

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

Date: Monday, 1 August 2022
Time: 11:00am
Meeting Room: Ground Floor
Venue: 16 Viaduct Harbour Avenue
Auckland



Independent Māori Statutory Board

OPEN AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP

Chairperson

David Taipari

Deputy Chairperson

Hon Tau Henare

Members

IMSB Member Renata Blair

IMSB Member Mr Terrence Hohneck

IMSB Member Tony Kake, MNZM

IMSB Member Josie Smith

IMSB Member Glenn Wilcox

IMSB Member Karen Wilson

(Quorum members)

David Taipari
Chairperson

20 July 2022

Contact Telephone: 021 453 359

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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.

TERMS OF REFERENCE



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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, 13 June 2022, 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.”



CEO Summary

File No.: CP2022/10371

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive CEO summary report.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. The purpose of this report is to provide the Board with a summary of events for the reporting month.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The past couple of months have resulted in a number of Board-to-Board engagement with CCOs. As a result, three of the four CCO engagements have been completed. The final hui with Tātaki Auckland Unlimited was cancelled and is yet to be rescheduled.
3. Joint Governing Body and the Board met on 21 June 2022. There is one final hui for this forum before the Board's term ends. This hui will be held on 19 September 2022.
4. The Secretariat have met with Auckland Transport to discuss their preliminary findings following mana whenua and mātāwaka engagement on the parking strategy. Given the lack of mātāwaka engagement in the process, the Secretariat has advised Auckland Transport that they need to find new innovative ways of engaging with mātāwaka and mana whenua.
5. Auckland Transport advised the Secretariat of work underway to develop a Transport Equity Framework. To support the development of the Framework, the Secretariat referenced the Board's commissioned report prepared by Sapere, which they had not considered.
6. Included in the confidential agenda is the Audit Report by AuditNZ, following the FY21 financial audit that commenced on 22 April and concluded on 14 June 2022.
7. Following on from the June Board hui, the ARO evaluation tool for the Board has been finalised and the Secretariat have been involved in a handover workshop facilitated by KPMG. ARO will be used for the next annual report to evaluate progress against the indicators.
8. The Secretariat met with Auckland Council's Wellbeing Manager to be updated on the Council's hauora strategy.
9. Submissions were due on 22 July 2022 for the Water Services Bill. Auckland Council has lodged a submission of which the Board did not participate in due to the lack of Māori perspectives in the submission and the delayed engagement process. While the Board did not lodge a separate submission, a formal letter has been sent to the Mayor expressing the Board's disappointment in the process and engagement on this submission.
10. The Secretariat has completed a full Board induction resource for the incoming Board to assist with key policies, work programme and information. This resource will be printed for the November Board meeting.
11. A memo was circulated on 14 July from Council providing an update on the Transport Emissions Reduction Pathway (TERP) Māori engagement process, key feedback themes and an outline of the next steps for reporting the TERP to the Environment and Climate Change committee (see attachment A).



12. Further detail is provided in the report on Sites of Significance regarding a memo from Tātaki Auckland Unlimited that is an update on the film industry concerns about the Auckland Unitary Plan and Schedule 12: Sites and Places of Significance to mana whenua and preparing a screen sector emissions strategy. This is a direct response to feedback received from our members on the Planning Committee.
13. The following outlines the communications update with the Chairman being featured in the New Zealand Herald in a feature story titled, *David Taipari: The Māori leader holding Auckland Council's feet to the fire* published on 10 June 2022.
14. The Board's work was reflected in a New Zealand Herald story titled; *The work: Auckland Council opts for middle ground on culture war between heritage and intensification* published on 29 July 2022 and this feature also showcased a video. Deputy Chair Tau Henare is mentioned in the report.
15. Two videos celebrating Matariki with Board members Tony Kake and Glenn Wilcox posted on 20 June 2022. The posts received good engagement on LinkedIn with an increase to 471 followers and FaceBook numbers at 1.5K. Meanwhile, website visitors were steady over the past two months with 1800 sessions and the session duration up to 1.30 secs.
16. The table below is the June/July Health and Safety 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 and from tiled area (outside kitchen) to carpeted area (resource / hallway)	Entrance	Possibility of slip / trip / fall	Low risk	Y	M	Hazard Sign posted Report lodged on system 6/5/2016 ID18728 requested assessment and mitigation	Weekly	Norelle Parker
Doors to toilets – heavy to manage	Toilets	For small children/seniors	Low risk	N	M	Landlord contacted	Weekly	Norelle Parker
Chairs stored in meeting room	Meeting room	Staff	Low risk	N	M	Clear out storeroom	Weekly	Norelle Parker
Low visibility in toilet area	Toilets	Staff, visitors	Low risk	N	M	Hazard sign posted	Weekly	Norelle Parker
Technology cords in Boardroom	Boardroom	Possibility of slip / trip / fall	Low risk	N	M	Mats have been placed over the cords to avoid slips.	Weekly	Norelle Parker
Lights in the Bathroom	Bathroom	Possibility of harm	Low risk	N	M	Ensure that lights are all working and cleaners don't switch them off.	Daily	Norelle Parker
Office Status Update								
Incident Injury Report	New Hazards	First Aid course for staff completed. There are two staff members and a contractor with valid first aid certification.			The Health and Safety e-module has been completed successfully by all staff.			
Nil	Nil							



Ngā koringa ā-muri Next steps

17. The table below outlines the actions from previous Board meetings and progress updates.

Action	Responsibility	Due Date	Progress
Send previous report released by TSI to member Wilcox	EA	June 2022	●
Advise CIF team to include the Board members on the email announcements to the successful CIF/MIF applicants	Principal Advisor – Social	June 2022	●
Provide member Kake with information on the financial support offered to customers by Watercare. http://www.waterassistance.org.nz/	General Manager/EA	June 2022	●
Notify Minister of Māori Development of the passing of member Ngamane	EA	June 2022	●
Provide the Board with a paper that addresses Māori economic position/zones within Tāmaki Makaurau.	General Manager	August 2022	●

Action List Key

Completed



In progress -
on time for delivery



Behind schedule –
no major risk



Behind schedule – major risk



Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Memo TERP to Independent Māori Statutory Board from Auckland Council	11

Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Leesah Murray - Independent Māori Statutory CEO
Authorisers	Leesah Murray - Independent Māori Statutory CEO



Memorandum 14 July 2022

To: Independent Māori Statutory Board Members: Karen Wilson and Mook Hohneck, on the Environment and Climate Change Committee.

CC: Transport Emissions Reduction Plan Reference Group Members – David Taipari and Tau Henare
Leesah Murray – Chief Executive Officer Independent Māori Statutory Board

Subject: Summary of the Transport Emissions Reduction Pathway's Māori engagement process and feedback

From: Szening Ooi – Principal Transport Advisor
Jacques Victor – General Manager Auckland Plan Strategy and Research

Contact information: Szening.ooi@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

Purpose

1. This memo's purpose is to:
 - (i) provide a summary of the TERP's Māori engagement process and key feedback themes
 - (ii) outline the next steps for reporting the TERP to the Environment and Climate Change Committee for approval.

Summary

2. Auckland Council and Auckland Transport are developing a Transport Emissions Reduction Pathway (TERP) to provide strategic direction to enable a 64% reduction in transport emissions while achieving wellbeing benefits.
3. The TERP's Māori engagement process includes engagement with the Tāmaki Makaurau Mana Whenua Forum, as well as direct engagement with iwi chairs and representatives, mataawaka and rangatahi.
4. Key engagement themes from mana whenua and mataawaka include the support for strong partnership between Māori and the council, importance of ensuring equity of outcomes and equitable access, recognition of the complexity of Māori travel patterns, and support for Māori-led responses to climate change.
5. The TERP will be presented to the Auckland Council Environment and Climate Change Committee for approval on 18 August 2022 (to be confirmed). Should Board members wish to discuss the TERP or the Māori engagement process further, a briefing can be provided by Council staff prior to the committee meeting.

Context

Development of the Transport Emissions Reduction Pathway

6. Auckland Council endorsed Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan in 2020. The plan, which received strong support from mana whenua and mataawaka, aims to halve regional greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030 (against a 2016 baseline) and transition to net zero emissions by 2050.



7. Auckland Council and Auckland Transport are developing a Transport Emissions Reduction Pathway (TERP) to provide strategic direction to enable a 64% reduction in transport emissions by 2030, as modelled in Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri, while achieving wellbeing benefits.
8. A copy of the draft TERP document was shared with Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board) members on Friday 1 July for feedback. An updated version of the draft TERP document is included with this memo, where changes have been made based on feedback from mana whenua, elected members and stakeholders.
9. In addition to the content of the draft TERP document, the purpose of this memo is to also inform Board members of the TERP's Māori engagement process.

Discussion

Māori engagement process

10. Early in the process, staff identified the importance of genuine Māori engagement on the TERP. Staff had multiple discussions with Ngā Mātārae, the Board secretariat, the Tāmaki Makaurau Mana Whenua Forum secretariat and Auckland Transport's Māori Policy and Engagement team on how best to engage with Māori on the TERP, noting that there were several government reforms taking place at the same time which also required the attention of mana whenua and mataawaka.
11. A Māori engagement specialist was contracted to provide guidance and additional support on the TERP's Māori engagement.
12. The following is a summary of the Māori engagement process undertaken thus far:

August – December 2021

- Analysed existing feedback from mana whenua and mataawaka on climate action and transport (e.g., Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri, Regional Land Transport Plan, Long-term Plan) to understand key points of interest and concern
- Twice attended the Tāmaki Makaurau Mana Whenua Forum (the Forum) full hui to provide an overview of the TERP and receive early feedback, and seek nominations for two Forum members to be part of the Transport Emissions Reference Group
- Contacted chairs and chief executives of the 19 recognised mana whenua entities in Tāmaki Makaurau to provide an overview of the TERP and upcoming Māori engagement, and sought early feedback
- Engaged directly with iwi representatives with interest in the TERP on matters such as iwi and hapū's climate and sustainable papakāinga aspirations, current travel patterns and barriers, and opportunities for partnership between mana whenua and council.

January 2022 – present

- Invited iwi chairs and representatives to attend a hui in March 2022 on the TERP, and shared a summary of the kōrero with attendees
 - Contacted the chief executives of five mataawaka organisations to provide an overview of the TERP and sought input
 - Met with rangatahi from Taiwhanga Rangatahi and discussed their aspirations for a low-carbon transport future and barriers faced
 - Reached out to mana whenua and mataawaka representatives to co-develop case studies that showcase their transport emissions reduction aspirations and stories
 - Shared draft TERP document with iwi chairs and representatives who have been involved in previous discussions on the TERP and incorporated feedback
 - Engaged directly with iwi representatives with interest in the TERP on key matters.
13. Staff also received direction from the Board and Forum representatives in the Transport Emissions Reference Group over the past year while developing the TERP.

Key engagement themes

14. In general, there is strong support from mana whenua and mataawaka for Auckland Council and Auckland Transport to deliver climate action, in partnership with Māori. A summary of the key

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engagement themes from mana whenua and mataawaka on climate action and transport emissions reduction are as follows:

- **Partnership:** Partnership is a key theme. There is strong support for partnership between council and mana whenua to tackle the climate crisis and achieve mutual outcomes. One suggestion was for better data and resource sharing between council and iwi.
- **Te Ao Māori:** Partnership enables Tāmaki Makaurau to benefit from the unique perspective that comes with te ao Māori. Responding to Māori whānau and eliciting behaviour change will require a different outlook that is centred around te ao Māori.
- **Māori-led responses to climate change:** Support for mana whenua-led response to climate change as outlined in Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri. Support targeted funds for iwi to enable mana motuhake when it comes to climate action.
- **Equity:** Support for a more equitable transport system that aims to increase access, choice and affordability, particularly for lower income groups and those living outside of the urban core. There were concerns about the impact of congestion pricing on lower income households, including Māori, if a pricing scheme was implemented without genuine alternatives.
- **Wellbeing:** Transportation is the conduit through which all other outcomes will be achieved.
- **Complex travel patterns and needs:** Māori have complex travel patterns and tend to live in a range of localities, from urban to rural. This means there cannot be a one-size-fits-all approach. Māori tend to live in parts of Auckland where there are few, if any, genuine transportation choices, due to the lack of public transportation and adequate footpaths. This means many people rely on private vehicles, contributing to increased congestion and emissions, as well as putting financial pressure on whānau.

15. The feedback received has been incorporated into the development of the TERP.

TERP implementation

16. Delivering TERP at pace and scale requires significant reform of the transport planning and funding system. Until that happens much of the TERP's implementation, particularly funding allocation, will be reliant on existing processes such as the Long-term Plan (LTP) or Regional Land Transport Plan (RLTP).
17. However, the TERP recognises that:
 - achieving the emissions reduction goal will require significant behaviour change from Aucklanders
 - people cannot change their behaviour (to the extent required) if the services and facilities that enable that change are not provided
 - there are no one-size-fits-all solutions or implementation actions
 - mana whenua and mataawaka are already developing their own sustainable transport solutions.
18. The TERP therefore speaks to the deep and ongoing engagement with mana whenua, mataawaka and communities required as part of implementation. It further recognises that this dialogue has to occur at a group or community level, often led by community peers, and that local solutions / implementation actions need to be developed with mana whenua, mataawaka and communities.
19. This requires resourcing. TERP therefore states that such resourcing needs to be provided.

Next steps

20. The TERP is likely to be presented to the Auckland Council Environment and Climate Change Committee for approval on 18 August 2022. If desired, staff will provide a briefing to the Board's committee members before the committee meeting.



Financial Report May and June 2022

File No.: CP2022/10296

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Financial Report for May 2022.
- b) receive the Financial Report for June 2022.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. The purpose of the report is to present the Independent Māori Statutory Board's (the Board) financial positions as at 30 May 2022 and 30 June 2022.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

May Year-to-Date Commentary

2. Net operating expenditure is \$740K favourable to budget [Act \$2.0m vs Bud \$2.74m] made up of:
 - Kaimahi costs are \$321K favourable to budget resulting from vacancies savings, offset by temporary kaimahi hired to carry out BAU work \$95K. Annual leave costs are unfavourable by \$23K due to kaimahi not taking leave and training expense of \$5K for professional development.
 - Professional Services is \$319K favourable to budget made up of:
 - Consultancy - \$271K favourable due to costs for expert advice on NPSUD and specific advice on committee briefings.
 - Engagement and reporting – \$25K unfavourable due to low spending in strategic communications, a communication accrual and design work.
 - Legal and Planning - \$58K favourable for legal advice due to less spending in legal.
 - Other expenditure on activities is \$54K which relates to reduced costs in office supplies, kaimahi travel, catering as well as telecommunication costs.
3. Board costs is \$47K favourable to budget made up of:
 - Board remuneration and other costs is \$5K overspend due to reversing accrual variance.
 - Board travel is \$42K favourable due to less costs incurred.

June Year-to-Date Commentary

4. Net operating expenditure is \$741K favourable to budget [Act \$2.28m vs Bud \$3.03m] made up of:
 - Kaimahi costs are \$325K favourable to budget – resulting from vacancy savings, offset by temporary kaimahi hired to carry out BAU work. Annual leave costs are unfavourable by \$25K due to kaimahi not taking leave as well as additional training costs of \$17K.
 -



Professional Services is \$325K favourable to budget made up of:

- Consultancy - \$271K underspend due to recruitment delays.
- Engagement and reporting – \$36K resulting from an invoice for specialist strategic advice and previously reported variances.
- Legal and Planning - \$91K favourable for legal advice and advocacy due to less spending in legal.
- Audit - \$2K overspend due FY20/21 Audit fees.
- Other expenditure on activities is \$59K favourable to budget: underspend relates to savings in office costs and catering due to COVID.

5. Board costs is \$44K favourable to budget made up of:

- Board remuneration is \$5K due unfavourable due to an additional 1-day payroll accrual compared to budget (261 actual vs 260 budgeted) and professional development for two Board members.
- Board travel is \$45K favourable due to less costs incurred.

