



AGENDA

Policy & Planning

Tuesday 15 March 2022, 10.30am

Policy and Planning Committee

15 March 2022 10:30 AM

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Purpose of Policy and Planning Committee meeting

This committee attends to all matters of resource management, biosecurity and related environment policy.

Responsibilities

Prepare and review regional policy statements, plans and strategies and convene as a Hearing Committee as and when required for the hearing of submissions.

Monitor plan and policy implementation.

Develop biosecurity policy.

Advocate, as appropriate, for the Taranaki region.

Other policy initiatives.

Endorse submissions prepared in response to the policy initiatives of organisations.

Membership of Policy and Planning Committee

Councillor C L Littlewood (Chairperson)	Councillor N W Walker (Deputy Chairperson)
Councillor M G Davey	Councillor M J McDonald
Councillor D H McIntyre	Councillor C S Williamson
Councillor E D Van Der Leden	Councillor D N MacLeod (ex officio)
Councillor M P Joyce (ex officio)	

Representative Members

Councillor C Young (STDC)	Councillor S Hitchcock (NPDC)
Councillor G Boyde (SDC)	Mr P Moeahu (Iwi Representative)
Ms B Bigham (Iwi Representative)	Ms L Tester (Iwi Representative)

Health and Safety Message

Emergency Procedure

In the event of an emergency, please exit through the emergency door in the committee room by the kitchen.

If you require assistance to exit please see a staff member.

Once you reach the bottom of the stairs make your way to the assembly point at the birdcage. Staff will guide you to an alternative route if necessary.

Earthquake

If there is an earthquake - drop, cover and hold where possible. Please remain where you are until further instruction is given.

COVID-19

Under the Red Traffic Light Setting we are encouraging any meetings to be held virtually. If you have to attend a meeting in person, all visitors are to hold a current vaccine pass. If you are sick, please use the remote options to attend any meetings.



Date 15 March 2022

Subject: **Confirmation of Minutes - 1 February 2022**

Approved by: A D McLay, Director - Resource Management
S J Ruru, Chief Executive

Document: 3006839

Recommendations

That the Policy and Planning Committee of the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) takes as read and confirms the minutes and resolutions of the Policy and Planning Committee of the Taranaki Regional Council held in the Taranaki Regional Council Boardroom, 47 Cloten Road, Stratford on Tuesday 1 February 2022 at 10.30am
- b) notes the recommendations therein were adopted by the Taranaki Regional Council on Monday 21 February 2022.

Matters arising

Appendices/Attachments

Document 2976132: Minutes Policy and Planning Committee - 1 February 2022.



Date 1 February 2022, 10.30am

Venue: Taranaki Regional Council Boardroom, 47 Cloten Road, Stratford

Document: 2976132

Members			
Councillor	C L Littlewood		Committee Chairperson
Councillor	N W Walker		Committee Deputy Chairperson
Councillor	M G Davey		<i>Zoom</i>
Councillor	M J McDonald		<i>Zoom</i>
Councillor	D H McIntyre		
Councillor	C S Williamson		<i>Zoom</i>
Councillor	D N MacLeod		ex officio
Councillor	M P Joyce		ex officio <i>Zoom</i>

Representative

Members			
Councillor	G Boyde		Stratford District Council
Ms	L Tester		Iwi Representative <i>Zoom</i>
Ms	B Bigham		Iwi Representative <i>Zoom</i>
Mr	P Moeahu		Iwi Representative
Mr	P Muir		Federated Farmers <i>Zoom</i>

Attending			
Councillor	D L Lean		<i>Zoom</i>
Mr	S J Ruru		Chief Executive
Mr	A D McLay		Director - Resource Management
Ms	A J Matthews		Director - Environment Quality
Mr	D R Harrison		Director - Operations
Mr	C Spurdle		Planning Manager
Mr	C Wadsworth		Strategy Lead <i>Zoom</i>
Mr	S Tamarapa		Iwi Communications Advisor
Mr	R Phipps		Manager - Science & Technology <i>Zoom</i>
Miss	L Davidson		Executive Assistant
Miss	R Sweeney		Governance Administrator
Mr	D Luke		Te Korowai o Ngāruahine Trust <i>Zoom</i>
<i>One member of the media Robin Martin, Radio New Zealand.</i>			

Apologies Apologies were received and sustained from Councillors E D Van Der Leden, C Young – South Taranaki District Council and S Hitchcock – New Plymouth District Council.

1. Confirmation of Minutes – 23 November 2021

Resolved

That the Policy and Planning Committee of the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) takes as read and confirms the minutes and resolutions of the Policy and Planning Committee of the Taranaki Regional Council held in the Taranaki Regional Council Boardroom, 47 Cloten Road, Stratford on Tuesday 23 November 2021 at 10.30am
- b) notes the recommendations therein were adopted by the Taranaki Regional Council on Tuesday 14 December 2021.
Walker/McIntyre

Matters arising

There were no matters arising.

2. Submission on the Proposed Dog Control Policy and Dog Control Bylaw 2021

- 2.1 Mr D R Harrison, Director - Operations, spoke to the memorandum to seek the Members' endorsement of the submission on the New Plymouth District Council (NPDC) *Statement of proposal dog control policy and dog control bylaw 2021* (the Proposal).

Recommended

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) receives this Memorandum entitled Submission on the *Proposed Dog Control Policy and Dog Control Bylaw 2021*
- b) receives and endorses the attached submission on the Proposal
- c) determines that this decision be recognised as not significant in terms of section 76 of the *Local Government Act 2002*
- d) determines that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the *Local Government Act 2002* to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with section 79 of the Act, determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits, or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.

MacLeod/Joyce

3. Update on Old Man's Beard Control Programme

- 3.1 Mr D R Harrison, Director - Operations, spoke to the memorandum to update Members' on the progress that the Taranaki Regional Council (the Council) has made with the implementation of the Old Man's Beard control programme along the Waingongoro River.

Recommended

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) receives the Memorandum entitled Update on Old Man's Beard control programme.

McDonald/Boyde

4. Ngāruahine Kaitiaki Plan

- 4.1 Mr D Luke, Environmental lead at Te Korowai Ngāruahine Trust presented for the Members information an Iwi management plan recently produced by Te Korowai o Ngāruahine Trust entitled Ngāruahine Kaitiaki Plan 2021, Te Uru Taiao o Ngāruahine.
- 4.2 Mr P Moeahu, Iwi Representative requested further detail on the iwi management plans held at the council and how they are being used by council staff.
- 4.3 Councillor C L Littlewood suggested a memorandum that highlights how the iwi management plans have been utilised.

Recommended

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) receives the memorandum and the Ngāruahine Kaitiaki Plan 2021 - Te Uru Taiao o Ngāruahine;
- b) notes that the Plan outlines the expectations and the position of Te Korowai o Ngāruahine on matters relating to the environment in their takiwā (rohe);
- c) notes that the Plan will be taken into account during the review of the Council's Resource Management Act policy documents concerning air, freshwater, soil and coastal resources;
- d) recognises that the Plan is a positive step forward in clarifying the expectations and policy position of Te Korowai o Ngāruahine on environmental matters;
- e) determines that this decision be recognised as significant or not significant in terms of section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002; and
- f) determines that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with section 79 of the Act, determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further

Moeahu/Bigham

5. Essential Freshwater - Nitrogen Cap Provisions

- 5.1 Mr C Wadsworth, Strategy Lead - Resource Management, spoke to the memorandum to provide the Committee background on the provisions relating to nitrogen fertiliser application limits and reporting under the Essential Freshwater implementation

package. It also provided some details on the current work being undertaken by Council and nationally towards consistent implementation.

Recommended

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) receives the Memorandum entitled Essential Freshwater – Nitrogen Cap Provisions.
Walker/MacLeod
Against – Councillor D H McIntyre

6. Future for Local Government Review Panel Visit

- 6.1 Mr S Ruru - Chief Executive Officer, spoke to the memorandum to seek endorsement of the strategic concepts that Council might seek to advance for consideration by the
- 6.2 Members provided feedback on the presentation and the draft report.

Recommended

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) receives the Memorandum Future for Local Government Review Panel Visit
- b) notes that the Future for Local Government Review Panel will be visiting the Taranaki Regional Council on 17 March 2022.
- e) ~~agrees that the strategic level concepts discussed in the attached paper should be referred to during the discussion that Council is having with the Future for Local Government Review panel on 17 March 2022~~
- d) ~~asks the Chief Executive to forward a copy of the paper to the Future for Local Government Review panel ahead of the 17 March 2022 meeting~~
- e) ~~determines that this decision be recognised not significant in terms of section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002~~
- f) ~~determines that it has complied with the decision making provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with section 79 of the Act, determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits, or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.~~

MacLeod/McDonald

7. Council Order Paper Template

- 7.1 Mr S J Ruru, Chief Executive, spoke to the memorandum to determine whether the Committee should recommend to the Council that it changes the agenda memorandum template standard report section and heading titled “Iwi Considerations”
- 7.2 Mr P Moeahu, Iwi Representative requested the inclusion of what Treaty principle considerations have taken place.

Recommended

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) requests a report to Policy and Planning Committee regarding the agenda report section of the agenda titled "Iwi Implications" be changed to "Treaty Principle Considerations".

Walker/McIntyre

8. General Business

- 8.1 Councillor C L Littlewood noted that there were a number of people, over the summer, swimming at sites that were flagged 'red' for potential poor water quality and requested the TRC look into education and better signage.

There being no further business the Committee Chairman, Councillor C L Littlewood, declared the meeting of the Policy and Planning Committee closed at 12.40pm. The meeting closed with a karakia.

Confirmed

Policy and Planning

Chairperson: _____

C L Littlewood

15 March 2022



Date 15 March 2022

Subject: **Freshwater Programme Update**

Approved by: A D McLay, Director - Resource Management
S J Ruru, Chief Executive

Document: 3012381

Purpose

1. The purpose of this memorandum is to provide the Committee with a Freshwater implementation project update.

Recommendations

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) receives the update on Freshwater implementation programme.

Background

2. The Council has prepared an implementation programme of the Government's Freshwater programme. The purpose of this memorandum is to update Members on progress in implementing the project. The implementation programme has previously been presented to, and approved by, the Committee.

Financial considerations—LTP/Annual Plan

3. This memorandum and the associated recommendations are consistent with the Council's adopted Long-Term Plan and estimates. Any financial information included in this memorandum has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice.

Policy considerations

4. This memorandum and the associated recommendations are consistent with the policy documents and positions adopted by this Council under various legislative frameworks including, but not restricted to, the *Local Government Act 2002*, the *Resource Management Act 1991* and the *Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987*.

Iwi considerations

5. This memorandum and the associated recommendations are consistent with the Council's policy for the development of Māori capacity to contribute to decision-making processes (schedule 10 of the *Local Government Act 2002*) as outlined in the adopted long-term plan and/or annual plan. Similarly, iwi involvement in adopted work programmes has been recognised in the preparation of this memorandum.

