

Te Manawhenua Forum Mo Matamata-Piako



Kaupapataka Wātea | Open Agenda



Notice is hereby given that an Ordinary meeting of the Te Manawhenua Forum Mo Matamata-Piako will be held on:

Ko te rā | Date: Tuesday 1 August 2023
Wā | Time: 10.00am
Wāhi | Venue: Council Chambers
35 Kenrick Street
TE AROHA

Ngā Mema | Membership

te kaunihera ā-rohe o |
Matamata-Piako District
Council

Manuhuia | Mayor
Adrienne Wilcock, JP

Koromatua Tautoko | Deputy Mayor
James Thomas

Kaunihera ā-Rohe | District Councillors
Gary Thompson

Ngāti Hauā

Mema Tūturu | Principal Member
Mrs Te Ao Marama Maaka (Chair)

Mema Tautoko | Alternate Member
Ms Rangitionga Kaukau

Ngāti Hinerangi

Mr Philip Smith

Ms Hinerangi Vaimoso

Ngāti Maru

Mrs Kathy Ngamane

Mr Wati Ngamane

Ngāti Rāhiri-Tumutumu

Mrs Jill Taylor

Mrs June McCaskill

Ngāti Pāoa

Mr Tahauariki Thompson

Mrs Glenice Puke

Ngāti Whanaunga

Mr Michael Baker

Mr Gavin Anderson

Raukawa

Mr Leo Whaiapu

Mrs Andrea Julian

Ngāti Tamaterā

Waea | Phone:
Wāhitau | Address:
Īmēra | Email:
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1 Whakatūwheratanga o te hui | Meeting Opening

Chairperson to welcome members and open the meeting.

2 Karakia

The opening karakia is to be performed.

3 Ngā whakapāha/Tono whakawātea | Apologies/Leave of Absence

At the close of the agenda no apologies had been received.

4 Pānui i Ngā Take Ohore Anō | Notification of Urgent/Additional Business

Section 46A(7) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (as amended) states:

“An item that is not on the agenda for a meeting may be dealt with at that meeting if-

- (a) The local authority by resolution so decides; and
- (b) The presiding member explains at the meeting, at a time when it is open to the public,-
 - (i) The reason why the item is not on the agenda; and
 - (ii) The reason why the discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.”

Section 46A(7A) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (as amended) states:

“Where an item is not on the agenda for a meeting,-

- (a) That item may be discussed at that meeting if-
 - (i) That item is a minor matter relating to the general business of the local authority; and
 - (ii) the presiding member explains at the beginning of the meeting, at a time when it is open to the public, that the item will be discussed at the meeting; but
- (b) no resolution, decision or recommendation may be made in respect of that item except to refer that item to a subsequent meeting of the local authority for further discussion.”

5 Whākī pānga | Declaration of Interest

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

6 Whakaaetanga mēneti | Confirmation of Minutes

Minutes, as circulated, of the Ordinary meeting of the Te Manawhenua Forum Mo Matamata-Piako, held on 6 June 2023

7 Pūrongo me whakatau | Decision Reports

7.1 Te Puna Hauora Matua o Hauraki (Hauraki PHO) - Localities

CM No.: 2731158

Rāpopotonga Matua | Executive Summary

Te Puna Hauora Matua o Hauraki (Hauraki PHO) Chief Executive, Taima Campbell, in attendance to present on the attached charter.

Tūtohunga | Recommendation

That:

1. The report be received.
2. Whakawhanaungatanga be established.

Horopaki | Background

On 10 May 2023, representatives of Te Whatu Ora and Te Ahurei, presented on the Health and Disability system and localities approach in a Council workshop forum.

Localities is a national approach to improve how healthcare is delivered in communities. It represents place-based planning for health and wellbeing needs identified by whānau, community and iwi-Māori Partnership Boards.

Health New Zealand and the Māori Health Authority, must consult with local authorities and iwi-Māori Partnership Boards, to develop locality plans by 2025.

Ngā take ā-ture, ā-Kaupapahere hoki | Legal and policy considerations

- Pae Ora (Healthy Futures) Act 2022

Ngā Tāpiritanga | Attachments

[A](#) Te Tara o te Whai_Hauraki Charter 2023



[B](#) Hauraki PHO Localities overview



Ngā waitohu | Signatories

Author(s)	Tamara Kingi Community Partnerships Advisor	
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Approved by	Erin Bates Strategic Partnerships and Governance	
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	Manager	
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Te Tara o Te Whai- Hauraki Locality Alliance Charter



Haratua 2023

*Ngā puke ki Hauraki ka tārehu
E mihi ana ki te whenua, e tangi ana ki te tangata*

*Ko Moehau ki waho, ko Te Aroha ki uta
Ko Tikapa te moana, ko Hauraki te whenua*

*The peaks of Hauraki lie shrouded in mist
We revere the land and lament the people
Moehau stands afar while Te Aroha stands within
Tikapa is the sea and Hauraki the land*

Key Contacts

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Definitions and Interpretation

- a) A local charter is a voluntary partnership agreement between a community, the local authority and other service providers. It outlines commitments from service providers, local groups and whānau/ residents to help meet local community priorities.
- b) Alliance Partners means the organisations/ entities listed under Schedule 1 of this Agreement.
- c) Te Whatu Ora: Health New Zealand means the health entity established under section 17 of the Pae Ora (Healthy Futures) Act 2022.
- d) Te Aka Whai Ora: Māori Health Authority means the health entity established under section 11 of the Pae Ora (Healthy Futures) Act 2022
- e) Iwi-Māori Partnership Boards means organisations listed in Schedule 4 of the Pae Ora (Healthy Futures) Act 2022.
- f) Health inequalities are differences in health that are not only avoidable but unfair and unjust. Equity recognises different people with different levels of advantage require different approaches and resources to get equitable health outcomes.
- g) Locality means the Te Tara o te Whai: Hauraki Locality.
- h) Locality Plan means the three-year plan which details how the goals set for the Locality will be achieved, and which will inform commissioning of health services in the Locality.
- i) Mana Whenua partners include the 12 Iwi of Pare Hauraki:
 - Ngāi Tai ki Tamaki
 - Ngāti Hako
 - Ngāti Hei ki Wharekaho
 - Ngāti Maru
 - Ngāti Pāoa
 - Ngāti Porou ki Hatataunga ki Mataora
 - Ngāti Pūkenga ki Waiau
 - Ngāti Rāhiri Tumutumu
 - Ngāti Tamaterā
 - Ngāti Tara Tokanui
 - Ngāti Whanaunga
 - Patukirikiri
- j) Mana whenua and iwi/ Māori partners may also include: iwi authorities; iwi settlement trusts; rūnanga; other iwi/ Māori-governed entities/providers.
- k) Locality support provider: means the organisation party to the Locality Funding Agreement with Te Whatu Ora: Health New Zealand
- l) Engagement: describes the process of seeking information to inform and assist planning and decision-making
- m) Informing: one-way communication providing balanced and objective information to assist understanding
- n) Consulting: two-way communication designed to obtain community/ whānau feedback about ideas on proposals or service changes to inform decision-making
- o) Involving: participatory process designed to help identify issues and views to ensure that concerns and aspirations are understood and considered prior to decision-making
- p) Collaboration: working together to develop understanding of all issues and interests and to design alternative approaches and innovative solutions
- q) Commissioning: is an approach to using available resources to achieve the most equitable outcomes in the most efficient, effective and sustainable way. It is the process by which health services are designed, planned, organised, funded and monitored.

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1. Ko tā mātou kaupapa

Mō tātou o Hauraki – Hauraki a health nation

- Localities are a key feature of the health system as described in the Pae Ora (Healthy Futures) Act 2022. Localities are a means to embed a population health approach and to join up services to enable more seamless care, tailored to the health and wellbeing needs identified by whānau, community, and Iwi-Māori Partnership Boards (IMPB's).¹
- Te Tara o Te Whai describes the Hauraki locality geographical boundary. The whai (stingray) refers to the ika/ fish of Māui (the North Island) and the tara describes the barb or tail of the fish. The tara makes reference to Te Paeroa-o-Toitehuatahi the ridgeline that symbolises the Coromandel Peninsula. The whai is a kaitiaki (guardian) of Pare Hauraki caring for our community and our environment – as well as responding to challenges or risks when these arise.
- The first phase of the Hauraki Locality Prototype Development covers the Thames – Coromandel and Hauraki District Council boundaries extending to Te Aroha which is covered by the Matamata-Piako District Council. In the future, our activities will extend to include the wider Pare Hauraki boundaries.²
- Te Tiratū is the Iwi Māori Partnership Board for the Hauraki locality.³

2. Purpose of a Locality Charter

- The purpose of this Locality Charter is to develop effective and enduring working relationships between mana whenua, community organisations, councils and government agencies (the Alliance) in Hauraki that will be mutually beneficial to the aspirations we share to improve the hauora (health and wellbeing) of the people of Hauraki.

3. Objectives for Localities

- To improve equity of outcomes for Māori and to embed approaches that reflect Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles.
- To work in partnership with Māori communities, mana whenua representatives and Iwi-Māori Partnership Boards
- To develop or redesign services using a structured collaborative, community and whānau centred approach, focused on population health analytics, an integrated provider network model and effective community engagement.
- To develop a Locality Plan. These plans will reflect community priorities and will influence the commissioning of services. They will set out outcomes expected from Te Pae Tata - Interim New Zealand Health Plan 2022⁴, local service development or redesign, funding plans and monitoring and assurance milestones.

¹ Te Whatu Ora: Health New Zealand determine, with the agreement of Te Aka Whai Ora: Māori Health Authority, geographically defined areas (localities) for the purpose of arranging services. Before determining a locality, both agencies must consult relevant local authorities and Iwi-Māori partnership boards. See S54 (1); (2) Pae Ora (Healthy Futures) Act 2022

² The areas of interest of the Iwi of Hauraki include 'Mai Matakana ki Matakana' extending from the Mahurangi coast in the north to the western Bay of Plenty and include the islands of the Hauraki Gulf/Tikapa Moana.

³ See Appendix 1.

⁴ See <https://www.tewhatauora.govt.nz/whats-happening/what-to-expect/nz-health-plan/>

- e) To test, refine and develop collective impact approaches and collaborative integrated models of care.
- f) To strengthen and develop an understanding of the impact of the locality approach on outcomes and consumer, whānau and community experience.
- g) To inform the enabling policy framework for the national roll out of localities across New Zealand.
- h) To support the “[Five System Shifts](#)” outlined in the health and disability system reforms. These are:
 - i. The health system will reinforce te Tiriti o Waitangi principles and obligations.
 - ii. All people will be able to access a comprehensive range of support in their local communities to help them stay well.
 - iii. When people need emergency or specialist healthcare this will be accessible and high quality for all.
 - iv. Digital services will mean that many more people will get the care they need in their homes and local communities.
 - v. Health and care workers will be supported and well trained for the future health system.

4. What we are not

- a) The Alliance is not established as a legal entity and this Charter is not legally binding. Thus we recognise that each participating Partner is subject to their own governance obligations and as such this Charter does not limit the rights and/or obligations of each Partner and their requirement to comply with their individual governance obligations under any law or other agreement.
- b) With the exception of funding allocated for the purposes of developing the locality plan to the nominated locality organisation – the Alliance has no responsibility for the commissioning, contracting or allocation of funding to any service provider or organisation for the delivery of services under this Charter. This remains the responsibility of Te Whatu Ora.

5. Ngā mātāpono

- a) This Charter is based on our collective values and behaviours. Our vision and values demonstrate our close alignment and commitment to the well-being of our people and as such are shared in this Charter to strengthen our relationship and commitment to our shared communities.
- b) These values will underpin our processes for decision-making, communication and conflict resolution.

<i>Whai Hua</i>	Pursuing outcomes	<i>Mahi Pono</i>	Working with integrity
<i>Whai Mana</i>	Pursuing equity	<i>Mahi Tika</i>	Doing the right thing
<i>Whai Ora</i>	Pursuing wellbeing	<i>Mahi Tahi</i>	Working together

6. Principles underpinning the Charter

Alliance Partner's agree to the following principles as the foundation for the Charter:

- a) We will give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi as set out in the [Pae Ora \(Healthy Futures\) Act 2022](#), to guide our processes, priorities and decision-making.
- b) Our relationship will be built on trust and respect for the mana, autonomy and responsibilities of each party – recognising the diverse strengths and contributions all parties bring to the relationship.
- c) We will support the mana motuhake of the iwi of Pare Hauraki and their desire for self-determination.
- d) We will invest in transformational change which addresses the underlying causes of inequalities in our community.
- e) We will act with integrity and in good faith, which extends to communication regarding locality work which must be in the spirit of achieving progress for whānau.
- f) We will listen to the voices of whānau and our community and work collectively and collaboratively with them.
- g) We undertake to share information, discuss issues openly and solve problems together.
- h) We will share responsibilities and achievements as well as the risks and challenges that result from our collaboration.
- i) We will commit to making a difference for future generations – *E kore tēnei whakaoranga e huri ki tua o aku mokopuna* - Our mokopuna shall inherit a better place than we inherited

7. Alliance Partner responsibilities

Responsibilities for Alliance Partners to include, but are not limited to:

- a) To work collectively towards achieving equity of outcomes for Māori as outlined in s7 of the Pae Ora Act 2020.
- b) Acknowledge the legislated role of Iwi Māori Partnership Boards in locality planning.
- c) Acknowledge and support mana whenua participation in locality planning.
- d) Actively participate in community engagement and co-design activities, promoting the whānau and community voice in locality planning.
- e) Actively champion and communicate the vision, principles and objectives of the community informed locality plan to key stakeholders and decision-makers.
- f) Create an inspirational plan for the locality that will ensure health equity and community wellbeing.
- g) Support the programme management provided by the nominated Locality Support Provider by identifying resources to support planning, community engagement, co-design and implementation of locality activities to achieve our locality objectives.
- h) Enable/broker local collective action on the social, economic, cultural, environmental, and behavioural determinants of health.
- i) Act as an intermediary between community and Government agencies and advocate for alignment of goals and objectives to the locality plan
- j) Nurture local relationships through common goals, values, and ongoing communication;

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- k) Resolve any inter-partner conflict within the organisation of the Locality in accordance with the stated principles and values
- l) Partner's to the Charter will formally notify other members of any potential, perceived or actual risk.

8. Te Whatu Ora responsibilities

- a) Provide timely and accurate health system data and respond to information requests to support effective planning and review
- b) Work with Locality leads and communities to co-design service delivery models
- c) Identify a named Locality Commissioner
- d) Generate high level government agency support and stakeholder engagement
- e) Review the Locality plan in partnership with Te Tiratū Partnership Board and Te Aka Whai Ora
- f) Support the Locality Alliance and Locality Support Provider to be effective in their roles
- g) Commission the services or service re-design/ changes required to enable the Locality plan to be delivered
- h) **Note:** Te Whatu Ora are not members of the Hauraki Locality Alliance.

9. Te Aka Whai Ora responsibilities

- a) Collaborate with Locality Alliance Partners to review, develop and agree the locality plan with Te Tiratū Partnership Board and Te Whatu Ora
- b) Generate high level support and stakeholder engagement for the Locality
- c) Work with Locality leads and communities to co-design service delivery models
- d) Generate high level government agency support and stakeholder engagement
- e) Support the Locality Alliance and Locality Support Provider to be effective in their roles
- f) **Note:** Te Aka Whai Ora are not members of the Hauraki Locality Alliance.

10. Te Tiratū – Iwi Māori Partnership Board responsibilities

- a) Te Tiratū Iwi Māori Partnership Board will represent local Māori perspectives on:
 - i. the needs and aspirations of Māori in relation to hauora Māori outcomes;
 - ii. how the health sector is performing in relation to those needs and aspirations;
 - iii. the design and delivery of services and public health interventions within localities.
- b) The boundaries for the Te Tiratū Iwi Māori Partnership Board are outlined in Appendix 1.

11. Locality Support Provider

The nominated Locality Support Provider will:

- a) Be the main point of contact between the community, community organisations, Councils, Alliance Partners, Te Tiratū IMPB, Te Whatu Ora, Te Aka Whai Ora and other government agencies.
- b) Hold funding for the purposes of developing the locality plan and manage locality planning support functions as outlined in the Locality Funding Agreement.

- c) Establish the back office infrastructure and secretariat support required for the Alliance and locality planning.
- d) Develop an annual budget and report back to the Alliance on expenditure.
- e) Identify, manage and mitigate risks associated with locality planning – escalating these issues appropriately to the Alliance members.
- f) On behalf of the Alliance, report on locality planning, and use of funding to Te Whatu Ora and Te Aka Whai Ora.
- g) Administer funding (and claiming processes) to cover leadership attendance at Locality Alliance hui or other locality events.

12. Meeting Procedures

- a) The skills, knowledge and experience of the Chairperson are key to promoting a culture of stewardship, collaboration and cooperation; role modelling the Alliance values. The chairperson may also be required to represent the Alliance to external parties from time to time.
- b) The appointment of the Chairperson will involve an Expressions of Interest (EOI) process from the Alliance membership. Nominations will be reviewed by a panel of Alliance members where consensus decision-making will be sought. If this is not possible, a majority will prevail. If required and agreed, an independent Chairperson may be appointed.
- c) If the Chair is not present, the Alliance will appoint an Acting Chair for the meeting.
- d) A quorum will be 50% of Alliance members and must include one iwi partner.
- e) Named proxies or alternates are permitted. Proxies should be appropriately briefed and come with the delegated authority to make decisions.
- f) Meetings will be scheduled in advance – the frequency will be determined by the Alliance but will be no less than 4 meetings per annum.
- g) The agenda will be sent out via [BoardPro](#) in advance of the meeting. All minutes and supporting documentation will be available on the Board Pro site.
- h) Remuneration for meeting attendance for Alliance members will be as per the remuneration policy.
- i) The Alliance will assess their effectiveness on an annual basis. Feedback on the performance of the Locality Support Provider should be via the Chair.

13. Decision-Making

- a) Unless agreed otherwise, decisions shall be made by consensus of those present, whether in person, by telephone or videoconference, or by proxy, at the relevant meeting
- b) Alliance Partners are fully committed to this Charter and carrying out locality implementation and management activities to achieve our objectives.
- c) The values and principles of this Charter will be applied to decisions to achieve the best results from locality activities.



14. Conflicts of Interest

- a) It is important that all Alliance Partners are open and honest with each other and to advance the interests of our Locality.
- b) Alliance Partners will fully disclose any Conflicts of Interest related to scope and objectives of this Charter. These will be recorded.
- c) Alliance Partners will proactively manage all actual or potential Conflicts of Interest.

15. Access to information and Confidentiality

- a) Alliance Partners will share relevant information with each other and with others as appropriate. To that end, we commit to full, honest, and open disclosure to each other of information and documents that relate to locality planning and associated activities.
- b) We accept that some information we share may be confidential this includes feedback from whānau voice. We will not share or disclose confidential information to any external party without the permission of the Alliance.
- c) For the avoidance of doubt, Alliance Partners do not intend to share:
 - i. Clinical information about an identifiable individuals; or
 - ii. Financial or performance information about any Alliance Partner or any other organisation providing services within the scope of this Charter that is not in the public domain.

16. Intellectual Property

- a) The purpose of this clause is to ensure all existing intellectual property is retained by their current owners.
- b) Iwi, mana whenua, whānau, and community providers retain their own intellectual property and permissions must be explicitly sought for usage; and must expressly credit the rightful owner.
- c) All new Intellectual Property created in relation to the Locality Prototype will be jointly owned by the parties, and Te Whatu Ora and Te Aka Whai Ora will have the right to use, copy, modify, and distribute any new jointly created Intellectual Property.

17. Dispute Resolution

- a) In the event of disputes emerging all providers commit to resolving any dispute at the lowest possible level. Dispute resolution will be based on the tikanga, principles and values of Alliance Partners.
- b) Any dispute or difference arising in relation to this Charter shall be referred to the Locality Partnership Support Provider. If a dispute cannot be satisfactorily resolved, it may be referred to an agreed external mediator who shall make every reasonable effort to resolve the dispute promptly

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18. Alliance Membership

- a) The inaugural Alliance members to this Charter include:
- Te Korowai Hauora o Hauraki
 - Hauraki Māori Trust Board
 - Te Puna Hauora Matua o Hauraki (Hauraki PHO)
 - National Hauora Coalition
 - Pinnacle Midland Health Network
- b) In accordance with the intent of localities and the Pae Ora (Health Futures) Act 2022, membership has been extended to:
- Iwi/ Māori providers and organisations
 - The District Councils for: Thames-Coromandel; Hauraki and Matamata-Piako
 - Government and social sector agencies
 - Local community and non-government organisations
- c) Membership is open to parties/ organisations who are supportive of the objectives and principles set out in this Charter and able to fulfil Locality Partner responsibilities and commitments.
- d) These organisation's will apply to the Locality Alliance Support Provider and will be invited to present to the Alliance on why they wish to join and how they can contribute to the Alliance.
- e) Mana whenua partners will engage with mana whenua/ Māori entities wishing to join the Alliance.

19. Review of Charter

- a) This Charter will be regularly reviewed in the first year to ensure it reflects the vision, aim and values of the locality. This charter will be a living document, that will evolve and grow with parties as the locality develops.
- b) Providers may withdraw from the Charter by giving written notice. A decision to withdraw will not affect any contract entered into under this Charter which is still in force.

Appendix 1: Te Tiratū Iwi Māori Partnership Board Boundaries

Ko Mōkau ki runga	Mōkau is to the south
Ko Tāmaki ki raro	Tāmaki is to the north
Ko Mangatoatoa ki waenganui	Mangatoatoa lies between
Pare Hauraki, Pare Waikato	Tainui waka geographical markers continue to span
Te Kaokaoroa-o-Pātetere	the tribal rohe of Pare Hauraki ⁵ , Waikato,
	Maniapoto and Raukawa

Te Tiratū – the Iwi Māori Partnership Board for Tainui include:

- Waikato, Pare Hauraki, Maniapoto and Raukawa
- Terms of reference make provision for Ngāti Hāua ki Taumaranui and Te Rūnanga o Kirikiriroa.