Full Year Forecast:

6. The forecast net operating expenditure is \$0.67m favourable to budget [Forecast Act \$2.35m vs Bud \$3.03m] made up of:

- Kaimahi costs were \$33K lower than forecast at \$325K compared to \$358K resulting from additional temporary kaimahi to carry out BAU work.
- Non-kaimahi costs including professional services was \$102K lower than forecast resulting from a \$60K underspend on the actual ARO tool verses forecast as well as a \$31K underspend in legal costs.

Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Financial Management Report May 2022	17
B	Financial Management Report June 2022	19

Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Norelle Parker - Executive Assistant
Authorisers	Leesah Murray - Independent Māori Statutory CEO



Financial Performance Dashboard as at May 2022

Independent Māori Statutory Board

GL Code - Account	Month		Year to Date				Full Year					Notes
	Actual	Revised Budget	Actual	Revised Budget	Variance	Prior Year Actuals	Forecast	Revised Budget	Variance	Annual Plan	Prior Year Actuals	
Staff	87	118	979	1,300	321	1,033	1,063	1,421	358	1,421	1,146	
Professional services	63	47	257	576	319	406	442	655	213	655	534	
Consultancy	40	34	100	372	271	292	247	405	158	405	418	
Engagement and Reporting	17	10	135	110	-25	94	140	120	-20	120	94	Note 1
Legal and Planning	6	3	17	74	58	5	50	110	60	110	6	
Audit	0	0	5	20	15	16	5	20	0	20	16	
Other expenditure on activities	8	10	35	89	54	113	40	99	59	99	157	
Board Costs	69	72	731	778	47	702	808	850	42	850	771	
Net operating expenditure/(revenue)	227	246	2,002	2,743	740	2,254	2,353	3,026	672	3,026	2,607	

Note 1 Engagement and reporting - \$25K unfavourable due to low spending in strategic communications, a communication accrual and design work.



Financial Performance Dashboard as at June 2022

Independent Māori Statutory Board

GL Code - Account	Month		Year to Date				Full Year					
	Actual	Revised Budget	Actual	Revised Budget	Variance	Prior Year Actuals	Forecast	Revised Budget	Variance	Annual Plan	Prior Year Actuals	Notes
Staff	118	122	1,096	1,421	325	1,146	1,063	1,421	358	1,421	1,146	
Professional services	74	80	331	655	325	534	442	655	213	655	534	
Consultancy	34	34	135	405	271	418	247	405	158	405	418	
Engagement and Reporting	21	10	156	120	-36	94	140	120	-20	120	94	Note 1
Legal and Planning	2	36	19	110	91	6	50	110	60	110	6	
Audit	16	0	22	20	-2	16	5	20	0	20	16	Note 2
Other expenditure on activities	5	10	40	99	59	157	40	99	59	99	157	
Board Costs	86	72	817	850	33	771	808	850	42	850	771	
Net operating expenditure/(revenue)	282	283	2,284	3,026	741	2,607	2,353	3,026	672	3,026	2,607	

Note 1 Engagement and reporting – \$36K resulting from an invoice for specialist strategic advice and previously reported variances.

Note 2 Audit - \$2K overspend due FY20/21 Audit fees.



Social Update

File No.: CP2022/03211

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Social update report.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board) on the social priority that is part of the Board's work programme.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The Secretariat will utilise opportunities across their respective work programmes to address the Board's social priority.
3. Within the social priority there are five key focus areas of the Board's Issues of Significance (IoS) and each area has a corresponding action.
4. The key focus areas are:
 - Communities – Advocate funding for Māori communities in order to support and increase Māori outcomes.
 - CCO Transport – Contribute to the Auckland Transport (AT) Alignment project political working group for inclusion of Māori outcomes.
 - Māori Representation – Influence the communication, engagement and education to support Māori to stand for general elections and senior Council group positions.
 - CCO Development (Eke Panuku) – Advocate for the release of unused Council land to be utilised towards advancing the interests of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau.
 - CCO Strategy/Review – Ensure the relevant CCO review recommendations are closed while promoting Māori on the Board of CCO's across the group.

Horopaki Context

Communities

5. The Regional Sport and Recreation funding programme of \$508K was approved at the Parks, Arts, Community and Events Committee (PACE) meeting on 09 June 2022.
6. The Regional Sport and Recreation Grants Programme funds programmes to enable children and young people to participate in sports and recreation across Tāmaki Makaurau.
7. Eighteen applications were received with eight applications recommended for funding. Two applications were identified as delivering Māori outcomes.
8. Funding for the Cultural Initiatives Fund was approved by the June PACE Committee. A summary of approved funding and successful applicants is included in the Cultural Pou report. An invitation was sent to Councillors and our PACE Committee Board members to deliver the funding decisions to marae applicants.

9. A workshop was held with members of the PACE Committee on 22 July 2022 to provide an update on FY22 investment of the Regional Strategic Partnership grant and suggest investment options for FY23.
10. Following the workshop, the Secretariat met with the Active Recreation Unit to discuss ways to strengthen the investment approach to ensure Māori Outcomes delivery.
11. The Secretariat will continue to engage with Council staff to ensure alignment with the Board's policy instruments and enablement of Māori Outcomes in the delivery of the Regional Strategic Partnership grant.

Communities – Māori Outcomes Fund

12. An update on the Māori Outcomes Fund was presented at the July meeting of the Māori Outcomes Steering Group (MOSG). The forecasted spend for FY22 is \$13.41m, with an underspend of \$2.85m to be carried forward to FY23.
13. An update on the Māori Outcomes Fund was presented to the Joint Governing Body and Independent Māori Statutory Board meeting on 21 June 2022.
14. All unspent budgets will be carried into future years and the Secretariat will continue to work with Council to monitor project delivery in FY23.
15. In October 2021, the Māori Outcomes Expenditure Review undertaken by KPMG recommended a review of the MOSG to clarify its role, function, size, skillsets, membership and independence to assess how well placed the Council Group is to deliver on Kia ora Tāmaki Makaurau (KOTM) and the Māori Outcomes Fund (MOF).
16. At the July MOSG meeting, Ngā Mātārae presented a consultation proposal that responds to the 2021 Māori Outcomes Expenditure Review. The proposal aims to strengthen the performance of KOTM and the delivery of the Māori Outcomes Fund.
17. The proposal seeks to disestablish the MOSG and establish two tier three operational programme boards, the KOTM Enablement Board and KOTM Programme Delivery Board.
18. The functions of these Boards are outlined in the table below:

KOTM Enablement Board	KOTM Programme Delivery Board
Oversee the facilitation of critical systems, policies, and catalyst investments to guide and support KOTM priorities, performance, and accountabilities.	Oversee the collaborative planning, leadership, and risk management of the KOTM delivery.
Oversee the Māori Outcomes Fund delivery with an overarching Māori Outcomes Fund Investment Plan to ensure timely delivery of the Māori Outcomes fund.	Oversee KOTM programme planning and implementation and seek assurance of appropriate engagement with iwi and mātāwaka at the programme delivery and critical project level.

19. The proposal confirms the role of the Board's Secretariat as an ex-officio position on both Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau Board's.
20. The Secretariat will provide feedback to Ngā Mātārae before the recommendations are finalised.

CCO Transport

21. The Auckland Transport Alignment Project (ATAP) is to be refreshed during 2022/23. The partner agencies (Auckland Council, Auckland Transport, Ministry of Transport, Waka Kotahi and KiwiRail) have been tasked by political decision-makers with developing a Transport Outcomes Framework to guide transport strategic direction in Tāmaki Makaurau. The framework will be endorsed by Auckland Council and central government.
22. The Minister of Transport has set a government requirement that the framework needs to include a clear focus on emissions reduction and equity. The aim of this work is to develop a tool that enables prioritisation and measures progress.



23. An officials' group will be established to provide advice regarding iwi and Māori involvement in the outcomes work, reflecting that the Māori view was not adequately considered in the development of the current ATAP and must be addressed in the development of the next ATAP. The Secretariat will be represented on this group.
24. As with the previous ATAP process, it is expected that a Political Steering Group will be established with membership including the Mayor and the Independent Māori Statutory Board Chair. The timing of a report to the Planning Committee or Governing Body on the ATAP process has yet to be determined.
25. Auckland Council and Auckland Transport are developing a Transport Emissions Reduction Pathway (TERP) to provide strategic direction to enable a 64 percent reduction in transport emissions (consistent with Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan 2020).
26. A copy of the draft TERP document was shared with Board members on the TERP Reference Group and the Environment and Climate Change Committee in mid-July together with a memo summarising the TERP's Māori engagement process. The TERP recognises that:
 - achieving the emissions reduction goal will require significant behaviour change from Aucklanders
 - people cannot change their behaviour (to the extent required) if the services and facilities that enable change are not provided
 - there are no one size fits all solutions
 - mana whenua and mātāwaka are already developing their own sustainable transport solutions which will be highlighted throughout the document.
27. The TERP will be presented to the Environment and Climate Change Committee for approval in August 2022. As it is an implementation plan of key aspirations delivering on Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri it will not be subject to public consultation.

Māori Representation

28. Council has commenced engagement on the Māori representation models for the 2025 Local Government elections.
29. A series of workshops were held throughout June to gain iwi and mātāwaka views on the proposed Māori representation models with Council finalising all feedback in July. A report will be tabled at the Governing Body meeting in August 2022 and this will inform its preferred Māori representation model which is due to be confirmed at its meeting in December 2022.
30. An update on Māori representation on Auckland Council including Māori participation in the 2022 Local Government elections was received by the Joint Governing Body and Independent Māori Statutory Board meeting on 20 June 2022.
31. Council's approach to the Local Government elections 2022 includes the development of a Māori media plan to deliver tailored programmes and messaging with Māori media platforms and the implementation of partnership agreements with Council's Māori partners to deliver tailored communication initiatives and events.
32. Council has finalised its Māori media plan with partnership agreements to be finalised by the end of July.
33. Members of the Secretariat attended a Future for Local Government workshop on 17 June 2022 convened by the Future for Local Government review panel.
34. The panel signalled a focus on strengthening iwi relationships within local government, differing models for Māori representation in Local Governance and a focus on empowering iwi and hapū to manage their own resources as key themes of the draft report.

35. The draft Future for Local Government report is due to be released for public consultation in October 2022. The Secretariat will prepare a submission for the Board's review at its November meeting.

CCO Development

36. The Eke Panuku Board received a draft 'selecting development partners' report on 25 May 2022. This draft outlined the policy relating to the disposal/selling of unused land and the selection of development partners.
37. The draft policy responds to the Board and iwi advocacy regarding the need for transparent and consistent process related to the development and disposal of sites within the Eke Panuku property portfolio.
38. The draft policy proposes two types of commercial opportunities for engagement with iwi. Category A relates to development of sites where specific development outcomes are sought and Category B relates to disposal of sites.
39. The policy proposes that for Category A an open-market process will be undertaken with Māori outcomes weighting included when entering negotiations with development partners.
40. The intention of the Māori Outcomes weighting is to ensure iwi leadership and participation in development site bids.
41. An open-market process has been implemented for development sites as these relate to high-scale opportunities for commercial development.
42. The Category B process related to the disposal of land, proposes a limited contestable process where there is expressed interest from iwi to Eke Panuku or direct engagement where only one iwi expresses interest in a site.
43. For both categories iwi will be provided a six-monthly view of potential development opportunities and given early notice of Category A sites before they go to market.
44. Eke Panuku proposes to implement the approach for 18 months with a review to be completed at the end to confirm the policies effectiveness.
45. The Eke Panuku mana whenua governance forum received a presentation on the draft policy on 13 June 2022. The policy was subsequently shared with iwi with feedback to be considered and incorporated into the policy.
46. The policy will be considered for approval by the Eke Panuku Board in August 2022.
47. The Secretariat will have the opportunity to provide advice to inform the final policy and will continue to engage with Eke Panuku staff on the Board's advocacy.

CCO Strategy/Review

48. The Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) Review made seven recommendations to improve the use of mechanisms to ensure CCO's meet their obligations to Māori at the governance, senior management and staff levels.
49. Four Māori outcome recommendations are on track to be completed by the end of June 2022 with the remainder to be closed in December 2022.

Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next steps

50. The Secretariat will continue to engage with Council on its Māori engagement programme leading up to the Local Government elections for 2022.
51. The Secretariat will engage with Council to ensure advocacy to the Department of Internal Affairs to ensure the implementation of the Local Government Act (Auckland Council) omnibus bill.
52. The Secretariat continues to engage with Eke Panuku to continue to the Board's advocacy on the disposal and selling of unused Council land for Māori Outcomes.



53. The Secretariat will continue to work across the Council Group to monitor progress against the Board's social priorities and will provide an update to the Board at its next meeting.

Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Policy for the Selection of Development Partners	27
B	Selecting Development Partners Policy Powerpoint	35

Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Jett Sharp - Principal Advisor Social Outcomes
Authorisers	Theresa Roigard - General Manager Advisory & Performance



Policy for the Selection of Development Partners

Draft as of May 2022

1. Policy purpose and objectives

- 1.1. The purpose of this policy is to set the policy framework to enable Eke Panuku Development Auckland to engage with the development community to delivery commercial property development projects.
- 1.2. The mandate and objectives of Eke Panuku is to create thriving town centres where people, communities, and business can flourish. Our work requires collaboration between the private sector, third sector, mana whenua, and government to create the sustainable redevelopment of our urban locations.
- 1.3. This policy is important to have ensure that we have transparent policies in place to guide our work with our development partners.
- 1.4. To be successfully achieve our objectives, this policy needs to ensure that Eke Panuku can deliver the following outcomes:
 - a) To create contestable and transparent processes that meet probity and audit requirements associated with a publicly owned organisation.
 - b) To enable engagement with the development industry and investors in a practical, timely, cost-effective manner to optimise opportunities.
 - c) To be sufficiently flexible to cope with the differing requirements of the full range of projects, from small to large, simple to complex and from single to multi-staged.
 - d) To achieve value for money by selecting the most appropriate procurement method for the risk and value of the procurement and thereby maintain credibility and goodwill amongst the development community recognising the extensive effort and cost involved for parties to submit comprehensive proposals, and the negative implications if such efforts only ever has a modest chance of success (due to large number of participants and/or slow decision making).
 - e) To recognise the broad range of skills, resources, and specialisations of parties within the development community. This means that some development projects may only be suited to a very small number of parties in which case it may be impractical to canvass the broader market to locate a supplier/provider.
 - f) To support, facilitate and encourage new development and where appropriate encourage consortiums to form by facilitating responses for both separate and packaged development proposals.
 - g) To enable a culture of innovation and new ideas, including creating opportunities for emerging property developers.
 - h) To successfully manage direct approaches and unsolicited bids which may be from:
 - From neighbours for integrated developments where it would be inappropriate to involve other development partners.

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1 | Page

- From developers and investors who have a development proposal that includes Eke Panuku land but contains the developer's intellectual property over which confidentiality is required.
 - From mana whenua, iwi, and other Māori organisations who aspire to achieve commercial and housing outcomes.
- i) To enable effective strategic partnerships with the Crown and other partners involving land swaps or sales to achieve shared objectives including development at pace and scale.

2. Scope

- 2.1. This policy covers processes to facilitate private sector, mana whenua, Crown, and third sector agreements to develop land.
- 2.2. It also applies to unsolicited bids for sites that are received from time to time, and specific projects initiated by Eke Panuku.

3. Background

- 3.1. This policy builds on the Auckland Council Property Limited (ACPL) 2013 policy subsequently extended and adopted by Eke Panuku in May 2016 and reviewed in September 2019.
- 3.2. Eke Panuku undertakes property sales on behalf of Auckland Council. These include sites which are part of the town centre urban regeneration programmes and sites in other locations which are surplus to council use and are sold principally to generate revenue for council.
- 3.3. The pipeline of sites can be divided into two categories as follows:
- Sites for which we will be seeking development outcomes (**Category A**). These tend to be larger and more complex sites, the majority located within the priority locations.
 - Sites for which no development outcomes are sought (**Category B**). These are a diverse portfolio and tend to be smaller straight forward sales.
- 3.4. By development outcomes we mean that Eke Panuku has outcomes it wants to achieve to support the urban regeneration for the location. A list of outcomes will be agreed before taking the site to the market. It will likely include the urban form, typology and mix, sustainable building, social procurement, scale, and design review. These will be captured alongside the sale price, staging, timeframes, payment, etc in the development agreement.
- 3.5. Confirming the procurement approach for different categories of sites creates increased transparency and consistency. This implementation approach seeks to support wider market participation, an increased level of innovation, increased value, and certainty for all parties.
- 3.6. Eke Panuku is working in a wide range of locations with different market characteristics. The sites that are taken to the market for sale by development agreement (Category A sites) vary in scale, value, complexity and strategic importance. They may be single sites or part of a cluster of sites in locations that are market ready and attractive, or where there is limited market demand.



