



Rangitikei
UNspoilt...

Rangitikei District Council

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Te Roopu Ahi Kaa Meeting

**Tuesday 8 August 2017
11.00 am**

**Council Chamber, Rangitikei District Council
46 High Street, Marton**

Website: www.rangitikei.govt.nz

Email: info@rangitikei.govt.nz

Membership

Chair

Mr P Turia (Whangaehu)

Deputy Chair

Ms T Hiroa (Ngāti Whitikaupeka)

Mr B Gray (Ngāti Rangituhia), **Ms K Savage** (Ngāti Parewahawaha),

Mr T Curtis (Te Runanga o Ngāti Hauiti), **Ms C Raukawa-Manuel**
(Ngā Ariki Turakina), **Ms M Kare-Thompson** (Rātana Community),

Mr C Shenton (Ngāti Kauae/Tauira), **Mr T Steedman**
(Ngāti Hinemanu/Ngāti Paki), **Ms H Benevides** (Ngāti Tamakopiri),

Ms N Wipaki (Ngai te Ohuake), **Ms K Hina** (Ngā Wairiki Ki Uta),
Councillor **Cath Ash**, and His Worship the Mayor, **Andy Watson**, (ex officio)

Please Note: Items in this agenda may be subject to amendments or withdrawal at the meeting. It is recommended therefore that items not be reported upon until after adoption by the Council. Reporters who do not attend the meeting are requested to seek confirmation of the agenda material or proceedings of the meeting from the Chief Executive prior to any media reports being filed.



Rangitikei District Council

Te Roopu Ahi Kaa Komiti Meeting

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The quorum for the Te Roopu Ahi Kaa is 6.

Council's Standing Orders (adopted 3 November 2016), 10.2 provide: The quorum for Council committees and sub-committees is as for Council, i.e. half the number of members if the number of members (including vacancies) is even or a majority if the number of members is odd.

1 Karakia/Welcome

2 Apologies

An apology has been received from Ms Kim Savage.

3 Members' conflict of interest

Members are reminded of their obligation to declare any conflicts of interest they might have in respect of items on this agenda.

4 Confirmation of order of business and late items

That, taking into account the explanation provided why the item is not on the meeting agenda and why the discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting, be dealt with as a late item at this meeting. Such matters will be dealt with at the end of this agenda.

5 Whakatau Nga Tuhinga Korero / Confirmation of minutes

The Minutes from the meeting held on 13 June 2017 are attached.

File ref: 3-CT-8-2

Recommendation

That the Minutes of the Te Roopu Ahi Kaa Komiti meeting held on 13 June 2017 be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

6 Chair's report

A verbal report will be provided at the meeting.

7 Feedback on Komiti's workshop

Discussion item.

8 Council decisions on recommendations from the Komiti

1. 17/IWI/009 – Para Kore funding arrangements have been made
2. 17/IWI/012 – The view of the Komiti has been conveyed to Statistics New Zealand
3. 17/IWI/014 – Funding for the Maori Community Development Programme was carried forward as recommended by the Komiti
4. 17/IWI/017 – The question of Maori wards is to be considered by Council over the coming months

9 Council responses to queries raised at previous hui

Cr Peke-Mason requested a report on emergency services and response plans in light of the recent changes to the Fire Service.

FENZ (Fire and Emergency New Zealand) replaced local government as authority over rural fire emergencies as of the 1 July 2017. Council are no longer able to influence rural fire volunteers, and their decision to stay active is a matter between themselves and FENZ. Rural fire permits are now applied for through the FENZ website www.fireandemergency.co.nz

Council now has a full time Civil Defence Officer who is developing a work plan for the coming year. This will included reviewing and extending the various community plans and also internal structuring within Council, so that all Civil Defence roles are covered by more than one staff member.

10 Update from Council's meetings from June to July 2017

A memorandum is attached.

File ref: 3-CT-8-1

Recommendation

That the memorandum 'Update from Council's meetings in June and July 2017' be received.

11 Update from the representative to Council's Assets/Infrastructure Committee

Ms Hiroa will provide a verbal update on the Assets/Infrastructure Committee meetings held on 8 June and 13 July 2017.

12 Developing Maori Capacity to Contribute to Decision –Making

A memorandum is attached.

File ref: 3-PY-1-23

Recommendations

1. That the memorandum 'Developing Maori Capacity To Contribute To Decision-Making' be received.
2. That Te Roopu Ahi Kaa make the following suggestions on the Statement on the Development of Maori Capacity to Contribute to Council Decision-Making:

13 Draft Traffic and Parking Bylaw 2017

A memorandum is attached.

File ref: 1-DP-1-14

Recommendations

1. That the memorandum 'Draft Traffic and Parking Bylaw 2017' be received.
2. That the Komiti makes the following comments on the draft Bylaw:
 -
 -
 -

14 Guidance on the appropriate kaumātua and kuia to call upon

Discussion item: at the previous meeting an undertaking was made by the Komiti to provide a list by the end of June of the appropriate kaumātua and kuia for the Mayor and Council to call upon (with the first port of call being the Komiti) throughout the different areas of the District to provide support and advice.

15 Maori Community Development programme

Discussion item.

16 Update on landlocked land

A verbal update will be provided at the meeting.

17 Update on Te Pae Tawhiti

Te Pae Tawhiti is the Manawatu-Wanganui Economic Development Strategy, 2016-40

A verbal update will be provided by the Chair.

18 Update on the 'Path to Well-Being' initiative – June 2017

A memorandum is attached.

File ref: 3-CT-8-1

Recommendation

That the memorandum 'Update on the Path to Well-Being initiative – July 2017' be received.

19 Panui/Announcements

20 Late items

As accepted in item 5.

21 Future Items for the Agenda

22 Next meeting

Tuesday 10 October 2017, 11am

23 Upcoming meetings for 2017

- 12 December

24 Meeting closed/Karakia

Attachment 1

Rangitikei District Council

Te Roopu Ahi Kaa Komiti Meeting

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The quorum for the Te Roopu Ahi Kaa is 6.

Council's Standing Orders (adopted 3 November 2016), 10.2 provide: The quorum for Council committees and sub-committees is as for Council, i.e. half the number of members if the number of members (including vacancies) is even or a majority if the number of members is odd.

Present:	Ms Tracey Hiroa Mr Robert Gray (late) Mr Thomas Curtis Ms Coral Raukawa-Manuel Ms Gaylene Nepia Mr Terry Steedman Ms Kim Savage Ms Jacqui Johnson (standing in for Ms Katarina Hina) Mr Chris Shenton His Worship the Mayor, Andy Watson
Also present:	Cr Soraya Peke-Mason Mr Haimona Waititi Ms Jazmin Henare
In attendance:	Mr Ross McNeil, Chief Executive Mr Michael Hodder, Community & Regulatory Services Group Manager Ms Denise Servante, Strategy & Community Planning Manager Ms Katrina Gray, Senior Policy Analyst / Planner Mr Jim Mestyanek, Senior Projects Engineer Ms Linda Holman, Governance Administrator
Tabled:	Item 9: Mangaweka Bridge replacement Item 10a: Tuia Mentoring programme Powerpoint presentation Item 10b: Tuia Mentoring programme introductory video

1 Welcome

The meeting opened at 11.06 am. The Chair welcomed Council staff and visitors to the meeting.

2 Apologies

Resolved minute number

File Ref

That the apologies from Mr Pahia Turia, Ms Naumai Wipaki Ms Katarina Hina, Ms Hari Benevides, Cr Cath Ash, and Mr Robert Gray (for lateness) be accepted.

Mr Curtis / Mr Steedman. Carried

3 Members' conflict of interest

Members were reminded of their obligation to declare any conflicts of interest they might have in respect of items on this agenda. Mr Curtis declared a potential conflict with the discussion of the funding for Ngati Hauiti Community Development program.

4 Confirmation of order of business and late items

That, taking into account the explanation provided why the item is not on the meeting agenda and why the discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting, Civil Defence Framework wānanga be dealt with as a late item at this meeting.

5 Whakatau Nga Tuhinga Korero / Confirmation of minutes

Cr Peke-Mason requested a text change on page 13: "...will speak for Māori in her portfolio..." to be changed to: "...will speak in her portfolio...".

Resolved minute number

17/IWI/006

File Ref

3-CT-8-2

That the amended Minutes of the Te Roopu Ahi Kaa Komiti meeting held on 14 February 2017 be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

Ms Savage / Mr Shenton. Carried

6 Deputy Chair's report

Ms Hiroa acknowledged the recent bereavement of Mr Pahia Turia's grandmother, and sent best wishes from the Komiti to him and his family.

7 Council decisions on recommendations from the Komiti

The Komiti noted that there were no recommendations from the Komiti presented to the Council meeting on 23 February 2017.

8 Council responses to queries raised at previous hui

The Komiti noted that there were no queries for Council raised at the previous hui on 14 February 2017.

9 Managaweka Bridge replacement

Mr Jim Mestyanek narrated a Powerpoint presentation, which was also tabled to the Komiti. Mr Mestyanek detailed the consultation process that has occurred to date, and noted that feedback from various sources has favoured replacement. He then gave an overview of the workshop process and spoke to the report, detailing the iwi who have been / will be consulted.

Ms Hiroa made the observation that in the future Council should use the Te Roopu Ahi Kaa Komiti in the first instance to help the Council with such projects. The Komiti congratulated Mr Mestyanek on his research regarding which iwi to consult.

Resolved minute number	17/IWI/007	File Ref	6-RT-1 (69)
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That the memorandum 'Mangaweka Bridge Update' be received.

Ms Hiroa / Mr Steedman. Carried

10 Tuia Mentoring Programme presentation

(Mr Robert Gray arrived at 11.10am)

Mr Haimona Waititi spoke about the Mentoring Programme run by TUIA Charitable Trust and narrated a Powerpoint presentation and short video. Ms Jazmin Henare spoke to the Komiti about her experiences as a member of the programme.

Ms Hiroa thanked Mr Waititi and Ms Henare, and thanked the Mayor for inviting the TUIA representatives to the meeting.

(The meeting broke for lunch at 12.35pm and Mr Thomas Curtis left the hui at that time. The meeting reconvened at 12.45pm)

Discussion was held around the potential candidates, and feedback about the presentation was given. Ms Hiroa stated support from the Komiti for the programme and identified that the next step is to begin the identification process for potential candidates.

11 Feedback from Komiti's workshop

Ms Hiroa gave an update to the Council staff and noted that some of the items are covered later in the agenda.

12 Update from Council's meetings from February to May 2017

Mr McNeil took the report as read.

Resolved minute number 17/IWI/008 **File Ref** 3-CT-8-1

That the memorandum 'Update from Council's meetings in February to May 2017' be received.

Mr Shenton / Ms Nepia. Carried

Resolved minute number 17/IWI/009 **File Ref** 3-CT-8-1

That Te Roopu Ahi Kaa endorses the grant of \$2,200 for three years from 1 July 2017 from the Waste Minimisation Levy to Para Kore for its zero waste programmes to marae within the Rangitikei District, subject to 80% funding from the Ministry for the Environment.

Mr Shenton / Ms Nepia. Carried

13 Update from the representative to Council's Assets/Infrastructure Committee

Ms Hiroa provided a verbal update on the Assets/Infrastructure Committee meetings held on 9 March, 13 April, and 11 May 2017.

Resolved minute number 17/IWI/010 **File Ref**

That the verbal update on the Assets/Infrastructure Committee meetings held on 9 March, 13 April, and 11 May 2017 be received.

Ms Hiroa / Ms Savage. Carried

14 Guidance on the appropriate kaumātua and kuia to call upon

This was discussed in the workshop session and it was noted that the first port of call should always be the Te Roopu Ahi Kaa delegates. By the end of June a list will have been compiled of the kaumātua and kuia to call upon. Ms Hiroa noted that one person cannot be all things to all events, and that different people might be suitable for different activities. Discussion was held around the suggestion that a representative of tangata whenua be part of the citizenship ceremonies.

15 Geographical review of Census spatial units

Ms Hiroa thanked the people who contributed. Ms Denise Servante spoke to the report and noted that it is possible for individuals to make their own submissions.

Resolved minute number **17/IWI/011** **File Ref**

That the memorandum “Geographical review of Census spatial units” be received.

Ms Raukawa-Manuel / Ms Nepia. Carried

Resolved minute number **17/IWI/012** **File Ref**

The Komiti requests that the Chief Executive suggests to Statistics New Zealand the following changes to the proposed names for the new Census spatial units:

- Instead of Moawhango-Ngamatea - Mokai Patea is accepted
- Instead of Otiwhiti – Otairi is accepted

Mr Shenton / Mr T Steedman. Carried

16 Māori Community Development programme 2016/17

Ms Servante spoke to the report. Discussion had been held on this topic during the earlier workshop and the Komiti was aware of a number of other iwi / Māori groups that would have applied for the fund had there been a call for applications. The delay in setting criteria for this funding had been brought about through changes to the Komiti membership and other, competing priorities. It was noted that the funding available related to the 2016/17 financial year which ends on 30 June 2017. A further \$15,000 is available to the Komiti in 2017/18.

Discussion was held around other applications in the pipeline and the options for providing funding to many projects through various pathways. It was noted that the Komiti could ask the Council to carry-forward the unspent funds to add to the \$15,000 available in 2017/18.

Resolved minute number **17/IWI/013** **File Ref** 3-GF-10

That the report “Māori community development programme 2016/17” be received.

Ms Hiroa / Ms Peke-Mason. Carried

Resolved minute number **17/IWI/014** **File Ref** 3-GF-10

That the Komiti recommends that the funding for the 2016/17 year be carried over to the 2017/18 financial year. This is due to a substantial change to membership of the Komiti; and also to provide time for the Komiti to deliberate on the criteria for the fund.

Mr T Steedman / Ms Johnson. Carried

17 Update on landlocked land

A verbal update was provided by the Mayor who reiterated his commitment to this issue and suggested a delegation from the Komiti join him on a trip to Wellington to meet with government ministers to help move the issue along. Mr Gray gave an overview of the history of the issue and thanked the Mayor and Council for continuing to progress the issue. Discussion was held around the legal and financial implications of landlocked land.

Resolved minute number 17/IWI/015 **File Ref**

That the verbal update from the Mayor on landlocked land be accepted.

HWTM / Mr T Steedman. Carried

18 Update on Te Pae Tawhiti

Deferred until the next meeting, due to the absence of Mr Turia.

19 Consideration of separate Māori Wards for the 2018 Representation Review

Ms Hiroa noted that this was covered in depth at the morning's hui.

Resolved minute number 17/IWI/016 **File Ref** 3-OR-3-8

That the report 'Consideration of Separate Māori Wards for the 2019 Elections' to the 13 June 2017 Te Roopu Ahi Kaa meeting be received.

Ms Savage / Mr Shenton. Carried

Resolved minute number 17/IWI/017 **File Ref** 3-OR-3-8

That Te Roopu Ahi Kaa recommends to Council that the Council consider establishing separate Māori wards as part of the 2018 Representation Review on the basis of a two-ward structure, using option two – the geographical split.

Ms Savage / Ms Nepia. Carried

20 Update on the 'Path to Well-Being' initiative – June 2017

Resolved minute number 17/IWI/018 **File Ref** 3-CT-8-1

That the memorandum 'Update on the Path to Well-Being initiative – June 2017' be received.

Ms Raukawa-Manuel / Ms Nepia. Carried

21 Ngati Rangi update

The Komiti noted the information and that this was included in the agenda because Council was asked to accept a delegation, and Council felt it was important to include the information for the Komiti.

22 Ngaruroro and Clive Rivers - Water Conservation Order Application

The Komiti noted the information.

23 Proposed revocation of the Fire Prevention Bylaw

This was discussed during the morning's hui.

Resolved minute number	17/IWI/019	File Ref	1-DB-1-12
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That the memorandum 'Proposed Revocation of Fire Prevention Bylaw and section 6.3 of the Public Places Bylaw 2013' be received.

Ms Nepia / Mr T Steedman. Carried

24 Rangitikei Youth Awards Scheme 2017

Resolved minute number	17/IWI/020	File Ref	4-EN-12-7
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That the report 'Youth Awards Scheme 2017' be received.

Ms Johnson / Mr Shenton. Carried

Resolved minute number	17/IWI/021	File Ref	4-EN-12-7
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That Ms Coral Ruakawa-Manuel be the representative of Te Roopu Ahi Kaa on the judging panel of the 2017 Youth Awards.

Ms Hiroa / Mr Shenton. Carried

25 Funding rounds open

The Komiti noted the information.

26 Panui/Announcements

- Ms Nepia noted that all Komiti members will receive a formal invitation to the Ratana centenary celebrations
- Ms Savage thanked the Mayor for attending the 50 year Anniversary celebrations
- It was noted that the next round of Rangitikei ki Rangipō District Inquiry hearings are taking place later this month
- Ms Nepia clarified that she is resigning from the Komiti and will shortly do so in writing. The Chair thanked Ms Nepia for her contribution.
- Ms Hiroa spoke about the interaction between Komiti members and Councillors and how they need to be more proactive. Ms Hiroa is speaking with Cr Angus Gordon about setting up a regular meeting with local Komiti members to see how they can work together better.

27 Late items

Civil Defence Framework wānanga: Cr Peke-Mason suggested a report around emergency services and response plans was needed.

28 Future Items for the Agenda

Nil. Ms Hiroa noted that they can be added at a later date for the next meeting's agenda.

29 Next meeting

Tuesday 8 August 2017, 11am.

30 Upcoming meetings for 2017

- 10 October
- 12 December

31 Meeting closed at 2:40 pm/Karakia

Ms Hiroa thanked everyone for attending, and noted that there is much potential here for the Komiti to have positive input to Council.

Confirmed/Chair: _____

Date: _____

Attachment 2

MEMORANDUM

TO: Te Roopu Ahi Kaa Komiti

FROM: Nardia Gower, Governance Administrator

DATE: 29 July 2017

SUBJECT: **Update from Council's meetings in June-July 2017**

FILE: 3-CT-8-1

1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 This report is to provide the Komiti with an update on issues that have been under consideration by Council over the past two months.
- 1.2 An update on progress with Council's Top Ten projects is attached as [Appendix 1](#).

2 Adoption of the 2017/18 Annual Plan

- 2.1 Council adopted the Annual Plan (and the associated rates resolution) at its meeting on 29 June 2017. It is available on the Council website; there are printed copies at the libraries and the Marton Office.

3 Annual Residents' Survey

- 3.1 The survey was conducted in April 2017, and the full results are available on the Council's website. The headline results are attached as [Appendix 2](#).
- 3.2 Currently activity managers are developing improvement plans in response to these results and comments made by respondents. These will be provided to the September meetings of the Assets/Infrastructure or Policy/Planning Committee as relevant to the activity.

4 Developing the 2018-28 Long Term Plan

- 4.1 Council has begun a series of workshops to address key issues for consideration in the 2018-28 Long Term Plan. To date these have included community outcomes, forecasting assumptions, communications, infrastructure strategy, financial strategy, economic development and roading.
- 4.2 Elected Members have also begun a series of meetings with key stakeholders. To date these have included Department of Conservation, Marton Grey Power, Marton Whanau Marae and forestry owners. More have been scheduled in August.

5 Annual Report for the year ending 30 June 2017

- 5.1 This is the principal accountability document for the Council and is subject to review by (and published opinion from) the auditors appointed by the Office of the Auditor-General. The report covers financial and non-financial performance, both in the context of projections in the 2016/17 Annual Plan and in the 2015-25 Long Term Plan.

6 Growing Business Enabler

- 6.1 One of the projects arising from the Regional Growth Study is to develop a pilot programme targeting 25 small to medium sized businesses so that they gain a growth focus – having particular regard for marketing, business structure and succession planning. An identified issue for many such businesses is that they lack a vision (and belief) of what they could achieve because they have insufficient management and governance capability.
- 6.2 To achieve this change, there will be four training days in governance held over a twelve month period. 25 'Roaming Advisory Board Members', who are experienced directors, will be appointed to attend board meetings and act as mentors for the length of the project.
- 6.3 The proposal is for each Council to sponsor a business entering the programme based in their district and any person who became a roving Board member. These costs are \$3,609.33 and \$3,242.67 respectively. This represents one third of the costs – the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment funds the balance.
- 6.4 The Central Economic Development Agency (CEDA) has asked for an indication of support by 30 June 2017. It is not known the extent of Rangitikei's involvement, but it is likely that it would be two or three businesses and one or two roaming advisers. This would involve an initial commitment of \$16,000. However, such a commitment would need to be considered and prioritised against an economic development/promotion programme for Rangitikei. Council decided to signal its interest in participating in the Accelerate 25 – Enabler: Growing Business project but, as Council's economic development programme has yet to be confirmed, a decision on participation in the project will be considered as part of the process for finalising the Rangitikei economic development programme.

7 Review of contractual arrangements for the provision of Civil Defence and Emergency Management Services

- 7.1 A report was commissioned in conjunction with Manawatu District Council and Horowhenua District Council to consider the best way to deliver civil defence and emergency management functions. All three councils had a contract with Horizons Regional Council to deliver these alongside rural fire services (essentially co-ordinating the volunteer forces). However, since 1 July 2017, the delivery of rural fire services is a central government responsibility, through the new agency Fire and

Emergency Services New Zealand (FENZ). The report was in part a review under section 17A of the Local Government Act 2002.

- 7.2 The review accepted that a shared service model across the whole region was not viable at present because neither Palmerston North nor Whanganui District were interested. In addition, it is unclear the extent to which the Government will specify a model for delivery of civil defence. Three practicable options were identified for 2017/18:
- a. renew the contract with Horizons with a focus on civil defence preparedness and resilience;
 - b. for a shared service within the three councils;
 - c. deliver the service in-house by each council.
- 7.3 A constraint was that 2017/18 budgets have already been fixed. Option (a) means that there would be a team of five emergency management officers at Horizons, meaning a wider range of training and other skills available to each council. One of these, Paul Chaffe, will be assigned to the Rangitikei District on a full-time basis.
- 7.4 It is likely that this arrangement will continue into 2018/19 or even 2019/20 to allow full consideration of a shared services model and/or to respond to the Government's specified model.

