



I hereby give notice that an ordinary meeting of the Independent Māori Statutory Board will be held on:

**Date:** Monday, 11 February 2019  
**Time:** 10:00am  
**Meeting Room:** Ground Floor  
**Venue:** 16 Viaduct Harbour Avenue  
Auckland

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## Independent Māori Statutory Board

### OPEN AGENDA

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#### MEMBERSHIP

<b>Chairperson</b>	David Taipari
<b>Deputy Chairperson</b>	Glenn Wilcox
<b>Members</b>	Renata Blair
	James Brown
	Hon Tau Henare
	Terrence Hohneck
	Tony Kake
	Dennis Kirkwood
	Liane Ngamane

(Quorum members)

**David Taipari**  
**Chairperson**

**11 February 2019**

Contact Telephone: 021 818 301  
Email: [brandi.hudson@imsb.maori.nz](mailto:brandi.hudson@imsb.maori.nz)  
Website: [www.imsb.maori.nz](http://www.imsb.maori.nz)

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**Note:** The reports contained within this agenda are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. Should Members require further information relating to any reports, please contact the Chief Executive Officer.











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## 1 Apologies

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

## 2 Declaration of Interest

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as a member and any private or other external interest they might have.

## 3 Confirmation of Minutes

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) confirm the ordinary minutes of its meeting, held on Monday, 3 December 2018, including the confidential section, as a true and correct record.

## 4 Extraordinary 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.”





## Financial Management Report November 2018

File No.: CP2019/00547

Item 5

### Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receives the Financial Management Report to 30th November 2018

### Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. The purpose of this report is to present the Independent Māori Statutory Board's (the Boards) financial position as at 30<sup>th</sup> November 2018.

### Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The figures presented are exclusive of GST. The budget has been phased evenly over 12 months however, as the secretariat schedules the work to meet the Board's work plan, variances may occur. This report includes a visual representation of the Month to Date (MTD) spend and Year to Date (YTD) spend against budget.
3. Total expenditure is tracking slightly under budget at 34.5%.

### Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Financial Management Report Nov 2018	11
B	November 2018 MTD	13
C	November 2018 YTD	15

### Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Kimiora Brown - Executive Finance and Office Manager
Authorisers	Brandi Hudson - Independent Māori Statutory Board CEO





Financial Report for November 2018										
	Notes	Annual Budget Excl GST	Mthly Budget	Nov Expenses	Variance	% Variance	Previous YTD	Total YTD Nov 2018	Budget Remaining	% total budget
<b>Governance</b>										
Board Remuneration	1	740,760	61,730	62,220	-490	-0.8%	248,881	311,101	4,29,659	42.0%
Expense Reimbursement		56,000	4,667	5,184	-517	-11.1%	6,324	11,508	44,492	20.5%
Training		42,000	3,500	0	3,500	100.0%	1,806	1,806	40,194	4.3%
<b>Total Governance Expenses</b>		<b>838,760</b>	<b>69,897</b>	<b>67,404</b>	<b>2,493</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>257,010</b>	<b>324,414</b>	<b>514,346</b>	<b>38.7%</b>
<b>Secretariat</b>										
Temporary support				25,735			48,840	74,575		
Salary Expenses				91,341			348,065	439,406		
<b>Totals to be covered by Secretariat Salaries</b>		<b>1,365,974</b>	<b>113,831</b>	<b>117,075</b>	<b>-3,244</b>	<b>-2.8%</b>	<b>396,906</b>	<b>513,981</b>	<b>851,963</b>	<b>37.6%</b>
Office		119,000	9,917	10,465	-549	-5.9%	27,058	37,523	81,477	31.5%
<b>Total Secretariat Expenses</b>		<b>1,484,974</b>	<b>123,748</b>	<b>127,540</b>	<b>(3,793)</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>	<b>423,963</b>	<b>551,504</b>	<b>933,470</b>	<b>37.1%</b>
<b>Professional Services</b>										
Legal	2	60,000	5,000	4,722	278	5.6%	8,534	13,256	46,744	22.1%
Planning experts for monitoring Maori Provisions		60,000	5,000	5,000	0	100.0%	-	-	60,000	0.0%
Engagement & Reporting to Maori & Stakeholders		140,000	11,667	15,822	(4,155)	-35.6%	23,664	39,485	100,515	28.2%
<b>Total Professional Services</b>		<b>260,000</b>	<b>21,667</b>	<b>20,544</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>32,198</b>	<b>52,741</b>	<b>207,259</b>	<b>20.3%</b>
<b>Work Program</b>										
Maori Expertise for Council projects and the Board's strategic priorities		300,000	25,000	32,676	(7,676)	-30.7%	60,501	83,177	206,823	31%
Maori Economic Development Strategy Advocacy		50,000	4,167	7,500	(3,333)	-80.0%	7,500	15,000	35,000	30%
Monitoring Te Tiriti o Waitangi Audit Implementation		40,000	3,333	-	3,333	100.0%	-	-	40,000	0%
Treaty Audit Assessment of RMA Maori Provisions and Monitoring of Audit Implementation		30,000	2,500	-	2,500	100.0%	-	-	30,000	0%
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>		<b>3,003,734</b>	<b>250,311</b>	<b>255,664</b>	<b>(5,353)</b>	<b>-2.1%</b>	<b>781,172</b>	<b>1,036,836</b>	<b>1,966,898</b>	<b>34.5%</b>

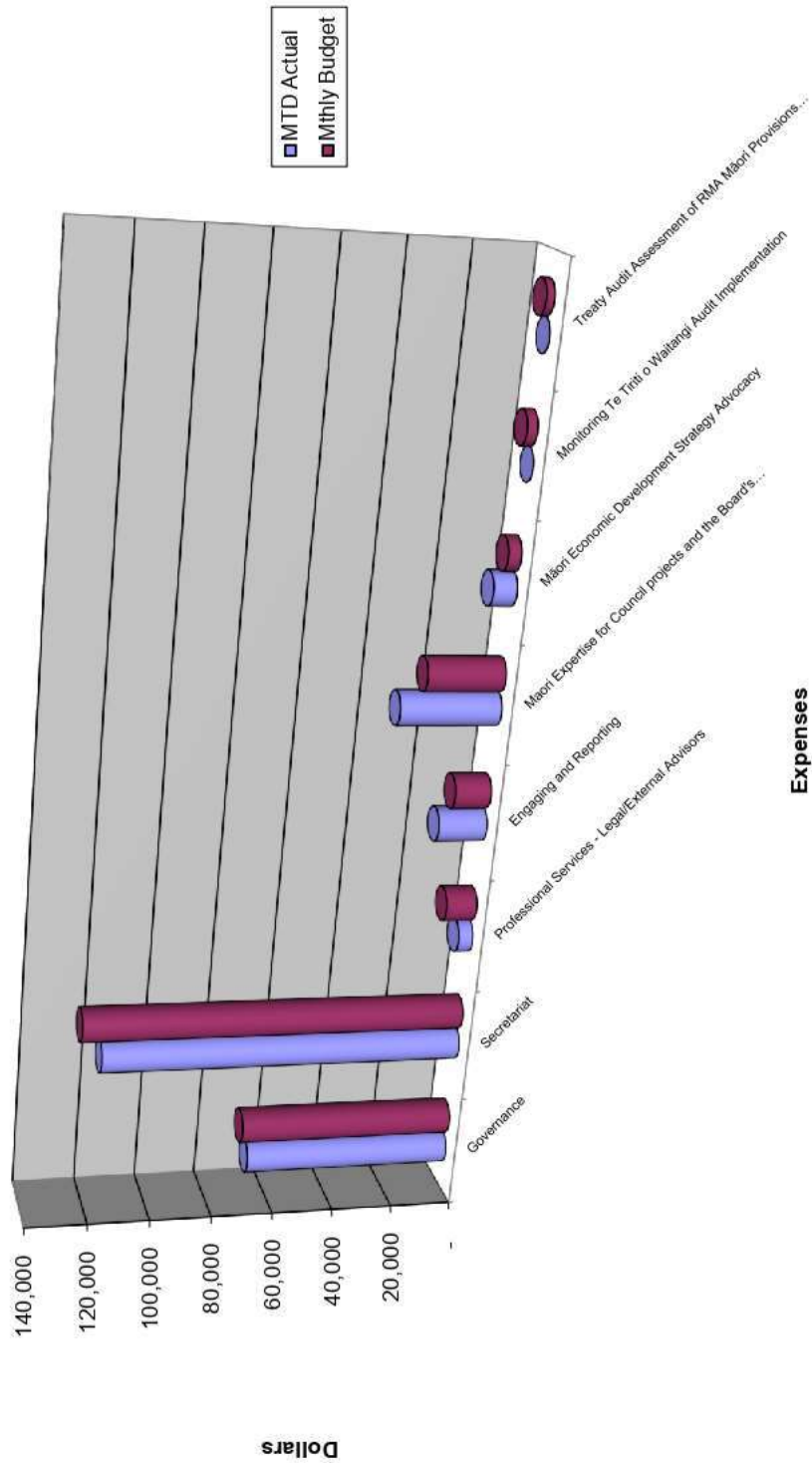
Notes:  
1 Board remuneration subject to any remuneration review as applied to council elected members.  
2 In addition to the direct funding for Maori Specialist Expertise for Council Projects, \$130,000 will be held within council's budget with an agreed sign-off process between council and the IMSB to ensure there is no duplication of effort between the two organisations.







Independent Māori Statutory Board  
Month to Date @ 30 November 2018  
(FYE June 2019)

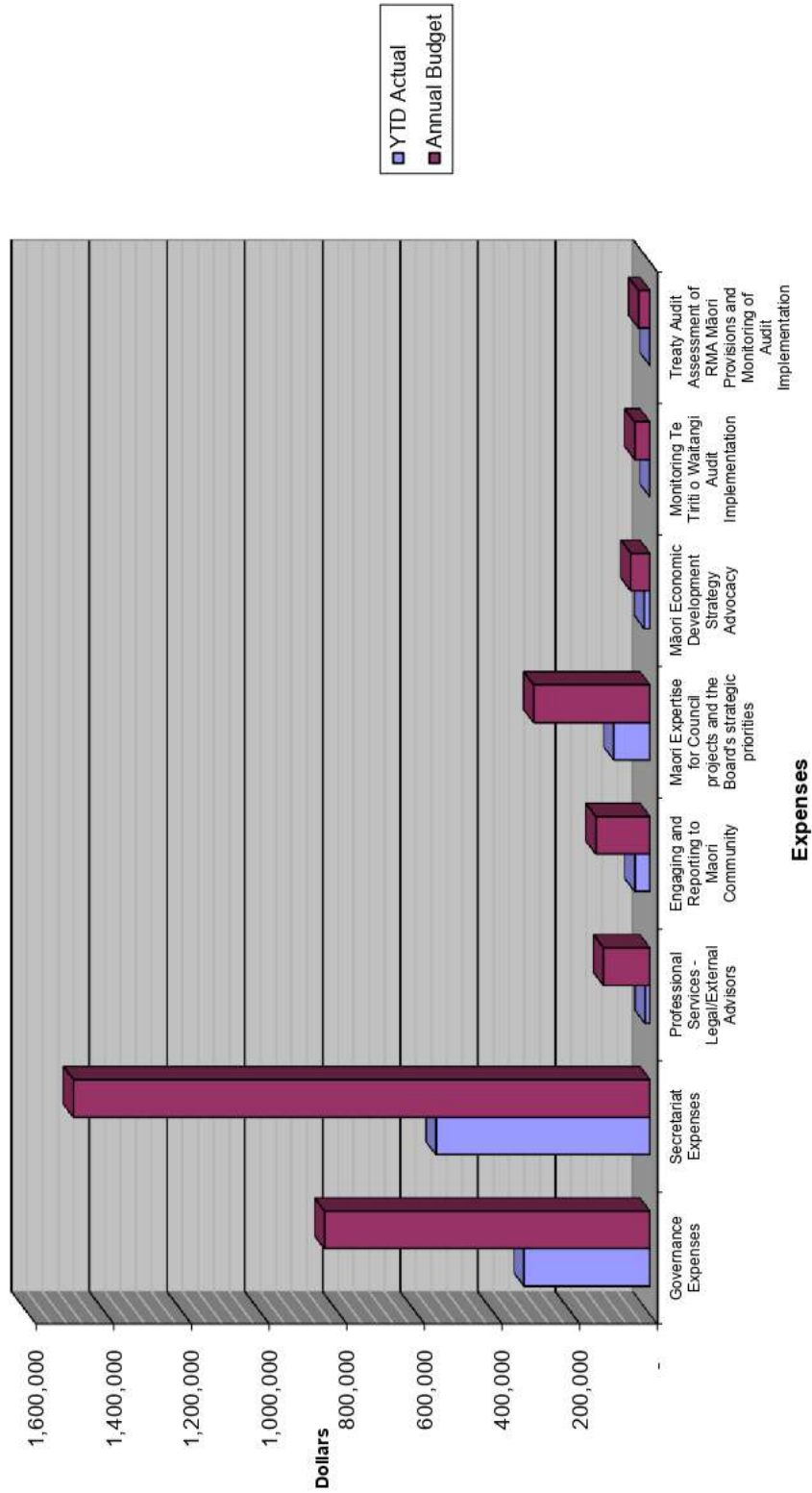


Expenses





**Independent Māori Statutory Board  
Year to Date @ 30 November 2018  
(FYE June 2019)**







## Financial Management Report December 2018

File No.: CP2019/00554

### Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receives the Financial Management Report to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2018

### Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. The purpose of this report is to present the Independent Māori Statutory Board's (the Boards) financial position as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2018.

### Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The figures presented are exclusive of GST. The budget has been phased evenly over 12 months however, as the secretariat schedules the work to meet the Board's work plan, variances may occur. This report includes a visual representation of the Month to Date (MTD) spend and Year to Date (YTD) spend against budget.
3. Total expenditure is tracking slightly under budget at 40.9%.

### Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Financial Management Report December 2018	19
B	December 2018 MTD	21
C	December 2018 YTD	23

### Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Kimiora Brown - Executive Finance and Office Manager
Authorisers	Brandi Hudson - Independent Māori Statutory Board CEO





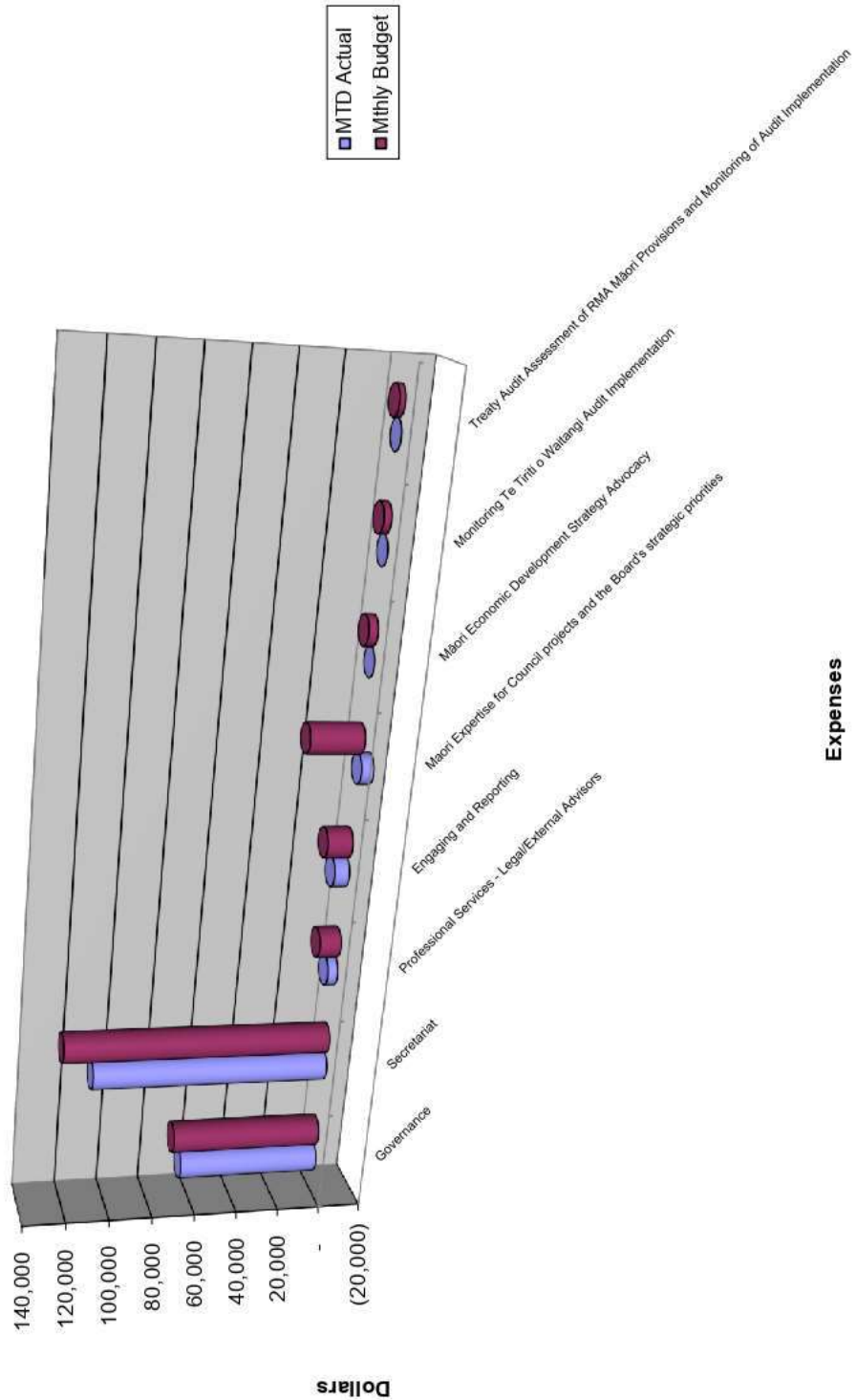
Financial Report for December 2018									
Notes	Annual Budget Excl GST	Mthly Budget	Dec Expenses	Variance	% Variance	Previous YTD	Total YTD Dec 2018	Budget Remaining	% total budget
	<b>Governance</b>								
	Board Remuneration	61,730	59,392	2,338	-3.8%	311,101	370,493	370,267	50.0%
	Expense Reimbursement	4,667	3,473	1,194	25.6%	11,508	14,981	41,019	26.8%
	Training	3,500	2,795	705	20.1%	1,806	4,601	37,369	11.0%
	<b>Total Governance Expenses</b>	<b>69,897</b>	<b>65,660</b>	<b>4,237</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>324,414</b>	<b>390,074</b>	<b>448,686</b>	<b>46.5%</b>
	<b>Secretariat</b>								
	Temporary support		39,241			74,575	113,816		
	Salary Expenses		70,537			439,406	509,943		
	<b>Totals to be covered by Secretariat Salaries</b>	<b>113,831</b>	<b>109,778</b>	<b>4,053</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>513,981</b>	<b>623,759</b>	<b>742,215</b>	<b>45.7%</b>
	Office	9,917	9,071	846	8.5%	37,523	40,594	72,406	39.2%
	<b>Total Secretariat Expenses</b>	<b>123,748</b>	<b>118,849</b>	<b>4,899</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>551,504</b>	<b>670,353</b>	<b>814,621</b>	<b>45.1%</b>
	<b>Professional Services</b>								
	Legal	5,000	4,722	278	5.6%	13,256	17,978	42,022	30.0%
	Planning experts for monitoring Maori Provisions	60,000	-	5,000	100.0%	-	-	60,000	0.0%
	Engagement & Reporting to Maori & Stakeholders	140,000	6,916	4,750	40.7%	39,485	46,402	93,598	33.1%
	<b>Total Professional Services</b>	<b>260,000</b>	<b>11,638</b>	<b>10,028</b>	<b>48.3%</b>	<b>52,741</b>	<b>64,380</b>	<b>195,620</b>	<b>24.8%</b>
	<b>Work Program</b>								
	Maori Expertise for Council projects and the Board's strategic priorities	25,000	(5,000)	30,000	122.4%	60,377	87,577	212,423	29%
	Maori Economic Development Strategy Advocacy	4,167	-	4,167	100.0%	15,000	15,000	35,000	30%
	Monitoring Te Tiri o Waiangi Audit Implementation	3,333	-	3,333	100.0%	-	-	40,000	0%
	Treaty Audit Assessment of RMA Maori Provisions and Monitoring of Audit Implementation	2,500	-	2,500	100.0%	-	-	30,000	0%
	<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>250,311</b>	<b>190,547</b>	<b>59,764</b>	<b>23.9%</b>	<b>1,036,836</b>	<b>1,227,363</b>	<b>1,776,351</b>	<b>40.9%</b>
Notes	1 Board remuneration subject to any remuneration review as applied to council elected members.								
	2 In addition to the direct funding for Maori Specialist Expertise for Council Projects, \$130,000 will be held within council's budget with an agreed sign-off process between council and the IMSB to ensure there is no duplication of effort between the two organisations.								







Independent Māori Statutory Board  
Month to Date @ 31 December 2018  
(FYE June 2019)

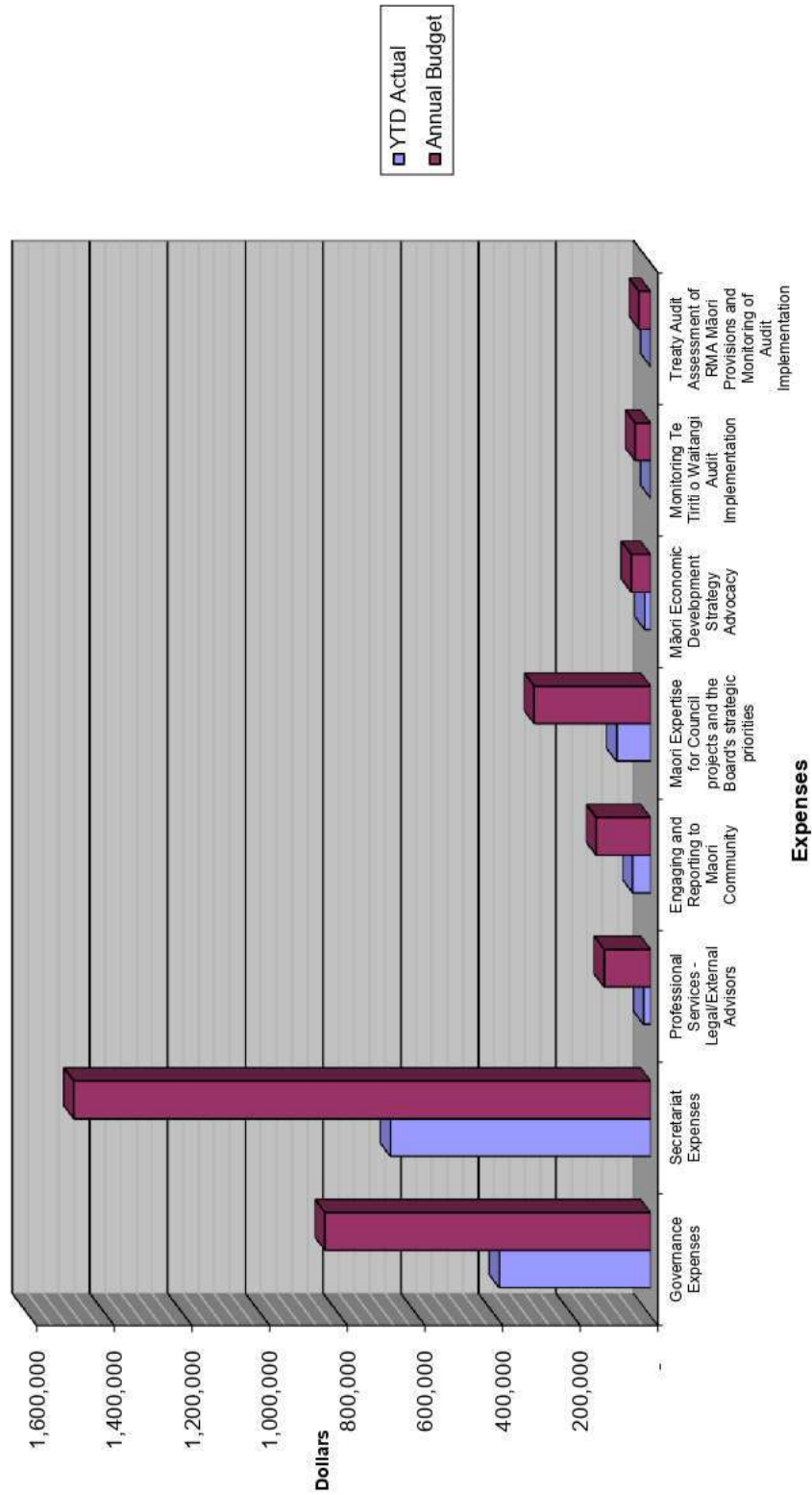


Expenses





**Independent Māori Statutory Board**  
**Year to Date @ 31 December 2018**  
(FYE June 2019)







## Update Board Strategic Priorities Report February 2019

File No.: CP2019/00561

### Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receives the Board Strategic Work Priorities Report February 2019

### Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. The purpose of this update report is to update the Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board) on its strategic work priorities.

### Horopaki Context

2. For 2019, this report has been organised to correlate with the Board's Long Term Plan business cases and the Board's key documents. Secretariat staff will utilise opportunities across each of their respective work programmes to address a number of Board strategic priority outcomes in a pragmatic and collaborative way.

### Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Update Board Strategic Priorities February 2019	27

### Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Awhina Kanohi - Senior Executive Advisor
Authorisers	Catherine Taylor - Manager Policy and Evaluation Brandi Hudson - Independent Maori Statutory Board CEO





<b>UPDATE BOARD STRATEGIC WORK PRIORITIES FEBRUARY 2019</b>		
<b>Board priorities</b>	<b>Allied Work</b>	<b>Update Deliverables / Upcoming Issues</b>
<b>BUSINESS CASES</b>		
<p><b>1. Māori Economic Development</b>                      “establish a Māori Entrepreneur Fund to co-design and implement a Māori enterprise centric accelerator/innovation lab and eco-system connector”</p>	<p>Fund and Lab</p> <p>Increasing participation of Māori in Business Ecosystem</p>	<p>Board secretariat continue to monitor ATEED’s involvement and input into Te Haa o Manukau (Auckland Council business/community hub). ATEED are helping Te Haa to develop programmes that encourage Māori into digital entrepreneurship and partnership to ensure their success.</p> <p>Board secretariat staff are liaising with ATEED and TSI about scoping the tourism, economic and social procurement opportunities with Te Kotahi a Tāmaki (a Tāmaki Marae collective). ATEED have staff from economic development and tourism on this comprehensive project.</p> <p>Supported by the Māngere-Otahuhu local Board, an exciting new mana wahine venture called NUKU was launched in Māngere by Qiane Matata-Sipu. NUKU invites indigenous wahine to look at the world through a different lens, a personal lens, a cultural lens, a lens made by and made for indigenous women – mā hine, mō hine, kia hine!</p> <p>The secretariat is presently reviewing ATEED’s submission on the Aotearoa New Zealand Government Tourism Strategy. The submission includes their research and data; feedback from the Auckland Destination positioning and narrative workshops and; the Nga Iwi o Tāmaki – Māori Tourism workshop. Board secretariat staff will continue to monitor progress and delivery of the government strategy.</p> <p>The December Whariki, Māori Business Network event of 2018 was hosted at the new ATEED offices which showcases Māori design. TOA Architects worked with the main design contractor to create a narrative that is, based on ‘Nga Hau e Wha’ reflecting all the people of Auckland coming together. All the ATEED meeting rooms are named after hau (winds). The main artwork in the lobby walls reflect the maunga of Auckland and the floor rug in the main reception is a depiction of the</p>



		<p>harbours with the wind. Māori principles are reflected in the design and naming of the office zones.</p> <p>Auckland Council is a core funder of the Auckland Arts Festival 2019. This year it is honouring its commitment to te reo Māori in an exciting new programme strand. TOITU TE REO signals Auckland Arts Festival's desire to champion te reo Māori through the platform of the arts. Board secretariat staff have advised and advocated to the Arts and Culture unit within Auckland Council for more Māori content that promotes and raises Māori visibility and talent.</p>
<p><b>2. Unique Māori Identity</b> <i>"co-design a programme with Māori to reflect the dimensions of "Hear, See and Experience"</i></p>	<p><b>Embed Te Reo</b> Māori Language Strategy and Implementation</p> <p><b>Te Aranga Principles</b></p> <p><b>Signage and Place Names</b></p> <p><b>Māori Public Art</b></p> <p><b>Signature Events</b></p>	<p>This area of work is a Te Toa Takitini priority project led by Te Waka Angamua. Council is further developing the scope of this work and plans to report to the next joint meeting of the Board and the Governing Body.</p> <p>Stage 1 of the Auckland Design Office, Māori Design Research project produced a booklet called Te Paparahi – 'Walks in the City' which leads visitors to places of Māori art and cultural heritage.</p> <p>The next stage in the project is to track projects that have utilised Te Aranga Principles with Māori design outcomes onto a GeoMaps portal. This has been developed with Auckland Transport who have developed a 'Te Waharoa' an extensive database within their GeoMaps portal.</p> <p>Bi-lingual signage in local and regional Parks has also indicated that they would like to use this platform for Te Kete Rukuruku, a Te Toa Takitini project.</p> <p>The Board secretariat is monitoring this work as part of Te Toa Takitini and the use of the Community Initiatives Policy.</p> <p>Tāmaki Herenga Waka Festival (THWF) has been deferred to later in 2019. ATEED are working with the Mana Whenua Kaitiaki Forum to co-design the scope of a signature Maori event.</p>





<p><b>3. Māori Sites of Significance and cultural landscapes</b> "establish a fund for site infrastructure development"</p>		<p>ATEED are also planning a mid-winter event; Tāmaki Makaurau – Made for Winter, that has budget allocated of \$500K. Verbal assurances have been given that the 2018/2019 THWF budget will be held for the THWF. There is a commitment to continue moving forward with the THWF and grow it significantly.</p>
<p><b>Māori Cultural Heritage Programme</b></p>	<p>The budget for the Māori Cultural Heritage Programme (MCHP) will be underspent due to council staffing shortages in first quarter (as at 31 Dec \$324k spent).</p> <p>Māori cultural landscapes - the Māori Heritage Team (MH) now has a full complement of staff (6) which has enabled work for options to better recognise Māori cultural landscapes and research that includes examples of recognition of indigenous cultural landscapes nationally and internationally to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. provide/build a clear definition of the term 'cultural landscapes' that can be applied to a planning context</li> <li>b. an analysis of provisions under the Auckland Plan and Auckland Unitary Plan which would empower and enable the recognition of cultural landscapes</li> <li>c. build case studies to show application of provisions enabling recognition and protection of a Māori Cultural Landscape</li> </ul> <p>The Board secretariat has provided advice on cultural landscapes to council – in the form of sharing its research paper. We will continue to engage with Council on this work programme and monitor its progress (it links to one of the Board's Maori Identity business case).</p> <p>At the Māori Cultural Heritage Programme (MCHP) 'Mana Whenua Governance Hui' on 15 November 2018, it was decided by Mana Whenua that the Draft Proposed Plan Change and supporting Section 32 Evaluation Report proceed to final Council reporting on 27 November 2018 and notification, noting that certain sites required final resolution</p>	<p>The budget for the Māori Cultural Heritage Programme (MCHP) will be underspent due to council staffing shortages in first quarter (as at 31 Dec \$324k spent).</p> <p>Māori cultural landscapes - the Māori Heritage Team (MH) now has a full complement of staff (6) which has enabled work for options to better recognise Māori cultural landscapes and research that includes examples of recognition of indigenous cultural landscapes nationally and internationally to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. provide/build a clear definition of the term 'cultural landscapes' that can be applied to a planning context</li> <li>b. an analysis of provisions under the Auckland Plan and Auckland Unitary Plan which would empower and enable the recognition of cultural landscapes</li> <li>c. build case studies to show application of provisions enabling recognition and protection of a Māori Cultural Landscape</li> </ul> <p>The Board secretariat has provided advice on cultural landscapes to council – in the form of sharing its research paper. We will continue to engage with Council on this work programme and monitor its progress (it links to one of the Board's Maori Identity business case).</p> <p>At the Māori Cultural Heritage Programme (MCHP) 'Mana Whenua Governance Hui' on 15 November 2018, it was decided by Mana Whenua that the Draft Proposed Plan Change and supporting Section 32 Evaluation Report proceed to final Council reporting on 27 November 2018 and notification, noting that certain sites required final resolution</p>



		<p>before confirming their inclusion. Subsequent to the hui, at its meeting on 27 November 2018, the Planning Committee supported that the Draft Proposed Plan Change proceed to notification (in early 2019). The decision of the Committee was consistent with the Resolution of the Mana Whenua Governance Hui and allowed for any outstanding matters to be resolved prior to notification.</p> <p>It is expected that in early 2019 the Tranche 1 Proposed Plan Change (for inclusion of additional sites in Schedule 12 of the Auckland Unitary Plan and the Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan) will be publicly notified. The normal RMA Schedule 1 process of call for submissions, hearings, decision and rights of appeal will apply.</p> <p>The MCHP purpose to identify and protect Māori cultural heritage, is wider than tranches of plan changes alone. It extends to working with Mana Whenua on a series of workstreams to support the implementation of a range of management response options (statutory and non-statutory) to protect and manage Māori cultural heritage, and to undertake monitoring.</p> <p>The Māori Heritage Team will continue to work with Mana Whenua to identify Tranche 2 plan change sites, to complete the assessments required in the preparation of a Tranche 2 Draft Proposed Plan Change and future plan change tranches.</p>
<p><b>4. Rangatahi</b> "establish a leadership forum, fund and scale up initiatives"</p>	<p>Supporting Better Futures for Rangatahi</p>	<p><b>2019/2020 Graduate Campaign Update</b> The Board has been advocating to Council for additional resources and for the creation of a specific targeted programme (with measures) to attract, engage, hire, support and develop Māori talent.</p> <p>Council has confirmed their Early Career Pathways programmes have secured additional funding for this financial year to support Māori participation in the graduate, intern and cadet programmes for 2019/2020.</p>



		<p>This funding has a broad reach across Council and includes engaging specialist consultancy Tupu Toa. As part of this funding, Council has committed to a target of 25% Māori participation by rangatahi across the graduate intern and cadet programmes.</p> <p><b>2019/2020 ATEED Rangatahi Strategy</b> The Board has requested ATEED's rangatahi strategy that outlines in their performance outlook of the number of new jobs created, retained or safeguarded in response to advocating for jobs as per ATEED's SOI 2018 – 2021. Council's response is they need to focus and prioritise this area and will report back in due course.</p> <p><b>2019/2020 Youth Advisory Panel – Māori Representation</b> All advisory panel representation ends this term with new recruitment taking place after the new or returning mayor confirms how the panels will operate. Recruitment last time took place from December 2015 to February 2016 after the election. The Board will be advocating Council ensure improved representation of Māori on these panels for the next 3 year term.</p>
<p><b>5. Relationship Agreements</b> " a co-governance work programme , dedicated resourcing/fund , increase council capability, refresh iwi management plans and funding for Whakahono a Rohe Agreements"</p>	<p>Council Capability</p> <p>Iwi Management Plans</p> <p>Whakahono a Rohe Agreements</p>	<p>Concern regarding plan change process e.g. alerting iwi to the effects of a plan change on issues of significance to Māori</p> <p>See report on the agenda</p> <p>The council is presently working with Ngai Tai ki Tāmaki in regards to their agreement. The Board secretariat raised concerns with council staff that their approach to these agreements was not optimising the opportunity afforded from this legislation. A checklist of best practice had been developed with council's Plans and Places department staff. However they have not been proactive in regards to the opportunities available.</p>
<p><b>6. Empowered Marae and sustainable Papatika</b> "address needs identified"</p>	<p>Council's Māori Cultural Initiatives Fund and Marae Development</p>	<p>Council has produced a draft policy for the Marae Infrastructure Development Programme which will be subject to a separate Board report in March 2019.</p>





		<p>The Board has regularly advocated to Council that they support iwi to prepare and manage mitigations for climate changes on the coastal that will impact on marae and urupa. Auckland Transport has been approached by Mana Whenua to make adjustments to adjacent roads and Auckland Council has been asked to fund the relocation of urupa and build a retaining wall. We will continue to advocate and monitor.</p>
<p><b>7. Quality Affordable Housing for Māori</b>                  “a comprehensive intervention for affordable housing, a centre for Affordable Housing Innovation and a Centre of Excellence and Innovation”.</p>	<p><b>Papakāinga</b>                  Council’s Māori Housing programme</p> <p><b>Panuku</b></p>	<p>Council policy officers are currently developing a report for the Planning Committee in March, on proposed options on council roles and responsibilities for affordable housing. The <b>Board</b> secretariat is engaging with the author of the report on that work.</p> <p>In November 2018 Panuku prepared a draft policy on a preferred housing affordability mix for developments on Auckland Council land, which provided for around 33% social, 33% affordable, and 33% open market. This followed closely after the Waipareira Trust proposal for a 70% social housing development was publicly discussed in the Governing Body.</p> <p>The Board secretariat reviewed the draft policy and provided feedback to Panuku that the affordability mix should be more carefully worked through and that while the Board might support that mix, the draft policy provided too much lenience for Panuku to proceed with a different mix in any specific development. This creates the risk that on ‘affordable land’ in outer suburbs for example, there would be a 33% social inclusion (or indeed more), but on more expensive land for example in Takapuna, there would be none, at Panuku’s discretion.</p> <p>Panuku withdrew that report and draft policy from a subsequent Planning Committee agenda.</p> <p>Panuku is expected to undertake further work on this policy early this year.</p>



<p><b>BOARD CORE INSTRUMENTS</b> Council Treaty Audit Response Programme</p>	<p>Response Programme</p>	<p>Panuku will also be a target of Kāinga strategic action plan advocacy, which will relate to various areas of work including the housing affordability mix policy.</p> <p>On 12 December 2018, council's Waharoa Group reviewed the detailed project plan that supports the key actions. Further engagement and input is required by individual departments. The Board secretariat proposed that the work programme for Relationship Agreements be reviewed and the wider approach confirmed with a focus on relationship with the Governing Body before any project planning is undertaken.</p> <p>Progress on the project management framework has been slow. The performance framework action has been open since 2012 and is a crucial building block to measure Maori responsiveness.</p> <p>In December we provided input on a high level plan project management framework - the Chief of Internal Audit will report on its progress at the next meeting of the Audit and Risk Committee.</p>
	<p>Māori Responsiveness Plans</p>	<p>Te Waka Angamua has been working with an internal group on an approach to the monitoring and reporting of Māori Responsiveness Plans.</p> <p>The latest MRP developed is by Regional Facilities CCO.</p>
	<p>Māori Employment Strategy</p>	<p>Secretariat is monitoring the implementation of this.</p>
<p>Monitoring and Evaluation</p>	<p>The Māori Report for Tāmaki Makaurau 2016</p> <p>Board's Data Strategy Implementation</p>	<p>The Board will be provided with a draft final version for review of the Kaitiakitanga Report at the March meeting.</p> <p>Stats NZ has not yet responded to submissions for a revised Statistics NZ Act (1975).</p> <p>In addition, as there is missing data in the last NZ Census, Stats NZ is looking at ways to 'fill in the missing gaps' by using other data sources.</p>



		Presently the Board is in discussion with Stats NZ to ensure data relating to Māori is included.
<b>COUNCIL PROCESSES AND DOCUMENTS</b>		
Te Toa Takitini		<p>A Council and CCO executive Māori Outcomes Steering Group is due to finalise a 3-year work programme for TTT by March 2019, which will be reflected in the Annual Budget 2019/20. Some budget reallocation of 2018/19 budget (\$350k) to new initiatives will also be included (e.g. for Te Matatini; a feasibility assessment for a performance centre and carving school at Corban Estate; and a marae integration project in south Auckland). This includes budget formerly held by Te Waka Angamua and new funding allocated in the 2018-28 LTP.</p> <p>\$2.6m budget is also due to be carried forward from 2018/19 for the Marae Development Fund. The Marae Infrastructure Development programme will be subject to a separate Board report in March 2019.</p> <p>Programme leads for TTT programmes are also being identified to ensure dedicated programme management is in place for 2019/20.</p>
Auckland- Plan		See report on the agenda
CCO Strategy	Council's Statement of Intent and Reporting Cycle	Draft Solis due to be received by Council in March 2019. These will be reviewed to check they incorporate the Board's input on the Mayoral Letters of Expectation sent in December 2019.
Public Transport increases		Auckland Transport (AT) CEO sent a copy of the report provided to a recent AT Board meeting that approved the public transport increases. The IMSB CEO advised AT that any level of public transport increases placed more hardship on whanau who already could not cope with the high cost of living in Auckland. A request was made for AT to provide the Board with advice about how AT reconciles its position to increase fares with the Auckland Plan - affordable public transport goal and also how these increases will be viewed by the Child Poverty Reduction commitments and concerns raised by the government.





Communications Report	
<p><b>Media</b></p>	<p>Media Releases completed in Dec were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>welcoming the appointment of a new Associate Minister for Housing, Nanaia Mahuta</li> <li>welcoming the government's announcement of the Urban Development Authority to promote housing.</li> <li>announcing the public release of the Board's Kainga Strategic Action plan</li> </ul> <p>Arrangements were made with Waatea News for the chairman to resume a fortnightly appointment with talkback host Dale Husband.</p>
<p><b>Website &amp; Social</b></p>	<p><b>IMSB Website</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the time of drafting this report, in the period 14 November- 24 January there were 878 users of the website across 1,200 sessions.</li> <li>This is consistent with the previous periods. Use of the website is consistently higher in the working week so not surprisingly use was light in early January, building again in the week of 21 January.</li> <li>Peak usage was on 3-4 December following the release of the Kainga Strategic Action Plan after the December Board Meeting.</li> </ul> <p>Continual upgrade of the Board's portfolio of work will continue with design work for new portfolio pages underway in December including animation for the new landing page. Work on the website translation resumes in early February. New content will also be live from early February, including information about the Māori economy and content about the Values Reports.</p> <p><b>TinoAKL</b> Content in the holiday period focussed on promoting summer activities including walking tours of Māori art installations and sites of significance in the isthmus, use of the Safe Swim online information for whānau; information about the rahui in the Waitakere and Hunua ranges and how to access information about limiting the spread of Kauri dieback. The site</p>

	<p>currently has 1,300 active followers but at its peak in the holiday period it reached between 9,000 to 13,300 people, with posts on environmental issues. The page is designed to promote interesting and insightful information about Maori culture, history and initiatives in Auckland.</p> <p><b>Chair's LinkedIn</b></p> <p>The Chair's LinkedIn page continues to drive stakeholders to the Board website. The posting on LinkedIn referencing the Board's UDA media statement on 26 November received 455 views and drove 20% of the direct links to the website on the day of release.</p>
<p><b><i>The Māori Report for Tāmaki Makaurau</i></b></p>	<p>The Annual Report was completed in December and a limited print run of hard copies arrived prior to Christmas. -Distribution of the hard copies and the electronic file took place in January.</p> <p>The Manaakitanga Report went to layout in December with production completed in January. Communication about the reports is planned for early February when news media and government are fully returned to work.</p>







Health and Safety February Update										
Risk Register	Description of hazard	Location or task	Potential Harm	Risk Rating	Significant Hazard	Control method E & M	Controls applied	Frequency of monitoring	Person Responsible	
	Change of floor levels in the entrance to tenancy		Possibility of slip / trip / fall		Y	M	Hazard Sign posted at front door Report lodged on council system Vault 6/5/2016 ID18728 requested assessment & mitigation	Weekly	Kimiora Brown/Brady Parker	
	Change of floor levels from tiled area (outside kitchen) to carpeted area (resource / hallway)		Possibility of slip / trip / fall			M	Report lodged on council system Vault 6/5/2016 ID18728 requested assessment & mitigation	Weekly	Kimiora Brown/Brady Parker	
	Hotwater tap	Kitchen	Burns		Y	M	Hazard sign posted in kitchen above sink	Weekly	Kimiora Brown/Brady Parker	
	Doors to toilets – heavy to manage	Toilets	For small children/seniors					Weekly	Kimiora Brown/Brady Parker	
<b>Office Status Update</b>										
The Health and Safety e-module has been completed successfully by all staff.										
<b>Incident Injury Report</b>										
New Hazards										
Nil										
Nil										



Item 7

Attachment A

Workplace assessments for all staff have been completed.



## Kāinga Strategic Action Plan

File No.: CP2019/00563

### Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receives the report on the Kāinga Strategic Action Plan
- b) notes the next steps identified.

### Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. To update the Independent Māori Statutory Board on progress relating to the Kāinga Strategic Action Plan (the Kāinga plan) and provide a brief overview of future activity.

### Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The Kāinga plan was approved by the Board in December 2018 and circulated to stakeholders including government and Auckland Council and posted on the Board's website.
3. Endorsement of the Kāinga plan has been sought from the government through direct engagement and correspondence over the period of the project, with agencies and relevant Ministers.
4. Correspondence attached was received by the Board Chairman in late December from Housing and Urban Development Minister Phil Twyford and Associate Minister for Housing and Urban Development Nanaia Mahuta, providing a broad early and positive response to the Kāinga plan.
5. A meeting is being scheduled for the Board Chairman and Member Kake to meet with the Ministers to discuss endorsement and progress in more detail.

### Horopaki Context

6. At the National Māori Housing Conference in late November, Minister Twyford took the opportunity to announce the new role of Honorable Nanaia Mahuta, Associate Minister for Housing and Urban Development (Māori Housing) and confirm a commitment to establishing a Māori Housing Unit within the new Ministry of Housing and Urban Development.
7. These announcements align directly with Kāinga plan actions as well as other advocacy. The Board secretariat participated in a Ministry of Housing and Urban Development December workshop on the design and capability of the Māori Housing Unit.
8. In addition, the Coalition Government has announced some changes in relation to Housing New Zealand (HNZ) relevant to the Kāinga plan during 2018. These include a commitment to removing an expectation that Housing New Zealand (HNZ) returns a dividend to the government, and new 'social objectives' for the entity which include "managing its housing stock prudently, upgrading and managing the portfolio to ensure it remains fit for purpose" (21 September 2018; note these changes have not yet been legislated).
9. These moves align with action 14 in the Kāinga plan which calls for HNZ's deferred maintenance practice to cease and calls for the implementation of a robust way for HNZ to



ascertain future demand for social housing, and a programme of building development to meet that demand.

10. The new HNZ social objective “providing good quality, warm, dry, and healthy rental housing for those who need it most” provides some room to advocate further for that outcome as ascertaining future demand and building to it are means for providing *housing for those who need it most*.

## Ngā koringa ā-muri Next steps

11. A number of Auckland entities have approached the Board advising that they support the Kāinga plan and plan to endorse it formally. The Board secretariat will develop an approach for acknowledging these endorsements and working further with these entities as well as identifying other entities who could be interested in endorsing the Kāinga plan.
12. Action 21 of the Kāinga plan calls for continued Auckland Council coordination of the Kia Whai Kāinga Tatou Katoa regional cross-sectoral homelessness plan. The Board secretariat has a place on the leadership group for that project and will advocate to maintain strong alignment with Māori outcomes.
13. We are also meeting with various staff at Auckland Council regarding the Kāinga plan to ensure relevant areas of council are engaged. Further discussion with council’s CEO is required to achieve Auckland Council endorsement and/or support for the Kāinga plan.
14. The Board is currently in correspondence with Minister Twyford’s office to schedule a meeting to discuss the Kāinga plan.
15. Correspondence received from the Minister in December 2018 invites the Board to continue to engage with the government on the Kāinga plan, and we will continue to schedule meetings with relevant agencies as appropriate.
16. That correspondence also sets out some pointers on actions that are supported and those that align or do not align with policy direction. This provides opportunities for on-going advocacy to agencies and will be carefully analysed.
17. In November the Board Chairman met with Minister Twyford to discuss the Kāinga plan and indicated support for a 2019 Auckland Māori Housing Summit. We will seek a date around April for Ministerial attendance and draft an event plan for Board consideration.
18. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development hosted a workshop on the Māori Housing Unit in December and further workshops will be scheduled by them this year.
19. Further public and stakeholder information will be drafted to maintain and continue to build momentum and understanding of this project. A part of this engagement will be preparing and circulating issues papers on some of the matters raised in the Kāinga plan in order to lead discussion.
20. Finally, the introduction of legislation for the Housing and Urban Development Authority is anticipated early in 2019. The nature and design of the Authority was a key issue covered in the Kāinga plan, but government planning was already too far advanced for project advocacy to gain traction in terms of influencing the legislative drafting itself. It is therefore recommended that the Board consider participating in the select committee process regarding this bill when introduced.



## Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Letter from Ministers Twyford and Mahuta	43

## Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Brennan Rigby - Principal Advisor Social Outcomes
Authorisers	Catherine Taylor - Manager Policy and Evaluation Brandi Hudson - Independent Māori Statutory Board CEO





## Hon Phil Twyford

MP for Te Atatu

Minister of Housing and Urban Development

Minister of Transport



13 DEC 2018

David Taipari  
Chairman  
Independent Māori Statutory Board  
Private Bag 92311  
AUCKLAND 1142

Tēnā koe David

We understand the Independent Māori Statutory Board has recently signed off the final version of the Kāinga Strategic Action Plan for Māori Housing in Auckland. We would like to acknowledge the leadership the Board has shown, and the work undertaken since the Auckland Māori Housing Summit in April, in developing the Action Plan.

In particular, the Action Plan has usefully highlighted several themes we need to keep in mind as we address the housing crisis in Auckland, such as the need for Government to consider the needs of ngā iwi and hapū, and mataawaka, and to lift the capacity and capability of those working on Māori housing, both within Government and at the level of assisting individual whānau.

We have considered each of the 18 proposed Crown actions within the Action Plan for their alignment with our current work programme, and have identified each as one of three categories:

- aligns with current policy development and delivery
- partially aligns with policy, we need to better understand the proposal
- cannot progress at the moment, but we wish to continue to discuss with IMSB and seek to better understand the rationale.

We have provided for you, our considerations for the Crown actions within the Action Plan (please see the attached table). We have not commented on the proposed actions for entities other than the Crown as we assume the Board has raised these proposals directly with these organisations (i.e. Auckland Council, the community housing sector, and iwi/Māori advocates/Māori organisations).

We are encouraged that there are common instances where both the Board and the Government have recognised the same issues and responses. We invite the Board to continue to engage with our officials on their proposed actions where we share some alignment, so we can better understand the underlying issues you have identified and ways these can be addressed. Where the Action Plan may not align with our current policy direction, we welcome the ongoing input of the Board.





*Aligns with Government policy*

We are pleased to see that the Action Plan aligns well with recent Government policy in several key areas, including those proposed Crown actions which focus on enhancing accountability and capability for Māori housing within Government, such as:

- the appointment of the Associate Minister of Housing and Urban Development with responsibility for Māori Housing
- ensuring Māori are able to participate in Housing and Urban Development Authority (HUDA) decision-making
- ensuring the new Ministry for Housing and Urban Development (MHUD) has the capacity and capability to lead on housing outcomes for Māori (to be addressed through the new Māori Housing Unit).