- 3.7. Our largest town centre projects carry a high degree of delivery uncertainty and complexity¹. To enable urban redevelopment of such centres, the council might be required to significantly write down the investment or book value of its interests, transfer its land holdings to a developer at nil price or make a capital contribution to the developer to make the project financially viable.
- 3.8. It will be critical that Eke Panuku has the flexibility to identify and work with partners that have the capacity for large-scale project funding, risk appetite, balance sheet capability, experience, and track record. There are likely to be only a limited number of such players in NZ. There is an opportunity to select delivery partners early in the planning process to ensure the interests of both council and the developer are aligned throughout the process (e.g., New Lynn, Britomart).
- 3.9. Auckland Council and the Crown share objectives to increase the pace, scale and quality of housing development and increase housing choices. The Crown owns land in many of the priority development locations. Land sales and swaps between the parties can unlock development opportunities by creating larger development sites, supporting staged development programmes including relocation of tenants and better development outcomes. Exclusive negotiation with the Crown as a strategic partner is judicious and logical. It needs to be undertaken on the basis of market valuations for sites, protecting value for the ratepayer and taxpayer.
- 3.10. We have a commitment to enable commercial opportunities for mana whenua as part of a wider commitment to achieving Māori outcomes.
- 3.11. In some cases, there are few potential parties that can provide the urban regeneration outcomes that we are seeking, such as affordable housing.

4. Procurement Options

- 4.1. There are several procurement options for selecting development parties with different levels of contestability.
- 4.2. Open market processes including public advertising seeking a Request for Expression of Interests (EOIs), followed by a Request for Development Proposals (RfDPs), from shortlisted parties, provides the greatest public contestability and accountability. It is the typical procurement process for many sites that Eke Panuku takes to the market, or a variation thereof. It can involve significant time and cost for all parties and can be viewed as a difficult way to secure projects, leading to lower interest especially in buoyant markets.
- 4.3. A panel of pre-qualified suppliers is typically used where there is a pipeline of similar projects. A publicly open and contestable process is undertaken to choose panel members. Any one or more panel members could then be approached to undertake specific projects or to provide a proposal in competition with other panel members. This has the benefit of a single EOI process to compile the panel which results in less effort and cost expended by all parties. Inclusion in the panel can however raise unrealistic expectations of parties for securing projects. A proposal to establish a panel in the future would need to be considered by the Eke Panuku board.

¹ Such as determining what is a commercially viable / desirable masterplan and extent of public realm creation; cost duration over multiple phases carrying across the property cycle; consenting risk; cost of private property acquired, including compulsorily acquisition and use of PWA powers; infrastructure enablement / readiness.

- 4.4. Direct approaches to, or from, one or more parties who are known to have the necessary attributes to successfully deliver the required project outcome or have some unique offer or have a strategic partnership with Council can be simple, cost-effective and user friendly for both parties. They are also appropriate in some circumstances and can significantly speed up the sale and development process. Transparency, accountability, and integrity can be maintained through other mechanisms where there is limited public contestability.
- 4.5. A mix of approaches may be suitable. For example, where there are only a few qualified suppliers with the capacity and capability to deliver the project and the project is complex and long term, it is more useful to give greater weight to the relationship or strategic dimensions of the contract and to develop other systems to manage the dimensions usually managed by competitive market mechanisms. An approach that involves the following steps will be suitable in this context:
- Market sounding
 - Expression of Interest (EOI)
 - Establishment of a panel of “preferred suppliers”
 - Competitive commercial dialogue²
 - Request for Development Proposal.
- 4.6. A competitive dialogue stage within procurement would allow Eke Panuku to informally, yet thoroughly, discuss each aspect of procurement with bidders before finalising the requirements and before inviting bidders to submit to RFP. A well-managed competitive dialogue process should result in better quality RFPs, expedite contract negotiations, build working relationships, and add flush out potential problems prior to selection of preferred bidders.

5. Policy approach

- 5.1. Eke Panuku will typically undertake an open market contestable process to procure a development partner in compliance with the Auckland Council Procurement Policy. This is most appropriate where the commercial and strategic objectives are clear and there is a large number of potential suppliers.
- 5.2. Other than when it is practical to engage with one party, as described at paragraph [5.4], Eke Panuku will sell our properties that have development outcomes by an open market process (**Category A**). These sites tend to be larger and more complex, and they are usually located within our priority locations. All these sites will include a weighting to support Māori outcomes.
- 5.3. Eke Panuku will present sites where no development outcomes are sought (**Category B**) to mana whenua as an exclusive commercial opportunity. If one or more mana whenua parties are interested in the site, this will trigger a limited contestable or direct engagement. If there are no interested mana whenua parties, the sites will be sold on the open market.
- 5.4. Sometimes it is more practicable and effective to deal exclusively with one or a limited number of development partners to achieve the urban regeneration outcomes that are

² Competitive Dialogue is a technical term for a tender process to allow more flexibility when dealing with complex or unusual procurements. It is used in Central Government and allows agencies to thoroughly discuss each aspect of the procurement with suppliers before specifying the requirements and before inviting the suppliers to submit their full and final tenders or proposals.



sought. The circumstances in which dealing exclusively with one or a limited number of development party/s directly or through a closed-tender process is permitted are:

- a) Where the party is the owner of the adjacent land.
- b) In cases where a developer or entrepreneur approaches Eke Panuku with a development proposal with a clear element of intellectual property and innovation associated with the development idea (an exemplar or demonstration opportunity) and where the party is clearly well ahead of any other prospects.
- c) there is an opportunity to capture real and present opportunities in the market to achieve strategic outcomes through a direct approach or an unsolicited bid
- d) The party is a strategic partner, such as the Crown (including agencies such as Kāinga Ora Homes and Communities, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Waka Kotahi, Ministry of Justice) working closely with Eke Panuku to achieve shared objectives in the strategic location
- e) The party is mana whenua, iwi or other Māori organisations, and the proposed project meets any of the other circumstances described in paragraph [4.4].
- f) The party/s have been identified through an informal market sounding exercise and have demonstrated the specific attributes for the project and where there are limited partners with the required capability due to the high degree of delivery uncertainty and complexity
- g) The party is a Community Housing Provider (CHP) who will deliver affordable housing products that support Eke Panuku housing objectives, to facilitate residential choices and a range of typologies and price points.
- h) Where the specific proposal meets or ideally exceeds Auckland Plan and/or Eke Panuku strategic objectives in a manner that other proposals would not.

5.5. To be sufficiently transparent to meet both probity and audit requirements, there are expectations of any non-contestable process, as detailed below

- The proposal will be considered against the current plans and desired outcomes for the site including approach to development realization, intended staging, and the likely outcomes of a competitive market process.
- The board must approve any non-contestable process, in each case
- We will obtain two valuations for any non-contestable process
- The quality of interested party will be considered (capacity, experience, reputation, track record)
- Shareholder, local board, and development sector considerations can be managed
- Other Eke Panuku policies and processes have been met (e.g., mana whenua engagement).

6. Supporting Māori outcomes

6.1. Māori outcomes are supported through this policy by specific implementation processes including:

- An open door with the GM Development and his team to discuss commercial opportunities

- A six-monthly presentation of the forward sales pipeline to Mana Whenua Governance Forum, to enable due diligence and preparation for participation; this includes both Category A and B lists.
- A weighting for Māori outcomes in open market processes (relating to **Category A** sites) as noted in paragraph [5.2].
- Access to all **Category B** sites through an exclusive EOI to mana whenua or on a direct basis, depending on interest, as noted in paragraph [5.3].

7. Associated policies

7.1. The following policies and guidelines are also relevant to the process of selecting development partners:

- Eke Panuku Thriving Town Centres Guidelines, and the High-Level Project Plans, masterplans and programme business cases for priority locations
- Auckland Council Unsolicited Proposal Guidelines
- Auckland Council Group Procurement Policy
- Auckland Council Our Charter
- Spending money guide
- Procurement process guidelines
- Conflicts of interest guide
- Identifying and managing risk
- Guidelines for misconduct and disciplinary action
- Board Delegated Authority
- Health and Safety Policy.

8. Responsibilities and approvals

8.1. The GM Development is responsible for the implementation and of this Policy, reporting to the Board on procurement processes. The Chief Operating Officer is responsible for monitoring and review of the policy.

8.2. All Eke Panuku staff selecting development partners and negotiating agreements with developers must adhere to this Policy. Ensuring probity of action is everyone's responsibility when conducting procurement activities.

8.3. Under this policy exclusive negotiations with the Crown within the delegations of the Chief Executive, do not need Board approval. In all other cases Board approval will be sought for exclusive negotiations with one or a small number of party/s either through a clearance report, approval to sell, or "go to market" report.

8.4. This policy will be publicly available once approved.

9. Approval and review of this Policy

Business Owner	GM Development
Policy date	13 September 2018
Frequency of review	Three yearly, or as required



First review	25/05/16	Approved by Panuku Development Auckland Board	May 2016
Second review	July 2018	Approved by Chair R. Aitken on behalf of Panuku Development Auckland Board	13 September 2018
Third review	August 2022		



Item 7

Attachment B

Reviewing how we partner with developers

Review has been undertaken by Executive with board input:

- Context and implications of current approach
- Confirming policy objectives
- Unsolicited approaches
- Risks

Our overall policy goals are:

- A strong support for Māori outcomes.
- Flexibility to respond to a range of situations
- The option to enable limited contestable opportunities where appropriate
- Enabling innovation



The Eke Panuku property portfolio

Key principles

- Transparent and predictable commercial opportunities
- Consistent opportunities for mana whenua

We've undertaken a review of the portfolio

We're proposing two types of commercial opportunities

Category A: Development sites

- We require essential outcomes on the site aligned with our urban regeneration strategy
- These sites are typically more complex and located in key neighbourhoods for our work

Category B: Disposal sites

- We don't require essential outcomes – the highest price wins
- These sites are smaller, more straightforward, and more diverse

How we propose to work together

Category A: Development sites	Category B: Disposal sites
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An open market process• A 15% weighting for mana whenua developers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A limited contestable process if there is interest from multiple mana whenua partners• A direct approach if there is only one interested mana whenua party
Continue for both category A and category B properties	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• We will continue to share the pipeline• We will continue to give mana whenua early notice of Category A sites before they go to the market• We will continue to operate an open door if mana whenua are looking for sites in particular	

We intend to trial this approach for 18-months and then review the process to ensure that we're getting the outcomes that we want.



Cultural Update

File No.: CP2022/03214

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Cultural Update report.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board) on the cultural priority that is part of the Board's work programme.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The Secretariat will utilise opportunities across their respective work programmes to address the Board's cultural priority.
3. Within the cultural priority there are three key focus areas of the Board's Issues of Significance (IoS) and each area has a corresponding action.
4. The key focus areas are:
 - Marae Development – Advocate the necessary infrastructure to support the on-going use of marae.
 - Te Reo Māori – Ensure Council group's Te Reo Māori policies are implemented and monitored, and integration of Te Reo Māori on all public transport, venues and places.
 - Distinctive Identity – Promote the use of the value reports to inform wellbeing outcomes.

Horopaki Context

Marae Development

5. On 09 June 2022 the Parks, Arts, Community and Events Committee (PACE) approved funding for the Cultural Initiatives Fund (CIF) for FY23. Eight marae and two papakāinga applicants were approved funding. Two applicants were unsuccessful.
6. Six applicants received maximum funding with four applicants receiving reduced value due to either being out of scope funding requests, consecutive applications over previous years, or a remaining underspend from a previous application.
7. Frequent subscription to the fund from individual marae has highlighted the high needs of marae in Tāmaki Makaurau. Council has suggested alternative pathways to support the needs of marae and is considering prioritising these marae in the Marae Infrastructure Programme (MIP) to receive funding earlier.
8. \$1.2m will be distributed amongst the ten successful applicants. Names of the successful applicants and the approved amount of each applicant is attached (Attachment A) to this update. All funding contracts have been created and are awaiting completion by marae.
9. Allocated funding is expected to be utilised within the assigned financial year, however if there are any delays to the project a variation to the contract can be made so the funding is not lost.



10. The MIP continues to progress despite being affected by delays in building supplies and costs affecting the building industry due to the impact of Covid-19.
11. Works at four marae are close to completion with two awaiting building consent signoff. Once works are completed a total of six marae will have received significant upgrades through the MIP in FY22.
12. Another eight marae are currently engaged in the MIP. This engagement ranges from initial inspection to understand the requirements that the marae need through to physical works underway.
13. Council staff received positive feedback from marae on the range of benefits that have been seen through the MIP. This also included feedback on the intangible benefits outside of the infrastructure improvements they have received.
14. Te Kotahi a Tāmaki (TKM) is a marae collective and trust that aspires to support and accelerate marae towards their vision to enhance and strengthen iwi. This is underpinned by their vision statement 'Whakamana ngā marae, Whakamana ngā iwi'.
15. Council has entered a memorandum of cooperation with TKM. The memorandum includes funding to support the marae collective aspirations of:
 - holding at least three marae collective hui per year
 - scoping and designing an online portal.
16. The TKM website is now live to the public, functioning as a platform to access specific information regarding marae that are a part of the collective.
17. Council continues to monitor the wellbeing of marae through the quarterly marae wellbeing survey. To drive an increase in participation, marae have been informed of the wellbeing survey by Council's dedicated Marae Advisor.
18. The fourth Wellbeing Survey was sent via email to all marae in June 2022 and will remain open for one month to allow time for marae to complete it. If the survey participation is low, Council will extend the closing date by two weeks to ensure enough time for marae to participate.
19. Council is currently developing a Marae Design Guide to inform good practice for new or redeveloping marae. The guide consolidates the considerations needed during the design phase and will be made available online. The guide will include photos for reference and testimonial videos from marae that have recently completed refurbishments.
20. Council is developing a Marae Investment Guide. The purpose of the investment guide is to inform where Council should direct its investment in marae across Tāmaki Makaurau. The investment guide is expected to be completed by July 2023 and will be tabled at the Parks, Arts, Communities and Events (PACE) Committee for approval at the end of 2022.

Te Reo Māori

21. Te Kete Rukuruku continues to be delivered with installation of bilingual signage in Taahuna Kaitoto (Franklin) and Whenua Roa (Papakura) Local Board areas.
22. The programme continues to work closely with mana whenua to restore ancestral Māori names to the whenua with 117 being adopted and 110 bilingual signs being delivered across five parks at the end of the previous financial year.
23. The Council understands the stretch of iwi capacity to address requests they receive and have identified an opportunity to streamline the naming process in Te Kete Rukuruku.
24. Council recently adopted te reo Māori names, gifted by Te Kawerau a Maki, for the Henderson Civic building including its meeting rooms and individual building levels. The name Te Ipu Kura a Maki is in reference to the sacred red calabash of Maki, an ancient name and core tradition of Te Kawerau a Maki.



25. The delivery of bilingual signage has been a focus area within the FY22 te reo Māori work programme of Tātaki Auckland Unlimited. A total of 535 bilingual signs across six of their buildings have been installed.
26. Council's Quality Advice team have updated their bilingual verb list (Attachment B) to address translation concerns that were being implemented into report recommendations and resolutions.
27. The bilingual verb list now includes te reo Māori translations obtained through the Āwhina translation process and a sample bilingual format for all recommendations.
28. A suggestion to include pronunciation guidance was proposed, however Council's preference is to build capability through their Ngā Kete Akoranga programme. The training will be announced once the guidance document is communicated.