8 Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Disaster Relief Fund Trust

- 8.1 The Trust was set up in March 2004 as a response to the February 2004 flood event, The purpose of the Trust is as follows:
- a. To provide financial and other relief or assistance to meet the welfare and other needs of people who have suffered damage or loss following a significant natural or man-made disaster in the Manawatu-Wanganui Region or elsewhere in New Zealand.
 - b. To seek public donations and raise funds.
- 8.2 The purpose and future management of the Trust was discussed at a recent meeting of the Regional Chiefs. It was acknowledged that Horizons is involved in every disaster in the region, meaning that Horizons is well placed to engage the Trust when the need arises. It was also acknowledged that the Trust has the ability to form a critical function attracting donations and assistance in the event of a disaster and it would be beneficial to have the Mayors/Chair represented on the Trust in the event of a major disaster. As a result of this discussion it was formally resolved that the Mayors/Chair, or their elected representative, be appointed as Trustees to the Trust Board. It was also agreed that Horizons would administer the Trust from now on.
- 8.3 Council resolved to confirm this arrangement and to thank Douglas Duncan for his work as Rangitikei's representative on the Trust since 2004.

9 Edale Home Trust Board

- 9.1 There is still some information to be provided before Council can properly consider the Board's request for an interest-free loan. As previously noted, the investigation will assume that, if Council were of a mind to provide a loan, it would be on the basis of there being no impact on rates.

10 Major contracts let

- 10.1 These include renewal of Taihape water mains, provision of 3 waters consignment stock and an accelerated implementation of LED street lighting in the District's towns.

11 Grants from Council's Community Initiatives Fund and Events Sponsorship Scheme

- 11.1 Applications were considered by the Finance/Performance Committee at its meeting on 27 July 2017. Successful applicants included:

Clifton School Kapahaka Group

Ratana Communal Board – design for upgrade of Ratana playground

Nga iwi o Mokai Patea Services Trust – Whanau Sports Day

12 Local Government Excellence Programme

- 12.1 The greater take-up by councils of the programme (21 did so, six was the target) and the logistics of running it for the first time have meant further delays in finalising assessments. As a result the assessment report and rating for Rangitikei will be released during October. The results for the first six were published in July.

13 Recommendation

- 13.1 That the memorandum 'Update from Council's meetings in June-July 2017' be received.

Nardia Gower
Governance Administrator

Appendix 1

Memorandum

To: Council

From: Ross McNeil

Date: 19 July 2017

Subject: Top Ten Projects – status, July 2017

File: 5-EX-4

This memorandum is an update from the statements provided to the Council's meeting on 28 July 2016 and subsequent months.

1. Mangaweka Bridge replacement

In the Consultation Document for the 2017/18 Annual Plan, Council signalled its preference to build a new bridge to replace the century-old Mangaweka Bridge. It had become apparent that the bridge structure would need to be totally replaced to take the loads required by local farmers and those operations servicing them. As a boundary bridge, costs will be shared equally with the Manawatu District Council but a business case must be accepted by the New Zealand Transport Agency for payment of the Financial Assistance Rate (63% for Rangitikei) without which the project would not be viable. At its meeting on 29 June 2017, the costs for an indicative business case were formally allowed for (which could be met from provision included in the 2017/18 Annual Plan).

The indicative business case has been completed which recommended a new bridge alongside the existing one, with a preference to retain the exiting bridge for pedestrian and cycle traffic. The next stage is the preparation of the detailed business case for the recommended option. A new bridge with a design capacity of 53-80 tonnes has an estimated costing of between \$8 and 10 million.

2. Upgrade of the Bulls wastewater treatment plant to meet new consent conditions

The consent application remains under consideration by Horizons, which effectively puts the project on hold. Riverlands had expressed interest in a collaborative approach to the upgrade of the Bulls wastewater treatment plant but, on further consideration, seems unlikely to make such a commitment. Although Horizons is keen to see the merging of the two discharges, it would be entirely a Council decision to do that. It would mean withdrawing the current consent application and submitting a new one. The same applies to discussions being held with Horizons about piping Marton's wastewater to be treated at Bulls, thus ending any discharge to the Tutaenui Stream.

This position is unchanged from the last update.

3. Upgrade of the Marton wastewater treatment plant to meet new consent conditions

The initial focus until December 2017 is on acceptable management of the leachate from the Bonny Glen landfill. The Heads of Agreement has been signed between Midwest Disposal and Council; the management plan to define the arrangements for transporting the leachate to Marton, storing it, and releasing it into the waste water treatment plant has been finalised. The document was presented to the Assets/Infrastructure Committee at its meeting on 11 August 2016. The storage tanks and pumping system for pre-treated leachate is now in place at the Marton wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). This means that there is now a managed entry of pre-treated leachate into the treatment plant.

Midwest has yet to see a commercially running plant that can demonstrate the efficiency of their preferred option of on-site treatment of leachate. Midwest aims to have its pre-treatment plant operating by April 2017. However, it seems that the leachate will require further treatment before it can be discharged into a waterway. Council has been specific that the application for the new consent for the Marton wastewater treatment plant will not allow leachate to be accepted.

The Advisory group membership has been reviewed, with a combination of re-appointments and new appointments. The Group met on 3 March 2017. In light of a potential option to pipe effluent from Marton to Bulls, it will be appropriate for Council to review the membership of the Advisory Group to include representation from the Bulls community.

In conjunction with Horizons and local Iwi, an application has been made to the Ministry for the Environment Freshwater Improvement Fund to seek financial support for the piping of effluent from the Marton WWTP to the Bulls WWTP. The outcome of that funding application is expected to be known in July or early August.

This position is unchanged since the last update.

4. Upgrade of the Ratana wastewater treatment plant to meet the demands from the anticipated housing development

Planning and legal formalities are under way for the 60 lot subdivision at Ratana. This subdivision has been approved as a 'partition' through the Maori Land Court, rather than a subdivision consent under the Resource Management Act. As the land is under multiple ownership, the partition process allows for specific areas (parcels) to be defined and assigned to owners. This is similar to a cross-lease arrangement.

External funding support for the wastewater treatment plant capacity upgrade has yet to be confirmed. However, Te Puni Kokiri, as the social housing funder for this development, is aware of the funding shortfall and discussions are being held with staff from that organisation. Council budgets do include funding to upgrade the plant to meet future treatment standards.

An update on the subdivision project was included in the Administrative matters report to Council's meeting on 29 September 2016. The Waipu Trust, which is advancing the development, will be seeking an agreement with Council for management and maintenance

of the core infrastructure and open space areas associated with the development. Council's legal advisers have prepared a draft agreement.

Planning continues for the wastewater plant upgrade/renewal to meet new conditions of consent. To this end an application has been made to the Ministry for the Environment Freshwater Improvement Fund to seek financial support for a land-based treatment option for the Ratana WWTP. The outcome of the funding application is expected to be known before the end of July or early August.

This position is unchanged since the last update.

5. Sustainable provision of stock and irrigation water within the area now serviced by the Hunterville Rural Water Scheme, extended south to Marton, and provision of a safe, potable and affordable supply to Hunterville town

The Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) approved the Tutaenui pre-feasibility study, and officials visited on 1 August 2016 to view the area and discuss their views on what a pre-feasibility study should achieve and how it would be best done. This included engaging a specialist consultancy, and Brian Kouvelis and David Voss were engaged in this regard. Their first task has been to complete concept designs for the reconfiguration of the Hunterville rural scheme and for supply through the proposed Tutaenui scheme. This work is supported by water network modelling. Draft demand profiles have been produced, and these have informed the concept designs. The engineering report is nearing completion.

Horizons Regional Council has completed a GIS resource for the project, i.e. an online viewer that will enable all spatial data (such as climate and soil conditions) to be easily viewed, with layers that can be turned on and off to suit.

450 surveys were sent to properties within the project area, and 73 responses have been received. They show a high preference for additional horticultural production if irrigation water is available. Murray Robinson was engaged to carry out face to face interviews. 25 interviewees were selected, and the results of the interviews presented to the Governance Group's meeting in May. All interviewees were in support of a full feasibility study being carried out and were positive about the impact that additional water could have on their farming operations.

The focus for July-August is finishing the engineering investigation and the economic analysis. BakerAg have been engaged to begin the economic analysis, drawing on information gleaned from the demand study and derived from the engineering investigation. Their experience in irrigation is strong, having worked on both the Ruataniwha and Water Wairarapa projects. Work is progressing quickly, and at a level of detail that should provide good food for thought for the Governance Group, and helpful information for farmers looking to diversify. The primary consultant involved is excited about the potential arising from small-scale horticultural irrigation, despite his recent experience having been on the larger schemes.

Stage 2 of the engineering investigation is underway. This will carry forward work done in Stage 1, delving into further detail on what a new Tutaenui Rural Water Supply may look

like. As well as robust information on use of the various sources available, the results of this study will be options for a proposed reticulation layout, with pipe sizings, routes and costings.

The project is due for completion by 31 October-2017. Depending on the outcome, a feasibility study may follow, again with funding support from MPI.

6. Future management of community housing

Council has committed to examine other options for managing its community housing stock, using one or more specialist organisations with the ability to tap into government financial assistance. The Manawatu Community Trust is the only organisation which has continued to express interest in taking over the ownership and management of all 72 units. However, Council has indicated that the four units at Ratana are to be excluded.

Over the past twelve months the level of occupancy has risen considerably. A further report to Council's meeting on 15 December 2016 showed that, at this level of occupancy, there is a small comparative financial benefit for Council in retaining ownership and managing the housing directly. Forming a Rangitikei-trust is an option to direct management

The Manawatu Community Trust made a presentation to Council at its meeting on 23 February 2017 and is meeting with its legal advisers to discuss some options in an attempt to clarify the issue of ownership. Investigations are in progress on the feasibility of establishing a similar Rangitikei-specific trust or having a committee structure within the Manawatu Community Trust. A presentation was made to the Assets/Infrastructure Committee's meeting on 8 June 2017 on a ten-year plan for the housing (if remaining under direct Council control). A further workshop session was held on 29 June 2017, setting out three scenarios, resulting in a request for a more detailed analysis.

7. Upgrade of Taihape Pool

Major work is required in filtration and heating to get this pool to a satisfactory standard. An expert assessment was obtained and peer reviewed. Initially, there was an assessment that the existing electricity supply to the pool would need upgrading, but on further examination will not be necessary. The costs for the full extent of work were estimated at \$430,000 which took the project beyond the funds committed by Council and the Trust.

There has been a meeting with the Taihape Community Development Trust (which has a service contract to manage the Pool) and a commitment secured to work on a joint funding strategy to secure the funding gap of \$200,000 to enable the work to be done during 2017. A contingency budget to fund this upgrade has been included in the draft 2017/18 Annual Plan, and is an element for community consultation. No application for external funding as yet been submitted.

The tender was issued on 13 April 2017. Under delegated authority, at its meeting on 11 May 2017, the Assets/Infrastructure Committee awarded the contract to Ian Coombes Limited for \$374,900 (including contingencies). The contractor's target completion date is

30 September 2017, well before the intended the start of the 2017/18 swimming season. Work is in progress.

8. Bulls multi-purpose community centre

Community feedback was sought at the public launch of the project on 8 August 2016, and as a consequence the design has been modified to provide a larger auditorium, a wider stage, and additional toilets. The funding implications from these changes were considered by Council at its meeting on 29 September 2016. The total cost of the facility is likely to be \$4.36 million but the rate-funded loan (for \$1.6 million) will not increase. The required additional funding will come from corporate sponsorship, a higher target for local community funding and sale of further surplus Council property in Bulls or use of financial reserves. The architects suggested a mesh-style exterior cladding to lighten the look: subject to confirming the price, this change in the building appearance has got strong support. However, this brings the estimated cost very close to the budget. Before proceeding to the detailed design and specification, a value management workshop was held on 31 January 2017 to review what savings are available from alternative products and systems. The objective was to lower the design estimates by at least 10%. The actual savings outcomes achieved were 18.7%. As the detailed design and specification will cost between \$100,000 and \$150,000, it is critical to avoid substantial revision of that further in the process.

Agreement has now been reached with the Joint venture (JV) partners (who own the whole former Criterion Hotel site) in regard to the area to be purchased by Council – including the retention by the JV partners of the civic square area (so Council does not need to purchase it) which will be subject to enduring control by the Council. A geotech assessment and the site survey have both been completed.

The application to Lotteries' Community Facilities Fund was submitted by the due date, 31 August 2016. In December the Fund decided to grant \$500,000 although it will not be paid before 23 November 2017 and the Fund administrator will require evidence that the balance of remaining funds has been raised for the project, a copy of the final construction contract, a copy of the building consent, confirmation of the project start date, estimated completion date and that the project is as submitted in the grant request.

A funding application was lodged with the Dudding Trust; it will be discussed further in the coming funding round. Additional funding applications have been submitted to Lotteries Significant Projects Fund and the Four Regions (PowerCo) Trust. The outcome of these applications is unlikely to be known until at least mid-2017.

During the Annual Plan consultation, work on investigating the legal saleability of surplus properties was paused. The information centre/bus stop at 113 Bridge Street has no impediment to sale and it will be offered for sale through an open tender process in accordance with Council policy on the sale of surplus property. Such a sale will be conditional on allowing Council to continue using the site as now until the new facility is available. (The sale is being managed by Property Brokers). Properties proposed for sale, but not flagged for disposal in the initial discussions with the community, were an item in the Consultation Document for the 2017/18 Annual Plan

Preparations for the local fund-raising campaign are well advanced. A newsletter was distributed to every property in Bulls outlining the background to the project, its current status, and the next stages of the development. The Give-a-little page has been launched. The potentially significant source of funding from selling (on commission) the FM radios (providing information about the aircraft and Base facilities) during the Ohakea Air Show was declined because Council would have had to purchase the radios. The Mayor has had a number of discussions with likely corporate sponsors. Local and corporate funding and pledges now exceed \$81,000, with the target being \$350,000.

At its meeting on 29 September 2016 Council resolved to proceed with the preparation of detailed plans and tender documents, and, subject to budget, invite tenders for the construction of the new facility when at least 70% (\$1.19 million, including at least \$105,000 in local community funding from the Bulls community) of the external funding is secured by way of grants from external agencies, local community funding and corporate sponsorship. This does not commit Council to continuing the project. Detailed design is not essential for other funding bids but it must be complete before the Lotteries grant will be paid. It will take about three months to complete.

The design, costings and proposed property sales associated with the proposed Centre were the focus of an Annual Plan consultation meeting held in Bulls on 8 March 2017. The preparation of detailed plans and specifications to support a tender process for the Centre's construction were put on hold pending the close of the submission period for the draft 2017/18 Annual Plan. The majority of those submitting on this matter favoured continuation, and Council has resolved accordingly.

The funding application to the Lotteries Significant Projects Fund was completed and submitted to the Department of Internal Affairs. The application presented the proposed Bulls Community Centre project as part of a District-wide town centre development programme, and references the proposed Marton City Centre and Taihape town hall/service centre development projects. The Department confirmed that the application will proceed through to assessment and then to the Committee for a funding determination. However, the decision, released earlier this month, was unfavourable. Rangitikei's project was considered not to demonstrate regional or national significance in the way that the Hunterwasser Gallery in Whangarei or the Sergeant Art Gallery in Whanganui.

The preparation of detailed plans and tender documents will cost around \$125,000. At its meeting on 25 May 2017, Council confirmed its previous decision for the Chief Executive to commission detailed drawings and specifications. However, this commission has not yet been made because there is a potential shortfall of \$1 million, with government, philanthropic and corporate funding less than envisaged. Ways of bridging this gap without additional ratepayer cost are being explored, including discussions with relevant Ministers.

9. Development of Cobbler/Davenport/Abraham & Williams site in Marton for Council's administration centre and the town library

Possession was gained on 31 August 2016. A meeting has been held with building owners and businesses in this area and an opportunity provided for them to see inside the buildings.

Following a call for Expressions of Interest, Opus was engaged to assist in preparing a heritage assessment and concept development, not just for the Council's site, but more generally within the Broadway precinct between High Street and Follett Street. The Opus team visited Marton on 23 November 2016 to undertake preliminary site investigations and discuss their initial thinking. The project was completed just before Christmas and 'rough-order' cost estimates provided for four options –

- retain, strengthen and refurbish;
- retain all facades, with new facility behind;
- retain, strengthen and refurbish Davenport; retain facades of Cobbler B and Abraham and Williams, with new facility behind, demolish Cobbler B and replace with new one storey build;
- demolish all and construct new facility.

In all cases, a structure at IL4¹ rating for the Civil Defence function is envisaged on the Cobbler A site.

The costs have now been peer-reviewed. Given the high community interest, the three main options were included within the Consultation Document for the 2017/18 Annual Plan to inform the community and invite their views.

The Marton heritage precinct concept was shared before Christmas with building owners who showed interest in progressing it. The objective in this part of the project is to develop a heritage precinct plan which could be submitted for funding in the Government's Heritage Earthquake Upgrade Incentive Programme (EQUIP). Draft terms of reference for a Marton Heritage Panel have been prepared, which is attached for consideration. The Ministry has expressed interest in a precinct application.

In some places collaboration to regenerate urban centres has been formalised through an approach known as the 'Precinct Model'. This will be explored with property owners. A preliminary action is to gather information about spending by Marton residents in Marton and in nearby centres. It had been intended that this work is completed by the end of May but it is a larger task than anticipated and will not be complete before September/October

A meeting for Marton business/commercial property owners was held on 1 March to provide an overview of the information to be presented in the draft 2017/18 Annual Plan. The public meeting on 13 March for the draft Annual Plan provided a focus for presenting the concepts associated with the proposed Marton Civic Centre and heritage precinct. Attendees were encouraged to submit their views on the ideas presented in the consultation document.

¹ i.e. Importance Level 4, which denotes buildings that must be operational immediately after an earthquake or other disastrous event, such as emergency shelters and hospital operating theatres, triage centres and other critical post-disaster infrastructure. Clause A3 of the Building Code defines the significance of a building by its importance level (IL), which is related to the consequences of failure. There are five levels of importance, considered by the importance of the building to society:

The majority of submitters on this topic wanted Council to continue investigating options for the site, but views were evenly split between those who wanted the heritage character of the corner retained and those who favoured demolition and a completely new building. The logic of this is for Council to focus on two specific options – retaining all street facades and building new behind these and demolishing all three buildings and erecting a new one. Understanding the different costs (including the potential for lotteries support for the heritage approach) is a critical part of this next stage. Retaining the linkage between Council's own buildings and those privately owned in the Marton civic centre is being maintained as likely to present the best case for external funding.

At its previous meeting, Council requested a concept design with costings on retaining all the facades and building new behind them, demolishing all buildings and erecting an entirely new building, with regard to the impact on the Broadway streetscape and opportunities for external funding support. In addition, Council asked for scoping and costing an upgrade of buildings on the Marton Library site and the Marton Administration site so that they are fit for purpose as a reference point for the investigations on the Cobbler/Davenport/Abraham & Williams Buildings site. This work is being progressed in July-August.

10. Taihape civic and community centre

As noted in previous commentaries, this is the least conceptualised town centre complex – but its location, on the Town Hall site, has previously found strong support.

Council has previously anticipated that, early in 2017, the Taihape community would be asked to say where their preferred site is for the new amenity block on Memorial Park (approved following the consultation process for the 2016/17 Annual Plan). That facility will have provision for a second storey, which may be part of finding a long-term solution for those organisations currently using the former Taihape College buildings on Rauma Road. That discussion will provide an opportunity to think in more detail the nature of the facility on the town hall site and the extent to which the current building can be an integral part of that. Both these issues were explored at a joint meeting between Council and the Taihape Community Board on 3 November 2016 and with the users of the Rauma Road facilities on 14 November 2016.

The Annual Plan consultation meeting for Taihape (22 March) focused on the need to identify the preferred site for the proposed amenity block and encourage community views on the future of the Memorial Park grandstand. The Council resolved that a rethink as to identifying and assessing the viable options for amenity/grandstand/recreational facilities on Memorial Park was required given the lack of consensus evident from those submitting to the 2017/18 Annual Plan.

At its meeting on 25 May 2017, Council requested that a project brief and timeline be prepared to guide the identification and assessment of viable options for amenities/grandstand/recreational facilities on the Park, and that the process engage user groups and the wider community, taking a long-term view of needs, opportunities and funding. The draft project brief was discussed with the Assets/Infrastructure Committee at its meeting on 8 June 2017. The Committee agreed that a view from the Taihape Community Board (which met on 14 June 2017) about the nature, scope and process for the project was essential prior to Council finalising the project brief.

However there was no consensus at the Board. meeting about the scope of the project While the Board resolved to ask that the Taihape grandstand decision be set aside and that the project focus on where the new amenities block is to be located, there was an opposing view favouring dealing with the grandstand first, and a further perspective that any review should take a broader view about developing the Park. What all views had in common was getting going. On that basis, the draft project brief was revised and adopted at Council's June 2017 meeting. .

Recommendation

1. That the memorandum 'Top ten projects – status, July 2017' be received.
2. That the terms of reference for the Marton Heritage Precinct project – 'Developing the compelling invitation for Marton CBD development' be confirmed as amended/without amendment.

Ross McNeil
Chief Executive



Marton Heritage Precinct: Developing the compelling invitation for Marton CBD development Project Terms of Reference¹

Background

In 2014/15, Council commissioned Creative Communities to develop a Town Centre Plan for Marton. The result, a vision was adopted which envisaged Marton as a “Boutique Town” to attract residents and visitors alike to spend more time (and money) in the town.

