I hereby give notice that an ordinary meeting of the Manukau Harbour Forum will be held on:

**Date:** Friday, 14 December 2018  
**Time:** 12.00pm  
**Meeting Room:** Māngere-Otāhuhu Local Board Office  
**Venue:** Shop 17  
93 Bader Drive  
Māngere Town Centre

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### Manukau Harbour Forum

#### OPEN AGENDA

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**MEMBERSHIP**

**Chairperson**
- Saffron Toms  
  Waitakere Ranges Local Board

**Deputy Chairperson**
- David Holm  
  Puketapapa Local Board
- Alan Cole  
  Franklin Local Board
- Carrol Elliott, JP  
  Mangere-Otahuhu Local Board
- Joseph Allan  
  Manurewa Local Board
- Chris Makoare  
  Maungakiekie-Tamaki Local Board
- Dawn Trenberth  
  Otara-Papatoetoe Local Board
- Bill McIntee  
  Papakura Local Board
- Tracy Mulholland  
  Whau Local Board

**Members**
- Alan Cole  
  Franklin Local Board
- Carrol Elliott, JP  
  Mangere-Otahuhu Local Board
- Joseph Allan  
  Manurewa Local Board
- Chris Makoare  
  Maungakiekie-Tamaki Local Board
- Dawn Trenberth  
  Otara-Papatoetoe Local Board
- Bill McIntee  
  Papakura Local Board
- Tracy Mulholland  
  Whau Local Board
- Michael Turner  
  Waitakere Ranges Local Board
- Julie Fairey  
  Puketapapa Local Board
- David Whitley  
  Whau Local Board
- Neil Henderson  
  Waitakere Ranges Local Board
- Steve Tollestrup  
  Waitakere Ranges Local Board

**Alternate Members**
- Sharlene Druyven  
  Franklin Local Board
- Togiatolu Walter Togiamua  
  Mangere-Otahuhu Local Board
- Angela Cunningham-Marino  
  Manurewa Local Board
- Debbie Burrows  
  Maungakiekie-Tamaki Local Board
- Nerissa Henry  
  Maungakiekie-Tamaki Local Board
- Apulu Reece Autagavaia  
  Otara-Papatoetoe Local Board
- Michael Turner  
  Papakura Local Board
- Julie Fairey  
  Puketapapa Local Board
- David Whitley  
  Whau Local Board
- Neil Henderson  
  Waitakere Ranges Local Board
- Steve Tollestrup  
  Waitakere Ranges Local Board

(Quorum 5 members)

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**Riya Seth**  
Democracy Advisor - Whau  
10 December 2018

Contact Telephone: (09) 826 5193  
Email: riya.seth@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz  
Website: www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

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**Note:** The reports contained within this agenda are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. Should Members require further information relating to any reports, please contact the relevant manager, Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson.
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1 Welcome

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

3 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.

4 Confirmation of Minutes
That the Manukau Harbour Forum:
   a) confirm the ordinary minutes of its meeting, held on Friday, 19 October 2018, as a true and correct record.

5 Leave of Absence
At the close of the agenda no requests for leave of absence had been received.

6 Acknowledgements
At the close of the agenda no requests for acknowledgements had been received.

7 Petitions
At the close of the agenda no requests to present petitions had been received.

8 Deputations
Standing Order 7.7 provides for deputations. Those applying for deputations are required to give seven working days notice of subject matter and applications are approved by the Chairperson of the Manukau Harbour Forum. This means that details relating to deputations can be included in the published agenda. Total speaking time per deputation is ten minutes or as resolved by the meeting.

At the close of the agenda no requests for deputations had been received.

9 Public Forum
A period of time (approximately 30 minutes) is set aside for members of the public to address the meeting on matters within its delegated authority. A maximum of 3 minutes per item is allowed, following which there may be questions from members.

At the close of the agenda no requests for public forum had been received.
10 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."
Elected Members update

File No.: CP2018/24295

Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report
1. A period of time (15 minutes) has been set aside for the attending elected members to update the Forum on significant matters relating to Manukau Harbour.

Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendation/s
That the Manukau Harbour Forum:
a) receive any elected member verbal updates.

Ngā tāpirihanga / Attachments
There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā kaihaina / Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Riya Seth - Democracy Advisor - Whau</th>
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<tr>
<td>Authoriser</td>
<td>Glenn Boyd - Relationship Manager Henderson-Massey, Waitakere Ranges, Whau</td>
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Purpose of the report

1. To table the presentation made by Manukau Harbour Forum Chairperson Saffron Toms and Deputy Chairperson David Holm on behalf of the forum to the Environment and Community Committee on 4 December 2018.

2. At the 19 October 2018 meeting of Manukau Harbour Forum, the forum resolved that:

   Resolution number MHFJC/2018/31
   That the Manukau Harbour Forum:
   a) receive the Small Sites Ambassador report prepared by Ridley Dunphy Environmental Limited.
   b) request that the report be forwarded to the Environmental and Community Committee, and Regulatory Committee for their information.
   c) request that the forum present to these committees.

Executive summary

3. The presentation introduced the forum’s vision for the harbour and expressed the need to develop and implement regional level planning frameworks and projects to support integrated management of the harbour.

4. The presentation then outlined the small sites project that the forum funded and the insight gained that active monitoring and compliance was the most effective means in changing behaviour to control and stop sediment run off from sites.

5. The Chair and Deputy Chair commended the Strategic Approach to Sediment report particularly approach to support sustained compliance of sediment control across small sites across the region.

6. The Strategic Approach to Sediment report from 4 December 2018 meeting of Environment and Community Committee is also attached for information.

Recommendation/s

That the Manukau Harbour Forum:

a) receive the presentation made to Environment and Community Committee at 4 December 2018 meeting which highlighted the forum’s objectives and endorsed the integrated approach to improve management of sediment entering water bodies, including the Manukau Harbour and its tributaries.

