Summit and Waihirere Domain. In addition, Council plays a key role in dune restoration, riparian restoration, and other smaller biodiversity areas. Through these areas we have an opportunity to **lead by example** into the future. First our goal is to protect what we have, then maintain and restore significant areas of biodiversity.

Notes: Gisborne District Council = GDC, Department of Conservation = DOC, Liveable Communities = LC, Strategy and Policy = SAP, Liveable Spaces = LS, Integrated Catchment Management team = ICM

LEADING BY EXAMPLE

3.1 Implementation of the Council approved 10-year Waingāke Transformation Programme². Note separate work stream and staffing resource for this project.

| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
|---------|------------------------------|---|--|
| 2031 | Waingāke Transformation Team | Partially funded through 2021-31 LTP. Requires additional external funding. | Maraetaha Incorporation Ngāi Tāmanuhiri Department of Conservation |

3.2 Titirangi restoration project – to replenish the mana of the maungā via the Titirangi restoration programme to remove plant pests and replace with native vegetation, consistent with the Titirangi Co-Management Plan and Whaia operations plans.

| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
|---------|------------------|---|--------------|
| Ongoing | Ngāti Oneone/GDC | Partially funded through 2021-31 LTP. Requires additional external funding (Ngāti Oneone has funding currently (2022)). | Ngāti Oneone |

ENHANCING BIODIVERSITY POTENTIAL

3.3 The Natural Heritage Fund is fully allocated annually to projects that demonstrate the best outcomes for biodiversity enhancement

| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
|---------|---------|--|-------------|
| Ongoing | ICM | Funded through 2021-31 LTP \$100k annually | |

3.4 Undertake desktop exercise to assess biodiversity values on GDC land and projects with future biodiversity potential (e.g., Waihirere Domain, Rere. Tauwharepārae Farms Limited)

| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
|---------|---------|----------------|-------------|
|---------|---------|----------------|-------------|

² Waingake Transformation Programme - In 2020 Waingake was adopted by council as a major project and included restoration and pest management in the adjoining council owned Pamoā forest.

2023 Consultant, ICM and LS Internal staff resource

3.5 Investigate the potential for release of rare and endangered flora and fauna species into our ecosystems such Waingāke, Makorori dunes.

| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
|---------|---------|----------------|-------------|
|---------|---------|----------------|-------------|

| | | | |
|------|-------------------------|----------|--|
| 2025 | Consultant, ICM and SAP | Unfunded | |
|------|-------------------------|----------|--|

3.6 Scope what is involved in development of a Predator Free Plan for the district to create landscape scale management.

| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
|---------|---------|----------------|-------------|
|---------|---------|----------------|-------------|

| | | | |
|------|-------------------------|----------|--|
| 2024 | Consultant, ICM and SAP | Unfunded | |
|------|-------------------------|----------|--|

3.7 Develop a Makorori Beach Master Plan to ensure a long-term approach to balancing the protection and restoration of the natural environment, while managing increasing recreational pressure.

| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
|---------|---------|----------------|-------------|
|---------|---------|----------------|-------------|

| | | | |
|------|-------------------|---|--|
| 2023 | Consultant and LS | Master Plan funded implementation will require additional funding through a subsequent LTP. | Mana Whenua, Landowners, residents, DOC, Waka Kotahi, Gisborne Boardriders Club, Gisborne Motorcycle Club. |
|------|-------------------|---|--|

3.8 Redevelopment of Waihire Domain into a regional destination park, including restoration and protection of the whenua.

| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
|---------|---------|----------------|-------------|
|---------|---------|----------------|-------------|

| | | | |
|------|--------------------------|--|---|
| 2024 | LS and external partners | Funded through 2021-31 LTP, and additional works funded by Mahaki Mahingā Kai through Jobs for Nature. | Parihimanihi Marae Te Aitangā A Mahaki Trust Mahaki Mahingā Kai Mangātū Blocks Incorporated. |
|------|--------------------------|--|---|

3.9 Representation and commitment to catchment group establishment and ongoing coordination.

| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
|---------|---------|----------------|-------------|
|---------|---------|----------------|-------------|

| | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|-------------|--|
| Ongoing | Internal staff resource | ICM and SAP | |
|---------|-------------------------|-------------|--|

Objective 4:

Engage with landowners the community and key stakeholders in the identification, protection and enhancement of biodiversity.

Rationale: Ultimately, we want to inspire a regional community that values and cares for biodiversity and accepts the shared responsibility to work together for biodiversity gain. To achieve protection and restoration of biodiversity, especially on private land, requires biodiversity initiatives to provide a supportive environment for landowners to participate.

We acknowledge that in order to achieve great things in this region, we also need to influence positive outcomes across a range of levels, and this includes national advocacy, a regional voice, and key relationships within our communities. Being transparent about our work is also critical to the regions' success.

Notes: Gisborne District Council = GDC, Department of Conservation = DOC, Liveable Communities = LC, Strategy and Policy = SAP, Liveable Spaces = LS, Integrated Catchment Management team = ICM, NHF = Natural Heritage Funding

USING OUR DATA TO PRIORITISE OUR MAHI

4.1 Utilising the research undertaken through Council's prioritisation process, implement priority projects for next 3 years that target areas needing urgent attention – use this as a basis for prioritising NHF Funding.

| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
|---------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 2024 | ICM and SAP | Internal staff resource | |

4.2 Collaborate with QEII on NHF projects and recognition in GDC HCEF bid (see appendix 1)

| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
|---------|---------|----------------|-------------|
| Ongoing | ICM | Internal | QEII |

4.3 Investigate the feasibility of a local biodiversity working group – investigate whether this is needed or are there enough other groups or organisations already.

| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
|---------|--|-------------------------|-------------|
| 2024 | ICM in partnership with Te Roopu Taiao | Internal staff resource | |

EDUCATION/ INFORMATION SHARING/ ADVOCACY

4.4 Advocate on regional issues at a national level, through active involvement in submissions processes

| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
|---------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Ongoing | ICM and SAP | Internal staff resource | |

4.5 Active involvement in the Biodiversity Special Interest Group and the Land Managers Forum

| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
|---------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Ongoing | ICM and SAP | Internal staff resource | |

4.6 Distribute information to landowners regarding biodiversity identification, protection, enhancement and regulation.

| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
|---------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Ongoing | ICM Science | Internal staff resource | |

4.7 Maintain a Pest Hub for GDC website

| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
|----------|---------|----------------|-------------|
| Complete | ICM | Funded | |

| 4.8 Review recommendations in Trotman report | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
| 2023 | ICM and SAP | Internal Staff resource | |
| 4.9 When advising on private land, encourage the consideration of protection mechanisms such as covenants | | | |
| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
| Ongoing | ICM | Internal staff resource | |
| 4.10 Develop a Biodiversity Hub website and ensure it is kept up to date and active with regular information feeding into the website: | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep a current and comprehensive list of funding sources for landowners available online Regular promotion through Pānui Taiao and other available media of biodiversity related work, events and initiatives Celebrate landowner success stories via the biodiversity webpage and media/Council publications e.g. Pānui Taiao | | | |
| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
| 2025 | SAP and ICM | Internal staff resource | |
| 4.11 Support the development of the Right Plant Right Place national selector app through Envirolink process. Promote integration and use of appropriate indigenous species in modified environment (rural and urban) | | | |
| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
| June 2022 | ICM | Envirolink funded | |
| 4.12 Develop an annual biodiversity promotion campaign alongside GDC Communications team, to ensure the region's biodiversity gains are well celebrated and the community is regularly informed about what is happening and how to get involved. | | | |
| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
| Annually in March prior to the new financial year | ICM, SAP and Comms team | Internal staff resource | |
| 4.13 Investigate the feasibility of a biodiversity awards – how to differentiate from Farm Environment Awards which are very land management and soil focused. | | | |
| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
| 2023 | ICM, SAP and Comms team | Internal staff resource | |

Objective 5:

Integrate biodiversity protection principles in Council policy and practice e.g., consents.

Rationale: Current regulation is permissive with regard to the effects of activities on biodiversity. If further losses of indigenous flora and fauna in the Gisborne district are to be avoided then increased regard must be given to the adverse effects of activities on the receiving environment when preparing new plans or policies, or when considering applications for plan changes, resource consents or designations affecting natural heritage values.

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TRMP REVIEW AND NATIONAL POLICY

| 5.1 Provide input into the regional review of biodiversity information | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
| July 2022 | ICM and SAP | Internal staff resource | |
| 5.2 Input into the review of the Chapter 9 rules | | | |
| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
| 2022 | ICM and SAP | Internal staff resource | |
| 5.3 NPS-IB keeping abreast of developments i.e.; draft policy and its implications for GDC TRMP | | | |
| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
| 2022 | ICM and SAP | Internal staff resource | |
| 5.4 Work with internal and external stakeholders to develop a Regional Biodiversity Strategy by 2025 | | | |
| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
| 2025 | ICM and SAP | Unfunded | |

TECHNICAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

| 5.5 Development of procedure guidance for management of flora and fauna in pine forests e.g., bats, frogs | | | |
|---|-----------|----------------|-------------|
| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
| 2024 | Unfunded? | Unfunded | |
| 5.6 Development of procedure guidance for indigenous vegetation clearance consents | | | |
| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
| July 2023 | ICM | Unfunded | |
| 5.7 Development of procedure guidance for management of harvesting effects on PMAs | | | |
| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
| 2024 | ICM | Unfunded | |

INTERNAL ADVOCACY

| 5.8 Integrate biodiversity principles across Council activities and practices | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
| Ongoing | ICM and SAP | Internal staff resources | |

5.9 Advocate for biodiversity protection and enhancement within Council as an organisation and communicate these principles regularly to staff through newsletters and updates

| BY WHEN | BY WHOM | FUNDING STATUS | PARTNERSHIP |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Ongoing | ICM and SAP | Internal staff resources | |

GDC Biodiversity Direction Gantt Chart

■ Funded
 ■ Unfunded
 ■ Internal
 ■ If funding becomes available

| | | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|
| Objective 1.0 Creating the relationships and the process to weave Matauranga Māori through all mahi and remain genuine treaty partners with whānau, hapū and iwi exercising their full role as rangātira and kaitiaki. | | | | | |
| Existing Project Partnerships | | | | | |
| 1.1 | Titirangi Summit Restoration | | | | |
| 1.2 | Waingake Transformation Project | | | | |
| 1.3 | Waihirere Domain | | | | |
| 1.4 | Restoring the Waiapu | | | | |
| 1.5 | Te Wherowhero Lagoon | | | | |
| 1.6 | Tangata whenua biodiversity aspirations | | | | |
| Objective 2.0 Understand/Identify the current state and trend of biodiversity in Te Tairāwhiti | | | | | |
| Continuing to capture data/undertaking monitoring | | | | | |
| 2.1 | PMA monitoring and provision of annual reports | | | | |
| 2.2 | Wetland mapping project | | | | |
| Understanding the information, we already have, the information we need, and why. What are our priorities? | | | | | |
| 2.3 | Collate, analyse and summarise existing information | Sept | | | |
| 2.4 | Socialise Revised Willis Report with COR and Council | Dec | | | |
| 2.5 | Assessment of habitats/threatened ecosystems of ecological significance | | | | |
| 2.6 | Review PMA's and SNA's and the effectiveness of their protection. | | | | |
| 2.7 | Prepare report on prioritisation of species and ecosystem management areas | | | Jul | |