Other areas of work currently in development that may be of interest to you include:

- measures to ensure emergency housing and transitional housing providers follow a kaupapa Māori approach
- development of assisted home ownership policies
- consideration of a replacement for Kāinga Whenua loans to assist in the development of papakāinga.

*Partially aligns with Government policy*

A number of the proposed Crown actions in the Action Plan appear to be in the same 'direction of travel' as current Government policy. This includes actions which are partially aligned but where we suspect the Board wishes to go further, such as extending the type of support which is already provided for the development of papakāinga housing to mainstream housing programmes, or widening wrap around services beyond Housing First and transitional housing to include social housing in general.

This also includes actions the Board has identified which could well fit with the Government's plans, but where policy is in an early stage of development, such as measuring outcomes for Māori housing.

*Unable to progress at the moment*

Finally, there are some actions proposed by the Board which we are unlikely to adopt at this time. As an example, we think that most of the functions of the proposed Māori Housing Commission can be fulfilled by existing agencies, or by new entities such as MHUD and the HUDA. We are keen to see these new organisations bed in before considering the establishment of any alternative bodies. In particular, we think the HUDA presents an exciting opportunity for Māori to play a key role in the process of re-designing our neighbourhoods, including as potential development partners.





Where the Action Plan does not align with Government policy there will continue to be upcoming opportunities for the IMSB to discuss any potential gaps in Māori housing policy.

*Next steps*

We have asked our officials to continue connecting with you on a regular basis. In particular, we think you are well placed to provide a unique perspective on Māori housing in Auckland, reflecting your understanding of the special characteristics of the city.

There is a real opportunity at this time, with the appointment of the Associate Minister for Housing and Urban Development (Māori Housing) and the establishment of a new Māori Housing Unit, to engage with a range of Māori organisations in developing policy, to build understanding and capability, and to develop a Māori Housing work programme with Māori stakeholders. We welcome the Board to be part of that korero.

We look forward to meeting with you to continue working to improve housing outcomes for Māori in Auckland.

Nā māua noa, nā

Hon Phil Twyford  
**Minister of Housing and Urban  
Development**

Hon Nanaia Mahuta  
**Associate Minister of Housing and  
Urban Development (Māori Housing)**



## Consideration of the Independent Māori Statutory Board Kainga Strategic Action Plan to current Government policy

Summary of Crown-led action	Aligns with current policy development and delivery	Partially aligns with policy, need to better understand proposal	Cannot be progressed at the moment, but will continue to discuss to better understand
<p>1. The State Services Commission is to include measurable housing outcomes for Māori amongst key performance indicators for chief executives of all Government agencies involved, i.e. HNZ (including HLC); MHUD; MSD; TPK; Treasury; MBIE; and any future Urban Development Authority.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Housing and Urban Development strategic direction, priorities and delivery approach considered by Cabinet in May 2018 [publicly available at <a href="https://www.hud.govt.nz/assets/About-HUD/Housing-and-Urban-Development-Strategic-Direction-Priorities-and-Deliv.-.pdf">https://www.hud.govt.nz/assets/About-HUD/Housing-and-Urban-Development-Strategic-Direction-Priorities-and-Deliv.-.pdf</a>] committed to developing Māori housing outcomes. An outcomes framework will be developed.</li> <li>HNZ/HLC priorities are set by the HNZ Board rather than SSC.</li> </ul>	
<p>2. Establish a new Associate Minister of Housing (Māori), with ring-fenced capacity and resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minister Mahuta has since been appointed Associate Minister of Housing and Urban Development (Māori Housing)</li> <li>A new Māori Housing Unit will also be established within MHUD. The capacity and resources of the Unit will be considered over the coming months.</li> </ul>		
<p>3. Establish co-governance as the basis for Urban Development Authority/ies.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The HUDA will be a Crown entity, so it will be able to create a partnership with stakeholders, such as Māori and iwi groups, to deliver a development project, like the regeneration of a suburb, or a smaller development.</li> </ul>



Summary of Crown-led action	Aligns with current policy development and delivery	Partially aligns with policy, need to better understand proposal	Cannot be progressed at the moment, but will continue to discuss to better understand
<p>Ensure ngā iwi and hapū are able to participate in UDA decisions, including potential commercial opportunities and rights to input into plans.</p>	<p>Cabinet has recently agreed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The HUDA will seek and support a partnership approach with Māori.</li> <li>The HUDA will partner with iwi and other Māori organisations, who can propose projects to the authority, be development partners and develop their own land in a project area and take advantage of the authority's enabling powers.</li> <li>Māori rights and interests in land will be protected.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further decisions will be made about the composition of the national HUDA board, or a board for a specific development project.</li> </ul>
<p>4. Ensure MHUD has capacity and capability to lead on housing outcomes for Māori, including seconding expertise in housing outcomes for Māori into the leadership structure, and establishing a Māori housing unit within MHUD.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Currently being considered through the development of the new Māori Housing Unit, including consultation with Te Puni Kōkiri and Te Matapahi. There is a commitment to co-design the new unit with key Māori stakeholders.</li> </ul>		
<p>5. Establish a Māori Housing Commission to improve housing outcomes for Māori in Auckland, whose role would include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a mandate to work with Crown agencies</li> <li>a mandate to work on behalf of iwi in Auckland</li> </ol>	<p>Most of these functions are, or will be, carried out by the following agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HUDA: powers to obtain and develop land</li> <li>MHUD: ensuring Māori benefit from KiwiBuild</li> </ul>	<p>Proposed functions which may not be covered by existing agencies can be discussed further with officials. MHUD and Te Puni Kōkiri are particularly interested to understand which functions address housing challenges for Māori in Auckland, compared to other regions.</p>	<p>There are challenges with the proposed mechanism, which covers a very broad range of functions, from exercising significant statutory powers to acquiring land for developments, to a 'one-stop-shop' and</p>





Summary of Crown-led action	Aligns with current policy development and delivery	Partially aligns with policy, need to better understand proposal	Cannot be progressed at the moment, but will continue to discuss to better understand
<p>c. Identifying service requirements</p> <p>d. Developing affordable housing options for Māori</p> <p>e. Powers to develop and aggregate land</p> <p>f. opportunity to obtain land and development opportunities from Council land, Crown land not purchased through Tamaki Collective RFR, and other surplus land</p> <p>g. Leveraging funding opportunities, such as proceeds from sale of Crown land, to provide for Māori housing outcomes</p> <p>h. Facilitating access to KiwiBuild for Māori</p> <p>i. Acting as a regional one-stop-shop on housing outcomes for Māori (including papakāinga) and linking closely with MHUD and TPK housing resources and capacity</p> <p>j. Providing a location for expertise in housing outcomes for Māori, including papakāinga</p> <p>k. Authority to deliver the curriculum in expertise in housing outcomes for Māori</p> <p>l. Enabling the provisions of the Māori Housing Act 1935</p> <p>m. Advocating for Māori directly to Government and Council</p> <p>n. Operating as a Māori Housing Centre which:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Te Puni Kōkiri: providing advice and financial support for papakāinga housing and housing repairs; financial capability through Sorted Kāinga Ora, and housing navigators through Whānau Ora Commissioning Agencies.</li> <li>MHUD/Te Puni Kōkiri: developing affordable housing options for Māori; identifying service requirements; providing expertise in housing outcomes for Māori.</li> </ul>		<p>advocacy service for Māori housing.</p> <p>The form, structure and role in relation to central government is unclear, or whether it is intended to be independent of central government. For example, the development of a curriculum in Māori housing (k.) does not require central government, and advocating for Māori directly to Government and Council (l.) is closer to the role of organisations such as the IMSB.</p>



Summary of Crown-led action	Aligns with current policy development and delivery	Partially aligns with policy, need to better understand proposal	Cannot be progressed at the moment, but will continue to discuss to better understand
<p>i. supports the Māori Housing Commission</p> <p>ii. assists Māori to navigate housing support and development opportunities</p> <p>iii. supports Māori NGOs to providing housing broker services</p> <p>iv. acts as a single regional point of contact for Māori wanting to build kāinga on their land, or for other housing options</p> <p>v. develops and advocates policy solutions</p> <p>vi. works with other entities and stakeholders</p> <p>vii. provides financial literacy services in relation to housing.</p>			
<p>6. Establish and resource a curriculum and training for brokers to guide Māori establishing kāinga and papakāinga, and fund the establishment of housing brokers in Māori NGOs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Te Puni Kōkiri regional offices already support whānau and rōpū to achieve their housing aspirations, including through community-based repair projects, papakāinga development, and capability building (through the Māori Housing Network).</li> <li>Te Puni Kōkiri may be interested in exploring a broker role to support housing aspirations through mainstream programmes and services.</li> </ul>		



Summary of Crown-led action	Aligns with current policy development and delivery	Partially aligns with policy, need to better understand proposal	Cannot be progressed at the moment, but will continue to discuss to better understand
<p>7. Establish Kāinga Ora service hubs for wrap around social services for emergency, transitional and social housing developments, including on marae.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wrap around services are already a feature of Housing First, transitional housing and Whānau Ora.</li> <li>Housing First provides intensive wrap around support for homeless people. Key principles of delivery include individualised support and social and community integration. Culturally appropriate responses and a kaupapa Māori approach are being adopted by providers. Māori providers are also involved in the delivery of Housing First and transitional housing support services.</li> <li>Officials need a better understanding of whether Kāinga Ora is intended to be a specific delivery model or is it just a way of describing wrap around services?</li> <li>Officials may need to consider how this fits with the broader social housing programme.</li> </ul>	
<p>8. Develop services to support intergenerational tenants of state housing to establish tenure in their home (consistent with recent progressive home ownership consultation advice).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposals for assisted home ownership are currently in development.</li> </ul>		
<p>9. Establish protocols for provision of emergency and transitional housing by ngā iwi and hapū as providers that are consistent with kaupapa kāinga.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MHUD is re-shaping its contracting framework with providers to include a focus on Te Ao Māori.</li> <li>MHUD and Te Puni Kōkiri are currently developing a further proposals to enable kaupapa.</li> </ul>		





Summary of Crown-led action	Aligns with current policy development and delivery	Partially aligns with policy, need to better understand proposal	Cannot be progressed at the moment, but will continue to discuss to better understand
	<p>Māori approaches to respond to and prevent homelessness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MHUD is also seeking a collaborative approach with iwi and hapū to deliver Housing First in each region (e.g. in Rotorua this through a partnership led by Taumata o Ngāti Whakaue Trust, LinkPeople and Lifewise).</li> <li>HNZ contribute by assisting with provision of units to ensure early delivery of emergency/transitional housing.</li> </ul>		
Review the definition of homelessness in regard to related services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upon further discussion with IMSB representatives, they appear to be satisfied with the current definition of homelessness.</li> </ul>		
10. Develop a work programme to respond to the policy paper on financial instruments for development on Māori land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Te Puni Kōkiri and MHUD officials are currently developing advice on a replacement for Kāinga Whenua loans</li> </ul>		
11. Review the Community Housing Regulatory Authority (CHRA) registration requirements and process identified as barriers to Māori providers, and support registration of an additional 3 Class 1: Social Landlord Māori providers in Auckland during 2019.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Māori Housing Network within Te Puni Kōkiri has raised the challenges faced by rōpū Māori in registering as a Class One Social Landlord with MHUD. In some cases, these challenges have prevented rōpū from being able to provide social housing as part of papakāinga developments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The current registration requirements are already proportionate to the scale of the provider.</li> <li>The Community Housing Registration Authority (within MHUD) is undertaking further engagement with potential applicants to guide them on the registration process.</li> </ul>



Summary of Crown-led action	Aligns with current policy development and delivery	Partially aligns with policy, need to better understand proposal	Cannot be progressed at the moment, but will continue to discuss to better understand
12. Develop a National Housing Agenda, to provide expectations for housing provision, and investigate the New Zealand Housing System to identify services and gaps.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Government has established MHUD to be the lead advisor for an integrated approach to housing.</li> <li>MHUD considers the Treaty partnership and the human right to housing as fundamental to what it does.</li> </ul>	
13. Develop a National Housing Strategy with Te Tiriti and the human right to housing at its core, ensure all agencies are linked to the strategy, and provide for regular, independent review of the Strategy.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Within MHUD, the Māori Housing Unit is being established in partnership with Te Matapahi and others.</li> <li>In the new year MHUD will be refreshing the Māori housing work programme, alongside Māori stakeholders, to meet Ministers' aspirations.</li> <li>This will include developing an outcomes and assessment framework and indicators for measuring the impact of the work programme</li> </ul>	
14. Promulgate an agreement promoting the future of social housing in accordance with a National Housing Strategy, which includes ensuring HNZC properly maintain the social housing stock, ceasing the use of deferred maintenance as a tool to manage the stock, and requiring effective planning and management of demand.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HNZ has an active maintenance plan to address issues across the portfolio to ensure that homes are maintained to the Healthy Homes Standard.</li> <li>HNZ does not use deferred maintenance as a tool.</li> </ul>		
15. Commission research on the future of community housing in a manner consistent with kāinga, and the number		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It's not clear what the intent of this action point is. Officials are considering the future of housing, but</li> </ul>	





Summary of Crown-led action	Aligns with current policy development and delivery	Partially aligns with policy, need to better understand proposal	Cannot be progressed at the moment, but will continue to discuss to better understand
<p>of Māori-owned freehold properties in Auckland to illustrate the leverage potential to develop kāinga and papakāinga.</p>		<p>this proposal might be more appropriate as a community-led action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Similarly, although officials could request information from LINZ with regard to Māori-owned freehold land in Auckland, we are unclear on the purpose of this.</li> </ul>	
<p>16. Recognise and promote the role of ngā iwi and hapū of Auckland in the long term housing picture.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is already a feature of the Government's housing development programme in Auckland, and will be part of the proposed HUDA which will include opportunities for partnerships with iwi and hapū.</li> </ul>		
<p>17. Leverage the Auckland Housing Programme (AHP) and the capital release from Crown land holdings to ensure Māori co-governance and participation in all stages of development, and ensure the contribution of community housing providers to Māori is recognised through opportunities to participate in the AHP.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HNZ landholdings are being managed for public housing and affordable housing delivery, including KiwiBuild. Although social objectives set by Government require it to operate in a business-like manner, Ministers have recently indicated HNZ's new social objectives will be enshrined in legislation.</li> </ul>	
<p>18. Establish a process to enable transfer and/or partnership of AHP houses to ngā iwi and hapū and other Māori entities as construction is completed, and ensure the governance structure of the AHP reflects Māori aspirations.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HNZ/HLC can and has worked in partnership with various iwi on developments in Auckland and in other areas (e.g. Hamilton).</li> <li>The HUDA will partner with iwi and other Māori organisations, who can propose projects to the authority, be development partners and develop their own land in a project area and make use of HUDA's enabling powers.</li> </ul>	





## Auckland Plan 2050 Implementation and Reporting

File No.: CP2019/00569

### Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the report on Auckland Plan 2050 Implementation and Reporting.

### Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. To update the Board on the implementation and reporting of the Auckland Plan 2050, the 30-year spatial plan.

### Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. Over 2016-18 the Board has been heavily involved in its Auckland Plan 2050 development and now the focus is on how the Auckland Plan 2050 will shape and prioritise and implementation plans and resources over time to achieve its Māori outcomes and relevant Māori measures.
3. There is an opportunity for the Board to use the Auckland Plan 2050 in conjunction with the Māori Plan/ Reports to advocate for central government interventions to address Māori issues in Tamaki Makaurau.
4. Some areas of focus for the Board over 2019 are:
  - implementation of the development strategy (the spatial part of the plan) through place-based plans (structure plans, areas plans);
  - monitoring further development of the outcome measures and reviewing the Auckland Plan Scorecard (to be reported in July 2019);
  - identifying opportunities for Māori in government's Urban Development Agenda (expected as a discussion document in March 2019); and
  - scrutinising the Council Group's strategies and plans as part of committee work and their link to SOIs and Annual Plans/ LTPs.

### Horopaki Context

5. The Auckland Plan 2050 is a digital plan adopted in June 2018. Over 2016-18 the Board has been involved in its development and ensuring that there is emphasis on the Treaty relationship and Māori outcomes. These would then provide clear direction to implementation plans and allocation of resources thus building a base for the next Long-term Plan.
6. In November 2018 the Planning Committee received the first 6 monthly update. It focussed on:
  - the **2018 Auckland Plan 2050 Baseline Measures report** (Attachment A refers) that outlines the status of each of the 33 measures across the six outcomes and the Development Strategy. A change was made to a Māori Identity and Wellbeing outcome measure. In addition, there is a proposed work with central government



- on Auckland Plan targets (Note that Liane Ngamane is the Board's representative on the targets political working group);
- relevant reforms and initiatives from central government such as the Urban Growth Agenda, Residential Tenancies Act review and Healthy Homes Standards discussion document; and
- the work to operationalise the Auckland Plan through strategies, place-based and regulatory plans.

## Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu Analysis and advice

### Development of Auckland and Surrounds

7. The development strategy is a pivotal part of the Auckland Plan 2050 as it determines the further development of the region and sets parameters for the Auckland Unitary Plan. As part of the development strategy, the Council plans to work with central government and other sectors to align funding and planning of infrastructure.
8. Place-based plans such as structure planning provide the more detailed planning layer to assist with the implementation of the Development Strategy (Attachment 2). The Board has been involved in Structure Planning political working group but could place a greater focus more on some of these plans in its advocacy.
9. There will be some challenges for Council to steer and fund a programme when central government is initiating its own urban development agency and agendas in the region. Late 2018 the Board Chair has met with the Minister of Housing about the Urban Development Authority and the Board secretariat has been engaging with central government on the Urban Growth Agenda. We expect some further announcements on the detail over February/March.
10. The key risk is that the government condensed timeline may not allow for meaningful engagement and full consideration of Māori issues and interests. The Board could create opportunities to influence both parties to consider Māori interests and undertake meaningful engagement with Māori (including their representation on governance bodies).

### Measuring Progress

11. The Board has undertaken some initial work with Council on its Auckland Plan 2050 Māori outcome measures and further work is required. We were consulted on proposed changes to the Māori measure on whanau wellbeing and supported the adjustments. We will work with Council on determining an appropriate dataset for the July 2019 report.
12. Our work on producing the Māori Plan value reports has highlighted the challenges of reporting on Māori wellbeing. We have been engaging with the StatsNZ, RIMU and others to complement our effort and solutions. On 6 December 2018 we participated in StatsNZ Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa Indicator Selection Event (ISE) and contributed to indicator topics to reflect Māori issues.

### Urban Development Agenda

13. The Urban Development Agenda is designed to improve outcomes for New Zealanders by addressing land supply, development capacity, and infrastructure provisions and includes five 'interconnected pillars of work' of infrastructure funding and financing, urban planning, spatial planning (initially focussed on Auckland and the Auckland-Hamilton corridor), transport pricing, and legislative reform.
14. Officials are likely to report before 30 June 2019 on options including legislative changes and we expect a discussion document early 2019. We propose to continue to monitor this and initially provide advice as part of Council committee work and where appropriate, directly to government.



### Council Group's strategies and plans

15. The Auckland Plan provides direction to council's strategies, which provide a further level of detail to inform the Council Group implementation and funding programmes.
16. There are some areas that require action in the short-term to improve alignment and address gaps in council's strategic programme:
  - Economic Development Strategy
  - Auckland Climate Action Plan and the Auckland Waters Strategy
  - work with government on aspects of infrastructure provision and housing (some of which may be captured in the council/central government joint programme of work)
  - better align measures in the plan with Māori-specific measures in the long-term plan.
17. These strategy areas will be reported to council committees and we will ensure that we engage with Council early in the preparation of these strategies prior to them being reported to council committees.

## Ngā koringa ā-muri

### Next steps

18. There will be ongoing monitoring and reporting on the above areas as part of Board regular reporting and briefings to Board members.

## Ngā tāpirihanga

### Attachments

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B	Place based plans status and timing	105

## Ngā kaihaina

### Signatories

Authors	Catherine Taylor - Manager Policy and Evaluation
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# Auckland Plan 2050 Baseline Measures

November 2018



Item 9

Attachment A





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## Executive summary

The Auckland Plan 2050 was adopted in June 2018 and is an overarching strategy prepared in response to the statutory requirement for Auckland Council to prepare a spatial plan to guide Auckland's future development over the next 30 years. It provides broad direction for Auckland's growth and development through the six outcomes and Development Strategy contained within the Plan.

33 measures have been identified to measure progress towards the plan's six outcomes

This report identifies the data sets that will be used for the ongoing measurement of progress.

The following is a summary of the status of measures and their data sets:

- 16 measures have final 2018 baseline data sets
- 10 measures will have final data sets available in 2019
- 7 measures require further development of their data sets

Progress against the baseline measures will be reported through an annual scorecard (July 2019) and will contain a short commentary on the observed trends.

More in-depth analysis will be provided in the 3-yearly report and used as supporting evidence for Auckland Council's Long-term Plan.



# Baseline summary

## Belonging and Participation

UCKLAND PLAN MEASURE	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE (DATE)
1 <b>Aucklanders' sense of community in their neighbourhood</b> Proportion of respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who strongly agree or agree feeling a sense of community in their local neighbourhood (%)	50%	Quality of Life (2018)
2 <b>Aucklanders' sense of safety in their homes and neighbourhood</b> Proportion of respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who rate their feelings of personal safety as safe or very safe (%)	62%	Quality of Life (2018)
3 <b>Aucklanders' quality of life</b> Proportion of respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who rated their overall quality of life positively (%)	83%	Quality of Life (2018)
4 <b>Relative deprivation across Auckland</b> Population-Weighted Average Deprivation Index Score by local board	To be released 2019	Census (2018)
5 <b>Aucklanders' health</b> Proportion of respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who rated their personal health positively (%)	78%	Quality of Life (2018)
6 <b>Treaty of Waitangi awareness and understanding</b> Respondents to Council's Resident Survey who rate their knowledge of te Tiriti o Waitangi   the Treaty of Waitangi either very well or a fair amount (%)	49%	Auckland Council Resident Survey (2018)

## Māori Identity and Wellbeing

UCKLAND PLAN MEASURE	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE (DATE)
1 <b>Whānau wellbeing</b> Data set to be identified	Under development	Under development
2 <b>Māori in employment, education and training</b> Proportion of Māori youth in education, employment or training (%)	To be released 2019 <i>Current data: 82.2% (2017)</i>	Household Labour Force Survey (2019)
3 <b>Māori decision making</b> Number of co-governance/co-management arrangements	8 co-governed/co-managed arrangements in place	Auckland Council
4 <b>Te reo Māori across Tāmaki Makaurau</b> Ability to understand te reo Ability to speak te reo	To be released 2019 <i>Current data: Understand 30.4% (2013)</i> <i>Speak 20.6% (2013)</i>	Te Kupenga – Stats NZ (2019)



### Homes and Places

AUCKLAND PLAN MEASURE	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE (DATE)
<b>1 New dwellings consented by location and type (Development Strategy)</b> Number of dwellings consented by location and type	To be released 2019 <i>Current data: 10,867 (2017)</i>	Stats NZ Building Consent data (2018)
<b>2 Net new dwellings consented and completed (Development Strategy)</b> Number of dwellings issued with Code of Compliance Certificate	To be released 2019 <i>Current data: 8,116 (2017)</i>	Auckland Council Code of Compliance Certificate data (2018)
<b>3 Housing costs as a percentage of household income</b> Ratio of housing costs to total household income (%)	To be released 2019 <i>Current data: 17.7% (2017)</i>	Household Economic Survey (2018)
<b>4 Homelessness</b> To be determined through cross-sectoral Homelessness plan	Under development	Under development
<b>5 Resident satisfaction with built environment at a neighbourhood level</b> Respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who agree they feel a sense of pride in their local area (%)	61%	Quality of Life (2018)

### Transport and Access

AUCKLAND PLAN MEASURE	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE (DATE)
<b>1 Access to jobs (Development Strategy)</b> Proportion of jobs accessible to the average Aucklander in the morning peak within 30 minutes by car and 45 minutes by public transport (%)	35% of jobs in Auckland are accessible within 30 minutes by car 8% of jobs in Auckland are accessible within 45 minutes by public transport	Auckland Regional Transport Model (2016 & 2018)
<b>2 Delay from congestion (Development Strategy)</b> Per capita additional delay (minutes) per annum	841 minutes	Auckland Regional Transport Model (2016 & 2018)
<b>3 Use of public transport, walking and cycling</b> Proportion of trips made by public transport, walking and cycling during the morning peak (%)	7.4% Public transport 15.10% Walking and cycling	Auckland Regional Transport Model (2016 & 2018)
<b>4 Household transport costs</b> Average household transport costs (\$)	To be released 2019 <i>Current data: \$214 (2016)</i>	Household Economic Survey (2019)
<b>5 Deaths and injuries from transport network</b> Number of serious and fatal injuries	To be released 2019 for year end results for 2018 <i>Current data: 807 (2017)</i>	NZTA (2018)

### Environment and Cultural Heritage

AUCKLAND PLAN MEASURE	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE (DATE)
<b>1 State and quality of locally, regionally and nationally significant environments</b>	Under development	Multiple
<b>2 Marine and fresh water quality</b>	Under development	Multiple
<b>3 Air quality and greenhouse gas emissions</b>	To be released 2019	Auckland Council ambient air quality monitoring programme



AUCKLAND PLAN MEASURE		BASELINE	DATA SOURCE (DATE)
4	Protection of the environment	Under development	Multiple
5	Resilience to natural threats	Under development	Multiple
6	Treasuring of the environment	Under development	Multiple

### Opportunity and Prosperity

AUCKLAND PLAN MEASURE		BASELINE	DATA SOURCE (DATE)
1	<b>Labour productivity</b> Real GDP per filled job (\$)	To be released 2019 <i>Current data: \$105,337 (2017)</i>	Auckland Economic Profile (2018)
2	<b>Aucklanders' average wages</b> Average weekly wages (\$)	\$1,036	Labour market statistics (2018)
3	<b>Employment in advanced industries</b> Number of people employed in Knowledge Intensive industries	To be released 2019 <i>Current data: 303,662 (2017)</i>	Auckland Economic Profile (2018)
4	<b>Zoned industrial land</b> Zoned industrial land (hectare)	8472 hectares	Auckland Unitary Plan (2017)
5	<b>Level of unemployment</b> Unemployment level (%)	43%	Household Labour Force Survey (2018)
6	<b>Internet usage based on income</b> Proportion of respondents under 65 years of age by internet user status by household income bracket (%)	98.9% users 1.1% non-users	World Internet Project New Zealand (WIPNZ) (2017)
7	<b>Educational achievement of young people</b> Percentage of those aged 20-24 with a Level 4 qualification or above (%)	To be released 2019 <i>Current data: 39% (2017)</i>	Household Labour Force Survey (2018)





Outcome

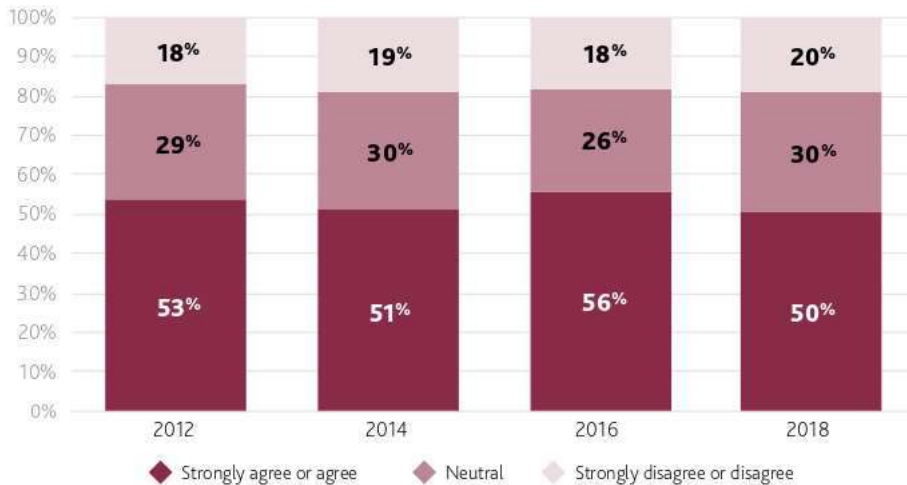
# Belonging and Participation



Measure 1

Aucklanders' sense of community in their neighbourhood

Respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who rated their sense of community in their local neighbourhood (%)



**Data**

Proportion of respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who rate feeling a sense of community in their local neighbourhood.