The Town Centre Plan identified the strengths of Marton as being “off the beaten track” with a substantial stock of historic buildings. The Plan also identified four strategies for incremental developments that would contribute to this vision:

- Make great streets and public places
- Adaptive reuse of old buildings
- New civic centre as a catalyst
- Deliver “boutique town”

In 2016, Council took the opportunity to purchase the Cobbler/Abraham/Davenport site on the corner of Broadway and High Street; one of the key locations that had been identified as suitable for the anchor development of a civic centre. Council commissioned Opus to develop Community Civic Centre and Heritage Precinct concept plans. That report recognised that the site is too large for Council’s office/library requirements so redevelopment to retain existing heritage features would need to include commercial partners and/or some retail space for rent.

Council’s view is that any development will contribute to the remaining three strategies by

- Creating a community hub as a great place to hang out
- Retaining as many heritage features as possible
- Modelling “boutique town” through creative, commercial spaces for rent

Council has also been mindful of the potential for a Council-led development to support development by other building owners in the CBD of Marton and this concept was crystallised through a proposal from Morrison Low to develop a Precinct Model. The proposal from Morrison Low is attached as Appendix 1.

Purpose

To work with stakeholders/building owners in the CBD area of Marton and develop a compelling invitation for the town and the business case for investment/co-investment in

¹ Adopted by Council resolution, 27 July 2017.

redevelopment of the heritage buildings, and to take a whole town approach to marketing “Boutique Town” to residents and visitors alike.

Scope

To develop a compelling vision for boutique town through:

- Understanding the strengths and weaknesses of Marton CBD compared to nearby competitors
- Understanding the current retail spending of Marton residents and visitors to the town
- Identifying the opportunities or “invitation” that will provide a Unique Selling Proposition (USP) for Marton, including the town’s recreational and educational facilities
- Understanding the scope and conditions of co-investment from the government’s Equip fund
- Identifying an appropriate heritage retention/development plan for the Marton CBD, covering both public and privately owned property

To quantify the commercial opportunity and the business case for:

- Spaces to interpret the boutique town vision as part of the Council civic centre
- Additional investors into the Cobbler/Abraham/Davenport site and/or extending the site to include other heritage and non-heritage buildings in the central precinct

Outcomes

- Successful delivery of commercial opportunities as part of Boutique Town by taking a business case approach
- Addressing wider issues around investment in the central precinct and EQP buildings

Possible / timeframes

The process will be supported by an Advisory Group comprising representatives of the business community in Marton, other key stakeholders such as the Rotary, Lions, Jaycees and Real Estate Agents, a youth voice and (possibly) external experts including Heritage New Zealand. The Advisory Group will be chaired by Cr Dave Wilson and include the Marton Ward Councillors and Rangitikei Mayor (ex officio). The Council will confirm members of the Advisory Group.

Phase	Involvement	Timeframe
Terms of Reference/Advisory Group membership confirmed	RDC	July 2017
Research and analysis phase Strengths and weaknesses of Marton CBD compared to nearby competitors Retail spending patterns in Marton (residents and visitors) Analysis of Census data, historic and latest population	MarketView Infometrics Consumers Retailers	July-October 2017

estimates for Marton Quantifying the opportunity to implement boutique town vision including gaps in present delivery of commercial or recreation services	Real Estate Agents Regional ED officers	
Options identification /analysis Opportunities, gaps or “invitation” that will provide a USP for Marton Quantifying the opportunity to implement boutique town vision Preferred options recommended to Council	Focus group of local retail businesses/ property owners in the CBD Advisory Group	November-December 2017
Draft Options agreed prior to inclusion in the draft 2018-28 Long Term Plan	RDC	January-February 2018
Public Consultation	Marton/Rangitikei Community	March- April 2018
Preferred options confirmed as part of 2018-28 Long Term Plan	RDC	May-June 2018

The Rangitikei District Council, Community Committees and Community Boards will receive regular reports as the project proceeds. It is anticipated that the Project Advisory Group will meet monthly during the course of the project.

Ross McNeil
Chief Executive

Annex 1: List of key groups and stakeholders

Building owners in Marton CBD
Retailers in Marton CBD
Other business owners in Marton
Rotary
Lions
Jaycees
Keep Marton Beautiful
Marton Historical Society (John Vickers)
Heritage New Zealand
Project Marton
Marton Community Committee
Real Estate Agents
Youth

Appendix 2

Annual Resident's Survey 2017

The headline results from the Annual Resident's survey are provided below. A full report is being prepared and will be available during June and posted to the website.

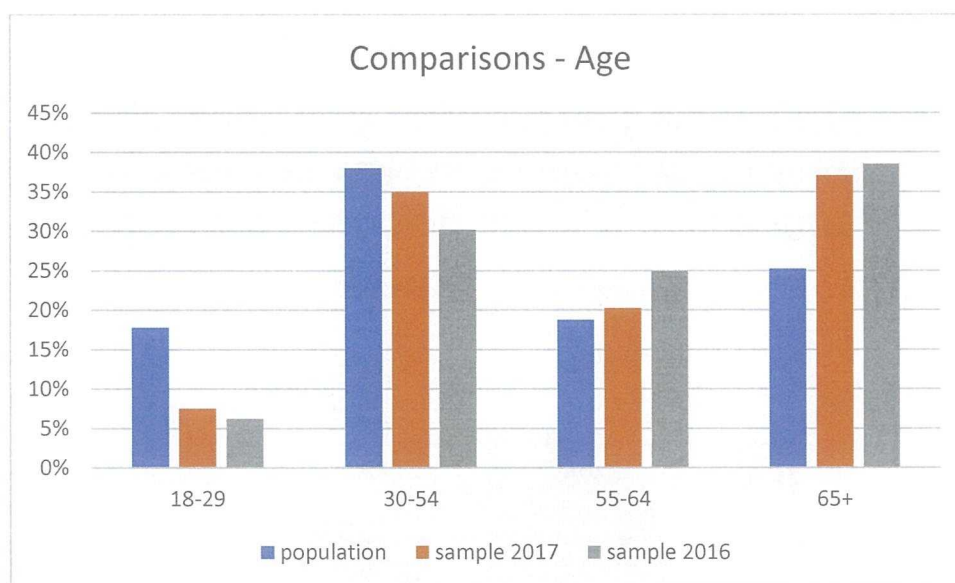
This year 9,500 letters were posted to all names on the Rangitikei District electoral roll and residents invited to take an online survey. The opportunity to request a hard copy of the survey to be completed and posted was also offered.

699 completed surveys were received. This compares to a response in 2016 from 2,454 posted questionnaires of 296. This larger sample size reduces the margin of error – however the sample is still skewed towards older, European people.

Sample Profile

Age

There were 622 responses to this question in 2017. Comparisons with the sample from 2016 and the general population from census 2013 data indicate that the responses are still weighted in favour of the older age groups.



Gender

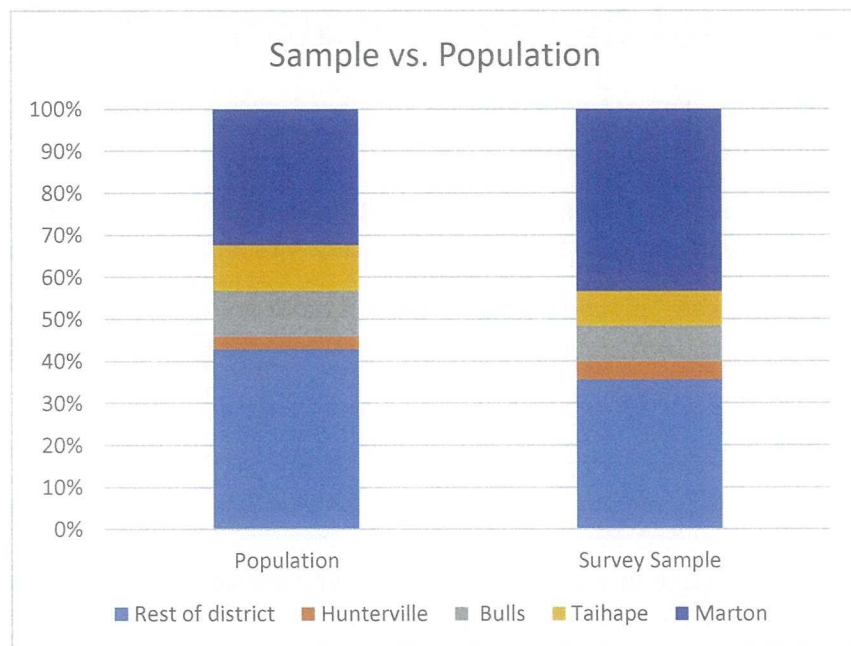
There were 616 responses to this question. The ratio of men to women was reflective of the population (42% vs 55%). The slightly higher rate of responses from women would reflect the older age group that predominated in the responses.

Ethnicity

The sample was 88% European, 11% Maori and 1% Pasifika. This compares with ethnicity data from Statistics New Zealand of 80%, 24% and 4% respectively. The sample is therefore skewed in favour of the European ethnicity.

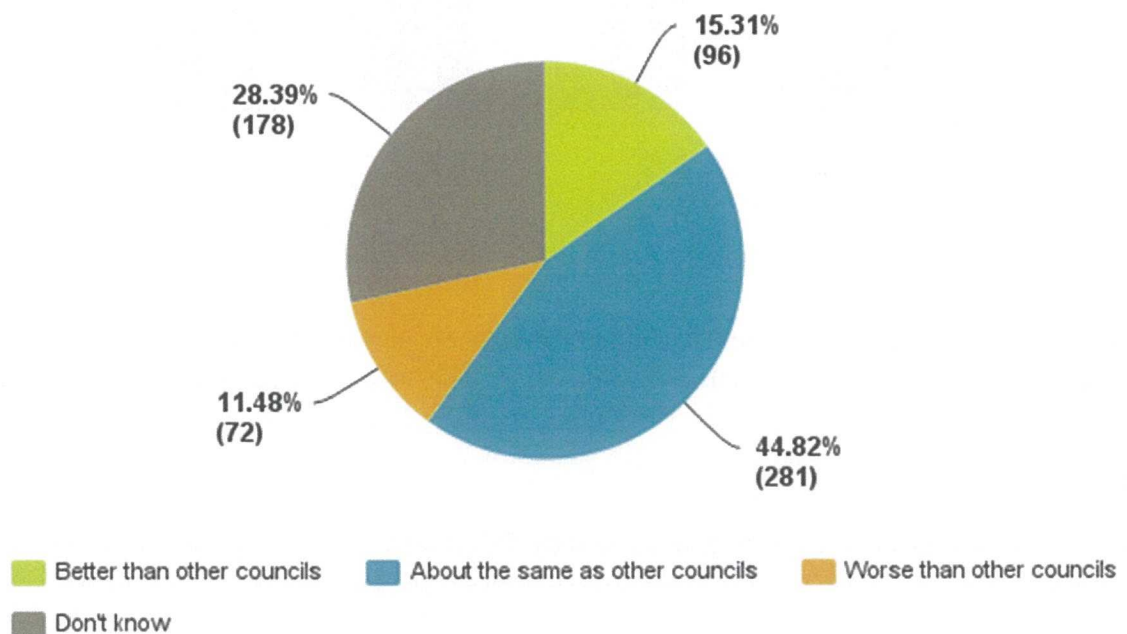
Location

There were 627 responses to this question. The graph below demonstrates the sample compared to the actual population (derived from Statistics New Zealand data). This shows a bias in favour of responses from Marton urban.



Q39 In thinking about what you know about other local councils in New Zealand, is Rangitikei ... [Please tick one response]

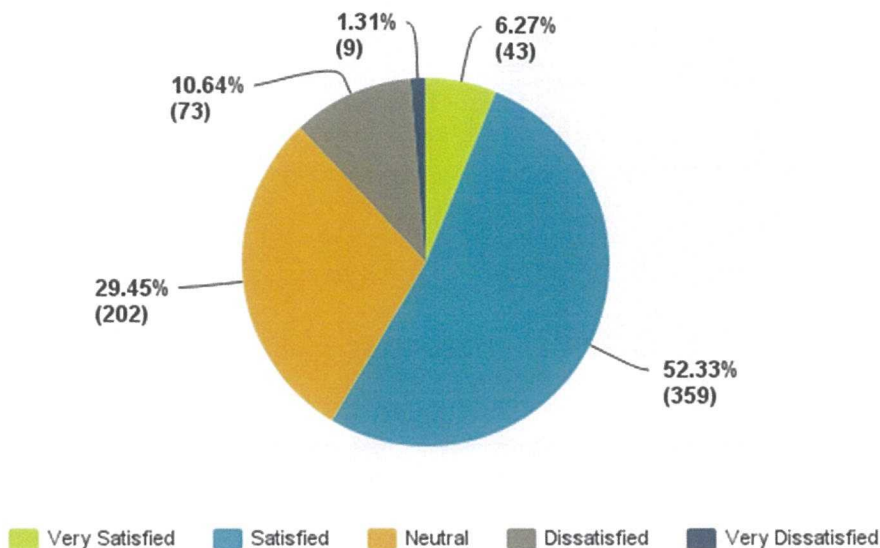
Answered: 627 Skipped: 72



Satisfaction Measures

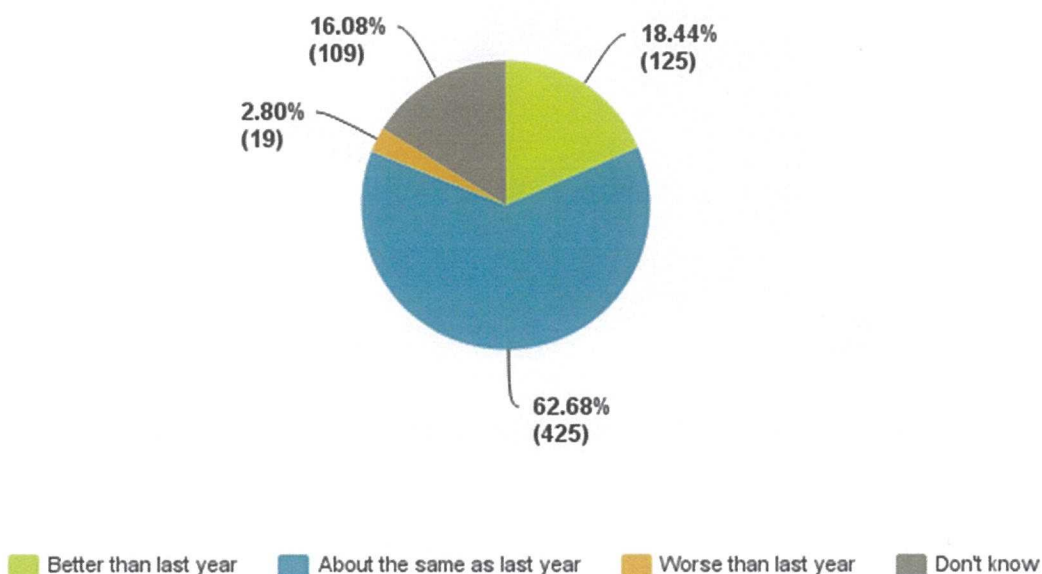
Q2 How generally SATISFIED are you with the roading network that Council provides?
[Please tick one response]

Answered: 686 Skipped: 13



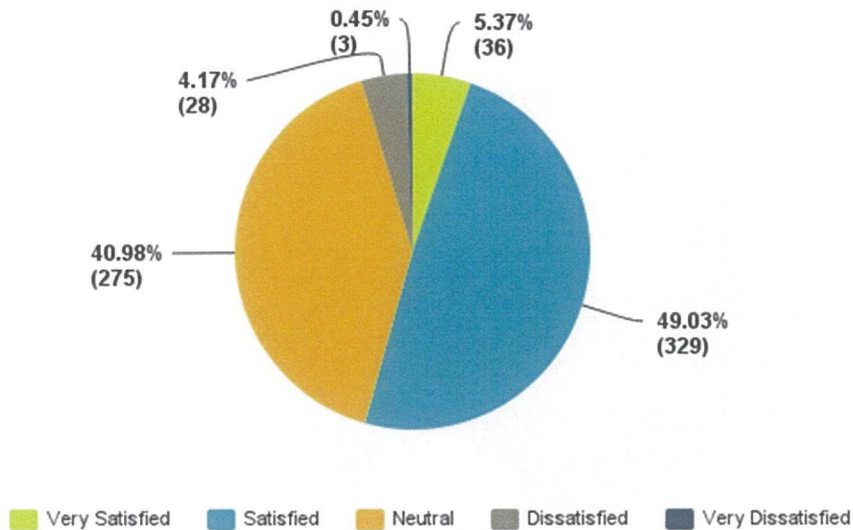
Q4 Please tell us what you think OVERALL about the sport fields, parks and reserves Council provides. [Please tick one response]

Answered: 678 Skipped: 21



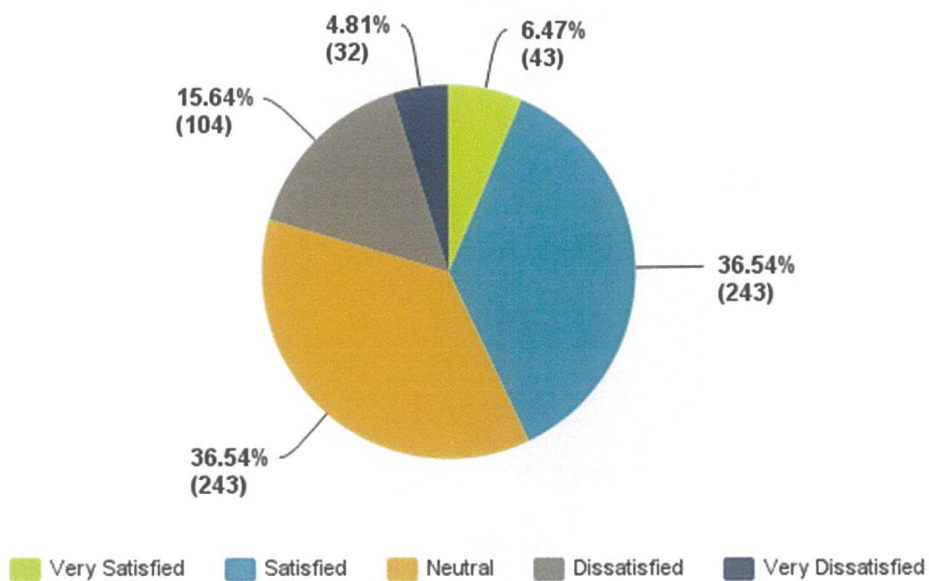
**Q8 How generally SATISFIED are you with the community buildings Council provides?
[Please tick one response]**

Answered: 671 Skipped: 28



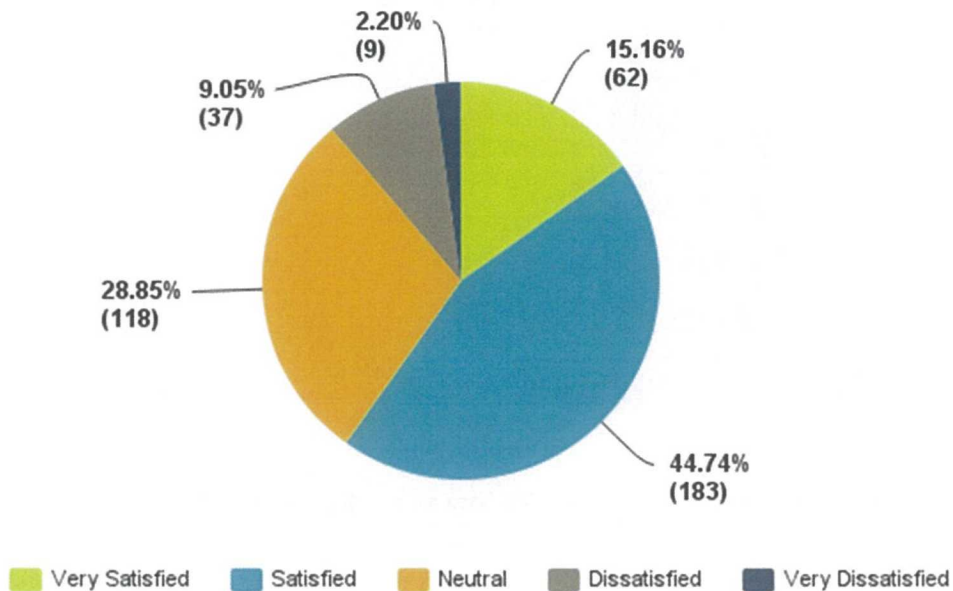
**Q11 How generally SATISFIED are you with the public toilet facilities Council provides?
[Please tick one response]**

Answered: 665 Skipped: 34



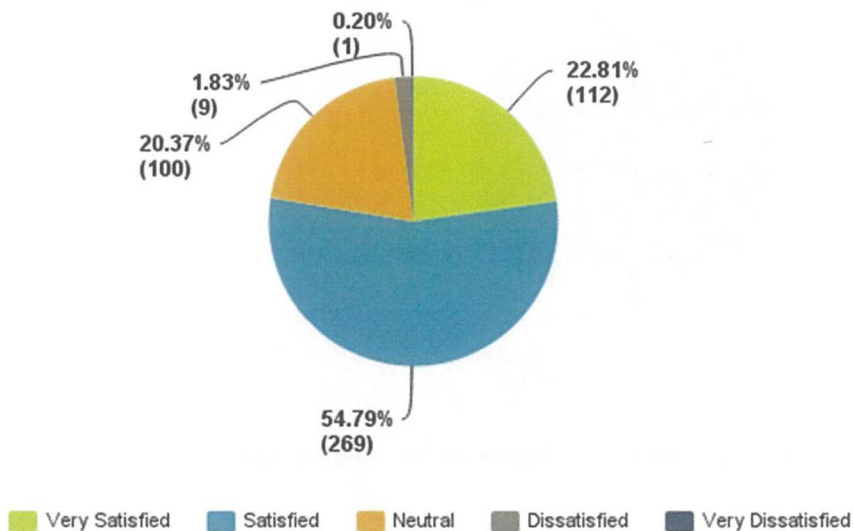
Q16 How generally SATISFIED are you with the swimming pool services Council provides? [Please tick one response]