VERSION EDITED BY

DATE

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| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|-----|
| 2.8 | Review and Refine Existing Monitoring Methods | | | | Jan |
| 2.9 | Develop a regional biodiversity monitoring plan | | | | |
| 2.10 | Develop research priority list for biodiversity in the district | | | | Jan |
| | User Friendly Database Development | | | | |
| 2.11 | Scope the development of a portal and spatial biodiversity layer | | | | |
| 2.12 | Scope a Biodiversity assessment tool | | | | |
| Objective 3.0 Protect, then maintain and restore significant areas of biodiversity/ biodiversity values | | | | | |
| Leading by example | | | | | |
| 3.1 | Implementation of the Waingake Transformation Programme | | | | |
| 3.2 | Implementation of the Titirangi Restoration Programme | | | | |
| Enhancing Biodiversity Potential | | | | | |
| 3.3 | Natural Heritage Fund allocation | | | | |
| 3.4 | Assessment of biodiversity values on GDC land | | | | |
| 3.5 | Investigate the potential release of rare and endangered flora and fauna species on GDC managed land | | | | |
| 3.6 | Scope Predator Free Plan for the district | | | | |
| 3.7 | Makorori beach master plan development | | | | |
| 3.8 | Redevelopment of Waihirere Domain | | | | |
| 3.9 | Catchment group establishment | | | | |
| Objective 4.0 Engage with landowners the community and key stakeholders in the identification, protection and enhancement of biodiversity | | | | | |
| 4.1 | Use information from other objectives about prioritisation etc. to guide NHF selection process | | | | |
| 4.2 | Collaborate with QEII on NHF projects (and HCEF bid) | | | | |
| 4.3 | Scope out the feasibility of a biodiversity working group | | | | |

| Education/ Information Sharing/ Advocacy | | | | |
|---|--|------|------|--|
| 4.4 | Involvement in the submissions process | | | |
| 4.5 | Biodiversity and Land Managers Group participation | | | |
| 4.6 | Provide biodiversity advocacy material to landowners | | | |
| 4.7 | Pest hub maintenance | | | |
| 4.8 | Trotman report review | | | |
| 4.9 | Covenant advocacy - NWR and QEII | | | |
| 4.10 | Biodiversity Hub website | | | |
| 4.11 | Involvement in National Plant selector tool | June | | |
| 4.12 | Annual biodiversity promotion campaign | | | |
| 4.13 | Scope out Biodiversity Awards | | | |
| Objective 5.0 Integrate biodiversity protection principles in Council policy and practice e.g., consents | | | | |
| TRMP review and national policy | | | | |
| 5.1 | Regional review of biodiversity information | July | | |
| 5.2 | Chapter 9 rules review | | | |
| 5.3 | NPSIB updates | | | |
| 5.4 | Regional Biodiversity Strategy | | | |
| Technical guidance documents | | | | |
| 5.5 | Flora and fauna management procedure | | | |
| 5.6 | Indigenous vegetation clearance | | July | |
| 5.7 | Managing the effects of forestry harvesting on PMAs | | | |
| Internal advocacy | | | | |
| 5.8 | Advocate for biodiversity principals across council | | | |

| | | | | | |
|------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| 5.9 | Advocate for biodiversity protection and enhancement across council | | | | |
|------------|---|--|--|--|--|

Annual Progress Review

This Plan will be reviewed annually immediately prior to the annual planning process, until the Regional Biodiversity Strategy is developed. This will enable the Objectives and associated implementation items to be regularly reviewed and updated as information comes to hand.

Aspects for review

- **Inconsistency** - 2.2 wetland mapping project is an action but urban action plan is only mentioned in appendix 1
- Is it realistic for a monitoring plan to be developed before a biodiversity strategy?
- Consistency about Te Tairāwhiti or Tairāwhiti?
- Flesh out the Mahora swamp proposal and waterway fencing under Restoring the Waiapu
- Ensure all document references are noted e.g. Trotman report
- Ensure Gantt chart (Excel) and A3 Summary table (Word) are updated in appropriate documents

| VERSION | EDITED BY | DATE |
|---------|-----------|------|
|---------|-----------|------|

V1

Appendix 1 – Related projects

Urban Biodiversity Action Plan

4 Sight consultants have been contracted to develop an Urban Biodiversity Action Plan which is funded as part of the TRMP review process. SAP are managing the contract and ICM are providing input.

HCEF bid

Integrated Catchments have put together a bid for three years of funding for capacity building around farm planning. Part of the GDC contribution is the acknowledgement of NHF funding contributing to management of erosion through stock exclusion from indigenous vegetation.

Title: 22-100 Update on Projects Funded by the Natural Heritage Fund 2021
Section: Integrated Catchments
Prepared by: Melanie Cheetham - Senior Land Management Officer
Meeting Date: 4 August 2022

Legal: No

Financial: No

Significance: **Low**

Report to OPERATIONS Committee for information

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to update Council on the progress of projects supported by the Natural Heritage Fund in the 2021 funding round.

SUMMARY

The Natural Heritage Fund is an annual fund available to assist biodiversity related projects on private land. In 2021 the fund was a total of \$40,000. Seven funding applications were approved to each receive a portion of the available funds.

The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **Low** significance in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Operations Committee:

- 1. Notes the contents of this report.**

Authorised by:

Michele Frey - Director Liveable Communities

Keywords: natural heritage fund, projects funded by natural heritage fund,

BACKGROUND

1. The Natural Heritage Fund was set up in 2012 to replace the Natural Heritage Rates Remission Policy. Up until the 2018/19 financial year the annual fund was \$30,000. This was increased to \$40,000 in the 2019/20 financial year.
2. The fund is intended to assist private landowners to protect or enhance indigenous biodiversity on their land. The fund gives Council recognition and support to the positive contribution landowners make to retaining and enhancing biodiversity values as guardians/kaitiaki of their land.
3. The recommendation for the allocation of the Natural Heritage Fund is presented to the Operations Committee in November of each year for approval. Approved projects are to be completed in the following calendar year. The 2021 round of the Natural Heritage Fund was approved by the Operations Committee on 12 November 2020 (refer Decision [Report 20-032](#) Allocation of the Natural Heritage Fund).
4. On 11 November 2021, the recommendation for the allocation of the 2022 funding round was presented to the Operations Committee. At this meeting Cr. Akuhata-Brown requested than an annual update on the progress of the funded projects be presented each year to the committee. This is the first such report.

DISCUSSION and OPTIONS

5. The following seven projects were allocated funds in the 2021 round of the Natural Heritage Fund. Six of these projects were completed within the 12-month timeframe and were paid out in full. One project was not completed and the reasons for this are outlined below.

Manuels (Keretu) Bush PMA Fencing Project - Te Karaka

6. Hadley Charteris of Hillview Station proposed to erect 800m of stock-proof fence to complete the fencing of an area of significant indigenous forest on the property. The area is identified in the Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan as Protection Management Area (PMA) MT13 known as Manuels Bush, also referred to as Keretu Bush. The majority of the 106ha highly significant forest had existing stock-proof fencing. However there remained a 37ha section that was partly unfenced, allowing stock to access the area. Manuels Bush is recognised as being the largest remnant of unlogged podocarp/broad-leafed forest in the area and stock-exclusion will further enhance the value of the forest by giving the understory a chance to regenerate.
7. This project was granted \$8975 towards the purchase of fencing materials and to employ a fencing contractor. The fence was successfully completed in February 2021.



Image 1; Completed Fence at Manuels Bush PMA

Kotare Station Fencing Project - Matawai

8. Henry and Sofie Gaddum of Kotare Station proposed to erect stock-proof fences around four areas of remnant and regenerating bush on their property totalling 4.4ha, and to purchase traps and bait stations for pest control. The property borders the Urutawa Conservation Estate (adjacent to the Waioeka Gorge) and several natural areas on the property had previously been protected under QEII covenants. The areas proposed for fencing provide valuable links to these other highly significant areas.
9. This project was granted \$10,000 to assist with the purchase of fencing materials and to employ a fencing contractor for the areas identified in the application. A total 813m of fencing was completed in January 2021.



Image 2 & 3; Two of the completed fences on Kotare Station

Waihuka Wetland Restoration Project – Manutuke

10. Riversun Nursery Ltd have been undertaking a wetland restoration project at their property on Taurau Valley Road for approximately ten years. A QEII covenant is in place on the wetland which sits within part of the old bed of the Te Arai River. The wetland is now providing a diverse habitat for bird and aquatic life. The previous work which had been done was under threat from heavy weed infestations – including willow, giant reed and brush wattle. Weed control is a substantial ongoing cost to the owners. Protection of natural wetlands is considered a top regional priority as only 2% of original wetlands remain in the region.
11. This project was granted \$10,000 to assist with weed control and maintenance work. By December 2021, two large exotic trees had been removed from the wetland, along with the felling and poisoning of other smaller willows, wattles and giant reed along the margins of the wetland.



Image 4; Waihuka wetland

Marumoko Road Swamp Restoration Project – Motu

12. Keith and Ross Fisher proposed to regenerate a natural swamp area on their property at Motu. Swamps were once common throughout the Motu area, but the majority have been drained for farming. The Fisher's swamp was still largely intact although it was grazed for many years up until 2019 when it was fenced for stock exclusion. The swamp is in an area of high ecological value, being adjacent to a QEII block which has been undergoing intensive pest control for many years. With stock excluded from the swamp, the Fishers were proposing to undertake a planting and weed control programme in order to further enhance the site.
13. This project was granted \$2700 for the purchase of plants and associated weed control. In July 2021, 600 seedlings were planted in the swamp area – consisting of a mix of kahikatea, toetoe and manuka.



Image 5 & 6: Marumoko Road swamp and new plantings.

Matokitoki Stream Riparian Project - Gisborne City

14. Ulrika and Germanicus Malmberg previously owned an urban property through which a 240m section of the Matokitoki Stream meanders. The Matokitoki Stream enters the city boundary from Matokitoki Valley at the hospital, flowing past/through multiple urban properties before converging with the Taruheru River at Nelson Park. The Matokitoki Stream provides a habitat for eels, is a known spawning site for whitebait and hosts a variety of aquatic invertebrates. However, as with many urban streams, the riparian margins are heavily degraded and infested with weeds. The applicants had previously undertaken exotic tree removal and indigenous riparian planting along their section of the stream and proposed to further build on this work with additional planting.
15. The project was granted \$1875 for the purchase of plants and associated weed control. By July 2021 over 600 native tree, shrub and flaxes has been planted along the applicant's section of the riverbank and weed control was ongoing.



Image 7: Matokitoki Stream planting

Wheatstone Road Wetland Restoration Project - Wainui

16. Tim Ronke of Wheatstone Road has a small pond and wetland area on his property. The pond is at the top of a small waterway that runs down Wheatstone Road and eventually feeds into the Wainui Stream. The project proposed fencing and planting of the area. The intention was to exclude stock and create a filter for some of the stormwater that comes from the roadside drains, thereby improving the quality of that water before it enters the Wainui Stream. It was envisioned that the planted wetland and pond area will also provide a habitat for birds and insects.
17. This project was granted \$2450 to assist with the purchase of fencing materials, plants and associated weed control. By August 2021 the fence had been constructed, pest and weed control undertaken and a selection of native seedlings had been planted.