Attachments

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<td></td>
<td>Environment and Community Committee</td>
<td>Riya Seth - Democracy Advisor - Whau</td>
<td>Glenn Boyd - Relationship Manager Henderson-Massey, Waitakere Ranges, Whau</td>
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Item 12
Manukau Harbour Forum

The forum's vision

The Manukau Harbour is recognised and valued as a significant cultural, ecological, social and economic taonga. A programme of integrated harbour management will ensure that it has a rich and diverse marine and terrestrial environment that is able to be enjoyed by all.
The forum's objectives are to:

- raise the profile of the Manukau Harbour
- ensure there is a robust knowledge base to support integrated management
- champion and advocate for the development and implementation of planning frameworks and projects to support the integrated management of the Manukau Harbour
- ensure there are sufficient resources, including staff input and budget, to support the forum to deliver on its vision.
Working with Governing Body

- 2015 LTP governing body funded the development of a hydrodynamic model for the harbour

- Want to work with Governing Body and staff to explore how lift strategic influence and make the most of Auckland Council’s resources
  - Shared local and regional governance opportunities
  - Large scale impactful work programmes

- Advocating today with regards to sediment management
Small construction site management pilot

In 2017/18 the MHF contributed to funding a pilot programme with regards to small construction sites looking at matters of:

- Sediment runoff
- Concrete and other waste runoff
- Rubbish

13,000 dwellings consented in year to May 2018

Roughly 30% of those in Manukau Harbour catchment

Attachment A
Flatbush area

- Approx. 380 active building sites in area of focus
- 170 building sites visited during programme
  - 35% had poor controls
  - 50% had some controls
  - 15% had good controls

- Subsequent monitoring by compliance staff identified that if there are any issues/breaches then the best course of action is to issue immediate abatement notices to the property owners
**Recommendations align with Sediment Report**

- Compliance is a key concern and increased monitoring is required.
- Endorse overall report and the six work areas identified.
- MHF members strongly support the focus on establishing new and innovative ways of working that:
  - use the collective resources of council to achieve earlier and more sustained compliance on the small sites across the region
  - are embedded in council processes and independent of staff turnover
Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report
1. For the Environment and Community Committee to endorse the strategic, cross-council approach to managing sediment in the Auckland region.

Whakarāpopototanga matua / Executive summary
2. Addressing sediment and the linked issue of improving erosion management are not new policy objectives either nationally or in Auckland.

3. Erosion is a complex process. Sediment entering waterways happens in different ways and comes from a variety of sources. Changes in land use and management in both rural and urban environments can significantly affect erosion rates and sediment entering freshwater and coastal systems. This has the potential to substantially and adversely impact their ecological, social, cultural and economic values.

4. No single team or solution can resolve this complex issue alone. It requires the council group to work together with mana whenua, industry partners and other external stakeholders to encourage those who contribute to sediment problems to become part of, and share responsibility for, the solutions. Where appropriate, council will need to continue to strictly enforce regulation on those who breach the measures in place to reduce sediment.

5. Examination since early 2018 has focused on a systemic analysis of Auckland’s sediment issues and resulted in six distinct but related work areas:
   1) Better information
   2) Strategy and Policy
   3) Interventions
   4) Monitoring and Evaluation
   5) Coordinating and Building Capacity
   6) Communication and Engagement.

6. Together, this package of six work areas forms the proposed strategic approach to sediment. This approach is more comprehensively outlined in Attachment A.

7. The outcomes and expected benefits from the proposed approach are:
   • drive a reversal of the environmental decline caused by sediment
   • recommend measures to address the prevention of sediment run-off
   • provide a definition of what needs to be monitored and how this can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of policies and interventions
   • recommend optimal coordination of all council resources in minimising the impacts of erosion and sediment
   • encourage those who contribute to sediment problems to become part of the solutions.

8. The outputs from each work area have been mapped against part a) of Environment and Community Committee Resolution Reference ECC/2018/99, which requested a scoping report on options for an integrated, regional approach to reduce sedimentation of Auckland’s receiving environments. A clear alignment between the existing strategic programme and the resolution is demonstrated in Attachment A (Part F).
Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendation/s
That the Environment and Community Committee:

a) endorse the strategic approach to sediment, consisting of a framework and associated work areas, which builds on the collective resources across the council group.

b) request a proposed implementation programme be brought to the Committee no later than June 2019, based on the momentum, direction and achievements made through 2018.

Horopaki / Context
A national issue

9. Erosion rates in New Zealand are naturally among the highest in the world due to topography and soil type. Historic land use changes, particularly during the latter part of the 19th Century, resulted in a sudden increase in erosion and sediment entering fresh and marine waters.

10. Legislation and subsequent policy developments in the early 20th Century, focused primarily on erosion management to:
   - reduce flood hazard risks and vulnerability
   - retaining land productivity
   - address municipal water supply concerns.

11. The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) introduced a major shift in policy to provide for environmental values through managing sediment and erosion. However, the challenges of erosion and sediment continue both nationally and regionally.

12. Ongoing national concerns are reflected in central government’s current policy development related to ecosystem health degradation and biodiversity losses, through the National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) and the recently announced ‘Essential Freshwater’ package (October 2018). The latter includes the likely introduction of a formal sediment attribute parameter in the NPS-FM in 2019. This will set national standards for the management of sediment which have to be met. The council already seeks to address this through changes to the Unitary Plan and other responses. Staff are also contributing to central government policy development and other related initiatives, such as the ‘At Risk Catchments’ project.

The challenge for Auckland

13. Auckland is anticipated to grow significantly over the next 30 years, with a projected requirement for another 313,000 dwellings. The core urbanised area of the city covers just over ten per cent (approximately 50,550 hectares) of the region’s 489,363 hectares. Providing for growth will increase Auckland’s urban footprint by around 18 per cent. This includes significant redevelopment and intensification in brownfields and newly established communities in future urban areas (Auckland Development Strategy, 2018).

14. The Auckland Plan 2050 provides a framework for the strategic coordination of issues and opportunities for the region. The plan recognises Auckland’s key challenges of population growth, shared prosperity, as well as arresting and reversing environmental degradation. It also identifies urban development and climate change as two specific issues that will continue to have the greatest impact on Auckland’s environment; both are major contributors to the ongoing sediment story through changes in land use and climate conditions.
15. Responses signalled in the plan include using growth to leverage environmental enhancement:
   - ensuring our infrastructure responses are resilient
   - adapting to a changing water future.

16. The plan, and therefore this strategic approach to sediment, requires a step change in approach to these challenges to ensure that environmental degradation is not accepted as an inevitable consequence of population growth and urban development.

17. A further challenge is to ensure that existing high levels of historic sedimentation and ongoing natural erosion factor into our understanding and analysis.

**Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu / Analysis and advice**

**Initial work programme**

18. The issues related to sediment can only be tackled successfully by taking an integrated view.

19. In February 2018, the Natural Environment Strategy (NES) unit identified the need for a strategic, regional approach to erosion and sediment control as a cross-council initiative.

20. Reducing sediment loads to waterways has also been a feature of other council-wide statutory and non-statutory work programmes, such as the implementation of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) and response to Sea Change - Tai Timu Tai Pari.

21. During 2018, a series of staff interviews and cross-council workshops assessed the gaps, barriers and opportunities for reducing sediment loads to waterways and recognised the need to maintain the value of Auckland’s soil as an adjoined issue.