The purpose of the Te Tiratū Iwi Māori Partnership Board, as described within section 29 of the Pae Ora (Healthy Futures) Act 2022, is to represent local Māori perspectives on:

- a) the needs and aspirations of Māori in relation to hauora Māori outcomes
- b) how the health sector is performing in relation to those needs and aspirations
- c) the design and delivery of services and public health interventions within localities.



The geographic boundary for Te Tiratū IMPB is defined in Figure 1.

The defined area is not reflective of traditional or contemporary tribal boundary lines and is defined only for the purposes of enabling Te Tiratū to undertake the duties as prescribed under the Pae Ora (Health Futures) Act 2022.

⁵ Note: not all of the 12 iwi of Pare Hauraki identify as descendants of the Tainui waka.

Schedule 1: Parties to the Charter

The following schedule includes Alliance Partners who are signatories to the Charter. Your signature acknowledges you have the authority to represent your organisation in their commitment to this Charter.

1. Organisation Name: Hauraki Māori Trust Board

Address: 41 Belmont Road, Paeroa 3600

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Nikky Fisher

Kaiwhakahaere | Chief Executive Officer

2. Organisation Name: Te Korowai Hauora o Hauraki

Address: 210 Richmond St, Thames 3500

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Tammy Dehar

Manukura Hauora | Chief Executive Officer

3. Organisation Name: Te Puna Hauora Matua o Hauraki

Address: 106 Sealey St, Thames 3500

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Glen Tuphi

Board Member – Te Puna Hauora Matua o Hauraki / Te Korowai Hauora o Hauraki

4. Organisation Name: National Hauora Coalition

Address: 8 Māhuru Crescent, Auckland 1010

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Dr Rachel Brown

Tumu Whakarae | Chief Executive Officer



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5. Organisation Name: Pinnacle Midland Health Network

Address: 711 Victoria Street, Hamilton 3204

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Justin Butcher
Chief Executive Officer

6. Organisation Name: Thames Coromandel District Council

Address: 515 MacKay Street, Thames 3500

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Len Salt
Mayor

7. Organisation Name: Hauraki District Council

Address: 1 William Street, Paeroa 3600

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Toby Adams
Mayor

8. Organisation Name: Te Whāriki Manawāhine O Hauraki

Address: 501 Pollen Street, Thames 3500

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Denise Messiter
General Manager

9. Organisation Name: Ministry of Social Development | Public Service Commission

Address: 646 Pollen Street, Thames 3500

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Tracey Smith
Regional Public Service Commissioner



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10. Organisation Name: Wise Group

Address: 293 Grey St, Hamilton 3216

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Shelley Campbell
Chief Executive

11. Organisation Name: Hato Hone |St John

Address:

Signed: _____

Date: _____

[name]
[role]

12. Organisation Name: Ngāti Tamatera Settlement Trust

Address:

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Antony Royal
Chair

13. Organisation Name: [name]

Address:

Signed: _____

Date: _____

[name]
[role]

14. Organisation Name: [name]

Address:

Signed: _____

Date: _____

[name]
[role]

15



Te Tara o Te Whai

— Mō tatou o Hauraki —

*Ngā puke ki Hauraki ka tārehua
E mihi ana ki te whenua, e tangi ana ki te tāngata
Ko Moehau ki waho, ko Te Aroha ki uta
Ko Tikapa te moana, ko Hauraki te whenua*



1

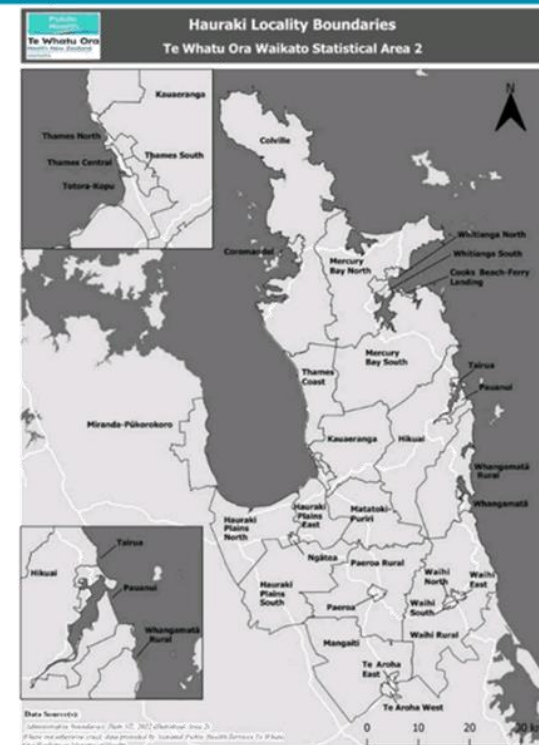
What is a locality?

Localities are **bounded geographic areas** which make sense to the people who live there. Localities are a **unit for planning** and coordinating health and wellbeing services, enabling the health system to embed a stronger population health focus. They bring together services into more responsive **provider networks**.

54 Determination of localities

- (1) Health New Zealand must determine, with the agreement of the Māori Health Authority, geographically defined areas (**localities**) for the purpose of arranging services.
- (2) Before determining a locality, Health New Zealand and the Māori Health Authority must consult relevant local authorities and iwi-Māori partnership boards.
- (b) consult local authorities affected by the locality plan; and
- (c) consult social sector agencies and other entities that contribute to relevant population outcomes within the locality; and

s54. Pae Ora (Health Futures) Act 2022



The Pae Ora (Health Futures) Act 2022 requires Health NZ to identify **localities across all of NZ** by July 2024, and have locality plans developed by 2025.



Iwi-Māori Partnership Boards

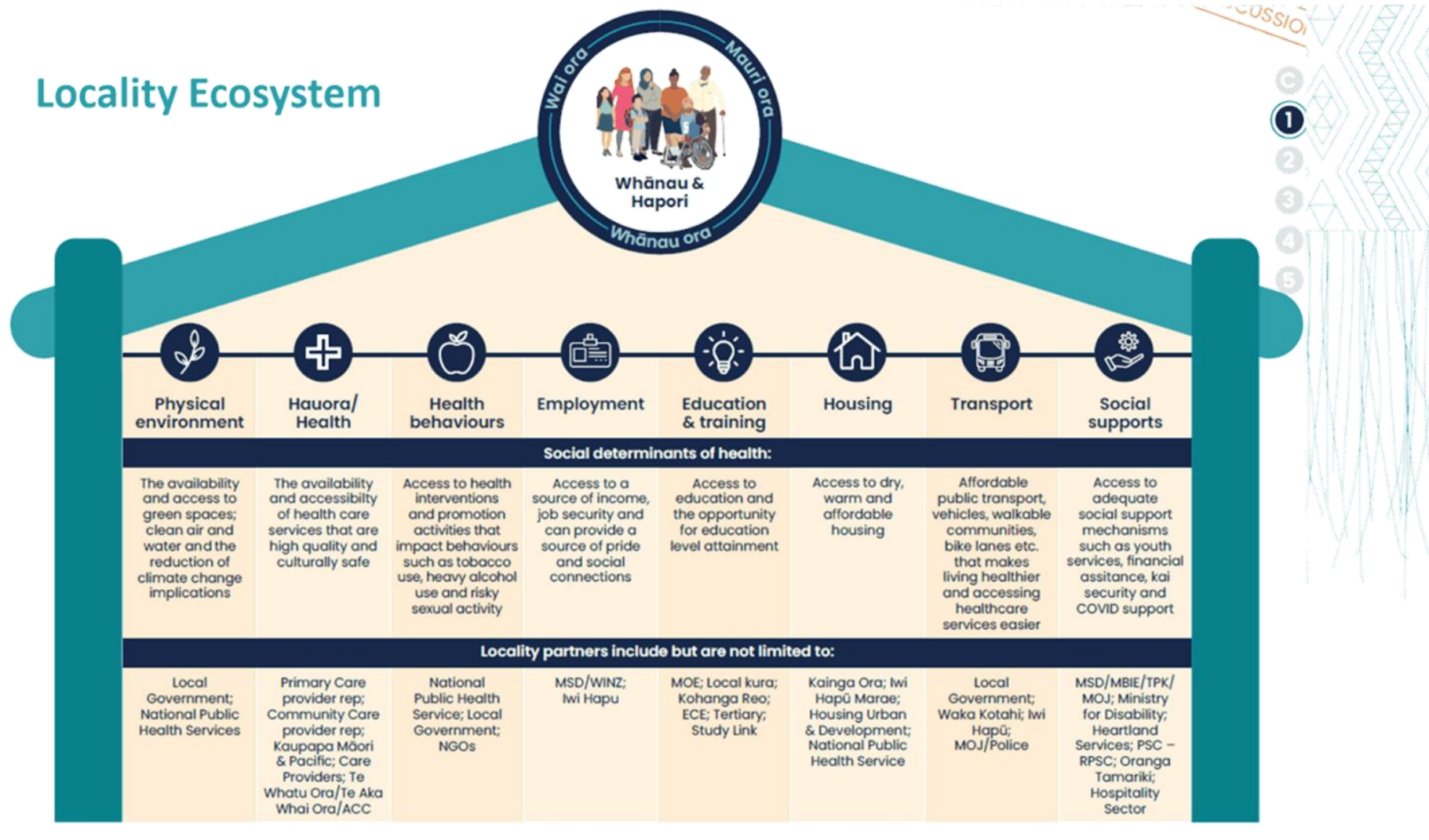
The purpose of iwi-Māori Partnership Boards is to represent local Māori perspectives on:

- the needs and aspirations of Māori in relation to hauora Māori outcomes; and
- how the health sector is performing in relation to those needs and aspirations; and
- the design and delivery of services and public health interventions within localities.

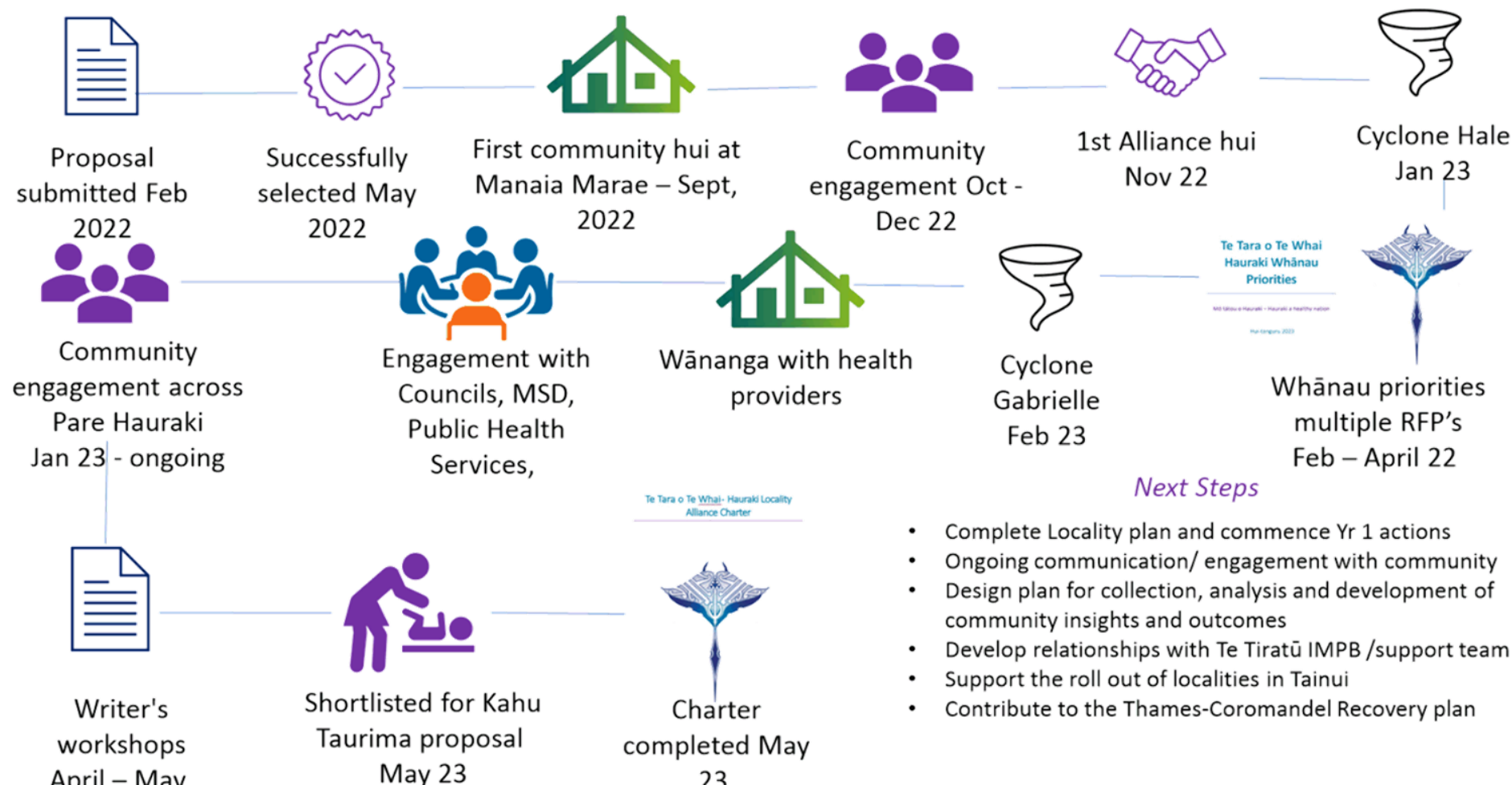
Te Tīratū IMPB follows the traditional Tainui waka boundaries

Ko Mōkau ki runga
Ko Tāmaki ki raro
Ko Mangatoatoa ki waenganui.
Pare Hauraki, Pare Waikato
Te Kaokaoroa-o-Pātetere.

Locality Ecosystem



Our journey..so far



What matters most to you when it comes to health and wellbeing?



Social housing and
warmer homes



Affordable health care



Thriving Rangatahi



To be treated with respect



Support for our
Māmā and pēpi



More support for our ageing
population



Access to health and
wellbeing services



More options of care

What services do you want improved or delivered to you in your community?



Mental Health and Addiction
Services



After hours and Emergency
Care



Coordinated, integrated,
pathways of care



A broader focus on hauora



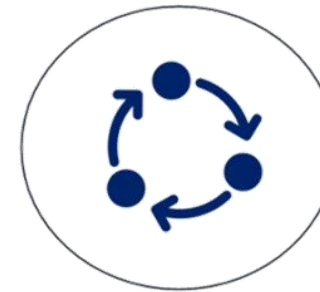
Visiting specialists



Residential care,
hospital, dementia, palliative care

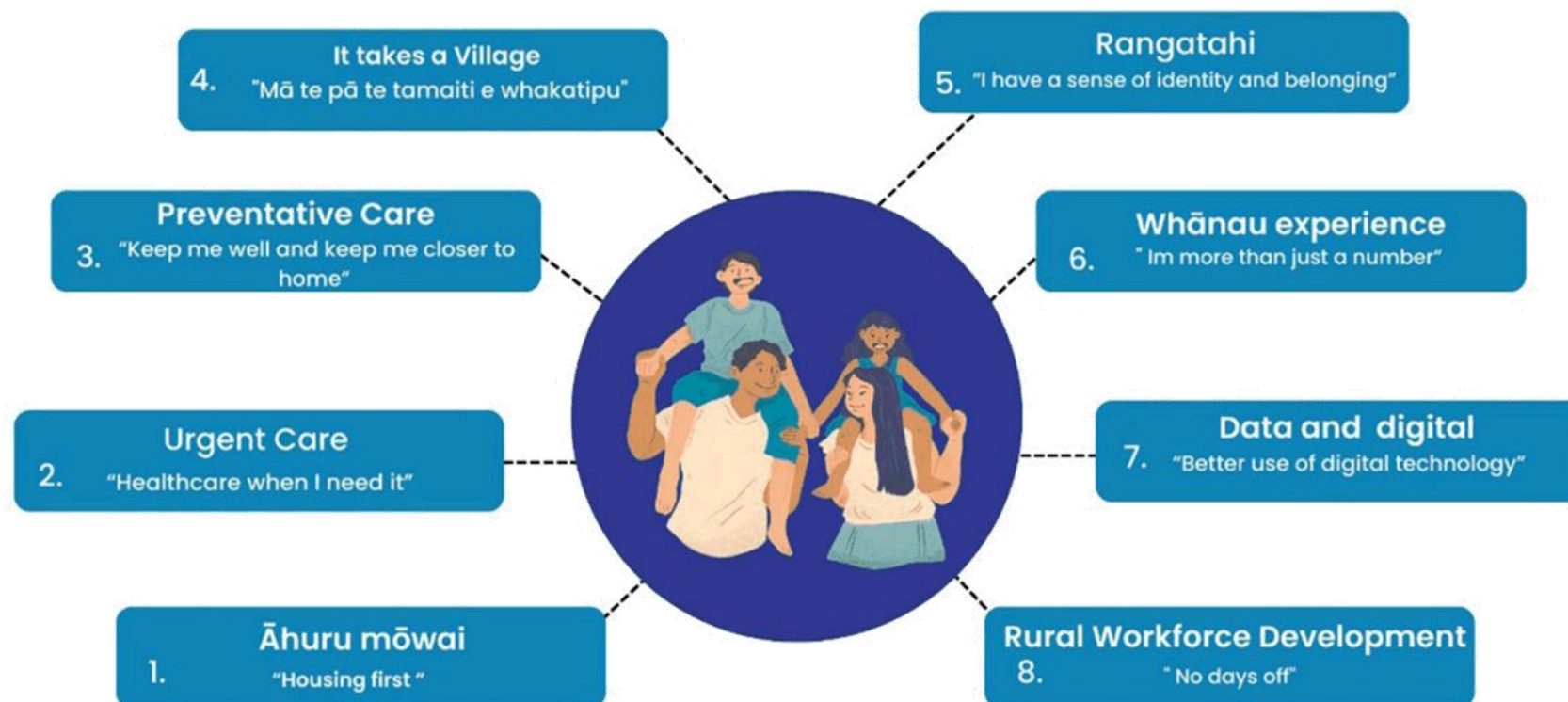


Better access to GP services



Māori Models of Care

Locality priorities



Taima Campbell - Manukura Hauora
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Te Whāriki Manawāhine O Hauraki
Hauraki Women's Refuge

wise group.



7 Pūrongo me whakatau | Decision Reports

7.2 Proposed projects for the 2024-34 Long Term Plan

CM No.: 2745720

Rāpopotonga Matua | Executive Summary

The Manawhenua Forum proposed collective project for Council's LTP consideration.

Tūtohunga | Recommendation

That:

1. The information be received
2. Te Mana Whenua Forum recommend the work programme in Attachment A be considered by Council for inclusion in the 2024-34 Long Term Plan and resourced accordingly.

Horopaki | Background

The Te Manawhenua Forum has undertaken a number of workshops to identify projects to put forward for consideration in the 2024-34 Long Term Plan.

Ngā Take/Kōrerorero | Issues/Discussion

The development of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan provides an opportunity for the Te Mana Whenua Forum to recommend potential projects for Council to consider for approval.

Attachment A provides a narrative around potential projects; primarily focussed on treaty auditing, and the Maori economy.

Mōrearea | Risk

None

Ngā Whiringa | Options

None

Ngā take ā-ture, ā-Kaupapahere hoki | Legal and policy considerations

Local Government Act 2002

Ngā take ā-lhinga | Consent issues

None

Te Tākoha ki ngā Hua mō te Hapori me te here ki te whakakitenga o te Kaunihera | Contribution to Community Outcomes and consistency with Council Vision

Theme: Alignment to all themes

Community Outcome: All outcomes

Pānga ki te pūtea, me te puna pūtea | Financial Cost and Funding Source
None

Ngā Tāpiritanga | Attachments

A  Iwi LTP project proposal



Ngā waitohu | Signatories

Author(s)	Tuatahi Nightingale-Pene Kaitakawaenga Māori - Iwi Liaison Officer	
Approved by	Erin Bates Strategic Partnerships and Governance Manager	
	Don McLeod Chief Executive Officer	

Project name: Tiriti Paradigm
Purpose: proposed Long-Term Plan project
Author: Tuatahi Nightingale-Pene
Draft

Introduction:

This Long-Term Plan project proposal aims to outline a comprehensive plan to establish a Tiriti o Waitangi-based paradigm within our Council organisation. By embedding the principles of the Treaty, we seek to foster strong relationships with Māori, ensure equitable decision-making processes, and promote the holistic well-being of our community. This project will facilitate organisational change and provide audit opportunities to ensure transparency and accountability.

Background:

Recognising the significance of Te Tiriti o Waitangi as a constitutional document of Aotearoa - New Zealand, it is essential for our Council to proactively honour its obligations and foster a Treaty-based relationship with iwi/Māori. This proposal will build upon our existing commitments to create a more comprehensive approach that encompasses all aspects of the Council's functions, including policy development, service delivery, and decision-making.

The latest and final addition to the Local Government review had recommendations to Local and Central Government opportunities to lead enhanced democracy for all. The package of proposed packages of significant changes are intended to be viewed as an interdependent and mutually reinforcing set of actions that should be implemented together - such as the themed focus of 'Local government embracing Te Tiriti o Waitangi and te ao Māori.'

Legislative Consideration:

"Local government is a Te Tiriti partner and the system needs to change to honour and give effect to Tiriti-based partnerships between local government and Māori. Local government must embody a more culturally specific exercise of kāwanatanga, where te ao Māori, mātauranga Māori, and tikanga are woven into its fabric." The taken text is referenced from the 'He piki tūranga, he piki kōtuku - The future for local government report.'