Community considerations

6. This memorandum and the associated recommendations have considered the views of the community, interested and affected parties and those views have been recognised in the preparation of this memorandum.

Legal considerations

7. This memorandum and the associated recommendations comply with the appropriate statutory requirements imposed upon the Council.


Appendices/Attachments


Document 3012088 - Freshwater Implementation Project - Report to Policy & Planning Committee (March 2022)



Freshwater Implementation Project Report to Policy & Planning Committee

15 March 2022

Executive Summary	
	<p>Progress stalled somewhat across the new year and with adaptation to impacts of covid protocols on working arrangements. Overall, the project is tracking close to the revised (i.e., June 2024) timeline that was advised to this Committee following the November review.</p> <p>Key activity in the quarter has been an independent review, of the implementation plan and supporting processes and resources, in late January. The review was supportive of the approach being taken and the proposed timeline, noting that TRC is facing many similar issues to other regional councils in relation to FW implementation. Officers have received 10 recommendations on how to strengthen the process and improve key elements (including engagement and decision review structures). The approach that officers are intending to take to address these recommendations, along with a revised Implementation Plan, will be the subject of a report to the 26 April Committee meeting.</p>
Project Programme	
<p>Key project achievements during the last reporting period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific implementation activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project plan review – as discussed above. ○ Engagement plan reviewed and prepared for next six months, ready for initial engagement round in April. ○ Policy and plan drafting continuing, including developing FW Vision policy paper, plus drafting rules on water allocation and structures. ○ Baseline work on the water quality measures required under NPS-FM. ○ Modelling via Sednet to obtain a better picture of conditions across the Region. ○ Participation in the national level regional sector groups on INFDP (farm plans) and synthetic nitrogen recording systems. ○ Work continuing on implementing framework for partnering with iwi on key elements of plan drafting. 	
<p>Key upcoming activities and milestones in the next reporting period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue iwi engagement – including CEO level engagement and officer level activities (eg. Policy & Planning working with iwi planning officers). • Begin developing mahinga kai and threatened species values framework(s). • Commission social, cultural and economic costs and benefits analyses. • Continue plan drafting – focusing on structures and wetlands. • Engagement with iwi partners on FW Vision before developing a first draft/“straw man” for broader engagement. • Continue roll out of limit setting – science led activities to inform policy drafting and engagement. • Begin initial modelling of attribute load reductions to inform limit setting process – including conducting (or commissioning) analysis of the impacts (including costs, cultural, social) of different limit options. • Preparing for first key engagement workshops – with agriculture and general industry Special Interest Groups in April. 	
HSE Updates	
<p>Nothing significant to report</p>	

Workstream Status Summary		
Workstream	Tracking	Comments/Clarifications
Tangata whenua partnerships		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall iwi engagement programme is underway – led by a combination of the CEO and Iwi Communications. • Positive response from Iwi CEO's to establishing Iwi planning roles to work alongside Council staff on RMA in general and FW in particular. Delays in identifying suitable available staff. • Participated in Mauri Compass work with Ngāti Mutunga – and engaging with Te Atiawa over possibility of similar work with them in their rohe. • Positive engagement – with support from Science Services – on a number of FW related topics in February. Looking to continue similar engagement with other iwi over coming months.
Policy and Planning		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Freshwater Vision complete and consultation round (including as per agreed timetable with iwi) beginning. • Review of iwi management plans, including FW provisions, prepared as a guide for officers' use. • Plan drafting is progressing, with sections on structures and wetlands underway. • Reviewing process for RPS/NRP preparation, to identify synergies and opportunities to integrate drafting project management with the FW Implementation structure.
Science Services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catchment stocktake works are behind planned schedule – however these delays are not expected to impact overall FW Implementation schedule. • Further work underway on phosphorus monitoring. Delays in sedimentation modelling due to unavailability of consultants until the new financial year. • Work progressing on limit setting, with each completed science component released to Policy and Communications for engagement processes as available to help maintain progress.
Consents		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No noticeable increase in consent applications related to FW Implementation. • Consents team preparing new templates for key FW related consents – and working to prepare guidance on FW related effects assessments for consultants and applicants.
Compliance		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited activity at present, due to government postponing/delaying implementation timelines of key elements. • Preparing materials to enable key N-Cap reporting messages to be shared with farmers during dairy round.
Operations		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued work on roll out of hill country plans. • Beginning audit round of riparian programme properties.
Communications		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement plan developed and agreed for the coming six months – starting with sessions with two key "Special Interest Groups" (agricultural and general commerce) in April. • Increasing engagement resource capacity in recognition of the complexity and volume of the task - role will be in conjunction with MfE supported liaison role.

Project Risk/Opportunity Management

Description	Effect	Mitigation Strategy	Risk Rating (unmitigated)	Actions currently being taken
<p>Lack of a clear strategy and timeline for engagement on key strategic issues.</p>	<p>Engagement in this sense is the two way discussions needed to obtain external stakeholder input on key FW programme and FW Plan elements.</p> <p>Engagement requirements for FW are significantly higher than previous TRC experience (due to NPS-FW requirements). Experience from other RC's is that the process can be long and involved.</p> <p>Lack of dedicated engagement (as opposed to comms) resources to manage this process.</p>	<p>Build greater alignment around the nature and timing of the engagement that is needed.</p> <p>Develop specific strategies and plans to undertake the focused engagement.</p> <p>Consider ways to address Council's current gaps in capacity and capability to lead engagement processes.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Currently developing position description and beginning recruiting process for engagement officer role.</p> <p>Detailed engagement plan developed and being implemented. Plan identifies two key stakeholder groups who will receive more extensive engagement – as well as higher level consultation and information for more general groups.</p> <p>Plan will be implemented in parallel with the current workstreams to develop iwi partnering (led by CEO and Iwi Communications, with support from all FW Focus Leads).</p>

Description	Effect	Mitigation Strategy	Risk Rating (unmitigated)	Actions currently being taken
<p>Lack of clarity and guidance due to gaps in key Government advice or changes in the policy/legal framework</p>	<p>Some FW Implementation elements need to be developed in the absence of clear guidance – which may result in changes later if Government position changes. This lack of guidance also increases risks of a need for rework.</p> <p>Examples of areas where there are gaps in clear guidance include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing diffuse nitrogen loss risks (including the applicability of Overseer) • Managing climate change impacts on freshwater. 	<p>Recognise that some level of risk is unavoidable.</p> <p>Maintain strong presence on Government (especially MfE) and sector working groups.</p> <p>Maintain contacts with other regional council <i>Essential Freshwater</i> teams.</p> <p>Develop tools and processes that based on established or determined best practice.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Risk has impacted delivery and is a factor behind the revised project timeline.</p> <p>Officers are progressing activities to the extent that they can – with a constant attempt to balance between maintaining progress and minimising the risk of potential rework. Policy & Planning and Science Services activities are the most impacted.</p> <p>Risk is expected to remain high for the duration of the project.</p>



Date: 15 March 2022

Subject: **Preliminary engagement on the long-term vision for freshwater**

Approved by: A D McLay, Director - Resource Management
S J Ruru, Chief Executive

Document: 2997937

Purpose

1. The purpose of this memorandum is to present Members with the findings of the first phase of public engagement on the development of a long-term vision for freshwater, which is to be included as an objective under the regional policy statement section of the *Proposed Natural Resources Plan for Taranaki*.

Executive summary

2. In 2020, the Government released the *National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management* (NPS-FM), which included, amongst other things, a requirement for regional councils to develop a vision for freshwater to be included in their regional policy statement.
3. A long-term vision for freshwater sets out the long-term (greater than 10 years) achievable aspirations for freshwater in the region.
4. In 2021, the Taranaki Regional Council (the Council) commenced public engagement on the long-term vision for freshwater as required under the NPS-FM.
5. The first phase of engagement focused on public consultation through an online survey and an in person workshop with reporting and testing of responses to be presented to iwi authorities and stakeholders following the first phase. This approach is consistent with the indications received from the Wai Māori group in early 2021 that they would seek to engage with the Council on the long-term vision for freshwater following general public engagement.
6. The engagement identified a number of common themes and aspirations relating to freshwater. Themes and aspirations of greatest interest included:
 - 'swimmability';
 - 'freshwater which supports biodiversity';
 - 'social responsibility and kaitiakitanga'; and
 - 'visibly clean, clear and freshwater'.

7. Other topics were also identified as being of importance.
8. Council officers are preparing for the second phase of engagement with iwi authorities and stakeholders to confirm freshwater aspirations and begin development of a vision that will ultimately be included and consulted on as an objective under the regional policy statement section of the *Proposed Natural Resources Plan for Taranaki*.
9. Following phase 2 engagement, Council officers will develop a draft vision for internal use as part of the broader plan development process. The draft vision will need to be continuously 'road tested' as Council develops its broader planning provisions so as to ensure they are aligned with the value setting and limit making occurring as part of the National Objectives Framework. A draft long-term vision for freshwater will be presented for iwi authorities and stakeholders feedback in the *Draft Natural Resources Plan for Taranaki* prior to a Proposed Plan being publicly notified and further consulted on.

Recommendations

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) receives this memorandum titled *Preliminary engagement on the long-term vision for freshwater*.
- b) notes that Council officers will be undertaking further engagement with iwi authorities and stakeholders to confirm and explore the findings of the first phase of engagement.

Background

10. In 2020, the Council commenced a statutory review of its *Regional Policy Statement for Taranaki 2010* (RPS) as part of a broader review of the regional plans for freshwater, air and soil. The review and subsequent development of a new RPS is to be incorporated into a combined plan referred to as the *Natural Resources Plan for Taranaki* (NRP) that will also include all of the regional plan provisions relating to air, land and freshwater (noting that the Proposed Coastal Plan remains separate).
11. As Members are aware, the RPS is a high-level document that provides an overview of the resource management issues of the region and the policies and methods to achieve integrated management of those natural and physical resources. In order to achieve an integrated management approach, both the regional council and territorial authorities must give effect to the RPS.
12. In 2020, the Government released the NPS-FM. The NPS-FM provides specific directions and requirements for the management of the freshwater resource within the region. The NPS-FM sets out a comprehensive process for managing freshwater in the region and requires councils to work with iwi partners and communities to establish a local understanding of Te Mana o Te Wai which encompasses the relationships of all people with freshwater. Te Mana o Te Wai envisions that each region will form an understanding of the significance of freshwater based on the character of the water as well as the ways in which people and communities have, continue to and wish to interact with that resource. This relationship is given effect to through the 'hierarchy of obligations' set out in the NPS-FM that prioritises the health and well-being of water first before considering the essential needs of people and then the economic needs of communities.