22. Six distinct but related work areas were identified. This ‘package’ forms the proposed strategic approach to sediment.

1) **Better Information**: Identify the gaps in our knowledge and understanding, and how we address those through use of data, research and intelligence

   Recognising the extensive work already undertaken, and ongoing through the Wai Ora – Healthy Waterways Programme, RIMU’s Research Programme and Knowledge Auckland, further investigation in this area falls under two themes:

   a. **Coordination of information, data and research**: to improve transparency and sharing of sediment-related information, data and research across council and externally.

   b. **Research and evidence**: focusing on current gaps in council knowledge of sediment issues and management approaches.

2) **Strategy and Policy**: Examine the gaps and opportunities for improving the management of sediment in regional strategies, plans and policies across council group and industry partners, and where council can influence central government direction on sediment

   Project streams underway include reviews for improved sediment outcomes within the context of the following strategies and policies:

   - Auckland Plan 2050
   - Auckland Unitary Plan (operative in part)
   - Auckland’s Water Strategy (under development)
   - Strategic land development processes for housing and developing.
Staff are also participating in the Ministry for the Environment Sediment Expert Group and development of the ‘Essential Freshwater’ package; this involves both supporting national initiatives of benefit to all regions, while helping to ensure that Auckland’s issues are understood, and effective responses supported.

3) **Interventions:** Examine current interventions and investigate how key learnings can support improved compliance

This Committee has previously expressed concern around sediment control in Auckland’s urbanising catchments and the potential high risk to the environment from non-compliance with erosion and sediment controls.

In response, the results of earlier investigations were used to provide input to the final draft of GD05: Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities. It now includes explicit reference to ‘sensitive receiving environments’ within the fundamental principles of erosion and sediment control, as well as reference to the Auckland Plan, the recently published small sites booklet, and the impacts of climate change (see paragraph 24 in Attachment A).

The Licensing and Regulatory Compliance Targeted Initiatives unit (the unit) has had significant success in achieving high levels of compliance with erosion and sediment controls on targeted, small construction sites. A second area of immediate focus has been to better understand how a coordinated, strategic approach could build on this at a region-wide scale.

The results of the unit’s work at Flat Bush, Hobsonville and Paerata has provided invaluable evidence that education and training, whilst an important part of the solution, has limited success in achieving compliance in the absence of sustained, quality inspection and enforcement.

Almost 20,000 small sites are being developed in Auckland each year. Sustained education and training of the various actors within the building industry to improve compliance is costly at the scale required to cover the whole region and keep pace with Auckland’s growth.

Therefore, the focus has been to establish new and innovative ways of working that:

- use the collective resources of council to achieve earlier and more sustained compliance on the small sites across the region
- are embedded in council processes and independent of staff turnover.

Further initiatives are being explored with the unit, in collaboration with Environmental Services and Healthy Waters, to introduce targeted and region-wide industry incentives that will encourage those who contribute to the problem, to become part of the solution.

4) **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Define what council needs to monitor and how that can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of policies and interventions

Monitoring and evaluation of both sediment generation and fate, as well as interventions to minimise sediment loss, are an important component to close the policy effectiveness loop. To do this, an integrated ‘source to sink’ monitoring framework is required; at a catchment level we need to understand where the sediment is coming from (source) and where it ends up (sink) and what the impact is on the receiving environment. This requires a ‘mountains to sea’ approach in monitoring programmes. Specific monitoring of the effectiveness of sediment policies and mitigation devices is required.
The Freshwater Management Tool (FWMT) is an integrated contaminant load and in-stream concentration model currently being built by Healthy Waters to help council meet the requirements of the NPS-FM and develop Water Quality Improvement Strategies. The FWMT will provide a major step forward in Auckland Council’s ability to better understand current and future scenario state assessments for the region for sediment and other pollutants.

Modelling done for the FWMT has only been possible because of past investment in data collection and speaks to the importance of strategic, long-term monitoring. Ongoing validation monitoring will be required and there will be areas of specific monitoring and research required to improve assumptions in the model. This work will directly inform the development of the Unitary Plan provisions to address sediment and other contaminants.

Key Outputs 4.1 Sediment Monitoring Strategy and 4.2 Device Effectiveness Scoping Report of the programme will address these evolving monitoring needs (Attachment A).

5) Coordinating and Building Capacity: Establish what skills and resources are needed for the council group to make informed decisions and to implement and enforce strategies, plans and policies

The aim of this workstream is to identify, and put in place, the capacity and processes required to ensure sediment management is coordinated across the council group’s regulatory, operational and strategic functions.

Effective management of erosion and sediment requires working collaboratively on activities across the council group, as well as with mana whenua and external stakeholders. Evidence suggests that, while there are some local areas of success, this is not happening at any real scale.

After mapping out how functions relating to sediment are split across the council group, the initial aim of this work area is to develop a clear understanding of options to deliver as much as possible within existing resources through improved collaboration. Final recommendations will identify if/where work can be completed within existing resources, and any trade-offs that this might require, and if/where requests for additional funding need to be brought forward for consideration in forthcoming Long-term Plan 2021 processes.

6) Communication and Engagement: Look at how and with what messages we engage council, mana whenua, industry partners and wider stakeholders

A key output of this work area is to develop a shared and coordinated regional narrative for sediment, based on our latest understanding of sediment sources and the effectiveness of interventions. Collating this information will facilitate a coordinated approach across the council group. It will also provide a coherent picture to the public of the strategies, policies, actions and interventions the council group is using to address the sediment issue.

Sediment is complex, and the impacts today are a result of historic wide-scale land clearance, rural activities, decades of urbanisation and recent growth pressures. It is critical that this story is well understood, so that interventions can target both existing and potential sedimentation problems more effectively and realistically. This will be an iterative process as historic and new regional/national research add valuable insight to this complex and challenging story.

An early draft of this narrative was provided to the Hauraki Gulf Forum (20 August 2018) and the SeaChange Political Reference Group (26 September 2018) in the context of meeting strategic sediment objectives for the Hauraki Gulf. Work is currently underway to expand the narrative to include initiatives and projects across the whole region, including Manukau and Kaipara Harbours.
23. Going forward, the proposed work programme is split into three phases:
   - **Finalise identification of issues**: this will involve completion of the analyses outlined as Key Outputs in Attachment A, which will inform the development of proposed options (Dec 2018 – Mar 2019).
   - **Develop options and recommendations**: during this phase the findings and recommendations of each of the Key Outputs will be discussed and tested with internal and external stakeholders to consolidate in an implementation programme (April 2019 – June 2019).
   - **Implement change**: ongoing, dependent on options and agreement from Committee, as required (from June 2019).