Image 8 & 9: Wheatstone Road wetland

Maikaika Station Kahikatea Fencing Project - Tolaga Bay

18. Jeremy and Victoria Murphy of Maikaika Station proposed to erect a stock-proof fence around a 2ha ancient remnant kahikatea stand on their property. The trees are a well-known landmark, being highly visible from the state highway when approaching Tolaga Bay from the south. The trees are all that remain of the ancient kahikatea swamp forests that would once have dominated the Tolaga Bay flats. The stands are currently grazed by stock which are trampling the tree roots and grazing out emerging seedlings, thereby severely compromising the long-term viability of the forest remnants.
19. This project was granted \$4000 to assist with the purchase of fencing materials and to employ a fencing contractor. Unfortunately, due to unforeseen adverse events including COVID-19 disruptions, a series of extreme weather events leading to flooding and damage to fences elsewhere on the property, spiralling costs and difficulty sourcing materials and labour have meant the project has not been able to commence. The applicants still wish to complete this project in the future and may request assistance from the Natural Heritage Fund again when they are better placed to complete the project.

ASSESSMENT of SIGNIFICANCE

Consideration of consistency with and impact on the Regional Land Transport Plan and its implementation

Overall Process: Low Significance

This Report: Low Significance

Impacts on Council's delivery of its Financial Strategy and Long Term Plan

Overall Process: Low Significance

This Report: Low Significance

Inconsistency with Council's current strategy and policy

Overall Process: Low Significance

This Report: Low Significance

The effects on all or a large part of the Gisborne district

Overall Process: Low Significance

This Report: Low Significance

The effects on individuals or specific communities

Overall Process: Low Significance

This Report: Low Significance

The level or history of public interest in the matter or issue

Overall Process: Medium Significance

This Report: Medium Significance

20. The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **Low** significance in accordance with Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

TANGATA WHENUA/MĀORI ENGAGEMENT

21. There was not any tangata whenua/Māori engagement in relation to funding allocation decisions under the Natural Heritage Fund. Applications are open to all landholders, including iwi. Applicants are encouraged to undertake their own independent iwi engagement/consultation, where relevant, as part of their project development.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

22. The Natural Heritage Fund is promoted through the Council's website, the Gisborne Herald and in Council's new rural-focused digital e-newsletter (**Panui Taiao**) and through advocacy when staff are engaging with landowners

CLIMATE CHANGE – Impacts / Implications

23. The nature of the projects supported by the Natural Heritage Fund have a positive impact on climate change through the establishment of new plantings, improvement of water quality and the restoration and rehabilitation of existing natural areas.

CONSIDERATIONS

Financial/Budget

24. The funding allocated to the projects in this report used \$40,000 for the 2020/21 financial year.

Legal

25. There are no legal implications associated with the Natural Heritage Fund.

POLICY and PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

26. The allocation of the fund to private landowners contributes to an “Environmentally Sustainable Tairāwhiti” by allowing for the preservation and protection of indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems in the region. This is consistent with Council’s policies and plans.

RISKS

27. There are no major risks associated with the decisions or matters in this report.

NEXT STEPS

| Date | Action/Milestone | Comments |
|---------------|---|----------|
| August 2022 | Applications for the 2023 round of the Natural Heritage Fund open. | |
| November 2022 | Allocation of the 2023 round of the Natural Heritage fund approved by Operations Committee. | |
| July 2023 | Update on projects funded by the 2022 round of the Natural Heritage Fund. | |

Title: 22-178 Peel Street Public Toilets Update
Section: Liveable Spaces
Prepared by: De-Arne Sutherland - Liveable Spaces Manager
Meeting Date: Thursday 4 August 2022

Legal: No

Financial: No

Significance: **Low**

Report to OPERATIONS Committee for information

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide an update to the Committee on the Peel Street toilets following its decision in 2020 to strengthen the facility ([report 20-210](#)) and its request in March 2022 to understand the status of the Environment Court Enforcement Order (ECEO) prohibiting the demolition of the building.

SUMMARY

In August 2020, the Operations Committee authorised staff to “proceed with required earthquake strengthening of the structure with urgency” ([report 20-210](#)). Since then the design phase has continued, an early tender process undertaken but was unsuccessful due to the lack of contractor availability at the time.

Due to delays in commissioning the work and potential inflation impacts the scope of works was recently reviewed by a Quality Surveyor and confirmed the strengthening work can be delivered within budget.

In March 2022, staff held a workshop with Councillors to update them of progress and costings. At this meeting, Councillors requested further legal information regarding the 1999 Environment Court Enforcement Order (ECEO) decision, as well as confirmation that the design is ‘as required’ to meet building code standards and is cost effective.

This report outlines next steps to ensure building strengthening work is carried out within budget by the end of June 2023.

The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **Low** significance in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Operations Committee:

- 1. Notes the contents of this report.**

Authorised by:

Michele Frey – Director Liveable Communities

Keywords: Peel Street Toilets. Environment Court Enforcement order, Peel Street project

BACKGROUND

1. The Peel Street toilet block was constructed in 1921. The architectural style is referred to as “stripped classical” and “Edwardian”, which is consistent with several other buildings in vicinity of Peel Street.
2. In 1997 the Peel Street toilets were considered excess to requirements and due for demolition as they were no longer fit for purpose as a public convenience due to poor design and compromised accessibility.
3. However, in 1999, the Environment Court issued an enforcement order prohibiting the Council from demolishing the toilets. This order was made on the basis that the building has significant heritage value because of its architectural and historical connections, and to demolish it would have an adverse effect on the community. See **Attachment 1** for further information on the history of the building and the enforcement order.
4. In 2012 the Peel Street toilet building was declared to be earthquake prone. Council has been given until 27 September 2022 to rectify the issue via an Earthquake Prone Building Notice (EPBN). A request for an extension to EPBN has been lodged and can be approved on the provision of a definitive work programme prior to the current expiry date.
5. Several options and designs have been presented to Council since 2012. A decision to strengthen the building was made by the Operations Committee in 2020 (**Report 20-210**). The recommendation included an option to include a freestanding ‘Exeloo’ style toilet within the shell of the strengthened building should the budget allow.
6. On completion of refined design work by Architects 44 and receiving Quality Surveyor (QS) cost estimates in early 2022 we can confirm that the strengthening work can be completed within budget, however the current budget will not extend to the provision of an ‘Exeloo’ toilet (at an estimated additional cost of \$250k).
7. At the completion of the strengthening works the Peel Street toilets will require some additional work to make them functional again. Staff will work with the design team to see if this is feasible within the current budget.

DISCUSSION and OPTIONS

8. During a Councillor workshop in March 2022, Councillors requested that they be advised of the process, likely outcome and costs required to demolish the building as part of due diligence considerations.
9. Council staff sought and obtained legal advice from Adam Hopkinson, Partner, Cooney Lees Morgan (“CLM”), dated 11 April 2022. In order to provide this information, CLM reviewed the history of the Peel Street building (see **Attachment 1**). To ensure Council does not waiver legal privilege the full legal advice is included in this report as **Attachment 2** and as **public excluded** material.

10. Staff also sought further information including:
 - a) Up to date costs of restrengthening
 - b) The current views of the parties that were involved in the 1998 ECEO proceedings
 - c) Planning consultant advice on the existing resource consent. It is likely the consent requires a variation to update consistent with refined design.
11. Staff understand that the potential costs associated with seeking the necessary legal authority to demolish the building are significant, and the outcome might not be successful. The costs could be comparable with the total project budget for restrengthening and, if the process was unsuccessful, the building would still require seismic works and restrengthening costs would have likely escalated further.
12. Interested parties in the ECEO proceedings included Mr Donnelly, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT), and Historic Places Tairāwhiti (HPT). Key feedback from these parties included:
 - a) They would not support demolition.
 - b) Generally, they remain as strong advocates for the building, and for it to continue to function as a public convenience.
 - c) They voiced frustration that the building would be closed to undertake the work and would not be refurbished as part of this phase. Not all interested parties supported the inclusion of an 'Exeloo' within the shell of the building.
 - d) They generally expressed willingness to be part of future discussions, and funding initiatives to support future use of the building.
 - e) Some empathy for the challenges that Council may be facing in retaining heritage buildings, and a general desire to be part of any conversations on heritage matters going forward.
13. As a result of the latest information gathered, and on balance with the feedback from interested parties, the project is expected to continue as per the Committee's decision in 2020 and to proceed with strengthening work with urgency.
14. Architects 44 were engaged in 2020 to complete designs and project manage the strengthening works. A Request for Proposal (RFP) tender process will get under way within the next month as an open tender process. Early indications are there are contractors available to undertake this work within timeframes.

ASSESSMENT of SIGNIFICANCE

15. The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **Low** significance in accordance with Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

TANGATA WHENUA/MĀORI ENGAGEMENT

16. Engagement on this matter has not been undertaken recently given there is no change or decision as a result of this report.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

17. There has been significant community engagement over many years – including Long Term Planning process, and most specifically the 2018–2028 Long Term Plan – which resulted in the inclusion of the project budget.

CLIMATE CHANGE – Impacts / Implications

18. There may be some implications for climate change due to transportation of materials required to service the work, although this is not considered significant. The intention is to retain the building, providing for its safe use in the future.

CONSIDERATIONS

Financial/Budget

19. The budget was approved through the 2018–2028 Long Term Plan process and the majority remains available to enable the works to be undertaken.
20. While the Peel Street toilets are closed for repairs Council may consider waiving fees at the Bright Street serviced facility (e.g. 20c per visit) to ensure a free public convenience remains available in proximity to Peel Street. The annual revenue for the Bright Street toilets is approximately \$6k and is derived from toilet charges of 20c per visit (includes other revenue streams such as showers at \$2 per visit). If the toilets are closed for 6 months this could have a maximum lost revenue of approximately \$3k.

Legal

21. There are no legal implications as a result of information contained in this report – noting this report includes '**public excluded**' information as a way of providing councillors with full legal advice, and still maintaining Council's legal privilege.

POLICY and PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

22. The Community Facilities Strategy & Public Convenience Plan, 2018 (the Plan) sets the vision and guiding principles for Council's public conveniences. This includes the following objectives – being an affordable network of conveniences that meets the needs of visitors and residents, are located conveniently, are attractive and easily distinguishable, and are safe, inclusive, and environmentally sustainable.
23. As part of implementing this Plan, staff will be undertaking a review of the public convenience network in 2022/23 to inform future investment and rationalisation of these assets. The findings of this review will be useful to inform future decisions regarding public convenience provision in the CBD area.

RISKS

24. The Peel Street toilet building is at 15% of the New Building Standard, meaning the building is classified as a “high earthquake risk”. Accordingly, there is a risk to health and safety of people within or near the building in the event of an earthquake.
25. Restrengthening works need to get under way as a matter of urgency for the risk to be mitigated as soon as possible. Noting the risk is of the building falling out on to Peel Street, just as much as it is of falling in (e.g. closing the toilet building does not mitigate risk alone).
26. The current resource consent may require a variation given in the refined design. Planning advice from 4Sight Ltd advises this is likely to be achieved via a s127 variation process. If a new consent is required, this will be lodged within the next month and the process will run parallel with tender process and will not likely impact overall timeframes.
27. Should the RfP process be unsuccessful we will need to review procurement process and update Council, however this appears to be unlikely at this time given from feedback via Architects 44.
28. Community use will be affected while the building strengthening works are under way. The community will be directed to Bright Street serviced public conveniences, located approximately 300m away, during opening hours (Monday to Friday 8am-5pm and Saturday 9am-12pm) and Derby Street facilities 24 hours/7 days, approximately 600m away.