Answered: 409 Skipped: 290



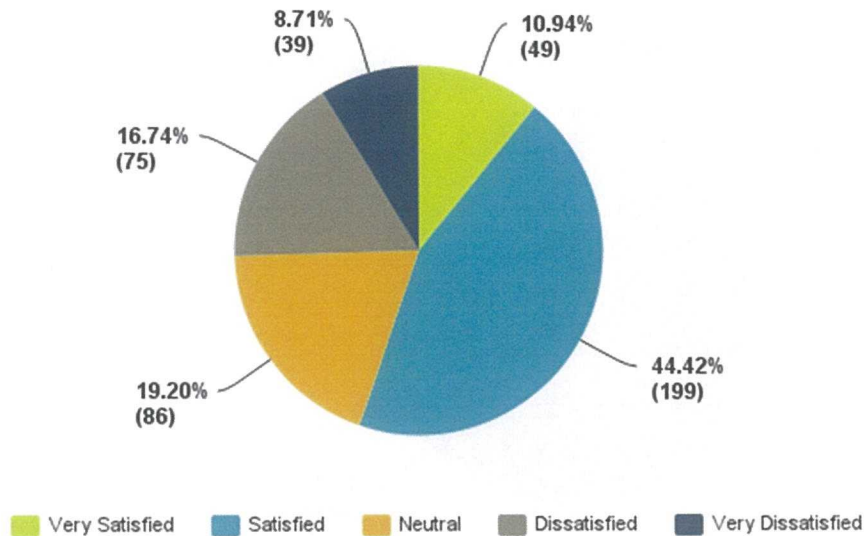
Q22 How generally SATISFIED are you with the library services Council provides? [Please tick one response]

Answered: 491 Skipped: 208



Q26 How generally SATISFIED are you with the drinking water Council provides? [Please tick one response]

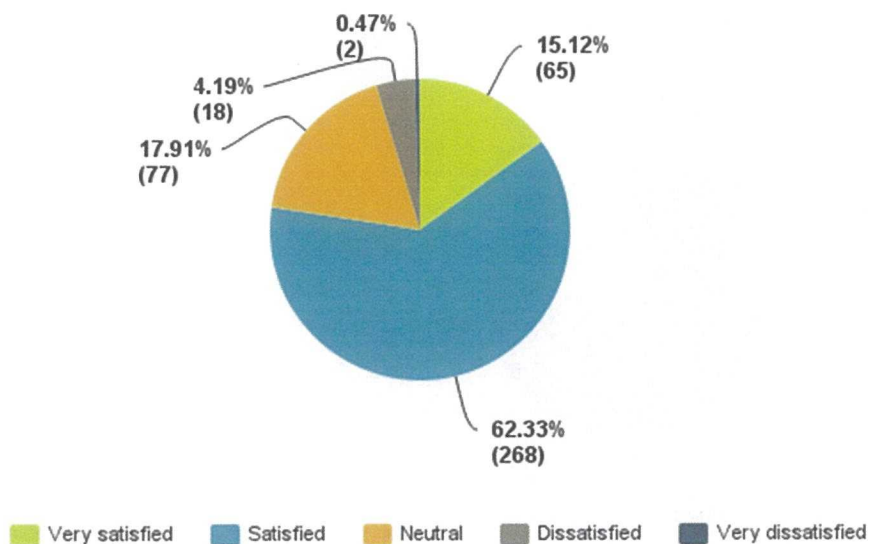
Answered: 448 Skipped: 251



1

Q29 How generally SATISFIED are you with the wastewater service that Council provides? [Please tick one response]

Answered: 430 Skipped: 269



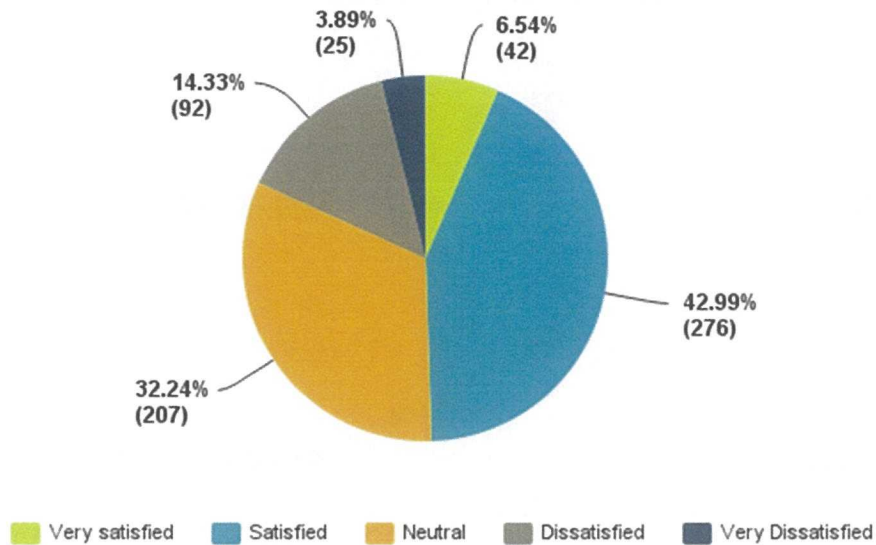
2

¹ 68% connected to water supply

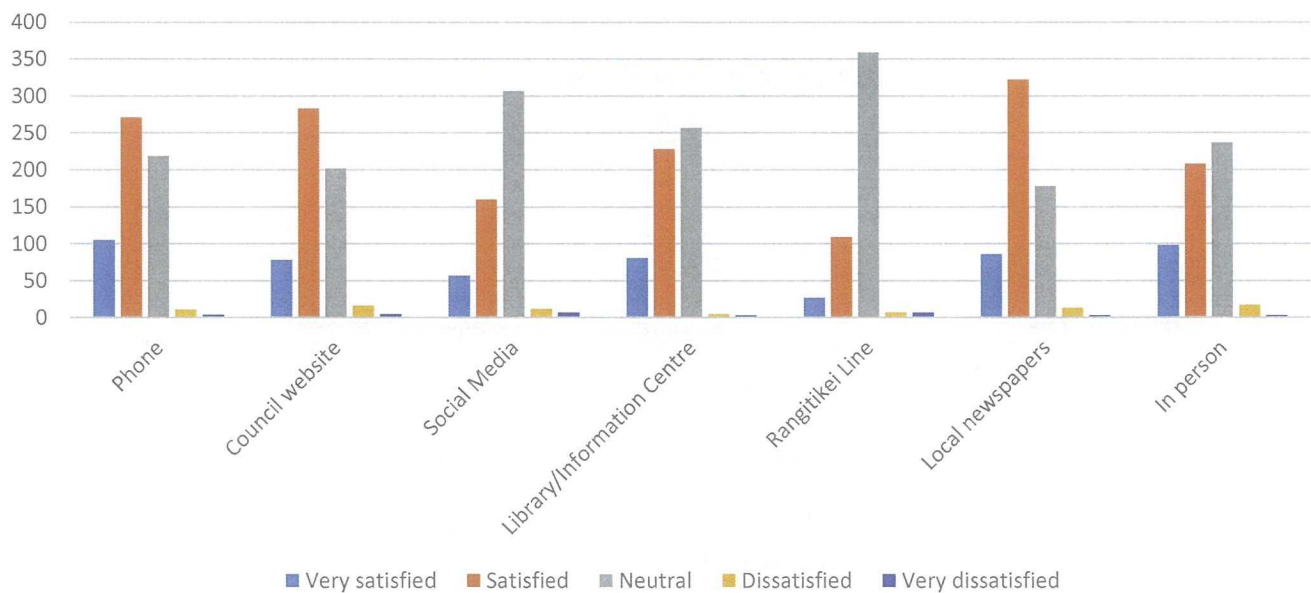
² 65% connected to wastewater

Q30 How generally SATISFIED are you with the stormwater drainage that Council provides? [Please tick one response]

Answered: 642 Skipped: 57

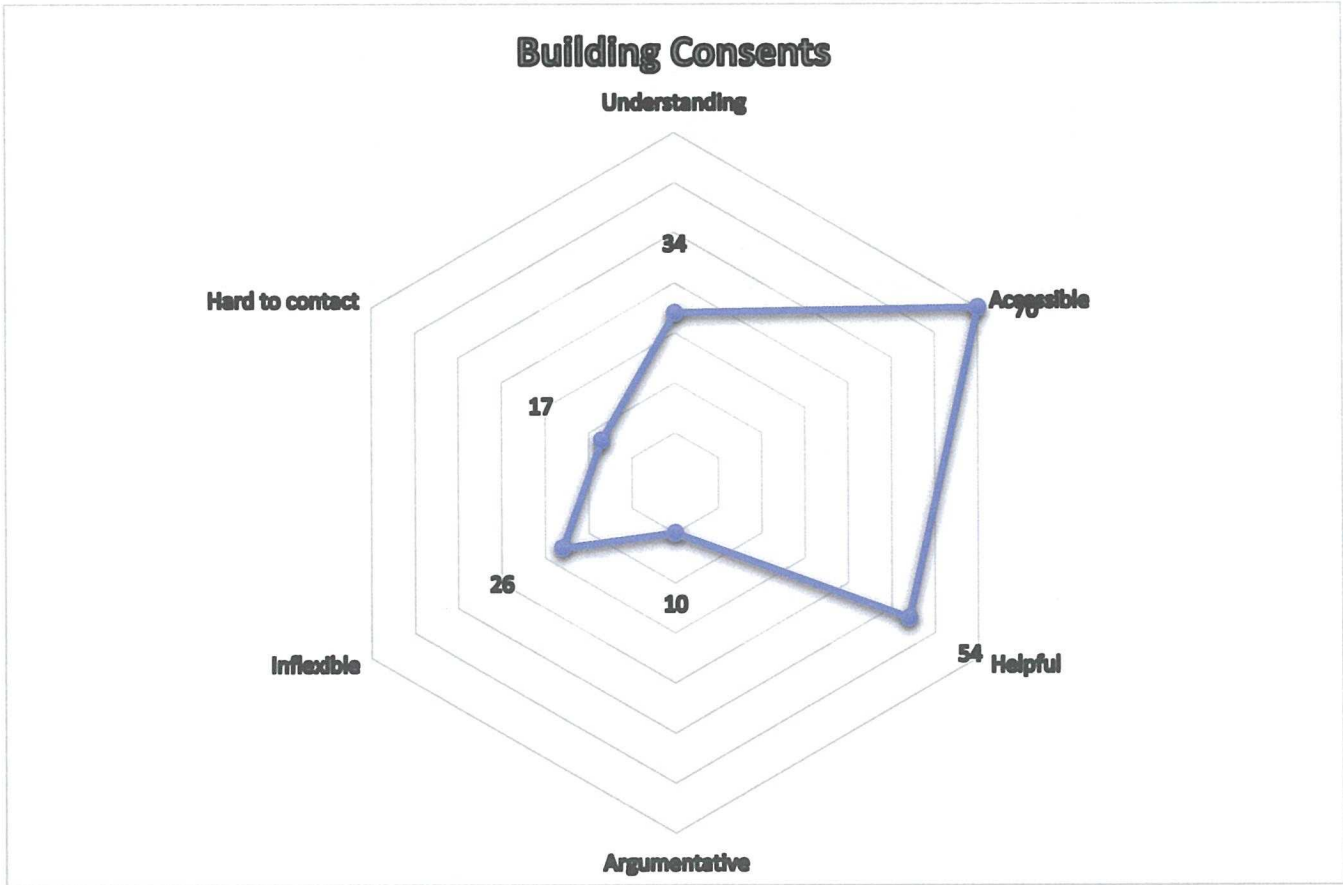
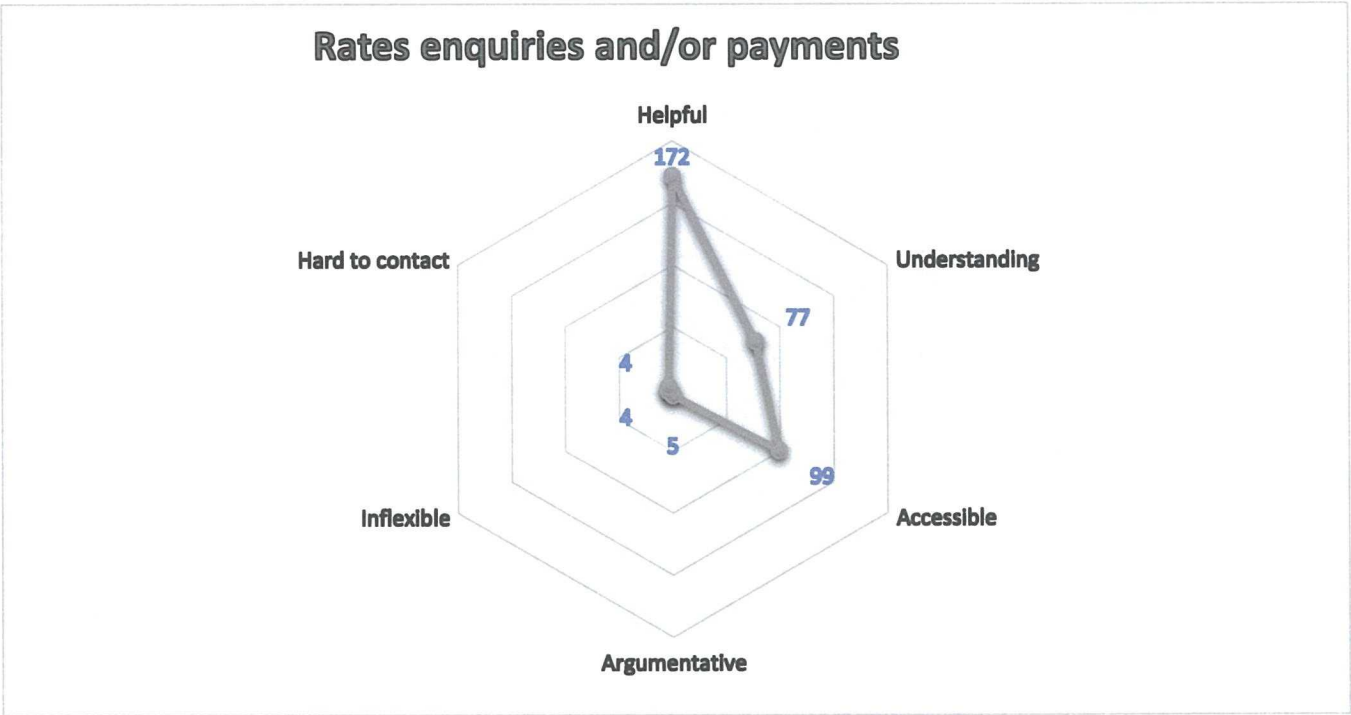


Satisfaction with Council's Provision of Information

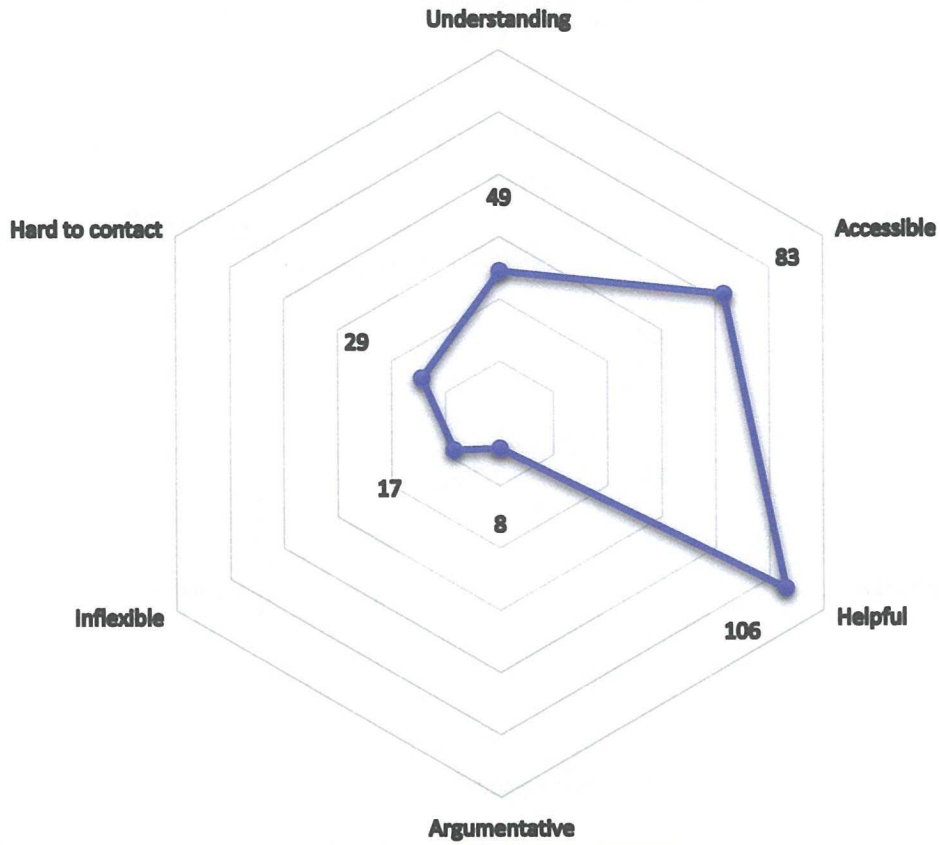


Customer Service

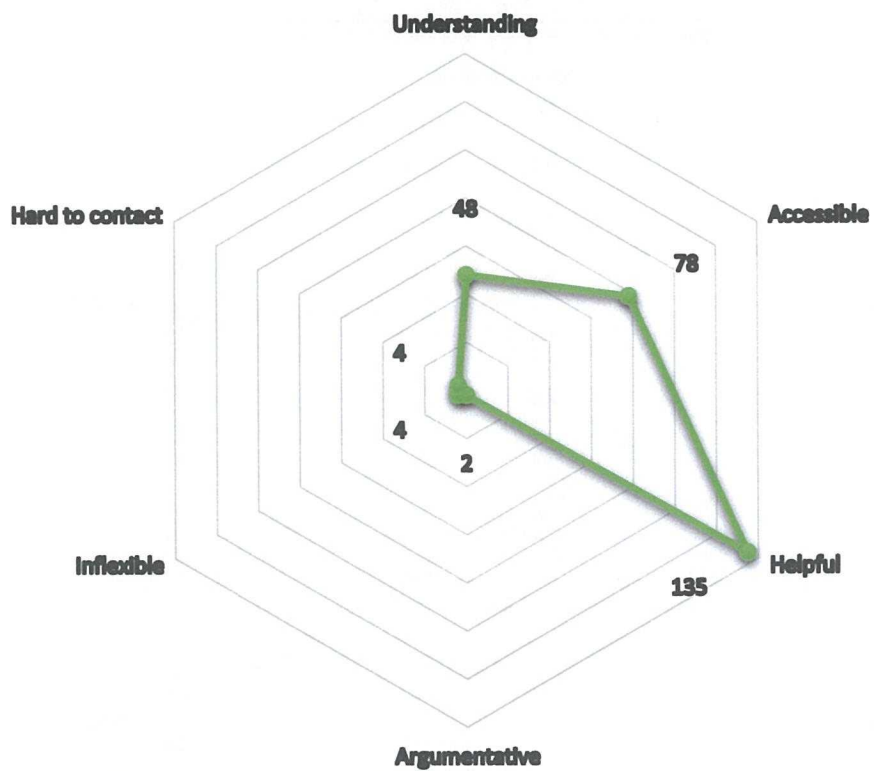
The following radar graphs represent resident perceptions of customer service across various Council services taken from this year’s Resident survey results. Residents surveyed were presented with six service areas and asked to select up to three values that best described their experience.