24. Attachment A expands on the proposed programme scope under the six headings outlined above, highlighting early findings and outcomes already achieved, as well as listing Key Outputs to be delivered over the next six months.

**Ngā whakaaweawe ā-rohe me ngā tirohanga a te poari ā-rohe / Local impacts and local board views**

25. Although only two of Auckland’s Local Board Plans contain specific reference to sediment\(^1\), all Local Board Plans refer to aspirations for improving the quality of waterways and harbour(s) and include actions that support sediment management.

26. Local board views will be sought as part of Work Area 6: Communication and Engagement, acknowledging that Healthy Waters already works closely with Local Boards to deliver projects focused on improving water quality outcomes, for example through programmes to improve education and awareness of erosion and sediment control compliance issues on small sites.

**Tauākī whakaaweawe Māori / Māori impact statement**

27. Reducing sedimentation and sediment run-off into waterways will contribute to the reversal of the environmental decline of, and enhance the mauri of, major waterbodies in Tamaki Makaurau. This will in turn enhance the ability of mana whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga over their respective ārēhe.

28. Embedding Te Ao Māori concepts such as kaitiakitanga into our thinking and decision-making supports a focus on the inter-relationships between the natural environment and people. Support for this approach is clearly articulated in the Auckland Plan 2050 (Direction 2 of the Environment and Heritage Outcome) and through the approach of Auckland Council to the Treaty Settlement negotiations between the Crown and iwi. In the Kaipara Harbour these negotiations have a specific focus on environmental degradation caused by sediment.

29. Guided by the Mana Whenua Kaitiaki Forum, ‘te mauri o te wai – the life supporting capacity of water’ has been identified as a concept that encompasses our aspirations for water in Tamaki Makaurau / Auckland as part of the Auckland’s Waters Strategy. In developing strategic options for better sediment outcomes, staff will seek guidance from the Mana Whenua Kaitiaki Forum and partner with Māori and mana whenua in the implementation of future sediment work programmes.

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\(^1\) Hibiscus and Bays Local Board Plan 2017: Challenge: “Sediment and contaminants from land use activities cause declining freshwater health” (p.32), Rodney Local Board Plan 2017: Outcome: There is minimal sediment and silt flowing into our waterways from new developments and earthworks.” (p. 27)
Ngā ritenga ā-pūtea / Financial Implications
30. No financial implications are identified outside of existing resources at this stage. Options for additional resources, if required, will be presented to Committee in June 2019, and subsequently for inclusion within the Long-term Plan 2021 and other processes.

Ngā raru tūpono / Risks
31. The risks to council are as follows:
   - Reputational: Auckland Plan 2050 not delivering multiple outcomes, nor organisation delivering on central government expectations. Additionally, it will be important to convey goals that are aspirational but realistic, recognising the complex interaction of past and current sedimentation.
   - Environmental: continued environmental degradation, and statutory obligations not met.
   - Financial: from not realising financial savings by working collaboratively to achieve shared outcomes. Reduced economic opportunities for the region.
   - Social and Community: lack of buy-in from communities, mana whenua and industry partners if council is not seen to be progressing sediment improvements at a regional scale.

Ngā koringa ā-muri / Next steps
32. Next steps for the programme are as follows:
   - Continue with the strategic work programme within the timeframes set out in this report.
   - Bring implementation options to the appropriate council committees by June 2019.

Ngā tāpirihanga / Attachments

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Ngā kaihaina / Signatories

| Author                        | Jacques Victor - GM Auckland Plan Strategy and Research
| Author                        | Sarah Le Claire - Principal Analyst-Strategy
| Author                        | Dean Kimpton - Chief Operating Officer

Strategic Approach to Sediment
Attachment A

Strategic Approach to Sediment in Auckland

Outline of Work Programme

A. Aim

1. Building on existing knowledge and experience, undertake a systemic analysis of Auckland’s sediment issues to develop an implementation-focused, co-ordinated work programme across council to reduce erosion and sediment run-off into waterways and coastal receiving waters.

2. This work programme will align Te Ao Māori and Te Ao Pākehā approaches to better understand how we can influence behaviours and land-use practices to meet national and regional priorities on sediment.

B. Background and context

3. Sediment has been identified as one of the key pollutants of our freshwater and receiving (estuarine and marine) environments leading to degraded water quality, loss of habitat and degraded aquatic ecosystem health. There are also wider issues to consider, such as the loss of soil through erosion processes. The Auckland Plan 2050 identifies urban development and climate change as two specific issues that will continue to have the greatest impact on our environment, both of which are major contributors to the on-going sediment story. Existing approaches and practices need to be better targeted to meet our current evidential needs in evaluating how the Auckland Plan 2050 outcomes will be achieved.

4. This programme will focus on assessing how sediment is managed in order to identify opportunities for targeted solutions and develop a road map for future action to tackle these causes.

5. The programme aims to provide clear direction and leadership across the council group and other parties to address the issue of sediment run-off into waterways, with a strong mandate from central and local government for improvement, and a focus on catchment level solutions.

C. Outcomes and expected benefits

6. Outcomes and expected benefits:
   - Drive a reversal of the environmental decline caused by sediment run-off into waterways.
   - Recommend appropriate measures to address the prevention of sediment run-off into waterways in all of Auckland’s relevant strategies, policy instruments and interventions.
   - Provide a clear definition of what the council group needs to monitor and how that can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of policies and interventions.
   - Recommend optimal co-ordination of the full range of council group resources (staff and money) in minimising the impacts of erosion and sediment on Auckland’s freshwater and marine receiving environments.
   - Encourage those who contribute to sediment problems to become part of the solutions.

D. Outcomes for Māori

7. Reducing sedimentation and sediment run-off into waterways will contribute to the reversal of the environmental decline of, and enhance the mauri of, major water bodies in Tamaki Makaurau over the longer term. This will in turn enhance the ability of mana whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga over their respective rohe.
8. Embedding Te Ao Māori concepts such as kaitiakitanga into our thinking and decision-making supports a focus on the inter-relationships between the natural environment and people. Support for this approach is clearly articulated in the Auckland Plan 2050 (Direction 2 of the Environment and Heritage Outcome) and through the approach of Auckland Council to the Treaty Settlement negotiations between the Crown and iwi.

9. In October 2018, the Mana Whenua Kai Tākū Forum stated that mana whenua recognise that protecting and enhancing te mau o te wai is the primary goal of managing Auckland’s waterways. To achieve healthy waters, the Kai Tākū Forum seeks the integration of the way we manage land use activities, the design and building of roads and water infrastructure, and care for natural ecosystems. This view is consistent with the strategic approach to sediment presented in this report.