Distinctive Identity

29. Through the development of the Wynyard Quarter Public Art Strategy 2017, Eke Panuku and the Auckland Council Public Art team have identified three sites to establish public art works. The Madden and Daldy Street location has been determined as the first opportunity to be realised with an estimated budget of \$820K for this project.
30. Eke Panuku and the Auckland Council Public Art team are seeking expressions of interest from invited artists who are interested in this opportunity. Key considerations in the art project are to align the art piece with two key concepts, manaakitanga and to consider ways to honour and strengthen the mauri of this space. Three out of five evaluation panel members will be mana whenua representatives and the contract is expected to be awarded in September 2022.
31. Eke Panuku is also working with a private developer to build a new supermarket within the Waiapu development block in Onehunga. An expression of interest has been created to appoint an iwi nominated designer or artist to work with the private developer to express Māori identity within the art piece proposed for the supermarket site. Three of the six representatives on the selection panel will be from the iwi and the successful artist was announced at the end of June 2022.
32. The Matariki Festival was delivered in partnership between Ngāti Whātua ki Ōrākei and Council to celebrate te tau hou Māori. Three events were delivered in the month of July. As part of the Matariki festival, Te Korakora, was held at Wynyard Quarter and included Māori artists and marked the end of the festival on 16 July.
33. Matariki on the Move delivered in partnership between Council and the Stardome Observatory utilised Stardome planetarium technology and Māori musicians to offer an immersive experience for festival goers.
34. Tāmaki Herenga, Waka Herenga Tangata Hakangahau delivered by the Tāmaki Makaurau Senior Society (the Society) were established to provide rōpū a chance to perform their 25-minute kapa haka bracket. Due to the impact of Covid-19 the rōpū were unable to perform at the regional Tāmaki Makaurau event. The Hakangahau was held on 30 July at Spark Arena.
35. Tātaki Auckland Unlimited have provided the Society funding to support an online application that will help to manage volunteers required to run this event and future kapa haka events.
36. Toi Whītiki is an Arts and Culture strategic plan that was developed in 2015 between Auckland Council, the Auckland arts and culture sector and Māori in Auckland. In September 2021, the PACE Committee approved the rescoping of Toi Whītiki.
37. A scope to reimagine Toi Whītiki was presented to the PACE Committee at their meeting on 09 June 2022. The Committee approved that Toi Whītiki be reimaged as a sector strategy, developed by Council in collaboration with the creative sector. The approved scope will:
 - keep Council ownership of Toi Whītiki whilst strengthening sector partnerships



Item 8

- prioritise diverse sector engagement and strengthen the presence of Toi Māori arts in the strategy development and delivery
 - establish cross-sector working groups to produce outputs.
38. As part of the scope a political working group will be established. Representation will comprise of members from the Local Boards, Governing Body and Independent Māori Statutory Board. The specific terms of reference and confirmed membership will be presented to the PACE Committee following local body elections and establishment of the committee structures.
39. The Secretariat has met with Council staff for the inclusion of the Boards instruments within Toi Whītiki.
40. Council is undertaking an analysis of communities who benefit the most from Arts outcomes. The analysis utilises Council's 'Communities of Greatest Need' data set and overlays specific 'who benefits most from arts' filters to produce a point in time view of who priority audiences are for creative investment.
41. The analysis is expected to be completed by the end of July and will inform priority areas of engagement to understand community needs and collaborative design outcomes.

Ngā koringa ā-muri Next steps

42. The Secretariat will continue to monitor the delivery of Te Kete Rukuruku and contribute to the Marae Design Guide and the Marae Investment Guide.
43. The Secretariat will continue to work across the Council Group to monitor progress against the Board's cultural priorities and will provide an update at the next Board meeting.

Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	CIF Approved Recipients	43
B	2022 Revised Bilingual Verb List	45

Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Jordan Taiaroa - Principal Advisor Cultural Outcomes
Authorisers	Theresa Roigard - General Manager Advisory & Performance

Attachment B



CIF Marae Development	
Ngaa Hau E Whaa o Pukekohe	\$170,000
Parish of Waipipi Lot 369a Trust (Rereteewhioi Marae)	\$55,662
Te Kawerau Iwi Tiaki Trust (Te Henga Marae)	\$75,000
Auckland Tuhoē Society T/A Te Tira Hou Marae	\$79,000
Te Mahurehure Cultural Marae Society Inc	\$170,000
Ruapōtaka Marae	\$100,000
Manurewa Marae Trust Board	\$170,000
Pāpatūānuku Kōkiri Marae	\$110,000
CIF Papakāinga/Māori Housing	
Ngāti Tamaterā Treaty Settlement Trust	\$100,000
Motairehe Marae Trust	\$170,000
Total amount:	\$1,199,662



Verb list for recommendations in political reports

This verb list complements guidance on writing recommendations in political reports.

Using verbs from the verb list

- Begin recommendations with a lower-case verb from the list in the table below. Use both English and Māori, with the Māori verb first (see example style below).
- The table also includes verbs you should use sparingly or avoid using.
- If your recommendation involves exercising a power or function under legislation, use the verb in the relevant legislative provision (generally the section that confers authority to make the decision).
- If you will attend the meeting to present your report or answer questions, ensure you can correctly pronounce Māori verbs (as with other commonly used words and place names).

Example style

That the Parks, Arts, Community and Events Committee:

- a) **whai / adopt** the Sample Strategy 2022 – 2032 set out in Attachment A to this report.
- b) **tautapa / delegate** authority through the Chief Executive to [the responsible manager] to make changes to the design of the Sample Strategy before publishing.

Verb list - verbs commonly used in recommendations			
English	Māori	This verb means that decision-makers...	Notes and tips for usage
adopt	whai	adopt a plan or policy.	Always use the verb in the relevant legislation. Note other legislative terms include: make (a rate or bylaw); amend; acquire; dispose of; grant (a lease); grant consent (under the Resource



Verb list - verbs commonly used in recommendations			
English	Māori	This verb means that decision-makers...	Notes and tips for usage
			Management Act 1991); prohibit (under a bylaw), etc.
accept / agree / approve	whakaae	agree to a recommendation.	Accept, agree, approve, consent are all the same in te reo Māori (te whakaae).
alter	panoni	change a previous decision.	
amend	tapi		
appoint	kopou	give a position to someone or an entity.	
confirm	whakaū		
consider	kohuki		
decline	whakahē	do not approve an action.	
defer	whakatārewa	put an action or decision off.	Be specific about when the matter is being deferred to, and the next steps.
delegate	tautapa	delegate functions or powers.	
forward	tuku ki tangata kē	send something to someone else or another entity.	
invite	pōwhiri		
make	auaha		Used when making a rate or bylaw.
provide	whakarite		
request	tono	ask that an action is carried out by someone else or another body.	Use 'request' instead of 'direct' or 'instruct'.



Verb list - verbs commonly used in recommendations			
English	Māori	This verb means that decision-makers...	Notes and tips for usage
review	arotake		
revoke	whakakore	repeal or void a previous decision.	
support	tautoko		
thank	whakamihi		
Verbs that should be used sparingly			
agree	whakaae	form an agreement with another party.	Do not use the word the English word 'agree' to indicate a decision; use 'approve'. Don't use 'agree' to indicate the council agrees with an approach; use 'endorse'.
authorise	whakamana	give someone or an entity the authority to do something.	Ensure an authority is being given, rather than a delegation or approval.
endorse	ohia	agree with an approach (e.g. gaining political feedback, but not for gaining a decision).	Ensure it's the right action; it can often be replaced with 'approve'.
note	tuhi ā-taipitopito	note the information.	Use very carefully in decision-making reports, and only to give vital contextual information.
receive	whiwhi		
Verbs we don't use			
refer			Use 'recommend'.
resolve			Avoid using and rather than stating 'resolve to approve' just say 'approve'.
support			Use 'endorse'.



Economic Update

File No.: CP2022/04508

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Economic Update report.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board) on the economic priority that is part of the Board's work programme.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The Secretariat will utilise opportunities across their respective work programmes to address the Board's economic priority.
3. Within the economic priority there are five key focus areas of the Board's Issues of Significance (IoS) and each area has a corresponding action.
4. The key focus areas are:
 - CCO Economic (Auckland Unlimited) – Monitor the new Māori Economic development strategy and the impact it has on Māori business in Tāmaki Makaurau.
 - Economic Development – Promote the implementation of an event focused on the impact of Covid-19 to Māori business and economy.
 - Emergency Housing – Influence a collective community project that addresses emergency housing in Tāmaki Makaurau as an initial pilot for Council group to consider.
 - Affordable Housing – Advocate and support the establishment of a Māori Community housing provider, strategies and policies for Māori to have a wider range of culturally appropriate, quality, affordable and accessible housing options available.
 - Thriving Business Networks – Increase Māori business and professionals' participation in the procurement process of Council group's services and advocate social procurement spend for Māori.

Horopaki Context

CCO Economic (Auckland Unlimited)

5. Council is due to release its inaugural update on the Economic Development Action Plan which will be reported to the Parks, Arts, Communities and Events Committee in August. Once this information is publicly released the Board will receive an update at the October Board meeting.
6. Tātaki Auckland Unlimited will commence development of a dedicated Māori Economic Strategy in line with a recommendation from the Board during the development phase in 2021 of the Economic Development Action Plan.
7. This work will commence in July for completion and adoption by the Tātaki Auckland Unlimited Board in December 2022.



Item 8

8. As part of the development, they will establish a strategy steering group and will be inviting the Secretariat to be part of the group's membership and will consider the Boards instruments and outcome areas of Council's Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau.
9. As mentioned at the Board June meeting a report on Māori Economic Growth Opportunities in Tāmaki Makaurau has been included in the agenda for this month.
10. The Board and the Board of Tātaki Auckland Unlimited had been scheduled to meet in June as part of the scheduled Board to CCO Board hui. This hui was subsequently postponed until further notice.

Economic Development

11. At the June Māori Outcomes Steering Group (MOSG) meeting, Tātaki Auckland Unlimited sought the commitment of the previously allocated \$1.22m funding for Te Matatini.
12. They are seeking an additional \$200K in recognition of the fundraising barriers to kapa haka rōpū impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic. This extra funding is dedicated to assist rōpū external to Tāmaki Makaurau in covering transport and accommodation costs.
13. The allotted funding was initially given back to Council due to the reschedule of the event to February 2023 on the agreement that it would be returned to Tātaki Auckland Unlimited in FY23.
14. The total funding including in-kind allocated to Te Matatini Herenga Tangata Herenga Waka will be confirmed post the June MOSG meeting and reported to the Board at the August meeting.
15. Council has reset the implementation strategy for Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau. As part of this reset the Council has prioritised the outcome areas into two groups.
16. Kia Ora Te Umanga – Māori Economy is an outcome area prioritised in group one for financial years 2023-2025. Kia ora Te Umanga supports a resilient and regenerative Māori economy by using Council levers to support economic opportunities for Māori and iwi enterprise. The other areas in group one includes:
 - Kia Ora Te Taiao
 - Kia Ora Te Umanga
 - Kia Ora Te Hāngai
 - Kia Ora Te Hononga
 - Kia Ora Te Marae.
17. Whilst these are the priority areas for the 2023-2025 period the Council Group is still pursuing the outcome areas in group two.

Emergency Housing

18. Following on from the Board June meeting the Secretariat met with Council staff that are overseeing the marae-led project to progress the inclusion of identifying Council facilities that could provide support to the homelessness community in Central Auckland.
19. As the feasibility study is focused on marae that can support the homeless community it was noted that options for whānau in the central business district unable to access support from marae, also needed to be considered.
20. Due to a delay with the onboarding process of the external supplier undertaking the feasibility study, the completion of the study has been delayed until September 2022.

Attachment B



Affordable Housing

21. Te Matapihi He Tirohanga Mō Te Iwi Trust (Te Matapihi) are supporting two entities that have officially applied to become Community Housing Providers. There was a third entity considering applying however no application was submitted.
22. Since the wānanga held in May Te Matapihi have not taken on any more CHP applicants due to their resource constraints in providing direct support to the applicants.
23. Following on from the series of wānanga hosted by Te Matapihi, two case studies have been completed that outline the process of entities progressing applications to obtain a CHP status. The case studies are of Te Kāinga Atawhai and Te Rau o te Korimako.
24. Eke Panuku continue their commercial partnerships with iwi developers. Examples of the developments are:
 - Kōtuitui Place, Manukau. 298 new homes close to Manukau town centre with construction due to be completed by 2022
 - Piko Toi Toi, Papatoetoe. Construction is due to start by end of 2022 on the 120 new apartments and terraced homes
 - Other projects include developments in Greenlane East and St Johns in partnership with Ngāti Maru.

Thriving Business Networks

25. In April Council conducted the procurement pilot project 'Kanohi ki te Kanohi' a verbal tendering and evaluation method as part of the tender process to make it easier for Māori businesses to bid for work with Auckland Council. The pilot has received positive feedback from business users and those submitting tenders.
26. The process has initially been designed to work for construction projects, however Council is looking to expand the scope of 'Kanohi ki te Kanohi' with the Legal and Probity Teams and to pilot it with different types of projects.
27. The Tāmaki Makaurau Regional Workforce Plan has been completed and the official launch was attended by members of the Secretariat.
28. The plan includes actions over the short, medium and long-term with a focus on communities where there is scope to improve labour market outcomes. It also focuses on industries that are developing the workforce and skills that the region needs for the future.
29. In the next Board agenda a report on Thriving Business Networks will be included as per Te Pae Whakatere. This is slightly delayed due to Covid-19 illness impacting the contractor.

Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next steps

30. The Secretariat will continue to work across the Council Group to monitor progress against the Board's economic priorities and will provide an update at the next Board meeting.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā kaihaina

Signatories

Authors	Theresa Roigard - General Manager Advisory & Performance
Authorisers	Leesah Murray - Independent Māori Statutory CEO



Item 8

Attachment B



Environment Update

File No.: CP2022/04513

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Environment Update report.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board) on the environment priority that is part of the Board's work programme.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The Secretariat will utilise opportunities across their respective work programmes to address the Board's environment priority.
3. Within the environment priority there are four key focus areas of the Board's Issues of Significance (IoS) and each area has a corresponding action.
4. The key focus areas are:
 - Sites of Significance – Monitor the Māori provisions of the Unitary Plan to ensure Kaupapa such as wāhi tapu are protected and other relevant outcomes are monitored and reported by council.
 - Customary Rights – Support the development, use and integration of iwi management plans into Council group activities and monitor reports.
 - CCO Water (Watercare) – Determine a water position to advocate to Council group on the importance of water to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau.
 - Climate Change – Monitor the implementation of Te Tāruke-a-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan on climate change and prioritise Māori in decision making.

Horopaki Context

Sites of Significance

5. Auckland Council's Māori Heritage Team are progressing discussions with individual mana whenua about nominations for the third tranche of sites of significance with the intention to put forward a list of sites to a collective iwi hui in September 2022. The team have also completed a batch of approximately 60 management statements for review and approval by nominating iwi. Once approved, the information in the management statements will be included in the Māori heritage alert layer in Council's Geospatial Information System.
6. Public notification of the second tranche of sites of significance (approximately 20 sites) will be progressed in late-2022 which is slightly later than originally planned. Delays are due to Covid-19 disruptions and competing priorities for both mana whenua and Council staff focusing on the National Policy Statement for Urban Development.
7. A detailed update on sites of significance to mana whenua in Tāmaki Makaurau is provided as a separate report included in the August Board agenda.



Customary Rights

8. The Regulatory Services Māori Outcomes Unit has completed a five-month pilot project on compliance monitoring and Māori outcomes. The project partnered with Māori, Council's compliance and monitoring teams and Ngā Mātārae to identify opportunities and risks in regard to iwi and Māori interests and aspirations. Lessons learned from the pilot will be provided to the Regulatory Services Compliance Monitoring team.
9. Implementation of the Cultural Values Assessment project concluded in June 2022 and will be embedded as business as usual within the Regulatory Consents Department and Māori Outcomes Unit. The Māori Outcomes Unit are delivering a series of educational wānanga with mana whenua focused on resource consenting and compliance monitoring.