13. Giving effect to Te Mana o Te Wai is not business as usual and will require long-term planning and ambitious goal setting where we are seeking improvements in the protection of water. To give effect to Te Mana o Te Wai, regional councils must develop a long-term vision for freshwater (also referred to as a 'freshwater vision') and include it in their RPSs as an objective.
14. In March 2021, Council officers commenced the first phase of engagement on identifying community aspirations to be reflected in the long-term vision for freshwater for Taranaki. This involved an online survey and in person workshop noting that, iwi authorities will have an additional opportunity to provide feedback on the results of the survey and workshop in the phase 2 engagement.

Long-term vision for freshwater

15. A long-term vision(s) for freshwater is an objective within the RPS that articulates the high-level community aspirations for freshwater (either generally or at an FMU, part FMU or catchment level). Long-term vision(s) assist to give effect to Te Mana o Te Wai.
16. Directions for the development of a long-term vision are set out in section 3.3 of the NPS-FM, which sets out the content requirements and process of development. To summarise, the NPS-FM requires a long-term vision to:
 - be developed through engagement with communities and tangata whenua;
 - be informed by an understanding of the history of, and environmental pressures on freshwater; and
 - express what communities and tangata whenua want freshwater to be like in the future.
17. In addition, the regional council must assess whether freshwater (either generally or at the FMU, part FMU or catchment level) can already provide for the vision or whether improvements to the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is require.
18. Because a long-term vision is intended to be high-level goal based on community aspirations it is appropriate that they may be difficult (but not impossible) to achieve.
19. The Council must articulate the timeframe by which the vision is expected to be achieved. This can be within the life of the RPS or extend beyond it (e.g. to be achieved by 2050). It is expected that, a long-term vision that is easy to achieve is likely to have a shorter timeframe than something that is more difficult. Visions may also be broken down into stages to be achieved across the life of the vision. This approach allows the Council to plan across a longer timeframe and adopt more ambitious goals than would be appropriate within the traditional ten-year planning lifetime.
20. The investigation of a long-term vision for freshwater is a key area of engagement for the Council in reviewing its RPS but ties into other engagement streams occurring as a result of requirements under the essential freshwater programme and broader plan review engagement streams.
21. With the exception of Otago Regional Council, the Council is one of the first to commence and undertake engagement on the long-term vision for freshwater.

Preliminary (Phase 1) engagement

22. As previously noted, Council has commenced engagement on the development of a freshwater vision. The first phase of the engagement for the vision focused on exploring the Taranaki communities aspirations for freshwater through an online survey and a workshop, both of which were held across March – April 2021.
23. The survey received 105 responses while the workshop was attended by 12 participants.
24. The response is appropriate in terms of regional coverage as well as by participation across demographics such as ethnicity and age. Officers were hoping for a higher response rate. Nevertheless, given the engagement fatigue experienced by many responding to various national, regional and district planning engagement processes, the interest shown by those that did participate demonstrates high community interest in freshwater management.
25. Although preferable, initial engagement does not require high response rates, as it is part of a broader engagement strategy. As outlined in the following sections, additional engagement will be occurring into the future to confirm and further explore community aspirations for freshwater.
26. The Council’s engagement used the four well-beings of local government as a framework for exploring freshwater aspirations. These are:
 - environmental well-being;
 - economic well-being;
 - social well-being; and
 - cultural well-being.
27. The four well-beings approach allowed participants to consider freshwater aspirations from a range of perspectives and was intended encourage thorough consideration of the ways that people currently rely on freshwater to fulfil their needs as a starting point for considering freshwater management and aspirations into the future.

Responses and key findings

28. The key findings from the Council’s preliminary engagement exercise generally confirmed Council assumptions in relation to what it expected community aspirations to be for freshwater. All the matters raised through the engagement are already identified wholly or in part in current planning documents. Notwithstanding that, they did identify topics of greatest interest and priority that you would expect to be reflected in the final freshwater vision.
29. The report identified the following four “very high” topics and themes identified through the survey and workshop. The “very high” grade was assigned to topics that were raised consistently by participants. These were:
 - **surface water activities – swimming** – held the highest response rate with responders strongly supporting water quality standards that would enhance swimmability;
 - **freshwater that supports biodiversity** - responders consider biodiversity to be an essential component to healthy waterways which has links through to other themes such habitat restoration, catchment plans and riparian planting activities;

- **social responsibility and kaitiakitanga** – includes a range of concepts that collectively represent social responsibility and kaitiakitanga in the way that people, organisations and communities hold relationship with and connect to, and utilize freshwater; and
 - **visibly clean, clear and fresh** – relates to the physical visible characteristics of freshwater in the region being appealing and conveying environmental health through sensory experiences.
30. Themes that also stood out, but did not have the same level of responder support as the “very high” topics above included:
- general use, recreation and enjoyment;
 - drinkability;
 - enhanced high water quality standards;
 - reduced contamination and pollution;
 - water for households, communities and essential needs; and
 - prioritization of sustainable use.
31. Many of the secondary themes have strong connections to the four ‘very high’ themes identified, for example, ‘general use, recreation and enjoyment’ and ‘enhanced high water quality standards’ share similarities of intent to the recognition of ‘swimmability’.
32. Further to this, the findings of this engagement identified community freshwater ambitions that closely reflect approaches and initiatives adopted by Council to improve freshwater and/or as being directed by higher national directions such as through the NPS-FM.
33. Although further engagement and investigation is still required, these synchronicities are generally encouraging and supportive of the direction of travel that the Council is already committed to and actively engaged in undertaking.

Next steps

34. It is important to note that the consultation report does not include any recommendations on how to apply the findings of the engagement or present any draft options for adoption in the NRP. This is because additional targeted engagement with iwi authorities and other stakeholders is to be undertaken to further explore and confirm community expectations to be included in the freshwater vision.
35. This approach, to engage generally with the public prior to targeted engagement with iwi was discussed and determined in collaboration with iwi authorities prior to the commencement of the first phase of engagement. The intention behind this approach was to enable iwi and stakeholders to consider the broader approach being encouraged by the public in their response.
36. The second phase of engagement will include presenting the attached consultation report to iwi authorities and stakeholders for their comment and include a number of engagement prompts to facilitate further engagement. This will give an opportunity to confirm or adjust priority areas for setting aspirational freshwater goals for the future. Phase 2 will also look to ‘drill down’ into these themes in greater detail to better establish what an ambitious yet achievable vision may be, including the practical steps required to achieve that vision. Any vision will also inform the limit and target setting

engagement that Council will be undertaking as part of NOF and the development of a Proposed NRP.

37. Internally, Council officers will begin drafting a long-term vision for internal use as part of the broader plan development process. The draft vision will need to be continuously 'road tested' to ensure that the outcomes of the vision can be achieved through NRP provisions and/or implementation strategies. The vision will also need to be tested and aligned with the value setting and limit making occurring as part of NOF and with the regional understanding of Te Mana o Te Wai.
38. A draft long-term vision will be available for engagement and consultation with iwi authorities and stakeholders through engagement of a draft NRP and then again following the public notification of the Proposed NRP and commencement of the formal Schedule 1 process for engagement.

Financial considerations—LTP/Annual Plan

39. This memorandum and the associated recommendations are consistent with the Council's adopted Long-Term Plan and estimates. Any financial information included in this memorandum has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice.

Policy considerations

40. This memorandum and the associated recommendations are consistent with the policy documents and positions adopted by this Council under various legislative frameworks including, but not restricted to, the *Local Government Act 2002*, the *Resource Management Act 1991* and the *Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987*.
41. In particular, policy consideration has been given to the *National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management* as well as the current *Regional Policy Statement for Taranaki 2010*.

Iwi considerations

42. This memorandum and the associated recommendations are consistent with the Council's policy for the development of Māori capacity to contribute to decision-making processes (schedule 10 of the *Local Government Act 2002*) as outlined in the adopted long-term plan and/or annual plan. Similarly, iwi involvement in adopted work programmes has been recognised in the preparation of this memorandum.
43. The long-term vision for freshwater has involved iwi at the planning and design stage through the Wai Māori group in early 2021. Iwi authorities indicated an interest in engaging with the Council on the long-term vision for freshwater following general public engagement in order to provide comment with the views of the public in mind. Notwithstanding the recommended approach, Council officers extended invitations to be involved in the initial phase 1 engagement to iwi authorities by way of attending the workshop and through the online survey. Some individuals have been involved at phase 1. However, formal iwi and hapū engagement is expected to occur during phase 2 as previously indicated in this memorandum and previous memorandum.¹

¹ Policy and Planning meeting 16 March 2021.

Community considerations

44. This memorandum and the associated recommendations have considered the views of the community, interested and affected parties and those views have been recognised in the preparation of this memorandum.

Legal considerations

45. This memorandum and the associated recommendations comply with the appropriate statutory requirements imposed upon the Council.

Appendices/Attachments

Document 2741945: Consultation report – RPS Long-term vision for freshwater

Developing a freshwater vision for Taranaki



Developing a freshwater vision for Taranaki

An overview of Phase 1 engagement: March – April 2021



Taranaki Regional Council

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February 2022

Document: 2741945

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Purpose

The purpose of this report is to present the findings of Taranaki Regional Council (the Council) on its preliminary engagement to develop a long term vision for fresh water to be included in a revised *Regional Policy Statement for Taranaki* (RPS). In particular, the report:

- presents a summary of the methodology adopted noting that this is Phase 1 of Council engagement on the development of a long-term vision for freshwater;
- summaries the responses of the online survey and in-person workshop, including key concepts, themes and priorities; and
- based on the responses from this exercise, identifies the options for incorporating key concepts, themes and priorities in a **draft** long-term vision for fresh water to be provided for feedback to tangata whenua and stakeholders prior to developing a draft *Proposed Natural Resources Plan for Taranaki*.

This report has been prepared by the Council and will inform the review of the RPS 2010. In particular, this report will inform subsequent engagement on the development of a long term vision for fresh water and will form part of the section 32 analysis.

Background

The Taranaki region – and overview

The Taranaki region has 217 parent catchments and 530 named rivers and streams. Catchments are therefore generally rather small and are fed by smaller areas compared to other parts of the country where fewer catchments exist over larger spatial extents.

One of the most significant water sources is Taranaki Maunga whose waters feed the ring-plain while in the east of the region, the elevated topography of the eastern hill country drains water bodies to the sea.

Surface water in Taranaki is a high use resource providing for agriculture and industry, town water supplies, hydro-electric power generation and recreation amongst other things. Freshwater is also managed and controlled to assist in the day to day operations of farming, transport and urban development requirements, including for flood protection purposes.

The RPS is a high level document, prepared by the Council, which provides an overview of the resource management issues of the region and the policies and methods to achieve integrated management of the natural and physical resources. It also sets out the requirements for the region which both district and regional councils must give effect to through their regulatory frameworks and other operational processes.

In 2020, the Council commenced a statutory review of its RPS as required under the *Resource Management Act 1991* (the RMA), which requires any RPS to be reviewed ten years following becoming operative.