**Source**

Auckland Council, Quality of Life Survey 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018.

**Frequency**

Every 2 years.

**Availability**

The reports are available on Knowledge Auckland ([www.knowledgeauckland.org.nz](http://www.knowledgeauckland.org.nz))

**Note**

From the 2012 Quality of Life survey method changed from a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) survey to an online self-complete survey. The 2018 survey used a sequential mixed-method methodology, enabling respondents to complete the survey either online or via a hard copy of the questionnaire.

**Relevance**

A sense of community is an important component of the liveability of a city, as it enables the establishment of social networks and builds social capital.

**Baseline (2018)**

50% of Auckland respondents agreed that they felt a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood.

**Analysis**

Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.





Outcome

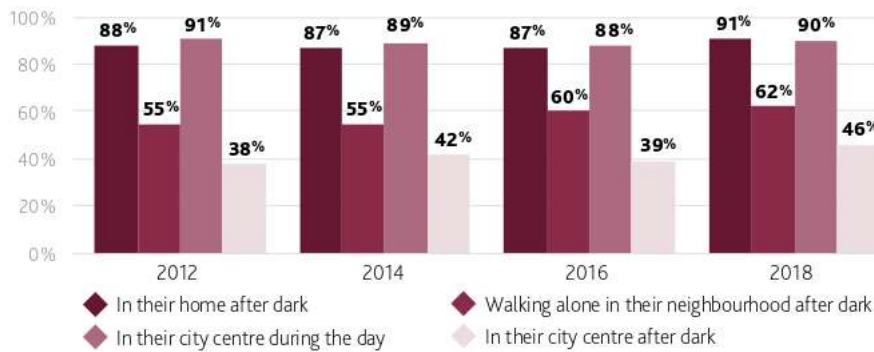
# Belonging and Participation



Measure 2

Aucklanders' sense of safety in their homes and neighbourhood

Respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who rated their sense of safety in their neighbourhood and city centre(%)



**Data**

Proportion of respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who rate their feelings of personal safety as very safe or fairly safe.

**Source**

Auckland Council, Quality of Life Survey 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018.

**Frequency**

Every 2 years.

**Availability**

The reports are available on Knowledge Auckland ([www.knowledgeauckland.org.nz](http://www.knowledgeauckland.org.nz)).

**Note**

The Quality of Life Survey asks respondents whether they feel very unsafe, a bit unsafe, fairly safe, or very safe in different situations, including walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark.

From the 2012 Quality of Life survey method changed from a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) survey to an online self-complete survey. The 2018 survey used a sequential mixed-method methodology, enabling respondents to complete the survey either online or via a hard copy of the questionnaire.

**Relevance**

Perceptions of safety impact on the health and wellbeing of the individual, family and the wider community. If people feel unsafe they are less likely to talk to their neighbours, use public transport, go out in the evening, use public amenities and generally participate in their communities.

**Baseline (2018)**

- 91% of Auckland respondents felt safe in their home after dark.
- 62% of Auckland respondents felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark.
- 90% of Auckland respondents felt safe in their city centre during the day.
- 46% of Auckland respondents felt safe in their city centre after dark.

**Analysis**

Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.



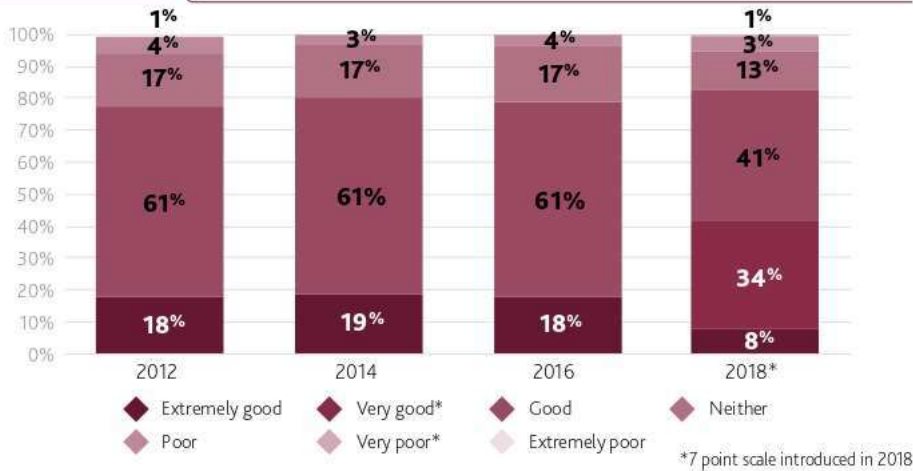
Outcome

# Belonging and Participation



Measure 3  
Aucklanders' quality of life

Respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who rated their overall quality of life (%)



**Data**

Proportion of respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who rated their overall quality of life positively.

**Source**

Auckland Council, Quality of Life Survey 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018.

**Frequency**

Every 2 years.

**Availability**

The reports are available on Knowledge Auckland ([www.knowledgeauckland.org.nz](http://www.knowledgeauckland.org.nz)).

**Note**

Respondents were asked to rate their overall quality of life and to also indicate the extent to which they felt their quality of life had changed from 12 months prior.

The Quality of Life survey changed from a five scale rating to a seven scale rating reducing direct comparability.

From the 2012 Quality of Life survey method changed from a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) survey to an online self-complete survey. The 2018 survey used a sequential mixed-method methodology, enabling respondents to complete the survey either online or via a hard copy of the questionnaire.

**Relevance**

Aucklanders' perception of their quality of life is central to their health and wellbeing. Satisfaction with overall quality of life is a measure of subjective wellbeing. A number of factors contribute to satisfaction with quality of life, which are further explored in the Quality of Life survey.

**Baseline (2018)**

42% of Auckland respondents rated their quality of life as extremely or very good.

41% of Auckland respondents rated their quality of life as good.

13% of Auckland respondents rated their quality of life as neither good nor poor.

5% of Auckland respondents rated their quality of life as poor or very poor.

No Auckland respondents rated their quality of life as extremely poor.

Quality of life has increased significantly or to some extent.

**Analysis**

Further analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.



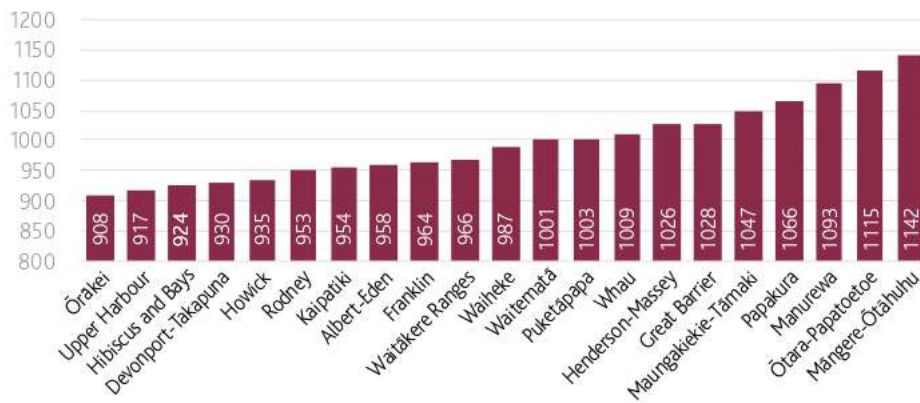
Outcome

# Belonging and Participation



Measure 4  
Relative deprivation across Auckland

**Population-Weighted Average Deprivation Index Score (2013 Census)**



**Data**

Socio-economic Deprivation Index (NZDep).

**Source**

Department of Public Health, University of Otago, Wellington.

**Frequency**

The Deprivation Index is produced after each census, generally every 5 years.

**Availability**

Deprivation Index data can be downloaded from the “New Zealand Indices of Deprivation” section of the project website, where more technical details about the index can also be found.

**Note**

The Deprivation Index assigns a value to Census Area Units (CAUs) across New Zealand as a way to indicate relative socioeconomic deprivation. The index is not a measure of absolute deprivation (the lower the number the lower the relative deprivation).

The index is calculated via a number of census variables from the following themes: access to communications; income, employment, qualifications, home ownership, single-parent family status, living space and access to private transport.

**Relevance**

The Deprivation Index allows investigation of spatial patterns of relative socioeconomic deprivation, which can be used in planning both council and community projects.

**Analysis**

Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.



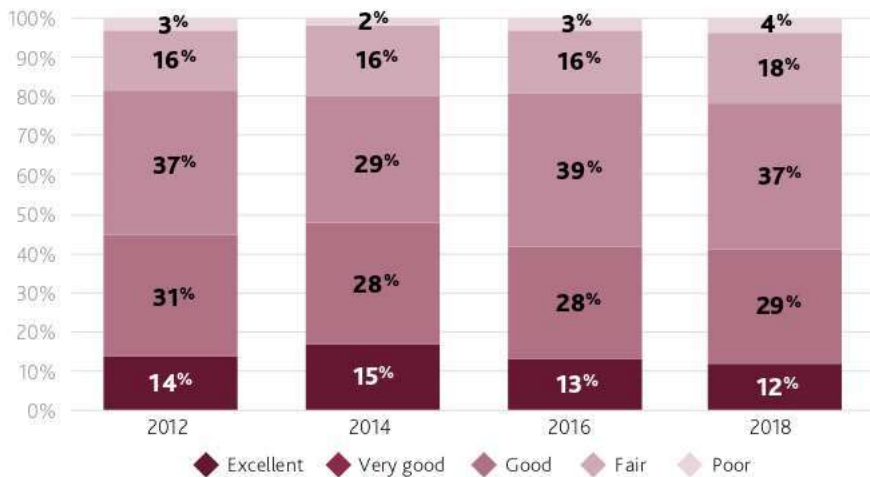
Outcome

# Belonging and Participation



Measure 5  
Aucklanders' health

Respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who rated their personal health (%)



**Data**

Proportion of respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who rate their health positively.

**Source**

Auckland Council, Quality of Life Survey 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018.

**Frequency**

Every 2 years.

**Availability**

The reports are available on Knowledge Auckland ([www.knowledgeauckland.org.nz](http://www.knowledgeauckland.org.nz)).

**Note**

Respondents were asked to rate their general overall health.

From the 2012 Quality of Life survey method changed from a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) survey to an online self-complete survey. The 2018 survey used a sequential mixed-method methodology, enabling respondents to complete the survey either online or via a hard copy of the questionnaire.

**Relevance**

Good health is critical to wellbeing as it enables people to participate in society and the economy. Without good health, people are less able to enjoy their lives to the fullest extent, and their options may be limited. Self-rated health is a widely used indicator of health status and has been shown to have a strong relationship with objective measures of health status.

**Baseline (2018)**

78% of Auckland respondents rated their health as good, very good or excellent.

18% of Auckland respondents rated their health as fair.

4% of Auckland respondents rated their health as poor.

**Analysis**

Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.





Outcome

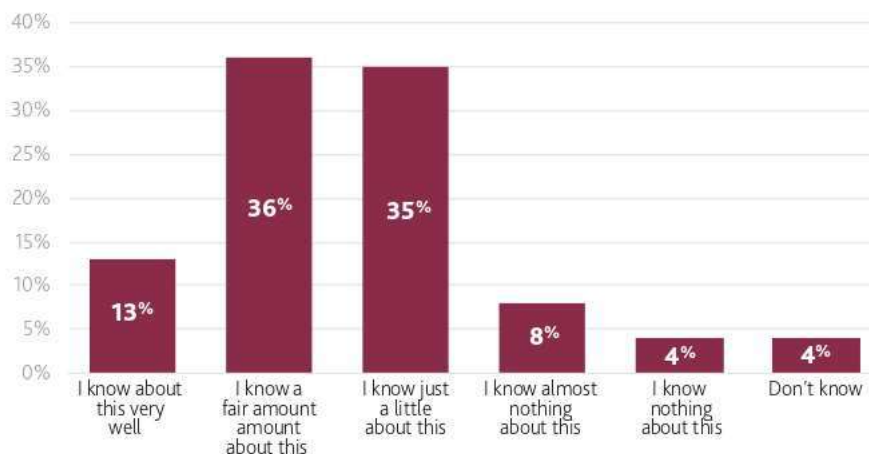
# Belonging and Participation



Measure 6

## Treaty of Waitangi awareness and understanding

Respondents to the Council's Resident Survey who rated their knowledge of te Tiriti o Waitangi | the Treaty of Waitangi



**Data**

Respondents to council's resident survey who rate their knowledge of te Tiriti o Waitangi | the Treaty of Waitangi.

**Source**

Auckland Council – Citizen Engagement and Insights.

**Frequency**

Annual.

**Availability**

On request from Auckland Council.

**Note**

The survey primarily measures respondents' use of, and satisfaction with, a range of council services. It is conducted using a mix of online, phone and face-to-face interviews among Auckland residents aged 15 years and over. In 2018, 4,475 respondents took part in the survey.

**Relevance**

te Tiriti o Waitangi | the Treaty of Waitangi is important as a 'living document', central to New Zealand's present and future, as well as its past. It provides the basis for all people to belong, while recognising Māori as tangata whenua. Valuing and better understanding the Treaty contributes to our shared identity and sense of belonging.

**Baseline (2018)**

Respondents in Council's resident survey rate their knowledge of te Tiriti o Waitangi | the Treaty of Waitangi with:

- 13% considered they knew it very well.
- 36% considered they had a fair amount of knowledge.
- 35% considered they knew just a little.
- 8% considered they knew almost nothing.
- 4% considered they knew nothing about the Treaty of Waitangi.
- 4% said they didn't know their knowledge level.

**Analysis**

Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.



Outcome

# Māori Identity and Wellbeing



## Measure 1 Whānau wellbeing

### Under development

2005

2007

2009

2011

2013

2015

2017

There are a number of measures across the Auckland Plan 2050 monitoring framework that will be further disaggregated by ethnicity and location to develop a broader understanding of wellbeing across Auckland.

The following work underway is likely to provide a more robust and enduring measure for whānau wellbeing than that which is currently available.

- Stats NZ Aotearoa Indicators
- Independent Māori Statutory Board – Māori Plan
- Te Waka Anga Mua – Performance Management Framework
- Treasury Living Standards

Progress on development of this measure will be provided through the July 2019 annual scorecard.

### Data

Derived from youth (aged 15-24) NEET rates (not in employment education or training) by ethnicity and age (15-19, 20-24).

### Source

Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS); Auckland Council, RIMU calculations

### Frequency

Quarterly and moving annual average (to avoid seasonality)

### Availability

High level data available from Statistics NZ website <http://archive.stats.govt.nz/info/share?url=/info/share/> - Work income and spending. Detailed Auckland breakdowns from RIMU custom dataset.

### Note

Education and training data is available only for youth (ages 15-24). Employment here is number of individuals in paid employment (including self-employed and working proprietors and part-timers). People not working or studying include those who are not available (eg full-time parents and other caregivers), as well as unemployed and other jobless people (not just the workforce). All data is subject to sampling errors, which increases for smaller sub-samples. Quarterly data is seasonal, so annual averages are recommended.

### Relevance

Code of compliance certificates provides a measure for when a dwelling is able to be occupied rather than a building. Employment generates wealth for society, and income and job experience for the individual; education and training enables youth in particular to improve their prospects. In the labour market, young people are often the first to lose their jobs and the last to gain employment. Youths who are in employment, education or training are less at risk of long-term unemployment, have better health outcomes and are less likely to be socially or economically disadvantaged in the future.

### Baseline

In Auckland in the year ended March 2018

91.9 % of all youth aged 15 – 19 were in employment, education or training





Outcome

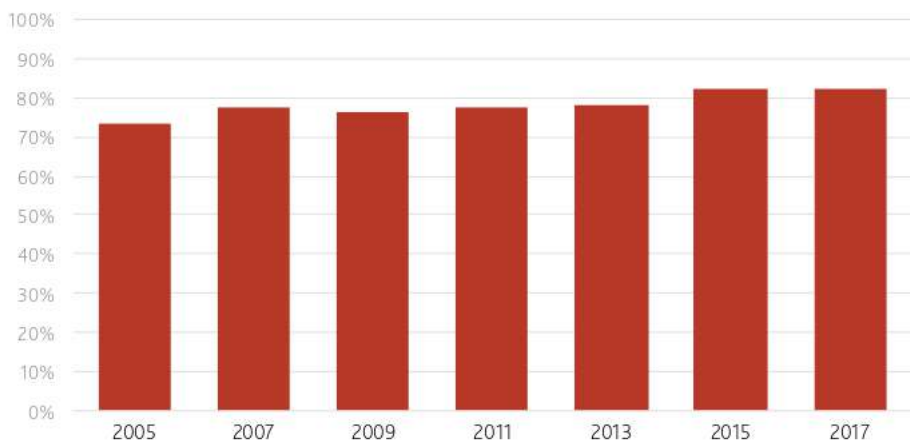
# Māori Identity and Wellbeing



Measure 2

Māori in employment, education and training

### Proportion of Māori youth in education, employment or training (%)



**Data**

Derived from youth (aged 15-24) NEET rates (not in employment education or training) by ethnicity and age (15-19, 20-24).

**Source**

Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS); Auckland Council, RIMU calculations.

**Frequency**

Quarterly and moving annual average (to avoid seasonality).

**Availability**

High level data available from Statistics NZ website <http://archive.stats.govt.nz/infoshare/?url=/infoshare/> - Work income and spending. Detailed Auckland breakdowns from Research Monitoring and Investigation Unit (RIMU) custom dataset.

**Note**

Education and training data is available only for youth (ages 15-24). Employment here is number of individuals in paid employment (including self-employed and working proprietors and part-timers). People not working or studying include those who are not available (eg full-time parents and other caregivers), as well as unemployed and other jobless people (not just the workforce). All data is subject to sampling errors, which increases for smaller sub-samples. Quarterly data is seasonal, so annual averages are recommended.

**Relevance**

Employment generates wealth for society, and income and job experience for the individual; education and training enables youth in particular to improve their prospects. In the labour market, young people are often the first to lose their jobs and the last to gain employment. Youths who are in employment, education or training are less at risk of long-term unemployment, have better health outcomes and are less likely to be socially or economically disadvantaged in the future.

**Baseline**

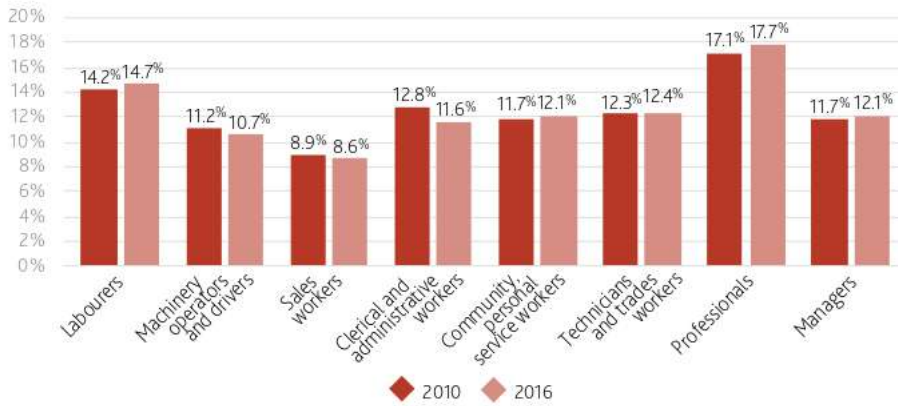
The baseline data will be set against the 2018 census data, which will be available March 2019.

**Analysis**

Further analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.



**Type of employment for Māori (%)**



**Data**

Employment (filled jobs) of Māori and all-ethnicities by occupation (ANZSCO 1 digit), modelled by Infometrics from Statistics NZ data (census and quarterly HLFS).

**Source**

Infometrics, Auckland regional economic profile – Māori – skills – occupation.

**Frequency**

Annual

**Availability**

High level data available from Statistics NZ website <http://archive.stats.govt.nz/infoshare/?url=/infoshare/> - Work income and spending. Detailed Auckland breakdowns from Research Monitoring and Investigation Unit (RIMU) custom dataset.

**Note**

Employment here is number of filled jobs (including self-employed and working proprietors and part-timers). Infometrics model Māori occupation data using their Regional Industry–Occupational matrix.

**Relevance**

Modern economies tend to shift employment out of lower skilled occupations such as labourers and machinery operators, and into higher skilled ones such as managers and professionals. Higher skilled occupations generally tend to be more productive and rewarding, and to offer better opportunities. Skills require education and training.

**Baseline**

Pending year end result for 2018. The 2018 baseline will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

**Analysis**

Further analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.



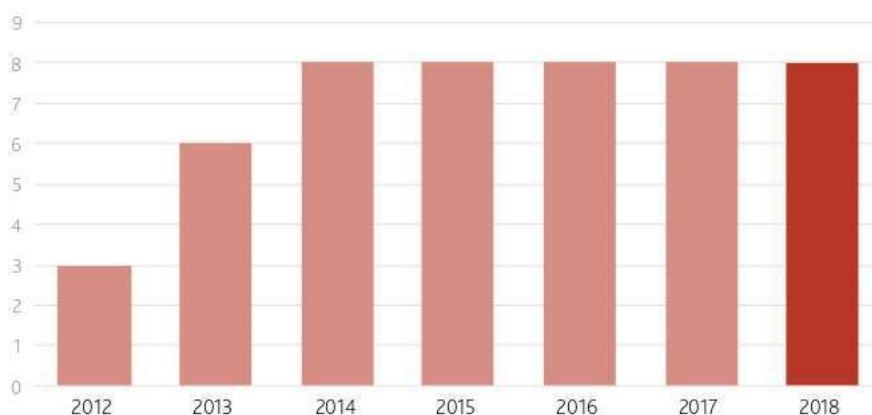
Outcome

# Māori Identity and Wellbeing



Measure 3  
Māori decision making

Number of co-governance/co-management arrangements



**Data**

Number of co-governance/co-management arrangements.

**Source**

Auckland Council, Te Waka Angamua.

**Frequency**

Annual.

**Availability**

Auckland Council, Te Waka Angamua.

- All years excludes *Rangihoa* and *Tawaiparera Committee*, which is not currently in operation.
- All years excludes new governance structure over the Ōnehunga Portage, which is not yet fully operational.
- All years includes 2 co-management agreements – Pūkaki and Wai-o-maru.
- 2018 list reclassifies *Pukekiwiriki Pā Joint Management Committee* as co-governance rather than co-management.

**Relevance**

Reciprocal decision-making is a significant issue concerning Māori and is a primary pillar for Māori wellbeing and capacity.

**Baseline (2018)**

As at October 2018, there are eight co-management/co-governance arrangements.

**Analysis**

Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 Annual scorecard.