CCO – Water (Watercare)

10. Watercare are partnering with the University of Auckland on a Citizen's Assembly Project which will trial the deliberative democracy process as a tool to help Watercare navigate complex conversations and make decisions about the long-term future of Auckland's water supply. Approximately 40 citizens from Tāmaki Makaurau will deliberate over four days about the best drinking water options in the context of climate change, population growth and taking more/less water from the Waikato awa. The group will broadly represent the population of Auckland (age, education level, ethnicity, income level) and will be tasked with agreeing the best drinking water options and then developing a report for the Watercare Board's consideration and response. The Secretariat will monitor progress on this project and provide updates in the Board's environmental pou reports.
11. Watercare is developing an updated Drought Management Plan that will specify the activities Watercare will undertake at each stage of a drought, including planning during non-drought times and when low rainfall persists as well as after a drought has ended. The plan will incorporate learnings from previous Auckland droughts, revise projections for water demand as well as specify the supply-based triggers for each stage of drought and how Watercare and its customers will need to respond. The plan also incorporates new supply sources and improved system operation.
12. The draft Drought Management Plan was workshopped with the Environment and Climate Change Committee on 15 June 2022 and will be brought back to that Committee for formal approval once the Watercare Board have approved the draft. The Secretariat is following-up with Watercare staff for details on Māori engagement and how the Drought Management Plan will give effect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles.

Freshwater Management – Auckland Council Submission

13. The Ministry for the Environment recently consulted on exposure drafts for proposed amendments to the Natural Environmental Standards for Freshwater 2020 and National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020. These proposed changes followed an earlier discussion document released in September 2021. Auckland Council's Natural Environment Strategy Team led the development of a technical officer submission which was reviewed by the Chair of the Planning Committee and submitted on 08 July 2022.

Climate Change – Transport Emissions Reduction Pathway

14. Auckland Council and Auckland Transport are nearing the finalisation of a Transport Emissions Reduction Pathway (TERP) to reduce transport emissions by 64 percent by 2030 and transition to net zero emissions by 2050. Please see the Social Pou report for further updates on the TERP.

Climate Change – Māori-led climate action

15. The Council's Environment Services Department is continuing to progress the delivery of several Māori-focused climate action work programmes. The 'call to action' campaign for the recruitment of rangatahi Māori has concluded. Successful applicants will form a collective that will work together to lead the development of key climate actions for rangatahi Māori.



Council staff will facilitate face to face hui with the collective to support the design of those climate actions.

17. The co-design process for marae centred climate action continues to progress slowly due to delays with identifying marae and marae representatives to participate. Recent feedback from several iwi representatives has highlighted the need for some marae to receive education on climate change before starting to think about climate actions. Other iwi and marae are further along the journey and have identified focus areas they wish to work on such as the restoration of wai and other taonga. Council staff are aiming to begin the co-design process in August 2022.
18. A new climate grant will be established to support community-led climate actions. The grants range from \$5K to \$50K and will be available to all Aucklanders. Work is underway to ensure better accessibility to parts of the community that have not been served well by existing Council grants. Council staff are planning to run the grants process alongside the rangatahi Māori and climate resilient marae programmes.

Climate Change – Targeted rate

19. On 07 June 2022 the Governing Body agreed to the Annual Budget 2022/2023 which includes a package of approximately \$1b over 10 years to fund further climate action to reduce emissions and support climate adaptation.
20. This climate package includes a climate action targeted rate that will raise \$574m over 10 years and is ringfenced to fund direct climate action. The rate will amount to approximately \$1.12 per week for the median value residential property. Funding from the targeted rate will be allocated to projects that have high impact and wide regional benefit, that address inequity and that can be started quickly. A political governance and oversight group for the targeted rate will be established for the duration of the fund to provide direction and monitor progress.
21. The targeted rate funding will be leveraged to unlock the remainder of the climate package funding, with \$354m from government co-funding and \$128m from fare revenue from additional services. This funding will be used to improve bus services, decarbonise ferry services, provide for walking and cycling and to plant thousands of native trees in predominantly low-income areas with low tree canopy coverage.

Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next steps

22. The Secretariat will continue to work across the Council Group to monitor progress against the Board's environmental priorities and will provide an update to the Board at its next meeting.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā kaihaina

Signatories

Authors	Miriana Knox - Principal Advisor
Authorisers	Theresa Roigard - General Manager Advisory & Performance



Māori Economic Growth

File No.: CP2022/10229

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Māori Economic Growth in Tāmaki Makaurau report.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. The purpose of this report is to provide the Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board) with a report on the opportunities for economic growth in areas across Tāmaki Makaurau.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. At the Board hui in June 2021 a request for further information was sought relating to opportunities for Māori economic growth in areas across Tāmaki Makaurau.
3. The Secretariat engaged an external consultant to prepare a Māori Economic Growth report that identifies opportunities for advocacy to progress to the Council Group.
4. The basis of this report follows on from recommendations outlined in Te Ōhanga Māori I Tāmaki Makaurau – Auckland’s Māori Economy, a report commissioned by The Southern Initiative and undertaken by economic consultancy Business Economic Research Ltd (BERL). Among its recommendations were:
 - Increase skill levels across all Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau, including those in business
 - Encourage more Māori entrepreneurship and the growth of Māori business, particularly in high value areas.
5. The report also revealed that Māori do particularly well as employers. Most Māori-owned capital investment is owned by Māori employers. Māori employer incomes are at similar levels to that of non-Māori employers and growth in Māori employers has been faster than that for non-Māori employers.
6. The success of Māori employers indicates that any range of interventions to improve the economic circumstances of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau should include assistance and support into business ownership in forms that also offer employment opportunities to others.
7. Government and local government have long histories in supporting economic development, including assistance to business start-ups and in Aotearoa and Tāmaki Makaurau, there is considerable focus on business “innovation hubs, incubators and accelerators”.
8. If the business innovation hub model is to realise the potential of Māori entrepreneurial ideas and talent in Tāmaki Makaurau, its ecosystem and culture must be one that is familiar and attractive to Māori.
9. The ‘Māori economic growth’ report recommends that a dedicated Māori business innovation hub be developed by Central and Local Government agencies and those organisations responsible for economic and employment growth in Tāmaki Makaurau.
10. The report recommends advocacy of the Independent Māori Statutory Board to the Tātaki Auckland Unlimited to explore how best to assist Māori innovation into markets in Tāmaki Makaurau including how to enable Māori Innovation Hubs in Tāmaki Makaurau.



11. Tātaki Auckland Unlimited partnered with the Tāmaki Regeneration Company and In The Flow State to establish the Ukutoia innovation hub based in Glen Innes. The hub opened in July 2022.
12. This Māori Economic Growth report provides further detail on the opportunities mentioned in the points above.

Ngā koringa ā-muri Next steps

13. On receipt of feedback from the Board, the Secretariat will work with Council on opportunities to progress the options contained in the report.

Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Economic Growth Report	59

Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Theresa Roigard - General Manager Advisory & Performance
Authorisers	Leesah Murray - Independent Māori Statutory CEO



**Independent Māori Statutory Board
Māori Economic Growth 2022**



Māori Economic Growth Report

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide a basis for discussion between the Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board) and the Auckland Council Group on economic growth opportunities for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau.

1. In 2021, The Southern Initiative commissioned a report on the Māori economy in Tāmaki Makaurau. Among its recommendations were:
 - Increase skill levels across all Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau, including those in business
 - Encourage more Māori entrepreneurship and the growth of Māori business, particularly in high value areas.
2. The report also revealed that Māori do particularly well as employers. Most (72%) Māori-owned capital investment is owned by Māori employers. Māori employer incomes are at similar levels to that of non-Māori employers and growth in Māori employers has been faster, 53 percent from 2013 to 2018, than that for non-Māori employers at 10 percent.
3. The success of Māori employers indicates that any range of interventions to improve the economic circumstances of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau should include assistance and support into business ownership in forms that also offer employment opportunities to others.
4. Business ‘start-ups’ are risky and often fail. Government and local government have long histories in supporting economic development, including assistance to business start-ups and in Aotearoa and Tāmaki Makaurau, there is considerable focus on business “innovation hubs, incubators and accelerators”.
5. Business innovation hubs, incubators and accelerators rely heavily on providing an internal culture that is attractive to empowering of and creates trust among young talent. Most of these organisations provide a cultural setting familiar and attractive to young pākehā.
6. If the business innovation hub model is to realise the potential of Māori entrepreneurial ideas and talent in Tāmaki Makaurau, its ecosystem and culture must be one that is familiar and attractive to Māori. This suggests that a dedicated Māori business innovation hub should be considered by those organisations and agencies responsible for economic and employment growth in Tāmaki Makaurau.

Recommendation

7. That discussions are held between the Board and Tātaki Auckland Unlimited at the earliest opportunity to explore how best to assist Māori innovation successfully into markets. This should include discussion around the benefits and costs of an innovation hub - specifically designed, established and operated for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau.
8. Tātaki Auckland Unlimited have been involved with the recent July launch of the Ukutoia innovation hub based at Glen Innes, a partnered venture along with the Tāmaki Regeneration Company and In The Flow State. Therefore, provides further advocacy opportunities from the Board to Tātaki Auckland Unlimited for the creation of hubs across the high populated Māori areas in Tāmaki Makaurau.



Discussion

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Business innovation hubs have been established and operated in various forms all over the world for over a decade. Their purpose is to provide an environment where ideas with commercial potential can be developed, with the eventual goal of turning them into marketable products or adding value to existing products.
- 1.2 For the purposes of this report, a 'product' can be either a physical good or a service. The role of such innovation is not limited to commercial products and can equally be applied to social enterprises.

2 Characteristics of the Tāmaki Makaurau Māori Economy

- 2.1 In 2021, The Southern Initiative commissioned a report from the Wellington based economics consultancy BERL (Business Economic Research Ltd) ¹. The report, "Te Ōhanga Māori | Tāmaki Makaurau - Auckland's Māori Economy" provides useful findings in considering the distinct nature of the Māori economy in Tāmaki Makaurau and recommendations on how to grow that economy.
- 2.2 Among the report's recommendations were:
 - Increase skill levels across all Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau, including those in business
 - Provide far easier access to capital or the ability to leverage existing assets, as this continues to be a barrier for Māori businesses growth and productivity
- 2.3 Encourage more Māori entrepreneurship and the growth of Māori business, particularly in high value areas.
- 2.4 The report also describes defining aspects of the Māori economy in Tāmaki Makaurau. These aspects are also informative in considering whether supporting Māori entrepreneurs via interventions such as business innovation hubs, might be effective in boosting Māori self-employment and incomes, while reducing welfare dependency. They include:
 - Productive assets in (known) Māori ownership in Tāmaki Makaurau equals \$12.5b. The breakdown of this amount is:
 - \$9b is owned by Māori employers
 - \$1.4b is in Māori trusts, incorporations and other Māori entities
 - \$2.1b is owned by self-employed Māori.
 - Māori in Tamaki Makaurau have a different asset ownership profile to Māori in the rest of Aotearoa. For example, 11 percent of the economic activity produced by Māori owned entities is in the professional, scientific and technical services category, whereas nationally the same figure is 7 percent.
 - Growth in Māori as 'employers' is faster than Māori as self-employed (e.g., sole traders), or as employees noted in figure 1 shown below. There is evidence that Māori do particularly well as employers.

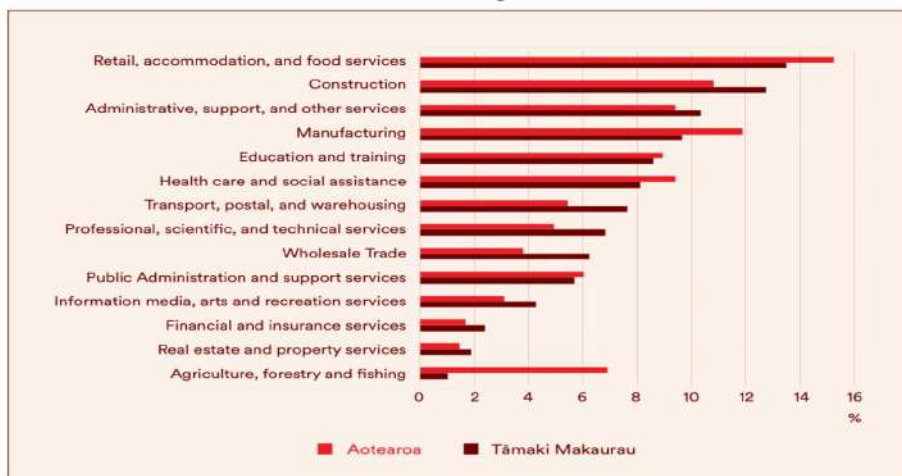
¹ BERL (2021). Te Ōhanga Māori | Tāmaki Makaurau - Auckland's Māori Economy



Source: BERL

Fig 1 – Population and workforce growth in Tāmaki Makaurau, 2013 to 2018.

- Māori are a relatively young population – 40 percent of the Tāmaki Makaurau Māori population is under 19 years of age, compared to 22 percent of non-Māori³. This has significant implications for the workforce in Tāmaki Makaurau as these cohorts of population mature.
- Māori employment by sector in Tāmaki Makaurau has some significant differences to Māori employment in the rest of Aotearoa, reflecting the urbanised nature and the relative intensity of different sectors in Tāmaki Makaurau outlined in figure 2 below.



Source: BERL

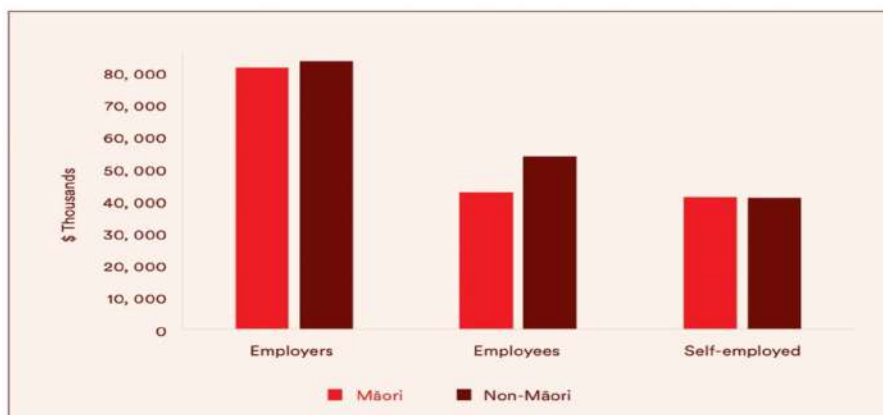
Fig 2 - Comparison of Māori employment share by sector in Aotearoa and Tāmaki Makaurau, 2018.

- 2.5 The dominance of the retail, accommodation and food services sector may be a reflection of the relatively young Māori population as these sectors offer many entry-level jobs. The relatively low proportion of Māori employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing in Tāmaki Makaurau reflects the urbanised nature of the Māori population in the rohe. While a smaller proportion of Māori are employed in manufacturing in Tāmaki Makaurau, than across Aotearoa, the sector tends to be more towards the high-value, high-skills, end of the spectrum.



3 Māori as Employers

- 3.1 When Māori in the paid economy are categorised as employers, employees and self-employed, the employers' category has had rapid growth and these employers are earning more.
- 3.2 Māori employers have incomes significantly higher, on average at \$84K and tend to also have higher levels of formal qualifications comparable to non-Māori employers. In 2018, Māori employers had higher incomes, Māori employees averaged \$45K and Māori in self-employment at \$42K.



Source: BERL

Fig – 3 Māori income in Tāmaki Makaurau by employment status, 2018.

- 3.3 As of 2018, Māori employers owned the largest share \$9b of the \$12.5b in productive capital owned by Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau. Another \$1.4b was owned by trusts, incorporations and other Māori entities and \$2.1b by Māori who were self-employed.