To express the importance of being legislatively driven and compliant with the sections of Te Tiriti o Waitangi in the Local Government Act, it is crucial to emphasize that upholding these principles is not only a moral obligation but also a legal requirement. The Local Government Act 2002 explicitly recognises the significance of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and mandates local government authorities to give effect to its principles as stated in section 4 of the Act. By aligning our actions and decision-making processes with the legislative framework, we ensure that our Council operates in a manner that respects and upholds the rights and aspirations of Māori communities.

The key objectives of this project are as follows:

1. To integrate the Treaty of Waitangi into the Council's policies, practices, and decision-making processes.
2. To establish meaningful partnerships and enhance engagement with iwi/Māori communities.
3. To ensure that Council's long-term planning aligns with the aspirations and needs of iwi/Māori
4. To provide mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation, and audit to ensure the effective implementation of the Treaty-based paradigm.

Methodology:

To achieve these objectives, the following steps will be undertaken:

- a) Conduct a comprehensive review of existing Council policies, procedures, and decision-making frameworks to identify areas for alignment with the Treaty of Waitangi.
- b) Engage with Iwi/Māori stakeholders, including iwi, hapū, and Māori community groups, through regular consultations, hui, and workshops, to gather their input and co-design initiatives.
- c) Establish a dedicated Tiriti o Waitangi governance group or working committee within the Council to oversee the implementation, progress monitoring, and reporting of this project.
- d) Integrate the aspirations and needs of Māori, as identified through community engagement, into the Council's strategic planning processes, particularly the Long Term Plan.
- e) Develop robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, including regular audits, to assess the Council's progress in achieving Treaty-based outcomes and identify areas for improvement.

Timeline:

The project will be carried out over a period of [specify timeline], including different phases such as research and review, stakeholder engagement, policy and procedure alignment, strategic planning integration, and ongoing monitoring and audit processes.

Resources:

The project will require the allocation of appropriate resources, including funding, staff time, expertise from consultants or advisors, and technology infrastructure to support effective monitoring and evaluation.

Budget:

A detailed budget will be developed during the project planning phase, outlining the anticipated costs associated with project implementation, including staff training, community engagement activities, consultant fees, technology investments, and audit processes.

Strategy Development Process:

To achieve the objectives outlined above, the following steps are proposed:

1. Consultation and Engagement:

Engage with key stakeholders, including local iwi/hapū, Māori communities, and relevant advisory groups, to gather insights and perspectives on the development of the Te Tiriti o Waitangi strategy. Conduct hui, workshops, and consultation sessions to ensure meaningful participation and co-design of the strategy.

2. Policy and Procedure Review:

Conduct a comprehensive review of existing policies, procedures, and decision-making frameworks to identify areas where the integration of Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles can be strengthened. Develop guidelines and frameworks to support staff in implementing the strategy across all Council functions.

3. Strategy Formulation:

Based on the insights gathered and the policy review, develop a comprehensive Te Tiriti o Waitangi strategy document. The strategy should outline the Council's commitment, goals, and actions for embedding Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles. It should also provide clear guidelines for staff on incorporating the strategy into their work.

4. Integration and Implementation:

Work closely with relevant Council departments to ensure the seamless integration of the Te Tiriti o Waitangi strategy into policies, procedures, and decision-making processes. Develop training

programs and resources to enhance staff understanding and awareness of the strategy, its objectives, and their roles in its implementation.

5. Monitoring, Auditing, and Reporting:

Establish a robust monitoring and auditing framework, including the development of KPIs and indicators that will enable regular assessment of the strategy's effectiveness. Conduct periodic audits to ensure compliance, identify areas for improvement, and report progress to key stakeholders and the wider community.

Conclusion:

This project proposal seeks to drive transformative change within our Council organisation by embracing a Treaty of Waitangi-based paradigm. By embedding the Treaty principles into our policies, practices, and decision-making, the aim is to create an inclusive and equitable Council that respects and values the rights and aspirations of Māori. We request support for this project to embark on a meaningful journey toward reconciliation, partnership, and improved outcomes for our entire community.

Project Proposal Timeline:

Phase 1: Preparation and Consultation

Duration: 2 months

Month 1:

Gather a project team consisting of key stakeholders, including representatives from Māori communities, local iwi/hapū, and relevant Council departments.

Conduct an initial scoping exercise to outline project objectives, deliverables, and timelines.

Identify and engage with external consultants or advisors, if necessary, to provide expertise in Treaty principles and facilitate the consultation process.

Establish a communication plan to inform staff, Council members, and the wider community about the project's purpose and importance.

Month 2:

Conduct consultation sessions, hui, and workshops to gather insights and perspectives from Māori communities, local iwi/hapū, and relevant advisory groups.

Facilitate meaningful discussions to co-design the Te Tiriti o Waitangi strategy, ensuring broad participation and representation.

Compile and analyse the feedback received during the consultation process.

Begin the review of existing policies, procedures, and decision-making frameworks to identify areas for improvement and integration of Treaty principles.

Phase 2: Strategy Development and Integration

Duration: 4 months

Months 3-4:

Based on the consultation outcomes and policy review, develop a comprehensive Te Tiriti o Waitangi strategy document.

Collaborate with internal stakeholders, including Council departments, to ensure seamless integration of the strategy into existing policies, procedures, and decision-making processes.

Develop clear guidelines, frameworks, and tools to support staff in implementing the strategy effectively.

Conduct training programs and workshops to enhance staff understanding of the strategy and their roles in its implementation.

Establish mechanisms for ongoing communication and feedback to address any concerns or questions from staff and stakeholders.

Phase 3: Implementation and Monitoring

Duration: Ongoing with periodic assessments

Months 5 onwards:

Launch the Te Tiriti o Waitangi strategy across the Council, emphasizing its importance and encouraging staff engagement.

Continuously monitor and evaluate the implementation of the strategy, ensuring adherence to the established policies and procedures.

Conduct regular audits and assessments to measure progress, identify areas for improvement, and report on the strategy's effectiveness.

Develop and track Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to gauge the strategy's impact and ensure accountability.

Adjust and refine the strategy as needed based on feedback, changing circumstances, and evolving community needs.

This timeline is a general guide and may be subject to adjustments based on specific circumstances, consultation outcomes, and resource availability. Regular communication and feedback loops should be established throughout the project to maintain transparency and address any emerging issues or challenges.

7 Pūrongo me whakatau | Decision Reports

7.3 Proposed Iwi Aspiration Statement

CM No.: 2747996

Rāpopotonga Matua | Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to seek Te Mana Whenua Forum endorsement and recommendation to Council, that the attached iwi aspirational vision – a written statement that outlines the aspirations, goals, and ideals of iwi contributing to the vision of the district – be considered by Council in the development of its key strategic documents.

Tūtohunga | Recommendation

That:

1. The information to be received
2. The Iwi Aspiration Statement (Attachment A) be received
3. The Te Mana Whenua Forum recommends to Council the Iwi Aspiration Statement (Attachment A) being incorporated into key strategic documents.

Horopaki | Background

The Te Manawhenua Forum has undertaken multiple hui to arrive at a collective Iwi aspiration statement with the aim of recommending to Council that these be interwoven into Council's Strategic Direction and key strategic documents.

Ngā Take/Kōrerorero | Issues/Discussion

The vision aligns to a thriving and inclusive community in the Matamata-Piako District that honours and embraces Te Ao Māori, fostering strong partnerships and recognising the potential of Iwi Economic Development for long-term district growth. It also aligns to the four wellbeings which underpin the purpose of local government.

Mōrearea | Risk

Not applicable.

Ngā Whiringa | Options

Not applicable.

Ngā take ā-ture, ā-Kaupapahere hoki | Legal and policy considerations

The proposed iwi aspirations document is envisaged to be utilised as part of key Council document development.

Ngā Pāpāhonga me ngā Wātaka | Communications and timeframes

Not applicable.

Ngā take ā-lhinga | Consent issues

Not applicable.

Te Tākoha ki ngā Hua mō te Hapori me te here ki te whakakitenga o te Kaunihera | Contribution to Community Outcomes and consistency with Council Vision

Theme: Alignment to all themes

Community Outcome: All outcomes

Pānga ki te pūtea, me te puna pūtea | Financial Cost and Funding Source

Not applicable.

Ngā Tāpiritanga | Attachments

[A↓](#). Iwi's Aspirational Statement



Ngā waitohu | Signatories

Author(s)	Tuatahi Nightingale-Pene Kaitakawaenga Māori - Iwi Liaison Officer	
Approved by	Erin Bates Strategic Partnerships and Governance Manager	
	Don McLeod Chief Executive Officer	

Author: Tuatahi Nightingale-Pene
Date: 21/07/2023
Draft

Iwi Aspirational Document:

Title: Te Manawhenua Aspirational Vision for Matamata-Piako District

Introduction:

With a shared commitment to building a strong and inclusive community, Te Manawhenua iwi members and the Matamata-Piako District Council (MPDC) have come together to develop an aspirational vision for the district's future. This document reflects the collective aspirations and priorities identified by iwi representatives via the Forum to guide the long-term growth and development of the district while intending to honour the Te Tiriti.

Purpose:

The purpose of this document is meant to highlight iwi aspirational vision as a type of written statement & declaration that outlines the aspirations, goals, and ideals of iwi who contributed to the vision of our district.

Vision:

A thriving and inclusive community in the Matamata-Piako District that honours and embraces Te Ao Māori, fostering strong partnerships and recognising the potential of Iwi Economic Development for long-term district growth.

The following are values that reflect iwi aspirations:

1. **Tiriti¹** - Tiriti-based Relationship:

We envision a district where the relationship between Manawhenua and Council is founded on the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi. This relationship is characterised by mutual respect, open communication, and meaningful partnerships that uphold the mana and interests of both parties.

We aim to maintain a strong and genuine partnership between the Matamata-Piako District Council (MPDC) and local iwi. Ensuring the obligations outlined in the Treaty are upheld with the commitment to support, empower, and actively engage ensuring voices are heard and aspirations are considered in all Council processes, including decision-making.

We will allocate dedicated resources within the Council to support iwi engagement priorities and foster collaborative relationships.

2. **Puāwaitanga o Te Ao Māori²** - Cultural Vibrancy and Respect:

Recognizing the significance of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, we aim to understand their implications and uphold our obligations today. Our district values and celebrates Māori culture, language, and heritage. We prioritize the widespread use and understanding of Te Reo Māori, creating an environment where it is spoken and appreciated.

We strive to integrate Mātauranga Māori and Tikanga Māori into everyday life, promoting and fostering a district-wide acceptance with an understanding and appreciation through initiatives, such as local history education in schools and cultural awareness programmes, including the

¹Tiriti as a value is a basic and fundamental belief in the Constitution to guide and motivate actions.

²Puāwaitanga o Te Ao Māori: Puāwaitanga = Flourishing. In this sense, Te Ao Māori means Māori worldview. Combined, the perception speaks to a Flourishing Māori Worldview stimulating Cultural Vibrancy with Respect.

upskilling for Councillors and staff. We embrace cultural diversity, ensuring everyone feels safe, included, and celebrated within a community anchored in Te Ao Māori.

Toi Māori (Māori art) holds a special place in our district. We encourage the presence of Tāmoko, Toi, Pūoro in public spaces, and celebrations that showcase Māori culture. It is our goal to make Māori expression an integral part of our district's identity.

3. **Kaitiakitanga³** - Environmental Stewardship:
Embed Mātauranga Māori into MPDC's environmental strategy (including climate change) and overall planning processes, ensuring that the district's landscapes, parks, reserves and infrastructure reflect Te Ao Māori. Collaborate with iwi on sustainable planning, water management, consents, waste management, and other initiatives that preserve and protect the environment.
4. **Tū rangatiratanga⁴** - Meaningful Representation:
Ensure that Māori perspectives and priorities are explicitly incorporated into Council strategies, policies, and decision-making processes. Explore opportunities for co-governance arrangements and expand representation to better reflect and serve the interests of the Māori community. Encourage the retention of Māori ward councillors and foster relationships with the Major Stakeholders within the district such as the Chamber of Commerce, etc.
5. **Pakihi Whakawhanaketanga⁵** - Economic Development:
Promote Iwi Economic Development as a vital contributor to the growth and prosperity of the Matamata Piako District. Encourage developers to engage with iwi, recognize historical context, and make direct contributions to Manawhenua. Recognise and fairly remunerate iwi for their perspectives and expertise, ensuring a mutually beneficial relationship.
6. **Ngākau pūmau⁶** - Integrity and Accountability:
Uphold high standards of integrity and accountability in all interactions, ensuring transparency and trust between the Council and Manawhenua. Implement measurable tests and audits to assess progress and adherence to the aspirational vision.

Conclusion:

This aspirational vision represents the collective commitment to create a district anchored in Te Ao Māori, where cultural vibrancy, respect, and inclusivity are woven into the fabric of our community. By working together, we will ensure the long-term prosperity, well-being, and sustainable development of Matamata-Piako District, nurturing a district where the values and aspirations of Te Manawhenua iwi and the broader community are harmoniously integrated.

³Kaitiakitanga | Guardians in Stewardship: obligations exist in relation to taonga/treasured things and in this case the environment, a duty of care encompassing not only concern for physical wellbeing, but also for mauri or life force as well.

⁴Tū rangatiratanga is defined as Māori sovereignty, self-determination, and positive Māori development in practice. As a value, it is about mana and leadership personified. In the context of Māoridom, rangatiratanga is the concept of leading to achieve collective aspirations in a way that acknowledges Māori knowledge & values.

⁵Pakihi Whakawhanaketanga translates as Māori Business Development.

⁶Ngākau pūmau: Ngākau being the 'Heart' and pūmau 'steadfast.' Having the ability to be open and determined to see things through.

7 Pūrongo me whakatau | Decision Reports

7.4 Draft Mana whenua chapter of the District Plan

CM No.: 2749415

Rāpopotonga Matua | Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide Te Manawhenua Forum with a draft of the Mana whenua chapter proposed for the District Plan. This chapter has been formed based on the recommendations coming out of Te Manawhenua Forum workshop held on 18 July 2023. Nathan Sutherland will be present to summarise the process to date, answer questions and take any comments regarding the draft chapter.

Tūtohunga | Recommendation

That:

1. The information be received;
2. Comments and feedback on the draft chapter are provided; and,
3. The next steps in the process are confirmed.

Ngā Take/Kōrerorero | Issues/Discussion

The concept of planning standards were introduced as part of the 2017 amendments to the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). However, the first set of National Planning Standards were not released until 2019. The intention of these standards is to bring national consistency to planning documents prepared under the RMA. They require District Plans across the country to have a standard structure, format and definitions. For Matamata-Piako, the requirements of the National Planning Standards must be implemented by April 2024. As part of implementing these standards, the District Plan must contain a Tangata whenua/Mana whenua chapter, which is to be developed in conjunction with tangata whenua/mana whenua. However, the matters which the chapter may or may not cover are prescribed by the National Planning Standards.

A Te Manawhenua Forum workshop was held on 18 July 2023 to discuss the naming of the chapter and its content. Some of the key recommendations made at this workshop included:

- The chapter should be called “Mana whenua”
- It should list both the iwi and hapū within the district
- It should include a set of collective iwi and hapū values (these are still to be developed)

Any supplementary information should generally sit outside the chapter, and instead be available through website links.

A proposed chapter has been produced based on the recommendations of the July workshop. This is very much in draft form, with the iwi and hapū values section in particular requiring more input. However, comments and feedback on this chapter as it presently exists are invited from the Forum. From here, the Council's Planning Team proposes to engage with individual iwi regarding the further development of the Mana whenua chapter if that is their preference.

Ngā Tāpiritanga | Attachments

A↓. DRAFT 5 Mana Whenua Chapter (NS) pdf



Ngā waitohu | Signatories

Author(s)	Kumeshni Naidu Graduate RMA Policy Planner	
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Approved by	Ally van Kuijk District Planner	
	Dennis Bellamy Group Manager Community Development	

5. DRAFT Mana Whenua Chapter

Mana whenua means an iwi or hapū that exercise a customary authority within in an identified area of the Matamata-Piako District.

Recognition of Iwi and Hapū

The following iwi and hapū are mana whenua within the Matamata-Piako District.

Iwi	Hapu (within MPDC)	Waka
Ngāti Hauā Iwi Trust https://ngatihauaiwitrust.co.nz/	Ngāti Rangi Tawhaki Ngāti Te Ora Ngāti Werewere	Tainui
Ngāti Hinerangi Iwi https://www.ngatihinerangiwi.co.nz/	Ngāti Kura Ngāti Rangi Ngāti Tamapango Ngāti Tangata Ngāti Tawhaki Ngāti Te Riha Ngāti Tokotoko Ngāti Whakamaungarangi Uri o Tangata	Tainui
Ngāti Koroki Kahukura Trust Ngāti Maru Runanga Iwi Authority https://ngatimaru.iwi.nz/		Tainui Hauraki / Tāmaki
Ngāti Rāhui Tumutumu https://rahitumutumu.co.nz/	Ngāti Haumia Ngāti Hue Ngāti Kopirima Ngāti Kotopara Ngāti Rāhiri Ngāti Tau Ngāti Te Atua Ngāti Te Kaha Ngāti Te Ruinga Ngāti Tumutumu	Hauraki
Ngāti Whanaunga Inc http://www.ngaatiwhanaunga.maori.nz/		Hauraki / Tāmaki
Raukawa Iwi https://www.raukawa.org.nz/	Ngāti Hinerangi Ngāti Kirihihi Ngāti Mōtai Ngāti Te Apunga Ngāti Wehiwehi	Tainui
Te Kupenga O Ngāti Hako https://hako.co.nz/		Hauraki
Te Runanga A Iwi O Ngāti Tamatera https://tamatera.co.nz/		Hauraki / Tāmaki
Te Runanga O Ngāti Pāoa https://www.ngatipaoaiwi.co.nz/	Matekiwaho Ngamuri Ngāti Horowhenua Ngāti Huia Ngāti Hura Ngāti Huruhuru Ngātis Kahu	Hauraki / Tāmaki

DRAFT Mana Whenua Chapter – National Planning Standards 18 July 2023

	Ngāti Kauahi Ngāti Kohua Ngāti Koura Ngāti Mahia Ngāti Ngamuri Ngāti Omakau Ngāti Parengaherehere Ngāti Rapu Ngāti Rauwhea Ngāti Ringatahu Ngāti Ruakura Ngāti Rurangi Ngāti Taharoku Ngāti Tahuna Ngāti Tarao Ngāti Te Aho Ngāti Te Aute Ngāti Te Hiko Ngāti Tipa Ngāti Tuwhanga Ngāti Wharetoi Ngāti Whata Te Hingawaka Te Mata Tokeroa Te Rapupo	
Ngāti Tara Tokanui https://ngatitaratokanui.maori.nz/		Hauraki
Waikato-Tainui https://waikatotainui.com/	Ngāti Hauā Ngāti Makirangi Ngāti Ngutu Ngāti Paretekawa Ngāti Wairere	Tainui

Clicking on the iwi authority links above will take you to their respective websites, where you will find information regarding histories, tribal areas, associated marae, vision statements, cultural, social and environmental priorities, and contact details.

Iwi and Hapū Values

Ngā Kaupapa Rangatiranga	Ngā Whāinga
Ko te kai a te rangatira, he kōrero The food of leaders is communication	The spiritual, cultural, and historical associations, interests and aspirations of mana whenua to land, sites of significance, and freshwater are recognised, safeguarded and advocated.

Notes: Example above taken from the New Plymouth District Plan – Decisions Version. Ngā Kaupapa to be applicable across all Council functions, but specific Ngā Whāinga would be developed for the District Plan to capture its environmental focus. Consider weaving in matters that relate to cultural significance, historic heritage, sites of significance to Māori and significant natural areas.

DRAFT Mana Whenua Chapter – National Planning Standards 18 July 2023

Treaty Settlement Interests

The following iwi have settled their historic Te Tiriti o Waitangi claims against the Crown, with certain provisions of their respective Deeds of Settlement enacted by legislation.

Deed of Settlement	Statutory Acknowledgements
Waikato Raupatu Claims Settlement Act 1995	
Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010	
Raukawa Claims Settlement Act 2014	See sections 27 and 34, and Statements of Association for the Statutory Areas Maps for Part Kaimai-Mamaku Conservation Park, Okauia and Taihoa Geothermal Fields, Part of Waihou River and its tributaries, and Part of Lake Karapiro
Ngāti Hauā Claims Settlement Act 2014	See section 36 and Statements of Association for the Statutory Areas Maps for Waiorongomai, Ngatamahinerua (Part of Kaimai Mamaku Conservation Park and part Maurihiro Scenic Reserve, Te Wairere (being Wairere Falls Scenic Reserve, part of Gordon Park Scenic Reserve, and part of Kaimai Mamaku Conservation Park, Te Weraiti (part of Kaimai Mamaku Conservation Park), and Waikato River and tributaries within the Ngati Haua Area of Interest
Ngāti Koroki Kahukura Claims Settlement Act 2014	See sections 27 and Statements of Association for the Statutory Areas Maps for Waikato River and tributaries within the Ngati Haua Area of Interest, and Lake Karapiro
Ngāti Hinerangi Settlement Act 2021	See sections 33 and 40, and Statements of Association for the Statutory Areas Maps for Okauia and Taihoa Geothermal Fields, Kaimai range ridgeline, Part Kaimai Range (including part Kaimai Mamaku Conservation Park, part Gordon Park Scenic Reserve, part Wairere Falls Scenic Reserve, and part Maurihiro Scenic Reserve), Part Maurihiro Scenic Reserve, Te Ara o Maurihiro (Thompson's Track), Te Tapui Scenic Reserve within the area of interest, Waianuanau, and Waihou River and its tributaries within the area of interest.