The review of the RPS is expected to be ongoing until mid-2024, at which point, the Council will publicly notify the RPS as part of the combined *Proposed Natural Resources Plan for Taranaki*.

The Natural Resources Plan is a combined plan which will incorporate the RPS, regional air plan, regional freshwater plan and regional soil plan into one comprehensive plan. The only other regional plan prepared by the Council, the Coastal Plan will remain separate from the Natural Resources Plan, however the Regional Policy Statement will continue to set out directions for integrated management, including for the coast.¹

¹ The Proposed Coastal Plan is in the final stages of being adopted after a long and comprehensive public process. It is likely to be incorporated into the Proposed Natural Resources Plan at its next statutory review.

Following this, the Council will enter into the formal Schedule 1 consultation phase under the RMA which includes public notification and calling for submissions.

The review, amongst other things, provides the Council with the opportunity of updating its policy directions to align with national direction instruments that have changed or come into effect over the life of the current RPS. It also provides the Council with the opportunity to update the RPS in light of changing local context and community expectations.

In 2020 the government released the *National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM)*, which provides specific directions and requirements for the management of the freshwater resource within the region. Amongst other things, the NPS-FM requires that the Council develop a long-term vision for freshwater which is to be articulated as objectives within the RPS.

What is a long-term vision for freshwater?

As noted above, a long-term vision for freshwater is an objective that sits within the RPS. The purpose of that objective is to set out community aspirations for fresh water, set an ambitious but achievable goal for fresh water in the future which will help to guide freshwater management.

The timeframe for achieving a long-term vision is not tied to the life of the RPS/plan (10 years), like other objectives. Instead, the long-term vision identifies the timeframe within which the objective is to be achieved. This approach encourages the Council to plan across a much longer planning horizon and to adopt more aspirational goals for improvement that may take longer to achieve than the traditional ten year planning cycle.

The broader RPS and freshwater planning framework, as well as other operational or non-regulatory methods, will provide the mechanism to achieving that objective.

Because the long-term vision reflects and is built around the desires of the community, it will naturally be ambitious. This needs to be balanced against what can also be achieved to ensure that the objective(s) the community and the Council set can be met and be met within the timeframe identified.

Other provisions of the NPS-FM explain how the long-term vision for freshwater should be given effect to and how to incorporate this vision into other policy directives including in the management and monitoring of freshwater through freshwater plans.²

² NPS-FM 3.9 [Identifying values and setting environmental outcomes as objectives] (5)(b).

Identification of a long-term vision will inform further plan development, provisions and monitoring, and may also influence non-regulatory aspects of the Councils works as well.

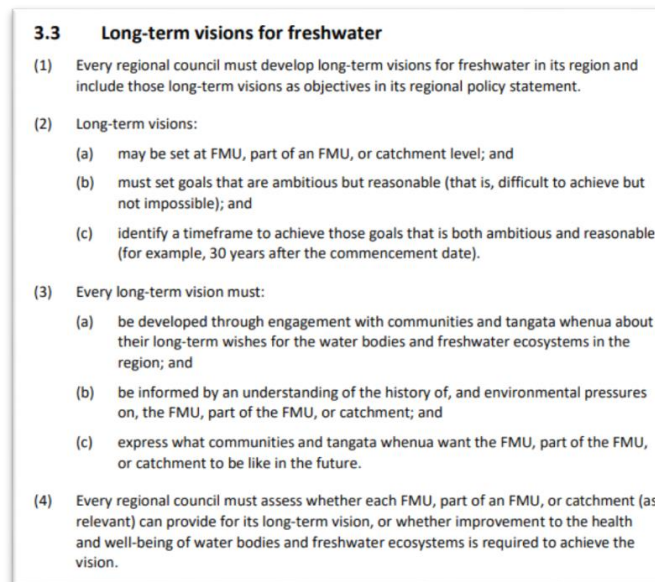


Figure 1 Clause 3.3 [Long-term vision for freshwater] from the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020

The engagement discussed in this report addresses the work undertaken to date, however, ongoing work in the development of the long-term vision is expected to be undertaken until the time that the Proposed Natural Resources Plan is notified following which, engagement will enter into the formal engagement process required under Schedule 1 of the *Resource Management Act 1991*.

To avoid confusion, the long-term vision for freshwater is only one aspect of the NPS-FM which the Council is required to address through its regional plan reviews. Other aspects

of the NPS-FM, including consultation on te mana o te wai (te mana o te wai is a broader concept encompassing the management of freshwater under the NPS-FM), freshwater values and attributes will be addressed through separate engagement streams.

General consultation approach

The NPS-FM directs that each long-term vision must reflect the aspirations of tangata whenua and communities for freshwater bodies within the region. Therefore, consultation with the public, tangata whenua and stakeholders is essential in the development of the vision to ensure that it represents the aspirations of the Taranaki community and is informed by the history and context of freshwater within the region.

The Council is therefore undertaking comprehensive public engagement in the development of the vision to maximise community input. In addition to consultation through formal statutory processes set out in Schedule 1 of the RMA, the Council is undertaking the following two phases of preliminary engagement prior to developing a draft vision:

- **Phase 1** consultation with communities and the public focuses on getting a broad understanding of the aspirations for freshwater for future generations generally and building an understanding of the concerns that communities have for their freshwater at a local level.
- **Phase 2** consultation will be informed by the outcomes of phase 1 consultation and will primarily target tangata whenua and stakeholders. Phase 2 allows participants to reflect on the wishes of their communities in their response and assist the Council on identifying an ambitious, yet achievable vision.

Phase 1 consultation

Phase 1 engagement on the freshwater vision was undertaken across March - April 2021 and comprised of an online survey and in person workshop held in New Plymouth.

Both the online survey and workshop explored the following key areas of interest:

- **Exploration of freshwater aspirations** – *What are the freshwater aspirations for the Taranaki community?*
- **Identification of freshwater values** – *across the region, where do people consider there are:*
 - *examples of locations already meeting their aspirations for the future of freshwater;*

- *areas requiring enhancement or improvement to meet their aspirations for the future of freshwater; and*
- *areas which require **protecting** in their current form to be preserved for future generations?*
- **Prioritization** – *what aspirations of areas of improvement are the most important from a community perspective?*

The Council further incorporated the four well-beings into its consultation methodology as a tool to assist users in framing responses:

- environmental well-being;
- economic well-being;
- social well-being; and
- cultural well-being

and were incorporated into the engagement in order to encourage responses from a broad range of perspectives and ensure that individuals are considering the different ways and areas that freshwater is important.

The four-well beings are fundamental to the *Local Government Act 2002* forming part of the purpose of the act as well as being a requirement for local government to promote (specifically s3, s5 and s 10).

The four-well beings are also reflected in the NPS-FM Policy 15 which reads: “*Communities are enabled to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being in a way that is consistent with this National Policy Statement*”.

Online survey

The online survey was available for responses between 10 March and 30 April 2021.

The online survey, being targeted at individuals, focused on responses specific to that single person's interests and aspirations.

As noted, the survey was structured using the four well-beings, each major heading focusing on one of the well-beings and requested responses in line with the three questions around exploring freshwater aspirations, identification of freshwater values and prioritization.

For each well-being type, participants were provided the following response opportunities:

- a) to describe (in relation to the well-being type) their aspiration for freshwater for future generations;
- b) to identify on a map any water bodies, catchments or rivers and streams that, in relation to that well-being type, were significant to them and to identify whether that site/locality:
 - met their expectations for future generations;
 - required improvements to meet expectations for future generations; or
 - required protection to preserve current values for future generation;
- c) to describe why above site had been identified and how the chosen category applied including any relevant information on how that site could be improved or protected to meet their aspirations for future generations; and
- d) from a range of listed values, to indicate whether they thought that the value required improving/enhancing, maintaining, reducing or neutral (no answer).

Workshop

On 22 April 2021, the Council held a community workshop in New Plymouth for in-person engagement on the freshwater vision.

The community workshop adopted a different approach to the survey and focused more generally on exploring the prioritization of aspirations across the four well-beings rather than exploring values at different locations.

Because of the nature of in-person engagement, the workshop provided a better opportunity to interact and problem solve in a group setting, allowing a broad range of perspectives and priorities to be brought forward and considered by the group as a whole.

Each of the workshop participants were assigned one of the four well-beings and in groups worked together to identify the key aspirations for freshwater within that well-being and report back to the larger group.

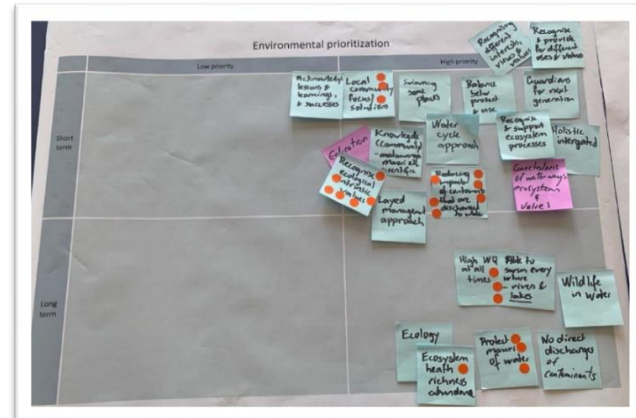
Each group was then tasked to locate their aspirations on a 2-by-2 table that explored the relationship between long-term and short term time frames and low priority and high priority aspirations.

Participants were then given five sticky dots and asked to place their stickers against the aspirations that they considered to be the most significant/important. Some participants

placed their stickers against five different aspirations while others placed multiple stickers against aspirations which they felt were significantly more important than others.

The workshop session was facilitated by Mary Bourke, the former Mayor of the South Taranaki District for five terms, and was assisted by Council planning staff.

The results of the workshop is included at Appendix 1.



Engagement responses and demographics

The NPS-FM directs that the long-term vision for freshwater must be developed from engagement with communities and tangata whenua and reflect their aspirations for freshwater for the future.

The online survey attracted 105 responses all of which were valid and useable in the analysis.

It is important for the Council to understand where responses and engagement have come from in order to assess the effectiveness of the engagement method and ensuring that any vision that is developed achieves these requirements.

The Council made some of the demographics' fields mandatory (indicated by a red asterisks in the question heading) which assisted in providing a clear snap shot of how effective the survey has been at capturing the perspectives of people from across the region as well as from different age groups and backgrounds.

Please note that in the graphs below, decimals have been rounded up to the nearest whole number.

Participation district

Of the 105 participants, 79% of responses were from the New Plymouth District, while 13% from the South Taranaki District and 6% from Stratford District as shown in **Figure 2**. Only 2 participants indicated that they were from outside the region. This is comparable to the 2018 statistics NZ results which show that for residents in Taranaki, 67% are in the New Plymouth District, 8% in Stratford, and 23% in South Taranaki. While there is a slight over, representation in New Plymouth, the spread across the different districts is generally good.

The district demographic question was a required field and so there was a 100% response rate from the survey group.