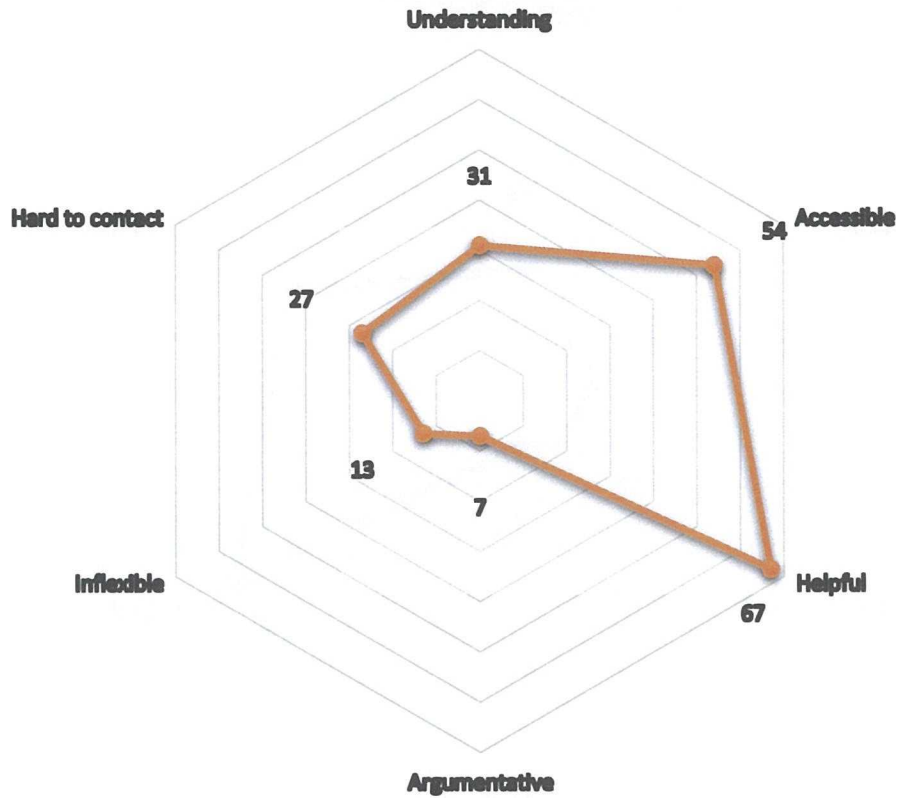
Reporting something that needs fixing



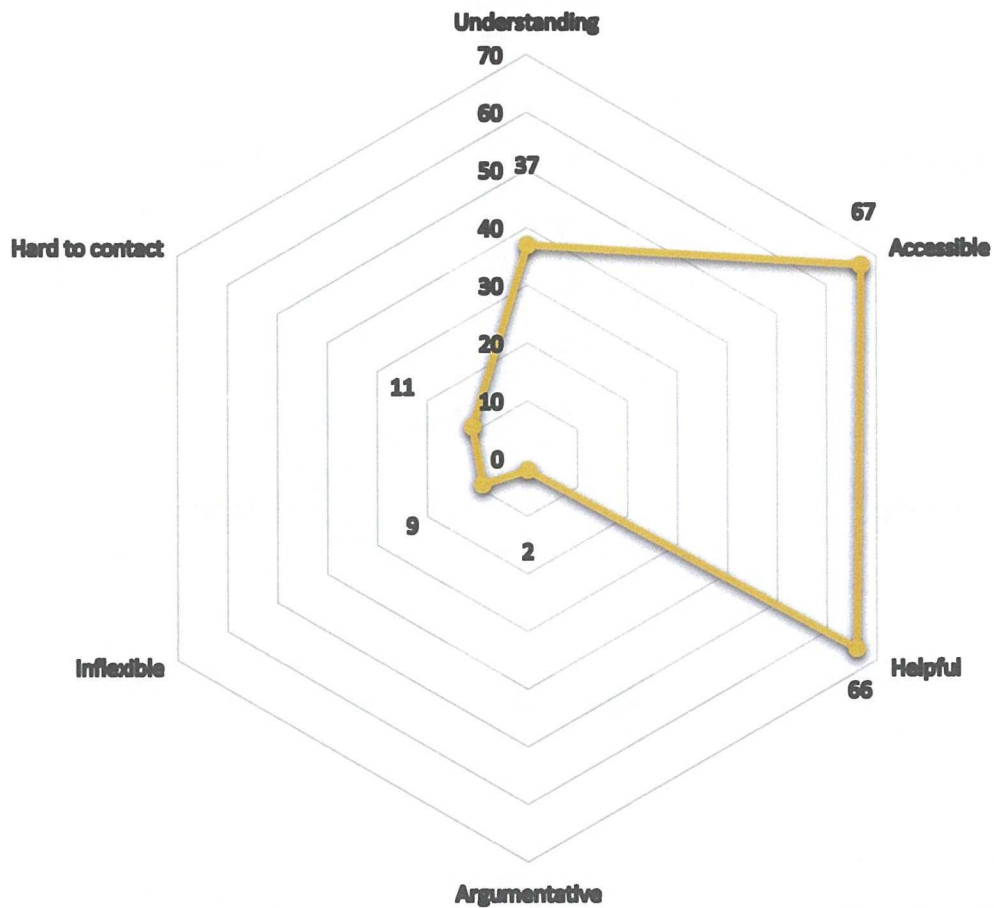
Dog Registration



Animal Control



Meeting with councillors



COUNCIL'S PROVISION OF SERVICES

	"Better than last year"				"About the same as last year"				"Worse than last year"				"Don't know"			
Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Roading network and footpaths	8%	13%	13%	22%	70%	65%	68%	65%	20%	21%	14%	10%	3%	2%	5%	3%
Sports fields, parks, and reserves	5%	5%	12%	18%	69%	69%	66%	63%	9%	10%	6%	2%	16%	16%	16%	16%
Community buildings	5%	4%	3%	4%	72%	67%	65%	74%	5%	10%	6%	6%	18%	18%	26%	16%
Public toilets	5%	19%	10%	7%	66%	51%	51%	66%	10%	18%	10%	11%	18%	11%	30%	17%
Swimming pools	22%	17%	23%	16%	29%	35%	59%	54%	2%	5%	5%	6%	47%	44%	13%	23%
Libraries	15%	15%	10%	11%	63%	52%	78%	70%	1%	2%	3%	2%	21%	22%	9%	14%

Attachment 3

Memorandum

To: Te Roopu Ahi Kaa
From: Ellen Webb-Moore
Date: 27 July 2017
Subject: **Developing Maori Capacity to Contribute to Decision-Making**
File: 3-PY-1-23

- 1.1 The Local Government Act 2002 requires that a long-term plan must set out any steps that the local authority intends to take, having undertaken the consideration required by section 81(1)(b)¹, to foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority over the period covered by that plan.
- 1.2 Council's existing statement is attached as Appendix 1. It is due for review this year alongside the Long Term Plan. Council will be considering the statement at a workshop being held in September. The key aspects of the current statement are as follows:
- Memorandum of Understanding: Tutohinga – with Te Roopu Ahi Kaa as the key partnership between iwi and the Council.
 - Strategic planning – Te Roopu Ahi Kaa's strategic plan, involvement in Long Term and Annual Planning processes.
 - Building on current strategies – ongoing discussion about Maori wards.
 - Post treaty settlement environment – working closely with iwi who have settled, in addition to pre-settlement arrangements (working to build internal capacity).
 - Provision of a funded Maori Community Development Programme and a training budget for members of the Komiti.
- 1.3 One significant development since then has been the decision for the Komiti to have a representative as a full voting members on Council's Assets/Infrastructure Committee
- 1.4 So that the Komiti has a comparison, statements from Gisborne District Council and Wairoa District Council are attached as Appendix 2. In addition, the publication 'Council-Māori Participation arrangements' issued by Local Government New Zealand in June 2017 is attached as Appendix 3. While looking more broadly at the issue, it may prove helpful in reviewing the statement as well as, later on, the Memorandum of Understanding :Tutohinga.

¹ i.e. to consider ways in which [the local authority] may foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority

- 1.5 The Komiti is asked to consider the current statement and make suggestions for how they think it should be amended. The outcome of Council's workshop will be provided to the Komiti's meeting in October.

2 Recommendation

- 2.1 That the memorandum 'Developing Maori Capacity To Contribute To Decision-Making' be received.
- 2.2 That Te Roopu Ahi Kaa make the following suggestions on the Statement on the Development of Maori Capacity to Contribute to Council Decision-Making:

-

Ellen Webb-Moore
Policy Analyst/Planner

Appendix 1

DEVELOPMENT OF MĀORI CAPACITY TO CONTRIBUTE TO COUNCIL DECISION-MAKING POLICY

Policy Title: DEVELOPMENT OF MĀORI CAPACITY TO CONTRIBUTE TO COUNCIL DECISION-MAKING	
Date of Adoption: 9 March 2009	Resolution for LTCCP: 09/RDC/233
Review Date: none	
Statutory reference for adoption: Local Government Act 2002 schedule 10	
Statutory reference for review: none	
Included in the LTP: yes	
Date Amended or Reviewed	Resolution
Included in the LTCCP draft 2009: 9 March 2009	09/RDC/098
Adopted in the LTCCP 2009: 25 June 2009	09/RDC/233
Reviewed at Te Roopu Ahi Kaa 14 February 2012	12/IWI/006 12/RDC/029
Adopted in the LTP 2012: 28 June 2012	12/RDC/104
Reviewed at Te Roopu Ahi Kaa October 2014	14/IWI/045

Introduction

Clause 8 of Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires that the Council outline any steps it might take to foster the development of Māori capacity building to contribute to its decision-making processes, over the period covered by this plan.

The key provision in the Local Government Act 2002 regarding the Council's relationship with Māori is section 81, which requires all councils to fulfil three primary tasks:

- a) Establish and maintain processes to provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority; and
- b) Consider ways in which it may foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority; and
- c) Provide relevant documentation to Māori for the purposes of the above two paragraphs.

The Memorandum of Understanding: Tutohinga

The Memorandum of Understanding, initially signed in 1998, recognises the fundamental role of Iwi in the District and the essential partnership between Iwi and the Rangitikei District Council. The key mechanism for delivering on the partnership intent of the Memorandum is Te Roopu Ahi Kaa, a standing advisory committee of the Council. Tangata Whēnua of the District are represented on the Komiti, as is the Ratana Community. Komiti members are regularly briefed on Council matters and specifically offered a lead role in reviews of policies/statements of particular relevance to Māori.

To give effect to the intent of the Memorandum of Understanding: Tutohinga, the Council and Te Roopu Ahi Kaa are committed to looking for more effective ways to ensure that Māori are well informed, have an ability to have input into processes and, when they do so, understand the reasons for the Council's response. A pilot Māori community development programme, undertaken during 2011-2014, provided for facilitated Hui of iwi/Hapu from the northern rohe to pre-caucus before Komiti meetings. As a result, Council has developed a policy and strategy for unlocking Māori landlocked land and is in the process of developing a policy to recognise iwi/Hapu interests in Council-owned land that is declared surplus.

The Memorandum of Understanding: Tutohinga is subject to review at the same time as each Representation Review. So the last review was in 2012 and the next will begin in August 2018¹.

Strategic Planning

Te Roopu Ahi Kaa has adopted a strategic plan which is subject to regular review. This plan identifies a number of actions to achieve three goals – building stronger relationships between Council and Te Roopu Ahi Kaa, building stronger relationships between Council and Iwi, hapu, whanau and Māori communities, and building cultural awareness.

Every three years, Council adopts the Long Term Plan, supplemented annually with an Annual Plan. Council will ensure that there is an annual opportunity for iwi to engage with Council's strategic planning process, including the schedule of capital and renewal works, major programmes, policy review development etc.

Council will also ensure that other tributary strategies – for example, arts, heritage, and economic development – receive particular input from iwi/hapu and from Te Roopu Ahi Kaa

Council will welcome the opportunity to receive the strategic and other management plans from iwi/Hapu in order to ensure alignment of its own strategies and plans where possible and appropriate, and with particular reference to the requirements of the Resource Management Act 1991.

¹ In between these times of comprehensive review, the Komiti may recommend changes to its membership to reflect the needs and views of Iwi/hapu of the District.

Building on current strategies

One of the early components of the Representation Review is consideration whether one or Māori wards should be established in the District. Council will continue to refer this matter to the Komiti for its consideration at each Representation Review. At the most recent review, in August 2011, the Komiti did not make a recommendation on this proposal. Instead it resolved that the future of Te Roopu Ahi Kaa as an advisor group be considered against the value of direct relationships between Iwi and Council. Further workshop discussion has clarified that this is not an 'either-or' question but one of establishing complementary relationships, understanding both the potential advantages and disadvantages of both. Council expects this discussion to be ongoing and to develop as the relationship between Council and iwi organisations in the district matures.

The Post Treaty Settlement Environment

Finalisation of Treaty claims is a significant development in the Rangitikei. The Council is aware that in a post-settlement phase, iwi with Mana Whēnua have obligations to all people in the rohe.

Ngati Apa's claim is the first claim to be settled in the District and so is of particular significance to the District. It has resulted in addressing a number of longstanding grievances that some Iwi and Hapu in our District have had with the Crown. The settlement will also result in commercial and cultural redress that is likely to change the business, and cultural landscape within the region. Council will seek to establish a Memorandum of Understanding with Ngati Apa which supports the realisation of these benefits and Ngati Apa have also expressed interest in seeking closer working relationships with Council.

At present the Taihape claim is proceeding. Settlement is some time away but, when this is done, it is also likely to promote stronger working relationships with Council.

The impacts of the Settlements/Acts on Council's business, resourcing levels and processes are not fully known at this stage. Council will need to review its position on fostering Māori participation in decision-making in the near future.

The Iwi Advisory Komiti is an opportunity for Iwi/hapu without the capacity to engage independently to engage in a relationship with Council. However, the iwi Advisory Komiti does not pre-empt the opportunity for individual Iwi/hapu to have a direct relationship with Council.

Steps Council is taking to foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to decision-making processes

Council is committed to working with Māori and Tangata Whēnua and to build internal capacity and capability, not least to support the requirements given effect to by the Treaty Settlements. In addition to commitments contained elsewhere in this statement, Council will:

- Continue to allocate a budget for a Māori Community Development Programme to be distributed by the Komiti in accordance with its own processes. This programme

is designed to increase the capacity of Māori to contribute to local decision-making, and strengthen relationships between iwi organisations/marae and Council (including through the development of individual MOU).

- Continue to provide a training budget for Te Roopu Ahi Kaa and encourage and support this to be used strategically to build capacity and capability – perhaps to bring keynote speakers to the District and/or to provide training for Komiti members in local government processes.

Appendix 2

Developing Māori Capacity to Contribute to Decision-Making

Council has a long-standing history of working closely with Māori of the Tairāwhiti region. A number of mechanisms have been developed for both consultation purposes and to involve Māori of the district in Council decision-making processes. These mechanisms will continue to be developed and reviewed to ensure their effectiveness.

MĀORI LIAISON OFFICE

All the activities of the Māori Liaison Office are in the main a support for Council's statutory responsibilities and a duty of Council to make available mechanisms for better community relations and integration. Council can call for, as appropriate, the advice and guidance of the Māori Liaison Office to assist them to manage any engagements Council has with tangata whenua and Māori. Equally, Māori can call on the advice and guidance of the Māori Liaison Office on the processes of Council.

CODE OF PARTNERSHIP and PARTICIPATION

Formal processes exist through a "Code of Partnership and Participation" which is at the management level and the responsibility of Council's Chief Executive.

STANDING ORDERS

Provision is made at all Council and Council Committee meetings for tangata whenua to address the meeting on any topic in accordance with Appendix G of the Council's Standing Orders. This is a fixed agenda item for every Council and Council Committee meeting.

CONSULTATION PROCESSES

All resource consent applications are copied and distributed to affected tangata whenua for their information, comment, and input.

DIRECT INFORMATION SHARING

The Mayor and Council staff have regular programmes on Māori radio talkback. The Mayor has monthly talkback programmes on two Māori radio stations (Tūranga FM and Radio Ngāti Porou).

FORMAL RELATIONSHIP DOCUMENTS

The following relationship documents exist between tangata whenua, Māori, and Council and the private sector as appropriate:

- ▶ The Tītīrangī Accord – Ngāti Oneone and Council general relationship accord.
- ▶ A protocol for the Tītīrangī Reserve between Ngāti Oneone and Gisborne District Council.
- ▶ A protocol for the Heinz-Wattie Site between the representatives of Te Whanau-ā-Iwi, Ngāi Tāwhiri, Ngāti Oneone, kaumātua, Gladiator Investments Limited, and Gisborne District Council.
- ▶ A memorandum of understanding between Ngāti Oneone and Gisborne District Council for on-site earthworks for the extension of Hirini Street.
- ▶ A general relationship declaration of understanding between local runanga, Māori organisations and Gisborne District Council.

Council has budgeted about \$5000 per year in the Ten Year Plan to specifically foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of Council.

Māori capacity building will also be a component of a further \$20,000 per year budgeted within community consultation and policy collaborations.

MĀORI POLICY

DATE ADOPTED: 9 MAY 2017



TE WAIROA
WAIROA DISTRICT

PERSON RESPONSIBLE:	Māori Relationships Manager	COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE:	Māori Standing Committee
CATEGORY:	Economic Development & Engagement	STATUS:	Final
DATE REVISED POLICY ADOPTED:	9 May 2017	APPROVAL BY:	Council
REVIEW PERIOD:	3 Years and As required	NEXT REVIEW DUE BY:	2020
DATE PREVIOUSLY ADOPTED:	13 November 2012	REVISION NUMBER:	2

TE WAIROA HŌPŪPŪ HŌNGENENGENE MATANGIRAU TE WAIROA TĀPOKO RAU

This policy does not prevent any individual, whānau, hapū or iwi from dealing directly with the Council concerning any issue that may affect them.

1. STATEMENT OF INTENT

1.1 CONTEXT

The Wairoa District has the highest proportion of Māori of any local authority area in the country – approximately 59%¹ of the district's 7890 people.

Section 81 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires Council to:

- (a) *establish and maintain processes to provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to the decision-making processes of [Council]; and*
- (b) *consider ways in which it may foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of [Council], and*
- (c) *provide relevant information to Māori for the purposes of paragraphs (a) and (b).*

This gives Wairoa District Council the ability to facilitate enhanced opportunities for Māori to contribute to Council's decision-making processes.

The Māori policy outlines the collaborative approach of Council's decision-making processes that is within the spirit of Te Tiriti o Waitangi².

1.2 SCOPE

This policy provides a foundation for establishing processes that provide for tangata whenua to contribute to Council's decision-making responsibilities.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

- **Council** refers to Wairoa District Council – elected representatives and staff.
- **District** refers to the territorial authority area of the Wairoa District Council.
- **Tangata whenua** refers to whānau, hapū, and iwi who whakapapa to whenua in the Wairoa district and is inclusive of Māori organisations and taura here who have chosen to live in the district and be a part of the wider Māori community.
- **Takiwā** refers to ward areas for the purpose of having a set number of areas and therefore independent members as representatives on the Māori Standing Committee
- **Māori Standing Committee Member** refers to members selected by their takiwā, each of whom bears an obligation to faithfully represent the views of their takiwā and, collectively as a committee, the interests of all Māori in the district.

1.4 PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to:

- provide a framework for relationships between tangata whenua and Wairoa District Council to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes for the community of Wairoa
- ensure the provision of processes and procedures that facilitate effective communication between tangata whenua and Wairoa District Council
- enable Māori views to be incorporated into local government decision making, policies and procedures
- Promote and facilitate Māori participation in Council activities.

2. WORKING TOGETHER

The following principles underpin **how** Council will interact and work with tangata whenua. The Chief Executive Officer and senior managers (Corporate Services, Finance, Engineering, Operations and Economic Development & Engagement) are responsible for ensuring that the day-to-day operations of Council are carried out in accordance with these principles.

i. Tika

A shared commitment to “do the right thing” – morally and ethically – by making certain that everyone is treated with equal respect and fairness.

ii. Pono

A shared commitment to ensure informed decision-making is underpinned by, and made with, honesty, integrity and good faith.

iii. Manaakitanga

The mutual elevation of *mana* in encounters and when engaged in discourse as a means of seeking shared understanding based on the spirit of respect and dignity.

iv. Rangatiratanga

The duty of Council to accept and support tangata whenua in fulfilling their role as mana whenua over lands, resources and other taonga tuku iho within the local authority boundaries.

v. Kaitiakitanga

The duty of Council to recognise and support tangata whenua in fulfilling their duty as kaitiaki of air, land, water and all other taonga tuku iho.

vi. Whakapapa

Mutual acknowledgement that Council and tangata whenua share a common history in their duty of care for the area that is defined as the Wairoa district.

vii. Kete Mātauranga

Council recognises that tangata whenua have an embodied set of expertise and skills in providing a Māori world view.

viii. Kawenga

Council and tangata whenua share a strong sense of responsibility and reciprocal obligation toward taonga, as all taonga are inter-related, inter-connected and inter-dependent.

ix. Tiriti o Waitangi

Tiriti o Waitangi is the founding document of New Zealand. Council accepts the great importance of this living, dynamic document, and is committed to upholding the spirit of Tiriti o Waitangi/Treaty of Waitangi principles.

x. Kotahitanga

Mutual respect of the unity of all things tangible and intangible.

xi. Whai Mōhiotanga

Mutual acceptance by Council of the importance of whai within the rohe in offering cultural knowledge, expertise, guidance and advice.

xii. Te Reo Māori

Council encourages, supports and promotes the use of te Reo Māori in the district.

3. REPRESENTATION

Representation refers to the mechanisms which provide for individuals and groups authorised to speak for tangata whenua to participate in Council decision-making processes. Tangata whenua representation can be undertaken through a variety of mechanisms. These mechanisms take into account all of the Principles of Working Together and the diversity of tangata whenua in the district.

3.1 TANGATA WHENUA PROVISION IN STANDING ORDERS OF COUNCIL

Section 29 of the Council's standing orders outlines 'Additional provisions for tangata whenua'. This section outlines the process for tangata whenua representatives in attending and speaking at meetings as part of their representation roles. These provisions are in addition to members of the public being able to speak/attend Council meetings as outlined in Section 14 (Public Forums) and Section 11.1 of standing orders (Meetings open to the public). These provisions apply at Council and committee meetings (including the Māori Standing Committee) as defined on pg 14 of the Council's standing orders.

3.2 MĀORI STANDING COMMITTEE

The Māori Standing Committee is a committee of the Council. The Māori Standing Committee acts as a check and balance on Council processes, especially on those matters requiring a Māori perspective, as well as an advisory body for Council on matters requiring a Māori perspective. This includes the development and revision of Council policies and strategies. Tangata whenua can take issues to their takiwā representative or the Māori Standing Committee, who can then advocate for the tangata whenua to Council or to other bodies (if appropriate). Recommendations from the Māori Standing Committee will be communicated through a report from the Chair and will be given due consideration by the Council when making decisions that directly impact on Māori and on all matters that require the perspective of te Ao Māori. All members of the Māori Standing Committee shall adhere to the Wairoa District Council Code of Conduct, which sets out the standards of behaviour expected from committee members in the exercise of their duties.

4. SIGNIFICANCE & ENGAGEMENT

The Council's Significance and Engagement Policy lets both Council and the communities identify the degree of significance attached to particular decisions, to understand when the community can expect to be engaged in Council's decision making processes, and know how this engagement is likely to take place. This provides Council with a tool that clearly guides the assessment of significance during decision-making and provides direction on the consideration of community views and the level of community engagement that might be desirable to enable Council to develop a clearer understanding of community views and preferences on an issue or proposal. This policy includes a specific section about 'Engagement with Māori'.

5. ADVOCACY

There are a number of decision-making processes that lie outside the scope of Council and are undertaken at a regional or national level.

It is expected that interaction and advocacy with external agencies on behalf of Council either by Councillors or Māori Standing Committee members would be with the full knowledge of Council. This does not prevent individuals (whether on the Māori Standing Committee or Council) from advocating on behalf of their own hapū or group, as long as there is a declaration that they are not acting on behalf of Council.