NEXT STEPS

| Date | Action/Milestone | Comments |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| July/August | Request for Proposal prepared. Open Tender process. | Early indications from the construction industry suggest there is availability to get under way early in 2023 and complete by June 2023. |
| August-October | Earthquake Prone Building notice decision, finalise developed design, and progress any consent planning implications. | |
| November | Report to Operations Committee outcome of RFP and project progress. | |
| January/February 2023 | Toilet closed and work site established. | |

ATTACHMENTS

1. Attachment 1 - Peel Street Toilets [**10.2.4.1** - 5 pages]

History of the Peel Street Toilet Block, excerpts from advice provided by Adam Hopkinson, partner Cooney Lees Morgan (April 2022)

10. The Peel Street toilet block was constructed in 1921. The architecture of the building is described as “stripped classical” with the underlying style being “Edwardian”, which is consistent with a number of the surrounding buildings in the Peel Street heritage precinct.
11. The toilet block is located in Gisborne City’s central business district (**CBD**), a short distance to the east of the intersection with Peel Street and Gladstone Road. The building is situated within a pedestrian island, between the two traffic lanes of Peel Street. It is surrounded by a number of significant heritage buildings that are registered or listed by Heritage New Zealand and/or the Council. However, the toilet block itself is not a registered or listed heritage site.
12. The original exterior design of the toilet block has been modified over time, with two venting domes on the roof removed in or about 1967 and windows to the north and west of the building removed in or about 1972. The entrance to the ladies toilet has also been closed off and infilled at some point and the toilets are now accessed from each end and from one side.
13. The interior of the toilet block was extensively modified in the 1970s and then again in the 1990s, when the toilets were upgraded with new cubicles installed and the floor re-done. We understand that there are no remaining original interior heritage materials or features.
14. We have seen a copy of a heritage assessment prepared by Opus Consultants for the Council in approximately 2015. This report was prepared in relation to two initial proposals for the refurbishment of the Peel Street Toilets. The report confirms:
 - (a) The toilet block was designed by John Alexander McDonald who was the “Borough Engineer” at the time. Mr McDonald was a prominent engineer in Australia and South Africa before he moved to Gisborne in 1912. In addition to the Peel Street toilets he also designed a number of significant heritage structures in Gisborne, including the Peel Street and Gladstone Road Bridges (Heritage NZ Category 2 structures).
 - (b) The toilet block is of the “stripped classical”, “free style classical” or “Edwardian commercial” style. This style is the predominant architectural style of Gisborne’s CBD.
 - (c) There are very few original toilet blocks remaining in New Zealand. Of those that do remain, their use has been adapted for other activities. A partly original toilet block that retains its original use and location is rare.
 - (d) The exterior of the building is characterised by “*rusticated pilasters, horizontal mouldings and varying wall finishes which are substantially intact. The existing brick structure, pilasters, mouldings and finishes ... are of high value and significance*”.
 - (e) The heritage value and significance of the structure are considered to be:

- (i) The contextual role of the structure in the streetscape;
 - (ii) The rarity value of an original toilet block still in use;
 - (iii) The representativeness of the building of the “stripped classical design” and its association with other buildings of similar style in the immediate vicinity;
 - (iv) Historical values associated with an internationally known and respected engineer, i.e. John McDonald; and
 - (v) Social values as an historical community gathering place.
15. In 1991 the Council was issued with notification under section 624 of the Local Government Act 1974 (**LGA**) that the building was likely to be dangerous in a moderate earthquake. The notice stated that the building must be secured within 15 years, and if the building was to be strengthened, this must be done within a period of 25 years. This notice was subsequently revoked by letter dated 8 August 1994 following the repeal of section 624 of the LGA.

The enforcement order

16. In 1998, the Council resolved to demolish the Peel Street toilet block and construct a new public convenience facility nearby. The Council sought and was granted a demolition permit for the Peel Street toilets. The cost of demolition at that time was going to be \$5,500.
17. A local businessman (Thomas Luke Donnelly) was opposed to demolition of the toilets and applied to Historic Places Trust (**HPT**)⁵ for the Peel Street toilets to be placed on the national register of buildings of historical and cultural heritage significance. HPT declined this application on the basis that it considered the toilet block had “limited architectural merit”.
18. Following this, Mr Donnelly applied to the Environment Court for an enforcement order prohibiting the Council from demolishing the toilet block. Despite earlier declining to register the toilet block, HPT joined the proceeding as a party in support of Mr Donnelly’s application.
19. The enforcement order application was advanced under section 314(1)(a)(ii) of the RMA, namely that demolition of the Peel Street toilets “*is or is likely to be offensive or objectionable to such an extent that it has or is likely to have an adverse effect on the environment.*” The adverse effect on the environment was submitted to be:
- (a) The architectural and historical heritage of the building is such that if it was demolished this would be irretrievably lost to the Gisborne community; and
 - (b) The loss of public amenity arising from the loss of toilet facilities in the immediate vicinity of the existing toilet block.

20. On 12 February 1999, Judge Whiting issued his decision granting the enforcement order application.⁶ In the reasons given for prohibiting demolition of the toilets, His Honour:
- (a) Held that the lack of public amenity arising from the loss of the toilets was not an issue, rather it was the heritage value that was the main issue in the case.
 - (b) Accepted the expert evidence that the building has significant heritage value because of its architectural and historical connections and to demolish it would have an adverse effect on the community. This included John McDonald's role as the designer.
 - (c) Had regard to results of a public survey carried out in which 43% of those polled felt the building had historic or heritage value and would like to see it preserved, while 33% considered the building dated, obsolete and a traffic hazard and would like to see it removed, while 23% had no feelings either way.
 - (d) Accepted that the Council's planned upgrade to the CBD could be amended to accommodate the toilets "*albeit at some extra cost*". The judge did not accept that Council's traffic safety concerns were an issue, given the lack of reported accidents within the vicinity of the toilets.
 - (e) Accepted that an ordinary reasonable person would be of the opinion that to demolish the building would be offensive to the extent that it would have an adverse effect on the environment.
 - (f) Accepted that the extra costs and inconvenience and minimal effect on traffic safety which may result from Council amending its proposed CBD upgrade to accommodate the building, were outweighed by the irretrievable loss which is likely to occur in the event of the building being demolished.
-
- ⁵ As stated, HPT was renamed "Heritage New Zealand" from May 2014.
- ⁶ *Donnelly v Gisborne District Council A13/99*, 12 February 1999 (Environment Court).
21. The Council did not appeal the Environment Court decision and subsequently the building was included in the Heritage Schedule of the Combined Regional Land And District Plan (now Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan (**the Plan**)) as a Category B locally listed heritage building, reference C83.

Earthquake prone building notice

22. In 2012 the Peel Street toilets were found to be earthquake prone and the Council was issued a dangerous building notice requiring the danger to be remedied within 10 years.⁷ The Council then commissioned a seismic assessment of the Peel Street toilets in 2014, which found that structural elements of the building are less than 33% of the New Building Standard (NBS), meaning that the building is classified as “High Earthquake Risk”.
23. The Council allocated \$400,000 in its 2017/18 Annual Plan to strengthen and upgrade the Peel Street building and facilities⁸. The allocation included funds for construction of a new stand-alone night time toilet facility.
24. In March 2018 the Council applied for resource consent for refurbishment of the Peel Street toilet block and the addition of a new 24 hour secure toilet facility. The proposal was to refurbish the existing toilet block to a modern standard, including new internal layout and fixings for both the men’s and women’s toilets. There were also minor external modifications proposed. This application made no reference to earthquake strengthening works.
25. Resource consent was issued for the refurbishment project on 27 March 2018.⁹
26. The original programme of refurbishment and strengthening works for the Peel Street toilets was intended to be completed before 30 June 2018. However, the Council received no responses during its tender process. The Council then obtained a quote from a local company for \$780,000 to carry out the refurbishment and strengthening works for the Peel Street toilets, which was almost double the budgeted funds for the works (\$400,000).
27. On 28 February 2019 a further notice was issued by the Council’s Building Services Manager under section 133AL of the Building Act 2004 (**the EPB notice**) requiring the Council to complete seismic work to ensure that the Peel Street toilets were no longer earthquake prone by 27 September 2022.

Current status of Peel Street toilets

28. We understand that the current status of the Peel Street toilets is as follows:
 - (a) The Peel Street toilets remain in use but are in a relatively poor state. The plans to develop the toilet block in accordance with the March 2018 resource consent application have been put on hold. (As noted, the refurbishment consent will lapse in March 2023 if not given effect to or extended under section 125 of the RMA before then.)

⁷ A Dangerous Building Notice issued under section 124(2)(c)(i) of the Building Act 2004 on 27 September 2012. The contravention alleged was that the building had been identified as a building that was constructed prior to the 1976 implementation of New Zealand Standard 4203 – Structural Loading Code for Buildings. The notice required Council to either provide a report within eight years showing that the building is not earthquake prone or strengthen the building to at least 67% of new building standard (NBS) within 10 years, or remove the danger by another method, i.e. demolition.

⁸ We understand the community consultation was carried out as part of the 2017-18 Annual Plan. We have seen a summary of the feedback that records that 94 submitters provided feedback on the Peel Street toilet options. We understand that of these submitters, 59 preferred the option of “upgrade the facility -strengthen, refurbish the interior, overhaul surfaces and fixtures and make it easier to clean and maintain”.

⁹ That consent will lapse 5 years from the date of Council’s decision to grant the consent, unless the consent is given effect to or the Council decides to grant an extension to the consent before it lapses in accordance with section 125 of the RMA.

- (b) Currently there are no toilets in the CBD that meet category A or B of NZS4241:1999 (Public Toilets), which defines various types of toilet facility based on their design features and fittings. The Peel Street toilets are rated as category E – appropriate for rural or remote locations, where there is an expectation for low quality.
- (c) The operating costs for maintaining the Peel Street toilets are higher than the average cost of maintaining a Council public toilet. This is due to their age and design, and the fact that they are regularly targeted by vandals.
- (d) Without seismic works, the Peel Street toilets will become unusable in 2022.
- (e) \$360,000 of the \$400,000 originally allocated for the refurbishment of the Peel Street toilets remains allocated in the Council's budget.
- (f) The last estimates the Council received for work on the Peel Street toilets were:
 - (i) \$360,000 to carry out the necessary seismic upgrade work to comply with the EPB notice and make the building safe from internal or external collapse.
 - (ii) \$250,000 to install a single Exeloo inside the Peel Street toilets.
 - (iii) \$900,000 to refurbish the Peel Street toilets as originally planned in 2017.

Title: 22-184 Tairāwhiti Museum Annual Plan 2022 - 2023
Section: Cultural Activities
Prepared by: Pene Walsh – Cultural Activities Manager
Meeting Date: Thursday 4 August 2022

Legal: No

Financial: No

Significance: **Low**

Report to OPERATIONS Committee for information

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to present the Annual Plan of Tairāwhiti Museum 2022 – 2023.

SUMMARY

The Plan highlights the Museum's strategic directions, major work streams and priorities for the year as well as performance targets required to meet the objectives of Gisborne Museum of Art and History Trust. Key priorities for the year include:

- Maintaining targets as is despite continuing impact of COVID-19 across most aspects of operations.
- A new two-and-a-half-year contract with Ministry of Education to deliver Enhanced Local Curriculum programmes to schools.
- Redevelopment of the Jack C Richards Gallery.
- Kākahu rehousing project.
- *COLOURS DELUX: The Art Album of New Zealand Flora of Sarah and Edward Featon of Gisborne* - a significant exhibition and publications telling the story of the Featons and The Art Album of NZ Flora; the first full colour art book to be published in New Zealand.