4 Bringing Young Māori into Business Ownership

- 4.1 Most new businesses fail. Figure.nz, a data analytics provider estimates that between 35 percent and 40 percent of all, Māori and non-Māori, start-up businesses are still in operation after five years². The numerical growth and financial success of Māori employers discussed above demonstrates that Māori are more capable than most of setting up successful businesses.
- 4.2 Given the relatively young Māori population, the higher levels of deprivation and consequent lack of opportunity they experience - assisting the emerging generation of Māori entrepreneurs into successful business ownership in Tāmaki Makaurau should be a priority for iwi, government, local government and economic development agencies.
- 4.3 Establishing environments where Māori feel comfortable and can access skills training, mentoring, access to technology and peer to peer learning could assist more of the next generation into the success that growing numbers of their elders are experiencing. At the same time such environments could reduce the risk of business failure while ensuring good ideas do not wither on the vine.
- 4.4 Business development environments based on skills training, mentoring, technological

² <https://figure.nz/chart/mBoxAr1YIOeOcshS-XICZPMMzubrrUxpp>



support and peer support have been established all over the world in the form of business innovation “hubs, incubators and accelerators”.

5 Hubs, Incubators, Accelerators and Clusters

- 5.1 The term ‘innovation hub’ is often used in the same context as related older concepts such as business “accelerators, incubators and clusters”. While the terms overlap, they are often confused and used interchangeably, understanding the differences between them is useful in thinking about innovation hub design³.
- 5.2 **Hubs** - play their part at an early phase in business development. They seek to nurture start-up businesses through building the confidence and capabilities of entrepreneurs. Like the business development arrangements described above, hubs also can offer business development, skills training, mentoring, events and provide supporting infrastructure, such as co-working spaces and office technology. Perhaps more importantly, they provide common spaces for people with similar, or diverse, ideas to come together, inform, inspire, collaborate with and support each other.
- 5.3 Due to their focus on early stages of the product or business development process, hubs inherently carry more risk to funders, including those trying to self-fund a business start-up. For this reason, many potentially valuable business ideas are likely to never get past the idea stage without support and risk sharing without a well-resourced larger entity that has an interest in the start-up’s success. This typically is where local and national government support has a role to play.
- 5.4 **Incubators** - involve entrepreneurs, who have moved beyond the idea stage and are at the early stages of product development. An incubator often recovers costs by charging for rent and business development services. Such services include office space, mentoring, administrative support and systems, introductions to financiers and investors, legal and accounting advice and other specialist expertise. The time horizon of such collaboration is typically around one to five years⁴.
- 5.5 Because incubators can charge rents and fees for service, they have the opportunity to operate with less, if any, public funding.
- 5.6 **Accelerators** - offer short-term programmes to start-ups that are usually at a more mature stage of concept development, where they have a clear business idea and are working towards commercial operations⁵. Accelerators can charge rent and fees for service, but some also offer their services in exchange for an equity stake in the start-up company, or rights to the start-up’s intellectual property.
- 5.7 Again, because the entity hosting the accelerator stands to gain from equity stakes or knowledge, intellectual property transfers and with the lower risk from their advanced developed and tested ideas, as well as the ability to charge fees for service, the accelerator can operate without public funding. Some accelerators are fully hosted by corporations in such sectors like telecommunications and finance.
- 5.8 **Clusters** - are a group of companies that locate in the same physical locality in order to take advantage of factors such as the presence of an appropriately skilled workforce, knowledge spill overs from local universities/technical institutes, specialist finance and knowledge

³ Natalie Chirchietti (2017), Hochschule Bonn-Rhein-Sieg University of Applied Sciences, “The Role of Innovation Hubs – taking start-ups from idea to business. The case of Nairobi Kenya”.

⁴ Lantz and Wu. (2017) Building and Managing an Innovation Hub. A case study of the challenges and opportunities faced by a Northern Swedish innovation hub.

⁵ Cohen, S. (2013). What Do Accelerators Do? Insights from Incubators and Angels.



transfers from informal interactions between people throughout the wider ecosystem.

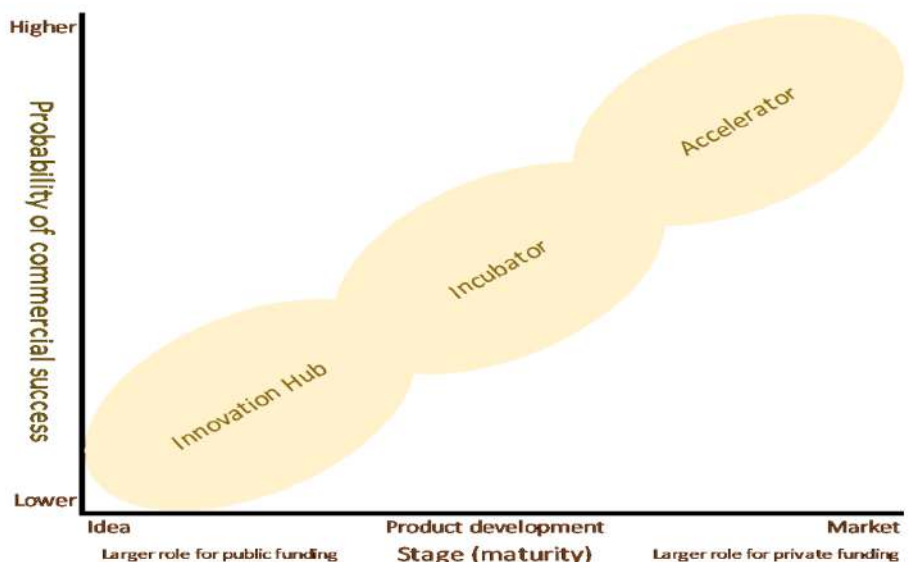
- 5.9 Clusters have often grown organically without government support. An example of this is the electrical products industry in Cleveland USA in the late 1800s, the Italian ceramics industry centred around the Emilia-Romagna and more recently Silicon Valley in California.
- 5.10 Governments have sought to encourage the growth of clusters, however, through interventions such as free trade zones – where there is local and/or national tax relief, import tariff exemptions, direct and indirect subsidies can be offered, as well as the provision of free or subsidised real estate and services.

6 Measuring success

- 6.1 It is important not to value the success of business innovation support environments such as hubs, accelerators and incubators purely on the number and size of successful start-up businesses, or the success of specific products. They are learning environments in their own right. Their participants can learn as much from failure as success and then go on to add value to the economy and the community using that knowledge for the rest of their lives. Another measure of success is arguably also making others successful.

7 Are Accelerators, Incubators and Hubs Mutually Exclusive?

- 7.1 There is no apparent reason why a business development support environment could not contain some, or all, of the elements of a hub, incubator and accelerator. Many of the supports they offer are common to all of them, for example, mentoring, financial advice, facilities and introductions to existing businesses.
- 7.2 The different stages of idea and product development, however, require different types of support, so a hybrid business support environment would probably require more financial, physical and personnel resources to be successful.
- 7.3 A hybrid accelerator/incubator/hub could offer greater opportunities for participants to support each other, share ideas and experience, which is a primary objective of all three types of business development.





- 7.4 Clear objectives are considered a necessary component of the success of business development support ecosystems. There is a risk that a hybrid hub/incubator/accelerator may become too focused on one aspect, such as clients nearing the market commercialisation stage, at the expense of those entering the system at the idea or concept stage.

8 The Business Innovation Hub Ecosystem

- 8.1 Business innovation hubs have distinct features. These include:
- i. Shared space, recreation, social and eating areas where participants can meet informally to form relationships, share ideas and experience (peer to peer learning) and encourage each other. Spending time together can also allow participants to connect previously unconnected ideas into new innovations, e.g., a potential gaming tech developer might receive inspiration and collaboration opportunities from people with experience in the arts. Such facilities enable and promote an ethos of connecting, communicating, collaborating and co-working
 - ii. Seminar and training spaces to learn skills and share ideas in a more formal setting
 - iii. Individual and group workspaces
 - iv. Office infrastructure such as broadband internet, wifi, scanners, coffee machines and whiteboards. These can be supported by more advanced and specialised technologies such as 3D printers.
 - v. Business development training in areas such as preparing business plans, accounting and tax skills, legal frameworks, communications skills, technology skills, marketing and brand management.
 - vi. Personal mentoring to identify and address personal impediments to success and to build on personal strengths.
- 8.2 As participants take their ideas from concept to product design additional support is typically offered. This can include introductions to firms already operating in the market, technical expertise from universities and technical institutes, methods and sources of finance.

9 The Critical Role of Culture

- 9.1 A visit to a typical business innovation hub, cluster, or accelerator, or a wander around its website, will reveal that culture is central to how it functions. Frequently there is an emphasis on informal dress-code, informal daily schedules and an informal office environment. This is often driven by the technology development emphasis of many of such hubs where they seek to emulate an American 'tech sector' environment. The engine of such hubs is to enable and promote informal interactions between talented individuals. And this informal 'tech' or 'hipster' cultural aspect is seen as a major attractor of such talent.
- 9.2 On the basis above, if a hub seeks to attract young Māori talent, it should be based around an environment familiar and attractive to them, rather than imported from another less familiar culture. On this logic - if a Māori focused business innovation hub was to be established in Tāmaki Makaurau on the same principles as other such hubs like GridAKL, its culture, look and feel, should be one that Māori are familiar with and attracted to. Perhaps more importantly the hub's environment must be one of empowerment that promotes trust from the earliest encounters.



10 Tāmaki Makaurau Hubs, Incubators and Accelerators

10.1 The following table contains examples of the types of business start-up support available in Tāmaki Makaurau and their predominant funding sources.

Entity	Type	Funding
Grid MNK	Hub	Public
Centre for Innovation and Entrepreneurship (University of Auckland)	Hub	Public/Private
Grid Auckland	Incubator	Public/Private
Food Bowl	Incubator/Accelerator	Public/Private
Co.Starters (Auckland University of Technology)	Incubator/Accelerator	Public/Private
Ecentre (Massey University)	Incubator/Accelerator	Public/Private
AR/VR Garage	Accelerator	Private
The Icehouse	Accelerator	Public/Private
New Zealand Health Innovation Hub	Accelerator	Public/Private
Zino	Accelerator	Private
UniServices (University of Auckland)	Accelerator	Public/Private
Kōkiri (Maori)	Accelerator	Public/Private

10.2 The predominance of incubator and accelerator support as opposed to hubs may be the result of more funding, particularly private funding, being available to these services/facilities because their clients are closer to commercialisation.

10.3 In addition to these services and facilities, Tāmaki Makaurau is also home to multiple co-working facilities. These are predominantly leased access spaces and run privately. They are often designed however to promote informal interactions between their users with the objective of promoting peer-to-peer learning and collaboration.

11 Māori Businesses in Tāmaki Makaurau

11.1 In June 2020, Te Puni Kōkiri commissioned research on the number and breadth of Māori-owned businesses to get a better picture of the contribution of Māori to the wider economy. The research, Te Matapaeroa, was undertaken by Nicholson Consulting and data was collected using Statistics NZ's three core datasets. It is the first time these data sets had been combined to construct a comprehensive view of Māori business.

11.2 The research identified 10,200 Māori-owned businesses (not counting Sole Traders) in Aotearoa. Of that total, 1,363 are Māori Businesses located in Tāmaki Makaurau however the locations of where these businesses are, is still to be defined. There is no data source that identifies the location of businesses to date, however the Secretariat will work with Council to gather this information.

12 Business development support for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau

12.1 It is apparent that there is a gap in the service provision aimed at specifically attracting and supporting Māori into business and social enterprises. This is particularly the case for Māori who would benefit from support at the early product concept stage.

12.2 This gap has been recently filled in part by Grid MNK. Grid MNK is based in the Manukau town centre and was originally established through The Southern Initiative, under the name Te Haa o Manukau. It is now run as a partnership between Tātaki Auckland Unlimited, Grid AKL and Ngahere Communities. Ngahere Communities was established in 2018 to "enhance creativity and innovation by using collaborative spaces, common values and co-designed programmes".



13 Location and Design

- 13.1 The location of an innovation hub should make accessing it easy. This suggests that it should be close to the population using it or close to affordable transport hubs. This should be a major determinant of a hub location.
- 13.2 Location near a supporting university or technical training institute, as well as proximity to supporting businesses should also be considered. People also like to be “where the action is” so proximity to shops, entertainment and quality public spaces is also likely to matter.
- 13.3 Considerable work has been carried out internationally on innovation hub design. This is not limited to operators of such hubs; it has also become a focus within the architecture discipline⁶. Many of the elements once typical of the technology sector workspaces have now become incorporated into standard office design. Common themes are:
- Design matters in that it affects how people work and interact with those around them
 - There needs to be a mix of shared and individual friendly spaces - places where people can leave their belongings and project materials
 - Shared spaces should encourage informal interactions, be attractive, relaxing and comfortable
 - The space should reflect the culture of the innovators it seeks to attract
 - There should be spaces where people can communicate and work in teams
 - Enabling technology, such as high bandwidth wifi, refreshment provision and office equipment needs to be provided.

“If a building doesn’t encourage [collaboration], you’ll lose a lot of innovation and the magic that’s sparked by serendipity. So we designed the building to make people get out of their offices and mingle in the central atrium with people they might not otherwise see.” – Steve Jobs

- 13.4 Because the design of the hub space is considered critical to its success, the choice of building that it will be placed in can either help or hinder the design. Consideration could be given to repurposing an Auckland Council or government owned building. If this is the case, further consideration should be given to:
- The success of the hub should be the foremost consideration. Choosing a building, simply because it is currently underutilised, might lead to design limitations that compromise its operation, e.g., does it have sufficient shared space and a layout that facilitates chance meetings and sharing downtime together.
 - Provision of a building may have to be accounted for in dollar terms, especially if provided to a party that has separate ownership, or organisational form (such as a Council Controlled Organisation) to the building’s owner. If the value of the building provision is “monetised” as part of, then subtracted from, an operating grant/budget the hub may be better off receiving the cash and choosing a different building that is more fit for purpose. This issue might need to be resolved with the supporting agency or Council.

⁶ For example, “The Organisation and Architecture of Innovation”, Allen and Henn, 2007 and “Innovation Spaces: The New Design of Work”, Wagner and Watch, 2017



14 The Role of Tātaki Auckland Unlimited

- 14.1 Tātaki Auckland Unlimited is Auckland Council's economic development agency and oversees the operation of GridAKL in the Wynyard Quarter and GridMKN in central Manukau. Within the Auckland Council Group, Tātaki Auckland Unlimited has the most direct experience of establishing and overseeing the operation of innovation hubs.
- 14.2 It is recommended that early discussions are held between the Independent Māori Statutory Board and Tātaki Auckland Unlimited to explore how best to assist Māori innovation successfully into markets. This should include the exploring the possibility of establishing a business innovation hub specifically for Māori.
- 14.3 In July 2022, Tātaki Auckland Unlimited partnered with the Tāmaki Regeneration Company and The Flow State to open an innovation hub in Ukutoia-Glen Innes. The hub named "Reserve" took three years to develop and was borne out of a need to connect with other local prospective entrepreneurs. The hub will be used to run networking events, activities and mentoring workshops.

15 Day to Day Operations and Management

- 15.1 Once a business innovation hub is established it also has to be run. This will require specialist expertise and an operating budget. Like existing hubs in Tāmaki Makaurau, the resources required for this could be established and maintained through an operating grant/budget, with sources most likely coming from public sector, e.g., Auckland Council and/or government agencies.
- 15.2 The specific expertise could be co-designed by agencies already experienced in establishing innovation hubs. Tātaki Auckland Unlimited is the obvious local example, but there are other entities that along with Tātaki Auckland Unlimited could also contribute to early planning and establishment, including:
 - Callaghan Innovation - with its experience of establishing its Kōkiri accelerator programme and Te Whare a Maui innovation hub at Gracefield in the Hutt Valley
 - Tertiary education and training institutions
 - Te Puni Kōkiri
 - Iwi incorporations
 - Successful Māori entrepreneurs
 - The Southern Initiative
 - Auckland Council.
- 15.3 These entities could be represented on an establishment unit convened by the Board to design any proposed Māori innovation hub, recommending its governance, structure, operating model and budget.

16 Conclusion

- 16.1 There is good evidence that Māori make successful businesspeople and employers throughout Tāmaki Makaurau and Aotearoa. Business start-ups are risky and business innovation hubs are an established intervention to mitigate that risk, thus avoiding wasted resources and missed opportunities.
- 16.2 Innovation hubs rely heavily on creating a culture that attracts talent, then promotes marketable innovation through formal mentoring, informative and inspiring events, peer-to-peer learning, collaboration and co-working.