An important role for the Māori Standing Committee is as an advocate for tangata whenua perspectives and issues to local, regional and national bodies.

6. PAKEKE

There are occasions where it will be appropriate for Council-run activities to have Pakeke in attendance – for pōwhiri/pōhiri, tangihanga, hui. This is particularly important in giving due respect to tikanga, where a whaikōrero/karanga/karakia is appropriate.

7. KAITAKAWAENGA MĀORI – MĀORI RELATIONSHIPS MANAGER

Underpinning Council's commitment to the effective facilitation of Māori in decision making is the provision of dedicated staff and other resources. The aim of this is to increase Māori influence in the Council and foster greater understanding of Māori issues.

The position of Kaitakawaenga Māori/Māori Relationships Manager, has been established by Council as a means of facilitating and enhancing Māori involvement in decision making. The purpose of the position is to provide advice to, and liaise with, Council and its Committees, Council staff and the community in respect to their relationship with, and impact on, tangata whenua.

8. MONITORING & REVIEW

This policy will be monitored on an annual basis and an informal review will be undertaken each year by the Māori Standing Committee to assess its relevance and effectiveness.

A formal review of this policy will be undertaken at least every three years.

GLOSSARY OF MĀORI TERMS

<i>ahi kaa</i>	The continuous unbroken occupation of land by whānau, hapū or iwi over successive generations.
<i>hapū</i>	Sub-tribe
<i>hui</i>	Gathering / meeting
<i>iwi</i>	Tribe
<i>kaitiaki</i>	Whānau, hapū or iwi given the responsibility to care, maintain, manage and protect taonga tuku iho (tangible and intangible) within their territorial domain.
<i>Karakia</i>	Incantation, prayer, affirmation
<i>karakia (whakanoa)</i>	Prayer to remove tapu
<i>karanga</i>	Ceremonial calling of visitors
<i>kawa</i>	The specific protocols and processes that particular hapū or iwi engage to formalise encounters with others. Kawa varies amongst hapū and iwi, however the kawa of the hosts will take precedence and will govern proceedings
<i>kawenga</i>	Duties incumbent on someone to fulfill responsibilities
<i>manaakitanga</i>	The expression and responsibility inherent to the mana of encounter or engagement as in the reciprocal relationships between host and visitor
<i>mana whenua</i>	The acknowledged authority, that a particular whānau, hapū or iwi has over a particular area. This authority affords whānau, hapū and iwi rights as kaitiaki and obligations to manaaki. It also infers the obligation of other groups to negotiate or consult for access rights to land and resources
<i>pōwhiri/pōhiri</i>	Ritual of encounter
<i>tangihanga</i>	Grieving ritual/process
<i>taonga</i>	Tangible resources or treasures
<i>taonga tuku iho</i>	Intangible resources or treasures that are important to the cultural heritage of tangata whenua, taura here, and the wider community
<i>tapu</i>	Sacred restriction
<i>taura here</i>	The association of Māori individuals or groups who join together to fulfil a common purpose or goal, that share similar aspirations and who live outside their tribal area
<i>wāhi tapu</i>	Sacred place
<i>whaikōrero</i>	Oratory
<i>whakapapa</i>	Relates to the genealogy, not only of people but all things. It is the relationships to and between all elements, tangible and intangible, such as matter and energy, the universe, the gods, people, mokopuna and other forms of life
<i>whenu</i>	Land

APPENDIX 1: MĀORI STANDING COMMITTEE TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. STATUS

The Māori Standing Committee is a committee of Council under clause 30(1)(a) and (2) of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002.

2. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Māori Standing Committee is to:

- Advocate on behalf of tangata whenua to local, regional and national bodies as appropriate
- Consider governance issues relating to Council obligations to tangata whenua
- Investigate and report to the Council on any issues that the Māori Standing Committee considers necessary that may have an implication for tangata whenua.

3. MEMBERSHIP

Māori Standing Committee members' term of office shall expire at the end of the year in which the triennial local body elections are held.

Independent members of the Māori Standing Committee shall be determined at a series of district-wide hui of hapū/marae within each takiwā, held after the triennial elections, whereby those present will endorse representatives to the Committee.

Eight (8) takiwā representatives – one (1) representative per takiwā, The takiwā is defined by Council).

One (1) Wairoa Whānui representative to represent Māori who whakapapa back to hapū/iwi outside of Wairoa

The Māori Standing Committee shall consist of:

- nine (9) independent members (with a minimum of seven (7) members)
- His/Her Worship the Mayor as ex-officio
- two (2) Councillors – to be nominated by the Māori Standing Committee and confirmed by Council.

If a takiwā position is not filled during the initial selection process or becomes vacant during the term of office then the Committee will run another selection process for that particular takiwā in order for the takiwā to decide who they would like to fill the seat.

The Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the committee will be chosen via one of two methods:

- appointment by the Mayor using the powers under the Local Government Act;
- or,
- selection in accordance with standing orders at the inaugural meeting.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES

The Māori Standing Committee shall nominate two (2) members, of whom one will be Chair, to attend every scheduled ordinary, and extraordinary public meeting of full Council. These representatives will have speaking rights.

The Māori Standing Committee shall nominate members as representatives at committees as indicated in the terms of reference of these committees.

There is an expectation that members will make every effort to attend all Māori Standing Committee meetings.

The unconfirmed/confirmed minutes and all recommendations made by the Committee will be included in the next ordinary Council meeting agenda.

The Māori Standing Committee has full responsibility to make decisions regarding the expenditure of its budget.

5. DELEGATED AUTHORITIES

The Māori Standing Committee has the authority to:

- delegate to any subcommittee of the Māori Standing Committee any authorities that have been delegated by Council to the committee and to appoint members
- make recommendations to Council on all governance issues relating to the statutory functions, powers and duties within its terms of reference
- make recommendations to the CEO on professional development opportunities which will enable members of the Māori Standing Committee to better contribute to its decision-making processes. The CEO will sign off on these in accordance with budget provisions.

- review and determine how the steps that Council will take to develop Māori capacity to contribute to decision-making processes should be described, planned and monitored in the draft and final Council Long-term Plan
- make submissions on Māori-related matters in conjunction with Council.

6. MEETINGS

The Māori Standing Committee shall hold all meetings at such frequency, times and place(s) as agreed for the performance of the functions, duties and powers delegated under the Terms of Reference.

7. QUORUM

As per Standing Order 10.2:

- (a) A Council sets the quorum for its committees and subcommittees, either by resolution or by stating the quorum in the terms of reference.

In accordance with Standing Order 10.2, the quorum for the Māori Standing Committee will be six (6) members, of which five (5) must be independent members (takiwā or Wairoa Whānui representatives) and at least one (1) must be an elected WDC member.

8. ELECTION YEAR TRANSITION

In a local government election year, the Māori Standing Committee shall schedule district-wide hui for the selection process to decide the membership of the next Māori Standing Committee by the end of November.

The incoming Māori Standing Committee members shall be confirmed by the newly elected Council at its next available ordinary meeting.

The incumbent Māori Standing Committee shall remain in office until the succeeding Māori Standing Committee are confirmed by the newly elected Council.

A robust induction process will be in place for all incoming members of the Wairoa District Council's Māori Standing Committee.

9. BUDGET

The Māori Standing Committee shall be responsible for its own budget as set through the Annual Plan process.

Members of the Committee are allocated a budget for the financial year ending 30 June – the budget shall cover the following items:

- fair remuneration for Committee duties undertaken on behalf of the Council
- travel allowance for members attending Committee meetings
- the commission of expertise for advice, training and workshops
- administration expenses including (but not limited to): materials, venue hire, catering.

10. SERVICING

The Māori Relationships Manager will be the primary contact for the Māori Standing Committee.

Appendix 3

Council-Māori Participation Arrangements

Information for councils and Māori when considering their arrangements to engage and work with each other

June 2017



**We are.
LGNZ.**

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3> Relationship agreements/memoranda of understanding p12

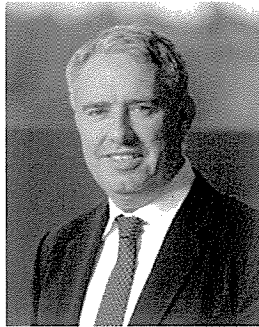
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Foreword



An opportunity exists for all local authorities to establish meaningful and ongoing relationships with Māori organisations within their cities, districts and regions.

The importance of the relationship between local government and Māori is reflected at a national level in the Memorandum of Understanding that Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ)

signed with the Iwi Chairs Forum in 2015.

Councils operate under a number of statutory regimes that require interaction and a relationship with Māori. Underpinning this is the assumption that dialogue should occur in order to understand the values, aspirations and interest of Māori organisations. The two dominant frameworks are the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), but provisions are also found in a range of other legislation including that governing reserves, coastal management, flood management and transport.

Yet building relationships with Māori is not simply a matter of complying with legislation. Councils need to recognise, and be responsive to, the nature and diversity of their communities. In particular, they should recognise the mandate and structures established by Māori within their communities. How this occurs, in addition to requirements set out in legislation, should be a matter of mutual negotiation that suits the particular context.

Recent Treaty of Waitangi settlements have introduced new arrangements involving local authorities and Māori working together on strategy, policy and governance. Some local authorities have also moved to a new level of governance arrangement independently of Treaty settlement outcomes. This report summarises the arrangements in place across New Zealand and will give councils and Māori examples as they consider what will work best for their own circumstances.

LGNZ is helping to build stronger relationships between councils and Māori groups to support community wellbeing, by preparing a number of resources to assist councils.

I am pleased that LGNZ has worked with Te Puni Kōkiri (TPK) and the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) to bring this information together to assist Māori and local authorities.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'L. Yule', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Lawrence Yule
President
Local Government New Zealand

Foreword



Tēnā koutou katoa, ngā piringa karanga maha o ngā kaunihera o te motu, ki runga i ngā tini ahuatanga o te ao hurihuri nei. No reira, rau rangatira ma, tēnā koutou katoa.

When I look at the cover of this document and see that beautiful taonga pounamu, I don't just see a piece of jewellery. I see a representation of a toki (adze) and think of the past, present and future

of creativity, of things hewn from our natural resources which may just have the most menial function ... or possibly the most sacred.

I see the pounamu and think about the waterway it came from, the people who lived, live and will live there and their relationships to the water and each other. I think of our southern iwi, the rightful assertion of their mana over the taonga and their restrictions on its unfettered exploitation.

I see the colours, the inclusions and seams within the stone, the nuances of light and dark which will perform differently when held up to sunlight as opposed to sitting on the wearer's skin or the beneath the bright lights of a souvenir shop. I wonder who will wear it, what the occasions will be and where in the world it might travel to.

I recognise the skill of the artisan who saw the potential in the raw material, who understood the inherent beauty just waiting to be uncovered, who cut and shaped and polished the stone for many hours to get it to its present state. I think about who taught them and the whakapapa of that knowledge. I admire the dexterity needed to do the binding and plaiting of the chord, the patience, the practice and the honing of skills over years to finish the piece so beautifully.

I acknowledge its absolute individuality, its oneness, its autonomy and its ability to stand apart from the rest as recognisable within its own right, while still being connected to and part of the wider cultural narrative spanning millenia and generations. And finally, I appreciate its declaration of power and productivity, of unlimited potential and its promise of even more.

So what does all this have to do with the local government sector and relationships with Māori? Everything actually. I've just outlined the difference between just looking at something at face value versus actually seeing it, engaging with it, questioning it, reflecting on it, trusting it and believing in it.

Such is the potential for local and territorial authorities to create deeper, more meaningful interaction if they understand and appreciate that Te Ao Māori is all about interconnectedness. Nothing can be regarded in isolation. Just like the image on the cover of this document representing more than a piece of jewellery, everything for Māori is more than just a submission on a resource consent or a random comment or an autonomous decision at a hui.

Everything needs wider consideration because for Māori there are far-reaching implications across the many realms which have become siloed portfolios within the Western management model. In Te Ao Māori, there is no separation, no divorce of accountability and responsibility between air, earth, water, flora, fauna and people. Different, but connected, just like councils' inter-related plans and policies and schedules and understanding of inter-generational equity.

There are many varied and nuanced ways in which local government can work with Māori, as outlined in this document. There is no singular answer, there is no sole correct structure. There is no one definitive response to the oft-proposed questions "what do Māori want?"

This document outlines some of those responses, which may or may not suit your people and your circumstances. The purpose of this document is not to tell you how to do things, but is instead to merely highlight that things can - and should - be done according to the needs within your communities.

Like the taonga gracing the cover of this resource, there are many stories, people, places, history, the present and the future all entwined in Te Ao Māori that affect us all, regardless of our whakapapa, how long we've been here and what our belief systems are. What's good for Māori is good for Aotearoa and what's good for Aotearoa benefits us in the here and now - and the generations to come.

Nou te rourou, naku te rourou, ka ora tonu te iwi – by the contributions from your food basket and mine, the people will flourish.

No reira, huri noa te motu, tēnā koutou katoa.

Bonita Bigham
Chairperson – Te Maruata
Councillor – South Tararua District Council

In 2015, TPK, with support from MfE, developed a stocktake of council-iwi participation arrangements ("the stocktake"). The stocktake was based on a review of readily available public information, and included both voluntary arrangements, and arrangements developed under the RMA and LGA, as well as those delivered through Treaty of Waitangi settlements.

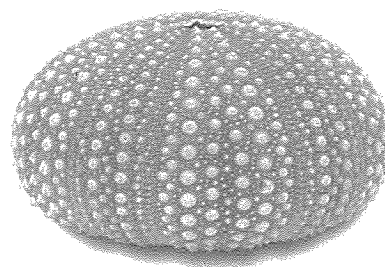
This report reflects some of the information gathered in the stocktake and provides examples of the different types of arrangements currently used by Māori and councils across New Zealand. There is a spectrum of arrangements from informal processes through to formal joint decision-making entities. For convenience, this report groups the arrangements under five broad categories as follows:

1. **engagement and consultation processes;**
2. **relationship agreements/memoranda of understanding** that set out how council and Māori will work together;
3. **representation and advisory structures;**
4. **formal agreements and joint entities;** and
5. **local authority tools and practices.**

This review highlighted that the arrangements are highly variable and tend to evolve over time. One key consideration on the adequacy of the current arrangement is related to the capacity of each party to engage at all levels, with a clear understanding of their mutual and individual goals, and transparent decision-making/engagement processes.

The scope of the review did not extend to assessing the success, limitations, advantages or disadvantages of the arrangements. Opportunities for further work include assessing the strengths of the different arrangements and relationships, and further understanding their effectiveness and limitations in order to determine what arrangements help facilitate a successful relationship and why.

This report does not cover the recent Mana Whakahono ā Rohe agreements that have recently been provided for through the RMA reforms. However, it will be useful as Māori and councils consider what type of arrangement they want to put in place, to respond to the expectations created by Mana Whakahono ā Rohe agreements.



1

Introduction

The relationships between local authorities and Māori are strategically important for both and are based on a range of statutory and non-statutory instruments.

Although the Treaty of Waitangi is between Māori and the Crown, the LGA imposes certain obligations on local government to reflect those Treaty obligations. One of those is an obligation to provide an opportunity for Māori to contribute to the decision-making processes of a local authority. There is a range of other legislation that also imposes obligations on local government in relation to both the Treaty and Māori interests and values more generally.

Compliance with legislation is important for local authorities, but it should not be the sole basis for building relationships. There has been significant process in the building of relationships between local government and Māori. While those relationships have not always been strong or prominent, many local authorities now have developing and strong relationships with Māori in their district or region. In some cases, Treaty settlements have been the catalyst for this, and in many cases there has been a significant improvement in the knowledge and understanding of tikanga Māori and of the role of local government. There are many opportunities for mutual benefit and advancement that are now being realised.

Since 2002, LGNZ has been active in helping to build stronger relationships between local authorities and Māori to support community wellbeing, by preparing a number of resources to assist councils. Te Maruata, a sub-committee of the National Council of LGNZ, assists through promoting increased representation of Māori as elected members of local government, enhancing Māori participation in local government processes, providing the necessary support to councils, and providing Māori input on development of future policies or legislation relating to local government. These resources can be found on LGNZ's website under the online library on Local Authority-Māori arrangements.¹

This report, commissioned by LGNZ, is a review and analysis of the information contained within the stocktake. The kaupapa (purpose /agreed principles of the work) was to group the participation arrangements according to what underpins them and describe the various practices, tools and processes used by councils and iwi to engage and enhance their relationships. It is designed to provide high-level guidance for Māori and local authorities wishing to strengthen their level of engagement. The various forms of engagement are collectively referred to as council-Māori participation arrangements.

This report adds to LGNZ's library on Local Authority-Māori arrangements. LGNZ's first report on this subject was prepared in 2007 and can be downloaded from the LGNZ website. Previous work by LGNZ in this area includes the 2011 paper "Council Māori Engagement: The ongoing story" and "Frequently asked questions on Council-Māori engagement" (2007).

Input and comment has not been sought from the Māori within these arrangements and the report does not seek to assess or evaluate the effectiveness of these arrangements. In addition, the report does not take into account the geographic, environmental, demographic or financial variances between councils, or the willingness of Māori to be involved in council activities and processes. These factors can all have differing impacts on the ability of councils to establish and maintain effective relationships.

The report groups participation arrangements under five broad headings (with subheadings), as outlined below. These groupings are intended to help provide a better understanding of the different arrangements that exist, how they function, and to provide some examples within each group. It is important to note there can be considerable overlap between the different groupings and individual arrangements may comprise elements from a number of groupings. In many cases, a suite of arrangements, council structures and tools are used to deliver on the broader council – Māori relationships.

As noted above, this report groups the arrangements under five broad categories as follows:

1. **engagement and consultation processes;**
2. **relationship agreements/memoranda of understanding** that set out how council and Māori will work together;
3. **representation and advisory structures;**
4. **formal agreements and joint entities;** and
5. **local authority tools and practices.**



¹ <http://www.lgnz.co.nz/home/nzs-local-government/council-ma/>

2

Engagement and consultation processes

Engagement and consultation processes are key mechanisms to support the relationship between Māori and local authorities and are used extensively across the country. These processes not only recognise the mana of Māori in their local area, but also provide an important tool for information gathering and the exchange of ideas.

Engagement and consultation processes are not only seen as good practice and supporting working relationships, but are also required by legislation in a number of cases. For example:

- under the LGA, local authorities are required to have consultation processes in place with Māori;
- under the RMA, local authorities are required to consult with Māori early in the statutory planning processes;
- under the Land Transport Management Act 2003 there are specific requirements on local authorities to consult with Māori; and
- a number of Treaty settlement statutes require local authorities to engage with Māori in relation to certain areas and processes.

Even if there are no specific obligations to consult with Māori, often this is appropriate and necessary to ensure that local authorities can make informed decisions in relation to Māori values and interests.

The processes for engagement and consultation are often captured in relationship agreements, which are discussed further below.

The manner of engagement/consultation needs to be appropriate for the particular circumstances. Section 82 of the LGA sets out the following general principles of consultation:

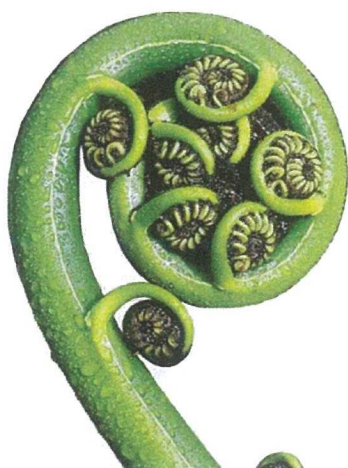
- that persons who will or may be affected by, or have an interest in, the decision or matter should be provided by the local authority with reasonable access to relevant information in a manner and format that is appropriate to the preferences and needs of those persons;

- that persons who will or may be affected by, or have an interest in, the decision or matter should be encouraged by the local authority to present their views to the local authority;
- that persons who are invited or encouraged to present their views to the local authority should be given clear information by the local authority concerning the purpose of the consultation and the scope of the decisions to be taken following the consideration of views presented;
- that persons who wish to have their views on the decision or matter considered by the local authority should be provided by the local authority with a reasonable opportunity to present those views to the local authority in a manner and format that is appropriate to the preferences and needs of those persons;
- that the views presented to the local authority should be received by the local authority with an open mind and should be given by the local authority, in making a decision, due consideration; and
- that persons who present views to the local authority should have access to a clear record or description of relevant decisions made by the local authority and explanatory material relating to the decisions, which may include, for example, reports relating to the matter that were considered before the decisions were made.

A local authority is required under the LGA to have in place processes for consulting with Māori in accordance with these principles.

One challenge faced by local authorities and Māori across the country is to co-ordinate and integrate the many streams of engagement within even one local authority and a Māori group.

While engagement and consultation will always be important tools, relationships between Māori and local government are evolving and include joint entities and decision-making and joint venture or partnering on commercial and other projects.



Many local authorities have and continue to use relationship agreements as a mechanism to record and build relationships with Māori.

Memoranda of understanding (MoU); memoranda of partnership; charters; and protocols are types of relationship agreements commonly used to provide a platform for a relationship between a local authority and a Māori group. The stocktake found that MoU and relationship agreements are in common use across councils nationwide.

The nature and purpose of the arrangements varies, from simply establishing a joint intent to work together (requiring the parties to act in good faith, agreeing to acknowledge the Māori world view, terms around processing resource consents and plan making), to addressing resource management issues in a particular area (for example a harbour, river or lake).