The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **Low** significance in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Operations Committee:

1. Notes the contents of this report.

Authorised by:

James Baty - Director Internal Partnerships

Keywords: list of keywords, Tairāwhiti, Museum, Trust, Annual, Plan

GISBORNE MUSEUM OF ART &
HISTORY TRUST

2022 - 2023
ANNUAL
PLAN



WWW.TAIRAWHITIMUSEUM.ORG.NZ

TE WHARE TAONGA O TE TAIRĀWHITI

TAIRĀWHITI MUSEUM & ART GALLERY

This Annual Plan sets out the key objectives of the Gisborne Museum of Art and History Trust (trading as Tairāwhiti Museum) for the period 1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023 and the significant projects it intends to complete within the period.

This plan also includes Performance Targets and a budget projection.

This plan does not report on the past performance of the Museum. This information can be found in the Annual Report published each year by 30 October.

This Annual Plan is based on the Business Plan 2018 - 2022 published in July 2018, and is designed to be read in conjunction with that document.

The Business Plan provides a detailed explanation of the background and objectives of the Trust, Contracts for Service with Gisborne District Council and the Ministry of Education.

A new Business Plan for the period July 2022 – June 2027 is being prepared.

The 2018 - 2022 Business Plan details eight Key Business Objectives (see page 2) which guide Tairāwhiti Museum in the development of its Annual Plan.

Tairāwhiti Museum is the major public institution for arts, culture and heritage activities for the Tairāwhiti region.

Our mission is to be a waharoa (gateway) and resource for our communities and to stimulate appreciation, understanding, enjoyment, and involvement in the arts, culture and heritage of Tairāwhiti.

MUSEUM OBJECTIVES 2022 - 2023

These objectives are intended to guide the Trust in developing Tairāwhiti Museum's role as a regional and community museum, and to assist in effectively responding to the needs and aspirations of the people of the Tairāwhiti in the provision of museum services.



Supporting significant collections



Engaging our communities



Celebrating Tairāwhiti arts, culture and history



Delivering excellence in education



Maintaining positive partnerships



Increasing revenue generation



Sustaining high visitor satisfaction



Maintaining a high quality facility

MUSEUM PRIORITIES & PROJECTS 2022 - 2023



Sustaining high visitor satisfaction

Tairāwhiti Museum will continue to be rated by residents as one of the highest-rated community facilities in Gisborne.

Success will be measured by:

1. Achieving the **target of a 90% community satisfaction** rating in the Gisborne Annual Residents Survey



Engaging our communities

Tairāwhiti Museum will be an institution visited regularly by Tairāwhiti residents, and a key year-round tourism facility in the region.

Success will be measured by:

1. Achieving the **target of 45,000*** physical museum users per annum

* The annual visitation target has been kept at 45,000 despite the expected ongoing impact of Covid-19 on museum visitation.



Celebrating Tairāwhiti arts, culture and history

Tairāwhiti Museum will deliver a diverse and high-quality programme of temporary exhibitions and public programmes celebrating and sharing the stories of our region and its people.

Success will be measured by delivering:

1. a diverse programme of temporary exhibitions annually*
2. at least five exhibitions focusing on Tairāwhiti art and history
3. at least five exhibitions which include museum collections
4. at least 10 public programmes

CURRENTLY SCHEDULED EXHIBITIONS FOR 2022/23 INCLUDE:

TAIRĀWHITI HISTORY - TEMPORARY

Posing not Posing
Places and Faces
Mudge's Murals
 Sarah and Edward Featon
 Pride Tairāwhiti

TAIRĀWHITI ARTISTS - GROUP

Pick and Mix Allsorts Group
 Annual show Artists, Potters & Photographers
 Annual show Toihoukura

TAIRĀWHITI ARTISTS - SOLO

Salt Phil Yeo
Beginnings Peter Ireland
 Tish Scott
 Graeme Nicoll
 Erena Koopu
 Maria Gobbie
 Zoe Alford
 Heremaia Barlow

NATIONAL - TOURING

Anne Frank Holocaust Centre
Tatau Te Papa Tongarewa

NATIONAL ART - SOLO

Human Zoo Le Tatau Lindah Lepou
 Tink and David Roil

LONG TERM EXHIBITIONS

Watersheds Nga Waipupu
Te Moana
 Wyllie Cottage
 Star of Canada
 Jack C Richards Gallery

*There may be ongoing adjustments to the exhibition programme due to the impact of Covid-19.



Delivering excellence in education

Tairāwhiti Museum will continue to be assessed by the Ministry of Education as a high-quality ELC (Enriched Learning Curriculum) provider.

Success will be measured by:

1. Service promotion to 100% of schools in the region
2. 8,600 students participating in programmes annually
3. Meeting quality assurance and reporting requirements



Supporting significant collections

Tairāwhiti Museum will continue to improve standards of care, to develop and to provide access to its collections according to its policies.

Key projects* for 2022/23 include:

- Completion of kākahu (cloak) rehousing project
- Commencement of Sled House conservation project

Success will be measured by:

1. developing the collection according to museum policies
2. 80% of new acquisitions by gift, donation or bequest
3. no preventable damage or loss to museum collections
4. research enquiries are responded to within 10 working days

*Special projects listed above are contingent on successful receipt of external grants/sponsorship.



Maintaining a high quality facility

Tairāwhiti Museum acknowledges that delivering these business objectives is contingent on maintaining a high quality facility, and that the trust and Gisborne District Council have specific obligations.

The museum trust will continue to deliver a programme of improvements and upgrades to the facility as per the museum's Facilities Development and Maintenance Plan.

In 2022/23 the Museum will commence a Master Planning* exercise to ensure that museum developments are progressed in a manner that is fit for purpose for the museum in the long term.

Success will be measured by:

1. Meeting Lease obligations
2. Delivery against the Facilities Development and Maintenance Plan
3. Progress toward meeting international museum facilities standards

*Special projects listed above are contingent on successful receipt of external grants/sponsorship.

**The impact of Covid-19 on visitation, and therefore on admissions and retail income streams is likely to mean that the museum maybe unable to achieve its usual aim of year-to-year growth for 2022/23. However, we are hoping to achieve a steady level of income with previous years.



Increasing revenue generation

Tairāwhiti Museum will focus on continuing to provide museum services within a sustainable financial model with a particular focus on increasing earned income and actively seek grants, sponsorship and partnerships to undertake and support special activities.

Success will be measured by:

1. Demonstrating a steady level of income generated through museum activities**
2. Demonstrating an active and successful grants, sponsorship and partnership funding programme to deliver special projects and exhibitions
3. Delivering an Annual Report which demonstrates that museum services are being delivered sustainably



Maintaining positive partnerships

Tairāwhiti Museum works in partnership with many other organisations across the region, New Zealand and the world to support activities that relate to its purpose, and those organisations with shared aims. Some of the key partnerships identified for the 2022/2023 year include:

Gisborne District Council

- Meet the provisions of the contract for services
- Sustain positive communications with councillors and council staff
- Provide support to council activities
- Collaborate with HB Williams Memorial Library and Gisborne District Council Archives

Ministry of Education

- Meet the provisions of the contract for services

Iwi Organisations

- Continuance of strong relationships at governance level with Te Aitanga a Māhaki, Ngāti Porou, Te Aitanga a Hauiti, Rongowhakaata and Ngai Tāmanuhuri, through their iwi appointed representatives to the museum trust board.
- Strong relationships at operational level with iwi, hapū and whānau to advance and support museum-led and iwi-led projects, as well as collaborations and partnerships.

Other key organisations we will partner with in 2022/23

The Friends of the Museum of te Tairāwhiti Inc
Gisborne Museum of Art and History Endowment Trust
Exhibit Café

Ngā Taonga a Ngā Tama Toa Trust

Gisborne Artists' Society

Gisborne Pottery Group

Gisborne Camera Club

Eastern Institute of Technology

Te Wānanga o Aotearoa

Te Runanga o Tūranganui-a-Kiwa

Historic Places Tairāwhiti

Te Tairāwhiti Arts Festival

Eastwood Hill Arboretum

The Gisborne Herald

Gisborne i-SITE

Gisborne Chamber of Commerce

Wairoa Museum

Tairāwhiti Rainbow Collective

Trust Tairāwhiti

Ministry for Culture and Heritage

Creative New Zealand

Museums Aotearoa

Te Papa Tongarewa Museum of New Zealand

Success will be measured by:

1. Meeting the obligations of the **Contracts for Service** with Gisborne District Council and the Ministry of Education
2. Meeting the obligations of **ongoing formal partnerships and project agreements** with other community organisations and individuals

SUMMARY OF KEY SUCCESS MEASURES

PAGE 08

| Key success measures | Supports Trust Objectives (as per Business Plan) | Target 2022/23 |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| <p>Engaging our Communities</p> <p>Number of visitors to museum facilities per annum</p> | A, C, D, E, G | 45,000 |
| <p>Sustaining High Visitor Satisfaction</p> <p>Satisfaction of GDC residents</p> | A, G, I | 90% |
| <p>Delivering Excellence in Education</p> <p>Meet Ministry of Education targets and requirements as per ELC contract</p> | C, E, F, G, H, I, J | Y/ N |
| <p>Supporting Significant Collections</p> <p>Collection research enquiries responded to within 10 working days</p> <p>Collections are cared for to museum standards (no preventable theft/loss or damage)</p> <p>Collection is developed according to policies</p> <p>Level of collection acquisition via gift, donation and bequest</p> | A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H | Y/N Y/N Y/N 80% |
| <p>Celebrating Tairāwhiti's Art, Culture and History</p> <p>Deliver a diverse range of temporary exhibitions annually</p> <p>Deliver exhibitions focusing on Tairāwhiti artists and Tairāwhiti History</p> <p>Deliver exhibitions utilising museum collections</p> <p>Public programmes delivered</p> | A, C, D, E, I, J | Y/N 5 5 10 |
| <p>Increasing Revenue-Generation</p> <p>Demonstrate a steady level of museum-generated revenue</p> <p>Deliver Annual financial report demonstrating financial sustainability</p> <p>Successfully receiving grant, sponsorship and partnership funding to enable special projects</p> | H, I | Y/N Y/N Y/N |
| <p>Maintaining a High Quality Facility</p> <p>Meet obligations of Lease Agreement with Gisborne District Council</p> <p>Delivery against the Facilities Development and Maintenance Plan</p> <p>Progress toward meeting international museum facilities standards</p> | A, G | Y/N |
| <p>Maintaining Positive Partnerships</p> <p>Meet obligations of Contract for Service with Gisborne District Council</p> <p>Meet obligations of other regional, national and international partnership agreements</p> | H, I, J | Y/N Y/N |