E. Work Programme

10. Across Auckland Council there are several extensive research, monitoring, enforcement and mitigation initiatives addressing the challenges and opportunities of sediment. These not only focus on water quality but also consider broader aspects of soil loss and impacts of climate change.

11. Mindful of this wide range of existing council workstreams and concurrent central government attention on this issue, the Work Programme is divided into six distinct, but related, work areas outlined in the following sections. Analysis in each area will include opportunities for innovation and partnership both across the council group and externally, where appropriate. The outputs of all of these work areas will be drawn together into one final report with recommendations by June 2019.

Work Area 1: Better Information

AIM: Identify the gaps in our knowledge and understanding, and how we address those through use of data, research and intelligence.

12. Recognising the extensive work already undertaken, and ongoing, through the Waipahihi – Healthy Waterways Programme, Water Outcomes SharePoint. RIMU’s Research Programme, and the Knowledge Auckland website, further investigation in this work area comprises two streams:

   a) Coordination of information, data and research: to improve transparency and sharing of sediment-related information, data and research across council and externally [outputs link closely to WA2: Developing a Narrative].

   b) Research and evidence: focusing on current gaps in council knowledge of sediment issues and management approaches [outputs link closely to WA4: Monitoring and Evaluation].

13. Freshwater Management Tool: Our understanding of current and future scenario state assessments for the region for a range of pollutants, including sediment, will be greatly enhanced by the Freshwater Management Tool (FWMT). This is an integrated contaminant load model and in-stream concentration model currently being built by Healthy Waters to help council meet the requirements of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) and develop Water Quality Improvement Strategies. The FWMT will assist in providing the robust evidence base for setting objectives, policies and rules in regional planning instruments, as well as helping to define the costs involved to council to achieve these objective through the Long-term Plan 2021 and other processes.

Work Area 1 Key Outputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Output</th>
<th>Due</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Shared, central repository of sediment-related research reports</td>
<td>Complete</td>
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<tr>
<td>Research and evidence</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.2 Case Study: Flat Bush (example of permitted activity)</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Gap analysis and recommendations for research, including ecological, social, cultural and economic impacts</td>
<td>May 2019</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Work Area 2: Strategy and Policy

AIM: Examine the gaps and opportunities for improving the management of sediment in regional strategies, plans and policies across the council group, and where council can influence central government direction on sediment.

14. The Auckland Plan 2050 identifies three key challenges for the Auckland region and how to address them over the next 30 years:
   - Population growth and its implications
   - Sharing prosperity with all Aucklanders
   - Reducing environmental degradation.

15. Sediment relates directly to the first and third of these and impacts on the second. A key feature of both the Auckland Plan 2050 and the Auckland Unitary Plan Operative Plan (AUP-OP) is to promote a compact urban form, against a challenging central government agenda for increased and more rapid provision of housing, as set out in the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity 2016. To reflect this challenge one workstream within Work Area 2 will examine opportunities for improving sediment outcomes in the Auckland Plan (Key Output 2.1) and a further workstream will examine how to include opportunities and innovation to reduce sediment issues in strategic land development processes for housing and transport outcomes (Key Output 2.2).

16. The effectiveness of the Auckland Unitary Plan (operative plan) (AUP-OP) provisions in minimising the impact of land use activities on sensitive receiving environments will be fundamental to meeting the challenge of the Auckland Plan 2050 to reduce environmental degradation.

17. A further workstream within Work Area 2 (Key Output 2.3) will provide a stock and gap analysis of how the sediment-related provisions of the legacy 2001 Regional Plan: Sediment Control and legacy District Plans objectives were integrated into the AUP-OP. It will also reflect on the recommendations of the Independent Hearings Panel in relation to earthworks.

18. Findings from this work area will complement and be integrated with two other related council workstreams:
   - The integrated AUP-OP Monitoring Programme led by Plans & Places to fulfil the s35(2)(b) statutory requirement of the RMA, which will provide a high-level review of the Regional Policy Statement. Sediment is one of the first focus areas of the AUP-OP Monitoring Programme, which aims to produce a set of indicators by April 2019.
   - The AUP-OP Water Review Project, led by Healthy Waters, is evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of water-related provisions in the AUP-OP as part of the NPS-FM implementation programme. In its first phase this project is examining, in detail, the plan rules and plan implementation process in relation to sediment. The results of this study will inform the plan change process for the NPS-FM, delivered in phases from 2025.

Bringing the results of these three studies together will complete the required policy loop analysis of the effectiveness of the AUP-OP in managing sediment.

19. Auckland Plan 2050 introduces the concept of the circular economy as one that focuses on restoring and recapturing value within a product's lifecycle by intention and design, optimizing the value of materials and resources. This strategic sediment initiative (Key Output 2.4) provides an opportunity to apply circular economic principles to the challenges presented by erosion and sediment in Auckland. The focus of this study will be on identifying opportunities to apply those principles to land use and land use change policies and operations to eliminate or reduce waste externalities, which are resulting in soil (including sediment) loss and adverse impacts on fresh and marine waters.

20. This research will support delivery of outcomes for the Auckland Plan 2050 as well as delivering on wider strategies and plans such as the Auckland Climate Action Plan (ACAP), which is currently in development, and likely to include specific actions on protecting and enhancing soils.
Work Area 2: Key Outputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Output</th>
<th>Due</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Review of challenges and opportunities for sediment within the Auckland Plan</td>
<td>Jan 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.2 Review and assessment of opportunities to minimise sediment issues in strategic land development processes for housing and transport outcomes (e.g. Supporting Growth, Full SE, Structure Planning)</td>
<td>Jan 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.3 Stocktake and gap analysis of how the ALWP (Regional Plan: Sediment Control) and District Plans objectives were integrated into the AUP-OP</td>
<td>Feb 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.4 Strategic Research Project: Circular Economy and Soil</td>
<td>May 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.5 Participation in IMF Sediment Expert Group and development of Essential Freshwater Package</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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Work Area 3: Interventions

AIM: Examine current interventions and investigate how key learnings from those can be supported or built upon to improve compliance.

21. National interventions to reduce erosion and sediment include the Freshwater Improvement Fund, the Billion Trees initiative, Hill Country Erosion Fund and the industry-led introduction of Farm Management Plans.

22. Regional interventions to improve sediment outcomes include regulatory methods through the AUP-OP, including resource consent conditions, as well as non-regulatory methods ranging from guidance notes on best practice, capital works, education through field days, training seminars and advice to practical initiatives such as funding of community planting initiatives.