In most cases the agreements include a commitment to regular meetings for both parties to provide the necessary resources to work together, along with various council structures and tools to help implement the relationship (covered in later sections of the report). Examples include:

- The MoU between Waimakariri District Council and Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga provides for input to council projects and processes facilitated by monthly meetings with representatives of the Rūnanga Executive Management Committee. Forum meetings also provide for regular updates to the Rūnanga about council projects and activities, and give a chance for the Rūnanga to provide feedback.
- Wellington City Council has a MoU with two mandated iwi Post-Settlement Governance Entities (PSGEs): Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Incorporated and Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust. New draft MoU include Capacity Funding Agreements (CFAs) that acknowledge and support the capacity contribution by the PSGEs to the MoU.
- Tararua District Council has an MoU with Rangitāne and Ngāti Kahungunu which outlines a detailed policy for the development of Māori capacity to participate in council decision-making as required by the LGA.
- Te Uru Taumatua (post Treaty settlement entity for Ngāi Tūhoe) and its neighbouring councils entered into two protocol agreements in 2013:
 - Relationship Protocol between Te Uru Taumatua and the Bay of Plenty Regional Council. The purpose of the protocol is to increase the opportunity for engagement and input over shared goals, projects and initiatives. This protocol has set a clear platform to ensure councils interact in a timely and appropriate manner.
 - Integrated Planning Protocol between Te Uru Taumatua, the Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Hawke's Bay Regional Council, Wairoa District Council and the Whakatāne District Council. This protocol seeks to promote effective engagement and prevent misunderstandings around respective roles and statutory obligations. Given the Tūhoe rohe is intersected by multiple councils, this protocol is a useful mechanism.
- The Auckland Council has a Mana Whenua relationship agreement template for the purposes of entering into relationship agreements with mana whenua.
- Since 1994, the Kāpiti Coast District Council has had a Memorandum of Partnership in place with each of the three iwi. The goal of the partnership is to forge a relationship of mutual benefit between the Kāpiti Coast District Council and the tangata whenua that will develop into an effective and meaningful partnership. The partnership is managed by the council partnership committee, Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti.
- A Charter of Understanding was established between seven councils (Environment Southland, Invercargill City Council, Gore District Council, Southland District Council, Queenstown Lakes District Council, Clutha District Council, and Otago Regional Council) and Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku, in 1997. Te Aō Marama Inc represents the four Murihiku Rūnanga and is the point of contact for resource consent applicants in Murihiku.



4

Representation and advisory structures

A number of local authorities provide for Māori representation on committees while some local authorities have formal Māori constituencies. In other cases, local authorities have in place Māori advisory committees or structures. Committees can exist of both elected and appointed members.

Membership on Committees

Many councils have standing committees with Māori representation. Māori members can be full members with voting rights, or be observers, who generally have the right to speak but not vote.

Examples of standing committees with Māori appointed members with voting rights include:

- The Te Arawa partnership provides for Māori appointees with voting rights on two of the committees of the Rotorua Lakes Council.
- Napier City Council's resource consent hearing committee, which has one Māori appointee with full voting rights.
- In Clutha, Māori representatives are nominated to all committees when deemed appropriate. For example, there are two representatives from Hokonui and Otakou rūnanga who have voting rights on council's wastewater and solid waste working parties.
- In Kāpiti, Māori have representation on the standing committees and tangata whenua working parties which contribute to significant council work programmes. Candidates apply to sit on these committees, they are interviewed by Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti and appointed by Council. The Chair of the partnership committee also has the ability to attend full meetings of council.
- Marlborough District Council has an iwi representative on each of its standing committees. These appointed representatives have full speaking and voting rights as accorded to elected members.
- In Auckland, the Independent Māori Statutory Board (IMSB) is represented on 16 Auckland Council committees. The IMSB promotes the advancement of issues for mana whenua and mātāwaka (Māori living in the Auckland region whose traditional rohe is not Auckland). In addition, they are represented on working parties and hearings panels and various fora.
- The Chair of the Māori Committee for Hawke's Bay Regional Council is an ex-officio member at council meetings with speaking rights only. There are two Māori appointees with full voting rights on the Environmental Management Committee, the Asset Management and Biosecurity Committee, and the Strategic Planning and Finance Committee. There is also one Māori

appointee with full voting rights on the Hearings Committee and one to the full Council.

- Ngāi Tahu's Te Rūnanga o Moeraki has representation on a number of Waitaki District Council committees including the Harbour and Heritage Sub-Committee, the Physical Activity and Walking and Cycling Strategy Implementation Group, the North Otago Museum Advisory Group, the Grants and Awards Sub-Committee, and the Culture and Heritage Group.

Examples of committees where iwi representatives have observer status include:

- Central Hawke's Bay District Council - representatives of Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea (all nine marae in Central Hawke's Bay) are invited to every scheduled ordinary, special, and extraordinary meeting of full council.
- Timaru City Council - there is Māori representation on the Safer Communities Committee and Local Arts Assessment Committee.
- Wellington City Council - the Strategy and Planning Committee has two non-elected members appointed to it, a representative from Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust and a representative from Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira.
- West Coast Regional Council has no formal arrangements with iwi, however they invite representation on its Resource Management Committee from local rūnanga, Te Runaka o Ngāti Waewae, and Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio.

Maōri wards or constituencies

The Local Electoral Act 2001 allows a local authority to establish Maōri wards (in the case of a territorial authority) or constituencies (in the case of a regional council) for which eligible voters must be enrolled on the Maōri roll. A council can establish a ward or constituency by passing a resolution to that effect, as in the case of Waikato Regional Council, or as a result of a binding poll. Polls can also reverse a council decision. Examples include:

- Bay of Plenty Regional Council has three Māori constituencies (seats on council). These were established under the Bay of Plenty (Māori Constituency Empowering) Act 2001; this was the first regional council to have Māori constituencies.
- In 2012, Waikato Regional Council created two Māori constituencies. As a result, two of the fourteen councillors specifically represent Māori.
- Territorial authorities can have Maōri wards, the equivalent of the regional council constituency. There are none in place at this time.

- For Kāpiti, council's partnership committee (Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti) reviews the proposal for Māori wards as part of the regular representation reviews. To date, the committee has elected not to pursue a Māori ward preferring to appoint iwi representatives to the standing committees of council.

Māori advisory entities

A Māori standing committee is a formal council committee, set up to represent Māori interests within a district or region. The committee reports to council, and can have delegated power. Many provide input into council decision-making processes. Māori committees are also often formed to enable a council to meet its obligations under legislation such as the LGA (eg section 81) and the RMA (eg sections 6(e), 7(a) and 8).

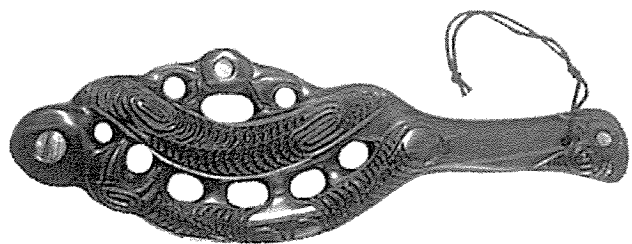
Examples include:

- The IMSB was created through statute and has a purpose of assisting the Auckland Council to make decisions, perform functions, and exercise powers by promoting cultural, economic, environmental, and social issues of significance for mana whenua groups and mataawaka, and ensuring that the Council acts in accordance with statutory provisions referring to the Treaty of Waitangi.
- The Te Arawa Board sits outside of the Rotorua Lakes Council, to represent iwi interests, with board members elected by the Te Arawa community. The Te Arawa Board forwards nominations for appointment to certain council committees, RMA consent hearing panels and strategic working groups. Nominations are considered and appointments made by the full council and there are voting rights for appointed representatives on two of the committees.
- Central Hawke's Bay District Council, Hastings District Council and Hawke's Bay Regional Council each have a Māori Committee to provide policy advice to the councils.

- For Kāpiti District Council, the partnership committee, Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti, drives the strategic direction for iwi and council relationships. This group also oversees an annual work plan and keeps an oversight of all service level activity across the organisation that addresses and enhances the values and aspirations of tāngata whenua.

- The Northland Regional Council had (during the previous triennium) a Māori Advisory Committee consisting of iwi and hapū representatives from across Te Tai Tokerau and four regional councillors. While the Committee had no delegated authority to make council decisions, the Committee provided policy advice to help improve council's engagement with Māori and inform the Council of Māori views on key topics. A decision has yet to be made regarding re-establishing this Committee for the current term.

- A River and Freshwater Advisory Committee has been provided for through the Te Tau Ihu (top of the South Island) Treaty settlements – this Committee provides formal advice to Marlborough District Council, Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council.
- Dunedin City Council's Māori Participation Working Party was established in 2005 as an informal advisory group to foster Māori participation. Like many arrangements, this has evolved from an informal agreement up until 2006 when a MoU between Council and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Kati Huriapa ki Puketeraki Rūnaka as mana whenua was entered into.



5

Formal agreements and joint entities

In more recent times there has been a movement towards more formalised agreements and entities which provide for local authorities and Māori to work together in decision-making and other processes. Treaty settlements have been a major driver for these new arrangements, but some local authorities have entered into them independently of Treaty settlements.

Formal agreements

These agreements tend to move beyond the relationship type agreement/MoU and into firmer commitments relating to specific statutory processes and decision-making.

One example is the joint management agreements (JMA) that are provided for under section 36B of the RMA. Until the Waikato River settlements provided for river iwi and local authorities to enter into JMAs, there had been minimal use of this mechanism.

Examples include:

- The JMAs between the Waikato River Iwi and local authorities that provide specifically for the Iwi and local authorities to work together on RMA and other processes.
- The JMA between Taupō District Council and Ngāti Tūwharetoa (2009) provides for councillors and accredited iwi appointees to make joint decisions on resource consents and private plan changes where they apply to Māori multiple owned freehold land. Two commissioners are chosen each by the Council and the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board.
- The recent JMA between Gisborne District Council and Te Runanganui o Ngāti Porou (2015) provides a mechanism for Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Porou to share in RMA decision-making within the Waipapu Catchment. The JMA provides for joint decision-making on notified resource consent applications, plan changes and private plan changes. The JMA provides for the Council and Te Runanganui to select hearing panel members, at least one member is appointed by each party.
- Environment Canterbury has a relationship agreement (Tuia) with the 10 Papatipu Rūnanga of the region, aimed at achieving sustainable environmental outcomes and effective iwi and rūnanga participation. Work includes building rūnanga capacity, actioning local joint projects with Papatipu Rūnanga, and building council staff capability and understanding of Ngāi Tahu values and tikanga.

- Te Waihora Co-governance Agreement (for Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere, Canterbury), signed between Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Canterbury Regional Council, Selwyn District Council and Christchurch City Council, is an agreement to share responsibility for Te Kete Ika a Rākaihautū and the wider Te Waihora catchment. The parties collaboratively exercise functions, duties and powers in the Te Waihora catchment. Te Waihora Co-governance Agreement is not a JMA under the RMA.
- Waimakariri District Council and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu through the Te Kōhaka o Tūhaitara Trust have a co-management agreement (formalised through a JMA). The Trust administers and manages reserves in coastal areas of the district. The Council vested 593 hectares of reserves in the Trust. The Council and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu work together under the agreement for the on-going management of these coastal lands. The Council appoints 50 per cent of the trustees with the balance appointed by Ngāi Tahu.

Joint entities

Treaty settlements have also driven the establishment of new entities that provide for local authorities and Māori to work together in statutory and decision-making processes, often in relation to a particular area or natural resource. Many of these entities provide for a “co-governance” type approach where local authorities and Māori representatives work together on the entity, although that is not always the case.

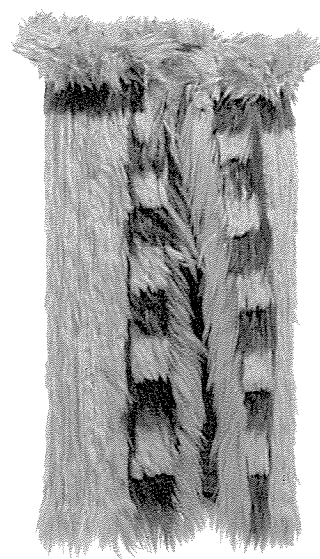
One recent example is the Tupuna Maunga Authority that was created through the Tamaki Collective settlement. That Authority comprises six Auckland Council and six Tāmaki Iwi Collective members, and provides governance for a number of significant maunga (volcanic cones) in Auckland.

Other examples of joint entities include:

- In the Wellington region, Te Upoko Taiao - Natural Resource Management Committee comprises seven elected regional councillors and seven appointed members from the region's mana whenua, and is co-chaired by a representative of the council and mana whenua. This Committee is underpinned by a Charter of Understanding, and the Committee is responsible for overseeing the development of the new regional plan. In addition, there are mana whenua representatives on all regional council committees.

- The Bay of Plenty Regional Council's Komiti Māori comprises three Māori elected members, three general elected members and an ex-officio (BOPRC Chair). Its function is to set operational direction for Council's legislative obligations to Māori and monitor how these obligations are implemented. The committee can approve actions to enhance Māori capacity, recommend Māori engagement mechanisms, facilitate Māori input into community outcomes, formally receive iwi resource management plans, make submissions on Māori related matters and establish sub-committees and/or advisory committees. Komiti Māori rotates around the region and holds its meeting on Marae to enable and promote effective engagement with local Māori communities.
- Te Oneroa a Tohe Board (the joint local authority/Māori board for Ninety Mile Beach) which has a number of statutory functions including to prepare a strategic plan for Ninety Mile Beach, was delivered through the Te Hiku Treaty settlements.
- The Hawke's Bay Regional Planning Committee was established in April 2011 by Hawke's Bay Regional Council as Treaty of Waitangi redress for tāngata whenua (and subsequently provided for through legislation). Its role is to oversee the review and development of the regional policy statement and regional plans under the RMA. With an equal number of regional councillors and Māori representatives, this Committee is the co-governance group for the management of natural and physical resources in Hawke's Bay. All Committee members have full speaking and voting rights.
- The Waikato River Authority (WRA) was established through the Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010, the Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010, and with additional responsibilities arising from the Ngā Wai o Maniapoto (Waipā River) Act 2012. The WRA is required to set the vision and strategy to achieve the restoration of the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River. The WRA is comprised of five Crown-appointed members and five from each river iwi. One Crown member is nominated by Waikato Regional Council with a second nominated by territorial authorities.
- The Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Strategy Group was established to provide leadership for putting into effect the strategy for the Rotorua lakes and their catchments. As the governance group, it provides the direction, vision, and strategic oversight for the lakes programme. The Strategy Group approves funding decisions under the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Programme. The Group began as a joint committee under the LGA as a way of working together to preserve and protect the Rotorua lakes and their catchments. It was then formally mandated (as a permanent joint committee) under the Te Arawa Lakes Settlement Act 2006.
- Tararua District Council supports joint decision-making on the Dannevirke Domain through a joint committee - the joint committee comprises two representatives from each iwi and four council members.
- Te Maru o Kaituna (TMoK) the Kaituna River Authority is a co-governance entity that was created through the Tapuika Settlement. The membership is Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council, Rotorua Lakes Council, Tauranga City Council and representatives from Tapuika Iwi Authority, Te Tāhuhu o Tawakeheimoa Trust (Ngāti Rangiwewehi), Te Kapu o Waitaha (Waitaha) and Te Pumautanga o Te Arawa Trust (Te Arawa Affiliates). Ngāti Whakaue currently holds an observer status until such time as their Treaty legislation is enacted.
- The Ngāti Whare Claims Settlement Act 2012 and the Ngāti Manawa Claims Settlement Act 2012 established the Rangitāiki River Forum involving representatives from Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Whakatāne District Council, Taupo District Council, Te Runanga o Ngāti Whare, Te Runanga o Ngāti Manawa, Te Runanga o Ngāti Awa, Tūwharetoa (Bay of Plenty) Settlement Trust, Te Uru Taumatua (Ngāti Tuhoe) and Te Kopere o Te Iwi o Hineuru Trust (Ngāti Hineuru). The purpose of the forum is the protection and enhancement of the Rangitāiki River.
- Wellington City Council has three key joint decision-making arrangements with PSGEs in relation to co-management and partnership principles:
 - Ōruaiti Reserve (Point Dorset) Management Plan with Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust;
 - Taputeranga Island Historic Reserve Planting and Restoration Plan with Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Incorporated; and
 - Wellington Town Belt Management Plan and Wellington Town Belt Act 2016 with both PSGEs.

- The Canterbury Water Management Regional Committees comprise 10 water management zone committees with local territorial authorities, local rūnanga and community representatives.
- Te Roopu Taiao is made up of councillor and officer representatives from seven councils across Southland and western Otago: Environment Southland, Southland District Council, Gore District Council, Invercargill City Council, Queenstown Lakes District Council, Clutha District Council, and Otago Regional Council with representatives from the four Papatipu Rūnanga in Murihiku. Te Roopu Taiao deals with the higher-level political interface, budget setting, accessing resources, and commitments for members. Its area of interest covers the traditional area of Murihiku, which extends outside of the regional council boundaries, which is why councils from two regions are involved.



6

Council tools and practices to improve engagement

There are a number of more informal practices, tools and processes that are also used by councils to provide for Māori participation in local government. Policies and practices within councils have been developed to meet the statutory (including LGA and RMA) obligations, and deliver on the various arrangements outlined above.

While some councils have formalised these in relationship agreements or consultation policies, there are also non-formal consultation or communication initiatives that councils use.

These include information-sharing hui, open door policies, regular newsletters, information mail outs, iwi liaison staff and Māori policy units.

There are also iwi capability building initiatives and arrangements including capacity building, training and relationship monitoring tools, funding and strategic development.

Fora and hui

Many councils use fora and hui for the purposes of open discussion and to provide regular updates to Māori about council projects and activities with an opportunity to provide feedback. Unlike an official council committee, they are often open to anyone who wishes to attend and discuss matters. Many councils reported that they use fora and advisory boards, having no decision making arrangements. These mechanisms provide for discussion and learning, for example:

- Whakatāne District Council uses a number of formal and informal fora in their MoU between Council and the Iwi Liaison Committee (a standing committee).
- The Watercare Mana Whenua Kaitiaki Forum holds regular hui to provide for an exchange of views on particular issues. The Forum, made up of a number of iwi representatives, discusses a range of matters, usually to promote partnership and seek feedback on organisational and operational matters.

There are a number of Mana Whenua and Tāngata Whenua Fora:

- Auckland Council, Hauraki District Council and Horowhenua District Council use these for resource management discussions.
- Palmerston North City Council has a regular bi-monthly hui with Rangitāne.
- Tauranga City Council has a Kaumātua Forum.
- Whangarei District Council uses its Te Kārearea Strategic Partnership Forum to address and resolve issues of significance to hapū and work towards an agreed vision for the district.

Iwi management plans

An iwi management plan (IMP) is a formal planning document that is provided for under the RMA. IMPs can be developed by iwi, whānau or hapū. They provide a statement on the position of the tangata whenua on a range of issues and must be taken into account when preparing or changing regional policy statements and regional and district plans.

Iwi liaison and Māori policy units

Some councils have a department dedicated to Māori interests, facilitating consultation, and/or plan and policy development. This includes:

- Auckland Council has Te Waka Angamua – the Māori Strategy and Relations Unit. The role of Te Waka Angamua is to drive Auckland Council's responsiveness to Māori and better enable it to contribute to Māori well-being. The department is responsible for providing advice on all Māori-specific policy, planning, research and evaluation, stakeholder engagement, relationship management, bicultural development and training, and Māori protocol.
- Bay of Plenty Regional Council has a Māori Policy Unit consisting of a manager, team leader, two senior treaty advisors, three māori policy advisors, a Pou Ngaiao position (Resource Consent Technical/Cultural Specialist) and a co-ordinator. The team provides strategic Treaty advice and is involved in implementation of Treaty mechanisms; leads/advises on Māori engagement, has input into Māori policy and planning issues and assists with Māori capacity building initiatives and projects.
- Palmerston North City Council has a principal advisor from Rangitāne to advise on all key matters.
- Wellington City Council has a dedicated business unit for maintaining relationships with Wellington Māori. The Treaty Relations Unit has a manager, senior advisor and cultural advisor. The manager is responsible for liaising between officers and iwi representatives and monitoring activity. The Unit issues a monthly eNewsletter called Nōna te Ao to subscribers.
- Tauranga City Council has had since 2000 the Takawaenga Māori Unit. There are three full time positions that support Council and its relationship with tangata whenua and understanding of Māori issues. The three key functions of the Unit are: relationship management, support and advice, training and education.
- The Iwi Consultative Group was formed in 2000 for the purpose of reviewing and providing input into consent applications being

processed by Rotorua Lakes Council. The Committee now reviews council matters that affect the resources of Te Arawa tribes, sub-tribes, hapū and whānau. It does not, however, assume tino rangatiratanga (sovereignty) of any Te Arawa iwi or hapū.

- Gisborne District Council has a Māori Liaison Group to assist with consultation and protocols.
- The Kāpiti Coast District Council has an Iwi Relationships Team which is responsible for the management of the relationship between Council and iwi.
- New Plymouth District Council has an Iwi Relationship Team.
- In Grey District Council the councillors have portfolios, one is "Māori Affairs" with monthly meetings between the portfolio councillor and an iwi representative.

Internal staff and councillor training

There are various training programmes in place across councils.

- Hastings District Council runs staff and elected member training.
- Tasman District Council uses a local kaumātua who provides elected members with support around tikanga Māori at civic events.
- Tauranga City Council's Takawaenga Māori Unit provides cultural training to elected members, senior management and city partners.
- Kāpiti Coast District Council provides cultural training programmes for staff and elected members, ensures that staff can access classes in te reo Māori, provides wāhi tapu tours led by iwi; and provides support around tikanga Māori at civic events.
- Whakatāne District Council runs Tumuaki Ki Te Tumuaki, which comprises Cultural Training Wānanga (workshops) to assist the organisation with Māori cultural ceremonies, engagement with Māori and Māori translation of corporate documents and promotional material. They also employ a part-time Māori Policy Analyst.

Projects and funding

Many councils include provision of funding for capacity building or

towards their iwi relationships portfolio.