PROJECTED BUDGET FOR OPERATIONS 2022/23

PAGE 09

| INCOME | 2022/23 | 2021/22 | OPERATING EXPENSES | 2022/23 | 2021/22 |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Admissions | \$28,000.00 | \$28,000.00 | Collection | \$8,000.00 | \$15,000 |
| Koha | \$1,000.00 | \$1,000.00 | Exhibitions | \$21,000.00 | \$40,000 |
| Café rental | \$7,200.00 | \$7,200.00 | Education | \$164,380.00 | \$140,000 |
| Collections | \$1,000.00 | \$1,500.00 | Finance | \$7,000.00 | \$8,000 |
| Exhibitions | \$1,000.00 | \$1,500.00 | Insurance | \$48,000.00 | \$49,000 |
| Interest Received | \$250.00 | \$250.00 | Maintenance | \$38,000.00 | \$40,000 |
| Retail | \$35,000.00 | \$35,000.00 | Marketing | \$15,000.00 | \$15,325 |
| Sundry Income & Venue Hire | \$2,000.00 | \$2,000.00 | Operations | \$80,000.00 | \$80,000 |
| | | | Power | \$45,000.00 | \$45,000 |
| Total income less grants/contracts for services* | \$75,450.00 | \$76,450.00 | Public Programmes | \$0 | \$0 |
| GDC - contract for services – operations | \$722,495.00 | \$722,495.00 | Staff | \$583,000 | \$560,000 |
| GDC - insurance | \$30,000.00 | \$29,000.00 | Total Expenses | \$1,009,380.00 | \$992,325.00 |
| Ministry of Education contract for services - LEOTC | \$164,380.00 | \$164,380.00 | NET surplus/(deficit) excl depreciation | (\$17,055.00) | \$0.00 |
| Total contracts for services income | \$916,875.00 | \$915,875.00 | Depreciation | \$100,000.00 | \$100,000.00 |
| TOTAL INCOME | \$992,325.00 | \$992,325.00 | Total expenses including depreciation | \$1,109,380.00 | \$1,104,830.00 |
| | | | NET surplus/(deficit) incl depreciation | (\$117,055.00) | (\$100,000.00) |

This budget excludes

- Unconfirmed income that may be received from grants, sponsorship, bequests – primarily for special projects related to collections, exhibitions and events
- Grants, sponsorship received directly by exhibiting artists/curators to deliver museum projects
- expenditure from grants/sponsorship for special projects
- grant income received in previous financial years, used in 2022/23 for ongoing special projects

10.3. INFORMATION Reports Planning and Development/Support Services



22-89

Title: 22-89 Uawa-Hikawai Catchment Scientific Bore Drilling Project - Completion

Section: Environmental Monitoring & Science - Environmental Science

Prepared by: Dr Graeme Card - Senior Programme Manager - Strategy and Science

Meeting Date: Thursday 4 August 2022

Legal: No

Financial: No

Significance: **High**

Report to OPERATIONS Committee for information

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to update the Operations Committee on the progress of the Ūawa scientific groundwater bore drilling project.

SUMMARY

The aim of the project was to drill groundwater monitoring bores for scientific analysis of the water quantity and quality of aquifers in the Ūawa Hikawai Catchment. This is to fulfil part of Council's obligations under the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM). The project will also allow Council to establish baselines to inform future decision-making.

Eleven exploratory pilot bores were drilled on the Ūawa flats between March 2020 and October 2021. Four pilot bores were established as permanent groundwater monitoring sites. The other seven bores were decommissioned due to elevated gas levels, presence of salt water/ saline, and limited potential of freshwater. The final recommendations from the Hydrogeological Report state that no further drilling, in search for sustainable (non-saline) groundwater resources for environmental monitoring, should be undertaken across the Ūawa Hikawai Catchment unless robust research indicates that a prospective aquifer has been identified.

The bore drilling is now complete. Council staff, Te Aitanga a Hauiti Mana Kaitieki (TAHMK) and Bay Geological (project Hydrogeologist consultant) are collectively working on finalising the technical report. A technical review by Council staff has been undertaken and engagement with TAHMK is complete.

An information report to this Committee was presented on 16 September 2021. The report informed the Committee that Council staff and TAHMK were co-developing a Memorandum of Understanding ("MoU") under the project. This MoU was signed on 9 December 2021.

Joshua Hovell, on behalf of the project delivery team and Kaaterina Kerekere, on behalf of TAHMK will present this report to the committee.

The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **High** significance in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Operations Committee:

1. Notes the contents of this report.

Authorised by:

Nedine Thatcher Swann - Chief Executive

Keywords: bore drilling, underground water, poverty bay flats, TAHMK, Bay Geological

BACKGROUND

1. Gisborne District Council is required under the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM), to measure the quality and quantity of freshwater above and under the ground within our region. This project will help Council meet these requirements with respect to the Ūawa Hikuwai Catchment.
2. The Ūawa Hikuwai catchment and its aquifers have been identified as areas that do not have the required groundwater information for the NPS-FM. The installation of scientific monitoring bores is needed to gather required information including the geology and hydrogeology of the catchment. This information can also be used to help develop a potential future hydrogeological model for the catchment.
3. Bores enable Council staff to monitor the quality and quantity of groundwater in our region. Prior to this project Council had no groundwater monitoring bores in the catchment. This project enables Council to expand its monitoring programme into the Ūawa Hikuwai Catchment. As well as information gained from the monitoring bores, the drilling process allows hydrogeological and geological information to be obtained. This information will be shared with the community.
4. **Report 21-197** was provided to the Operations Committee on the 16 September 2021 to update the Committee on the progress to that point of the project. This report will provide information on what has been progressed since 16 September 2021.

DISCUSSION and OPTIONS

5. The signing ceremony for the MoU was hosted by the Council held at Awarua Chambers on Thursday 9 December 2021. This MoU not only recognises the relationship work achieved through the delivery of the project but also sets the processes for how Council and Te Aitanga ā Hauiti Mana Kaitiaki (TAHMK) will work closely together within the taiao (environmental) and Mātauranga Māori space and includes the Government's Te Mana o Te Wai principles.
6. The Hydrogeological Report details the drilling of eleven locations and subsequent successful installation of four groundwater monitoring bores. The final recommendations from the Hydrogeological Report state that no further drilling, in search for sustainable (non-saline) groundwater resources for environmental monitoring, should be undertaken across the Ūawa Hikuwai Catchment unless robust research indicates that a prospective aquifer has been identified.
7. Regular monitoring, sampling and laboratory testing of the constructed bores will be undertaken to include Ūawa in the Council's State of the Environment reporting and to provide an understanding to domestic bore users around groundwater security.
8. The Council and TAHMK co-hosted a final community engagement meeting on 5 July 2022 to present the scientific findings of the bore drilling, and the delivery of the completed Hydrogeological Report.

9. To complete the Hydrogeological Report, which is the final component of this project, TAHMK will provide a mātauranga Māori context for the report. This will ensure that the report is balanced for both science and mātauranga Māori. Council has assisted TAHMK with understanding the scientific and technical information and terms of the report so that TAHMK are well informed prior to undertaking their assessments. This approach aligns with the MoU and reflects the unique relationship the council hold with hapū .

ASSESSMENT of SIGNIFICANCE

Consideration of consistency with and impact on the Regional Land Transport Plan and its implementation

This Report: Low Significance

Impacts on Council's delivery of its Financial Strategy and Long Term Plan

This Report: Low Significance

Inconsistency with Council's current strategy and policy

This Report: Medium Significance

The effects on all or a large part of the Gisborne district

This Report: Medium Significance

The effects on individuals or specific communities

This Report: High Significance

The level or history of public interest in the matter or issue

This Report: High Significance

10. The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **High** significance in accordance with Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.
11. The rationale for this level of significance is that throughout the engagement and drilling process for this project, the significance to mana whenua is high, and this has been demonstrated throughout their partnership on this project.

TANGATA WHENUA/MĀORI ENGAGEMENT

12. Ko Titirangi te Maunga

Ko Uawanui o Ruamatua te awa

Ko Hauiti te Tangata

Ko Te Aitanga a Hauiti te Iwi

Karakia me nga korero Tawhito.

13. Mātauranga Māori has informed the process and provided significant historic korero during pre-European times. The input by Europeans and Tangata Whenua Taiao experts is acknowledged. The essence of this being recognised in the Health and Safety and Cultural experiences during the Mangaheia on site visit. The presence of Kaitiaki proved invaluable during the onsite visits as acknowledged by the onsite hydrologist.
14. Tangata whenua have had an integral part in the decision-making process including:
 - Involvement in the management and operations during drilling
 - In the process of engagement offering kaitiakitanga advice and practices throughout all stages.
15. These acts reinforce the Treaty of Waitangi also being inclusive of Te Ture Whenua Act 1993 within the RMA Resource Management Act 1991 (section33). National Regional Policy Statement – Te Mana o Te Wai Principles.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

16. TAHMK have spear headed community engagements through the hapū /marae/lwi community facilities Hauiti Hauora. Here the wider community have engaged physically, providing invaluable access to the geographical content within the project. These relationships provide streamlined engagements and quality to hydrogeological research reflecting the Treaty of Waitangi and Te Mana o Te Wai principles.
17. Several unique specimens found in the geology during drilling are yet to be identified and aged. Reflections and recommendations to inform future engagements will be available at the same time that the hydrogeological report will be published.
18. The Council and TAHMK co-hosted a community engagement meeting on 5 July 2022 to present the scientific findings of the bore drilling and discuss the hydrogeological report.

CLIMATE CHANGE – Impacts / Implications

19. The series of monitoring bores installed across the Tolaga Bay flats will allow Council and the community to monitor whether there is an increase in salinity in the aquifer due to sea level rise caused by climate change.
20. Understanding the quantity and quality of water in the Ūawa Hikuwai aquifers will provide information which Council and the community can use to increase resilience to any decrease in water availability in the catchment as a result of climate change.

CONSIDERATIONS

Financial/Budget

21. The total budget allocated for this project through the Long Term Plan 2018-28 was \$412,688. As at 30 June 2022 the total spend is \$ 208,790. **Report 20-114** was provided to the Finance & Performance Committee on 27 May 2020 discussing the finances for the project.

Legal

22. Council is required to quantify and monitor the quality and quantity of its freshwater under the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020.

POLICY and PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

23. The drilling project will provide scientific evidence to inform decisions on water use in the catchment. The project has been funded through the Long Term Plan. It follows the Council's strategic priorities Tairāwhiti Wai and Intelligent investment. It reflects the community outcome Tairāwhiti Taonga.
24. The MoU supports ongoing engagement and dialogue around freshwater planning and other yes as a positive step forward for our relationship and engagement with Hauiti. The MoU will capture the TRMP/Catchment plan/te mana o te wai work and resource consents. As such the MoU is intended to be a living document so it can incorporate further collaborative arrangements between Council and Hauiti

RISKS

25. There are no major risks associated with the decisions or matters.

NEXT STEPS

| Date | Action/Milestone | Comments |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Date to be confirmed | Apply a Mātauranga Māori context to the Hydrogeological Report. | TAHMK to lead, ownership of knowledge is with hapū. |
| Date to be confirmed | Publication of final Hydrogeological Report. | |

ATTACHMENTS

1. Attachment 1 - MOU East Coast Aquifer Exploration Project Uawa Hikuwai Catchment Zone Te Aitanga a Hautiti Iwi and [10.3.1.1 - 20 pages]



Memorandum of Understanding

East Coast Aquifer Exploration Project Ūawa Hikuwai Catchment Zone

Between

Te Aitanga a Hauiti Iwi

and

Gisborne District Council

August 2021



Contents

| | | |
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1 Definitions

| | |
|--|--|
| Parties | Te Aitanga a Hauiti Iwi ("The Collective") and Gisborne District Council ("the Council") |
| Collective | Mandated representatives of Te Aitanga a Hauiti Iwi |
| Council | Gisborne District Council |
| TAHMK | Te Aitanga a Hauiti Mana Kaitieki |
| Ūawa Hikuwai Catchment Zone | The zone indicated on the Plan in Appendix 1 |

2 Preamble

*Ko Titirangi te maunga
 Ko Ūawanui-a-Ruamatua te awa
 Ko Te Rawheoro, ko Hauiti, ko Te Amowhiu, ko Hinemaurea ki Māngātuna,
 ko Okuri, ko Puatai
 ko Hinetamatea ngā marae
 Ko Te Aitanga a Hauiti te Iwi*

The traditional northern boundary of Te Aitanga a Hauiti Iwi is at Te Ngutu o Ngore (Orange Bay) just south of Waipiro Bay with Te Toka a Taiau marked the southern boundary. Te Aitanga a Hauiti have been exercising Kaitiakitanga for many generations and hold mana whenua over the land, moana and the catchment areas and resources.