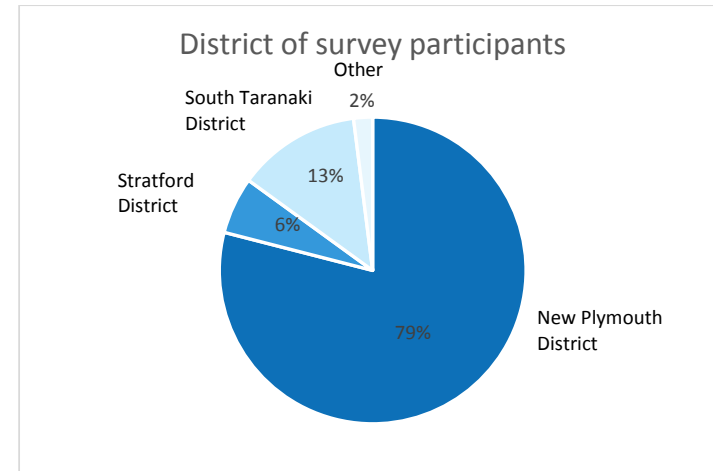


Figure 2 Graph showing the percentage of survey participants from each of the Taranaki districts.

Workshop was attended by 12 participants from across Taranaki. Attendees also show higher representation from New Plymouth, which may have been a result of the location of the workshop being held on New Plymouth itself.

Representation at the workshop included 6 from New Plymouth, 1 from Oakura, 1 Okato, 1 Eltham, 1 from Hawera and 2 who identified the Mounga/Taranaki wide as being their area of interest.

Participation age

The majority of responders (about half) were between 40 – 59 years of age, while both the 20 – 39 years and over 60 years age groups had about a quarter of responses each as shown in **Figure 3** above. None of the responders were under 20 years of age.

This representation is not unusual for engagement of this type, and it is generally expected that greater participation will occur for higher bracket age groups.

There were only two non-responses for this question indicating good representation of the survey group.

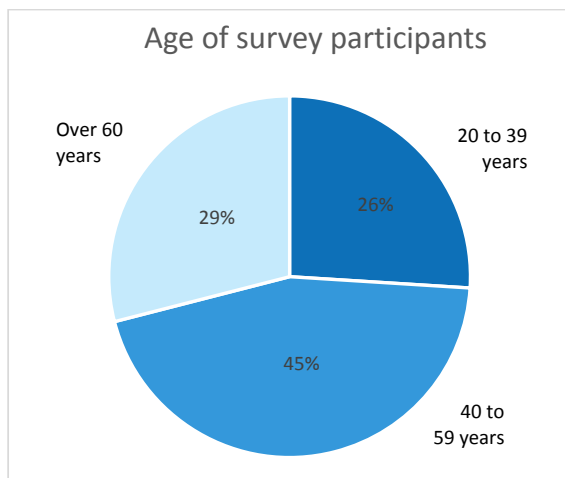


Figure 3 Graph showing age of survey participants as percentages.

Participation ethnicity

The survey included a demographic question about ethnicity. The options available were NZ European, NZ Māori, Other European, Pacific Islands, Asian and Other. Participants could choose as many of the options as was appropriate.

Highest representation was for 'NZ European' at 81%, followed by 'NZ Māori' at 14% and 'Other' and 'Other European' at 7% each. No participants indicated that they were a Pacific Islander and only 1% Asian.

This compares to the 2018 census results which identify ethnicity in Taranaki as being 84% European, 19.8% Māori, 2.1% Pacific peoples, 4.5% Asian and 2% as other³.

This was not a mandatory question within the survey, however, there were only 2 non-responses indicating good representation of the survey group.

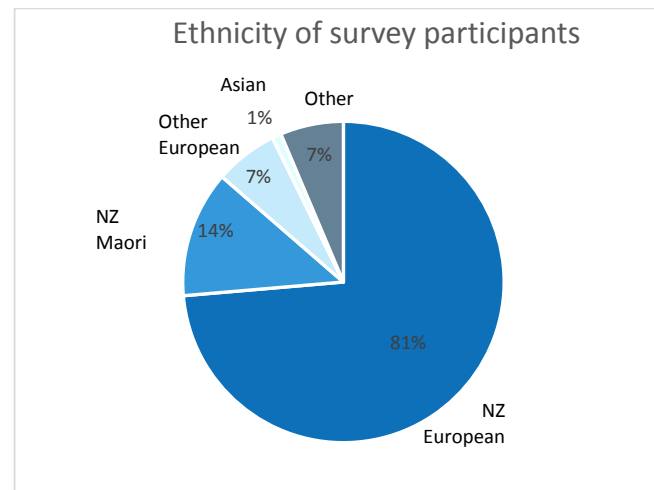


Figure 4 Graph showing the ethnicity of survey participants as percentages.

³ Because ethnicity is a multi-choice options and responders may choose as many ethnicities that apply, the percentages will total more than 100%. This is done to be consistent with the analysis method used in the 2018 census data.

Number of responses and certainty

As noted previously, the survey received 105 responses and the workshop received 12 attendees. This response rate is acceptable but on the lower end of an acceptable response rate.

For both the survey and the workshops a higher response rate was anticipated and initially, four workshops across Hawera, Stratford, Opunake and New Plymouth were advertised with interested participants signalling interest. Unfortunately confirmed numbers at each location were not sufficient to hold separate workshops and so were ultimately combined and centralized at New Plymouth where the majority of attendees were based.

It is understood that lower than expected engagement response can be attributed to concurrent engagement on the Long-Term Plan for Taranaki as well as other concurrent engagement processes occurring from the district councils resulting in significant engagement fatigue from the public.

Notwithstanding the above, the response rate is acceptable, particularly given that there are further opportunities for engagement at Phase 2 and throughout the Schedule 1 engagement process.

Analysis methodology

The exploration of freshwater aspirations across the four well-beings was one of the most well responded aspects of the online survey.

In order to demonstrate the amount of detail and effort put in by participants, responses were initially compiled, simplified and then run through a word cloud generator. This produced four infographics according to the well-being types which demonstrate the relative importance/significance of key themes and topics, based on how often those themes were included in participant responses.

To create these response infographics words and phrases that appear in larger typeface were assigned greater weighting in the generator resulting in larger font size while those that appeared less frequently were assigned smaller font sizes.

This provides a quick and straightforward analysis which allows the viewer to identify synergies and links across the four well-beings. This also provides a helpful tool to prompt discussion in phase 2 as it allows the viewer to get a real appreciation for the flavour of responses and provides a mechanism to represent the views presented in responses that are not statistically sterilised as is the case when compiling qualitative data and representing it quantitatively through graphs and charts.

In addition to the above, a statistically accurate analysis of the same response data was undertaken by counting the frequency of responses on key themes/topics. These key themes/topics were largely informed by the results from the word cloud analysis and were grouped under the following headings:

- biodiversity values;
- recreation;
- state of water and waterbodies;
- water use and allocation;
- social and cultural perspectives;
- management approaches; and
- opportunities.

Under each heading, a number of core positions, perspectives and preferences were identified as specific themes/topics. For example, for water use and allocation, some people considered that water use should only be granted under a user pays scheme, while

others considered that free use for all was appropriate. Each theme/topic therefore identified a range of options/preferences against which responses could be weighed against.

Within each well-being, the themes were graded according to the frequency of response. The grading used is as follows:

- **NA** - no responses within that well-being
- **Low** - theme contributed less than 2% of response amount within that well-being
- **Medium** - theme contributed to between 2 – 5% of the response amount within that well-being
- **High** - theme contributed to between 5 – 10% of the response rate within that well-being
- **Very high** - greater than 10% of response rate within that well-being.

An overall grading which combined each of the grades across the four well-beings was assigned according to the overall score by assigning a numeric value to each grade and then tallying that grade, per topic/theme, across the four well-beings to give an overall grade. The numeric values assigned to each well-being grade was:

NA = 0
low = 1
medium = 2
high = 3
very high = 4.

And the overall grade was assigned according to the final score once tallied was:

<5 = low
5–6=medium
7-8=high
>8=very high.

The overall grading is important for identifying topics/themes which may not have scored high in the individual well-beings, but showed consistent interest and responses

Results

Response infographics

Set out in figures 5 to 8 are the four survey response infographics generated to identify the core themes raised in response to each of the well-beings.

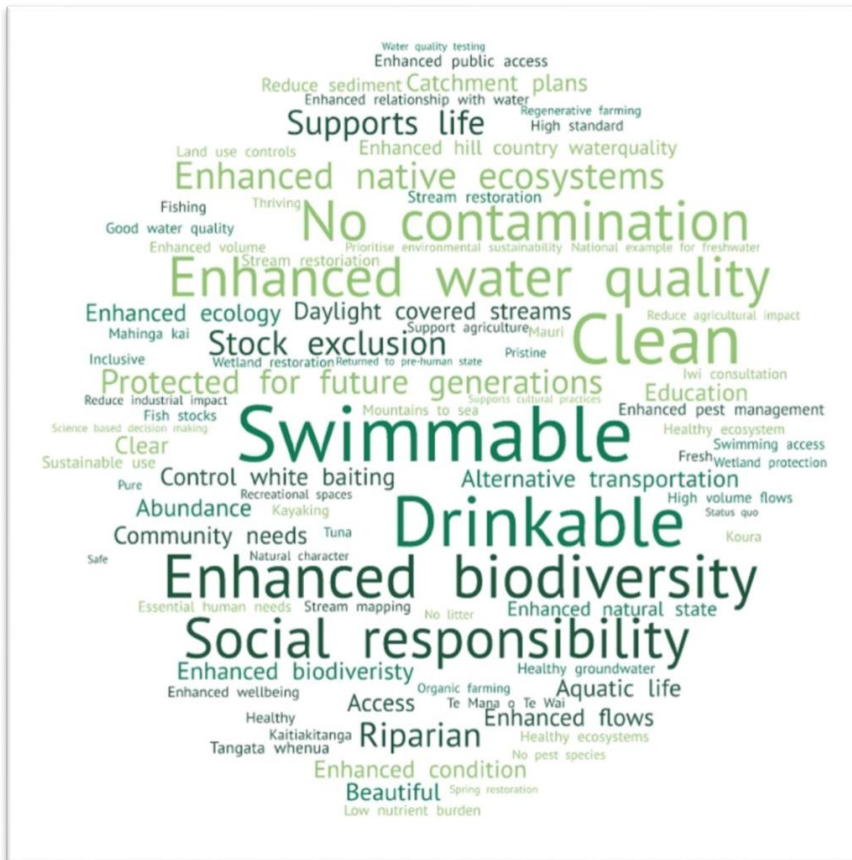


Figure 5 Infographic showing the environmental aspirations from survey responses.