The above links will take you to the Statutory Acknowledgement section of the respective settlement legislation for each iwi. Statutory Acknowledgement interests are identified through Treaty Settlement legislation. The Council must also provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices to iwi for each resource consent it receives for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory acknowledgement area. This provides iwi/hapū with the opportunity to directly identify any cultural matters relating to the statutory acknowledgment area. This information is then factored into the Council's assessment and decisions around the proposed activity.

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The following iwi have not settled their historic Te Tiriti o Waitangi claims against the Crown, but it is considered good practice to have regard to any statutory acknowledgements identified.

Te Kupenga O Ngāti Hako - Member of Hauraki Collective
Ngāti Maru Rununga Iwi Authority – Deed of Settlement initialled with Crown 8 September 2017 Member of Hauraki Collective
Te Runanga O Ngāti Paoa – Ngāti Paoa Claims Settlement Bill 2022
Ngāti Rāhui Tumutumu – Deed of Settlement initialled with Crown on 13 July 2017
Te Rununga A Iwi O Ngāti Tamatera – Deed of Settlement initialled with Crown on 20 September 2017.
Ngāti Tara Tokanui – Deed of Settlement signed on 28 July 2022; Ngāti Tara Tokanui Claims Settlement Bill
Ngāti Whanaunga Inc – Deed of Settlement initialled with the Crown on 25 August 2017 Member of Hauraki Collective

Council and Mana Whenua Relationships

- (1) The Te Manawhenua Forum mo Matamata-Piako is, “To facilitate tangata whenua contribution to Council’s decision making.” The forum considers matters to sustainably promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of Māori communities for today and for the future.

The Forum includes representatives from Council, Ngāti Hauā, Ngāti Rāhiri-Tumutumu, Raukawa, Ngāti Maru, Ngāti Whanaunga, Ngāti Paoa and Ngāti Hinerangi. Ngāti Tamatera also have the ability to join.

The forum is a standing committee of Council and the structure was developed through discussions with Māori nominated representatives.

- (2) There is a specific agreement to administer and manage reserve land at the Waharoa Aerodrome.
- (3) Terms of Reference for specific working groups on plan changes have been put in place at various times, the latest being the development of the Papakainga plan change.
- (4) When Council undertakes large projects, be it development of community sites or bilingual signage policy, iwi representatives are invited to participate.
- (5) Council staff will work with mana whenua to prioritise the establishment of Mana Whakahono ā Rohe agreements for the Iwi within the district.

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Iwi and Hapū Planning Documents

The table below lists iwi and hapū planning and/or environment related documents.

Iwi	Document	Date	Type	Status
Waikato Tainui	Tai Tumu, Tai Pari, Tai ao	2013	Environmental Management Plan	Lodged with Council
Ngati Haua Iwi Trust	Te Rautaki Tamata Ao Turoa o Haua	2018	Environmental Management Plan	Lodged with Council
Ngati Whanaunga	Ngaati Whanaunga Strategic Management Plan	2019	Strategic Management Plan	Lodged with Council - check
Raukawa	Te Rautaki Taiao A Raukawa	2015	Environmental Management Plan	Lodged with Council

Engagement and Consultation with Mana Whenua

Council recognises the need to consult with mana whenua stems from Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles of partnership, participation and protection and requiring both parties to act reasonably and make informed decisions. Council also acknowledges engaging and consulting with mana whenua as cultural experts often leads to a better understanding of the issues and opportunities. In many instances, this shared responsibility will result in improved social, cultural and environmental outcomes, trusting relationships, and positive outcomes of mutual benefit.

While the Resource Management Act 1991 has different requirements for consulting with mana whenua, their contribution to assessing effects on Maori cultural values as set out under Part II of the Act can be significant. For this reason, Council engages and consults with mana whenua on all resource consent applications with the relevant Iwi authority.

8 Ngā Pūrongo Whakamārama | Information Reports

8.1 District Plan Update

CM No.: 2749330

Rāpopotonga Matua | Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to update the Te Manawhenua Forum with a summary on the rolling review of the District Plan and changes around Resource Management matters. Kumesh Burr in attendance to deliver the update and answer any questions.

Tūtohunga | Recommendation

That:

1. The information be received.

Ngā Take/Kōrerorero | Issues/Discussion

Plan Change 54 – “Papakāinga”

Matamata-Piako District Council is preparing a change to the District Plan, which seeks to update the District Plan provisions to allow for papakāinga development (PC54). The aim is to ensure that the District Plan provides an enabling framework for quality papakāinga development that supports the social, cultural and economic wellbeing of tangata whenua. The plan change was originally raised by Te Manawhenua Forum and recommended to Council as a priority. Council took on this recommendation and initiated a plan change. The Māori Purpose Zone (Precinct 1 – Papakāinga Tahī) will provide the most enabling provisions for papakāinga by increasing housing density in comparison to the Rural Zone and enabling the establishment of home businesses and small-scale community facilities, education facilities and healthcare facilities. Sites that are proposed to be rezoned as Māori Purpose Zone (Precinct 2 - Papakāinga Rua) have existing papakāinga. In addition to the Māori Purpose Zone, the plan change proposes general provisions in the Rural and Rural-Residential Zones enabling papakāinga development on Māori Freehold Land, General Land owned by Māori (if it can be demonstrated there is an ancestral connection and a legal mechanism in place to ensure the land is maintained in whanau ownership in perpetuity), and Treaty Settlement Land. The change was re-notified for public submissions on 21 December 2022, and closed for submissions on 13 February 2023. The further submission phase closed on 26 April 2023. A copy of the 52 submissions received and 3 further submissions is available on the Council's website. On 18 July 2023, an Iwi Working Group (IWG) Hui was held at the Silver Ferns Events Centre. During this Hui, the key themes that were raised in the submissions along with the next steps in the process were discussed, and a draft, unbranded papakāinga Toolkit was shared. The IWG members' also submitted nominations for Independent Hearing Commissioners. The Planning Team is currently engaging with Hearing Commissioners. Once these have been confirmed, a hearing date will be established.

Plan Change 49 – “Waharoa”

This District Plan change seeks to review the zoning and development controls of Waharoa. To date, a preliminary community Hui was held in partnership with Ngāti Hauā to understand the invited stakeholder's aspirations for the town. Following this, a Working Group was established

that consists of Matamata-Piako District Council elected members and Ngāti Hauā representatives as governance members along with a number of support staff. On 30 November 2022, Matamata-Piako Te Manawhenua Forum and Ngāti Hauā held a community consultation event at Te Kura O Waharoa in order to understand if the initial spatial plan that was developed, meets the communities' aspirations and needs for Waharoa. As part of this consultation, an online survey where individuals could share their thoughts on the initial spatial plan was also available following the consultation event for those that could not attend. In total a 150 participants completed the online survey and there were around 30 participants at the community event. A report that summarises the outcomes of the consultation is available to view on the Council's website. In addition, Warren Gumbly consultants have been engaged to undertake an archaeological assessment of the plan change area, with this work currently underway. The Council is also in the process of reviewing the community's aspirations and considering how these may be enabled by the District Plan's provisions.

Plan Change 57 Calcutta

On 3 July 2022, Matamata-Piako District Council received an application for Private Plan Change 57 – Calcutta. This plan change seeks to rezone approximately 41ha of rural land along the southern side of Tauranga Road, Matamata to Industrial Zone. This plan change proposes to introduce a new General Industrial Zone into the District Plan in accordance with the National Planning Standards. On 11 October 2022, submissions opened for the Calcutta private plan change and closed at 4:30pm on Wednesday 9 October 2022. Matamata-Piako District Council received 28 submissions in total. The Council summarised the submissions received and opened for further submissions on the 7 March 2023 with a closing date of 21 March 2023. During this submission phase, a further 20 submissions were received. The Council and the applicant are currently discussing a hearing date.

Private Plan Change 58 - Avenue Industrial Park

A private plan application was lodged with the Council on 22 December 2022 to rezone 14ha of rural land on the western side of Morrinsville, between Avenue Road North and State Highway 26 to Industrial Zone. The proposed private plan change is expected to adopt the same General Industrial Zone provisions as the proposed Calcutta private plan change under the National Planning Standards. The application was publicly notified on 15 June 2023, with the submission period closing on 17 July 2023. Thirteen submissions were received. These will be summarised and the application publicly notified for further submissions.

Private Plan Change 55 - "Fonterra –Waitoa"

On 13 November 2020, Council received a private plan change application regarding the Waitoa manufacturing site Development Concept Plan. The proposal is to amend the current noise emission control boundary in the Operative District Plan and replace it with a new Noise Emission Control Boundary and amend the associated rules. Council made a request, on 22 January 2022, for further information under Clause 23, RMA Schedule 1. Council received a response to this further information request at the end of November 2022 and have been working with the applicant to finalise this information.

Hauraki Gulf Forum

The Hauraki Gulf Forum (HGF) is a statutory body, which promotes and facilitates integrated approach to the management and protection of the Hauraki Gulf, under the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000. The forum's current focus is on three priorities which are to improve integrated management through collaborative planning, restoring water quality values by addressing land use

activities that degrade those values and lastly recognising those critical marine values and ecosystems through advocating for protection, restoration and enhancement. As part of its advocacy, the forum used last year's surplus funds to carry out Natural Capital Valuations on the marine park. This work is being carried out by the New Zealand Institute of Economic Research (NZIER) with the reports due to be released in late July. At the latest meeting on 12 June, Hauraki District Council's Mayor Toby Adams was elected as Co-Chair of the Forum. The term of the new Co-Chair will be until late 2025. Member Nicole MacDonald remains the Forum's Co-Chair Tangata Whenua until March 2024. Other agenda items included presentations on the threats to the Hauraki Gulf with focus on the spread of Caulerpa and assessment of the RMS Niagara that sank on the northern border of the Gulf in 1940.

National Planning Standards (NPS)

The Council has commenced work on reformatting its District Plan to comply with the National Planning Standards (NPS). The purpose of the National Planning Standards is to make council plans and policy statements easier to prepare, understand and comply with. They do this by improving the consistency of the format and content across all resource management documents throughout New Zealand. Any proposed changes that are simply a reformatting of the current Operative District Plan into the new format do not require a plan change, however there will be some changes that will be required to be notified. The Council is working to have this completed and notified by April 2024 in accordance with the relevant NPS legislation. As part of complying with the National Planning Standards, the District Plan is required to have a Tangata whenua/Mana whenua chapter. This is to be developed in conjunction with mana whenua. On 18 July 2023, a Te Manawhenua Forum workshop was held at the Silver Ferns Events Centre to discuss the title and contents of the chapter. A draft Mana whenua chapter has been produced based on this discussion and has been addressed to this agenda as a separate item.

Ngā Tāpiritanga | Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā waitohu | Signatories

Author(s)	Kumeshni Naidu Graduate RMA Policy Planner	
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	Dennis Bellamy Group Manager Community Development	

8 Ngā Pūrongo Whakamārama | Information Reports

8.2 Significance and Engagement Policy

CM No.: 2750004

Rāpopotonga Matua | Executive Summary

The Local Government Act 2002 (the Act) requires Council to have a Significance and Engagement Policy. The purpose of the policy is to provide the community with assurances on when they can expect Council to engage with them.

The Act provides for Council to amend its policy *from time to time*. Council is undertaking a review alongside the Long Term Plan project to ensure that the current policy remains relevant to the community and is fit for purpose.

Te Manawhenua Forum members are invited to provide feedback to staff to contribute to the review process.

Tūtohunga | Recommendation

That:

1. The report is received;
2. Te Manawhenua Forum provides feedback to staff to contribute to the review process.

Horopaki | Background

Requirements

Changes to the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) made in 2014 required councils to adopt a Significance and Engagement Policy.

A Significance and Engagement Policy must set out how Council determines the degree of significance of any issue and how Council will engage with the community. The Policy provides information to our community about how, when and what they can be expected to be consulted on.

The purpose of the Policy is:

- a) to enable the local authority and its communities to identify the degree of significance attached to particular issues, proposals, assets, decisions, and activities; and
- b) to provide clarity about how and when communities can expect to be engaged in decisions about different issues, assets, or other matters; and
- c) to inform the local authority from the beginning of a decision-making process about—
 - i. the extent of any public engagement that is expected before a particular decision is made; and
 - ii. the form or type of engagement required.

The current policy notes the importance of engaging with the community to understand the views and preferences of people likely to be affected by, or interested in, a proposal or decision. An assessment of the degree of significance and associated level of engagement should be undertaken early in the process and regularly reviewed as the project develops.

When considering the degree of significance and appropriate level of engagement, Council takes into consideration the following – if a proposal/decision is affected by a number of these

considerations it is more likely to have a higher degree of significance and therefore a greater need for community engagement:

1. Any **legal requirement** to engage with the community;
2. The level of **financial consequences** of the proposal/decision;
3. Whether the proposal/decision will affect a **large proportion** of the community;
4. Likely impact on **present and future interests** of the community
5. Recognition of **Maori cultural values** and their relationship to land and water through whakapapa;
6. Whether the proposal/decision will affect the **level of service of a significant activity**;
7. Whether **community interest is high**;
8. Whether the likely consequences are **controversial** and will have a likely impact on the reputation of Council;
9. Whether **community views** are already known, including the community's preferences about the form of engagement;
10. The **form of engagement** used in the past for similar proposals/decisions.

Schedule 1 of the Policy lists the assets considered by Council to be strategic assets and the rationale for inclusion as a strategic asset. Schedule 2 is a Community Engagement Guide to assist with a better understanding of when and how the community can expect to be engaged on issues and proposals.

Review

There is no legislative requirement as to the frequency of review, however the LGA provides for Council to amend its policy *from time to time*. Council is currently undertaking a review alongside the Long Term Plan project to ensure that the Policy remains relevant to the community and is fit for purpose.

Council developed a joint Significance and Engagement Policy template with other councils across the Waikato with the Policy first adopted on 28 November 2014. The Policy has been reviewed regularly since then with no significant changes.

Ngā Take/Kōrerorero | Issues/Discussion

Te Manawhenua Forum are invited to provide feedback on the current policy (attached to this report) to provide direction to staff on suggested updates/changes that may help Council to assess how and when it engages with the community and therefore improve the quality of engagement.

Questions to consider:

- What do you think of the existing criteria?
- Should Council move to a spectrum of low, medium and high significance?
- What do you think about the thresholds, e.g. should we consult the community less/more?

Ngā take ā-ture, ā-Kaupapahere hoki | Legal and policy considerations

Section 76AA of the LGA details the legislative requirements of every local authority to adopt a Significance and Engagement Policy. The Policy must set out:

- a) the local authority's general approach to determining the significance of proposals and decisions in relation to issues, assets, and other matters; and
- b) any criteria or procedures that are to be used by the local authority in assessing the extent to which issues, proposals, assets, decisions, or activities are significant or may have significant consequences; and

- c) how the local authority will respond to community preferences about engagement on decisions relating to specific issues, assets, or other matters, including the form of consultation that may be desirable; and
- d) how the local authority will engage with communities on other matters.

Section 76AA also states the purpose of the policy is to provide clarity around when communities will be engaged on significant issues.

When adopting or amending a policy under this section, Council must consult in accordance with section 82 (principles of consultation) unless it considers on reasonable grounds that it has sufficient information about community interests and preferences to enable the purpose of the Significance and Engagement Policy to be achieved.

Ngā Pāpāhonga me ngā Wātaka | Communications and timeframes

When adopting or amending its Significance and Engagement Policy, Council must consult with its community in accordance with section 82 if the LGA, unless it considers on reasonable grounds that it has sufficient information about community interests and preferences to enable the purpose of the policy to be achieved.

Te Tākoha ki ngā Hua mō te Hapori me te here ki te whakakitenga o te Kaunihera | Contribution to Community Outcomes and consistency with Council Vision

Theme: Healthy Communities

Community Outcome: We encourage community engagement and provide sound and visionary decision making,

Theme: Vibrant Cultural Values

Community Outcome: Tangata Whenua with manawhenua status (those with authority over the land under Maaori lore) have meaningful involvement in decision making.

Pānga ki te pūtea, me te puna pūtea | Financial Cost and Funding Source

The cost of reviewing Council's Significance and Engagement Policy is within existing budgets for the Strategies and Plans activity.

Ngā Tāpiritanga | Attachments

[A↓](#). Significance and Engagement Policy 2020 Adopted 22 July 2020



Ngā waitohu | Signatories

Author(s)	Laura Hopkins Policy Advisor	
Approved by	Niall Baker Policy Team Leader	
	Erin Bates Strategic Partnerships and Governance Manager	



Significance and Engagement Policy

22 July 2020

Introduction

Council is committed to engaging with the community to ensure our decisions reflect the aims of the community. This policy helps Council to determine what the really important ('significant') issues are to the community, and how we will go about involving the community in making those decisions ('engagement').

Purpose and Scope

1. To enable Council and its communities to identify the degree of significance attached to particular issues, proposals, assets, decisions and activities.
2. To provide clarity about how and when communities can expect to be engaged in decisions made by Council.
3. To inform Council from the beginning of a decision-making process about the extent, form and type of engagement required.
4. This policy does not apply to decision making under the Resource Management Act 1991 and or other legislation that includes a prescribed consultative/engagement process.

Definitions

community	A group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common. Includes interested parties, affected people and key stakeholders
decisions	Refers to all the decisions made by or on behalf of Council including those made by officers under delegation. (Management decisions made by officers under delegation during the implementation of council decisions will not be deemed to be significant).
engagement	Is a term used to describe the process of seeking information from the community to inform and assist decision making. There is a continuum of community involvement.
significance	As defined in Section 5 of the Local Government Act 2002 "in relation to any issue, proposal, decision, or other matter that concerns or is before a local authority, means the degree of importance of the issue, proposal, decision, or matter, as assessed by the local authority, in terms of its likely impact on, and likely consequences for,— (a) the current and future social, economic, environmental, or cultural well-being of the district or region (b) any persons who are likely to be particularly affected by, or interested in, the issue, proposal, decision, or matter: (c) the capacity of the local authority to perform its role, and the financial and other costs of doing so
Significant Activity	Is an activity (or group of activities) as listed below: The provision of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • premier, sport and recreation parks • library services • cemeteries • elderly person housing • aquatic facilities • district event centres • the roading network as a whole • the water reticulation network and treatment plants as a whole • the wastewater reticulation network and treatment plants as

	<p>a whole</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the stormwater reticulation network as a whole
Strategic Asset	<p>As defined in Section 5 of the Local Government Act 2002 “in relation to the assets held by a local authority, means an asset or group of assets that the local authority needs to retain if the local authority is to maintain the local authority's capacity to achieve or promote any outcome that the local authority determines to be important to the current or future well-being of the community; and includes—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any asset or group of assets listed in accordance with section 76AA(3) by the local authority; and (b) any land or building owned by the local authority and required to maintain the local authority's capacity to provide affordable housing as part of its social policy; and (c) any equity securities held by the local authority in— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a port company within the meaning of the Port Companies Act 1988; (ii) an airport company within the meaning of the Airport Authorities Act 1966”

Policy

5. Engaging with the community is important to understand the views and preferences of people likely to be affected by or interested in a proposal or decision.
6. An assessment of the degree of significance of proposals and decisions, and the appropriate level of engagement, will therefore be considered in the early stages of a proposal before decision making occurs and, if necessary, reconsidered as a proposal develops.
7. We will take into account the following matters when assessing the degree of significance of proposals and decisions, and the appropriate level of engagement:
 - there is a legal requirement to engage with the community
 - the level of financial consequences of the proposal or decision
 - whether the proposal or decision will affect a large portion of the community
 - the likely impact on present and future interests of the community
 - recognising Māori cultural values and their relationship to land and water through whakapapa
 - whether the proposal affects the level of service of a Significant Activity
 - whether community interest is high
 - whether the likely consequences are controversial and will have a likely impact on the reputation of Council
 - whether community views are already known, including the community's preferences about the form of engagement
 - the form of engagement used in the past for similar proposals and decisions
8. If a proposal or decision is affected by a number of the above considerations, it is more likely to have a higher degree of significance.
9. In general, the more significant an issue, the greater the need for community engagement.
10. We will apply a consistent and transparent approach to engagement.

11. We are required to undertake a special consultative procedure as set out in Section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002, or to carry out consultation in accordance with or giving effect to Section 82 of the Local Government Act 2002 on certain matters (regardless of whether they are considered significant as part of this policy) or to undertake consultation as specified under any other enactment.
12. For all other issues requiring a decision, we will determine the appropriate level of engagement on a case by case basis.
13. The Community Engagement Guide (Schedule 2) identifies the form of engagement we may use to respond to some specific issues. It also provides examples of types of issues and how and when communities could expect to be engaged in the decision making process.
14. Joint Management Agreements, Memorandum of Understanding or any other similar high level formal agreements with Māori/iwi will be considered as a part of this process.
15. For mana whenua groups without a formal agreement a separate engagement plan will be developed as appropriate.
16. When we make a decision that is significantly inconsistent with this policy, the steps identified in Section 80 of the Local Government Act 2002 will be undertaken.

Schedule 1– Strategic Assets

Section 5 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires the following to be listed in this Policy:

- a. any asset or group of assets listed in accordance with section 76AA(3) by the local authority; and
- b. any land or building owned by the local authority and required to maintain the local authority's capacity to provide affordable housing as part of its social policy; and
- c. any equity securities held by the local authority in—
 - (i) a port company within the meaning of the Port Companies Act 1988
 - (ii) an airport company within the meaning of the Airport Authorities Act 1966

The following is a list of assets or group of assets that the council needs to retain if it is to maintain its capacity to achieve or promote any outcome that it determines to be important to the current or future wellbeing of the community.