- Auckland Council provides funding to support iwi and hapū to complete Hapū/Iwi Environmental Resource Management Plans.
- In New Plymouth, Ngā Kaitiaki has mandated iwi and hapū representatives to review the District Plan. New Plymouth District Council resources an independent planner to work with Ngā Kaitiaki to undertake this review.
- Bay of Plenty Regional Council's Te Komiti Māori Forum approves funding for Māori capacity building initiatives such as funds for the development of hapū and iwi management plans, sponsoring iwi representatives to undertake hearing commissioner training, holding regional Māori conferences, providing financial support for wananga and hui.
- Environment Canterbury, Christchurch City Council, Selwyn District Council and Waimakariri District Council all have service level agreements with Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd (MKT). MKT is a tangata whenua advisory service owned and mandated by the six Papatipu Rūnanga of mid-Canterbury. It provides advice to the councils on consents, planning, compliance and/or operational functions and activities.
- Tauranga City Council remunerates tangata whenua representatives participation on all its committees and project groups.
- Northland Regional Council has a fund which aims to provide Māori with the opportunity to undertake monitoring projects within Northland. This contestable fund has an annual allocation of \$15,000 (as reported in 2015). In the past this council has funded projects such as macroinvertebrate, water quality, kokako, and shellfish monitoring.
- Kāpiti Coast District Council supports an annual programme of work which includes Māori economic development, marae grants, IMPs, wāhi tapu research, urupā grants, event funding for Waitangi Day, and heritage funding for iwi sites of significance.

7

Discussion



Prior to the stocktake, the last national survey of council-Māori engagement was undertaken in 2004 and is outlined in the 2011 paper "Council-Māori Engagement: The ongoing story". There were 84 councils at that time and 69 councils were reported as having a formal process for consulting with Māori. Seventy nine councils also had informal processes for consultation and information sharing.

In comparison, the current stocktake recorded that there are 78 councils, 81 per cent of which have structured arrangements with iwi (using the term iwi and Māori interchangeably). Of these, the "decision-making" arrangements represented 56 per cent of councils' arrangements.

This review found that the nature of arrangements varies greatly.

The most common grouping is a relationship agreement such as MoUs (used by 40 per cent of councils). The purpose of these varies, from simply establishing an intent to work together, requiring the parties to act in good faith, to decision-making in resource consents and plan making or over specific projects.

In most cases, the agreements set out the ground rules for working together and include a commitment to regular meetings, for both parties to provide the necessary resources for working together, along with various council structures and tools to help implement the relationship.

Co-governance or joint management agreements are used by 23 per cent of councils. They are often established as an outcome of a Treaty settlement and also voluntarily to encourage involvement in decision-making and to help fulfil responsibilities under the RMA and LGA. These agreements are in place both at a governance and operational level. Some agreements are between a number of iwi organisations and span multiple councils as they concern a resource within a rohe that crosses council boundaries.

Councils have developed a number of different structures, mainly various types of committees (both formal and informal) for engaging iwi in decision-making and seeking their views. These were found to be both independent of, or alongside, other relationship or co-governance agreements.

A number of complimentary tools, practices, and policies are being used by councils to help deliver on the various iwi participation arrangements, such as non-formal consultation, use of iwi management plans, communication initiatives, capacity building, training, funding and strategic development. Most councils utilise some form of these as a minimum.

There are limitations to the information in this document and an assessment of the effectiveness of the various arrangements would be the most useful next step. It would appear from the statistics, that over the past 10 years there has not been any remarkable or significant change in the number of councils engaged in relationships with iwi. However, the nature of those relationships and frequency of engagement and interaction is likely to have changed and strengthened.

Attachment 4



Rangitikei
UNspoilt...

Memorandum

To: Community Committees/Community Boards/Te Roopu Ahi Kaa
From: Katrina Gray
Date: 17 July 2017
Subject: Draft Traffic and Parking Bylaw 2017
File: 1-DP-1-14

- 1.1 Council is currently consulting on the draft Traffic and Parking Bylaw 2017 ([Appendix 1](#)). The Bylaw was developed in response to issues related to traffic and parking which it currently has no powers to address.
- 1.2 These issues can include people exceeding parking restrictions, parking in loading zones, or parking unwarranted/registered cars on the sides of roads. Therefore, Council has drafted a Bylaw which would provide Council with powers (including fines and the ability to tow vehicles) to address these issues.
- 1.3 Council is working with the New Zealand Transport Agency to develop an agreement so that the Bylaw can also be enforced in urban areas on State Highways (e.g. High Street/Bridge Street in Bulls; Hautapu Street in Taihape; SH3 through Turakina).
- 1.4 The draft Bylaw also contains provisions, where Council can restrict heavy vehicle use on roads, and allow use of those roads only if compensation for damage to the road is paid. These provisions will become increasingly important as forestry through the District becomes mature and requires harvesting. On low-volume roads, heavy vehicles associated with forestry harvesting can cause damage to the road.
- 1.5 Council intends to use the draft Bylaw to address complaints made by the community and does not intend to employ parking wardens.

2 Submissions

- 2.1 Written submissions are open until **12 noon Friday 8 September 2017**. Oral hearings (if required) will be held on 28 September 2017 at the Marton Council Chambers.

3 Recommendations

3.1 That the memorandum 'Draft Traffic and Parking Bylaw 2017' be received.

3.2 That the Community Committee/Board makes the following comments on the draft Bylaw:

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-
-

Katrina Gray
Senior Policy Analyst/Planner

Appendix 1

RANGITIKEI DISTRICT COUNCIL

TRAFFIC AND PARKING BYLAW 2017



Rangitikei
UNSPOILT...

1. TITLE

- 1.1 This bylaw shall be known as the Rangitikei District Council Traffic and Parking Bylaw 2017

2. COMMENCEMENT

- 2.1 This Bylaw was made by Council on [insert date¹] and comes into force on [insert date].

3. SCOPE

- 3.1 This bylaw is made under authority given by section 22AB of the Land Transport Act.

4. APPLICATION

- 4.1 This Bylaw applies to all roads within the Rangitikei District that are administered by Council. It also included the parts of the state highway network within urban areas where Council has been given delegated authority by the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) to enforce the provisions of this Bylaw.

5. PURPOSE

- 5.1 The purpose of this bylaw is to set requirements for parking and the control of vehicles on any public road or public place.

6. REVIEW

- 6.1 This Bylaw will be reviewed by [insert date]².

7. INTERPRETATION

- 7.1 For the purposes of this Bylaw the following definitions apply:

Advertising sign means any notice, placard, flag, delineation, poster, handbill, sandwich board, billboard, advertising device or appliance or anything of a similar nature and shall include all parts, portions, units and materials of the same together with the frame, background, structure and support or anchorage thereof.

Authorised officer means any person appointed by the Council to act on its behalf and with its authority, and may include a police officer.

¹ [Resolution number]

² 5 years following commencement

Bus a registered commercial vehicle designed solely or principally for the carriage of ten (10) or more persons

Chief Executive means the Chief Executive of the Rangitikei District Council or an officer delegated with the Chief Executive's authority under this Bylaw.

Council means the Rangitikei District Council or an authorised officer of Council.

Footpath means that portion of the road reserve or private way laid out or constructed by or under the authority of the Council principally for the use of pedestrians and also includes any footbridge.

Goods service means the carriage of goods on any road, whether or not for hire or reward, by means of a motor vehicle

Goods service vehicle means a motor vehicle used or capable of being used in a goods service for the carriage of goods.

Heavy vehicle means a vehicle the gross laden weight of which exceeds 3,500kg but it excludes vehicles used, kept, or available for the carriage of passengers for hire or reward.

Mobility device means a vehicle that is designed and constructed (not merely adapted) for use by persons who require mobility assistance due to a physical or neurological impairment, and is powered solely by a motor that has a maximum power output not exceeding 1500 W; or a vehicle that the New Zealand Transport Agency has declared under section 168A(1) of the Land Transport Act 1998 to be a mobility device

Mobility permit is a permit issued by the New Zealand CCS or similar organisation.

Mobility space means a parking space reserved by Council, for the exclusive use of disabled persons with a Mobility Permit.

Permit means a permit or written permission issued by Council.

Public place means any place that, at any material time, is under the control of the Council and is open to or being used by the public, whether free or on payment of a charge, and includes any road (as defined by section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974) or berm whether or not it is under the control of the Council. It also includes, without limitation, every reserve, park, domain, beach, foreshore and recreational ground under the control of the Council.

Public work means work undertaken for the purposes of public work and includes, but is not limited to: telecommunications, power, gas, roading and underground services.

Road means:

- a) a street
- b) a beach
- c) a place to which the public have access, whether as of right or not
- d) all bridges, culverts, and fords forming part of a road or street

Vehicle means a device equipped with wheels, tracks or revolving runners upon which it moves or is moved. It includes:

- a) Trailers
- b) Caravans
- c) Boats
- d) The shell or hulk of a vehicle

but does not include:

- a) A perambulator or pushchair
- b) A mobility scooter
- c) A bicycle
- d) A skateboard
- e) A motorised wheelchair

Vehicle crossing means a formed area usually at right angles to the road edge and extending from the edge of the road to the property boundary, constructed by or under the authority of the Council principally for the purpose of allowing vehicles to access and egress the property without damaging the footpath or berm.

8. PARKING

8.1 The Chief Executive, subject to the placing and maintenance of the appropriate signs or markings, may:

- a) Limit, restrict or prohibit parking on any part of any road.
- b) Specify any part of the road for use as mobility spaces.
- c) Specify any part of the road for use by buses for picking up and setting down passengers and for the standing of buses between trips.
- d) Specify any part of the road for use by emergency services vehicles, such as police, fire, or ambulance service vehicles, in the vicinity of their premises.
- e) Specify any part of the road for use by goods service vehicles as a loading zone.

8.2 A vehicle loading or unloading in the course of trade while being used as a licensed goods service vehicle may park on the road with due consideration for the safety and convenience of other road users and where there is no reasonably practicable alternative.

8.3 Time limits displayed for the parking of vehicles within parking spaces pursuant to this Bylaw shall be applied between the hours of 8.00am and 6.00pm Mondays to Saturdays excluding statutory holidays and Sundays or where a sign relating to those parking spaces indicates otherwise.

8.4 It is an offence under this Bylaw to:

- a) Stop or park, or permit the stopping or parking of, any vehicle at any of the following places or areas:
 - i. On or alongside no-stopping areas indicated by the appropriate signage or a broken yellow line
 - ii. Designated bus stops
 - iii. Designated loading zones, unless the vehicle is a licensed goods service vehicle in the course of its business
- b) Leave a vehicle in any parking space for longer than the time specified.
- c) Leave a vehicle in any parking space during the time the parking space is reserved by the Council for some other person or is not permitted to be used at that time by any vehicle.
- d) Leave a vehicle straddling more than one defined parking space.

9. MOBILITY PARKING

9.1 Where the Council has reserved parking spaces as mobility spaces, the space may be used by vehicles displaying a Mobility Permit provided:

- a) The Mobility Permit shall be displayed so that it is visible and legible through the front windscreen, or on the vehicle if no windscreen is fitted;
- b) The Mobility Permit must be valid (not expired);
- c) The Mobility Permit is used by the permit holder.

9.2 Any vehicle displaying a Mobility Permit will be permitted to park in a time restricted place for twice the time allowed as specified by Council, provided:

- a) The Mobility Permit shall be displayed so that it is visible and legible through the front windscreen, or on the vehicle if no windscreen is fitted;
- b) The Mobility Permit must be valid (not expired);
- c) The Mobility Permit is used by the permit holder.

9.3 It is an offence under this Bylaw to:

- a) Park in any parking space set aside for persons with mobility difficulties in accordance with section 8.1 (b) of this bylaw.

10. ENGINE BRAKING

10.1 The use of "Jacobs Engine Brake's" by heavy vehicles is an offence where signs are displayed stating "No engine braking" or otherwise prohibiting their use.

11. ADVERTISING

- 11.1 With the exception of a private resident selling their private vehicle immediately outside their residential address on residential zoned land that is not adjacent to a State Highway, no person shall, without the prior written permission of an authorised officer, stop or park any vehicle on any road, or on any public place, for the principal purpose of advertising that vehicle for sale or storing that vehicle pending its sale.
- 11.2 No person shall stop or park any vehicle to which or upon which an advertising sign is attached, without the prior written permission of an authorised officer, on any road or any land under the control of Council, for the sole purpose of advertising a business, or for promoting any function or event or any organisation or political candidate. This provision does not apply to the parking of any trade vehicle on any road in the normal course of business.

12. VEHICLE CROSSINGS

- 12.1 Any person wishing to construct, repair, remove or widen any vehicular crossing shall first obtain a permit from the Council.
- 12.2 An authorised officer may require information reasonably necessary for the proper consideration of the application.
- 12.3 All new vehicle crossings shall have their location and design approved by an authorised officer and shall be constructed by a Council approved contractor.
- 12.4 All costs associated with the construction, repair, relocation and maintenance of a vehicle crossing shall be the responsibility of the owner or owners of the property or properties benefitting from that vehicle crossing except when Council has decided to make repairs or replacement of the associated footpath due to normal wear and tear or to upgrade the footpath.
- 12.5 A permit issued by the Council under section 12.1 of this Bylaw may be subject to conditions regarding location, design, dimensions and materials.
- 12.6 Council reserves the right, in the event that an authorised officer determines that the current condition or location of an access/accesses is to the detriment of road safety, to give written notice to the property owner(s) to undertake repairs or relocate an access within a specified period of time.
- 12.7 Failure to complete the works as instructed by Council or its authorised officer within the notified time period, will result in the works being undertaken on behalf of Council, by a Council approved contractor. All related costs shall be recovered from the property owner or owners.

13. TEMPORARY VEHICLE CROSSINGS

- 13.1 Where a temporary vehicle crossing is required, whether in connection with construction, repair or excavation work, or otherwise, such crossing shall not be

constructed, laid in place or used without the prior written permission of an authorised officer.

- 13.2 All works must be undertaken by a Council approved contractor. Council may impose such conditions as it thinks fit on the design and use of temporary crossings and in particular, have regard to the safety and convenience of users of the crossing and the road and the protection of the road.

14. PARKING OF HEAVY VEHICLES

- 14.1 No person shall stop or park a heavy motor vehicle on any part of a road where, in the opinion of an authorised officer it is creating a traffic safety hazard, or is likely to create traffic safety hazard.
- 14.2 The heavy vehicle may be removed or impounded by order of an authorised officer of Council 72 hours after a Notice of Intention to Impound was placed on the vehicle.
- 14.3 If any heavy vehicle which has been impounded or removed is not claimed and the expenses of removal and/or of storage are not paid by the owner or some other person having an interest therein within two (2) months after the date of removal or impounding an authorised officer of Council may proceed to dispose of such vehicle in terms of the Local Government Act.

15. CONTAINERS AND VEHICLES ON ROADS

- 15.1 No person shall use or place or leave upon any road, private road, or public place, any container that in the opinion of an authorised officer of Council is an obstruction or causes a traffic safety hazard, or is likely to cause a traffic safety hazard.
- 15.2 No person shall leave on a road within the District for a period exceeding seven (7) consecutive days, any vehicle:
- a) Which has no effective motor power in or attached to it; or
 - b) Which has no current Warrant of Fitness displayed on it; or
 - c) Which is not licensed for the current licensing year; or
 - d) Which is in such a state that it cannot safely be driven or is so disabled or damaged that it cannot be driven.
- 15.3 A 'Notice of Intention to Impound' may be placed on any vehicle which does not comply with section 15.2. If the vehicle remains on a road seven (7) consecutive days following the notice being placed on the vehicle, the vehicle may be removed or impounded.
- 15.4 If any vehicle or container, on any road or public place under the control of Council is in the opinion of an authorised officer of Council, an obstruction or traffic safety hazard, or is likely to cause a traffic safety hazard, an authorised officer may require action to remove the vehicle or container, or may impound it immediately.

- 15.5 If any container, trailer or caravan or other vehicle which has been impounded or removed is not claimed and the expenses of removal and/or of storage are not paid by the owner or some other person having an interest therein within two (2) months after the date of removal or impounding an authorised officer of Council may proceed to dispose of such vehicle in terms of the Local Government Act.

16. USE OF HEAVY VEHICLES

- 16.1 Council may, by a publicly notified resolution, prohibit certain classes of heavy vehicles from using any road.
- 16.2 Where certain classes would be prohibited in accordance with 16.1, Council may impose a fee to permit the use of that road by any road user as compensation for damage likely to occur. The fee will be calculated based on the frequency of use of the road.
- 16.3 Where a proposed fee is to be paid on the projected use of the use of the road, or if the frequency of the use of the road is uncertain, Council may require a bond to cover the cost of damage.

17. PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

- 17.1 Except with the prior permission of the Council or an authorised officer a person shall not:
- a) Drive or park any vehicle in a public place except in an area set aside for the driving or parking of vehicles.
 - b) Drive in a manner that is dangerous or inconsiderate to pedestrians or other vehicles in a public place.
 - c) Carry out any work on any motor vehicle in a public place, except in the case of any accident or emergency when repairs are necessary to allow the vehicle to be removed.
 - d) Drive any vehicle across any berm unless by means of a crossing properly constructed in accordance with all bylaws of the Council in force at the time of such construction.
 - e) Park a motor vehicle on a footpath, raised or painted traffic island, verge, or cultivated area forming part of a road.
 - f) Ride, drive or park any vehicle on any grass within any park or reserve, any river bank or stop bank unless that grass, path or river bank has been provided for that purpose by the Council.
 - g) Stop or park a vehicle, whether attended or not, so that any part of the vehicle obstructs or partially obstructs any vehicle entranceway.
 - h) Wilfully and negligently obstruct any public place. If any vehicle is left unattended in a public place so as to cause a nuisance or obstruction, and the

owner, driver or person entitled to thereof, or the person entitled to possession, cannot be found after reasonable enquiry in the vicinity, any Police Officer or authorised officer may have the vehicle removed to some other position, including any appropriate premises of the Council or of the Police.

18. DAMAGE

- 18.1 No person shall undertake any activity that causes or may cause damage to any road, footpath or berm or causes a safety hazard.
- 18.2 Where damage to any road has occurred, Council may undertake repairs to the road and an authorised officer may recover the costs of and associated with the replacement or repair from the person causing the damage or from any person who has committed a breach of the Bylaw in connection with the damage.

19. VEGETATION

- 19.1 No person shall plant or erect any trees, shrubs, hedges, scrub, or other growth, or fences or walls that in the opinion of an authorised officer are likely to obstruct visibility or become a source of nuisance or a danger to traffic at corners, bends, or intersections on roads. Council may require the property owner to trim or remove such trees, shrubs hedges, scrub, or other growth.

20. EXEMPTIONS

- 20.1 The provisions of this bylaw shall not apply to:
- a) Any vehicle parked, stopped or diverted by the direction of any Police Officer, traffic control sign or authorised officer.
 - b) Any emergency services vehicle and at the time being engaged on urgent business;
 - c) Any vehicle engaged in a public work at that place, where:
 - i. No other practicable alternative is available, and;
 - ii. The vehicle is being used with due consideration to other road users, and;
 - iii. The act is reasonably necessary for the purposes of the public work.
 - d) Any event or activity with a Traffic Management Plan that has been approved by an authorised officer and is operating within the conditions and specifications of the Traffic Management Plan.
- 20.2 Any person may apply to the authorised officer for an exemption to any part of this Bylaw. The authorised officer may approve/decline the exemption application and, if granted, may impose conditions.

21. FEES

- 21.1 Fees for the issue of any permits or exemptions under this Bylaw are set out in Council's Schedule of Fees and Charges.

22. APPEALS

- 22.1 Where any person is dissatisfied with the actions or directions given by an authorised officer (unless a police officer), that person may request the Chief Executive to review the matter.

23. OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

- 23.1 Any person who commits an offence or fails to comply with any aspect of this Bylaw may either be subject to the penalties as set out in section 22AB of the Land Transport Act 1998 or the Land Transport (Offences and Penalties) Regulations 1999.
- 23.2 Any person who fails to comply with the parking requirements of this Bylaw at least twice in a period of four weeks, may have their vehicle impounded, and be required to pay the costs of the removal.
- 23.3 In addition to any fine imposed in accordance with this Bylaw, the Council may recover costs from any party as a result of its officer or agents taking any action authorised under any part of this Bylaw.

Attachment 5

Memorandum

TO: Te Roopu Ahi Kaa Komiti

FROM: Nardia Gower, Governance Administrator

DATE: 27 July 2017

SUBJECT: **Update on the Path to Well-Being initiative – July 2017**

FILE: 3-CT-8-1

1 Background

- 1.1 The aim of this memorandum is to provide the Komiti with an update on the actions and progress of the Path to Well-Being Initiative.

2 Youth Development Programme

- 2.1 The focus for the month has been finalising and adding activities to the July School Holiday programme in both Taihape and Marton. Both Youth Development Coordinators have been away for the past two weeks of June: Gillian on holiday to the UK and Oliver on sick leave. Members of the Advisory Groups have stepped up to maintain FB pages and momentum in the meantime.

3 Healthy Families Whanganui, Rangitikei, Ruapehu

- 3.1 The Healthy Families WRR has now been in place for several years. A full day strategic planning session was undertaken in early June to refresh the strategic intentions of the leadership group and the staff team. The Healthy Families programme national looks to pilot and support systems change in New Zealand to bring about fundamental changes in the health and well-being outcomes for new Zealanders. The focus is on healthy lifestyles at home, work and play. The project to increase drinking fountains in public parks has been a focus for the local programme. It addresses the national priority to reduce the consumption of sugary drinks and hence reduce levels of obesity and diabetes, particularly in children and young people.
- 3.2 The strategic planning session brought into focus the need to amplify this kind of work: specific programmes which can create healthy change in habits and systems. Looking within the Rangitikei and particularly aligning with Council's strategic intentions, the HFWRR staff will support Council's efforts to develop its parks and

recreational spaces specifically to increase use (and physical activity) amongst those who do not see themselves as regular users of these assets.

- 3.3 It is expected that the HFWRR team will initially support the consultation in Taihape around developments at Memorial Park.

4 Recommendation

- 4.1 That the memorandum 'Update on the Path to Well-Being initiative – July 2017' be received.

Nardia Gower
Governance Administrator