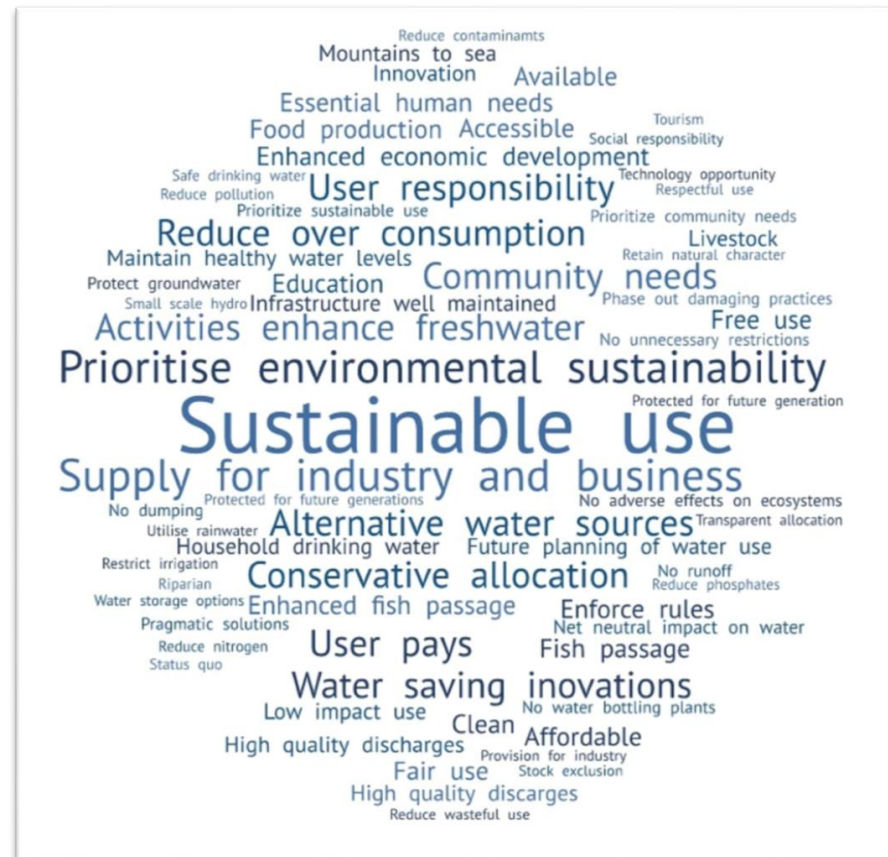


Figure 6 Infographic showing the economic aspirations from survey responses.



Figure 7 Infographic showing the social aspirations from survey responses.

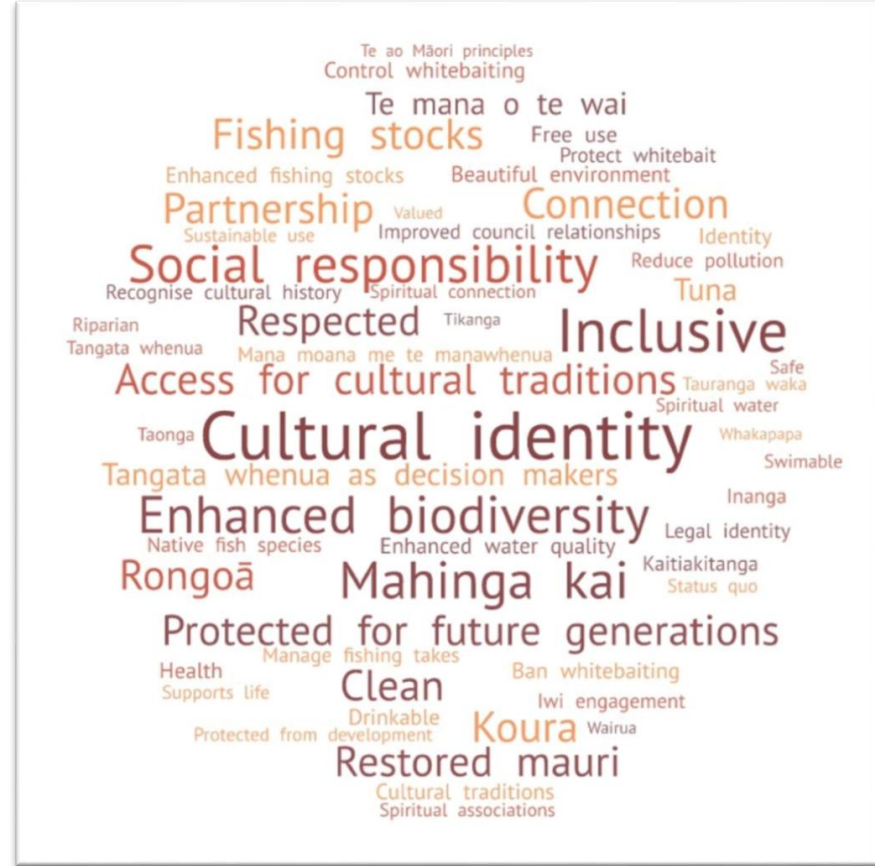


Figure 8 Infographic showing the cultural aspirations from survey responses.

Topic/theme significance

Set out in Table 1 are key topics as identified by participants, including the relative interest or significance of the topics across the four well-beings, and an overall average grade that combines the grades across the four well-beings.

Table 1 – List of key topics/themes and the significance of that theme based on engagement responses. Themes show individual grades across each of the four well-beings based on survey responses and an overall grade which combines each of the well-beings is also provided.

Topic/theme	Importance based on survey responses				Overall grade
	Environmental wellbeing	Economic wellbeing	Social wellbeing	Cultural wellbeing	
Biodiversity					
Supports biodiversity	High	Low	Medium	High	Very high
Functioning ecosystem	High	Low	Low	Low	Medium
Native flora and fauna	Medium	NA	Low	Medium	Low
Recreation					
Near waterbody activities - cycling, walking, bird watching, quiet enjoyment	NA	NA	Medium	Medium	Low
Surface water activities - boating, kayaking, water sports & waka	Low	NA	Medium	Low	Low
Boating management	NA	NA	Medium	NA	Low
Fishing and fishing stocks	Low	NA	Medium	Medium	Medium
General use recreation and enjoyment	Medium	NA	Very high	Low	High
State of water and waterbodies					
Drinkable	High	Low	High	Low	High
Surface water activities - Swimming	Very high	Low	Very high	Medium	Very high
Enhanced high water quality standards	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
Reduced contamination and pollution	High	Medium	Low	Low	High
Healthy environmental flows	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Visibly clean, clear and fresh	High	Low	High	Medium	Very high
Status quo	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium
Water use and allocation					
Available for all to use	Low	Low	Low	High	Medium
Prioritize renewable energy and green technologies	NA	Medium	Low	NA	Low

Policy and Planning Committee - Preliminary engagement on the long-term vision for freshwater

Topic/theme	Importance based on survey responses				
Efficient and effective allocation	NA	High	Low	Low	Medium
Water for households, communities and essential human needs	Low	High	High	NA	High
Metred use and user pays	NA	Medium	Low	NA	Low
Supply for industry, businesses and economic development	Low	High	Low	Low	Medium
Prioritize sustainable use	Medium	Very high	Low	NA	High
Social and cultural perspectives					
Social responsibility (kaitiakitanga), relationship and respect for water	Medium	Medium	Low	Very high	Very high
Enhanced mauri and wairua	Low	NA	Low	High	Medium
Access to healthy mahinga kai and rōngoa	Low	NA	Medium	High	Medium
Provisions for cultural traditions and relationships between tangata whenua and wai	Low	NA	Low	Very high	Medium
Improved relationships between tangata whenua and Council	Low	NA	NA	High	Low
Management approach					
Ki uta ki tai – Mountains to sea management	Medium	NA	NA	NA	Low
Regulation and enforcement	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
Te Mana o te Wai	Low	NA	Low	Low	Low
Riparian planting and fencing	High	Low	NA	Low	Medium
Reduce impacts from industry and agriculture	NA	Very high	NA	Low	Medium
Reduce litter and dumping	Medium	Low	Low	NA	Low
Opportunities					
Explore and promote water saving opportunities	NA	High	Medium	NA	Medium

Discussion – Freshwater aspirations for Taranaki

This section examines the key topics and themes identified in participants’ responses, for each across the four well-beings, as well as providing broad observations or common perspectives raised by responders.

Most important topics and themes – “Very high”

Four topics/themes generated the highest interest/responses. These topics were not only consistently raised by participants but also showed some of the most effort in responses. This part of the discussion will focus on themes that received a ‘very high’ overall grade as indicated in **Table 1**.

Surface water activities – Swimming

While this theme could easily have been bundled with the recreation heading of the analysis, the majority of responders when referring to an aspiration for swimming were concerned with the water quality in relation to the swimming activity. Of all of the themes, swimming and bathing water standards were the ones most identified and received a ‘very high’ grade for both the environmental and social well-beings and ‘medium’ for the cultural well-being leading to its ‘very high’ overall grade.

Responders identified a range of desired outcomes within this category which broadly sit across a spectrum that begins at water standards for safe swimming being achieved in certain water bodies of interest and when weather is favourable and on the other end of the spectrum achieving water quality standards for swimming across every waterbody, river and stream in the region and those standards being maintained across the entire year.

The diversity of responses across this spectrum may be a result of the survey questions which asked responders to relate their response to areas of personal interest, rather than being a broad, region wide response. Irrespective of how responders chose to answer the question, it is clear that a large proportion of the community can agree that swimming is a vital aspect of fresh water in Taranaki that affects multiple areas of well-being. It highlights that fear of sickness or ill-health as a result of swimming in water that does not meet health standards is shared by many.

Many responders consider that water quality standards that provide for safe swimming will have an added benefit for the environment and all aspects of a functioning ecosystem.

This ties into the ‘Supports biodiversity’ theme and other themes under the biodiversity heading which is explored in more detail below.

In responses relating to social well-being, responders considered that swimmable freshwater would have the added benefit of encouraging people and communities to build relationship with the environment and enhancing the sense of responsibility and unified respect for waterbodies. This concept relates strongly to the following theme of ‘Social responsibility and kaitiakitanga’ which is also explored in the sections below.

Some response examples relating to swimming include:

- *for all our waterways to be swimmable year round;*
- *to have waterways that are safe for kids to swim in;*
- *waterways that are full of life, crystal clear and can be swum in safely at all times;*
- *that all waterways are swimmable under normal conditions;*
- *that water quality in major river will be good enough to swim in safely most of the time (except after major weather system); and*
- *that all waterbodies where swimming historically and currently takes place be free of pollutants.*

Freshwater that supports biodiversity

‘Fresh water that supports biodiversity’ did not score as ‘very high’ against any of the individual four well-beings (it scored a ‘high’ grade for both the environmental and cultural well-beings and a medium grade for social well-being). However, the regularity that this theme occurred across the well-beings resulted in its overall grade being classified as ‘very high’.