Asset	Group	Rationale
Firth Tower Reserve	Premier Park	<p>The Premier Parks assets listed refer to the assets as a whole that provide services to the whole district.</p> <p>Premier Parks are recognised as parks of particular significance to the district. This may be due to a variety of reasons including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prominent location • Level of usage • A significant tourism destination • Particular unique feature or character • Historic or cultural values • Significant landscape area <p>Premier Parks are intended to meet the needs of both residents within the district and also visitors to the district. Premier Parks receive the highest level of protection and are likely to receive the greatest resource input overall to achieve high standards of development and maintenance to meet high user demands.</p>
Hetana Street Reserve		
Howie Park		
Te Aroha Domain		
Boyd Park	Sport and Recreation Park	<p>The Sports and Recreation Parks assets listed refer to the assets as a whole that provide services to the whole district.</p> <p>Sports and Recreation Parks are primarily designed and used for active sport and recreation, primarily of a traditional team nature. Sports and Recreation Parks may also provide for a range of community activities and facilities.</p> <p>The main Council-owned sport and recreation parks in each of the three wards are proposed as 'strategic assets'. Unlike local sports and recreation parks, these three parks also provide opportunities for the district as a whole such as district-wide and sub-regional level competitions.</p>
Matamata Domain		
Morrinsville Recreation Ground		

		These parks also provide facilities for several sporting codes and recreational activities.
Matamata Cemetery	Special Purpose Reserve	The Burials and Cremation Act 1964 requires Council to provide land for burials.
Maukoro Cemetery		
Morrinsville Cemetery		
Piako Cemetery		
Te Aroha Cemetery		
Waharoa Cemetery		
Matamata Aerodrome		The Matamata Aerodrome at Waharoa is the only commercial airfield in the District. It is the only Council facility that provides opportunities for aviation-related recreation. The Aerodrome is also a subject of the Ngāti Haua Settlement Act, with a committee comprising of Ngāti Haua Trust and Council representatives having an influence over governance matters.
Elderly Person Housing	Assets owned and required to maintain our capacity to provide affordable housing	We own 109 units across the district that provide low cost rental accommodation for elderly people
Libraries	Community facilities and buildings	The community assets listed refer to the assets as a whole that provide services to the whole district.
Council offices		
Morrinsville Event Centre		
Matamata-Piako Civic and Memorial Centre		
Headon Stadium (due to be completed 2020)		
Silver Fern Farms Event Centre Te Aroha		
SwimZone Matamata (previously known as Matamata Sports Centre)		
SwimZone Morrinsville (previously known as Morrinsville Heated Pools)		
SwimZone Te Aroha (previously known as Te Aroha Leisure)		

Pools		
Roading network	Infrastructure assets	The infrastructure assets listed refer to the networks as a whole.
Water reticulation network and treatment plants		
Wastewater reticulation network and treatment plants		
Stormwater reticulation network		
Shareholding in Waikato Regional Airport Limited	Equity held in an airport company within the meaning of the Airport Authorities Act 1966	We hold a 15.625% share holding in the Waikato Regional Airport Company, which operates the Hamilton Airport. The airport is a significant asset for the Waikato Region and is important to economic development.

Schedule 2 – Community Engagement Guide

Community engagement is a process that involves all or some of the public and is focussed on decision-making or problem-solving.

The International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) has developed a Public Participation Spectrum to demonstrate the possible types of engagement with the community. This model also shows the increasing level of public impact as you progress through the spectrum from left to right - 'inform' through to 'empower'. In simply 'informing' stakeholders there is no expectation of receiving feedback, and consequently there is a low level of public impact. At the other end of the spectrum, 'empowering' stakeholders to make decisions implies an increase in expectations and therefore an increased level of public impact. Differing levels of engagement may be required during the varying phases of decision-making on an issue, and for different stakeholders.

In general, the more significant an issue the greater, the need for community engagement. However, it is not always appropriate or practicable to conduct processes at the 'collaborate' or 'empower' end of the spectrum as many minor issues do not warrant such an involved approach. Time and money may also limit what is possible on some occasions.



Forms of engagement

We will use the Special Consultative Procedure (as set out in section 83 of the LGA 2002) where required to do so by law, including for the following issues requiring decisions:

- the adoption or amendment of a Long Term Plan (in accordance with section 93 A of the Local Government Act 2002)
- the adoption, amendment, or revocation of bylaws if required under section 156(1)(a) of the Local Government Act 2002
- the adoption, amendment or revocation of a Local Alcohol Policy under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012
- the adoption or review of a Local Approved Products (Psychoactive Substances) Policy under the Psychoactive Substances Act 2013
- the adoption or review of a class 4 venue policy under the Gambling Act 2003
- the preparation, amendment or revocation of a waste management and minimisation plan under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008

Unless already explicitly provided for in the Long Term Plan, we will seek to amend our Long Term Plan, and therefore use the Special Consultative Procedure, if it proposes to:

- significantly alter the intended level of service provision for any Significant Activity undertaken by or on behalf of Council, including commencing or ceasing such an activity, or
- transfer the ownership or control of strategic assets listed in Schedule 1.

We will consult in accordance with, or using a process or a manner that gives effect to the requirements of, section 82 of the Local Government Act 2002 where required to do so by law, including for the following specific issues requiring decisions:

- adopting or amending the annual plan if required under section 95 of the Local Government Act 2002
- transferring responsibilities to another local authority under section 17 of the Local Government Act 2002
- establishing or becoming a shareholder in a council-controlled organisation
- adopting or amending a revenue and financing policy, development contributions policy, financial contributions policy, rates remission policy, rates postponement policy, or a policy on the remission or postponement of rate on Māori freehold land.

For such consultation, we will:

- develop information fulfilling the requirements of Section 82A of the LGA 2002
- make this available to the public,
- allow written submissions for a period of up to 4 weeks, and
- consider all submissions prior to making decisions.

For all other issues, the following table provides examples of the differing levels of engagement that might be considered appropriate, the types of tools associated with each level and the timing generally associated with these types of decisions/levels of engagement.

Engagement tools and techniques

Throughout the decision making process we may use a variety of engagement techniques on any issue or proposal based on a range of other factors, including history and public awareness of the issue, stakeholder involvement, and timing related to other events and budgets. We will also take into consideration that the community can feel 'over consulted'. Each situation will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

	Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
What does it involve	One way communication providing balanced and objective information to assist understanding about something that is going to happen or has happened.	Two way communications designed to obtain public feedback about ideas on rationale, alternatives and proposals to inform decision making.	Participatory process designed to help identify issues and views to ensure that concerns and aspirations are understood and considered prior to decision making.	Working together to develop understanding of all issues and interests to work out alternatives and identify preferred solutions.	The final decision making is in the hands of the public (noting that under the LGA 2002, the Mayor and Councillors are elected to make decisions on behalf of their constituents).
Issues we have used this approach for/types of issues we might use this for	Water restrictions Rates reminders Dog registration reminders Kerbside changes	Annual Plan Hauraki Rail Trail	District Plan review Matamata-Piako Civic and Memorial Centre Hetana Street project Long Term Plan	Silver Fern Farms Events Centre Te Aroha Te Aroha Domain/Spa Provincial Growth Fund project Waharoa Industrial Hub Provincial Growth Fund project	Elections
Examples of tools we might use	Council in Focus Websites Brochures Public notices	Facebook Formal submissions and hearings Surveys	Workshops Focus groups Online forums	Advisory groups (involving community experts)	Binding referendum Local body elections
When the community can expect to be involved	Once a decision has been made, or when an action from the community is required	Once there is a draft to look at (so there is something to give feedback on). We would generally allow up to four weeks for the community to participate and respond.	Before a decision is made and a draft is developed (so feedback is included in the draft). We would generally allow longer than four weeks, to ensure the community have sufficient time to be involved in the process.	We would generally involve the community as soon as Council starts thinking about the issue, again after information has been collected and again when options are being considered. We would generally allow a month or more for this.	We would involve the community quite early in this process. We would generally allow a month or more for this.

8 Ngā Pūrongo Whakamārama | Information Reports

8.3 Update and overview of new kerbside collection contract

CM No.: 2740954

Rāpopotonga Matua | Executive Summary

This is to provide an overview of the new kerbside collection contract for recycling and refuse commencing 1 September 2023 and to provide updates on progress and projects funded by our Waste Minimisation Levy Contestable Grants.

Tūtohunga | Recommendation

That:

1. The information be received

Horopaki | Background

On 24 May 2023, Council formally awarded our new kerbside collection contract to Waste Management NZ Ltd. with a start date of 1 September 2023.

This followed a joint procurement process undertaken in partnership with Hauraki and Thames Coromandel District Councils.

Although we undertook joint procurement, the intention was for each council to have single contract rather than the current shared contract.

The new contract includes a change in level of services and this is to provide TMF members with an update and overview.

It also provides an update on projects funded through the Waste Levy Contestable Grant in July 2022 as per our Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). In particular projects undertaken by local Iwi.

Ngā Take/Kōrerorero | Issues/Discussion



25L food scraps bin

Collected fortnightly



120L wheelie bin for rubbish

Collected fortnightly



240L wheelie bin for recycling

(your current bin)
Collected fortnightly



45L glass crate
(your current bin)

Collected fortnightly

This depicts the new bins being delivered. I will discuss the new services, along with plenty of time for questions.

I will also cover an overview of three successful projects delivered as part of our Waste Levy Contestable fund 2022.

It will include a look at MPDC's Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). Information on how new projects could be considered for funding this year will be discussed.

Mōrearea | Risk

N/A

Ngā Whiringa | Options

N/A

Ngā take ā-ture, ā-Kaupapahere hoki | Legal and policy considerations

The new contract aligns with the:

- Long Term Plan (LTP)
- Annual Plan (AP)
- Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP)
- Central Government direction

Ngā Pāpāhonga me ngā Wātaka | Communications and timeframes

Communications are underway in partnership with MPDC's communications team who have developed a comprehensive Communications Plan, already underway.

Ngā take ā-lhinga | Consent issues

None

Te Tākoha ki ngā Hua mō te Hapori me te here ki te whakakitenga o te Kaunihera | Contribution to Community Outcomes and consistency with Council Vision

Theme: Rubbish and Recycling

Community Outcome: Environmental Sustainability

Rubbish and Recycling contributes to the following Community outcomes			
	Connected Infrastructure	Infrastructure and services are fit for purpose and affordable, now and in the future. Quality infrastructure is provided to support community wellbeing	✓ ✓
	Healthy Communities	Our community is safe, healthy and connected	✓
	Environmental Sustainability	We support environmentally friendly practices and technologies	✓

Pānga ki te pūtea, me te puna pūtea | Financial Cost and Funding Source

N/A

Ngā Tāpiritanga | Attachments

[A↓.](#) Final WMMP with Te Reo Headings, adopted 30 June 2021



Ngā waitohu | Signatories

Author(s)	Louisa Palmer Solid Waste Lead	
Approved by	Fiona Vessey Group Manager Service Delivery	



Pātara wai
Water bottle



Let's save
the planet!

RAUTAKI WHAKAHAERE, WHAKAITI HOKI I TE PARANGA WASTE MANAGEMENT & MINIMISATION PLAN 2021 -2027

PARA KORE; ZERO WASTE 2038

TE WHAKAHEKE PARANGA HAUKINO HOKI, MŌ ĀPŌPŌ
A LOW WASTE- LOW CARBON FUTURE

Adopted on 30 June 2021

Reducing
Our Waste



Pēke mahirau
Reusable bag

Say NO
to plastic bags! ✓



COFFEE TO GO
In my own glass

Kapu kawhe mahirau
Reusable coffee cup



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He kupu whakataki Introduction

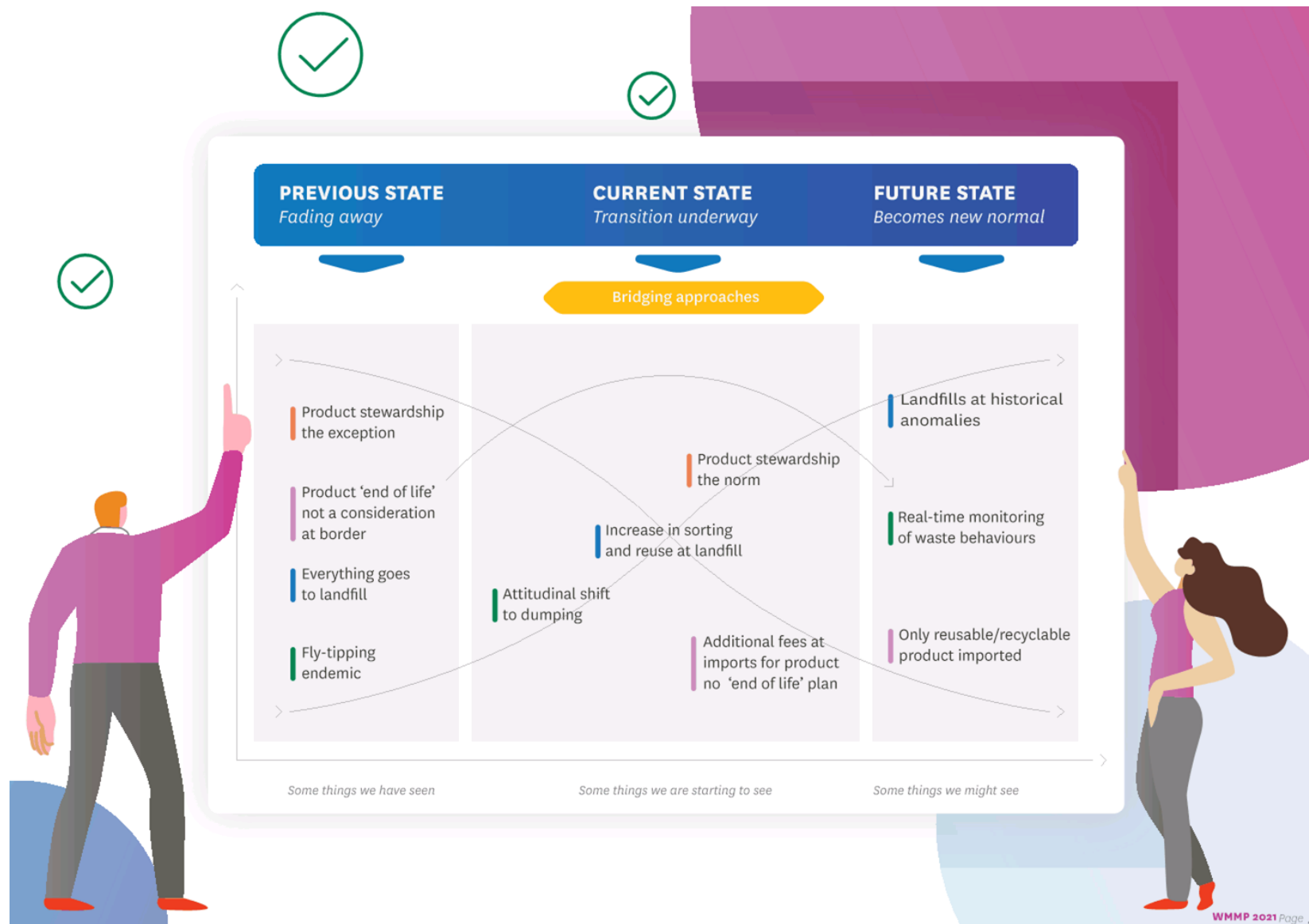
Council is required to develop and adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) under s44 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. Our last Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (the Plan) was adopted in 2017 in partnership with our neighbours Thames-Coromandel District Council (TCDC) and Hauraki District Council (HDC). While our Plan covered the period 2017 to 2023 significant changes in Central Government policies, and in the waste industry sector have resulted in reviewing our Plan in 2020 to ensure it is 'fit for purpose'.

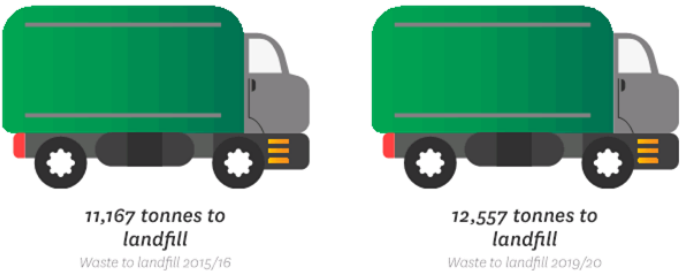
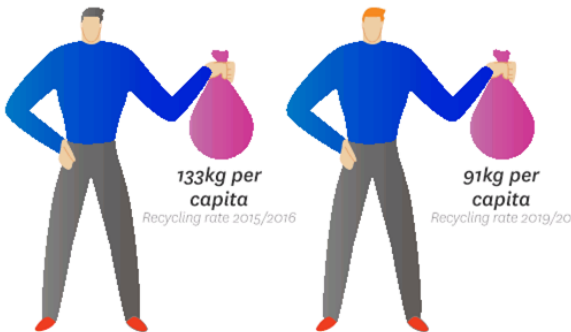
In addition, Tirohia Landfill, where we currently dispose of our waste, is due to close no later than 2038 and that means our waste will need to be transported a greater distance increasing our costs. This new plan has been developed for the Matamata-Piako District, to initiate activities within our district to meet our own communities' needs. It will allow us to incorporate new waste minimisation services that are 'fit for the future'. It will also allow us to continue to collaborate with TCDC/HDC and other like-minded organisations on waste minimisation initiatives.

It is based on a collaborative model where, Council, business, Iwi, community groups and householders can all work together to build new waste minimisation services and grow local economic development, ultimately building community resilience at the same time.

We will ensure everyone has access to recycling, resource recovery and waste management services, that businesses and individuals understand that reducing and minimising waste is their responsibility, and that valuable resources are reused or recycled and don't go to landfill.







Ka pēwhea te nui o ā tātou paranga?
How much waste do we have?

Unlike the majority of New Zealand, Council’s volume of waste to landfill has not increased dramatically over the previous 10-year period. While the volume of waste to landfill remains steady, our recycling rates are declining which follows a nationwide, and global, trend.

We do not have data on waste that is burned or buried so the actual volume of waste being disposed of within our District is unknown.

Central government has signalled a range of proposals to move towards a ‘low-waste, low-carbon’ future including regulated product stewardship and a progressive increase in the cost of landfill disposal over the next four years. The rising costs make it important to act now to implement systems that provide for the minimisation of wastes and for greater recovery of resources currently sent to landfill.

We propose to do this by progressively converting our Refuse Transfer Stations into Community Resource Recovery Centres (CRRC) to provide for greater separation of wastes and provide for collaborative enterprises that allow for community and business input.

We will bring the management of our CRRC’s in-house. This means there is a responsibility for Council to at least consider all waste in our district, although the Council may not have direct involvement in the management of all wastes. This will include suggesting areas where other groups, such as businesses or householders, could take action themselves. Where Council, Iwi, business and the community can work together collaboratively to enhance local economic development and build community resilience.

Our new kerbside recycling and collection contract that is due to commence in 2023 may mean reviewing our current services to ensure they support reducing waste, which may mean a change to our current services. We will consider the recent report ‘Recommendations for Standardisation of kerbside Collections in Aotearoa as part of this review.

All of these changes will require a change in behaviour and this has been considered while developing this plan. The actions in this plan will be carried forward into our long term and annual plans to ensure we have the resources to deliver the plan’s goals and objectives. Our Plan needs to be reviewed at least every six years and new goals set. This proposed Plan covers the period 2021-2027.

<https://www.mfe.govt.nz/waste/product-stewardship-responsible-product-management/regulated-product-stewardship>
<https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Waste/recommendations-for-standardisation-of-kerbside-collections-in-Aotearoa.pdf>

TE WHAKAKITENGA - PARA KORE 2038

NGĀ WHĀINGA - e whakaahu ana tātou ki whea

Working towards a low-waste future and a circular economy

G1

A community that considers, and where appropriate implements, new initiatives and innovative ways to assist in reducing, reusing and recycling wastes minimising waste sent to landfill.

- Provide sustainable waste minimisation services that are cost-effective to the community.
- View waste as a resource, improving and modifying collections and facilities so that more materials and products can be diverted from landfill.
- Prioritise waste reduction, reuse and recovery initiatives that align with other council objectives.
- Remove or reduce barriers that are preventing the community of make best use of existing services and any potential new services.
- Investigate and implement new services, facilities, or other initiatives that will increase the amount of waste reduced, reused, or recycled.
- Investigate the feasibility of developing community resource recovery centres for bulky goods, e-waste, rural waste and other waste streams to 'future-proof' our Refuse Transfer Stations.
- Process and manage waste , or within the district wherever feasible and cost-effective.

Zero Waste is a call to action that aims to end the current take, make, and dispose mentality of human society. Zero Waste is a policy, a path, a target. It is a process, a new way of thinking. Most of all it is a vision, it's a new planning approach which closes the loop, so that all waste is a resource for another process.

In a circular economy the lifecycles of materials are maximised. Their use is optimised. At the end of life all materials are reutilised. A circular economy is restorative by design. It is underpinned by the use of renewable energy. It is a sustainable, viable and low carbon alternative to the dominant 'take-make-waste' linear model.