23. In addition, programmes funded by the Water Quality Targeted Rate will directly benefit sediment outcomes for Auckland, for example, the Contaminant Reduction Programme (544.5 million) will fund projects to reduce sediment into the Kaipara Harbour, as well as projects to reduce litter and road contaminants with stormwater treatment, including funding for the stormwater treatment for the Hurstwater Road upgrade. A further $20.4 million has been set aside for the rehabilitation of urban and rural streams, to improve the ecological health of streams, enable urban development in areas such as Oneru Creek in East Tamaki and stabilise areas of high stream erosion, reducing sedimentation in the harbours.

24. A quick win in this area was to use information from early investigations to provide strategic input to the final draft of GD05: Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Auckland Region. This included:
   - updates to reflect the adoption of the Auckland Plan 2050 and how it considers sediment.
   - explicit reference to sensitive receiving environments within the fundamental principles of erosion and sediment control.
   - enhanced recognition of the regional impacts of climate change signalled in the 2018 NIWA report and the need to accommodate those potential impacts when designing erosion and sediment control devices.
   - references to the newly updated Small Sites Booklet in English and Mandarin.

25. A second area of focus has been to work with the Licensing and Regulatory Compliance’s Targeted Initiatives team to better understand how a co-ordinated, strategic approach could support improved compliance with erosion and sediment control on small sites. A lack of erosion and sediment controls on small sites is a long-standing issue. The cumulative impact of non-compliance from this permitted activity has the potential to add significant loadings of sediment and other contaminants to Auckland’s waterways. Auckland’s projected growth, combined with central government pressure for increased (and faster) development, means that this issue is only going to increase.
26. Early observations from the review of the AUP-OP provisions for managing erosion and sediment control on small sites compared with the Auckland Regional Council and various District Council provisions revealed a reduced regulatory burden for the developer than previously applied with lower thresholds for permitted activity. This puts greater emphasis on high quality compliance and enforcement.

27. With almost 20,000 small sites being developed in Auckland each year, sustained education and training of the various actors within the building industry to improve compliance is costly to achieve at the scale required to impact on the whole region. The focus of the Targeted Initiatives team on sediment control on small sites at Flatbush, Hobsonville and Paerata has provided invaluable evidence that education and training, whilst an important part of the solution, has limited success in achieving compliance in the absence of sustained, quality inspection and enforcement.

28. A step change is required to achieve improvements in compliance with erosion and sediment control on small sites at scale, using the collective resources of council in a collaborative manner. The establishment of the Targeted Initiatives team, and the evidence provided by their focus on erosion and sediment control on small sites during 2018 provides the opportunity for this to be effective.

29. As part of this strategic programme, innovative policy and process options are being examined in partnership with all of the key actors to provide a longer-term solution that is embedded in council process and independent of staff turnover. Further initiatives are also being explored to see how council can support industry incentives to encourage those who are part of the problem to innovate and become part of the solution across the full range of earthworks sites.

30. In the next phase of the programme, it will be important to balance the focus on interventions in land-use change with a review of how council provides advice on rural land management issues.

Work Area 3 Key Outputs

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Key Output</th>
<th>Due</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Review of GDOC: Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Auckland Region</td>
<td>Complete (may relate depending on results of other research)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.2 Report on Options for Small Sites Compliance</td>
<td>Feb 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.3 Assessment of options for Good Practice Incentives</td>
<td>Feb 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.4 Kaipara Harbour Mitigation Strategies</td>
<td>May 2019</td>
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Work Area 4: Monitoring and Evaluation

AIM: Define what council needs to monitor and how that can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of policies and interventions.

31. Monitoring and evaluation of both sediment generation and fate as well as interventions to minimise sediment loss are an important component of understanding the issue and closing the policy effectiveness loop. To do this, an integrated source to sink monitoring framework is required. That is, at a catchment level we need to understand where the sediment is coming from (source) and where it ends up (sink) and what the impact of sediment is in the receiving environment. This requires a 'mountains to sea' approach in monitoring programmes. Specific monitoring around the effectiveness of sediment policies and mitigation devices is also required.

32. As part of council’s State of the Environment Monitoring Programme, the Research and Evaluation Unit (RIMU) has event-based sediment monitoring at twelve riverflow sites across the region. The focus of these has previously been rural land use and as such urban or urbanising locations have not been included. RIMU is addressing this by adding new sites in new growth areas, so far one site in the southern growth area has been identified. RIMU also has a comprehensive regional monitoring programme covering fresh and marine water quality and ecological health. To better understand the effects of sediment related to development of growth areas we are taking an integrated monitoring approach in response to the Waitakere Structure Plan and in the Southern Structure Plan areas.
33. Modelling undertaken for the FWMT has only been possible due to past investment in the monitoring data collected to date. Ongoing validation monitoring will be required and there will be areas of specific monitoring required to improve assumptions in the model such as the generation of sediment during an earthworks phase.

34. More concerted monitoring and evaluation is required to validate the effectiveness of specific sediment retention and mitigation devices under different conditions. For example, additional monitoring is occurring in the Waiuku catchment to monitor sediment from the earthworks and from surrounding catchments. Healthy Waters’ research in the Hokianga aims to investigate methods to stabilise areas of high in-stream erosion to reduce sedimentation in the harbours. Information can be obtained through specific research but also by improving the information collected as part of consent monitoring, including submission of raw data in electronic form so that it can be further analysed.

### Work Area 4 Key Outputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Output</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Sediment Monitoring Strategy: Including an integrated source to sink monitoring framework</td>
<td>April 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.2 Scoping report: Evaluation of effectiveness of sediment retention and monitoring devices under different conditions</td>
<td>May 2019</td>
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</table>

### Work Area 5: Co-ordinating and Building Capacity

**AIM**: Establish what skills and resources are needed for council group to make informed decisions and to implement and enforce policies. Phase 1 will develop a clear understanding of options to deliver as much as possible within existing resources.

35. Effective management of erosion and sediment requires working in collaboration on activities across the council group, manawhenau, partners and external stakeholders. Evidence suggests that while there are some local areas of success, this is not happening at any real scale. In part, this is because the relationships, roles and responsibilities between different work areas in relation to sediment are not clearly articulated, understood or coordinated.

36. Different strategic drivers play a significant role in the extent to which environmental issues are addressed, irrespective of statutory requirements. For example, Auckland Transport and Watercare have specific operational priorities, which can present significant environmental challenges. The requirement for Council Controlled Organisations’ Statements of Intent to demonstrate alignment of their activities to the outcomes of the Auckland Plan 2050 should start to broaden their focus to include environmental priorities in the future, resulting in better coordination across the council group.