Under this theme, responders wanted Taranaki waterways to support biodiversity and for that biodiversity to be protected for future generations. Responders consider biodiversity to be an essential component to healthy waterways which has links through to other themes such habitat restoration, catchment plans and riparian planting activities. Biodiversity values also has synergies with the waterbodies ability to support life (whether native or introduced species such as trout) and at a deeper level connects with concepts such as mauri (life force) and wairua (soul or spirit), which received high recognition, particularly in the cultural well-being section of the survey.

Looking at the other two similar topics/themes under the biodiversity heading (functioning ecosystem and native flora and fauna) and the reasonable number of responses these also received, it is clear that matters affecting the natural life supporting capacity of fresh water are of concern to responders.

Under the cultural well-being, responders linked an environment that supports biodiversity to one that supports cultural values such as mahinga kai (food gathering/source of food), rongoa (medicines) and fishing and an abundance of freshwater species that contribute to maintaining these practices, for example tuna/eel, koura/freshwater crayfish, piharau/ lamprey and inanga/whitebait.

Some response examples relating to supporting biodiversity include:

- *pristine rivers where life is thriving that support our Taranaki ecology;*
- *to have a greater diversity of species in our waterways;*
- *that it is pure and clean and able to support an abundance of life;*
- *to see more eels & wildlife thriving;*
- *to experience the quiet beauty of a healthy, functioning freshwater ecosystem, listen to the water, turn a few rocks and look at the invertebrates, shine a light at night and see fish and koura;*
- *heathy biodiversity for traditional healing plants & freshwater creatures to thrive.*

Social responsibility and kaitiakitanga

Social responsibility and kaitiakitanga was graded as 'medium' across the environmental and economic well-beings and 'very high' for cultural well-being. Within this topic/theme, responders envisaged individuals, industry and businesses and well as communities as a whole having a sense of social responsibility and guardianship towards fresh water. This was expressed in a number of ways from 'kaitiakitanga', 'respect for water', 'sense of guardianship and stewardship', 'recognising water as taonga' and similar.

Within this topic, responders sought that fresh water be valued by all and upheld as central to the health of both the environment and people. Some responders wished to have more opportunities to provide for the health of fresh water, either through restoration projects or being involved in catchment groups, while others believed that there needs to be a cultural shift so that protecting the 'health' of fresh water is at least equal to providing for the economic health of the region.

This topic connected strongly with the theme of education, where some responders considered that in order to promote social responsibility it would be necessary to build community understanding of environmental impacts on fresh water and identify how these impacts can be avoided or remedied either by individuals, industries or communities.

Responds within this topic highlight a desire for people to consider themselves as part of the environment and not separate from it, and to encourage greater respect for water.

Under the cultural well-being, social responsibility connects with broader cultural themes such a kaitiaki, wairua, tikanga, mauri, spiritual connection to and relationship with wai. These are not explored in the sections below, however, are central to a te ao Māori perspective which draws upon the traditional and cultural relationships that tangata whenua have with freshwater, the environment and people generally.

Some response examples relating to social responsibility and kaitiakitanga include:

- *all people in Taranaki to value water for its life giving properties and to safe guard the quality and quantity for future generations;*
- *freshwater to be looked after by everyone not just certain sectors;*
- *more people to understand their connection to water and how precious it is;*
- *the community to recognise the importance of freshwater in their daily lives recognising the responsibility to care for and be kaitiaki;*
- *citizens to take greater responsibility for the care of freshwater and for children to be actively engaged in learning how to do this;*
- *to have an authentic reciprocal relationship with our water sources that is governed by care, ethics and justice.*

Visibly clean, clear and fresh

A vast proportion of responders seek fresh water that has the visual and aesthetic appeal of being clean, fresh, pure, pristine and clear. Use of these descriptors or similar were highest for responses under the environmental and social well-beings but was also notable in the cultural well-being.

Some responders noted that some waterways were susceptible to muddy waters or high sediment loads while others may produce an odour that is unappealing or may look unhealthy for other reasons such as stagnation or algae growth. It is clear that many responders consider that the visual appeal of the water body reflects the actual health and well-being of that water body and how intact the ecosystem functions are.

Often these responses connect strongly with recreation aspirations generally, which, in turn, reflects people's connection and relationship to fresh water and nature generally. A number of responses considered that enhanced sensory experiences would have benefits across other areas such as enhanced mauri and wairua, as well as tourism and connection leading to sense of pride and social responsibility.

Some response examples relating to visibly clean, clear and fresh include:

- waterways to be full of life and crystal clear;
- for genuinely pure and fresh water;
- to ensure freshwater maintains its clarity, its integrity and meets the highest standards;
- that all our fresh waterways are exactly that – fresh;
- that we become an eco-friendly pristine preserved waterways region;
- for water that is clean and clear to provide future generations with exceptional recreation opportunities.

Other notable topics and themes – ‘High’

Six additional topics/themes generated a high interest or a relatively high response. These ‘notable’ topics identified certain themes where there is a general consensus of opinion. However, these topics have not been raised as frequently or across as many of the well-being types as those which achieved the ‘very high’ overall grade. Many of these topics shared a close connection to those topics that were graded ‘very high’ and support the key themes identified above. This part of the discussion will focus on topics/themes that received a ‘high’ overall grade as indicated in **Table 1**.

General use recreation and enjoyment

This theme refers to the general ability for people to access waterbodies for recreational purposes. While other areas of the recreation category split interests into ‘near water body activities’ or ‘surface water activities’ this is a more general catch all as many responders did not specify the exact activity they wished to participate in. This reflects a general aspiration to have safe and reliable access to freshwater for recreation and enjoyment.

Some responders were concerned that access to waterbodies is limited, or that the activity they wished to participate in could only take place in a few select locations due to limited access rights or low water quality standards at other locations.

Drinkable

It is important to note that where possible, responses that were categorised as ‘drinkable’ were separated from those that were concerned with proving drinking water generally as an essential human need. However, the exact intention behind each response is not always identifiable. For example, some responders are seeking waterbodies whose water quality is so high that they could drink from them without treatment, while others are

more concerned about having access to water which can be treated or brought to a drinkable standards. In this category, responses are interpreted to be seeking a water quality enhancement that would allow for the safe drinking of water from freshwater bodies, generally without treatment.

Aspirations for drinkable water was common across the environmental and social well-beings.

Some responders drew on personal historic experiences where they may have drank directly from a local water source as a child or where in generations past water was of a drinkable quality.

Drinkable water quality was closely associated with swimmable water quality and the values and connections discussed for swimmable in the heading above. As an additional observation, it appears that many responders considered that a swimmable standard would also achieve water quality that was drinkable and *vice versa*.

Enhanced high water quality standards

While responses for ‘enhanced water quality standards’ did not produce the high frequency numbers seen in the ‘swimmable’ or ‘drinkable’ topics, it was the most consistently sought aspiration across the four well-beings with a grade of medium being assigned to each. Because this aspiration was so consistently sought by responders across the well-beings it received a ‘high’ overall grade.

Responses seeking ‘enhanced high water quality standards’ are separated from those seeking ‘swimmable’, or ‘drinkable’ water quality. These responders generally sought enhanced water quality standards but were less specific about the ‘standard’ to be achieved.

The general conclusion that can be drawn from this topic, and considering the high and very high grades assigned to both the ‘swimmable’ and ‘drinkable’ topics/themes, responders are keen for improved water quality in Taranaki generally.

Of note, very few responders consider that freshwater quality is currently meeting their expectations.

Reduced contamination and pollution

This topic reflects responses that were concerned with harmful discharges entering waterbodies. This topic received a high importance grade in the environmental well-being and a medium grade for the economic well-being.

In this topic, responders are concerned with pollution, contaminants, industrial, agricultural and trade run off, nitrates, sewage, effluent and sediment.

Responses under this topic focused on reducing the volume of discharges entering a waterbody and ensuring that any remaining discharges are treated to a high standard. This topic connected strongly with other topics, for example 'riparian planting and fencing' where responses focused on specific management practices as a means for reducing agricultural run-off and nitrates; 'reducing impacts from industry and agriculture' which scored 'very high' for the economic well-being; and 'reduce litter and dumping'.

Water for households, communities and essential human needs

This topic/theme was graded as 'high' for both the economic and social well-beings. Common responses focused on ensuring that people and communities are able to ensure their basic water needs are met. Primarily, this was sought for in domestic water use (such as drinking and cooking water as well as providing for washing and laundry needs).

Some of the responses in this category are concerned that access to water for basic household needs may become limited or scarce, possibly as a result of climate change or from prioritizing use for industry and businesses before residents. A number of responders recognise that there is a responsibility placed on all water users, including at a household level to ensure that water is not used wastefully and to prioritize use during hot summers to where it is most necessary.

Prioritize sustainable use

The importance of sustainable use of water featured across all of the well-beings. However, this topic was most central to the economic aspirations. Here there was a desire to be less reliant on waterbodies and look at alternative water sources such as water storage options to enhance sustainable use and reduce over consumption through practices that enhance efficiency and reduce reliance on takes.

Participants recognise that water use is an important part of a healthy economy and that there is a need to provide for use and development. However, a large proportion of responders consider that sustainable use of that water should be prioritized to ensure that water is being used wisely and that the resource is respected by water users.

Some responders consider that some management decisions are weighing economic gains above the environmental health of a water body. Responders consider that under a 'sustainable use' model, water takes would only occur where there is an appropriate abundance of water for takes to not have an adverse effect. In addition, any takes would

demonstrate an efficient and effective use of that take without or with reduced waste and that there would be a general acceptance and awareness for responsibility of wise use.

This approach connects strongly with the previously explored theme of 'social responsibility and kaitiakitanga' as well as other lesser responded themes such as to 'explore and promote water saving opportunities'. Similarly, some users sought the phasing out of practices such as pasture irrigation.

Conclusions

The Council appreciates the time and effort taken by individuals to participate in the online survey and workshop and in what is but the initial phase of a much longer engagement process.

This report presents the findings of Council on its preliminary engagement so far to develop a long term vision for fresh water. The vision will be developed after further engagement and ultimately will be included and consulted on as part of a revised RPS.

Responses of the online survey and in-person workshop have identified key concepts, themes and priorities to inform further engagement as part of developing a long term vision for freshwater in Taranaki.

The process has highlighted strong community interest in what and how we are managing fresh water in Taranaki. A review of comments shows a number of common themes that responders were seeking to incorporate into the freshwater vision. They are:

- swimmability;
- freshwater which supports biodiversity;
- social responsibility and kaitiakitanga;
- visibly clean, clear and fresh water;
- providing for general use, recreation and enjoyment;
- drinkable water;
- enhanced water quality;
- reduced contamination and pollution;
- provision of water for households and essential human needs; and
- prioritising sustainable water use.

Responders generally want to ensure that fresh water is valued by citizens and by all those who depend on it for their livelihoods and that kaitiakitanga and stewardship be exercised in the management of freshwater (suggesting that this is a concept that more people and industries should align themselves with in promoting sustainable use of freshwater).