VISION: ZERO WASTE 2038

GOALS & OBJECTIVES: What we want to achieve

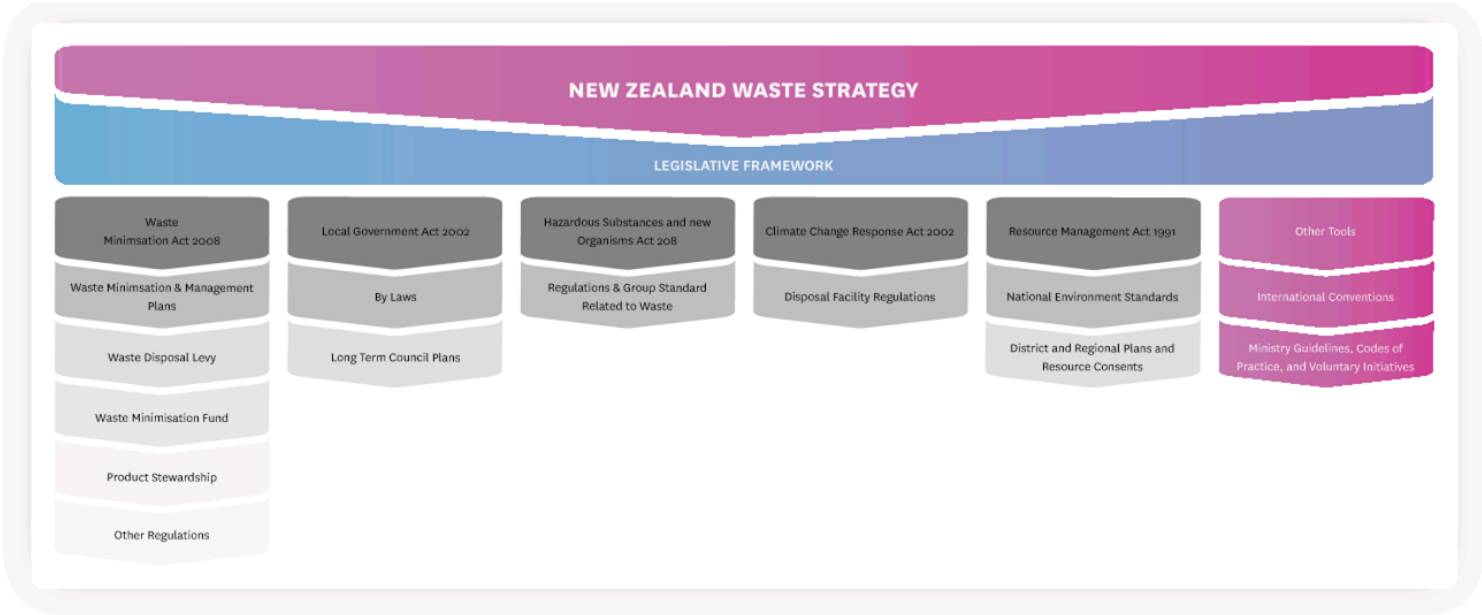


G2

Minimise environmental harm and protect public health

- Ensure the reduction of environmental harm is understood from a holistic perspective that incorporates tikanga and mātauranga Māori (indigenous knowledge) as an important component of sustainable practices.
- Consider the environmental impact and public health implications of all waste management options and choose those that are cost-effective to the community, while also protecting environmental and public health.

WMMP 2021 Page 6



Mō te aha te rautaki? Why do we need a plan?

Council has a statutory requirement under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (the Act) to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within our district. We do this by adopting a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (Plan). We also have obligations under the Health Act 1956 to ensure that our waste management systems protect public health.

Our Plan sets the priorities and strategic framework for managing waste in the district. As well as aligning to the New Zealand Waste Strategy, the waste hierarchy, Council's LTP and Annual Plans; the Plan should also support or align with other strategies and plans such as:

- Central government direction in waste management (reflecting the much greater interest in waste management issues)

He aha ōna pūtakekanga? What informs the plan?

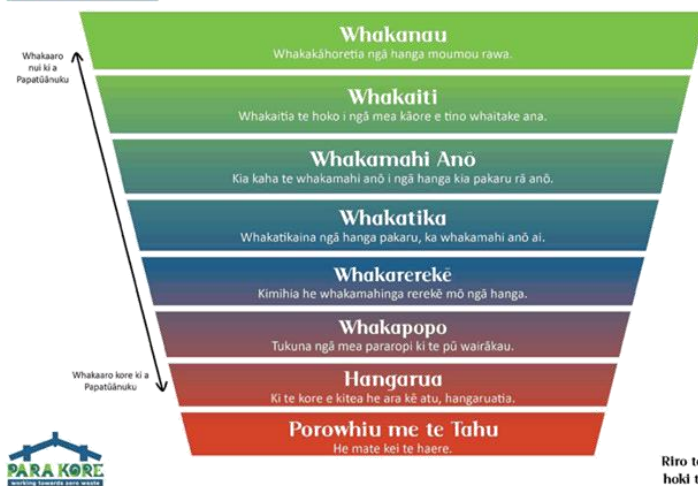
The plan must meet requirements set out in the Waste Minimisation Act, including to:

- Consider the 'Waste Hierarchy', which sets priorities for how we should manage waste
- Ensure waste does not create a 'nuisance'
- 'Have regard to' the New Zealand Waste Strategy and other key government policies, including the recently released guidelines by central government that signal changes to the way we will need to manage waste.
- Consider the outcomes of the 'Waste Assessment'
- Follow the Special Consultative Procedure set out in the Local Government Act (2002).

Te raupapa paranga The waste hierarchy

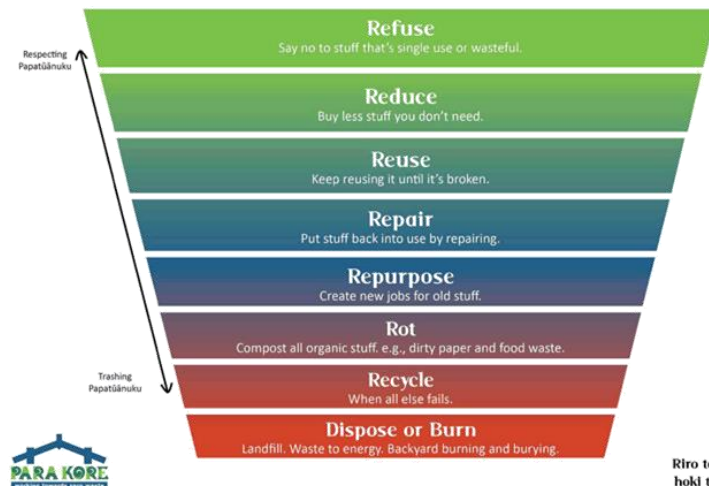
The 'waste hierarchy' is a common approach to ways we can think about waste. Essentially it says that reducing, reusing and recycling is preferable to disposal.

Te Pūnaha Whakarōpū Para



Riro taonga māi,
hoki taonga atu.

The Waste Hierarchy



Riro taonga māi,
hoki taonga atu.



Para Kore - Zero Waste

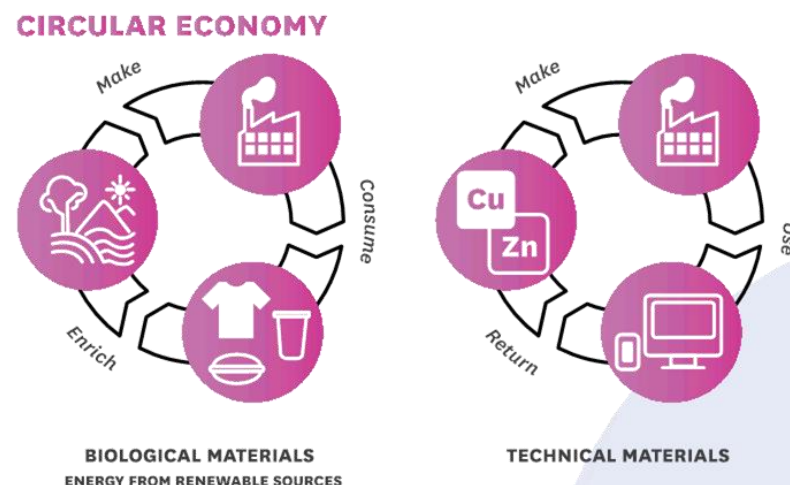
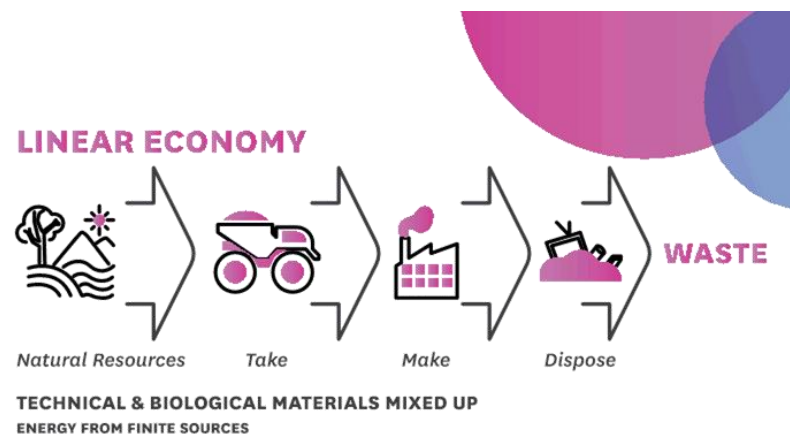
Our vision aligns with tangata whenua principles such as kaitiakitanga, taking an integrated view of the environment and aiming to protect land, air and water from the possible negative impacts resulting from the inappropriate management of waste.

Para Kore means Zero Waste. Humans are the only species on the planet that do not live by zero waste principles. The natural world does not create waste. Everything at the end of its life, whether it is a plant or animal, becomes part of another system. A dead insect becomes kai for another insect, a tree that falls in the bush rots and provides nutrients to the earth for new growth. Everything in nature is part of a closed, continuous, endless cycle. This is called the 'Circular Economy' Ōhanga āmiomio .

Traditionally, tangata whenua societies produced only organic wastes, which could be managed by returning these to the land. In modern times, this is no longer possible due to the increase in volumes and a shift to nonorganic and potentially hazardous waste types. Kaitiakitanga, mauri, and the waste hierarchy are seen as an aligned set of principles that support our vision of zero waste Para Kore and the circular economy; Ōhanga āmiomio

The circular economy is a global concept that represents a big change in thinking. The idea is that products are designed from the start to last a long time and be easily repaired, or to be 'unmade' after use and the materials either made into something new or returned to nature – all without creating pollution or greenhouse gas emissions.

<https://www.waikato.ac.nz/research-enterprise/research-with-waikato/amiomio-aotearoa>



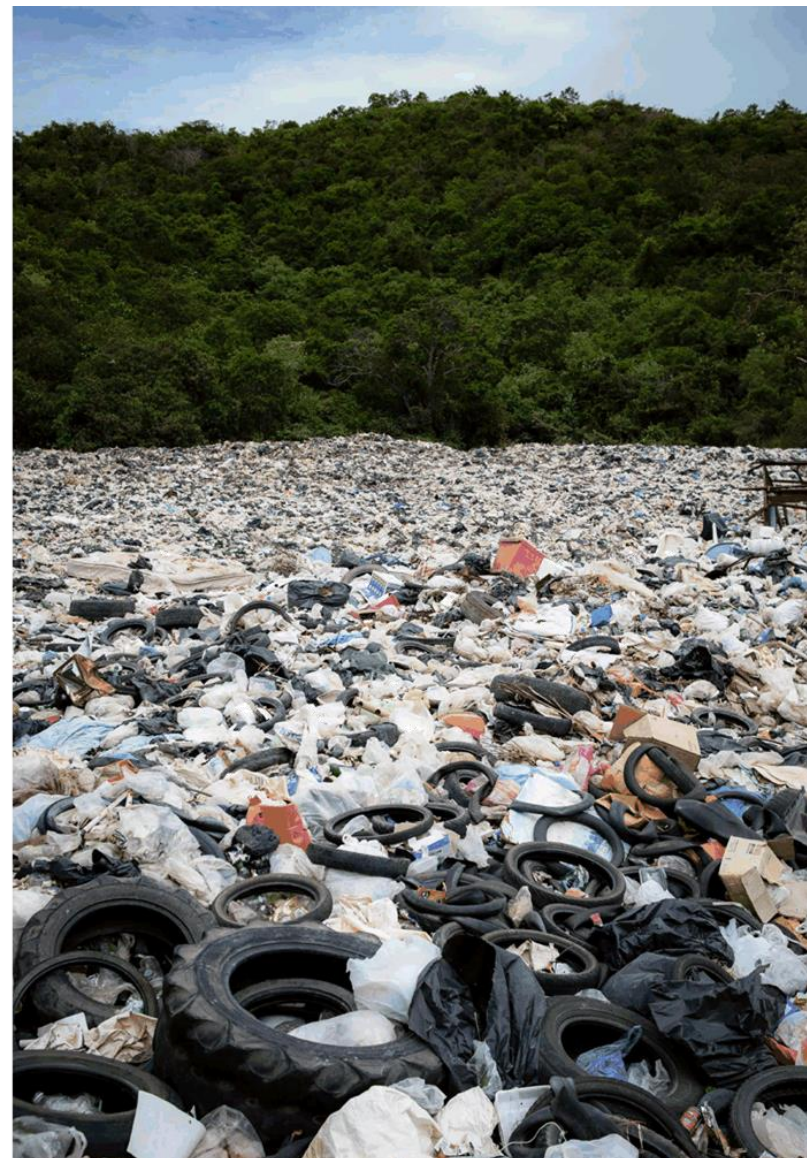
He aha te paranga, ā, he aha tōna raruraru?

What is waste and why is it a problem?

We need to move from our current high waste society to a low waste society. This requires us to rethink every aspect of our approach. We need to not only recover resources at the end of their use rather than disposing of them, but also to only use resources in the first place in ways that will ensure they do not generate waste.

Most of the things we do, buy, and consume generates some form of waste. This not only costs money when we throw things away but, if we do not manage the waste properly, it can cause problems with the environment and with people's health. Our Plan covers all solid waste and diverted material in the district whether council manages it or not.

This does not necessarily mean that the Council is going to have direct involvement in the management of all waste, but there is a responsibility for the Council to at least consider all waste in our district, and to suggest areas where other groups, such as businesses or householders, could take action themselves.





Ngā tūāhuatanga puta noa i te motu
The NZ situation

Central government has a renewed focus on waste minimisation and management and has released a large number of cabinet papers and consultation documents over the past year. Previously, most of our recyclables went to China, who now have restricted what they will accept, which means we need to find new markets and uses for these products, particularly onshore. Awareness amongst the public about a number of waste issues, notably plastic bags and single-use plastics, has increased dramatically and led to petitions calling on government to ban single-use packaging and other similar items.

There has been an increased investment into onshore facilities so we can process (recycle) more materials onshore. However, we need to clean up the recycling we put out for collection by presenting only acceptable and clean recyclables so this investment in infrastructure does not go to waste. We need to consider adopting a procurement policy that provides for the use of recycled products. Buying recycled is not just about reducing the amount of waste that goes into landfill, but also reducing the amount of 'virgin' materials that are extracted from the earth for manufacturing. It makes sense to reuse the materials we already have available through recycling, rather than throwing items away after a short time and extracting more raw materials.

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Tō Tātou Rohe

Ka pēwhea te nui o te paranga, nō whea hoki ia?

Our District

How much waste is there and where does it come from?

In 2019/20, Matamata Piako District sent 12,710 tonnes of waste to landfill. This waste comes from household kerbside waste collections (bags and bins), industrial or commercial activities, and includes commercial, residential and rural residents taking loads to our three transfer stations and, waste taken directly to landfill by private operators. It also includes the tonnage taken out of the district for disposal.

Currently those living and working in the Matamata Piako District have access to a range of options to manage their waste including:



Council weekly
user pays rubbish
bags and private
company wheelie
bin services



Green waste
drop-off at Refuse
Transfer stations



Council fortnightly
kerbside collection
of recyclables

Refuse Transfer Stations accept:

- general refuse
- household recyclables, paper and cardboard, plastics 1&2, steel cans, aluminium cans
- green waste
- scrap steel
- tyres
- household hazardous waste

Due to perceived convenience, the household wheelie bin market is highly competitive nationally. This has led to a number of councils losing significant market share and even reviewing their role in providing waste collections. Currently many households already use wheeled-bin services provided by private companies, with approximately only 9% of the waste collected in our district using Council rubbish bags. The remaining waste going to landfill includes waste from wheelie bin collections, and industrial and commercial sources and waste taken directly to the Tirohia Landfill, or to one of our three Refuse Transfer Stations.

Ka ahatia ā tātou paranga?
What happens with our waste?

Council kerbside collection of bags accounts for 29% of the district’s waste. Waste and recycling is also taken to councils three Refuse Transfer Stations in Te Aroha, Morrinsville and Matamata by residents and business. Commercial operators (waste companies) provide household and business collections that account for the rest.

Recycling collected at the kerbside and at our Refuse Transfer Stations is managed by our contractor who sort and bale materials that are then on-sold.

An audit of our bags and wheelie bins estimates 66 tonnes of organic waste (kitchen and green waste) are put out for collection each week or over 3,400 tonnes per annum. It also showed residents who use wheelie bins send far more material to landfill that could have been repurposed, or recycled, than those who use bags and/or smaller bins.

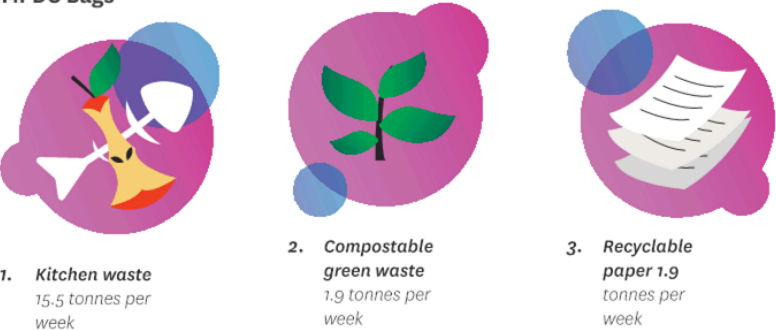
**All waste to landfill from Refuse
Transfer Stations, kerbside and
commercial collections:**



While Council provides a user-pays rubbish bag collection, many households use a private wheelie bin company. A key issue is the different way households use the council rubbish collection to manage their waste, compared with households that use wheelie bins provided by private collection companies. The bigger the bin, the more food and green waste they are throwing out.

The top three items in official council bags and private wheelie bins that could be diverted are:

MPDC Bags



Private Wheelie bins



Including commercial collection if organics were recycled, and not disposed of in kerbside collections, we could divert over 50% of our waste from landfill every year and compost this instead. This is important, particularly as Tirohia Landfill will have close by 2038. The closest landfill will then be 75kms away and any waste created will need to be transported out of the district for disposal.

He pai ā tātou mahi? *How well are we doing?*

While Council has completed a number of the actions from the last Plan, it is difficult to measure what impact this has had on our performance due to changes in the way we collect and store information.

To determine how well we are doing in terms of waste minimisation it is useful to compare ourselves with other parts of New Zealand.

- When we look at how much waste from households we send to landfill from kerbside collections, we generate about 183kg per person, per year. This is mid-range when compared to other councils but has increased from 164kg when we last surveyed this in 2010.
- When we consider all waste sent to landfill the per capita waste per population is .369kg, which is down from .419kg when surveyed in 2010.
- When it comes to household recycling, we recycle about .372kg per capita at the kerbside, which is on the low side. Those using Council's rubbish bags recycle more than those that have large wheelie bins.

Some councils have opted to impose licensing conditions on waste operators as a way to influence increased diversion. At present there is nothing to prevent an established waste operator expanding a wheelie bin collection to compete directly with council's rubbish bag methodology. This issue raises the question of whether the current council rubbish bag service is meeting the needs of the majority of the community and whether it will continue to do so.

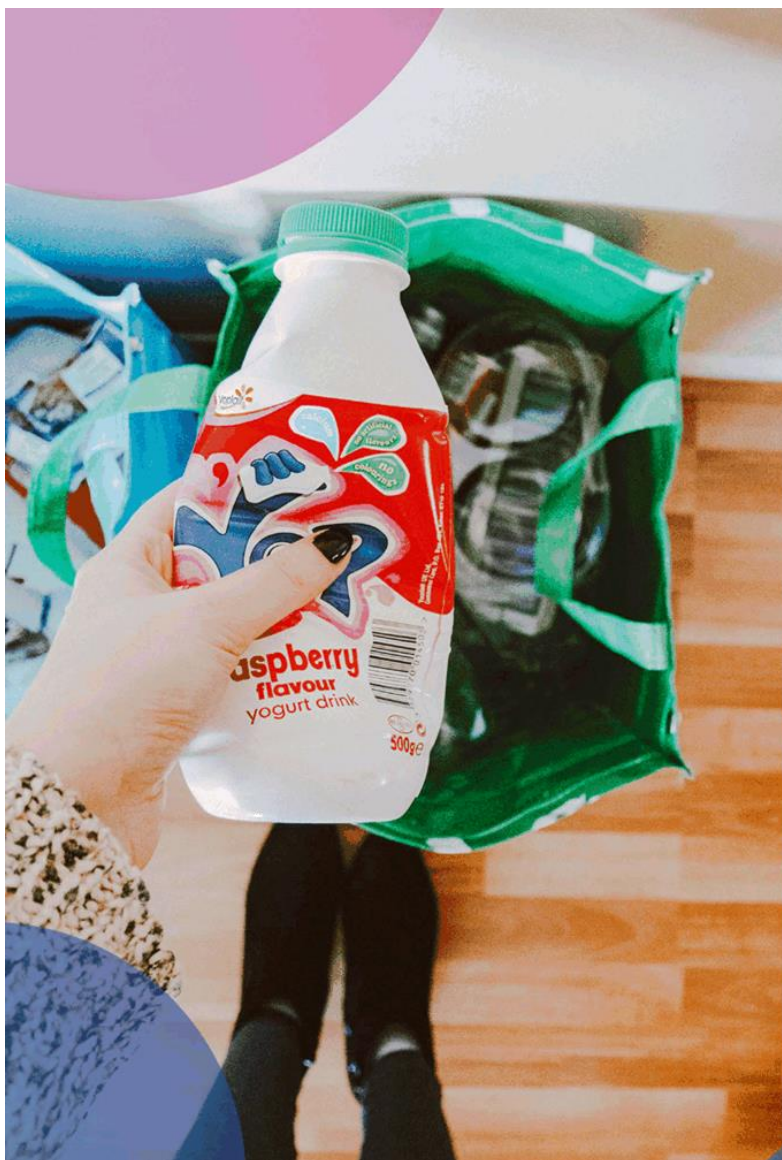
Me pēwhea e pai ake ai? *How much better could we do?*

Surveys of the rubbish picked up at the kerbside, and the rubbish sent to landfill, show that there is a large percentage that does not need to go to landfill and could instead be recycled, composted or be recovered in some other way such as reuse.