- 16.3 Given the importance of culture in attracting talented young entrepreneurs to an innovation ecosystem, it follows that the role of a business innovation hub, specifically designed for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau, should receive serious consideration by those responsible for economic and employment growth in Tāmaki Makaurau.

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Sites of significance to mana whenua in Tāmaki Makaurau

File No.: CP2022/10362

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive an update on sites of significance to mana whenua in Tāmaki Makaurau.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. To provide the Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board) an update on sites of significance to mana whenua in Tāmaki Makaurau.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The Board's Schedule of Issue of Significance identifies sites of significance as a focus area and includes directive actions to the Council Group to ensure mana whenua are:
 - enabled to maintain and protect sites of significance to reaffirm connections to the whenua and preserve for future generations
 - empowered and treasured in their customary role as kaitiaki over lands, cultural landscapes, sites of significance and wāhi tapu.
3. The Board's work programme Te Pae Whakatere includes a commitment to provide the Board with an update on sites of significance to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau.
4. This report provides an update on progress by the Council Group to identify, protect and maintain highly valued Māori cultural heritage sites.

Horopaki Context

5. Sites and areas of significance to mana whenua are places and features that are of historical, cultural and/or spiritual significance to mana whenua. These sites have tangible and intangible cultural values in association with historic events, occupation and cultural activities.
6. The development and expansion of Tāmaki Makaurau has negatively affected mana whenua taonga and the customary rights and practices of mana whenua within their ancestral rohe.
7. Mana whenua cultural values are not necessarily associated with archaeology, particularly within the highly modified urban landscape of Tāmaki Makaurau where the tangible values may have been destroyed or significantly modified.
8. The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) provides for the relationship of Māori and our culture and traditions with our ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga. Section 6(e) of the Act recognises sites of significance as matters of national importance and requires all persons exercising functions and powers under the Act to provide for these.
9. Auckland Council has a statutory responsibility to protect mana whenua cultural heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. The Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP) recognises this and provides mechanisms for identifying, mapping and protecting sites of significance to mana whenua. This will involve a collaborative approach with mana whenua, working in accordance with tikanga to identify, assess, protect and manage mana whenua



cultural heritage, including the context for individual sites and places which are the footprint of mana whenua (see chapter B6.6 of the AUP for further details).

10. During the development of the Auckland Unitary Plan work was undertaken to identify significant mana whenua cultural heritage items and areas using the information available at the time. The following sites and areas were afforded active protection:
 - 75 sites of significance to mana whenua were included in Schedule 12 of the AUP and subject to directive objectives and policies requiring their protection, including the protection of tangible and intangible values.
 - Volcanic viewshafts and height sensitive areas overlay which protect regionally significant views to and between maunga. The cultural integrity of regional significant volcanic features and their surrounds must be protected by avoiding activities that detract from these values and the mana of the maunga.
11. For reasons such as limited investment, cultural sensitivities and mismanagement of information in the past, very little mana whenua cultural heritage was scheduled in the AUP despite the large number of mana whenua groups with strong associations to Auckland.
12. Following strong advocacy by the Board, in 2014/15 Auckland Council established a Māori Heritage Team within their Plans and Places Department. The team was created to undertake the ten-year Māori Cultural Heritage Programme.

Māori Cultural Heritage Programme

13. The Māori Cultural Heritage Programme responds to the recognition that there are thousands of Māori cultural heritage sites in Tāmaki Makaurau, many of which are under threat or degraded. It is a collaboration with the iwi of Tāmaki Makaurau, integrating their knowledge and values into the appropriate recognition, protection and management of taonga and sites and places of cultural and historic heritage.
14. The programme is supported by a small team of Māori heritage specialists with a range of experience and expertise in heritage, archaeological and planning areas.
15. The programme has been funded as part of the Plans and Places budget since being established 2014/15. The budget is permanent and ongoing funding is provided for in current and future Plans and Places budgets. The total funding for 2021/22 for the programme (including the Māori Heritage Team) was approximately \$1m. The projected funding over the next five years is at least \$900K per year.
16. The programme actively works with both statutory (such as plan changes) and non-statutory mechanisms (including a range of management responses) to improve the identification, mapping and protection of Māori cultural heritage in Tāmaki Makaurau.
17. The Māori Heritage Team work with all iwi wishing to participate in the programme. Iwi nominate the sites and work with the team to complete assessments for each site. Where information is confidential it is not shared any further. As there is a long history of settlement in Tāmaki Makaurau, many of the nominated sites and places within the region hold significance to multiple iwi. Nomination for inclusion of the site in the schedule by one iwi does not imply that the values or significance held by other iwi in relation to that site are diminished in any way.

Statutory protection

18. Under the RMA, statutory protection is achieved through a plan change process to update or modify the AUP and/or the Auckland Council District Plan – Hauraki and Gulf Islands (HGI).
19. The first update to these plans since the Māori Cultural Heritage Programme was established in 2014/15 was Plan Change 22 to the AUP and Plan Modification 12 to the HGI. These Council-initiated plan changes represent the first tranche of what is intended to be multiple tranches of plan changes seeking to progressively identify, evaluate and protect



- sites and places of significance to mana whenua. They seek to address the under-representation of such sites.
20. PC22 and PM12 recognise and protect the cultural values of 33 sites and places within Tāmaki Makaurau nominated by mana whenua. This protection is achieved by including the nominated sites in relevant schedules of the AUP and HGI which engage planning policies, rules and assessment criteria specific to the protection of cultural values when undertaking development or submission.
 21. PC22 and PM12 were publicly notified in March 2019 and progressed through the statutory process for plan changes before becoming fully operative in March 2022. This brings the total number of sites included in Schedule 12 of the AUP to 108 and four in the HGI. Attachment A of this report is a copy of Schedule 12: Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua.
 22. The second tranche of sites and places of significance to mana whenua have been developed in partnership with nominating iwi and are being progressed through the plan change process. A confidential update was presented to the Planning Committee in September 2021 and the tranche included approximately 19 sites for further investigation. Due to the promise of confidentiality with mana whenua the details about the location and extents of the sites will only be shared once the programme moves to the public consultation phase later this year.
 23. The third tranche of sites and places of significance to mana whenua is progressing and discussions with individual iwi around nominating sites began in May 2022. The Māori Heritage Team will continue to have individual and collective hui with participating iwi over the next year to work through the nomination and assessment phases of the process.

Non-statutory management

24. The non-statutory management responses include working with mana whenua to map cultural landscapes and capture this in the Māori Heritage Alert Layer (MHAL) on Council's geospatial information system. Each nominated site that is 'live' in the MHAL will have its own management statement that has been 'signed off' by the nominating iwi and reviewed by the iwi who have shared interests.
25. The statement summarises what the site/place is, where it is, its values, statutory acknowledgements, whether an Iwi Management Plan lists it (which then elevates its regulatory status), whether it is subject to a Treaty settlement, how it is being managed currently, what condition it is in and what the management objectives (iwi aspirations) for the place are.
26. This 'one-stop shop' for information provides for mana whenua rights, interests and values in the decision-making process. It is not intended to replace mana whenua engagement or Cultural Impact Assessments. It is an aid to having meaningful engagement.

Filming on sites of significance

27. Screen Auckland, a team within Tātaki Auckland Unlimited is working with the Tāmaki Makaurau screen industry.
28. The screen sector delivers economic and cultural benefits for Tāmaki Makaurau and in 2021 it contributed \$1.2b to Auckland's GDP and employed just under eight thousand people, including Māori businesses, talent and stories.
29. The screen industry working group has raised concerns about the future of the screen sector in Tāmaki Makaurau and is looking to Screen Auckland for guidance and leadership about this matter.
30. The concerns are about the impacts to the industry as a result of the AUP mechanisms associated with sites and areas of significance to mana whenua. The working group hopes to achieve clearer understanding about the resource consent process and where possible, to streamline the process.



31. Board representatives on the Planning Committee requested that the screen industry and Tātaki Auckland Unlimited work with mana whenua to better understand the appropriate protection options for filming on sites of significance.
32. Screen Auckland aims to seek the views of all Tāmaki Makaurau mana whenua representatives about issues and opportunities however the Secretariat is not aware of the timeframes on this engagement.
33. Tātaki Auckland Unlimited have requested to meet with the Board along with the screen industry working group to discuss the concerns relating to the resource consent process for filming on sites of significance.
34. Attachment B of this report is a copy of the memo update provided by Tātaki Auckland Unlimited that outlines the request.

National Policy Statement on Urban Intensification

35. In June 2022 the Board received a confidential update report on provisions for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau within the RMA and the National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPSUD).
36. The report noted that a major impediment to the effective protection of Māori cultural heritage is that the Council holds incomplete information on mana whenua cultural heritage in Tāmaki Makaurau. Without formal knowledge of this heritage, the Council can not ensure for urban development in a way that would not harm mana whenua cultural heritage.
37. While sites that have been scheduled in the AUP are provided protection as a government-identified qualifying matter, unscheduled cultural heritage sites remain a concern. To address this, the Council is working with mana whenua to potentially develop additional qualifying matters relating to sites of cultural significance. These will be presented to the Planning Committee for endorsement in August 2022.

Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next steps

38. The Auckland Unitary Plan will be reviewed in 2026 and the Board will be involved in the review process as part of the Planning Committee.
39. The Secretariat will continue to receive updates from the Māori Heritage Team to inform regular updates to the Board through the Environment Pou reporting process.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Auckland Unitary Plan (operative in part) Schedule 12: Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua	75
B	Memo update from Tātaki Auckland Unlimited regarding filming on sites of significance	87

Ngā kaihaina

Signatories

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Schedule 12 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Schedule

Schedule 12 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Schedule

All provisions in this schedule are regional coastal plan and district plan [rcp/dp]

* Denotes that the site exception rule applies.

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Nominated by Mana Whenua
001	Tukituki Muka	Cox's Creek Walkway adjoining rear boundaries of 47 and 49 Webber Street, Grey Lynn		
002	Te Tokaroa headland and Te Ara Whakapekapeka a Ruarangi	Coyle Park, Point Chevalier	Rock outcrop	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei
003	Rangimatarau	16 Joan Street and cliff top properties extending northwards along Point Chevalier Road to, and including a portion of Coyle Park		Ngāti Paoa
004	Nga Kauaewhati	Old Mill Road extending from old zoo entrance westerly to toe of bank		
005	One-Maru	Point Erin Park, between 117-121 Shelley Beach Road and Northern Motorway		
006	Te Koraenga Oka	Point Erin Park		
007	Ko Takerehaea	Point Erin Park, end of St Marys Road		
008	Wai Orea	Western Springs main lake		
009	Nga Wharau a Tako	87-89 Albert Street, 4 and 6-12 Kingston Street, and 60, 65-71 Federal Street		
010 *	Te Horo Roa	Road reserve at intersection of Anzac Avenue and Beach Road	Former position of a Pā, part of which slipped away, killing	



Schedule 12 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Schedule

Item 10

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Nominated by Mana Whenua
			many people.	
011 *	A) Wai Kōkota B) Te Tō	Victoria Park bordered by Victoria Street West, Halsey Street, Fanshawe Street and Beaumont Street; plus Fanshawe Street between Daldy Street and Halsey Street; plus Beaumont Street beneath Viaduct over-pass	A) Shell fish gathering area during low tide B) Headland canoe hauling area below site of significant event	Ngāti Paoa
012 *	Pari Tuhu	Federal Street and Wolfe Street (intersection)	Ancient Pā site	
013 *	Te Paneiriiri	North-eastern corner of land bordered by Fanshawe Street and Hardinge Street (includes four properties); plus Hardinge Street between Fanshawe Street and Graham Street	Ceremony of conquest	
014 *	Te Hika a Rama	Hobson Street and Fanshawe Street intersection; plus the immediately adjacent portion of Sturdee Street	Gathering place	
015 *	Ngahu Wera	A small portion of Albert Street southward and bordering Customs Street West	Site of significant event. Exercise of traditional tribal justice	
016 *	Horotiu	Queen Street 301-303 (Town Hall Site); plus Aotea Square; plus the foot of Greys Avenue adjacent	Pā site located above Waihorotiu	
017 *	Te Whatu	Shortland Street/Queen Street/Swanson	Canoe mooring site	



Schedule 12 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Schedule

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Nominated by Mana Whenua
		Street (intersection)		
018 *	Te Toangaroa	Majority on land enclosed by Stanley Street, Churchill Street and Parnell Rise; plus the adjacent portion of the Stanley Street road reserve; plus intersection of Stanley Street and Parnell Rise; plus the adjacent portion of Parnell Rise	Site of significant event - scene of early battle	
019 *	Te Tara Karaehe	Swanson Street between Hobson Street and Federal Street; plus property adjacent to, and south of, Swanson Street; plus intersection of Federal Street and Swanson Street, and a portion of Federal Street south of Swanson Street; plus intersection of Hobson Street and Swanson Street	Canoe landing site	
020 *	Te Koranga	Victoria Street/Halsey Street (intersection)	Fish drying area	
021 *	Te Reuroa Pā	Old Government House; plus majority of land enclosed by Parliament Street, Symonds Street and Waterloo Quadrant; plus eastern corner of land bordered by Parliament Street and Eden Crescent	Major Pā site and Papakāinga	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei
022	Urupā	189R Burswood Drive, East Tamaki	Urupā	
023	Urupā	15 Blackburn Road, East Tamaki 43 Crooks Road (located on Blackburn Road), East	Urupā	



Schedule 12 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Schedule

Item 10

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Nominated by Mana Whenua
		Tamaki		
024	Urupā	83 Greenmount Drive, East Tamaki	Urupā	
025	Te Naupata	20 Musick Point Road, Bucklands Beach	Musick Point	
026	Urupā	27 Church Road, Mangere Bridge	Urupā	
027	Urupā	22 Waipouri Road, Mangere	Urupā	
028	Urupā	Pukaki Marae 98 Pukaki Road, Mangere	Urupā	
029	Otuataua/Puke Taapapa (Pukeiti)	14R Quarry Road, 56 Ihumatao Quarry Road and 303 Ihumatao Road		
030	Mangere Mountain	Māngere Domain, 17R Domain Road, Māngere	Māngere Mountain	
031	Ambury Park Stonefields	66 Wellesley Road, Māngere Bridge	Ambury Park Stonefields	
032	Puketutu Island	600 Island Road, Māngere Bridge		
033	Maunga Taketake	290, 292 & 296 Ihumatao Road, Māngere	Ellett's Mountain	
034	Matukuturua stonefields	58 McLaughlins Road, 5R Wilco Place & 20 Hautu Drive, Manukau	Matukuturua Stonefields	
035	Wiri South Stonefields and Lava Cave	166 and 172 Roscommon Road	Waahi Tapu Area Wiri South Stonefields and Lava Cave	
036	Maunga Matukuturua	McLaughlins Road, Wilco Place, Stonehill Drive & 20 Hautu Drive, Manukau	McLaughlins Mountain	
037	Wiri North Stonefields	149 & 220 Wiri Staton Road, Wiri	Wiri North Stonefields	
038	Urupā	37 Kawakawa Bay Coast Road, Kawakawa Bay	Urupā	
039	Urupā	33 Kawakawa Bay Coast Road, Kawakawa Bay	Urupā	
040	Urupā	29 Kawakawa Bay Coast Road, Kawakawa Bay	Urupā	
041	Urupā	1415 Clevedon –	Urupā	