37. This work area will review how functions relating to sediment are split across the council group, taking into account the full range of erosion and sediment management issues. In the initial phases of this programme, focus will be on assessing what can be done by better aligning existing skills and resources. The aim is to provide intelligence to assess our current and proposed work against the scale of the challenge and advocate for additional or more targeted support to manage erosion and sediment issues if appropriate.

38. Final recommendations will identify where work can be completed within existing resources and where requests for additional funding need to be brought forward for consideration by the appropriate Committee.
**Work Area 5 Key Outputs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Output</th>
<th>Due</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1 Report: Review of how functions relating to sediment are split across</td>
<td>Feb 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>council, including skills availability.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.2 Strategic Sediment Resource Plan: including a cost benefit analysis of</td>
<td>June 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>options for Long-term Plan 2021 funding</td>
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</table>

**Work Area 6: Communication and Engagement**

**Aim:** Look at how and with what messages we engage council, mana whenua, partners and wider stakeholders.

39. One of the key outputs of this work area is to develop a shared and coordinated regional narrative for sediment, pulling together our latest understanding of sediment sources and the effectiveness of interventions. This will be an iterative process as myriad historic and new targeted, regional and national studies and research activities add valuable insight to this complex and challenging story.

40. Internally, this will be facilitated using the SharePoint Water Outcomes platform. Externally, this narrative will be shared using the Watershed Story Maps, being created by Healthy Waters as an engagement tool for mana whenua and wider stakeholders in preparation for the implementation of the NPS-FM. The Watershed Story Maps could also be used to signpost interested parties to Knowledge Auckland, which will continue to be used make to make available research and monitoring reports as well as simple summary documents.

41. Collating this information will not only facilitate a coordinated approach across the council group, but will also provide a coherent picture to the public of the strategies, policies, actions and interventions council is using to address the sediment issue.

42. An early draft of this narrative was provided to the Hauraki Gulf Forum (20 August 2018) and the SeaChange Political Reference Group (28 September 2018) in the context of meeting strategic sediment outcomes for the Hauraki Gulf. Work is currently in progress to expand the narrative to include initiatives and projects across the whole region.

43. Building on this shared narrative it will be important to develop key messages for communication across the council group, private sector and the wider community. Several existing activities and networks could potentially be linked into this activity, for example the NPS-FM engagement strategy and Local Board events. Engagement activities would vary depending on the target audience but likely include:

- Communities – public awareness and engagement campaigns/proactive communications with schools
- Mana whenua – hui, Kaitiaki Forum
- Council Controlled Organisations
- Councillors – workshops/briefings/site visits
- Local Boards – workshops/briefings/site visits
- Businesses – direct engagement with businesses and through professional bodies such as the International Erosion Control Association (IECA), business support organisations and training institutes
- Chinese Media – there is a potential need to deliver information through Chinese media in Auckland, particularly in relation to earthworks on construction sites. The Targeted Initiatives unit has already delivered key message about compliance on small sites in this way.
Work Area 6 Key Outputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Outputs</th>
<th>Due</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1 Shared narrative framework: Internal, using SharePoint Water Outcomes</td>
<td>Feb 2019 and</td>
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<tr>
<td>platform</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.2 Shared narrative: external, using the Watershed Story Maps</td>
<td>April 2019 and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ongoing</td>
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<td>6.3 Shared narrative: updates of sediment-related research and monitoring,</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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<td>including simple summary documents via Knowledge Auckland</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.4 Engagement: development of options for wider engagement to reflect</td>
<td>June 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>shared narrative.</td>
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F. Comparison with part a) of Environment and Community Committee Resolution Number ENV/2015/99

44. On 14 August 2018, the Environment and Community Committee passed Resolution Number ENV/2018/90. The full text of the resolution can be found at http://info.council.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/2018/08/ENV_20180814_MIN_6842_WEB.htm

45. This work programme addresses part a) of that resolution, which the committee requested:

- a scoping report by December 2018 on options for an integrated approach to reduce sedimentation of Auckland's receiving environments (a regional view, not specific to the Waitakere development or the catchment), including the following matters:
  - i) individual site approaches
  - ii) catchment approaches
  - iii) sediment control measures for sensitive receiving environments
  - iv) timeframe
  - v) costs
  - vi) methods for working with iwi, community groups, landowners, experts and other interested parties
  - vii) resourcing, including any trade-offs in work programme required to prioritise this work.

46. The following table demonstrates how the Key Outputs of the work programme will deliver the individual parts of the Resolution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution Item</th>
<th>Delivered by Key Output #</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. Individual site approaches</td>
<td>1.3 Case Study: Small Sites Compliance</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.2 AUP-OP provisions review</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3.2 Report on Options for Small Sites Compliance</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3.3 Assessment of options for Good Practice Incentives</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4.3 Scoping report: Evaluation of effectiveness of sediment devices</td>
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<tr>
<td>ii. Catchment approaches</td>
<td>1.3 Gap analysis and recommendations for research, including ecological, social, cultural and economic impacts</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1.5 Kaipara Harbour Sediment Mitigation Study – Phase 2</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2.3 Review and assessment of strategic land development processes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2.4 Strategic Research Project: Circular Economy and Soil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resolution Item</td>
<td>Delivered by Key Output #</td>
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</table>
| iii. Sediment controls for sensitive receiving environments                     | 1.4 Case Study: Okura Long Bay  
2.3 Review and assessment of strategic land development processes  
2.4 Strategic Research Project: Circular Economy and Soil  
2.5 Participation in Ministry for Environment ‘At Risk Catchments’  
3.1 Review of GD05  
4.2 Sediment monitoring strategy  
4.3 Scoping report: Evaluation of effectiveness of sediment devices |
| iv. Timeframe                                                                  | See section G  
5.2 Strategic Sediment Resource Plan |
| v. Costs                                                                       | 5.2 Strategic Sediment Resource Plan |
| vi. Methods for working with livelihood community groups, land owners, experts and other interested parties | 3.3 Assessment of options for Good Practice Incentives  
3.4 Review of current interventions related to sediment in rural land management.  
6.2 Shared narrative: external  
6.3 Shared narrative: updates  
6.4 Awareness raising: key messages |
| vii. Resourcing, including any trade-offs                                       | 5.1 Report: Review of sediment-related functions  
5.2 Strategic Sediment Resource Plan |
### Timeline of deliverables by Work Area

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<td>1.1 Shared sediment library</td>
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<td>1.2 Case Study: Flat Bush</td>
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<td>1.3 Gap analysis of research activities</td>
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<td>2.1 Sediment in the Auckland Plan</td>
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<td>2.2 Sediment in strategic land development processes</td>
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<td>2.3 AWF/Sensitivity Plan → AWF-COF Stocktake</td>
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<td>2.4 Circular Economy and Soil</td>
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<td>2.5 Participation in MRF initiatives</td>
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<td>3.1 Review of GO005</td>
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<td>3.2 Report on options for small sites</td>
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<td>3.3 Assessment of good practice incentives</td>
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<td>4.1 Sediment Monitoring Strategy</td>
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<td>4.2 Scoping Report: evaluation of device effectiveness</td>
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<td>5.1 Review of functions</td>
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<td>6.3 Shared narrative: research updates</td>
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<td>6.4 Awareness and engagement plan</td>
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**Key:**
- Phase 1: Understanding: Issue identification and options
- Phase 2: Development of options
- Phase 3: Implementation: Delivery of options
Confirmation of workshop records

File No.: CP2018/24292

Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report
1. This report presents records of the workshop held by the Manukau Harbour Forum on Friday, 19 October 2018.