Te Aitanga a Hauiti exercise Kaitiakitanga in respect to the area of Te Aitanga a Hauiti Lands, Mountains and Rivers, Catchments and its Tributaries. All are a part of an integrated system that encompasses the catchment of the Ūawa area. It includes bedrock, the soil, the water, the fauna and flora, the atmosphere and all the attributes people have brought here with the communities they have established. Te Aitanga a Hauiti are Mana Whenua of these taonga and area charged by whakapapa with the responsibility of nurturing, protecting and providing for the mauri inherent in them.

It is a guarantee of Te Aitanga a Hauiti to fulfill such responsibility and the Crowns and local Government body obligation to actively protect Te Aitanga a Hauiti vested interests and practices which is secured under the articles and principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and Te Mana o te Wai principles.

The Council acknowledge the Mana Whenua status of Te Aitanga a Hauiti Iwi and affiliated hapū over their ancestral areas, waahi tapu (areas of cultural significance), and boundaries included in the East Coast Aquifer Exploration Project - Ūawa Hikuwai Catchment Zone.

3 Purpose

This Memorandum of Understanding ("MoU") formalises the working relationship between the Parties and sets out their respective responsibilities for the planning, management and operations of the East Coast Aquifer Exploration Project - Ūawa Hikuwai Catchment Zone ("the Project"). It will enable a mechanism for "The Collective" to maintain Rangatiratanga and Kaitiekitanga over its resources, in the context of this Project and the future development of a Fresh Water Catchment Plan.

In entering in this relationship with Council, both parties also acknowledge and encompass the six (6) **Principles of Te Mana o te Wai** that includes:

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Mana whakahaere the power, authority, and obligations of tangata whenua to make decisions that maintain, protect, and sustain the health and well-being of, and their relationship with, freshwater</p> | <p>Kaitiekitanga the obligation of tangata whenua to preserve, restore, enhance, and sustainably use freshwater for the benefit of present and future generations</p> |
| <p>Manaakitanga the process by which tangata whenua show respect, generosity, and care for freshwater and for others</p> | <p>Governance the responsibility of those with authority for making decisions about freshwater to do so in a way that prioritises the health and well-being of freshwater now and into the future</p> |
| <p>Stewardship the obligation of all New Zealanders to manage freshwater in a way that ensures it sustains present and future generations</p> | <p>Care and respect the responsibility of all New Zealanders to care for freshwater in providing for the health of the nation</p> |

The MoU is considered a 'living document' and may be later modified by agreement to incorporate further collaborative arrangements between the Parties.

This MoU is not intended to be legally binding between the parties.

Any statements of intent by or obligations on the Parties in this MoU are subject to the discretion and obligations of the Parties to act as necessary to perform their legal functions or obligations and to exercise any statutory powers.

4 Background

The Project

The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (“NPS-FM2020”) requires the Council to measure the quality and quantity of the freshwater above and underground within the Gisborne-Tairāwhiti region. The Project will assist the Council in meeting the requirements of the NPS in the Ūawa Hikuwai Catchment.

The Project is aimed at gathering information on the aquifers in the Ūawa-Hikuwai Catchment (the Tolaga Bay Flats), so that the aquifer systems in the Tolaga Bay Flats can be characterised. This will be achieved by:

- Resistivity Imaging Surveying;
- Community and stakeholder engagement;
- Bore Drilling
- Pump test analysis;
- Water quality sampling;
- Logging the lithology of subsurface conditions.

The information on the geology and hydro-geology of the area obtained through the monitoring bores and bore drilling process will be used to help develop a future hydro-geological model for the catchment.

The Council has engaged a drilling company to undertake the exploratory drilling work, pump test analysis and bore logging.

This project is specific to the gathering of information as detailed above and does not include any other activity including production of resource, extraction of resource, water allocation and water take.

The exploration within ‘The Project’ includes the current two (2) Phases in Appendix 1 and 2.

The Collective

The Collective is represented by **Te Aitanga a Hauiti Mana Kaitieki** (“TAHMK”).

The TAHMK was mandated at the Te Aitanga a Hauiti Hui a Iwi in 2018, and again in February 2021, after growing concerns about the Collective’s natural resources. Its key function is to attend to any resource consent filed within the rohe on behalf of our Iwi through marae and their associated hapū.

This rōpū is made up of a representative of each marae: Hauiti, Te Rawheoro, Te Amowhiu, Hinemaurea, Okuri, Puatai and Hinetamatea. These positions are currently volunteer roles by those who have offered their representation, support, skill and expertise through their marae.

5 Goals and Principles of the Relationship

5.1

The Parties record their intention and commitment to establish a positive relationship, working in good faith, cooperation and responsiveness, in an open, timely and transparent information sharing to enable good joint decision making. The Parties agree to direct the positive working relationship towards the current and future sustainability of current and future aquifer sites. The following principles will guide how the Parties conduct themselves. The Parties will:

- Treat each other with mutual respect in all meetings, dealings and encounters regardless of the purpose.
- Demonstrate trust in each other through communicating openly and honestly.
- Demonstrate a commitment to working towards the agreed purpose.
- Work cooperatively on common issues to achieve the purposes listed above, while recognising and respecting each other's needs and the need to operate independently to achieve some specific outcomes and timings.
- Share information openly, in response to specific queries and also proactively.
- The acknowledgement and implementation of Te Mana o Te Wai Principles.

6 Responsibilities of the Parties

6.1 General

The Parties agree in relation to the Project:

- a. The Parties will meet regularly as required to discuss the Project and other matters relating to the relationship between the parties.
- b. The Parties will maintain open and honest communications with each other and engage in the spirit of partnership and participation in relation to any proposed drilling site decisions in regards to the Project.
- c. Work together in partnership in the future planning and development of the Ūawa/Hikuwai Freshwater Catchment Plan.
- d. The Collective will be involved in all discussions and planning that relates to the protection and recognition of their cultural values, waahi tapu, (areas of cultural significance) and/or the protection of mahinga kai. This may include any archaeological surveying of significant sites, and any cultural interpretation and monitoring.
- e. All samples retrieved from the sites will remain under the Kaitiekitanga of Te Aitanga a Hauiti. The Collective will provide a location for and manage the physical samples, data, and online information.
- f. The Parties will undertake all actions necessary to;
 - Explore, research and share any historical information on the Ūawa Aquifer
 - Work together to mitigate any further degradation of Ūawa freshwater sources.
 - Work in partnership to improve the water quality of aquifer/water systems.
 - Work together in partnership to plan the restoration of Ūawa waterways and ecosystems to a healthy state.

- g. The Parties agree that the data collected will be available for the Council to use for the purposes of any statutory function or duty (including any requirements under the NPS-FM2020). The Parties agree that the data collected will be available for the use of Te Aitanga a Hauiti Iwi and affiliated hapū.
- h. The Parties will work together to agree on any communications regarding the Project prior to the release of a communication.

6.2 Responsibilities of the Council

The Council agrees to facilitate the planning and implementation of the Project by:

a. Working with the Collective by:

- Enabling The Collective to participate and advise at all decision making at governance level of Project, and assigning Council resource to work directly with The Collective.
- Acknowledge and respect cultural advice/recommendations provided by the Collective at all times.
- Provide support and advice to assist The Collective within the areas on ongoing education, and pathways to education and knowledge and skill learning. Provide hands on learning opportunities for collective members and schools, as a means to promote science as an area of employment.
- Acting in accordance with its procurement policy when procuring goods and services, which includes a focus on enabling and building capability in the local workforce and achieving cultural sustainability.
- Support The Collective to build capability and capacity in the areas of The Resource Management Act and the Freshwater Management Planning cycles and requirements.

6.3 Responsibilities of Te Aitanga a Hauiti

The Collective agrees to:

- a. Work closely with council to ensure the interests of the hapū, iwi are included in all decisions.
- b. Nominate one representative to participate and advise at the governance level of the Project.
- c. Nominate appropriately skilled and experienced members of the Collective to participate in the Project alongside the Council at an operational level.
- d. The Collective will work alongside the council team to support in areas of history, tikanga and kawa to ensure all work planned has cultural safety mechanisms in place that include;
 - The blessing of worksites
 - Waahi tapu site visits and the history of those sites

7 Relationship Management

7.1 Consultation

The Parties will consult whenever it may be appropriate, concerning the matters covered by this MoU and use their best endeavours to ensure that both Parties are well informed about the activities of the other.

The Parties shall maintain a 'no surprises' policy that keeps one another informed of all issues that may have a significant impact on the current and future operations in relation to the Project.

7.2 Dispute Resolution Process

If any issue or dispute arises between the partners concerning the matters covered by this Memorandum, the Parties will use their best endeavours to resolve the dispute promptly.

If the dispute cannot be resolved by direct discussion and negotiation, either party may appoint a suitably qualified mediator to facilitate the resolution of conflict.

8 Period of Agreement and Modification/Termination

8.1 Effectiveness of agreement

This MoU will become effective when signed by all parties.

8.2 Term

The initial term of this agreement will expire on 31 December 2022.

8.3 Review

This Agreement will be reviewed within 12 months of its effective start date.

8.4 Modification

This Memorandum is freely entered into by both parties in a spirit of goodwill and in accordance with the goals and principles set in Part Three of this MoU. The parties recognise the benefits of the MoU to themselves, to the community and the District's environment.

This document is a living document which will evolve as so do relationships and circumstances. It may be amended by agreement of the Parties at any time.

8.5 Termination

This agreement may be terminated by agreement of the Parties at any time.