Outcome

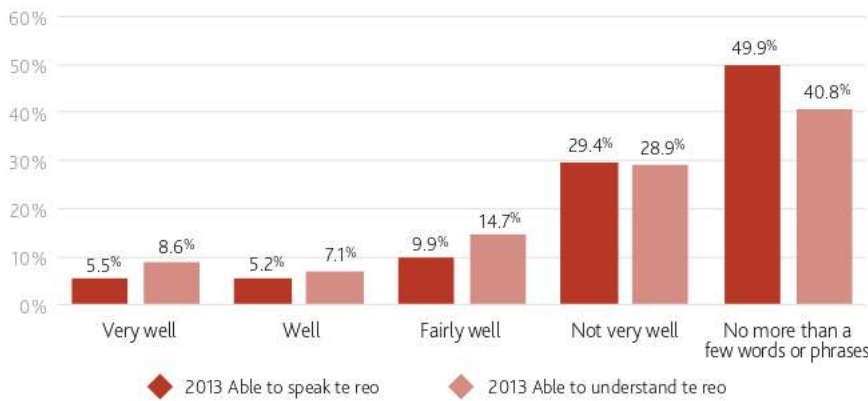
# Māori Identity and Wellbeing



Measure 4

Te reo Māori across Tāmaki Makaurau

### Self-rated te reo Māori proficiency (%)



**Data**

Self-rated te reo Māori proficiency.

**Source**

Te Kupenga, Stats NZ (Te Kupenga is Stats NZ's survey of Māori well-being. It was first run in 2013).

**Frequency**

5 yearly.

**Availability**

Available from the Stats NZ website.

**Relevance**

Language is intrinsic to expressing and sustaining culture as a means of communicating values, beliefs, and customs. As the indigenous culture of New Zealand, Māori culture is unique to New Zealand and forms a fundamental part of the national identity. Māori language is central to Māori culture and an important aspect of cultural participation and identity.

**Baseline**

The baseline data will be set against the 2018 census data, which will be available March 2019.

**Analysis**

Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.



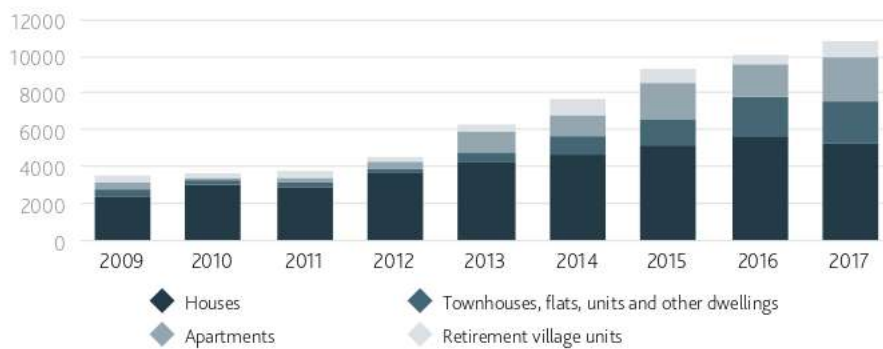
Outcome

# Homes and Places



Measure 1  
New dwellings consented by location and type

**Number of new dwellings consented by type**



**Data**

Numbers of new residential dwellings consented per annum by location and type.

**Source**

Statistics New Zealand, building consent data.

**Frequency**

Annual

**Availability**

Building consent data for Auckland is freely available on Statistics New Zealand's Infoshare website. Detailed data at sub-regional level is available on request from the Research and Evaluation Unit (RIMU) at Auckland Council.

**Note**

Statistics NZ building consent data is produced both for the number of consents issued and the number of dwellings consented – this analysis is for dwellings consented. Data is for calendar years, and is presented for the previous 10 years. A single building consent may allow for the building of more than one dwelling.

**Relevance**

The housing preferences of Aucklanders are diverse. A broad range of housing types are required, in a variety of locations. These characteristics are also important measures of a quality compact urban form.

**Baseline**

Pending year end results for 2018. The 2018 baseline will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

**Analysis**

Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.





## Outcome

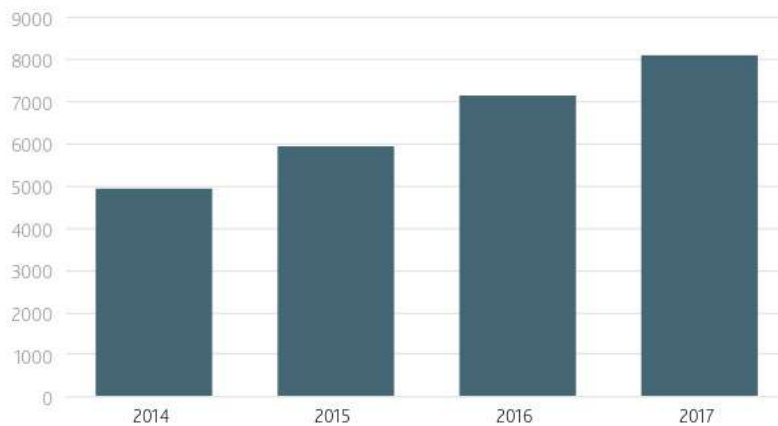
# Homes and Places



## Measure 2

Net new dwellings consented and completed

### Number of new dwellings consented by type



#### Data

Numbers of new residential dwellings that have a Code of Compliance Certificate (CCC) issued per annum.

#### Source

Auckland Council, CCC data.

#### Frequency

Annual

#### Availability

Numbers of CCCs and the number of dwellings with CCCs are recorded as part of Auckland Council's building consenting processes. Detailed data at sub-regional level is available on request from the Research and Evaluation Unit (RIMU) at Auckland Council.

#### Note

'Dwellings with CCCs issued' is a metric that was developed by council's Building Control department in response to monitoring requirements for the Auckland Housing Accord. 'Dwellings with CCCs issued' data is only available from October 2013 onwards, and spatial matching of this data is only 93 per cent.

#### Relevance

CCCs provide a measure for when a dwelling is able to be occupied, rather than a building consent that indicates an intention to build.

#### Baseline

Pending year end results for 2018. The 2018 baseline will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

#### Analysis

Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.





Outcome

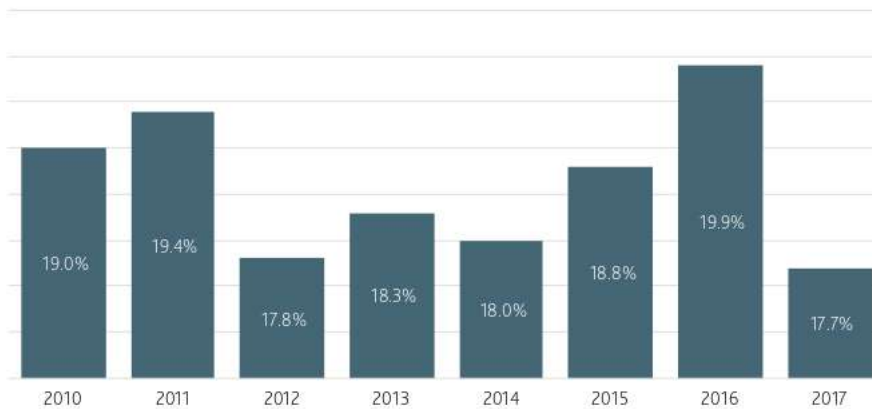
# Homes and Places



Measure 3

Housing costs as a percentage of household income

### Housing costs to total household income



**Data**

Auckland average household annual expenditure on housing costs and average household total (gross) annual income.

**Source**

Statistics New Zealand, HES Household Economic Survey and HES (Income).

**Frequency**

Annual.

**Availability**

Published on Statistics New Zealand website.

**Note**

All dollars are nominal (not adjusted for inflation), and include survey error margins of up to 10%. Values are averages (not medians) of households in the Auckland region. Household income includes wages and salary, self-employment, investments and government benefits, and superannuation. Housing costs include rent and mortgages, property rates and building-related insurance.

**Relevance**

Although this ratio is a common indicator of housing cost stress, the household income component depends on many things, including household size and number of income earners, which can sometimes change in response to financial pressures and compensate for them, but does not alleviate them. Also, housing affordability can be affected by the interplay of a wide range of factors including: taxation and fiscal policy; planning and regulatory requirements and costs; industry practice and productivity and migration and demographic changes. These factors affect housing costs for a very broad cross-section of society. People who already owned (or inherited) property were largely unaffected or even benefited from the price rises.

**Baseline**

Pending year end result for 2018. The 2018 baseline will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

**Analysis**

Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.



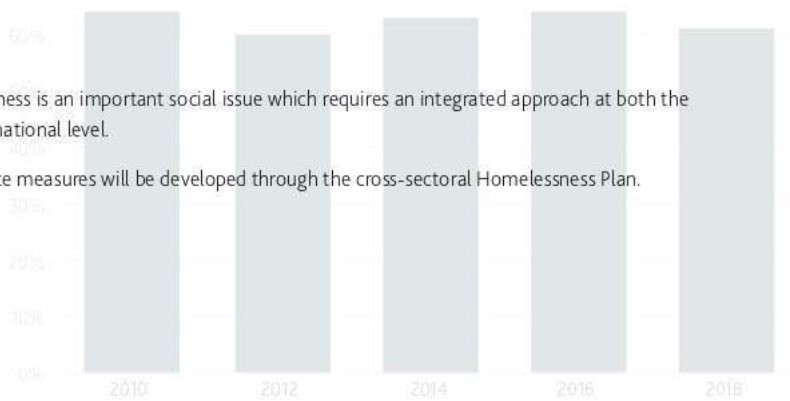
Outcome

# Homes and Places



## Measure 4 Homelessness

### Under development



Homelessness is an important social issue which requires an integrated approach at both the local and national level.

Appropriate measures will be developed through the cross-sectoral Homelessness Plan.

### Data

Proportion of respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who feel a sense of pride in the way that their local area or neighbourhood looks and feels.

### Source

Auckland Council, Quality of Life Survey 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2018.

### Frequency

The Quality of Life Survey is undertaken every 2 years. The next survey will be in 2020.

### Availability

The reports are available on Knowledge Auckland.

### Note

Caution must be taken directly comparing the 2012 and 2014 results with the 2010 survey however, as from 2012 Quality of Life survey method changed from a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) survey to an online self-complete survey.

### Relevance

How residents feel about their local area or neighbourhood can also be considered a reflection in part of how satisfied they are with the built environment. This measure will help to determine whether Auckland is creating a strong sense of place that resonates with their occupants.

### Baseline

In 2018, 61% of Auckland respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they felt a sense of pride in the way their city or local area feels.

### Analysis

Further analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.



## Outcome

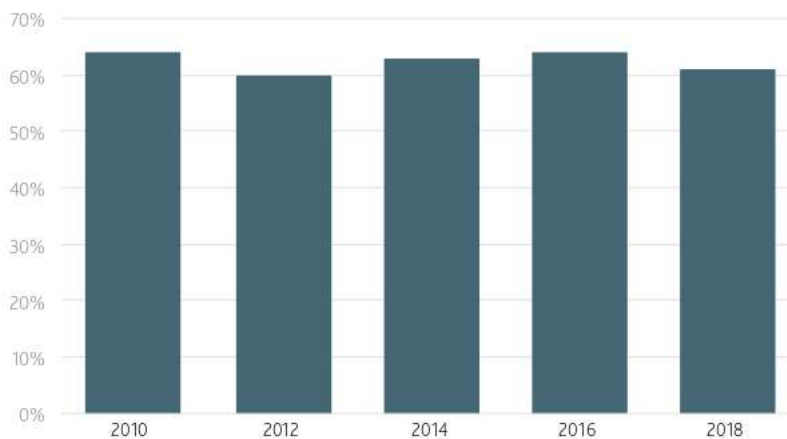
# Homes and Places



### Measure 5

Resident satisfaction with their built environment at a neighbourhood level

**Respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who agreed they feel a sense of pride in their local area (%)**



#### Data

Proportion of respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who feel a sense of pride in the way that their local area or neighbourhood looks and feels.

#### Source

Auckland Council, Quality of Life Survey 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018.

#### Frequency

Every 2 years.

#### Availability

The reports are available on Knowledge Auckland ([www.knowledgeauckland.org.nz](http://www.knowledgeauckland.org.nz))

#### Note

From the 2012 Quality of Life survey method changed from a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) survey to an online self-complete survey. The 2018 survey used a sequential mixed-method methodology, enabling respondents to complete the survey either online or via a hard copy of the questionnaire.

#### Relevance

How residents feel about their local area or neighbourhood can also be considered a reflection in part of how satisfied they are with the built environment. This measure will help to determine whether Auckland is creating a strong sense of place that resonates with its residents.

#### Baseline (2018)

61% of Auckland respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they felt a sense of pride in the way their city or local area feels.

#### Analysis

Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.



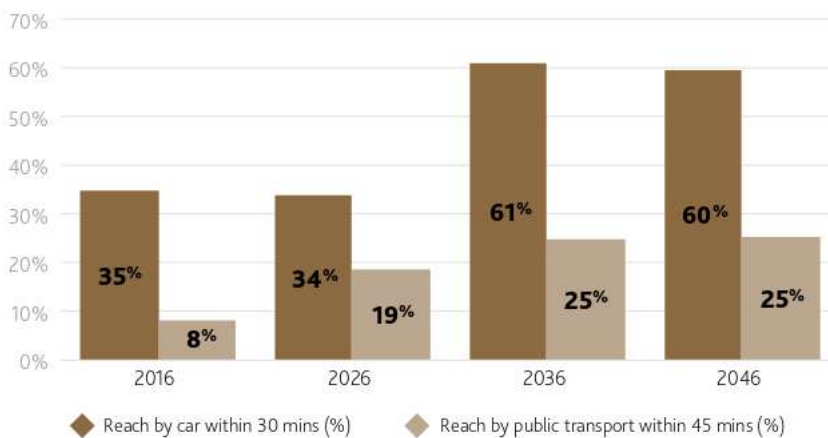
Outcome

# Transport and Access



Measure 1  
Access to jobs  
(Development Strategy)

**Proportion of jobs reached by car or public transport (%)**



**Data**

Number of jobs accessible to the average Aucklanders in the morning peak within 30 minutes by car and 45 minutes by public transport.

**Source**

Auckland Regional Transport (ART) model outputs, Auckland Forecasting Centre.

**Frequency**

Variable – data will be updated in 2019.

**Availability**

Data can be sourced from the Auckland Forecasting Centre.

**Note**

ART model uses a combination of real data and various assumptions to predict the level and rate of change across different areas and components of the transport network. The use of modelling enables targeted interventions to be made and understood within the context of the broader network now and into the future. The model output was prepared for the 2016 Auckland Transport Alignment project (ATAP). Further refinement to the model outputs was carried out through the revised ATAP in 2018. The Auckland Forecasting Centre is exploring the use of other data sources to provide more regular monitoring.

**Relevance**

For Auckland to benefit from the region’s growth, it is essential for people from all parts of Auckland to have good access to the employment, education and other opportunities that growth creates. Our continued prosperity is dependent on the convenient, affordable, safe and sustainable movement of people, goods and services within Auckland, and with the rest of New Zealand and the world. Improving access to employment and education is particularly critical to boosting Auckland’s economic productivity and overall prosperity (Ministry of Transport, 2014). To be productive, businesses need a wide choice of potential employees. Similarly, workers need a wide choice of potential jobs within a reasonable commute time to best match their skills and to reduce their vulnerability to long-term unemployment in the event of job loss.

**Baseline (2016)**

34.6% of jobs are accessible to the average Aucklanders in the morning peak within 30 minutes by car

8.3% of jobs are accessible to the average Aucklanders in the morning peak within 45 minutes by public transport.

**Analysis**



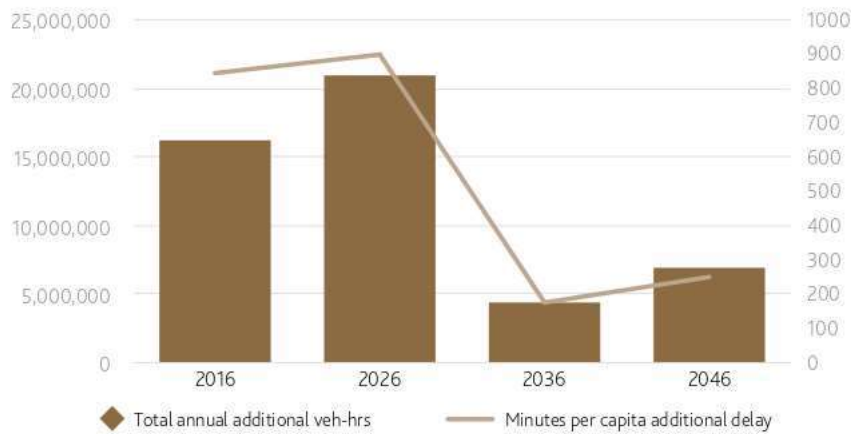


Outcome

# Transport and Access

Measure 2  
Delay from congestion  
(Development Strategy)

**Per capita additional delay (min)**



**Data**

Per capita annual delay from congestion (minutes).

**Source**

Auckland Regional Transport (ART) model outputs, Auckland Forecasting Centre.

**Frequency**

Variable – data will be updated in 2019.

**Availability**

Data can be sourced from the Auckland Forecasting Centre.

**Note**

ART uses a combination of real data and various assumptions to predict the level and rate of change across different areas and components of the transport network. The use of modelling enables targeted interventions to be made and understood within the context of the broader network now and into the future. The model output was prepared for the 2016 Auckland Transport Alignment project (ATAP). Further refinement to the model outputs was carried out through the revised ATAP in 2018. The Auckland Forecasting Centre is exploring the use of other data sources to provide more regular monitoring.

**Relevance**

Traffic delays constrain economic productivity so moving people and goods efficiently through Auckland is a key transport objective. This measure shows the total and per capita delay across the network based on the projected volume of traffic divided by its theoretical capacity (VC ratio). Congestion is defined by combining the two worst levels of service measures for network performance:

- Significant delay and low average speed (Level of service E).
- High delay and extremely low speeds (Level of service F).

**Baseline (2016)**

841 minutes per capita annual from congestion.

**Analysis**

Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.



Outcome

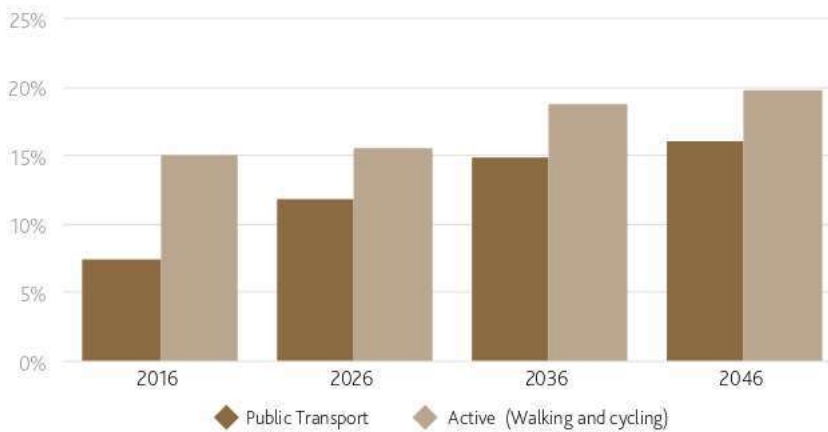
# Transport and Access



Measure 3

Use of public transport, walking and cycling

**Proportion of trips made by public transport, walking and cycling during the AM peak (%)**



**Data**

Proportion of trips made by public transport, walking and cycling during the AM peak.

**Source**

Auckland Regional Transport (ART) model, Auckland Forecasting Centre.

**Frequency**

Variable – data will be updated in 2019.

**Availability**

Data can be sourced from the Auckland Forecasting Centre.

**Note**

ART uses a combination of real data and various assumptions to predict the level and rate of change across different areas and components of the transport network. The use of modelling enables targeted interventions to be made and understood within the context of the broader network now and into the future. The model output was prepared for the 2016 Auckland Transport Alignment project (ATAP). Further refinement to the model outputs was carried out through the revised ATAP in 2018. The Auckland Forecasting Centre is exploring the use of other data sources to provide more regular monitoring.

**Relevance**

For Auckland to benefit from the region's growth, it is essential for people from all parts of Auckland to have good access to the employment, education and other opportunities that growth creates. People need access to a range of modes to ensure they can move easily throughout the region using easily.

**Baseline (2016)**

7.4% of trips made by public transport during AM peak.

15.1% of trips made by active transport (walking and cycling) during AM peak.

**Analysis**

Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.





Outcome

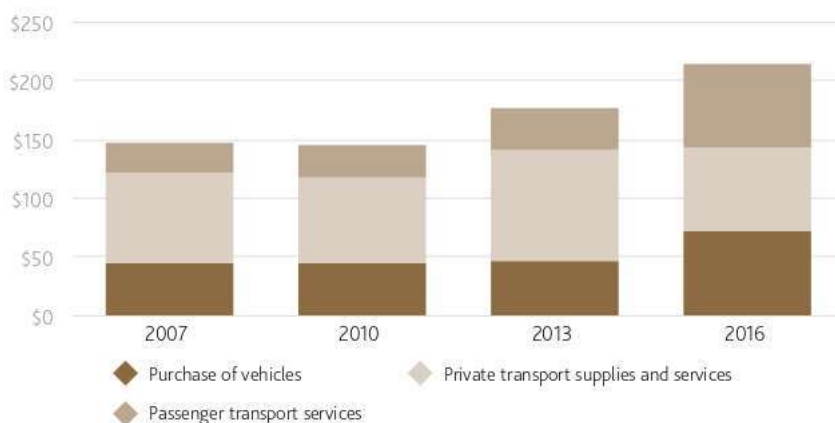
# Transport and Access

Measure 4  
Household transport costs



Item 9

**Average weekly household transport costs (\$)**



**Data**

Average weekly transport costs.

**Source**

Statistics New Zealand, HES Household Economic Survey and HES (Income).

**Frequency**

3 yearly.

**Availability**

Stats NZ.

**Note**

All dollars are nominal (not adjusted for inflation) and include survey error margins of up to 10%. Values are averages (not medians) of households in the Auckland region.

**Relevance**

Reducing household transport costs can help to improve equity across the region. It can also drive change in mode choice. Transport costs contain expenditure on vehicle purchases, private transport supplies and services, and passenger transport services. It includes spending on petrol, vehicle parts and servicing, and travel by rail, road, air and sea.

**Baseline**

The baseline will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

**Analysis**

Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Attachment A



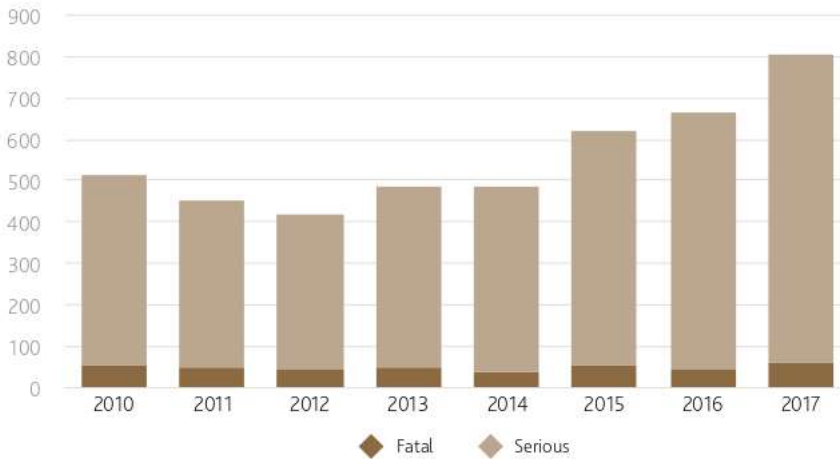
Outcome

# Transport and Access



## Measure 5 Deaths and injuries from transport network

Number of serious and fatal injuries



**Data**

Serious and fatal traffic deaths and injuries.

**Source**

New Zealand Transport Agency.

**Frequency**

Weekly.

**Availability**

New Zealand Transport Agency website.

**Note**

Road crash 'fatal and serious injuries' (FSI) is an annual measure of the number of individual deaths and serious injuries recorded by NZ Police Traffic Crash Reports (TCRs) on all local roads, state highways and motorways within the Auckland Council boundary during a calendar year.

**Relevance**

This is a key indicator for understanding annual changes in the severity of road trauma across Auckland. The measure reflects the recent international and national shift to a Safe Road System increasingly free of death and serious injury. This approach acknowledges that while minor injury or non-injury crashes may still occur, road system designers have a responsibility to creating and operating a transport system where people are protected from death or serious injury.

**Baseline**

Pending year end results for 2018. The 2018 baseline will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

**Analysis**

Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.



Outcome

# Environment and Cultural Heritage



Measure 1

State and quality of locally, regionally and nationally significant environments

**Under development**

State of the Environment reporting has been undertaken by local, regional and central government in New Zealand since the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991 was enacted. Section 35 obligates regional government to make publicly available a review of the results of its monitoring of the state of the environment and the effectiveness and efficiency of its policies at least once every five years.

The State of the Environment report examines the drivers of environmental change (namely, human activity), the pressure these activities place on the environment, the state of the region's natural resources and how they are faring under pressure.

It covers the following areas:

- Climate (rainfall, sea levels, temperature)
- Land (land cover, soil, biodiversity, biosecurity, threatened species, weeds)
- Water (freshwater, marine)
- Air (quality, PM10, NO2)

With the adoption of the Auckland Unitary Plan in 2016, there is a set of Regional Policy Statements aligned to the Auckland Plan that are designed to protect and enhance the environment. As required by the Resource Management Act, these will be monitored over the life of the Plan for their effectiveness.