Me pēwhea te haukotī? *What could be diverted?*

Recoverable materials in all waste to Class 1 landfills - August 2019 - July 2020	Overall waste (includes kerbside rubbish)	
	% of total	Tonnes per week
Paper - Recyclable	3.6%	8.7 T/week
Paper - Cardboard	2.8%	6.7 T/week
Plastic - Recyclable	1.3%	3.2 T/week
Ferrous metals	3.0%	7.2 T/week
Non-ferrous metals	0.8%	2.0 T/week
Glass - Recyclable	2.9%	7.1 T/week
Textiles - Clothing	1.8%	4.5 T/week
Rubble - Cleanfill	2.0%	4.8 T/week
Timber - Reusable	0.6%	1.6 T/week
Subtotal	18.8%	45.8 T/week
Compostable materials		
Kitchen waste	16.7%	40.8 T/week
Compostable greenwaste	14.2%	34.5 T/week
New plasterboard	1.4%	3.3 T/week
Untreated/unpainted timber	2.1%	5.1 T/week
Subtotal	34.3%	83.7 T/week
TOTAL - POTENTIALLY DIVERTABLE	53.1%	129.5 T/week

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Ngā take matua **Key Issues**

The 2020 Waste Assessment looked across all aspects of waste management in the Matamata Piako District and identified the main areas where we could improve our effectiveness and efficiencies.

- A significant proportion of waste going to landfill is organic waste, with food waste present across all kerbside rubbish collection systems.
- There is a significantly higher proportion of material that should not be going to landfill in rubbish from households with private wheelie bin collections (particularly those with large bins), including organic waste and glass bottles and jars.
- Many households use a wheelie bin service for rubbish rather than use the Council-provided bagged service and send far more material to landfill that could have been recycled, recovered and repurposed.
- There is a lack of facilities to recycle or otherwise divert a range of materials other than household recyclables, green waste, scrap metal and waste for disposal.
- Licensing provisions in the Council waste bylaw are not yet implemented, so there is little data available on private operator activities and non-Council waste streams in general.
- While there are services to manage household hazardous waste, there are no other services.
- Community engagement, understanding and awareness of waste issues could be improved.
- More recyclables could be diverted from both domestic and commercial properties.
- There are no permanent services to recover materials including bulky items, E-waste, rural waste (silage wrap and containers) and there is room for improvement, including collaboration.
- Industrial and commercial waste generally presents scope for increased diversion, with paper/card the main material type currently diverted.

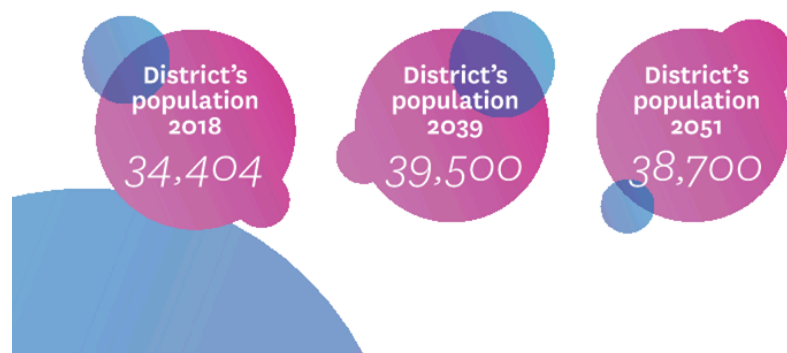
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Ngā pānga o āpōpō Future Demand

The factors that will impact future demand for waste services is difficult to predict, particularly given the change in the waste sector and the shift towards Product Stewardship where producers take responsibility for their own waste. Factors include:

- Economic growth or decline.
- Construction and demolition activity.
- Changes in consumption. e.g. an increased use of electronics.
- An aging population. e.g., more home based medical assistance and wastes that require specialised recovery.
- Changes in collection services and/ or change in recovery of waste streams including rural wastes.

Population growth in the district has been steady over the past 15 years. 2018, it was 34,404 and is expected to continue growing to peak at 39,500 in 2039, before gently easing to 38,700 in 2051.



The population aged 0-14 and 15-64 is expected to ease slightly while the population aged 65 years and over will grow strongly. The number of households is projected to grow steadily from 14,300 in 2019 to 16,400 in 2051. This suggests no dramatic shifts are expected over this period of time.

Te hanganga o tā tātou rautaki The structure of our plan

This plan is in three parts:

Part A: The Strategy: contains core elements vision, goals, objectives, and targets. It sets out what we are aiming to achieve and the broad framework for working towards the vision.

Part B: Action Plan: sets out the proposed actions to be taken to achieve the goals, objectives, and targets set out in Part A. Part B also shows how we will monitor and report on our actions and how they will be funded.

Part C: Supporting Information: contains the background information that has informed the development of our WMMP. Most of this information is contained in the Waste Assessment.

WĀHANGA A: TE RAUTAKI - PART A: THE STRATEGY

Tō tātou matakite mō āpōpō - Our Vision for the Future

Parakore 2038: Te ahu ki te whakaheke paranga, haukino hoki

Zero Waste 2038; Towards a low-waste, low carbon future



Our vision reflects the intended direction for the district in putting maximum effort into diversion and using landfill disposal as a last resort. This aligns with the waste hierarchy and reflects the New Zealand Waste Strategy acknowledging our responsibility to manage waste responsibly and minimise the impact on our environment.

It embraces Zero Waste (Para Kore) and the Circular Economy (Ōhanga āmiomio) as an alternative to the traditional linear economy in which we keep resources in use for as long as possible, extracts the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of each service life where possible.

When a product is designed for the longest use possible, and can be easily repaired, remanufactured or recycled (or used, composted and nutrients returned) we consider it to have a circular life cycle.

<https://www.mfe.govt.nz/waste/circular-economy>

G1

A community that considers, and where appropriate implements, new initiatives and innovative ways to assist in reducing, reusing and recycling wastes minimising waste sent to landfill

- Provide sustainable services that are cost-effective to the community as a whole.
 - View waste as a resource, improving and modifying collections and facilities so that more materials and products are diverted from landfill.
 - Prioritise waste reduction, reuse, recovery and recycling initiatives that align with other council objectives.
 - Promote, encourage, and emphasise reduction, reuse and recycling.
 - Remove or reduce barriers that are preventing the community of make best use of existing services and any potential new services.
 - Process and manage waste locally, or within the district wherever feasible and cost-effective.
 - Investigate and implement new services, facilities, or other initiatives that will increase the amount of waste reduced, reused, or recycled.
- Investigate the feasibility of developing community resource recovery centres for bulky goods, e-waste, rural waste and other waste streams to 'future-proof' our Refuse Transfer Stations.
- Consider the Circular Economy in making any decisions.

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G2

Minimise environmental harm and protect public health

- Ensure the reduction of environmental harm is understood from a holistic perspective that incorporates tikanga and mātauranga Māori (indigenous knowledge) as an important component of sustainable practices.
- Consider the environmental impact and public health implications of all waste management options and choose those that are cost-effective to the community, while also protecting environmental and public health.

WĀHANGA B: TE MAHERE RAUTAKI:

He aha hei mahi mā tātou?

PART B: ACTION PLAN:

What are we going to do?

Ngā Whāinga - Targets

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Decrease the volume of kerbside household waste to landfill | Reduction of 1% per person per year (from previous year)* |
| 2 | Increase the recovery of organic materials (food and green waste) by assessing the most appropriate and cost effective services to recover these resources and introduce services to achieve this | A 30% decrease in organic waste going to landfill by 2025 |
| 3 | Work collaboratively within our community developing relationships to increase the range of, and options for, an increased range of products and materials, particularly in the rural sector | A minimum of five new waste minimisation services are implemented before 2025 (i.e. e-waste, batteries etc.) |

*Based on total District population from Statistics New Zealand estimates as at the start of the financial year

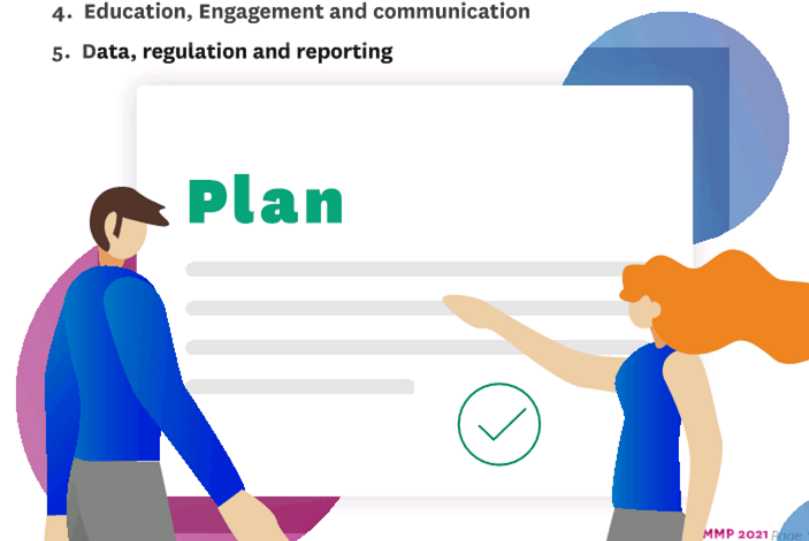
Te tirohanga Whānui o te Mahere Rautaki Action Plan Overview

The Action Plan aims to set out clear, practical initiatives for Matamata Piako District Council to implement, either on our own or jointly. While the action plan forms part of the Plan, it is intended to be a 'living' document that can be regularly updated to reflect current plans and progress.

Ko ā tātou mahinga matua rāpea Our proposed key action areas

Our action plan includes activities we believe will enable us to achieve our vision for a low-waste future for Matamata Piako. They can be summarised into key action areas shown in the table below:

1. Leadership and Management
2. Collections
3. Infrastructure
4. Education, Engagement and communication
5. Data, regulation and reporting



Action Area	Key Actions	Issues addressed and what it will do
Leadership and Management	Engage with central government, and work more closely with the community	Various issues such as extended producer responsibility cannot be addressed at a council level; Council can engage with central government. Working more closely with our community will ensure understanding and support for Council's plans.
Collections	Maintain kerbside rubbish and recycling, investigate a kerbside food waste collection, encourage garden waste diversion	Diverting household food waste and green waste from landfill is the single biggest opportunity to increase diversion rates.
Infrastructure	Retro-fit our Refuse Transfer Stations to become resource recovery parks, and investigate other waste minimisation services that could operate from these sites	Maintains existing diversion, and potentially provide services for sectors that are currently not well served. i.e. the rural sector
Community Engagement, Communication and Education	Increase community engagement and involvement. Carry out one-off campaigns where necessary such as for a new service, or significant service changes	Ensure community is engaged and understands service decisions; and are able to make the most of existing and any new or altered services
Data, Regulation and Reporting	Implement the Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2016, and consider introducing maximum limits for certain materials in household kerbside rubbish collection. Collect data externally through licensing (enabled by the bylaw) and regular surveys. Improve recording and analysis of internal data to enable performance monitoring over time.	This will help council set standards and gather data so we can plan and manage waste better. Consistent, high quality data will help us track and report on progress and will support effective decision making

Hei whakaaro mā tātou Considerations

The action plan outlines high-level intentions for actions to meet our obligations under the WMA 2008. In some cases, further research might be required to work out the costs and feasibility of some projects. This might change how, when, or if they are implemented.

Completing some other actions might depend on changing contractual arrangements with providers, or setting up new contracts. These type of contracts can be unpredictable, and this might impact the nature, timing, or costs of these projects.

Te tūranga a Te Kaunihera Council's intended role

The Council intends to oversee, facilitate and manage a range of programmes and interventions to achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the district. The Council will do this through our internal structures responsible for waste management. We are responsible for a range of contracts, facilities and programmes to provide waste management and minimisation services to the residents and ratepayers of Matamata Piako District.

MAHERE RAUTAKI - ACTION PLAN



Te Hautūtanga me te Whakahaeretanga - Leadership and Management

Reference	Description	New or existing	Timeframe and funding options	Objective
1.	Advocate to central government for more extended producer responsibility; addressing problem waste streams at the source for difficult waste streams such as e-waste, packaging and rural waste.	Existing	Ongoing Staff time	More government action centrally will support many initiatives at regional and local levels and help Council provide management options for waste streams.
2.	Work closely with mana whenua, community groups, and the private sector to progress opportunities for increased waste diversion	Existing	Ongoing Waste Levy Staff time	Seek opportunities for collaboration by working with business and the community to develop local initiatives; i.e. AgRecovery, Transition Matamata, Para Kore
3.	We will adopt a circular economy approach during procurement by specifying products with recycled content, where possible, to avoid emissions associated with raw material extraction and production and to support the circular economy	New	Ongoing Staff time	We will lead by example and encourage the use of recycled products by others through leading by example, lowering our own carbon footprint at the same time.

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Ngā Kohikohinga - Collections				
Reference	Description	New or existing	Timeframe and funding options	Objective
4.	Continue to deliver and optimise household recycling services to urban ratepayers	Existing	2021-2023 Targeted rate	Reduce the quantity of waste sent to landfill and increase recycling
5.	Continue to deliver and optimise household waste collection services to urban rate payers	Existing	2021-2023 User pays Targeted rate (new services)	Provide a safe and efficient service to ratepayers
6.	Review waste collection services to rural communities, private roads and the business sector	New	2021-2022 Staff time	What services should be provided by council assessing the cost, suitability and liability
7.	Implement new rubbish and recycling services when new contract commences and support this with a comprehensive education and information campaign before and after implementation	New and expanded services	2023 onwards General rates Targeted rate User pays	Ensure all ratepayers and residents are fully informed of new services and know how to participate.
8.	Investigate the introduction of food waste collections services, kerbside collections vs services at Refuse Transfer Stations including the cost	New	2022-2023 General rates	Explore options to manage food waste to reduce greenhouse gas emissions including managing locally using new technology
9.	Undertake a review of the existing waste team resources and capability to ensure there are adequate resources to both implement the new services and implement this plan	New	2022 -2023 General rates Waste levy	Ensure waste team have enough staff to deliver the new Plan and new services; 3:officer, contract manager and 'out reach' officer

Te Hanganga Pū - Infrastructure				
Reference	Description	New or existing	Timeframe and funding options	Objective
10.	Prepare a plan for a new 'fit for purpose' Community Resource Recovery Centre that provides for an expanded range of waste recovery services	New	2021-2023 CAPEX General rates User pays	Develop a new site that provides for an increased range of waste minimisation services; e-waste, beverage containers, rural waste
11.	Continue to enhance our Refuse Transfer Stations by upgrading each site	Existing	Ongoing General rates User pays	Improve site safety, equipment and signage to provide for a better and safer environment for site visitors
12.	Develop a Business Plan to develop a 'green field' community resource recovery park to act as a hub for the District that provides indicative CAPEX and OPEX costs	New	2020-2021 Waste Levy	Understand the development and ongoing costs for a community based resource recovery centre to act as a 'hub'.
13.	Investigate and where feasible, develop region-wide relationships to increase resource recovery including with social enterprise to extract value from waste and to provide employment	New	Ongoing Staff time Waste levy	Continue to work with colleagues throughout the region including the Waikato Region Waste Liaison group and other NGO's

Ngā tūhononga, ngā whakawhitiwhitinga, ngā whakaakoranga ki te hāpori - Community Engagement, Communication and Education				
Reference	Description	New or existing	Timeframe and funding options	Objective
14.	Develop and deliver a comprehensive waste minimisation programme promoting the waste hierarchy and the circular economy	Existing	Ongoing General rates Staff time Waste levy	Ensure residents are actively informed regarding existing services and any new services that may be introduced.
15.	Work collaboratively with central government, local government organisations and other key stakeholders to undertake research and actions to advance solutions to waste issues such as packaging, rural waste, e-waste and advocate for increased or mandatory producer responsibility for problematic waste	Existing	Ongoing Staff time	Continue to monitor changes signalled by central government and implement any new initiatives that may be required
16.	Support Iwi and marae to promote and undertake waste minimisation by the provision of (but not limited to) support for the Para Kore programme	Existing	Ongoing Waste levy	Actively consult with local Iwi and support programmes that assist in the recovery and management of wastes
17.	Support education programmes that raise awareness and promote waste minimisation including targeted programmes	Existing	Ongoing	To actively engage the community by providing information and resources to support our community that include but are not limited to: Enviroschools, Zero Waste Education, Para Kore, Paper4trees
18.	Introduce a contestable community grant	New	2021 ongoing Waste levy	Implement an annual contestable fund utilising waste levy funds for community and business to apply for waste minimisation grants to encourage local innovation



Ngā raraunga, ngā waeture, me ngā pūrongo - Data, Regulation and Reporting

Reference	Description	New or existing	Timeframe and funding options	Objective
19.	Collect and manage data in accordance with the National Waste Data Framework	Existing	Ongoing General rates	To improve the collection of waste data locally, district wide and nationally and to meet reporting requirements of central government and improve the decision making process
20.	Review and implement MPDC Solid Waste By Law that includes Waste Operator Licensing	Existing	Ongoing User pays Staff time	Implement our existing Solid Waste By Law in collaboration with other councils throughout the district to provide uniformity, clarity and certainty.
21.	Actively enforce control and reduce Littering and illegal dumping	Existing	Ongoing Staff time General rates	Ensure systems and resource are in place to actively enforce, control and reduce littering and illegal dumping
22.	New Developments and Multi-Development Units (MUD's)	Existing	Ongoing Staff time	Work with key internal and external stakeholders to ensure new multi-unit residential and commercial buildings allocate space for appropriate waste facilities and servicing

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TE PŪTEA MŌ TE RAUTAKI FUNDING THE PLAN

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (s43) (WMA) requires that Councils include information about how the implementation of this Plan will be funded, as well as information about any grants made and expenditure of waste levy funds.

Te pūtea mō ngā mahinga ki te takiwā Funding local actions

There is a range of options available to local councils to fund the activities set out in this plan. These include:

- **Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)** - a charge that is paid by all ratepayers
- **User Charges** - includes charges for user-pays collections as well as transfer station gate fees
- **Targeted rates** - a charge applied to those properties receiving a particular council service
- **Waste levy funding** - The Government redistributes funds from the \$10 per tonne waste levy to local authorities on a per capita basis. By law, 50% of the money collected through the levy must be returned to councils. This money must be applied to waste minimisation activities
- **Waste Minimisation Fund** - Most of the remaining 50% of the levy money collected is redistributed to specific projects approved by the Ministry for the Environment. Anyone can apply to the WMF for funding for projects
- **Private sector funding** - The private sector may undertake to fund/supply certain waste minimisation activities, for example in order to look to generate income from the sale of recovered materials etc. Council may work with private sector service providers where this will assist in achieving the WMMP goals.

Funding considerations take into account a number of factors including:

- Prioritising harmful wastes;
- Waste minimisation and reduction of residual waste to landfill;
- Full-cost pricing - 'polluter pays';
- Public good vs. private good component of a particular service;
- That the environmental effects of production, distribution, consumption and disposal of goods and services should be consistently costed, and charged as closely as possible to the point they occur to ensure that price incentives cover all costs;
- Protection of public health;
- Affordability; and
- Cost effectiveness.

The potential sources of funding for each of the actions are noted in the tables in Part B of the Plan. Budgets to deliver the activities set out in this plan will be carefully developed through our Annual Plan and Long Term Plan processes. The approach taken will be to implement as many of the activities as possible while controlling costs and, where possible, taking advantage of cost savings and efficiencies. It is anticipated that by setting appropriate user charges, reducing costs through avoided disposal, more efficient service delivery from joint working, and targeted application of waste levy money, the increased levels of waste minimisation as set out in this Plan will be able to be achieved without overall additional increases to the average household cost.

Te pūtea o te utu i Ngā Paranga a Ngā Mana ā-Rohe *Territorial Authorities Waste levy funding*

Council receives, based on population, a share of national waste levy funds from the Ministry for the Environment. It is estimated that at the current rate of \$10 per tonne our council's total share of waste levy funding will be approximately \$120k per annum.

The WMA requires that all waste levy funding received by Councils must be "spent on matters to promote waste minimisation and in accordance with their WMMP".

Waste levy funds can be spent on ongoing waste minimisation services, new services, or an expansion of existing services. The funding can be used for education and communication, policy research and reporting, to provide grants, or as infrastructure capital, and other activities in our Plan.

We intend to use our waste levy funds for a range of waste minimisation activities and services as set out in the Action Plan.

In addition, we may make an application for contestable waste levy funds from the Waste Minimisation Fund, either separately, with other Councils, or with another party. The Waste Minimisation Fund provides additional waste levy funds for waste minimisation activities.

Te pūtea mō ngā mahinga ā-pikihi, ā-hapori hoki *Funding business and community actions*

Councils have the ability under the WMA (s47) to provide grants and advances of money to any person, organisation or group for the purposes of promoting or achieving waste management and minimisation, as long as this is authorised by the WMMP.

Council will investigate the development of a grants programme where Matamata Piako District businesses, community groups, and other organisations can apply for funding from council for projects which align with, and further, the objectives of this Plan on an annual basis.

TE AROTURUKI, TE AROTAKE ME NGĀ PŪRONGO O TE NGĀ AHUNGA WHAKAMUA

MONITORING EVALUATING AND REPORTING PROGRESS

This Plan contains a number of actions with timeframes (refer to Part B), as well as a set of waste minimisation targets. Progress on each of these actions and targets will be reported annually to Council.