SIGNED by



Mayor Rehette Stoltz
Gisborne District Council

SIGNED by Marae Representatives of Te Aitanga a Hauiti Iwi, within the Collective
Te Aitanga a Hauiti Mana Kaitiaki

Anne McGuire
Hauiti Marae

Hakaraia Horomia
Hinemaurea
ki Māngātuna Marae

Tautini Glover
Te Rawheoro Marae

Rawinia Kingi-Olsen
Okuri Marae

Jock Walker
Puketawai Marae

Gerald Puhipuhi
Hinematatea Marae

Maui Tangohau
Puatai Marae

On this day of Thursday 8th of December 2021

At the Gisborne District Council Chambers
15 Fitzherbert Street, Whataupoko
Gisborne




Appendix 1 – Ūawa Hikuwai Catchment Zone





Appendix 2 – Phase 1 Sites

| | |
|--|--|
| Mangaheia Site 1 | <p>Site 1 is located in the road reserve area of Mangaheia Road. The section is approximately located 3.7 km west of Tolaga Bay Township. The road reserve width in this area is 25 m and is formed with a gravelled surface. The site area abuts to a rural farm airstrip located to the west, and fenced paddocks to the east. The surrounding land use is agricultural or horticultural activities.</p> <p>Note: upon site investigation and engagement with hapū, due to cultural significance and environmental impacts, a decision was made not to continue to explore this site.</p> |
| Paroa Road Site 2 | <p>Site area two is located in the road reserve area of Paroa Road. The site is located approximately 4.4 km to the north-west of Tolaga Bay Township. The surrounding land use includes horticultural and agricultural activities. The Mangaheia River is located approximately 2 km to the east of the site at its closest approach. This site is considered to be located within the Wharekaka Aquifer Zone.</p> |
| Waipurupuru Road Site 3A (Known as Road) | <p>Site 3A is located in the road reserve area of Waipurupuru Road. The site is approximately 4 km to the north of Tolaga Bay Township. The surrounding land use includes agricultural and horticultural activities.</p> <p>The Ūawa River is located to the east of the site no closer than 50 m to the proposed area of drilling and is an area identified as liable to flooding.</p> |
| Waipurupuru- Paper Road | <p>This site is a paper road extension off Waipurupuru Road, approximately 500m from Site 3A. The site is a drainage reserve on land owned by Gisborne District Council. The applicant states this site is unlikely to be chosen for drilling, however have not ruled it out. This site is also situated within an area identified as liable to flooding.</p> |
| Wharekaka Road Site 4 | <p>Site 4 is located on the road reserve are of Wharekaka Road, approximately 4.2 km north of Tolaga Bay Township and 3 km from the coastline. Surrounding land use includes horticultural and agricultural activities. The Ūawa River is located approximately 200 m from the southern point of the potential drilling area. This location is indicated to be liable to flooding.</p> |

Appendix 3 – Phase 2 Sites

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Mangatuna Road Site 1</p> <p>Preferred Site</p> |  |
| <p>Banks Street (by Golf Club) Site 2</p> <p>Preferred Site</p> |  |
| <p>Banks Street (Feijoa Orchard) Site 3</p> <p>Preferred Site</p> |  |

Appendix 3 – Phase 2 Sites

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Wharf Road Site 4</p> <p>Preferred Site</p> |  |
| <p>Mangaheia Road Site 5</p> <p><i>Note: 2 sites were again explored on Mangaheia Road. However as per the first phase upon further engagement with hapū, due to cultural significance and environmental impacts, a recommendation from the TAHMK Collective was made not to continue to drill at this site.</i></p> |  |

Appendix 4 – Te Mana o te Wai Fact Sheet



Te Mana o te Wai factsheet

Essential Freshwater is part of a new national direction to protect and improve our rivers, streams, lakes and wetlands. The Essential Freshwater package aims to:

- stop further degradation of our freshwater
- start making immediate improvements so water quality improves within five years
- Reverse past damage to bring our waterways and ecosystems to a healthy state within a generation.

Who should read this factsheet

This factsheet is part of a **series** and provides information about Te Mana o te Wai – the central concept for freshwater management. It is intended for anyone with an interest in freshwater policy such as council staff, iwi, land users, the agricultural industry, farm advisors and consultants.

What is Te Mana o te Wai and what does it mean?

Te Mana o te Wai refers to the vital importance of water. When managing freshwater, it ensures the health and well-being of the water is protected and human health needs are provided for before enabling other uses of water. It expresses the special connection all New Zealanders have with freshwater. By protecting the health and well-being of our freshwater we protect the health and well-being of our people and environments. Through engagement and discussion, regional councils, communities and tangata whenua will determine how Te Mana o te Wai is applied locally in freshwater management.

Te Mana o te Wai has been part of the **National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management** since 2014, though there are changes to how the concept is described and how it must be applied.

The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020

The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM 2020) is part of the Essential Freshwater package. It provides national direction which regional councils translate into action on the ground through their regional policy statement and regional plans and city and district councils through their district plans. It replaces the NPS-FM 2017.

Overview of Te Mana o te Wai

The NPS-FM 2020 strengthens and clarifies Te Mana o te Wai by providing stronger direction on how Te Mana o te Wai should be applied when managing freshwater.

1. Te Mana o te Wai must inform how the NPS-FM 2020 is implemented

- a. Te Mana o te Wai imposes a hierarchy of obligations. This hierarchy means prioritising the health and well-being of water first. The second priority is the health needs of people (such as drinking water) and the third is the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being. The hierarchy does not mean, however, that in every case the water needs to be restored to a pristine or pre-human contact state before the other needs in the hierarchy can be addressed.
- b. The six principles of Te Mana o te Wai in the NPS-FM 2020 inform its implementation (see text box below).

The six principles

Mana whakahaere: the power, authority, and obligations of tangata whenua to make decisions that maintain, protect, and sustain the health and well-being of, and their relationship with, freshwater

Kaitiakitanga: the obligation of tangata whenua to preserve, restore, enhance, and sustainably use freshwater for the benefit of present and future generations

Manaakitanga: the process by which tangata whenua show respect, generosity, and care for freshwater and for others

Governance: the responsibility of those with authority for making decisions about freshwater to do so in a way that prioritises the health and well-being of freshwater now and into the future

Stewardship: the obligation of all New Zealanders to manage freshwater in a way that ensures it sustains present and future generations

Care and respect: the responsibility of all New Zealanders to care for freshwater in providing for the health of the nation

2. Giving effect to Te Mana o te Wai

Regional councils must give effect to Te Mana o te Wai by actioning the five key requirements of Te Mana o te Wai - for example, regional councils must apply the hierarchy of obligations when implementing the NPS-FM 2020. See figure 1 for further detail on the requirements.

3. Long-term visions for freshwater

To give effect to Te Mana o te Wai regional councils must develop a long-term vision through discussion with communities and tangata whenua. Establishing a long-term vision for a waterbody means capturing the needs and aspirations of the community and tangata whenua in each region. Long-term visions identify a time frame that is both ambitious and reasonable (for example 30 years).

The long-term vision needs to be based on the history of, and current pressures, on local waterbodies and catchments. Regional councils also need to regularly report on their progress against the long-term vision.

4. Tangata whenua involvement

Local authorities must actively involve tangata whenua in freshwater management (including decision-making processes, and monitoring and preparation of policy statements and plans). Regional councils must investigate the use of tools in the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) such as joint management arrangements, Mana Whakahono ā Rohe, and transfer of powers – as a way of involving tangata whenua.

5. Integrated management

Local authorities must take an integrated management approach to freshwater management in accordance with the principle of ki uta ki tai ('from the mountains to the sea'). This principle recognises the interconnectedness of the environment, the interactions between its parts, and requires integration between freshwater management and land use to avoid adverse effects (including cumulative effects) on the health and well-being of freshwater environments.

Giving effect to Te Mana o te Wai

The requirements of Te Mana o te Wai affect how local authorities will manage freshwater and direct other New Zealanders to do so through regional and district plans and regional policy statements.

Regional councils

Through engagement with communities and tangata whenua, regional councils need to give effect to Te Mana o te Wai. This must include applying the five requirements described in figure 1. Te Mana o te Wai (including the hierarchy of obligations and the six principles), must inform councils' implementation of the NPS-FM 2020.



Figure 1: How regional councils must give effect to Te Mana o te Wai

Councils must also give effect to Te Mana o te Wai when making or changing regional policy statements and plans by, for example:

- ensuring that their regional policy statements and plans reflect tangata whenua and communities' values
- stating in their regional policy statements the long-term vision that reflects people's values for the future of their waterbodies
- including an objective in its regional policy statement that describes how the management of freshwater in the region will give effect to Te Mana o te Wai.

Tangata whenua

The NPS-FM 2020 intends for tangata whenua to be involved in the management of freshwater (including decision-making processes). Giving effect to Te Mana o te Wai requires local authorities to actively involve tangata whenua (to the extent they wish to be involved) in freshwater management.

In the context of waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems this means tangata whenua will, for example:

- work with local authorities to identify matters that are important to them. This will include identifying both how Te Mana o te Wai will be applied locally and the outcomes that tangata whenua want for relevant waterbodies in the future
- be enabled to apply different systems of knowledge for freshwater care and be involved in monitoring (such as mātauranga Māori)
- work with regional councils to implement the **National Objectives Framework (NOF)**.

National Objectives Framework

The National Objectives Framework (NOF) requires that every regional council identifies values for each freshwater management unit in its region; sets target attribute states, and flows and levels, for waterbodies; develops interventions (limits specified in rules, or action plans) to achieve the target attribute states, flows, and levels; monitors waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems; and takes steps if deterioration is detected.

Farmers and growers

As key land-users in catchments, farmers and growers must manage land in relation to waterways in a way that complies with how Te Mana o te Wai is given effect to locally.

In order to give effect to Te Mana o te Wai, regional councils will develop rules for land-use and freshwater use that farmers and growers need to follow. Farmers and growers will be able to be part of this process through regional council plan development.

Communities

Regional councils are responsible for engaging with communities to determine how Te Mana o te Wai applies to waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems in the region.

To meet this obligation councils and communities – including tangata whenua - will discuss the values and aspirations they hold for the freshwater bodies and ecosystems in their region. Communities will also have a key role in setting a long-term vision for their region.

Te Mana o te Wai applies to all freshwater management

Te Mana o te Wai applies to all freshwater management, and not just the specific aspects of freshwater management referred to in this factsheet. Te Mana o te Wai informs all other parts of the Essential Freshwater package aimed at protecting the health and well-being of waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems.

More about the Essential Freshwater package

The package includes a number of new provisions including:

- new **National Environmental Standards for Freshwater**
- new **stock exclusion regulations** under section 360 of the RMA

- amendments to the **Resource Management (Measurement and Reporting of Water Takes) Regulations 2010**
- the **National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020** which replaces the NPS-FM 2017
- **amendments to the RMA** to provide for a faster freshwater planning process
- **amendments to the RMA** to enable mandatory and enforceable freshwater farm plans, and the creation of regulations for reporting nitrogen fertiliser sales.

Factsheets in this series

The full set of Essential Freshwater factsheets is available [on our website](#).

Find out more and give us feedback

Contact us by emailing freshwater@mfe.govt.nz, or visit the [Essential Freshwater page](#) on our website.

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Manatū Mo te Taiao

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Manatū Ahu Matua



New Zealand Government

11. Public Excluded Business

RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

Section 48, LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL INFORMATION and MEETINGS ACT 1987

That:

1. The public be excluded from the following part of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

Confirmation of Confidential Minutes

Item 4.1 Confirmation of Confidential Minutes 9 June 2022

PUBLIC EXCLUDED Business

Item 11.1 Attachment 2 to Report 22-178 Peel Street Public Toilets Update – Legal Information

Item 11.2 22-166 Waste Management Collections Contract – **DECISION** Report

Item 11.3 22-168 AIA Water Availability Project - **INFORMATION** Report

2. This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information & Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or section 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public are as follows:

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--|
| Item 4.1 & 11.1 | 7(2)(g) | Maintain legal professional privilege. Protect information where the making available of the information would disclose a trade secret. |
| Item 11.2 | 7(2)(b)(i) & 7(2)(i) | Enable any Council holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).. |
| Item 11.3 | 7(2)(i) | Enable any Council holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations). |