Auckland Plan monitoring will leverage largely off data collected for the Auckland Unitary Plan and State of the Environment Report. We will measure the following to show progress against state and quality of locally, regionally and nationally significant environments:

**Land species and ecosystem health and resilience**

- Native vegetation cover and habitat loss
- Species abundance and diversity
- Health of land-based (wetland) ecosystems
- Urban forest cover

**Number and impact of pests**

- Distribution and abundance of pest plants
- Distribution and abundance of pest animals

Historically environmental data has been collected and reported through different mechanisms for different needs and users. The framework proposed provides an opportunity for improved integrated reporting to provide quality and consistent information for decision making within the broader context of the Auckland Plan. This is currently under development and progress will be updated in the July 2019 annual scorecard.

In the interim, please refer to **The health of Auckland's environment in 2015** <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/environment/state-of-auckland-research-report-cards/Documents/stateofenvironmentreport2015.pdf>

- PM<sub>2.5</sub> is currently monitored at four sites. PM<sub>2.5</sub> measures the smallest size fraction of particulates that are most commonly anthropogenic in origin, including combustion sources, home heating, and secondary particulates emanating from gas emissions.
- Emissions from vehicles (especially diesel) also contribute nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), mainly nitric oxide (NO). Nitric oxide reacts with oxygen in the atmosphere to form NO<sub>2</sub>, which can cause the brown haze that affects our health.
- Shipping traffic also has an impact, contributing mainly PM, NO<sub>x</sub> and Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) to the air.
- Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) is produced because of vehicle exhaust emissions interacting with sunlight in the presence of volatile organic compounds.





Outcome

# Environment and Cultural Heritage



## Measure 2 Marine and freshwater quality

### Under development

State of the Environment reporting has been undertaken by local and regional government in New Zealand since the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991 was enacted. Section 35 obligates regional government to make publicly available a review of the results of its monitoring of the state of the environment and the effectiveness and efficiency of its policies at least once every five years.

Other monitoring is also conducted for investigating specific issues in specific areas, or to answer other environmental questions.

The State of the Environment report examines the drivers of environmental change (namely, human activity), the pressure these activities place on the environment, the state of the region's natural resources and how they are faring under pressure.

It covers the following areas:

- Climate (rainfall, sea levels, temperature)
- Land (land cover, soil, biodiversity, biosecurity, threatened species, weeds)
- Water (freshwater, marine)
- Air (quality, carbon emissions)

With the adoption of the Auckland Unitary Plan in 2016, there is a set of Regional Policy Statements aligned to the Auckland Plan that are designed to protect and enhance the environment. As required by the Resource Management Act, these will be monitored over the life of the Plan for their effectiveness.

Auckland Plan monitoring will largely leverage off data collected from the Auckland Unitary Plan and State of the Environment Report. We will measure the following to show progress against marine and freshwater quality:

**Aquatic ecosystem and species health and resilience** – the Auckland Region is surrounded by water and has a complex coastline with many harbours, estuaries and islands. The region has many streams, natural and artificial lakes, and aquifers. We need to know how well that system is functioning and how resilient it is to disturbance and change.

- Health of marine ecosystems
- Stream water quality
- Lake water quality
- Groundwater quality

**Safe swimming** – the opportunity to swim in our natural environment is valued by Aucklanders. Safeswim provides water quality forecasts and up-to-date information on risks to health and safety of swimmers at 84 beaches and 8 freshwater locations around Auckland. Safeswim is a joint initiative between Auckland Council, Watercare, Surf Lifesaving Northern Region and the Auckland Regional Public Health Service.

- Number of long-term water quality alerts for beaches and streams
- Proportion of time safeswim marine beaches are suitable for contact during the swimming season

The data will be drawn from Auckland Council water monitoring and the Auckland Council Safeswim Programme. Historically environmental data has been collected and reported through different mechanisms, such as report cards, technical reports and publications, for different needs and users. The framework proposed provides an opportunity for improved integrated reporting and for decision making to be made within the broader context of the Auckland Plan. This is currently under development and progress will be updated in the July 2019 annual scorecard.

In the interim, please refer to **The health of Auckland's environment in 2015**.  
<https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/environment/state-of-auckland-research-report-cards/Documents/stateofenvironmentreport2015.pdf>

- Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) is produced because of vehicle exhaust emissions interacting with sunlight in the presence of volatile organic compounds.



Outcome

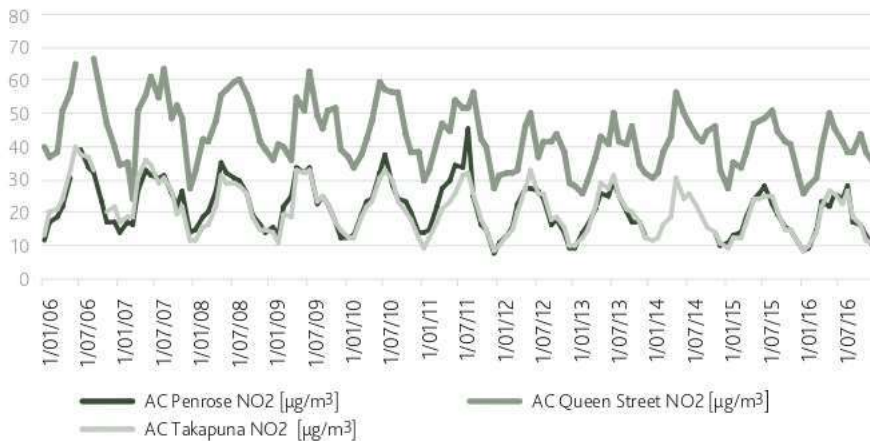
# Environment and Cultural Heritage

Measure 3

Air quality and greenhouse gas emissions



**Concentration of air pollutants**



**Data**

Concentration of the following in accordance with ambient air quality for national and regional air quality regulations and standards:

- Particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>)
- Gaseous pollutants (oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, ozone)
- Volatile organic compounds (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes)
- Source apportionment of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>

**Source**

Auckland Council ambient air quality monitoring programme.

**Frequency**

Continuous data are collected every minute and averaged over 10 minute, 1-hour and 24-hour periods. Most national and regional standards and targets are based on 1-hour and 24-hour periods. Diffusion tube and volatile organic compounds measurements can be obtained over weekly or monthly time periods.

**Availability**

Real-time and historical data are available from Auckland Council on request. Various technical and summary reports describing Auckland's air quality are available at Knowledge Auckland ([www.knowledgeauckland.org.nz](http://www.knowledgeauckland.org.nz)).

**Notes**

- PM<sub>10</sub> particulate data are currently collected at eight sites across the network. This size of particulate is emitted from natural sources such as oceanic sea salt and pollen. Anthropogenic sources include dust, transport emission and home heating.
- PM<sub>2.5</sub> is currently monitored at four sites. PM<sub>2.5</sub> measures the smallest size fraction of particulates that are most commonly anthropogenic in origin, including combustion sources, home heating, and secondary particulates emanating from gas emissions.
- Emissions from vehicles (especially diesel) also contribute nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), mainly nitric oxide (NO). Nitric oxide reacts with oxygen in the atmosphere to form NO<sub>2</sub>, which can cause the brown haze that affects our health.
- Shipping traffic also has an impact, contributing mainly PM, NO<sub>x</sub> and Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) to the air.
- Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) is produced because of vehicle exhaust emissions interacting with sunlight in the presence of volatile organic compounds.



**Relevance**

A statistically significant number of increased admissions to hospital for respiratory disorders follow brown haze events over Auckland. This is because the brown haze is a stagnant pool of polluted air sitting over a large area of Auckland’s airshed. These events tend to occur on clear calm mornings in winter when people tend to go out and exercise, unaware of the risks of exacerbating existing bronchial and respiratory disorders. This model will act as a warning for the public, advisory for the Auckland District Health Board (ADHB), and as a mitigation tool for key polluters such as Auckland Transport.

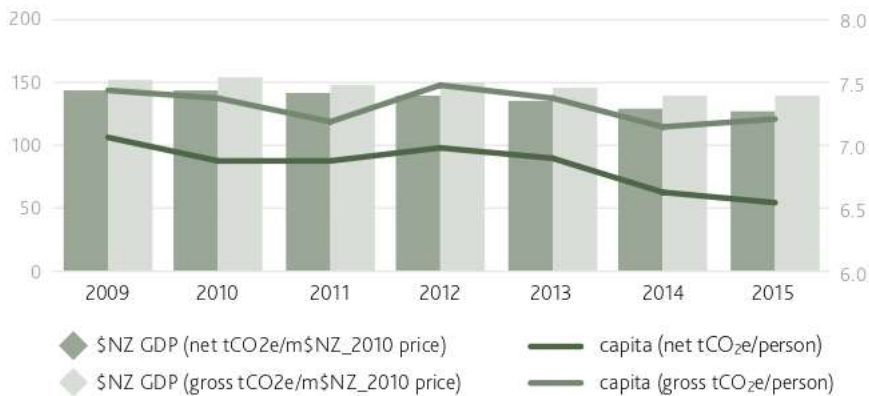
**Baseline**

Pending year end results for 2018. The 2018 baseline will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

**Analysis**

Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

**Greenhouse gas emissions**



**Data**

Multiple indicators and data sources used.

**Source**

Auckland Greenhouse Gas Inventory, Projections of Auckland Greenhouse Gas Emissions.

**Frequency**

Annual greenhouse gas emissions are reported for 1990 and from 2009 to 2015, so a pre-Auckland Plan baseline is available. Projected greenhouse gas emissions are reported every 3 to 5 years.

**Availability**

Emissions data from all the sectors and sources are available.

**Notes**

There are multiple indicators and data sets that can be used to report on greenhouse gas emissions and projections across various environmental domains.

**Relevance**

Climate change mitigation contributes to all Focus Areas and Directions of the Environment and Cultural Heritage outcome, as well as Low Carbon Auckland (Auckland’s Energy Resilience and Low Carbon Action Plan) which is under review and to be updated (Auckland’s Climate Action Plan). The measure of greenhouse gas emissions enables us:

- To be in line with national and international best practice
- To better measure progress

**Baseline**

The baseline will be drawn from the 2019 data.

**Analysis**

Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.





Outcome

# Environment and Cultural Heritage



## Measure 4 Protection of the environment

### Under development

State of the Environment reporting has been undertaken by local and regional government in New Zealand since the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991 was enacted. Section 35 obligates regional government to make publicly available a review of the results of its monitoring of the state of the environment and the effectiveness and efficiency of its policies at least once every five years.

Other monitoring is also conducted for investigating specific issues in specific areas, or to answer other environmental questions.

The State of the Environment report examines the drivers of environmental change (namely, human activity), the pressure these activities place on the environment, the state of the region's natural resources and how they are faring under pressure.

It covers the following areas:

- Climate (rainfall, sea levels, temperature)
- Land (land cover, soil, biodiversity, biosecurity, threatened species, weeds)
- Water (freshwater, marine)
- Air (quality, carbon emissions)

Concentration of the following in accordance with ambient air quality for national and regional air quality

With the adoption of the Auckland Unitary Plan in 2016, there is a set of Regional Policy Statements aligned to the Auckland Plan that are designed to protect and enhance the environment. As required by the Resource Management Act, these will be monitored over the life of the Auckland Unitary Plan for their effectiveness.

Auckland Plan monitoring will leverage largely off data collected for the Auckland Unitary Plan and State of the Environment Reporting, and some additional monitoring for other purposes, like Safeswim. We will measure the following to show progress against protection of the environment:

Auckland Council ambient air quality monitoring programme

**Land and water protection** - Worldwide, one of the primary drivers of species and ecosystem extinctions is habitat loss. Therefore, the legal protection of indigenous ecosystems against further clearance or degradation is a critical part of protecting indigenous biodiversity within the Auckland Region

- areas legally protected for biodiversity

**Land management** - Soil is a valuable, natural and non-renewable resource that provides us with food, fibre and timber as well as recreational and tourism opportunities. It can also have cultural and/ or historical significance to different groups of people. It is important to monitor how rural land use activity/management and development associated with population growth impacts this finite resource.

- Soil quality
- Event-based sediment monitoring
- Geospatial analyses of land use pressures

**Restoration activities** - Restoration activities contribute significant benefits to environmental and biodiversity protection by creating new habitat, removing pest plants and animals, protecting waterways etc. These types of projects help to counter the negative impacts of past habitat loss, weed and pest impacts, and pollution. This indicator includes National Biodiversity Indicator M19.

- Summarized yearly updates compiled from habitat restoration activities (including spatial data) carried out by Auckland Council, Department of Conservation and a wide range of different community groups

**Pest control activities** - Community pest control activities include plant and animal pest control, and restoration



of native ecosystems through other activities such as planting and translocation. Community pest control has significant benefits beyond the positive effect of the activity itself in terms of building participants connection with the environment, improving emotional and physical health, and building community cohesion.

- Annual pest control reports

**Resource consents** - The issuing of resource consents is one of the main ways in which our policies and plans are implemented – through the regulatory control of activities. The numbers and types of resource consents issued or active provide one measure of environmental pressure and compliance monitoring provides one measure of how effective consent conditions are. This information can be combined with environmental state and change information to provide a measure of how effective our policies and plans are implemented through resource consents and achieve good environmental outcomes.

The data will be drawn from Land Information New Zealand (LINZ), Department of Conservation, NGO organizations (e.g. QEII Trust & Native forest restoration trust) Auckland Council land parcel information, Auckland Council State of the Environment (SOE) monitoring and research and nationally available geospatial datasets.

Historically environmental data has been collected and reported through different mechanisms, such as report cards, technical reports and publications, for different needs and users. The framework proposed provides an opportunity for improved integrated reporting and for decision making to be made within the broader context of the Auckland Plan. This is currently under development and progress will be updated in the July 2019 annual scorecard.

In the interim, please refer to **The health of Auckland's environment in 2015**  
<https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/environment/state-of-auckland-research-report-cards/Documents/stateofenvironmentreport2015.pdf>



### Data

Concentration of the following in accordance with ambient air quality for national and regional air quality regulations and standards

- Particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>)
- Gaseous pollutants (oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, ozone)
- Volatile organic compounds (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes)
- Source apportionment of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>

### Source

Auckland Council ambient air quality monitoring programme

### Frequency

Continuous data are collected every minute and averaged over 10 minutes, 1-hour and 24-hour periods. Most national and regional standards and targets are based on 1-hour and 24-hour periods. Diffusion tube and volatile organic compounds measurements can be obtained over weekly or monthly time periods.

### Availability

Real-time and historical data are available from Auckland Council on request. Various technical and summary reports describing Auckland's air quality are available at Knowledge Auckland

### Notes

- PM<sub>10</sub> particulate data are currently collected at eight sites across the network. This size of particulate is emitted from natural sources such as oceanic sea salt and pollen. Anthropogenic sources include dust, transport emission and home heating.
- PM<sub>2.5</sub> is currently monitored at four sites. PM<sub>2.5</sub> measures the smallest size fraction of particulates that are most commonly anthropogenic in origin, including combustion sources, home heating, and secondary particulates emanating from gas emissions.
- Emissions from vehicles (especially diesel) also contribute nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), mainly nitric oxide (NO). Nitric oxide reacts with oxygen in the atmosphere to form NO<sub>2</sub>, which can cause the brown haze that affects our health.
- Shipping traffic also has an impact, contributing mainly PM, NO<sub>x</sub> and Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) to the air.
- Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) is produced because of vehicle exhaust emissions interacting with sunlight in the presence of volatile organic compounds.



Outcome

# Environment and Cultural Heritage



## Measure 5 Resilience to natural threats

### Under development

State of the Environment reporting has been undertaken by local and regional government in New Zealand since the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991 was enacted. Section 35 obligates regional government to make publicly available a review of the results of its monitoring of the state of the environment and the effectiveness and efficiency of its policies at least once every five years.

Other monitoring is also conducted for investigating specific issues in specific areas, or to answer other environmental questions.

The State of the Environment report examines the drivers of environmental change (namely, human activity), the pressure these activities place on the environment, the state of the region's natural resources and how they are faring under pressure.

It covers the following areas:

- Climate (rainfall, sea levels, temperature)
- Land (land cover, soil, biodiversity, biosecurity, threatened species, weeds)
- Water (freshwater, marine)
- Air (quality, carbon emissions)

With the adoption of the Auckland Unitary Plan in 2016, there is a set of Regional Policy Statements aligned to the Auckland Plan that are designed to protect and enhance the environment. As required by the Resource Management Act, these will be monitored over the life of the Auckland Unitary Plan for their effectiveness.

Auckland Plan monitoring will leverage largely off data collected for the Auckland Unitary Plan and State of the Environment Reporting, and some additional monitoring for other purposes, like Safeswim. We will measure the following to show progress against resilience to natural threats:

• Environment and Cultural Heritage Measure 1

– Land species and ecosystems

– Impact of pests

• Environment and Cultural Heritage Measure 2

– Aquatic ecosystem and species health and resilience

• Environment and Cultural Heritage Measure 4

– Land and water protection

– Land management

– Restoration activities

– Pest control activities

Healthy ecosystems are more resilient as they provide buffering and adaptive capacity to climate change. The number and type of species present in an area provides a simple measure of the state of an environment. However, we also need to know how well that system is functioning in order to determine how resilient it is to disturbance and change. For example, there may be a large number of shellfish in an area but they may be small and not reproducing so over time their numbers will decline. A system that is already stressed by one disturbance may react differently to additional change than one that is functionally healthy. This measure draws together indicators that focus on measuring different components of the ecosystem.

Historically environmental data has been collected and reported through different mechanisms, such as report cards, technical reports and publications, for different needs and users. The framework proposed provides an opportunity for improved integrated reporting and for decision making to be made within the broader context of the Auckland Plan. This is currently under development and progress will be updated in the July 2019 annual scorecard.

In the interim, please refer to **The health of Auckland's environment in 2015**

<https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/environment/state-of-auckland-research-report-cards/Documents/stateenvironmentreport2015.pdf>





Outcome

# Environment and Cultural Heritage



## Measure 6 Treasuring of the environment

### Under development

State of the Environment reporting has been undertaken by local, regional and central government in New Zealand since the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991 was enacted. Section 35 obligates regional government to make publicly available a review of the results of its monitoring of the state of the environment and the effectiveness and efficiency of its policies at least once every five years.

Other monitoring is also conducted for investigating specific issues in specific areas, or to answer other environmental questions.

The State of the Environment report examines the drivers of environmental change (namely, human activity), the pressure these activities place on the environment, the state of the region's natural resources and how they are faring under pressure.

- It covers the following areas:
- Climate (rainfall, sea levels, temperature)
  - Land (land cover, soil, biodiversity, biosecurity, threatened species, weeds)
  - Water (freshwater, marine)
  - Air (quality, PM10, NO2)

With the adoption of the Auckland Unitary Plan in 2016, there is a set of Regional Policy Statements aligned to the Auckland Plan that are designed to protect and enhance the environment. As required by the Resource Management Act, these will be monitored over the life of the Plan for their effectiveness.

Auckland Plan monitoring will largely leverage off data collected from the Auckland Unitary Plan and State of the Environment Report. We will measure the following to show progress against treasuring of the environment:

**Retention of treasured environments such as maunga, volcanic features and sites of cultural and natural heritage significance** – The natural and built environment is inextricably connected to Aucklanders' sense of identity and place. Statutory provisions provide a measure for how much and how well our treasured areas are protected.

- Natural resources – including significant ecological areas
- Natural heritage – including but not limited to, notable trees, outstanding natural landscapes, outstanding natural character, outstanding natural features, regionally significant volcanic view shafts
- Built heritage and character
- Sites and places of significance to mana whenua

**Number of environmental programmes seeking to protect and enhance specific environments** -

Community environmental programmes show a commitment from Aucklanders to their environment. They can have benefits beyond the improvements they provide to the environment. For example, a greater sense of community, improvements in personal wellbeing, and an improvement in participant's attitudes towards the environment in other parts of their lives.

Historically environmental data has been collected and reported through different mechanisms, such as report cards, technical reports and publications, for different needs and users. The framework proposed provides an opportunity for improved integrated reporting and for decision making to be made within the broader context of the Auckland Plan. This is currently under development and progress will be updated in the July 2019 annual scorecard.

In the interim, please refer to **The health of Auckland's environment in 2015**  
<https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/environment/state-of-auckland-research-report-cards/Documents/stateofenvironmentreport2015.pdf>



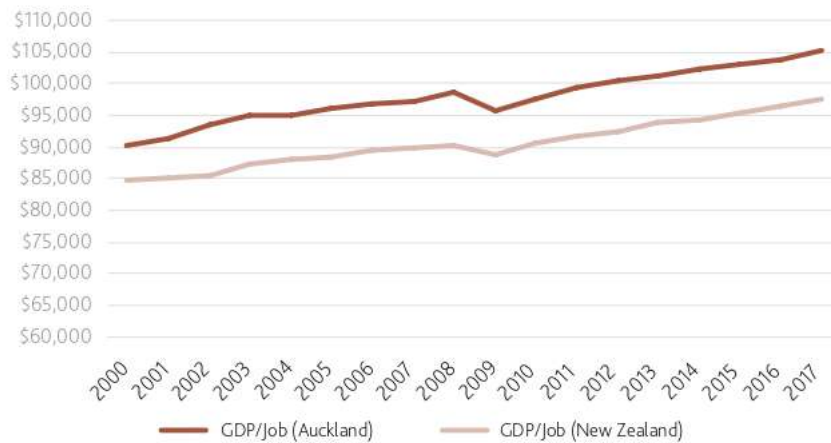
Outcome

# Opportunity and Prosperity



Measure 1  
Labour productivity

Real GDP per filled job (\$)



**Data**

Output per worker: real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in constant 2010 dollars, per filled job.

**Source**

Infometrics, Auckland regional economic profile.

**Frequency**

Annual

**Availability**

Public access funded by Council subscription to Infometrics website portal <https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Auckland/Productivity>, which also includes a variety of related data such as productivity breakdowns by industry and location and changes over time.

**Note**

Labour productivity uses GDP per employed person (in constant 2010 prices). GDP measures the value economic units add to their inputs - broadly equivalent to its sales revenue less the cost of materials and services purchased from other firms. Infometrics breaks national production-based GDP (published by Statistics New Zealand for years ended March) down to territorial authority (TA) level by applying estimated TA shares to the national total.

**Relevance**

Productivity relates to how efficiently a firm or any other organisation can turn its inputs, such as labour and capital, into outputs in the form of goods and services. Labour productivity is a measure of the amount produced for a certain amount of labour effort. It is closely related to individual incomes (i.e. wages and salaries) and living standards.

Growth in labour productivity over time can imply an increase in the efficiency and competitiveness of the economy. However, comparisons of labour productivity over time or between regions should be done with caution, as each worker may have different levels of access to other production inputs (such as machinery, technology, and land over time or between regions whose economies have vastly different industrial structures).

**Baseline**

Pending year end result for 2018. The 2018 baseline will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

**Analysis**

Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.



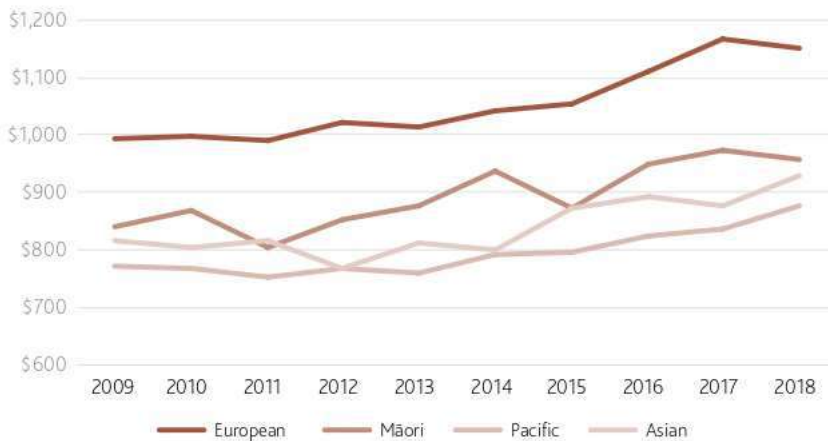
## Outcome

# Opportunity and Prosperity



## Measure 2 Aucklanders' average wages

### Median weekly earnings of employed people by ethnicity (\$)



### Data

Earnings of people in paid employment by region, age, sex and ethnic group - median and average, hourly and weekly; inflation-adjusted.

### Source

Statistics New Zealand, Labour market statistics (incomes) (formerly NZ Income Survey, now from June quarter of Household Labour Force Survey) and Consumer Price Index.

### Frequency

Annual (Ethnicity, only from 2009).

### Availability

Published at <http://nzdotstat.stats.govt.nz/wbos/index.aspx> - Incomes - Income tables.

### Note

All data is subject to survey error margins. Coverage is people over 15 years old who work for wages or salaries or are self-employed. Earnings now comprise income from wages and salaries, self-employment, and government transfers, but no longer include private transfers or investment income. Variations in weekly earnings arise from variation in both hourly earnings and hours worked. Weekly earnings comprises full- and part-timers, but median hourly rates typically equate to 37 - 40 hours/week. Ethnic group sums may exceed totals due to respondents selecting multiple ethnic groups.

### Relevance

Employment earnings are the main source of income for most people and their households, and the main way that improved prosperity benefits the general population. They also generate taxes that help fund government services and transfers to other households.

### Baseline

Pending year end result for 2018. The 2018 baseline will be provided as part of the July 2019 annual scorecard.

### Analysis

Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.