Schedule 12 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Schedule

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Nominated by Mana Whenua
		Kawakawa Road, Kawakawa Bay		
042	Urupā	172R Maraetai Coast Road, Umupuia	Urupā	
043	Urupā	600 Orere -Matingarahi Road	Urupā	
044	Whakakaiwhara	933R North Road, Clevedon		
045	Oue Pā	829 North Road, Clevedon	Pā	
046	Tauwhare Pā	80 Davidson Road, Kiwitahi Pt Mblk Tauwhare ML 3424	Pā	
047	Wai Ariki	Between 16 Waterloo Quadrant and 15 Eden Crescent); Auckland University Law Library Carpark	Waiora – A water supply having the status of untainted life blood. Historic natural spring that fed surrounding Papakāinga and Pā such as Rangi Puke (Albert Park) and Te Reuroa (High Court area).	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei / Ngāti Paoa
048	Onehunga (especially the location of a 19th Century village at the foot of Princes St)	55, 57-60 Princes Street, 120 Onehunga Mall, 126 Onehunga Mall, and including a portion of Onehunga Mall and Princes Street, Onehunga.	Waahi whakahirahira Historic Te Taou, Nga Oho, Te Uringutu (Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei) village site. Village was in extensive use by Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei and	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei



Schedule 12 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Schedule

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Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Nominated by Mana Whenua
			their allies in early Auckland. John Logan Campbell is recorded as visiting Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei chief, Te Kawau here to negotiate the purchase of land.	
049	Te Pūpū o Kawau (Tāhuna Tōrea)	Tāhuna Tōrea Reserve including sandspit, 338 & 340 West Tamaki Road, Glendowie	Waahi whakahirahira	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei
050	Te Wai o Rakataura	Valonia Reserve, 1, 25 & 25A Valonia Street, New Windsor	Wetlands to south of Ōwairaka / Mt Albert	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei
051	Mataharehare	Bottom of Brighton Road, Parnell	Waahi whakahirahira	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei
052	Kohimaramara / Bastion Rock Takaparawha Point	Tāmaki Yacht Club, Tāmaki Drive, Ōrākei	Waahi tapu, Wai tapu	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei
053	Tokiwhatinui	Auckland Hospital, 2 Park Road, Grafton	Waahi whakahirahira. Battle site in the grounds of the present day Auckland Hospital	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei
054	Ōpoutūkeha	Cox's Bay Reserve, Westmere	Waahi whakahirahira. Named after the ancestor Poutūkeha. The creek is an ancient	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei



Schedule 12 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Schedule

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Nominated by Mana Whenua
			boundary line between Ngāti Huarere and Ngāti Pou.	
055	Te Tō Waka Ōtāhuhu portage	Head of Tāmaki River at Ōtāhuhu, near Canal Reserve and Portage Road, Ōtāhuhu	Waahi tapu, Wai tapu. May be nationally significant portage for waka including ancestral waka.	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei
056	Pou Hawaiki - Owhatihue	Mt Eden, Auckland College of Education carpark building	Waahi whakahirahira	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei
057	Urupā	5 Woodside Road, Mt Eden	Urupā, burial site	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei
058	Urupā	209 St Andrews Road, Three Kings	Urupā. Historic burial site related to the use and occupation of Te Tātua a Riukiuta - the 3 Kings Pā complex.	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei
059	Waahi whakahirahira	Emily Place Reserve	Waahi whakahirahira. The birth of Auckland on September 18, 1840 occurred in this area. Involved the signing of a land deed by Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei chiefs gifting 3,500 acres of the	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei



Schedule 12 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Schedule

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Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Nominated by Mana Whenua
			modern CBD to establish Auckland City.	
060	Te Ana a Rangimarie	Melville Park grounds, between the cricket pavilion and 22 St Andrews Road	Waahi whakahirahira	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei
061	Waitaramoa	Waitaramoa Reserve - Portland Road, Hobson Bay, Remuera		Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei
062	Te Rōutu o Ureia	Point Erin, Auckland Harbour Bridge	Wāhi tapu. Ureia is the renowned taniwha of the Marutuahu tribes of Hauraki.	Ngāti Paoa
063	Urupā	16 George Bourke Drive, Mt Wellington	Urupā for the fallen from a battle.	Ngāti Paoa
064	Ō Peretu	Vauxhall Road, Takapuna	Former Pā, kāinga, urupā, battle site.	Ngāti Paoa
065	Te Pane o Horoiwi	Foreshore behind properties at 665-697 Riddell Road, Glendowie	Former Pā. Above Karaka Bay (Ōrohe)	Ngāti Paoa
066	Urupā Fraser Road	Northern portion of 5-7 Fraser Road and the land on the western and south-western corners of the intersection of Fraser Road and Morrin Road including both grass berm and footpath	Settlement, terracing and urupā	Ngāti Paoa
067	Karaka Taupo	Within road reserve in front of 42 Kawakawa Bay Coast Road	Traditional urupā near Ngāti Paoa settlement	Ngāti Paoa
068	Karaka Taupo	42 Kawakawa Bay Coast Road. North East portion of Karaka Taupo block extending toward the Karaka stream.	Traditional grave	Ngāti Paoa



Schedule 12 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Schedule

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Nominated by Mana Whenua
069	Urupā at Karaka Taupo on foreshore	On foreshore opposite 29 Kawakawa Bay Coast Road, Kawakawa Bay	Urupā	Ngāti Paoa
070	Urupā at Karaka Taupo, Kawakawa Bay	Rautawa Stream entrance and foreshore	Urupā	Ngāti Paoa
071	Te Ana o Kahumauroa	Cave inlet at north eastern foreshore of Maungauika, North Head. Section 1 SO 454837	Location where Kahumauroa was held. Battle site	Ngāti Paoa
072	Te Tauoma Purchas Hill	Maunga known as Te Tauoma or Purchas Hill, 84 & 100 Morrin Road, St Johns	Former Pā	Ngāti Paoa
073	Karaka Bay (Ōrohe)	Foreshore area below Peacock Street, Glendowie	Located below the Pā Te Pane o Horoiwi. Site of several battles. Location of signing of Te Tiriti o Waitangi.	Ngāti Paoa
074	Te Reuroa	Albert Park, Auckland Central	Part of extent of Te Reuroa Pā	Ngāti Paoa
075	Waiatarua Reserve	Abbotts Way, Remuera	Key cultural marker within the landscape of Te Tauoma	Ngāti Paoa
076	Paruroa & Nihotupu	Waitakere Ranges Regional Parkland between Big Muddy Creek and Scenic Drive	Battle site	
077	Onepū Whakatakataka	Western section of Paritai Reserve, extending to Tamaki Drive and coast from Ngapipi road to Ngaiwi Street.	Battle site	
078*	Te Ipu Pakore	14-22 Boston Road, Mount Eden	Fresh water spring / Battle site	



Schedule 12 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Schedule

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Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Nominated by Mana Whenua
079	Te Rehu	Jaggers Bush reserve, 180 Meola Road Point Chevalier	Kāinga	
080	Tauhinu Pā	Library point at Sanders Reserve, Paremoremo	Headland pā	
081	Motungaengae	Watchman Island	Tauranga waka and wāhi whakahirahira	
082	Tuna Mau	Western Park, Ponsonby	Mahinga tuna and kāinga	
083	Te Ako o Te Tui	Stream - Auckland Domain running from the Duck Ponds to Stanley Street.	Awa	
084*	Horotiu Stream	Queen Street road reserve from Victoria Street to Swanson Street	Awa	
085	Waiparuru	Stream at the bottom of Symonds Street cemetery	Awa	
086	Te Kōpua a Matakamokamo	Tuff Crater, Northcote	Wāhi tapu	
087	Karangahape Pā	Waitakere Ranges Regional Park - 96-104 and 120 Cornwallis Road Cornwallis	Pā site and kāinga	
088	Te Pokanoa a Tarahape	131 Paritai Drive Orakei	Pā site / wāhi whakahirahira	
089	Takāraro	Mt Cambria Reserve, Devonport	Maunga	
090	Te Toka Tapu a Kupe	Ninepin Rock, Whatipu	Wāhi tapu	
091	Te Puna wai a Hape	Adjacent to 56 Ihumatao Quarry Road, Mangere	Ancient fresh water spring	
092	Te Toka ā Kapetaua	Bean Rock, Waitematā Harbour, Auckland City	Site of significant event	
093	Tahingamanu	Hobsonville Point - coastline	Kāinga and mahinga kai	
094	Taurangatira	Murray Jones Reserve and Riverhead Historic Mill Esplanade Reserve - Riverhead	Kāinga	
095	Kohuora	Kohuora Park -	Pā, kāinga,	



Schedule 12 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Schedule

Schedule ID	Name	Location	Description	Nominated by Mana Whenua
		Papatoetoe	wāhi tapu	
096	Te Tapuwae O Mataaoho	Sturges Park, Mt Robertson Otahuhu	Pā, kāinga, wāhi tapu	
097	Te Taurere	Taylor's Hill, Glendowie	Pā, kāinga, wāhi tapu	
098	Mutukaroa	Hamlins Hill, Mt Wellington	Pā, kāinga, wāhi tapu	
099	Ōpaheke	Headland at the confluence of Hingaia Stream and Ngakoroa Stream to the South.	Wāhi tapu and pā.	
100	Te Pou a Rangiwihwi	Drury Creek Recreation Reserve	Wāhi tapu, nohoanga and mahinga kai.	
101	Te Kohuroa	Matheson Bay, Leigh	Kāinga, wāhi tapu and pakanga	
102	Te Kiri-Pātu-Parāoa	Pakiri Regional Park and 1066 Pakiri Road	Ancient pā and kāinga	
103	Motururu Urupā Omaha	Omaha Block Access Road, Leigh	Traditional urupā	
104	Hihiorapa	Falls Road, Papakura	Puna, wāhi tapu and ara	
106	Te Rangihoua	33-165 Onetangi Road, Waiheke	Pā site, wāhi tapu, rawa tūturu	



Memo

Date	10 June 2022
To	Independent Māori Statutory Board
cc	John Duguid, General Manager Plans and Places, Auckland Council Miriana Knox, Principal Advisor Environment Outcomes, Independent Māori Statutory Board
From	Helen Te Hira, Director Māori Outcomes, Tātaki Auckland Unlimited Jasmine Millet, Screen Auckland Manager, Tātaki Auckland Unlimited
Subject	Update about Tātaki Auckland Unlimited Screen Auckland, specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Film industry concerns about Auckland Unitary Plan and Schedule 12: Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenuaii. Preparing a screen sector emissions strategy

1. Purpose

To update the Independent Māori Statutory Board (IMSB) regarding two pieces of work led by Tātaki Auckland Unlimited Screen Auckland:

- i. Screen Auckland (a part of Tātaki Auckland Unlimited) is working with the Tāmaki Makaurau screen industry, which has expressed serious concerns about the impacts to the industry as a result of Auckland Unitary Plan mechanisms associated with Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua. Screen Auckland has also prepared an engagement plan to guide its approach with Mana Whenua on this topic.
- ii. Screen Auckland commissioned a national study to understand the climate impacts of the screen sector and work alongside industry to identify how to transition to a resilient, low-carbon economy and contribute to a more sustainable Aotearoa New Zealand.

2. Recommendation

- 2.1 That the memo be received.
- 2.2 That the IMSB meet with Screen Auckland and the screen industry working group about Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua.

3. Executive Summary

The Auckland Unitary Plan Schedule 12 – Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua – became operative, in part, on 12 March 2021. It recorded 104 sites listed across public and private land. Screen production activity at these locations now requires a resource consent, with significant increases to productions' timeframes and costs.

The screen industry working group has raised serious concerns about the future of the screen sector in Tāmaki Makaurau and is looking to Screen Auckland for guidance and leadership about this matter.

As part of a broader response, Screen Auckland has developed and is implementing an engagement plan to guide its relationship building and interactions with the Tāmaki Makaurau Mana Whenua Forum and the IMSB. Screen Auckland has also sought advice from sources other than Council to help find a way forward.



Separately, Screen Auckland is driving a New Zealand screen sector emissions strategy that aims to identify opportunities for the sector to transition to a more sustainable and low carbon economy. Screen Auckland has engaged with Te Pou Taiao of the Tāmaki Makaurau Mana Whenua Forum seeking Te Pou's guidance and input.

4.1 Background

Screen Auckland is the regional film office for Tamaki Makaurau Auckland and forms part of Tātaki Auckland Unlimited's core business activity. It is responsible for:

- Attraction; developing Auckland as a film-friendly region and attracting international productions to the area
- Facilitation; permitting of filming activities on public open space on behalf of Auckland Council
- Advocacy; supporting local screen business and employment.

The screen sector delivers significant economic and cultural benefits for Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland. In 2021 it contributed \$1.2 billion to Auckland's GDP and employed 7,900 people that includes Māori businesses, talent and stories.

Screen Auckland is guided in its understanding of these matters by the legislative commitments and aspirations articulated in Tātaki Auckland Unlimited's Māori Outcome Plan – Te Mahere Aronga. This Plan includes directions to implement the recommendations of the Independent Māori Statutory Board's 2021 Treaty Audit by :

- Developing and implementing a Māori Engagement Plan to strengthen participation by Māori and support Māori aspirations in the sector
- Building staff and sector capability in understanding tikanga Māori, te reo Māori and engagement with Te Ao Māori

(NB. 13 May 2022 was the official launch of Auckland Unlimited's bilingual name - Tātaki Auckland Unlimited.)

4.2 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua

The IMSB may recall that its 2013/2014 submission to the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan included "Recognise and provide for the cultural and heritage values of Mana Whenua". In response Auckland Council began working in partnership with Mana Whenua as part of developing a Māori cultural heritage programme to identify and map significant sites for protection (see attached document for timeline of events).

Schedule 12 of the Auckland Unitary Plan, Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua, became operative in part on 12 March 2021, with 104 sites listed across public and private land. This level of protection means that activities such as filming at these locations now requires a resource consent. Resource consent applications are assessed against the criteria established as part of a restricted discretionary activity. In terms of time and cost implications, this means:

- Processing time requires a minimum of 20 working days
- Costs start at \$4,500
- Whereas prior to becoming operative, film permitting costs started at \$50 and time to process was on average between three to five days.

In addition, the Auckland Council Māori Heritage team has advised the number of sites could grow exponentially as Council identifies further sites and places nominated by Mana Whenua.

4.3 Screen Auckland and Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua

The screen industry working group hopes to achieve a clearer understanding about Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua and the resource consent process, and where possible, to streamline

aucklandunlimited.com



the process. As part of this journey the working group would also appreciate the opportunity to meet with the IMSB at a time convenient for both parties.

An engagement plan has been developed to help guide the screen sector in its relationship building and engagement with Mana Whenua. Initial feedback from specific Mana Whenua about the issues indicates they are supportive of a Unitary Plan, plan change approach.

Screen Auckland aims to seek the views of all Tāmaki Makaurau Mana Whenua representatives about issues and opportunities. Screen Auckland has also reviewed the Tāmaki Makaurau Mana Whenua Forum 10-Year Strategic Plan as well as the IMSB Māori Plan and Value Reports.

4.4 Screen Auckland: Climate impacts and Mana Whenua

Separately, Screen Auckland is working on a New Zealand screen sector emissions strategy that aims to identify opportunities for the sector to transition to a more sustainable and low carbon economy.

This will contribute to delivery on the greenhouse gas emissions targets outlined in Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan, and the economic priority goal of 'A resilient, low carbon economy, guided by our kaitiaki values, that supports Aucklanders to thrive'. The wider responsibility is to te Tangata, and te Taiao, and for future generations.

Screen Auckland presented an update on the project to Te Pou Taiao of the Tāmaki Makaurau Mana Whenua Forum on 9 March 2022. Screen Auckland sought Te Pou's advice to:

- Ensure a Mana Whenua Māori world view is appropriately recorded as part of the (nationally focused) final report, recommended actions, and vision
- Promote thinking about leverage opportunities that may arise from the final report.

Te Pou endorsed that it has interest in being updated about the project and Screen Auckland committed to providing further updates aligned to the project milestones.

5 Summary

Screen Auckland is working on projects that are both complex and complicated with many moving parts. It also aims to meaningfully engage with both Mana Whenua and the IMSB on these topics.



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 Audit Report for Year Ending 30 June 2021

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.	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. In particular, the report contains sensitive information.	s48(1)(a) 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.

C2 Auditor Consideration

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.	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. In particular, the report contains confidential information that has not been made public.	s48(1)(a) 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.

C3 Updated Expense Policy August 2022

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.	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. In particular, the report contains sensitive information.	s48(1)(a) 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.