Whakarāpopototanga matua / Executive summary
2. At the workshop held on Friday, 19 October the Manukau Harbour Forum had briefings on:
   • Manukau Harbour Forum Stocktake
   • Environmental Targeted rates
   • Auckland Council compliance around small sites
   • Industry Education Programme

Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendation/s
That the Manukau Harbour Forum:
  a) receive the workshop records for workshop held on 19 October 2018, as presented in Attachment A to this report.

Ngā tāpirihanga / Attachments

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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Manukau Harbour Forum - workshop records - 19 October 2018</td>
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Ngā kaihaina / Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Authoriser</th>
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<tr>
<td>Riya Seth - Democracy Advisor - Whau</td>
<td>Glenn Boyd - Relationship Manager Henderson-Massey, Waitakere Ranges, Whau</td>
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</table>
Workshop records
Manukau Harbour Forum

Date: Friday 19 October 2018
Time: 9.35am – 11.55am
Venue: Mangere-Otahuhu Local board office, Shop 17, 93 Bader Drive, Mangere Town Centre

Chairperson Saffron Toms
Deputy David Holm
Chairperson Waitakere Ranges Local Board
Puketapapa Local Board
Members
Alan Cole Franklin Local Board
Carrol Elliott, JP Mangere-Otahuhu Local Board
Joseph Allan Manurewa Local Board
Chris Makoare Maungakiekie-Tamaki Local Board
Dawn Trenberth Otara-Papatoetoe Local Board
Bill McKenzie Papakura Local Board

Apologies Tracy Mulholland Whau Local Board
Also Josephine Auckland Council Councillor
Present Bartley
Staff Glenn Boyd (Relationship Manager), Rhianna Drury (Senior Healthy Waters Specialist), Miriana Knox (Relationship Advisor, I&ES), Riya Seth (Democracy Advisor)

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1.0 Manukau Harbour Forum Stocktake

Presenters: Mal Ahmu, Glenn Boyd
Time: 9.35am – 10.00am

Members received an update on the findings from the Manukau Harbour Forum stocktake project. The project was initiated to document past and current initiatives from each of the nine local boards Work Programmes that have directly or indirectly benefitted the Manukau Harbour. The following points were noted:

a) Currently local board work programmes don’t clearly identify if the initiative has positive effects on the Manukau Harbour.

b) This project could be an opportunity to include a section in work programme reporting, detailing the effects each local board initiative will have on the surrounding water catchments and/or Manukau Harbour.

c) Continues inclusion of data in stocktake database will enable the forum to identify where the boards can collaborate to deliver initiatives with similar objectives.

d) The data could be used as evaluation tool to fill any gaps and advocate for regional initiatives. There is an opportunity for MHF to play lead role and co-ordinate various projects that are being delivered by different local boards to lift the profile of the harbour.
### 2.0 Environmental Targeted rates

**Presenters:** Gael Ogilvie  
**Time:** 10.00am – 10.45am

Members received an overview of the operational programmes that will be funded by the Natural Environment Targeted Rate (NETR), with particular focus on implications for the Manukau Harbour. The following points were noted:

- Additional funding from the targeted rates ($311 million over 10 years) is ringfenced for environment related initiatives (region wide). eg: education, raising awareness, enforcement of rules already in place etc.
- Plan to better align with other groups to co-design and expand community action.
- Opportunity for local boards to work in synergy with the projects supported via regional funding to achieve more impact.
- The following will be part of programmes being funding by NETR –
  - Marine pest survey (NIWA)
  - Marine high risk site surveillance survey (Northland Regional Council, Ministry for Primary Industries)
  - Commercial boat hull surveillance at the Port of Onehunga
- Pest plant control map and Pest animal control map were shared with the forum (as part of the presentation).

### 3.0 Auckland Council compliance around small sites

**Presenters:** Adrian Wilson - Targeted Initiatives (Compliance)  
**Also Present:** Sarah Le Claire, Eilish Robinson (Natural Environment Strategy), Rhianna Drury, Miriana Knox  
**Time:** 10.45am – 11.20am

Members received an update on council’s small building sites programme. The programme addresses issues like erosion and sediment control around small building sites. The following points were noted:

- This is an education programme which focuses on improving poor practices at small building sites.
- The Flatbush Project – Howick local board hired a contractor to carry out a pilot program in Flatbush between June and December 2017. The program focused on:
  - Erosion and sediment control
  - Identification of the issues
  - Education and engagement
  - Onsite advice
  - Monitoring of water quality during rain events
- Issues identified under this programme were lack of general environmental awareness and control methods, poor construction site waste management practices, illegal dumping, concrete washout, language barrier etc.
- As a result of findings of this programme council carried out a reconnaissance of four subdivisions in the Flatbush area in mid December 2017. 400+ properties in four subdivisions were visited and Abatement and Infringement Notices were issued.
e) Findings reported that offences included some well-known builders as well.

f) Council does not have enough resources for monitoring and process are now being set in place in council to reduce time spent on issuing of infringement and abatement notices.

g) Building staff is working with compliance staff to achieve better results and find issues in early stages. It was noted that at the time of building inspection staff will flag issues to compliance team and compliance will follow these up.

4.0 Industry Education Programme

*Presenters:* Rhianna Drury, Miriana Knox

*Also present:* Adrian Wilson - Targeted Initiatives (Compliance), Sarah Le Claire, Eilish Robinson (Natural Environment Strategy)

*Time:* 11.20am – 11.55am

Members discussed and provided feedback on the Industry Education programme. The following points were noted:

a) Partner with building supply sector to make the programme effective.
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<td>b) Partner with waste management unit.</td>
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<td>c) Suggested that staff look for options to make it attractive for participants and target locals.</td>
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