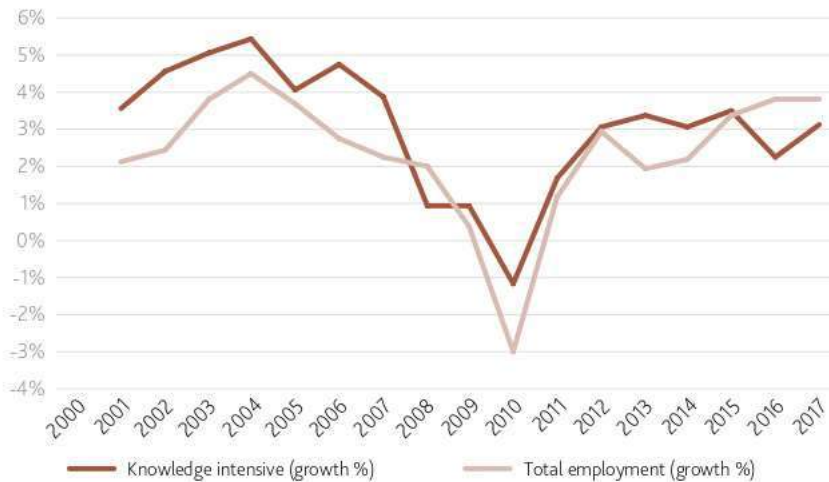
Outcome

# Opportunity and Prosperity



Measure 3  
Employment in advanced industries

**Knowledge Intensive industries and total employment growth (%)**



**Data**

Employment in advanced industries (Australian & New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, NZSIC 6 digit) defined as knowledge Intensive: 25 per cent of workforce have degrees and 30 per cent are professional, managerial or scientific and technical.

**Source**

Infometrics, Auckland regional economic profile – skills – knowledge intensive.

**Frequency**

Annual

**Availability**

Advanced industries: one-off [https://www.aucklandnz.com/sites/build\\_auckland/files/media-library/documents/J000922\\_Paper\\_1\\_FINAL\\_Advanced\\_industries.pdf](https://www.aucklandnz.com/sites/build_auckland/files/media-library/documents/J000922_Paper_1_FINAL_Advanced_industries.pdf) ; knowledge Industries: public access funded by Council subscription to Infometrics website portal <https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Auckland/Skills>.

**Note**

Employment here is average number of filled jobs (including self-employed and working proprietors and part-timers) for the year ended March, estimated by Infometrics from Statistics New Zealand's quarterly Linked Employer Employee Data (LEED).

Advanced industries are largely a subset of knowledge intensive industries (11% versus 36% of Auckland's workforce), defined by high spending on research and development, and workers having degrees in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM).

**Relevance**

Knowledge Intensive (KI) industries are those in which the generation and exploitation of knowledge play the predominant part in the creation of economic activity. They represent an increasing share of the New Zealand economy's output and employment, and may be a source of future productivity growth.

**Baseline**

Pending year end result for 2018. The 2018 baseline will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

**Analysis**

Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.



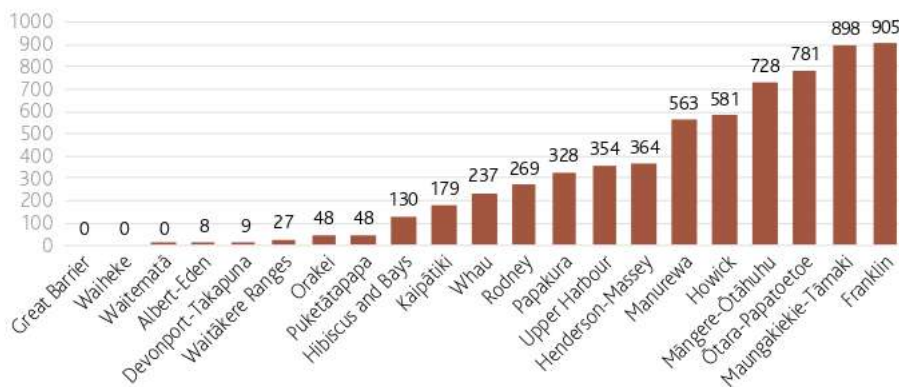
Outcome

# Opportunity and Prosperity



Measure 4  
Zoned industrial land  
(Development Strategy)

**Zoned industrial land by local board (hectare)**



**Data**

Hectares of zoned industrial land.

**Source**

Auckland Council.

**Frequency**

Annual.

**Availability**

The area of zoned industrial land is calculated in geospatial software, using zoning data from the Auckland Unitary Plan, as at 2017, by Research and Evaluation Unit (RIMU) at Auckland Council. Detailed data at sub-regional level is available on request from the Research and Evaluation Unit (RIMU).

**Note**

Business zoned land under the Auckland Unitary Plan are zones that are classified as being in either the Light Industry or Heavy Industry zones.

**Relevance**

This is a high-level strategic measure directly related to the Development Strategy required to track zoned land for light and heavy industry. The DS identifies the need for up to 1,400 hectares of business land (mainly industrial) in the future urban areas, and the retention of existing business land. This will require monitoring as locations of industrial land may shift as they compete with other uses for well-located land.

**Baseline**

Pending year end result for 2018. The 2018 baseline will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

**Analysis**

Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.



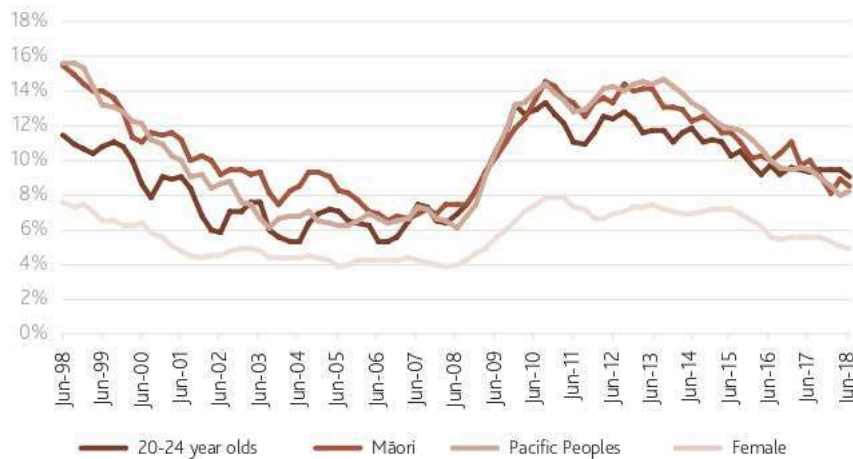
Outcome

# Opportunity and Prosperity



Measure 5  
Level of unemployment

Unemployment rate for selected age, ethnicity and gender (%)



**Data**

Unemployment levels and rates by location, ethnicity, age group – also gender.

**Source**

Infometrics Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

**Frequency**

Quarterly

**Availability**

High level data available from Statistics NZ website <http://archive.stats.govt.nz/infoshare/?url=/infoshare/> - Work income and spending. Detailed Auckland breakdowns from RIMU custom dataset.

**Note**

Employment here is number of individuals in paid employment (including self-employed and working proprietors and part-timers). Unemployed excludes people whose only job search method was to look at job advertisements in newspapers or online. All data is subject to sampling errors, which can be prohibitive for small sub-samples. Quarterly data is seasonal, so annual averages are recommended.

**Relevance**

Employment generates wealth for society and income for the individual, so unemployment diminishes these benefits. Unemployed people (especially youths) who are also not in education or training are particularly at risk of becoming socially excluded – individuals with income below the poverty-line and lacking the skills to improve their economic situation.

**Baseline (2018)**

- 9% of 20 – 24-year-olds were unemployed.
- 8.4% of Māori were unemployed.
- 8.3% of Pacific people were unemployed.
- 4.9% of females were unemployed.

**Analysis**

Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 scorecard.





Outcome

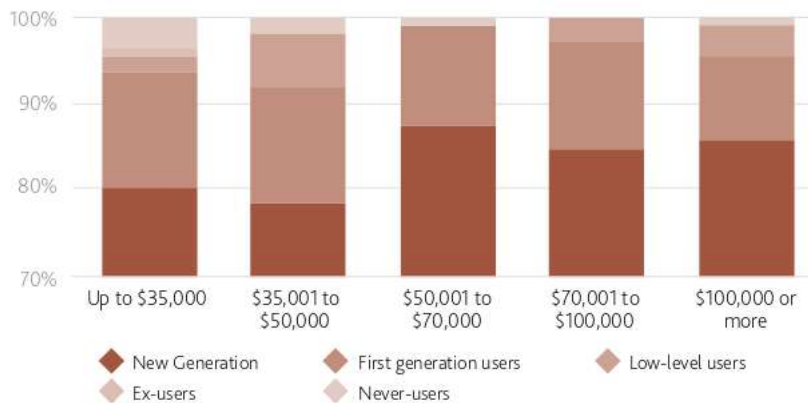
# Opportunity and Prosperity



Measure 6

Internet usage based on income

**Proportion of respondents under 65 years of age by internet user status by household income bracket (%)**



**Data**

Proportion of respondents under 65 years old to the World Internet Project New Zealand survey of internet usage who gave their household income information, by categories of internet user status and household income brackets.

**Source**

Auckland University of Technology (AUT), World Internet Project New Zealand (WIPNZ) survey of internet users 2017.

**Frequency**

The WIPNZ survey is undertaken every 2 years.

**Availability**

Report of the 2017 survey results for New Zealand is published by Auckland University of Technology (AUT) in late May 2018. Data and analysis of the results for Auckland are available on request from Research Investigation and Monitoring Unit (RIMU)..

**Note**

The WIPNZ survey begins with asking respondents (at the age of 16 or above) whether they are currently using the internet or have used internet in the last three months. Based on answers to a series of questions in regards to internet usage (e.g. frequency of using different devices, type of internet connection at home, abilities in using the internet and frequencies of engaging in a range of online activities), respondents have been grouped into five sub-groups of internet user status:

- never-users (those who have never used the internet)
- ex-users (those who have used the internet in the past but are not current users)
- low-level users (those who use the internet but at a relatively low level)
- first generation users (internet users who tend to connect through traditional devices)
- next generation users (internet users who are highly connected, using multiple, and more mobile devices to go online).



**Relevance**

Indication of how lower incomes may affect the level of internet usage among Aucklanders. A higher proportion of never-users or low level users among those at the lower income brackets could suggest that those who are socio-economically disadvantaged may also be more likely to be digitally-disadvantaged, which constrains their access to information, education and employment opportunities available online. Data on those aged 65 or above have been excluded as 65 is the retirement age, so the incomes of people in this age group tend to be significantly below those who are under 65.

**Baseline (2017)**

	Up to \$35,000	\$35,001 to \$50,000	\$50,001 to \$70,000	\$70,001 to \$100,000	\$100,000 or more
Users	95.0%	98.5%	98.6%	100.0%	99.6%
Non-users	4.9%	1.6%	1.4%	0.0%	0.4%

**Analysis**

Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.



Outcome

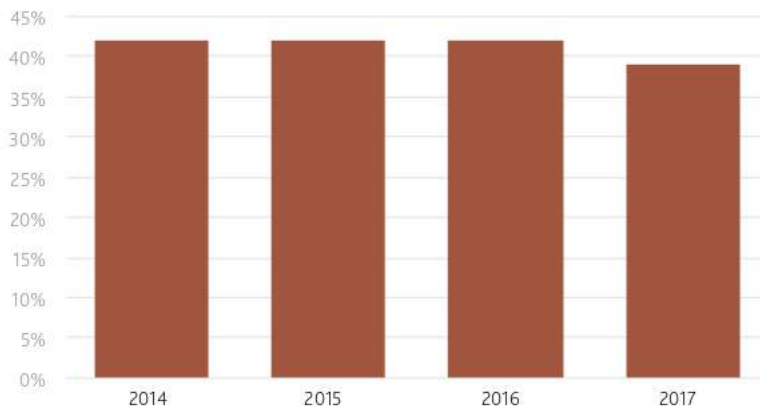
# Opportunity and Prosperity



Measure 7

Educational achievement of young people

Percentage of those aged 20-24 with a Level 4 qualification or above (%)



**Data**

Proportion of young people aged 20-24 with a qualification registered on the New Zealand Qualifications Framework (NZQF) at Level 4 or above.

**Source**

Stats NZ Household and Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

**Frequency**

Annual

**Availability**

Available by custom order from Stats NZ.

**Note**

Annual data is obtained by averaging quarterly data across four quarters.

**Relevance**

Higher-level qualifications, including vocational education and training at NZQF levels 4, and bachelor's level and above, have the greatest benefits for students. People with higher qualifications tend to have better economic and social outcomes and higher life satisfaction than those with low qualifications. In particular, individuals with higher level qualifications are more likely to be employed and generally have higher incomes.

National Certificate of Educational Achievement (NCEA) is the national qualification system for New Zealand's senior secondary school students and NCEA sits within the larger New Zealand Qualifications Framework (NZQF). A secondary student with qualifications at NCEA Level 1, 2 or 3 has achieved Levels 1, 2 and 3 of the NZQF respectively.

Levels 4 and above are usually studied after finishing secondary school. Measuring the NZQF Level 4 and above achievement of young people aged 20 to 24 gauges levels of achievement in both vocational training and tertiary education. This provides insight into how well young people are prepared with the skills required to access employment. As well, this is an indication of how well the education system is assisting young Aucklanders to develop the skills and qualifications to support Auckland's workforce and economic growth.

**Baseline**

Pending year end result for 2018. The 2018 baseline will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

**Analysis**

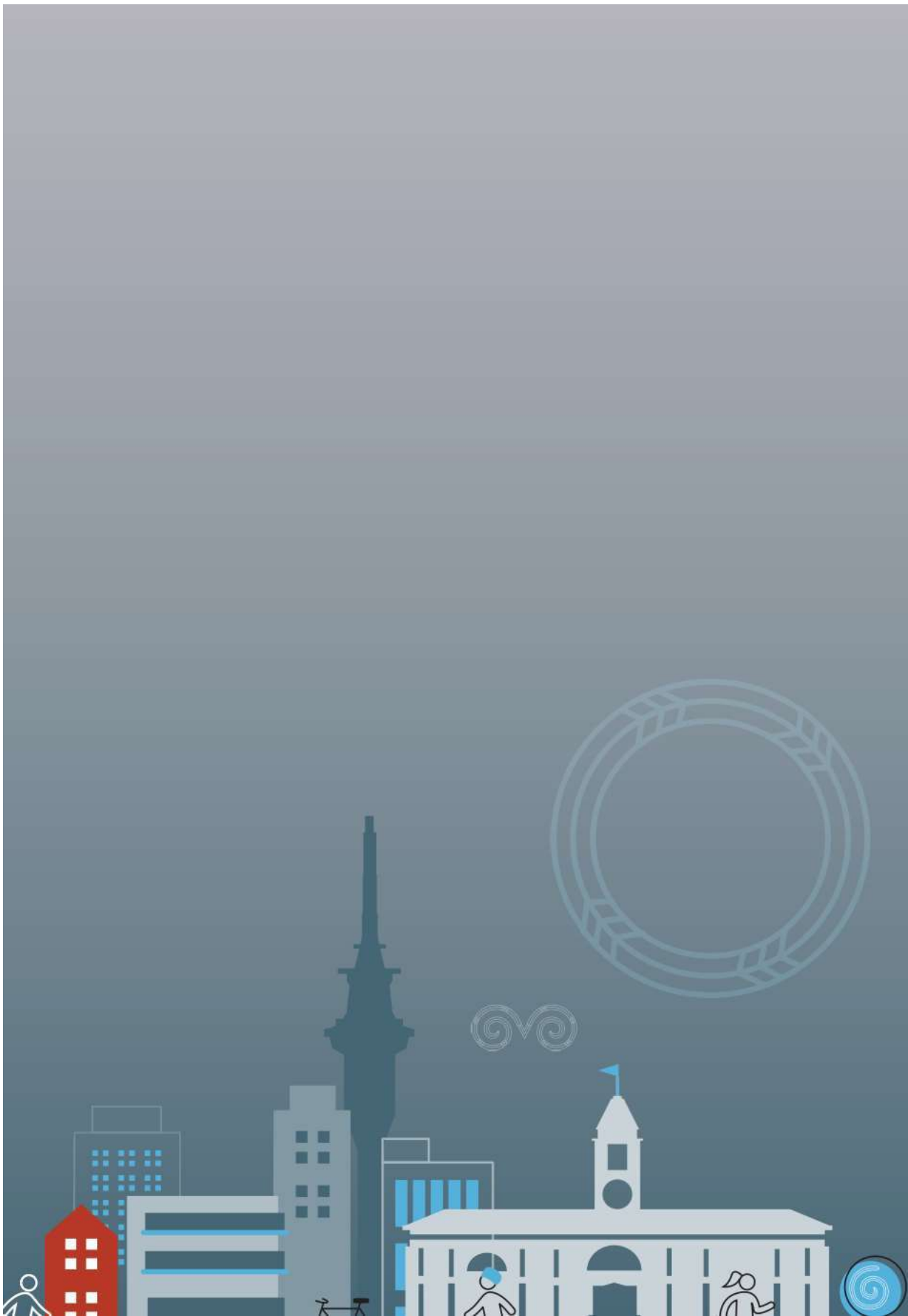






Item 9

Attachment A





Attachment B

Planning Committee

27 November 2018

Item 9

Plans and Places Department place-based plans: status and timing

Project	Local Board(s)	Status	Timing
Sunnynook Plan	Devonport-Takapuna Local Board Kaipatiki Local Board	Adopted	Complete
Parnell Plan	Waitemata Local Board	Nearing completion	2018/2019
Great Barrier Island Area Plan	Great Barrier Local Board	Underway	2018/2019
Waiheke Area Plan	Waiheke Local Board		2018/2019
Albert-Eden Transformation Programme (Sandringham and Greenwoods Corner)	Albert-Eden Local Board		2018/2019
Mass Transit Spatial Planning Programme	Waitemata Albert Eden, Puketapapa, Mangere-Otahuhu Local Boards		2018/2019
Pukekohe/Paerata Structure Plan	Franklin Local Board		2018/2019
Drury/Opaheke Structure Plan	Franklin Local Board		2018/2019
Silverdale Structure Plan	Rodney Local Board		2018/2019
Warkworth Structure Plan	Rodney Local Board		2018/2019
Te Atatu South Centre Plan	Henderson-Massey Local Board		2018/2019
Waiuku planning investigation	Franklin Local Board		Scoping
Three Kings Masterplan	Puketapapa Local Board	Commencing 2019	
Glenfield Centre Plan	Kaipatiki Local Board	Yet to commence	2019/2020
Mairangi Bay Centre Plan	East Coast Bays Local Board		2019/2020
Takapuna West local precinct plan	Devonport-Takapuna Local Board		2019/2020

Attachment B





## Enhancing the Use of Iwi Management Plans

File No.: CP2019/00573

### Ngā tūtohunga Recommendations

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receives the report on 'Enhancing the Use of Iwi Management Plans

### Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. The purpose of this report is to assist the Board to monitor and advocate for effective use and engagement of Iwi Management Plans (IMPs). This report advances the use of IMP's and aims to improve Auckland Council's planning processes and decisions.

### Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. Currently, Auckland Council have 24 iwi management plans which have been registered through legacy Councils or reaffirmed in the Council's Auckland Unitary Plan processes. The publication dates of current IMP range from 1994 to 2018. Despite the publication dates of some IMP's being over two decades, they still remain highly relevant. Many aspirations presented in the plans are yet to be achieved and most IMP's were confirmed as current during the development of the Auckland Unitary Plan.
3. The attached report makes the following recommendations to enhance the use of Iwi Management Plans in Auckland Council planning processes and decisions:
4. **Recommendation 1:** Existing guidelines and practice notes should be amended to include iwi management plans in plan change processes and incorporate an analysis of iwi documents in section 32 reports.
5. **Recommendation 2:** Iwi management plans should be consulted when provisions state that Council practitioners can include any matters, they deem relevant. This consultation of IMP should be mandatory in plan-making decisions.
6. **Recommendation 3:** Council practitioners should consult iwi management plans when giving effect to provisions that refer to:
  - Mana Whenua values
  - customary use
  - Māori cultural landscapes
  - Mana Whenua cultural heritage
  - mātauranga
  - tikanga Māori
  - Te Tiriti o Waitangi/ Treaty of Waitangi
7. **Recommendation 4:** That Council develop a specific policy on the use and implementation of iwi management plans. The Policy should address RMA planning processes and other Council projects that anticipate engagement with Mana Whenua. Iwi Management Plans should also form operational measures and monitoring processes.



## Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Enhancing the use of Iwi Management Plans	109

## Ngā kaihaina Signatories

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# Enhancing the Use of Iwi Management Plans

Item 10

Attachment A

**30<sup>th</sup> January 2019**

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**Awahi Developments**

**Authored by: Lena Henry**



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## 1.0 Introduction

Iwi Management Plans (IMP) and iwi policy statements are an integral part of Aotearoa New Zealand's planning system and specifically relevant to local government resource management decision-making processes and plan-making frameworks.

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) requires local authorities, in developing or changing plans under the RMA, to take into account any relevant planning documents recognised by an iwi authority.

The Board seeks to ensure that Council meaningfully engages Māori and Mana Whenua in the early stages of Council plan development, regulatory processes, consultation and decision-making. The report essentially sets out current practice within Auckland Council and provides a future state position on how to improve the use of iwi management plans, including support for Mana Whenua led initiatives to further develop or update their plans. This is followed by a series of actions for how this might be achieved.

The scope of the report will discuss the following:

- the legal status of iwi management plans
- the Board's intended outcomes for iwi management plan integration in local government plans
- Key issues and opportunities
- Strategic assessment of Auckland Council's current use of iwi management plans
- Proposed recommendations for improving the implementation of iwi management plans

This report assesses the Auckland Unitary Plan and related Council guidelines to identify areas for improvement to enhance the use of IMP. It concludes that there is a need for planners and policy makers to intentionally and methodically engage these documents in early development of projects and identify opportunities for Mana Whenua to undertake Māori-led projects that advance aspirations or address issues set out in IMP. The report also advocates for Council to continue with actively supporting iwi to develop their IMP if iwi desire to do so.



## 1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this report is to advance kaitiakitanga through greater recognition and use of iwi management plans. It supports the Māori Plan and the Board's commitment to advance environmental outcomes in Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland through investment in Maori-led projects and grow the capacity of tangata whenua to support their environs<sup>[1]</sup>.

This report considers Auckland Council's current use of iwi management plans (IMP) and proposes ways in which these plans can better inform Auckland Council's planning processes and decisions. It is intended that this report will also assist the Board to monitor and advocate for effective use and engagement with these IMP. Treaty Audits to date have identified that Council use and implementation of IMP is obscure as there are no operational measures and monitoring processes. This report provides a baseline for monitoring the future use of IMP.

## 1.2 Background

This report is part of the Board's kaitiakitanga directive and environmental wellbeing pou- "Environmental resilience, protection and management"<sup>1</sup>. The desired outcome is that "Maori are empowered and treasured in their customary role as kaitiaki over lands, cultural landscapes, sites of significance and wāhi tapu"<sup>2</sup>. Iwi and hāpū management plans are critical planning documents that give voice to iwi priorities and aspirations.

In 2014, the Board put forward a business case to support development and use of iwi management plans in the Auckland Council's Long-Term Plan 2015-2025. It is proposed in the draft LTP 3-year work programme 2019 -2021 that Council allocate \$500,000 to support Mana Whenua to update IMP, this

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<sup>[1]</sup> Independent Māori Statutory Board (2017) Schedule of Issues of significance, p17

<sup>1</sup> Independent Māori Statutory Board. 2017. Schedule of Issues of Significance, p35.

<sup>2</sup> Independent Māori Statutory Board. 2017. Schedule of Issues of Significance, p35.



has yet to be confirmed. It is anticipated that Council funding and support will increase opportunities for Iwi to revise current plans and enable Iwi to develop new plans.

This report partly addresses a recommendation made in the Te Tiriti o Waitangi Audit on Auckland Council – Detailed Report (2015) regarding iwi management Plans. It proposed that a ‘deep dive’ examination of Council policies, processes, systems, data, decision-making and consultation be undertaken to assess the extent to which Council is fulfilling legislative requirements related to IMP and Iwi planning documents. Treaty Audits to date have identified that Council use and implementation of IMP is obscure as there are no operational measures and monitoring processes.

### 1.3 Brief overview of Iwi and hapū management plans

Iwi/hapū management plans are planning documents that are:

- recognised by an iwi authority
- relevant to the resource management issues of the region/district/rohe
- lodged with the relevant local authority.

They must be taken into account when preparing or changing regional policy statements and regional and district plans. They are used by iwi/hapū to express kaitiakitanga.

Documents may detail:

- environmental, cultural, economic and spiritual aspirations and values
- areas of cultural significance
- outline how the iwi/hapū expects to be involved in the management, development and protection of resources
- expectations for engagement and participation in RMA processes.

There is no standard approach on how to develop the plans or what needs to be contained in an IMP. As the RMA is silent on how iwi/hapū management plans are to be developed they therefore assume a variety of shapes and forms. The contents of an iwi/hapū management plan depend on the





priorities and preferences of the iwi/hapū preparing the plan. They may address a single issue or resource such as freshwater or Māori heritage, or provide a regional assessment of issues of significance to iwi/hapū in a given area. They may also address economic, social, political and cultural issues in addition to environmental and resource management issues<sup>3</sup>.

IMP are not a substitute for engagement with Mana Whenua, any consultation with an IMP does not replace the need to engage directly with Mana Whenua. However, IMP provide a useful ‘talking point’ and an opportunity for external agencies to begin engaging iwi about relevant issues and interests.

### 1.3.1 Te Ao Māori

Te Ao Māori denotes ‘*the Māori World*’. While simple in definition, it is rich in meaning and vast in breadth and depth<sup>4</sup>. Te ao Maori is a term used to describe a Māori worldview. It is based on the “cultural, historical and modern experiences of Maori and provides a unique perspective that, in turn, develops shared values”<sup>5</sup>.