PAPAKUPU - GLOSSARY

Bulky items	large and small household appliances, furniture, carpets, mattresses, bric-a-brac etc
Circular Economy	A circular economy is based on the principles of designing out waste and pollution, keeping products and materials in use, and regenerating natural systems.
CRRRC	Community Resource Recovery Centre
E-waste	E-waste (electronic waste) refers to any item with a plug, battery or cord that is no longer working or wanted.
Food waste	Any food scraps – from preparing meals, leftovers, scraps, tea bags, coffee grounds.
Green waste	Waste largely from the garden – including hedge and/or tree clippings, and/or lawn clippings.
HDC	Hauraki District Council
Household hazardous waste	Waste that can cause harm or damage to people or the environment like strong chemicals.
Kaitiakitanga	Kaitiakitanga means guardianship and protection. It is a way of managing the environment, based on the Māori world view
Mana whenua	Territorial rights, power from the land, authority over land or territory, jurisdiction over land or territory - power associated with possession and occupation of tribal land.
Mātauranga Maori	Mātauranga Māori is about a Māori way of being and engaging in the world – in its simplest form, it uses kawa (cultural practices) and tikanga (cultural principles) to critique, examine, analyse and understand the world.
Organic waste	Plant-based material and other bio-degradable material that can be recovered through composting, digestion or other similar processes.
Para Kore	A call to action that aims to end the current take, make, and dispose mentality of human society.
Polluter pays	The commonly accepted practice that those who produce pollution should bear the costs of managing it to prevent damage to human health or the environment
Product stewardship	Product stewardship is the responsible management of the environmental impact of a product including the cost. It aims to reduce the impact of manufactured products at all stages of the product life cycle.
RTS	Refuse Transfer Station

Rural waste	In rural areas, examples of solid waste include wastes from kitchens, gardens, cattle sheds, agriculture, and materials such as metal, paper, plastic, cloth, and so on. They are organic and inorganic materials with no remaining economic value to the owner produced by homes, commercial and industrial establishments.
TCDC	Thames Coromandel District Council
Waste Minimisation Act 2008	The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 Act (the Act) encourages a reduction in the amount of waste we generate and dispose of in New Zealand. The aim is to reduce the environmental harm of waste and provide economic, social and cultural benefits for New Zealand.
WMMP	A Waste Management and Minimisation Plan as defined by s43 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.
Zero Waste	A philosophy for waste management, focusing on council/ community partnerships, local economic development, and viewing waste as a resource. Zero waste may also be a target.

WĀHANGA C - MŌHIOHIO TAUTOKO
PART C - SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Ngā Para Arotake - Waste Assessment
(Refer to separate attachment – report available on the MPDC website)



8 Ngā Pūrongo Whakamārama | Information Reports

8.4 National pest management plan to protect kauri

CM No.: 2749858

Rāpopotonga Matua | Executive Summary

A national pest management plan has been launched to help protect kauri from the pathogen *Phytophthora agathidicida*, which causes kauri dieback disease. This is the strongest form of protection available under the Biosecurity Act 1993. The Plan brings together government, Māori, councils and communities to lead and work collaboratively on kauri protection. A brief overview of the plan is presented with particular attention to rules that affect activities on lands managed by Council.

Tūtohunga | Recommendation

That:

1. The report be received.

Horopaki | Background

The disease commonly known as kauri 'dieback' disease is caused by a fungus-like pathogen called *Phytophthora agathidicida* (PA).

The National PA Management Plan

The National PA Pest Management Plan (NPMP) has been launched to help protect kauri. It is the strongest form of regulation made under the Biosecurity Act 1993.

The NPMP establishes national objectives and a nationally co-ordinated and consistent approach to managing the risk and impacts of PA. It enables access to powers under the Biosecurity Act 1993 to require specific actions of people that use, or come into contact with, kauri trees and forests; and provides a focus for funding.

Tiakina Kauri

Tiakina Kauri (a division of Biosecurity New Zealand) will lead and co-ordinate a collaborative effort between Government, councils, iwi, hapū, whānau and non-government organisations in the shared goal of protecting kauri.

Tiakina Kauri also funds a range of kauri protection activities, including those that build capability and capacity among mana whenua to lead kauri protection locally, enhancing surveillance and monitoring, leveraging research efforts into operation, on ground mitigation works, and the development of guides, policies and standards.

The Rules

The NPMP has introduced 10 rules to help protect kauri from the PA pathogen. The rules are outlined in clauses 15-24 of the Biosecurity (National PA Pest Management Plan) Order 2022, which is freely available on the legislation.govt.nz website.

The rules can be summarised as follows:

Rule No.	Rule Title	Summary of what it means in practice
1	Obligation to report	Landowners must notify Tiakina Kauri if kauri trees on their land look unhealthy.
2	Provision of information	An obligation to respond to information requests from Tiakina Kauri or their agents in a timely manner.
3	Restriction on movement of kauri	Anyone who produces or propagates a kauri must not allow the kauri to be moved except in accordance with an approved production plan. A kauri planted or growing before 2 August 2022 may not be moved unless practices and procedures are in place to ensure that end-of-process PA testing is conducted.
4	PA risk management plans	Landowners must develop a PA risk management plan if it is determined that it is needed to help control the spread, or limit the effects of, the disease on their land.
5	Earthworks PA risk management plan	If wanting to do any earthworks within a 'kauri hygiene zone' (i.e. within 3x the radius of the dripline of a kauri tree canopy) an earthworks risk management plan will be needed.
6	Stock exclusion notice	A notice may be issued to ensure grazing animals within 500m of a kauri forest are excluded from the forest.
7	Restriction on release of animals	Animals may not be released into a kauri forest (except for certain exceptions).
8	Obligation to clean items before entering or exiting kauri forest	An obligation on people entering and leaving kauri forest to clean high risk items e.g. footwear. People who fail to do so can now be fined.
9	Obligation to use cleaning stations	An obligation on people entering and leaving kauri forest to use cleaning stations where these are provided. People

Rule No.	Rule Title	Summary of what it means in practice
		who fail to do so can now be fined.
10	Open tracks and roads in kauri forest	<p>Where tracks or roads in kauri forest are open the public, the landowner must comply with one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure all tracks and roads avoid the kauri hygiene zone (3x dripline of kauri) • install at least one cleaning station • install track surfacing to minimise the risks.

Rules 3, 5, and 10 are considered relevant to parks, reserves, and tracks managed by Council. Rule 4 may also apply if PA is discovered in the vicinity.

Mōrearea | Risk

Landowners, land managers and visitors to areas where kauri grow need to be aware of the rules introduced by the NPMP.

Failure to adhere to the rules may result in fines but more importantly, it endangers kauri.

Council needs to be aware of the rules to ensure that the correct protocols are followed concerning any earthworks or public tracks near where kauri grow.

Ngā take ā-ture, ā-Kaupapahere hoki | Legal and policy considerations

The NPMP has been made through the Biosecurity (National PA Pest Management Plan) Order 2022 under the Biosecurity Act 1993. An NPMP must name the pest, describe the impact that it is having and how the pest is going to be managed, who is going to manage the pest and how management of the pest will be funded. An NPMP may introduce rules about what people can do with the pest - or in areas where the pest might be – and it allows for the use of particular Biosecurity Act 1993 powers by Tiakina Kauri, authorised persons and inspectors.

Ngā Pāpāhonga me ngā Wātaka | Communications and timeframes

Some of the rules in the NPMP take effect in August 2023.

Te Tākoha ki ngā Hua mō te Hapori me te here ki te whakakitenga o te Kaunihera | Contribution to Community Outcomes and consistency with Council Vision

Theme: Environmental sustainability.

Community Outcome: We support environmentally friendly practices and technologies.

Community Outcome: We engage with our regional and national partners to ensure positive environmental outcomes for our community.

Theme: Vibrant cultural values.

Community Outcome: We promote and protect our arts, culture, historic, and natural resources.

Community Outcome: We value and encourage strong relationships with iwi and other cultures, recognising waahi tapu and taonga and whakapapa.

Ngā Tāpiritanga | Attachments

[A↓.](#) Attachment - FAQs



Ngā waitohu | Signatories

Author(s)	Mark Naudé Parks and Facilities Planning Team Leader	
Approved by	Susanne Kampshof Asset Manager Strategy and Policy	
	Manaia Te Wiata Group Manager Business Support	



National PA Pest Management Plan FAQs 2 August 2022

What is a National Pest Management Plan (NPMP)?

- A national pest management plan (NPMP) is a biosecurity regulation that can be made under the Biosecurity Act 1993. NPMPs are used for tackling major biosecurity threats and are the strongest form of regulation that the Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI) can put in place for an established pest.
- The disease commonly known as kauri 'dieback' disease is caused by a fungus-like pathogen called *Phytophthora Agathidicida* (PA for short). The NPMP is therefore called the National PA Pest Management Plan.

Why an NPMP?

- There has been great work done to date across Aotearoa, New Zealand, to protect kauri trees and forests. An NPMP gives us the opportunity to do much more to protect kauri and the ngahere/forest and to support our beautiful country.
- Implementing a national pest management plan is the strongest form of protection available under the Biosecurity Act 1993 to help protect kauri from the disease caused by the PA pathogen.
- The NPMP is a legal framework that establishes clear national objectives and a nationally co-ordinated and consistent approach to managing the risk and impacts of PA to New Zealand's kauri forests, our culture, our communities and our economy. It will give access to powers under the Biosecurity Act 1993 to require specific actions of people that use, or come into contact with, kauri trees and forests; and provides a clear focus for funding.

Who will manage/implement the NPMP?

- Tiakina Kauri, the management agency for the NPMP, is part of Biosecurity New Zealand. Tiakina Kauri will lead and co-ordinate a collaborative effort between Government, councils, iwi, hapū, whānau and non-government organisations in the shared goal of protecting kauri. It will ensure everyone is at the decision-making table and involved in the strategic direction and day-to-day response.

What consultation was undertaken about the NPMP?

- A full public consultation process was undertaken in 2018 and 2019. You can read about it here: [Consultation | Kauri Dieback \(kauriprotection.co.nz\)](https://www.kauriprotection.co.nz/consultation).

- After funding was secured in Budget 2021, refinements were made to ensure the proposed plan was current and would meet the legislative requirements for an order in council.

What's in the NPMP?

- The Biosecurity Act 1993 sets out what can be included in an NPMP. An NPMP must name the pest, describe the impact that it is having and how the pest is going to be managed, who is going to manage the pest and how management of the pest will be funded.
- An NPMP can introduce rules regarding what people can do *with* the pest - or *in* areas where the pest might be – and it allows for the use of particular Biosecurity Act 1993 powers by Tiakina Kauri, authorised persons and inspectors.
- The National PA Pest Management Plan has ten rules. More information on these is below.
- Tiakina Kauri continues to fund a range of kauri protection activities, including those that build capability and capacity among mana whenua to lead kauri protection locally, enhancing surveillance and monitoring, leveraging research efforts into operation, on ground mitigation works, and the development of guides, policies and standards.

Where will the NPMP apply?

- Kauri is naturally distributed across northern New Zealand approximately north of the 38 parallel – recognised as 'kauri lands' (Northland, Auckland, Waikato and the Bay of Plenty). The PA pathogen has been detected in many locations within a wide range of kauri forests.
- Three rules will apply nationally. Those rules will assist in ensuring the location of the disease is known and ensure the disease isn't accidentally spread through the national transfer of kauri seedlings and plants.
- For the purposes of practicality, the NPMP will mostly apply only to those council areas within kauri lands, in the boundaries of: Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Coromandel, Auckland and Northland. Seven rules apply to specific activities in this area.

NPMP rules that apply across New Zealand

Rule	Rule name	Intent of the rule
1	Obligation to report	If you recognise that a kauri tree or plant on land you own, lease or are living on looks unhealthy you need to advise Tiakina Kauri, a biosecurity inspector or an authorised person. Information is available here to help identify what the disease looks like. If in doubt, get in touch with your local regional council.
2	Provision of Information	Tiakina Kauri, a biosecurity inspector or an authorised person may ask you for information. This request will be restricted to information that helps manage kauri disease caused by the PA pathogen and include questions on the movement of risk items. You will need to provide this information if asked, or explain why you cannot, if this is not possible.

3	Restriction on the movement of kauri	<p>If you are growing kauri plants/trees for moving to and/or re-planting at a different location, there is a set of hygiene practices you need to follow to ensure you don't inadvertently spread the PA pathogen. A production plan detailing these practices needs to be filled out and followed in order for kauri to be moved safely. The production plan is based on existing NZPPI standards.</p> <p>This rule applies to any kauri grown after 2 August 2022.</p>
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NPMP rules that apply only in 'kauri lands' (Northland, Auckland, Waikato, Bay of Plenty)

Rule	Rule name	Intent of the rule
4	PA risk management plans	<p>This rule means that areas that are infected, at risk of becoming infected, or creating a risk of spreading the PA pathogen to other properties may need to have a kauri risk management plan.</p> <p>In these cases, Tiakina Kauri will contact the landowner/occupier directly.</p>
5	Earthworks PA risk management plan	<p>From 2 August 2023, if you want to undertake any earthworks within a 'kauri hygiene zone' (3x the radius of the dripline of a kauri tree canopy) you may need to submit an earthworks PA risk management plan.</p> <p>You won't need to have an additional plan if your council already has rules in place to manage the risks of PA pathogen spread during earthworks. Tiakina Kauri will work with district councils to try to incorporate this requirement into/alongside any other council permissions required for earthworks.</p> <p>Note: this rule is being implemented on 2 August 2023 to allow people/businesses time to adopt best practice earthworks management processes.</p>
6	Stock exclusion notice	<p>This rule requires stock to be excluded from areas in which their movement poses a high risk of spreading the PA pathogen, eg. where PA has been detected in a kauri forest within 500m from where the stock can access that forest.</p> <p>For other high-risk situations, stock exclusion notices may be made on a case-by-case basis.</p>
7	Restriction on release of animals	<p>This rule prohibits the release of animals into kauri forest areas, building on the existing legislative prohibition on the release of animals into public forests. There are some exceptions, for example to allow the transfer of animals under a Department of Conservation permit.</p> <p>This rule does not restrict bringing dogs or companion animals into kauri forest areas but does require that dogs be in close contact and care of a person, as well as being free of visible soil and organic matter before entering - and after being in - the forest.</p>
8	Obligation to clean items before entering or exiting kauri forest	<p>If you are going off track in a kauri forest area, or onto a track where you will touch the forest floor, this rule means that anything that comes into contact with the ground (eg. shoes, walking sticks, tyres) must be clean before you enter, and when you exit, the area.</p>

9	Obligation to use cleaning stations	If you see a hygiene station in a kauri forest area, eg. at the start or end of a track, you need to use it. Most commonly, the hygiene station will require you to clean your footwear using items such as brushes or sprays that have been provided.
10	Open tracks and roads in kauri forest	This rule introduces minimum requirements for publicly accessible tracks and roads that go through kauri forest areas. Farm roads or tracks that are not open to the public are not affected by this rule.

How is the NPMP being funded?

- In Budget 2021, the Government committed \$32 million over 5 years to implement a National PA Pest Management Plan for kauri protection. This \$32 million complements the existing funding streams and allows for the establishment of Tiakina Kauri, and for activities including kauri research, surveillance and monitoring, and track upgrades and maintenance. The costs of running Tiakina Kauri are met by Biosecurity New Zealand.

How will the NPMP be implemented?

- Protecting kauri from the disease caused by the PA pathogen is everyone's responsibility. Tiakina Kauri is partnering with mana whenua across kauri lands and working with councils and the Department of Conservation to ensure information about the NPMP is communicated and that there are processes and tools in place to support people to understand and follow the rules.

What happens if I don't follow the rules of the NPMP?

- Tiakina Kauri will initially focus on education and awareness rather than enforcement actions, to help people understand and adjust to the new rules and to reinforce good behaviours.
- A range of approaches will be used to encourage and support people to meet the requirements of the new rules before any enforcement actions are undertaken, except in cases of clear and continued non-compliance.
- Enforcement options include the issuing of an infringement notice and fine by an authorised person (for rules 8 and 9), or a person or organisation could be charged with an offence under the Biosecurity Act 1993, which could include a criminal conviction and/or a maximum fine of \$5,000 for an individual or \$15,000 for a corporation (for rules 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,10).

Do the NPMP rules impact me?

For practical purposes the NPMP rules focus mainly on people who enter kauri forest areas, people who grow kauri trees/plants for sale, and people who live on (or own) land with kauri trees on it.

Here is a summary of how the 10 NPMP rules could apply to you:

> If you go into a kauri forest area from 2 August 2022

- You must use hygiene stations you encounter before entering or leaving the kauri forest area. **(Rule 9)**
- If you are going off track, or onto a track where you will touch the forest floor, you must clean all visible soil/organic matter off 'risk items' that may touch the ground before you enter or leave the kauri forest area.

'Risk items' includes tools, cars, bikes, sticks, shoes, gloves etc. **(Rule 8)** Note: if you stay on a wooden or gravel track and/or on a gravel road, this doesn't apply.

- You may not release animals into kauri forest areas. **(Rule 7)** Note: this doesn't apply to dogs under your control. This also doesn't apply to grazing animals on your farm, as this is covered by Rule 6.

> If you grow kauri plants/trees

- All kauri plants/trees grown from 2 August 2022 onwards must be grown according to a kauri plant production plan if your intention is to move them later. **(Rule 3)**

Rules 1 and 2 will also apply if you grow kauri.

> If you have kauri on land you live on or own

- From 2 August 2022, if your kauri trees [look unhealthy](#), you must [let Tiakina Kauri or your regional council know](#). **(Rule 1)**
- From 2 August 2023, if you want to undertake any earthworks within a 'kauri hygiene zone' (3x the radius of the dripline of a kauri tree canopy) you must have an earthworks risk management plan. **(Rule 5)**

From 2 August 2022, you may also need to do the following, if requested:

- Provide information to Tiakina Kauri to help manage kauri disease caused by the PA pathogen. **(Rule 2)**
- Develop a PA risk management plan in collaboration with Tiakina Kauri/an authorised person/your local council, if it is determined that such a plan is needed to help control the spread of - or limit the effects of - kauri disease caused by the PA pathogen on land you own or live on. **(Rule 4)**

> If you own land with publicly accessible tracks/roads that go through kauri forest areas

- From 2 August 2022, the national plan introduces minimum requirements for publicly accessible tracks and roads that go through kauri forest areas. **(Rule 10)**

> If you own farm animals/stock that graze in or near a kauri forest

- From 2 August 2022, if you have farm animals/stock within 500m of a PA positive site in a kauri forest, you will need to prevent your stock from accessing that kauri forest area. **(Rule 6)**

What will the costs be?

- Any costs that result from the introduction of the PA NPMP will depend on what practices you currently follow. Where possible, the rules have been written to align with existing good practices.

What will happen to any information that I provide?

- If you are asked to provide information to Tiakina Kauri, a biosecurity inspector or an authorised person, any information you provide will be kept secure and will only be used for the purposes for which it has been collected (i.e. to help manage kauri disease caused by the PA pathogen and stop the spread of the pathogen). No data that identifies the health status of kauri on private land will be released unless you explicitly agree to it.

Will my research/conservation/other permit still be valid?

- A number of different permits are issued for activities relating to kauri, PA, or in the ngahere/environment. The entry into force of the NPMP will not void your permit. However, you will need to ensure you meet any additional requirements. If in doubt about your obligations, please contact the issuer of the permit or Tiakina Kauri.

How does the NPMP relate to the National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity and Significant Natural Areas?

- The NPMP works alongside resource management plans and the proposed National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity to protect the kauri ecosystems of northern Aotearoa. Tiakina Kauri will work with other agencies, iwi and stakeholders to align implementation of the NPMP with other (on the ground) activities.

How does a rāhui fit with the PA NPMP coming into force?

- At the heart of the NPMP is a partnership between Tiakina Kauri and Māori. Working together, a range of measures will be used to provide the strongest protection for kauri, including the placing of rāhui in the ngahere to prevent the spread of the disease.

Moving away from the term 'dieback' disease

- To Māori, the word 'dieback' has a negative impact on the wellbeing of kauri and focuses on sickness rather than on keeping kauri healthy. The Kauri Dieback governance group agreed with advice from the tangata whenua roopu that Tiakina Kauri would move away from using the word 'dieback', towards language that promotes the health and protection of kauri. From late 2021 Tiakina Kauri have been phasing out the use of 'dieback' in their communications.

8 Ngā Pūrongo Whakamārama | Information Reports

8.5 Te Manawhenua Forum Work Programme 2023 - Update

CM No.: 2749722

Rāpopotonga Matua | Executive Summary

The 2023 work programme and tracking for the Forum is attached. It is intended this is a standing item for each Forum meeting.

Tūtohunga | Recommendation

That:

1. The work programme update be received.

Horopaki | Background

Prior to the commencement of each calendar year the Forum sets itself a work programme. While priorities can shift during the year as unexpected issues arise, the work programme is a useful tool to enable Forum members to set their direction and to allow staff to understand the work priorities that need to be achieved.

Ngā Tāpiritanga | Attachments

[A↓](#). Te Manawhenua Forum Work Programme - Update August 2023



Ngā waitohu | Signatories

Author(s)	Stephanie Hutchins Governance Support Officer	
Approved by	Sandra Harris Placemaking and Governance Team Leader	

Te Manawhenua Forum Work Programme 2023 – Update August 2023



Meeting Date	Scheduled Reports	Status – included in agenda	Comment / Expected reporting dates
1 August 2023	Annual Plan update	x	No update
	Policy/Bylaw update (<i>gambling, Easter trading, fees & charges, speed limits etc.</i>)	x	No update
	Annual customer satisfaction survey	x	Circulated Separately
	Procurement Policy	x	To be provided at next meeting
	Te Manawhenua Forum satisfaction survey (if required)	x	Addressed at previous meeting in June
	Community Facilities Strategy and Policy update	x	No update
	District Plan and Iwi management plans update (<i>incl. Papakainga plan change update</i>)	✓	Refer to agenda report
	Local Government Reform update	x	No update