Responders want fresh water to be respected and that people can come together with a shared sense of social responsibility and purpose to ensure that the health of the water is enhanced and promoted at all levels of society.

Responders also want freshwater which is visually appealing and has a high sensory value being clean, clear and unpolluted. Responders want to ensure that freshwater is safe to swim in and undertake other recreational activities with certainty that the health of their children and older generation will not be at risk. In doing so, they want to ensure that the current relationship that people have with freshwater through recreation, swimming, traditional practices and general use and enjoyment is not only maintained, but enhanced to encourage the sense of relationship and therefore responsibility.

They want to know that freshwater biodiversity is being supported and nourished by freshwater and that there is an abundance of life which can be seen when in or near freshwater bodies. That species indigenous to Aotearoa and species which provide a social benefit to people and communities are abundant and flourishing.

As previously noted the process run to date is but the initial stage of a longer engagement process to develop a long term vision for Taranaki. Further engagement is to follow.

Appendix 1 – Workshop responses

Environmental prioritization

	Low priority	High priority
Short term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise ecological intrinsic values (5) Capturing history, stories from the older generation Acknowledge lessons, learnings and successes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing impacts of contaminants that are discharged to water (6) Local community solutions focus(3) Recognising different interests, views and values Recognise and provide for different uses and values Guardianship/kaitiakitanga for next generation Swimming locations Balance between protection and use Education Knowledge (community) – both mātauranga Māori and scientific knowledge Water cycle approach Recognise and support ecosystem processes Holistic integration Connectedness of waterways ecosystems and values Layered management approach
Long term		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High water quality at all times – able to swim everywhere (3) Protect the mauri of water (3) Ecosystem health - richness and abundance (1) Wildlife in water No direct discharges of contaminants

Economic prioritization

	Low priority	High priority
Short term		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance opportunities for innovation, especially in farming (2) Targeted results for environmental outcomes (2) Flexibility (2) Avoid regulation that does not focus on environmental outcomes (1) Channels for adaptation and innovation (1) Simplify resource consent process Rejig values so that economics does not conflict with the environment Adaptable to encourage change Non-regulatory approaches (carrot not stick) Retain the ground up approach Efficiency of use

Long term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ownership and self determination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid perverse outcomes Remain prosperous (4) Retain partnerships with farmers and agriculture (3) Priority of use (1) Employment opportunities Empowering innovation Tourism Renewable energy
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Social prioritization

	Low priority	High priority
Short term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access for everyone and future generations (2) Transparent, easy to understand information on water quality. Supporting community participation in awa restoration and a shared vision for that waterbody and wider. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use water as efficiently as possible – Te mana o te wai – the river comes first (2) A principle that everyone own the water and that property rights does not imply ownership (1) No one gets ill from freshwater/ocean recreation
Long term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Societal view of zero tolerance for pollution/resource consent breaches. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation reserve areas (1) Recreational opportunities, walkways etc Multi-generational & multi-cultural involvement Fairness of transition – ensuring rural communities thrive, not suffer Investment in three waters – rates Kai gathering connections and family activities and well-being Sustainable productive fisheries Swimmable waters Enjoying freshwater is a free activity – without it there are less free activities for people to enjoy.

Cultural prioritization

	Low priority	High priority
Short term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structuring smooth transitions in consenting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ko au te awa, ko te awa ko au – If the mauri is good our people are good (4) Matauranga Māori incorporated into how we measure water quality (3) Kai moana health not negatively affected by poor freshwater quality (3) Cultural values (2) Aspirations for particular awa in Taranaki to be determined by tangata whenua and hapū (1) Valuing Mahinga kai values Awa able to provide kai for our people

Long term		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thriving ecology into the future (2)• Clean, healthy water and all living things in awa (2)• Values and culture leads to positive environmental outcomes (2)• Cultures of organisations need to be adaptable to change (1)• Swimming for people – high quality of freshwater (and sea water) (1)• Tangata whenua confident to collect (e.g. water cress and other kai)• Natural rongoa/medicine can be utilised.
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Date: 15 March 2022

Subject: **Use of Iwi Management Plans within Council**

Approved by: A D McLay, Director - Resource Management
S J Ruru, Chief Executive

Document: 3000960

Purpose

1. The purpose of this memorandum is to present for Members information how Iwi Management Plans are used at the Council.
2. A presentation will be made on the use of the plans in policy and consents.

Executive summary

3. At the February 2022 meeting, Members received the Ngāruahine Iwi Management Plan. Members queried how Iwi Management Plans are used at the Council.
4. Under the Resource Management Act (RMA), the Council must take into account the Plans when developing or amending policy statements and plans. The Plans originated in the policy framework but have been expanded to address consents and became more operationally focused.
5. The Plans also assist the Council in making affected party approvals for resource consent applications, but don't replace consultation with mana whenua.
6. The Plans provide further information to allow the Council to interpret and understand the matters in sections 6, 7 and 8 of the RMA, which are part of the purpose and principles of the RMA.
7. The Plans also assist in understanding Te Mana o te Wai, which is a central component of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management that the Council has to have regard to when making consents decisions and to take into account for policy development.

Recommendations

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) receives the memorandum
- b) notes the use made of Iwi Management Plans at the Council in resource management and other activities.

- c) determines that this decision be recognised as not significant in terms of section 76 of the *Local Government Act 2002*
- d) determines that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the *Local Government Act 2002* to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with section 79 of the Act, determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits, or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.

Background

- 8. Six iwi management plans have been presented to the Council by the respective iwi of Taranaki:
 - 8.1. Ngāti Ruanui Environmental Management Plan (2012)
 - 8.2. Kīitahi Puutaiao Management Plan (2013), Ngāa Rauru Kīitahi
 - 8.3. Ngāti Mutunga Environmental Plan (2016)
 - 8.4. Taiao, Taiora Environmental Management Plan (2018), Taranaki Iwi
 - 8.5. Tai Whenua, Tai Tangata Tai Ao, Te Atiawa Environmental Plan (2020)
 - 8.6. Ngāruahine Kaitiaki Plan, Te Uru Taiao o Ngāruahine (2021).
- 9. The Council also have received a copy of the Maniapoto Environmental Plan.
- 10. Iwi have worked with the Council in developing the Plans and generally, copies have been made available for review by senior Council staff.
- 11. The only iwi in the region without a plan are Ngāti Maru and Ngāti Tama. Ngāti Maru are planning to complete a Plan.
- 12. The Plans are linked with the iwi/hapū contact data provided on the Council's website by using the respective iwi websites that are shown.

Plan use discussion

- 13. In achieving the purpose of the Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use development and protection of natural and physical resources, shall take into account iwi management plans.
- 14. The Plans also assist the Council in making affected party approval decisions for resource consent applications. but don't replace consultation with tangata whenua.
- 15. The Plans provide further information to allow the Council to interpret and understand the matters in sections 6, 7 and 8 of the RMA, which are part of the purpose and principles of the RMA.
- 16. Currently policy staff are undertaking a preliminary analysis of the objectives set out in iwi management plans to assist the Taranaki Regional Council policy and planning team and other staff in resource management plan development. The document will inform Council policy direction by ensuring proper and regular consideration is given to tangata whenua objectives, goals and/or aspirations as set out in iwi management plans.
- 17. The document will contribute to the pre-drafting and drafting of the Proposed Natural Resources Plan for Taranaki and inform plan development and consenting processes to provide officers with a better understanding of the perspectives of iwi in Taranaki.

18. The document is also a resource to support Council officers in their understanding of the significant and sometimes contentious issues/topics identified in Plans, including related objectives and cultural context. It is intended the document will be a reference tool to support any research or inquiry being undertaken with iwi and to explore the synergies and diversity of provisions in Plans. The document will provide an overview of the Plans and should be used in conjunction with each of the IMP's. It is envisioned that this document would be supportive as a starting point for tangata whenua engagement.
19. The Plans are also assisting in understanding Te Mana o te Wai, which is a central component of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management that the Council has to have regard to when making consent decisions and to take into account for the development of the Proposed Natural Resources Plan for Taranaki.
20. The proposed engagement of the Proposed Natural Resources Plan for Taranaki with tangata whenua will benefit from the work summarised above.

Financial considerations—LTP/Annual Plan

21. This memorandum and the associated recommendations are consistent with the Council's adopted Long-Term Plan and estimates. Any financial information included in this memorandum has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice.

Policy considerations

22. This memorandum and the associated recommendations are consistent with the policy documents and positions adopted by this Council under various legislative frameworks including, but not restricted to, the *Local Government Act 2002*, the *Resource Management Act 1991* and the *Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987*.

Iwi considerations

23. This memorandum and the associated recommendations are consistent with the Council's policy for the development of Māori capacity to contribute to decision-making processes (schedule 10 of the *Local Government Act 2002*) as outlined in the adopted long-term plan and/or annual plan. Similarly, iwi involvement in adopted work programmes has been recognised in the preparation of this memorandum.

Community considerations

24. This memorandum and the associated recommendations have considered the views of the community, interested and affected parties and those views have been recognised in the preparation of this memorandum.

Legal considerations

25. This memorandum and the associated recommendations comply with the appropriate statutory requirements imposed upon the Council.



Whakataka te hau

Karakia to open and close meetings

Whakataka te hau ki te uru	Cease the winds from the west
Whakataka te hau ki tonga	Cease the winds from the south
Kia mākinakina ki uta	Let the breeze blow over the land
Kia mātaratara ki tai	Let the breeze blow over the ocean
Kia hī ake ana te atakura	Let the red-tipped dawn come with a sharpened air
He tio, he huka, he hauhu	A touch of frost, a promise of glorious day
Tūturu o whiti whakamaua kia tina.	Let there be certainty
Tina!	Secure it!
Hui ē! Tāiki ē!	Draw together! Affirm!

Nau mai e ngā hua

Karakia for kai

Nau mai e ngā hua	Welcome the gifts of food
o te wao	from the sacred forests
o te ngakina	from the cultivated gardens
o te wai tai	from the sea
o te wai Māori	from the fresh waters
Nā Tāne	The food of Tāne
Nā Rongo	of Rongo
Nā Tangaroa	of Tangaroa
Nā Maru	of Maru
Ko Ranginui e tū iho nei	I acknowledge Ranginui above and
Ko Papatūānuku e takoto ake nei	Papatūānuku below
Tūturu o whiti whakamaua kia	Let there be certainty
tina	Secure it!
Tina! Hui e! Taiki e!	Draw together! Affirm!

AGENDA AUTHORISATION

Agenda for the Policy and Planning Committee meeting held on Tuesday 15 March 2022.

Confirmed:



9 Mar, 2022 9:22:05 AM GMT+13
A D McLay

Director Resource Management

Approved:



9 Mar, 2022 1:43:34 PM GMT+13
SJ Ruru

Chief Executive