There is no definitive ‘te ao Māori’ worldview as it is developed based on the relationship and understanding that Māori share with the land and the experiences iwi have overtime. Iwi management plans provide external agencies with a ‘glimpse’ into te ao Māori as expressed by an iwi or hapū. The plans set out values, relationships, tribal narratives and aspirations that an iwi or hapū want to communicate to agencies that impact on the mana (authority, power, status) and interests of iwi. Iwi management plans are valuable reference points for local authorities as they better prepare practitioners and complement other iwi engagement processes.

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/rma/national-monitoring-system/reporting-data/m%C4%81ori-participation/iwi-hap%C5%AB-management-plans>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.otago.ac.nz/maori/world/>

<sup>5</sup> Te Hau White (2016) A difference of perspective? Māori Members of Parliament and te ao Māori in Parliament, Political Science, 68:2, 175-191, DOI: 10.1177/0032318716678446



### 1.3.2 Te Tiriti o Waitangi and the Treaty of Waitangi

Te Tiriti o Waitangi affirmed and guaranteed to Māori, as chiefs and hapū, the retention of ‘tino rangatiratanga’ as absolute authority and autonomy over their respective territories. Iwi management plans are a formal expression of iwi and hapū rangatiratanga and tikanga. The concept of tino rangatiratanga is central to the significance and understanding that Māori place on Te Tiriti. Matunga (1989, p. 14) describes tino rangatiratanga as meaning”

Authority rather than subordination, and the right to possess what is theirs and to control and manage resources in accordance with their own preferences.

The indigenous struggle in Aotearoa New Zealand is centred on empowering iwi, hapū and Māori communities to exercise tino rangatiratanga and the need for the Crown to recognise this right. At the heart of the struggle is a desire for Māori to be able to be Māori - meaning that Māori are able to continue to practice their own culture and customs as determined by Māori. As Durie writes (1998, pp. 4-5):

Māori self-determination is about the advancement of Māori people, as Māori, and the protection of the environment for future generations... Māori self-determination is not about living in the past. Māori self-determination is about being strong numerically, economically and culturally – and rejecting any notion of passive assimilation into national or international conglomerates.

Tino rangatiratanga, as guaranteed in the second Article of the Treaty of Waitangi, affirms the right of Mana Whenua to make decisions about how to uphold the spiritual, cultural, social and economic well-being of their people and taonga within their rohe (tribal territory) (Tau *et al.* 1990). Iwi management plans are one tool that local government need to recognise and provide for in planning decisions. Providing for iwi management plans is a step towards empowering Mana Whenua to play a



more active role in planning and promoting sustainable land-use and economic development within their environment<sup>6</sup>.

## 2.0 Methodology

The method used to inform this report is framed by Māori values set out in the Māori Plan.

A literature review of key academic sources and practice notes are considered as part of understanding the intentions, role and opportunities related to iwi management plans.

The current situation for Auckland is informed by desktop research into the relevant Board reports and Council documents. This includes:

- RMA 1991 – Iwi management plan provisions
- The Mana Whakahono a Rohe assessment
- Issues of Significance
- The Auckland Unitary Plan
- Council plan change policies and guidelines
- Cultural Values Assessments Negotiating kāwanatanga and rangatiratanga through local government planning processes in Aotearoa, New Zealand: A review of the literature

A review of this literature will identify gaps and opportunities for improving the current state and developing a possible future state.

The report will be peer-reviewed by Board Secretariat staff.

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<sup>6</sup> <https://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/science/living/indigenous-knowledge/land-use/management-strategies>



### 3.0 Statutory Context

The Resource Management Act 1991 recognises the role of tangata whenua in various provisions of the Act. As part of achieving the purpose of the RMA, those exercising power under the RMA are required to have regard to both kaitiakitanga (section 7(a)) and the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (section 8). Consent authorities are required to consult iwi, and to take into account planning documents prepared by them.

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) describes an iwi management plan (IMP) as "...a relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority and lodged with the council". Section 2 of the Act defines an iwi authority as "the authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so". IMP must be taken into account when preparing or changing regional policy statements and regional and district plans (sections 61(2A)(a)<sup>7</sup>, 66(2A)(a)<sup>8</sup>, and 74(2A)<sup>9</sup>.

The RMA is silent on how IMP are developed, and they therefore assume a variety of shapes and forms. The RMA establishes three criteria for IMP to be taken into account when making plans under the RMA; they must be:

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<sup>7</sup> (2A) When a regional council is preparing or changing a regional policy statement, it must deal with the following documents, if they are lodged with the council, in the manner specified, to the extent that their content has a bearing on the resource management issues of the region:

(a) the council must take into account any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority; and  
(b) in relation to a planning document prepared by a customary marine title group under section 85 of the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011, the council must, in accordance with section 93 of that Act,—  
(i) recognise and provide for the matters in that document, to the extent that they relate to the relevant customary marine title area; and  
(ii) take into account the matters in that document, to the extent that they relate to a part of the common marine and coastal area outside the customary marine title area of the relevant group.

<sup>8</sup> (2A) When a regional council is preparing or changing a regional plan, it must deal with the following documents, if they are lodged with the council, in the manner specified, to the extent that their content has a bearing on the resource management issues of the region:

(a) the council must take into account any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority; and  
(b) in relation to a planning document prepared by a customary marine title group under section 85 of the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011, the council must, in accordance with section 93 of that Act,—  
(i) recognise and provide for the matters in that document, to the extent that they relate to the relevant customary marine title area; and  
(ii) take into account the matters in that document, to the extent that they relate to a part of the common marine and coastal area outside the customary marine title area of the relevant group.

<sup>9</sup> (2A) A territorial authority, when preparing or changing a district plan, must take into account any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority and lodged with the territorial authority, to the extent that its content has a bearing on the resource management issues of the district.



- recognised by an iwi authority
- relevant to the resource management issues of the region/district
- lodged with the relevant council(s).

A number of provisions within the RMA provide for Māori interests in resource management. IMP can assist in implementation of the Act by:

- guiding councils in giving effect to Part 2, particularly sections 6(e), 6(f), 6(g)<sup>10</sup>, 7(a)<sup>11</sup>, and 8<sup>12</sup>
- informing the preparation or change of regional policy statements and regional and district plans
- informing the preparation and assessment of applications for resource consent.

Iwi planning documents are also provided for under s.16 of the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998 and s.16 of the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999 .

- Statutory acknowledgements

An iwi management plan may include references to or specifically address a statutory acknowledgement provision. Statutory acknowledgements are statements in Treaty of Waitangi settlements between Crown and iwi that are intended to recognise the mana of tangata whenua groups in relation to identified sites and areas. They are an acknowledgement by the Crown of the

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<sup>10</sup> RMA Section 6 Matters of national importance

In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall recognise and provide for the following matters of national importance...

(e) the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga:

(f) the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:

(g) the protection of protected customary rights

<sup>11</sup> RMA Section 7 Other matters

In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall have particular regard to—

(a) kaitiakitanga

<sup>12</sup> RMA section 8 Treaty of Waitangi

In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).





particular cultural, spiritual, historic, and traditional association of an iwi with each statutory site and area and included in the schedules to each relevant Claims Settlement Act.

While statutory acknowledgements may vary for each claimant group, a statutory acknowledgement will generally require local authorities to:

- forward summaries of all relevant resource consent applications to the relevant claimant group governance entity - and provides the governance entity with the opportunity to waive their right to receive summaries
- have regard to a statutory acknowledgement in forming an opinion as to whether the relevant claimant group may be adversely affected in relation to resource consent applications concerning the relevant statutory area
- attach, for public information, a record of all statutory acknowledgement areas wholly or partly within the district or region to all regional policy statements, district plans, and regional plans within the claimant area.

None of the above requirements override or limit councils existing obligations under the RMA. Statutory acknowledgements can also be used in submissions to consent authorities, the Environment Court and the Historic Places Trust, as evidence of a specific claimant group's association with a statutory area.

- Mana Whakahono a rohe provisions

To support the plan-making process, a Mana Whakahono may outline the ways a local authority will support the development of and use of an Iwi management plan. To minimise the workload and consultation fatigue of the iwi authority, the parties should consider how a local authority should draw on the iwi authority's IMP in their work, before engaging with the iwi authority<sup>13</sup>.

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<sup>13</sup> [http://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/RMA/mana-whakahono-guide\\_0.pdf](http://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/RMA/mana-whakahono-guide_0.pdf)



- Plan change processes

IMP are a valuable tool for iwi/hapū/whānau/marae to articulate matters of interest to them, and for local authorities and the public to understand these matters. Once lodged with a local authority, the IMP must be taken into account in the policy statement and plan-change process.<sup>14</sup>

#### 4.0 Current State: The use of Iwi Management Plans in Auckland

Currently, Auckland Council have 24 iwi management plans which have been registered through legacy Councils or reaffirmed in the Council's Auckland Unitary Plan processes. The publication dates of current IMP range from 1994 to 2018. Despite the publication dates of some IMP being over two decades, they still remain highly relevant. Many aspirations presented in the plans are yet to be achieved and most IMP were confirmed as current during the development of the Auckland Unitary Plan.

Auckland Council have formal relationships with 19 Mana Whenua. The table below, lists Mana Whenua of Auckland and their respective Iwi Management Plan.

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<sup>14</sup> [http://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/RMA/mana-whakahono-guide\\_0.pdf](http://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/RMA/mana-whakahono-guide_0.pdf)



Table 1: Mana Whenua and Current Iwi Management Plans, Auckland Council.

<b>Iwi and/or hapū management plans stocktake 2019</b>		
Iwi and/or hapū	Iwi Management Plan	Date
Ngāti Wai	Te Iwi o Ngāti Wai Iwi Environmental Policy Document	Last updated 2007
Ngāti Manuhiri	Te Hauturu-o-Toi   Little Barrier Island Nature Reserve Management Plan	Last updated 2017
Ngāti Rehua	Ngāti Rehua Ngāti Wai ki Aotea Trust Hapū Management Plan	Last updated 2013
Ngāti Whātua	Undocumented	Undocumented
Te Uri o Hau	Te Uri o Hau Kaitiakitanga o te Taiao	Last updated 2012
Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara	Conservation Management Plan	Last update unknown
Ngāti Whātua Ōrakei	Te Pou o Kāhu Pōkere   Iwi Management Plan for Ngāti Whātua Ōrakei	Last updated 2018
Te Kawerau a Maki	Kawerau ā Maki Trust Resource Management Statement. Te Kawerau a Maki: A guide for consultation under the Resource Management Act.	2004 No date
Ngāti Tamaoho	Undocumented	Undocumented
Te Ākitai	Undocumented by Council	Undocumented by Council
Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki	Ngai Tai Kaitiaki/Resource Management Principles & Operational Policies. Ngai Tai Ki Tamaki Trust Management & Development Plan: Stage One. Ngai Tai Ki Tamaki: Annual Report. Ngai Tai Ki Umupuia Strategic Plan 2002-2005 A working document of Te Waka Totara Trust, Umupuia Marae	Last update 1995  2002 2002 1994



Ngāti Te Ata	Nгаа Tikanga o Ngaati te Ata: Tribal Policy Statement.	1994 2013 Status affirmed as current and active
Te Ahiwaru	Undocumented by Council	Undocumented by Council
Waikato-Tainui	Waikato Iwi Management Plan: Tai tumu, Tai Pari, Tai Ao.	2013
Ngāti Paoa	Interim Ngāti Paoa Regional Policy Statement  As part of the Hauraki Collective - Whaia Te Mahere Taiao A Hauraki Iwi Environmental Plan may be relevant.	2013  2001
Ngāti Whanaunga	A specific IMP is not documented by Council. However, as part of the Hauraki Collective - Whaia Te Mahere Taiao A Hauraki Iwi Environmental Plan may be relevant.	2001
Ngāti Maru	A specific IMP is not documented by Council. However, as part of the Hauraki Collective - Whaia Te Mahere Taiao A Hauraki Iwi Environmental Plan may be relevant.	2001
Ngāti Tamaterā	A specific IMP is not documented by Council. However, as part of the Hauraki Collective - Whaia Te Mahere Taiao A Hauraki Iwi Environmental Plan may be relevant.	2001
Te Patukirikiri	A specific IMP is not documented by Council. However, as part of the Hauraki Collective - Whaia Te Mahere Taiao A Hauraki Iwi	2001



	Environmental Plan may be relevant.	
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#### 4.1 How Auckland Council formally uses iwi management plans in planning processes and decisions

The Resource Management Act 1991 explicitly sets out the need for local government authorities to “take into account” iwi management plans under provisions of sections 61(2A)(a), 66(2A)(a), and 74(2A). This is relevant to preparing and changing a Regional Policy Statement, Regional Plan or a District Plan<sup>15</sup>. They help inform decision makers about iwi interests in a plan change. The use and implementation of IMP give effect to Part 2 of the RMA, particularly sections 6(e), 6(f), 6(g)<sup>16</sup>, 7(a)<sup>17</sup>, and 8.<sup>18</sup>

The following subsections highlight issues identified in a desktop review of plan change processes and the Auckland Unitary Plan.

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<sup>15</sup> See section 3 of this report – Statutory context.

<sup>16</sup> RMA Section 6 Matters of national importance

In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall recognise and provide for the following matters of national importance...

(e) the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga:

(f) the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:

(g) the protection of protected customary rights

<sup>17</sup> RMA Section 7 Other matters

In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall have particular regard to—

(a) kaitiakitanga

<sup>18</sup> RMA section 8 Treaty of Waitangi

In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).





#### 4.1.1 Issue: Auckland Council plan change guidelines have no explicit reference to iwi management plans

Auckland Council has practitioner guidelines for plan change processes;

- Auckland Unitary Plan Best Practice Guidelines<sup>19</sup>
- Plan Change checklist<sup>20</sup>, and
- RMA planning process – flow chart<sup>21</sup>

Despite, RMA provisions requiring Council to “take into account” IMP when preparing and changing a Regional Policy Statement, Regional Plan and a District Plan, a review of these documents show that there is no explicit reference to do so. There is no specific policy guiding Council practitioners on how or when Council expect them to “take into account” IMP.

It should be noted that consultation with iwi is set out in the guidelines and perhaps in practice Council practitioners incorporate iwi management plans as part of iwi consultation. However, Council has responsibilities in accordance with the RMA to weigh all matters being considered and the decision maker must strike a balance between these matters and be able to show this has occurred. A specific Council policy or guideline would make this process more transparent and establish a consistent approach to the use of Iwi Management Plans.

#### Recommendation 1:

**Existing plan change guidelines and practice notes should be amended to include iwi management plans in plan change processes and incorporate an analysis of iwi documents in section 32 reports.**

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<sup>19</sup> Auckland Unitary Plan Best Practice Guidelines

[https://acintranet.akic.govt.nz/EN/departments/PlansandPlaces/\\_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/EN/departments/PlansandPlaces/PublishingImages/Pages/Plan-Changes/AUP%20Best%20Practice%20Guide.pdf&action=default](https://acintranet.akic.govt.nz/EN/departments/PlansandPlaces/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/EN/departments/PlansandPlaces/PublishingImages/Pages/Plan-Changes/AUP%20Best%20Practice%20Guide.pdf&action=default)

RMA planning process

<https://acintranet.akic.govt.nz/EN/departments/PlansandPlaces/Documents/Info%20Hub/Unitary%20Plan/Plan%20Changes/RMA%20planning%20process.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> Plan Change Checklist

[https://acintranet.akic.govt.nz/EN/departments/PlansandPlaces/\\_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/EN/departments/PlansandPlaces/PublishingImages/Pages/Plan-Changes/Plan%20Change%20Checklist.pdf&action=default](https://acintranet.akic.govt.nz/EN/departments/PlansandPlaces/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/EN/departments/PlansandPlaces/PublishingImages/Pages/Plan-Changes/Plan%20Change%20Checklist.pdf&action=default)

<sup>21</sup> RMA planning process

<https://acintranet.akic.govt.nz/EN/departments/PlansandPlaces/Documents/Info%20Hub/Unitary%20Plan/Plan%20Changes/RMA%20planning%20process.pdf>



#### 4.1.2 Issue: Limited reference to iwi management plans in the Auckland Unitary Plan

The Auckland Unitary Plan refers to “iwi planning document” or “iwi management plan”<sup>22</sup> Reference to iwi planning documents or iwi management plans appears in two sections of the Unitary Plan:

1. Regional Policy – Mana Whenua (Auckland Unitary Plan, B6)<sup>23</sup>

The Regional Policy Statement (RPS) refers to Iwi Management Plans (IMP) as well as Hapū Management Plans (HMPs) as valuable sources of information for integrating mātauranga and tikanga into resource management across Tāmaki Makaurau. Section B6 of the RPS sets the precedence to enhance involvement of Mana Whenua in resource consenting processes.

2. Sites and places of significance to Mana Whenua<sup>24</sup>

Policy D21.3(3)(c) states that any subdivision, use and development where adverse effects on sites and places of significance cannot practicably be avoided, to remedy or mitigate such adverse effects; by recognising and providing for the outcomes articulated by Mana Whenua through an assessment of environmental effects with Mana Whenua and within iwi planning documents.

There are only two provisions (as set out above) which specifically recognise a need to take into account iwi management plans. While this may limit opportunities to use iwi management plans in planning processes and decisions, there is scope within existing provisions and processes to uphold

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<sup>22</sup> Auckland Unitary Plan, Section J- definitions: Iwi planning document  
Documents developed by whānau, hapū or iwi which are recognised by the relevant whānau, hapū or iwi as a planning document and has been lodged with the Council. Includes iwi management plans.

<sup>23</sup> Auckland Unitary Plan, B6.6. Explanation and principal reasons for adoption. A number of iwi and hapū in Auckland have developed iwi planning documents (also known as Iwi Management Plans, Hapū Environmental Management Plans, or by similar names) which articulate their specific resource management issues, objectives, policies, and methods. Iwi planning documents are a valuable source of information for integrating mātauranga and tikanga into resource management in Auckland.

<sup>24</sup> Auckland Unitary Plan D21. Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Overlay  
(3) Require subdivision, use and development, where adverse effects on sites and places of significance cannot practicably be avoided, to remedy or mitigate those adverse effects by:  
c) recognising and providing for the outcomes articulated by Mana Whenua through an assessment of environmental effects with Mana Whenua and within iwi planning documents.



the intended value that iwi management plans could and should have. For example Section 104 of the RMA sets out the matters the Auckland Council is required to consider when assessing a resource consent application. Of note, it includes (but is not limited to) a requirement to have regard to:

- Effects on cultural values (where those effects are a relevant matter under the rule);<sup>25</sup>
- The relevant provisions of the Unitary Plan (including those provisions which address matters Maori);<sup>26</sup> and
- any other matter the consent authority considers relevant and reasonably necessary to determine the application (including iwi management plans)<sup>27</sup>

**Recommendation 2:**

**Iwi management plans should be consulted when provisions state that Council practitioners can include any matters, they deem relevant. This consultation of IMP should be mandatory in plan-making decisions.**

## 5.0 Opportunities

This section identifies and proposes opportunities to enhance the use of IMP.

### 5.1 Utilise iwi management plans to inform Māori provisions of the Auckland Unitary Plan.

The opportunity available to Council practitioners to provide for iwi management plans and improve current practice, arises from engaging IMP when considering provisions in the Unitary plan that refer to the following terms:

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<sup>25</sup> Under RMA s104(1)(a).

<sup>26</sup> Under RMA s104(1)(b).

<sup>27</sup> Under RMA s104(1)(c).



- Mana Whenua values
- customary use
- Māori cultural landscapes
- Mana Whenua cultural heritage
- mātauranga
- tikanga Māori
- Te Tiriti o Waitangi/ Treaty of Waitangi

The above matters are discussed within the content of an IMP. Council practitioners as part of good practice should use IMP as initial information about resource management issues pertaining to any of the terms listed above. Adopting this approach will mean that Council practitioners will take account of IMP for consideration of matters beyond the two provisions stated in the Unitary Plan.

**Recommendation 3: Council practitioners should consult iwi management plans when giving effect to provisions that make reference to:**

- **Mana Whenua values**
- **customary use**
- **Māori cultural landscapes**
- **Mana Whenua cultural heritage**
- **mātauranga**
- **tikanga Māori**
- **Te Tiriti o Waitangi/ Treaty of Waitangi**

## 5.2 Iwi Management Plans Assessment

An assessment undertaken (as part of this report) of three Iwi Management Plans demonstrates that each iwi management plan has iwi statements related to at least 20 Unitary Plan policy areas. These include:

- B1 Ngā take matua ā-rohe - Issues of regional significance



- B2 Tāhuhu whakaruruhau ā-taone - Urban growth and form
- B3 Ngā pūnaha hanganga, kawekawe me ngā pūngao - Infrastructure, transport and energy
- B4 Te tiaki taonga tuku iho - Natural heritage
- B5 Ngā rawa tuku iho me te āhua - Historic heritage and special character
- B7 Toitū te whenua, toitū te taiao - Natural resources
- B8 Toitū te taiwhenua - Coastal environment
- B9 Toitū te tuawhenua - Rural environment
- B10 Ngā tūpono ki te taiao - Environmental risk
- D21 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Overlay
- E1 Water quality and integrated management
- E2 Water quantity, allocation and use
- E3 Lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands
- E4 Other discharges of contaminants
- E5 On-site and small scale wastewater treatment and disposal
- E6 Wastewater network management
- E7 Taking, using, damming and diversion of water and drilling
- E8 Stormwater - Discharge and diversion
- E9 Stormwater quality - High contaminant generating car parks and high use roads
- E10 Stormwater management area - Flow 1 and Flow 2
- E11 Land disturbance - Regional
- E12 Land disturbance – District

Iwi management Plans also provide iwi statements on matters wider than the Unitary Plan and relevant to other parts of Council's business. Such as:

- Pest Management





- Waste Management: Zero Waste
- Construction and Demolition Waste
- Wai Tai (Seawater)
- Housing
- Justice
- Kiore management
- Cultural and Intellectual Property
- Health
- Employment

The above is a list of the types of issues IMP may include. Further assessment will identify other issues addressed in the plans.

Mana Whenua who have invested in the development and implementation of their IMP should be afforded relative certainty that their plans have an impact on Council decisions that affect their rohe (tribal territory). Again, it is important that the inclusion of IMP in planning processes is not a substitute for direct engagement with iwi.

Council practitioners can use IMP to:

- more effectively understand what is important to iwi/hapū, including matters outside the RMA
- gain a clearer insight into what 'sustainable management' means from a tangata whenua perspective, and how this can be delivered in their region/district
- identify and understand the expectations of iwi/hapū (e.g. how they would like to be consulted and on what, and how things of value identified by tangata whenua might be managed both within and outside the RMA framework)
- guide a potential applicant for resource consent on what information is required for assessing potential environmental effects, including effects on Māori cultural values
- identify key areas where the capacity and capability of tangata whenua could be enhanced to help manage natural and physical resources



- improve their understanding of the foundations on which relationships between iwi/hapū and local authorities can be fostered and, through this, improve relationships.

A transformational shift is needed to ensure IMP are an integral part of planning processes and decisions. This change is needed to give greater recognition to, and increase the use of iwi management plans in Unitary Plan processes.

**Recommendation 4: That Council develop a specific policy on the use and implementation of iwi management plans. The policy should address RMA planning processes and other Council projects that anticipate engagement with Mana Whenua. IMP should also form operational measures and monitoring processes.**

### 5.3 Further discussion

The Waitangi Tribunal has confirmed the importance of iwi management plans to enable iwi/hapū priorities for the environment to be integrated into local authority decision-making, see Kō Aotearoa Tēnei - Fact Sheet 4 Resource Management (Waitangi Tribunal, 2011) .

IMP are not just about the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). They can provide useful insight and information for:

- councils, in carrying out their powers and functions under various statutes, including the Local Government Act 2002 (e.g. providing opportunities for Māori to contribute to decision-making processes; preparing Long Term Plans)
- people considering applying for resource consents or permissions for resource use under other statutes.

IMP can make a significant contribution to the discourse of Council's agenda on Māori responsiveness, regional development and Unitary Plan implementation.



## 6.0 Final Recommendations

This report makes the following recommendations to enhance the use of Iwi Management Plans in Auckland Council planning processes and decisions:

### **Recommendation 1:**

Existing plan change guidelines and practice notes should be amended to include iwi management plans in plan change processes and incorporate an analysis of iwi documents in section 32 reports.

### **Recommendation 2:**

Iwi management plans should be consulted when provisions state that Council practitioners can include any matters, they deem relevant. This consultation of IMP should be mandatory in plan-making decisions.

### **Recommendation 3:**

Council practitioners should consult iwi management plans when giving effect to provisions that make reference to:

- Mana Whenua values
- customary use
- Māori cultural landscapes
- Mana Whenua cultural heritage
- mātauranga
- tikanga Māori
- Te Tiriti o Waitangi/ Treaty of Waitangi

### **Recommendation 4:**

That Council develop a specific policy on the use and implementation of iwi management plans. The policy should address RMA planning processes and other Council projects that anticipate engagement



with Mana Whenua. Iwi Management Plans Should also form operational measures and monitoring processes.



## Exclusion of the Public: Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board

- a) exclude the public from the following part(s) of the proceedings of this meeting.

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution follows.

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

### C1 Activity status for papakāinga in the proposed plan change – Rural Activities

Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Particular interest(s) protected (where applicable)	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.	<p>s7(2)(f)(ii) - The withholding of the information is necessary to maintain the effective conduct of public affairs through the protection of such members, officers, employees and persons from improper pressure or harassment.</p> <p>s7(2)(f)(i) - The free and frank expression of opinions by or between or to members of officers or employees of any local authority, or any persons to whom section 2(5) of this act applies, in the course of their duty</p>	<p>s48(1)(a)</p> <p>The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.</p>