

Meeting: Bay of Plenty Mayoral Forum

Meeting Date: 12 March 2021

Tabled Documents

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Agenda Item 6.1 Briefing for Incoming Ministers

**Tabled Document 3 - Final_Bay of Plenty Mayoral Forum Strategic
Focus_Mar 2021**

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A greener, healthier, wilder, more resilient region



**Waiariki
Park
Region**

What If....

Every new driveway was made from permeable materials?

We knew where our recycling goes, could manage where it goes, and have more control, so it doesn't end up in landfill?

Green berms could be used as vege gardens with fruit tree forests on council reserves and in back gardens?

Every new building over three stories had a green roof?

We re-thought the way we build playgrounds, incorporate more natural play that encourages tree planting and birds?

We stop spraying all our parks with chemicals?

We used every storm water reserve as a biodiversity space?

We created tree lines in every town for the birds to live in?

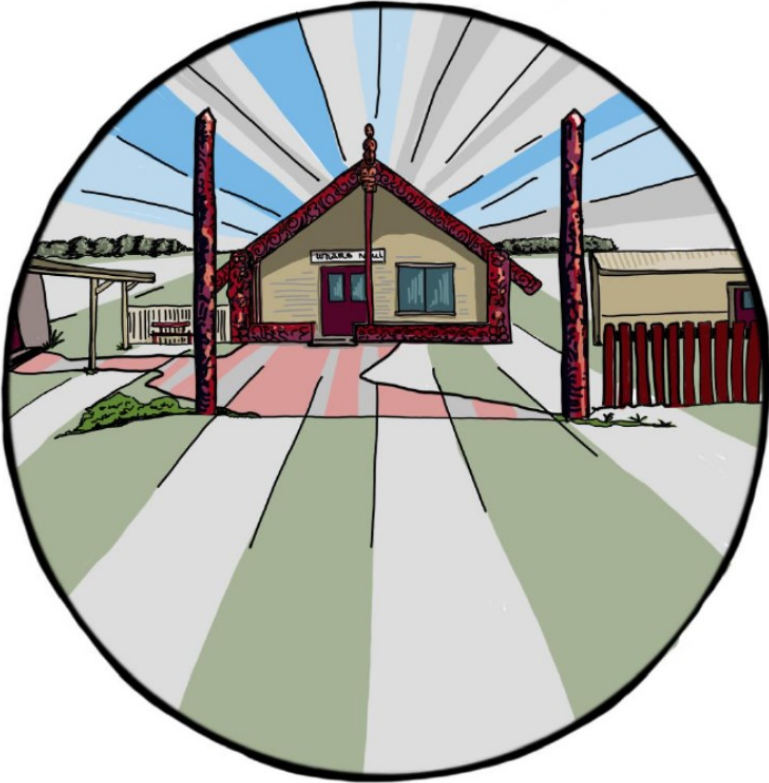
And so much more





National Park Cities – 25 by 2025

| | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| London | Adelaide | Bay of Plenty | Berlin | Seoul |
| Netherlands | Calgary | Cape Town | Glasgow | Newcastle |
| | World Urban Parks | Salzburg Seminar | London National Park City Foundation | |



Ordinary people making connections that
create extraordinary outcomes



**Waiariki
Park
Region**



Values



Goals

Enhance & cultivate nature & biodiversity

Allow nature to fix us

Champion regenerative, resilient & sustainable communities

Educate & change ourselves

Support & connect the region

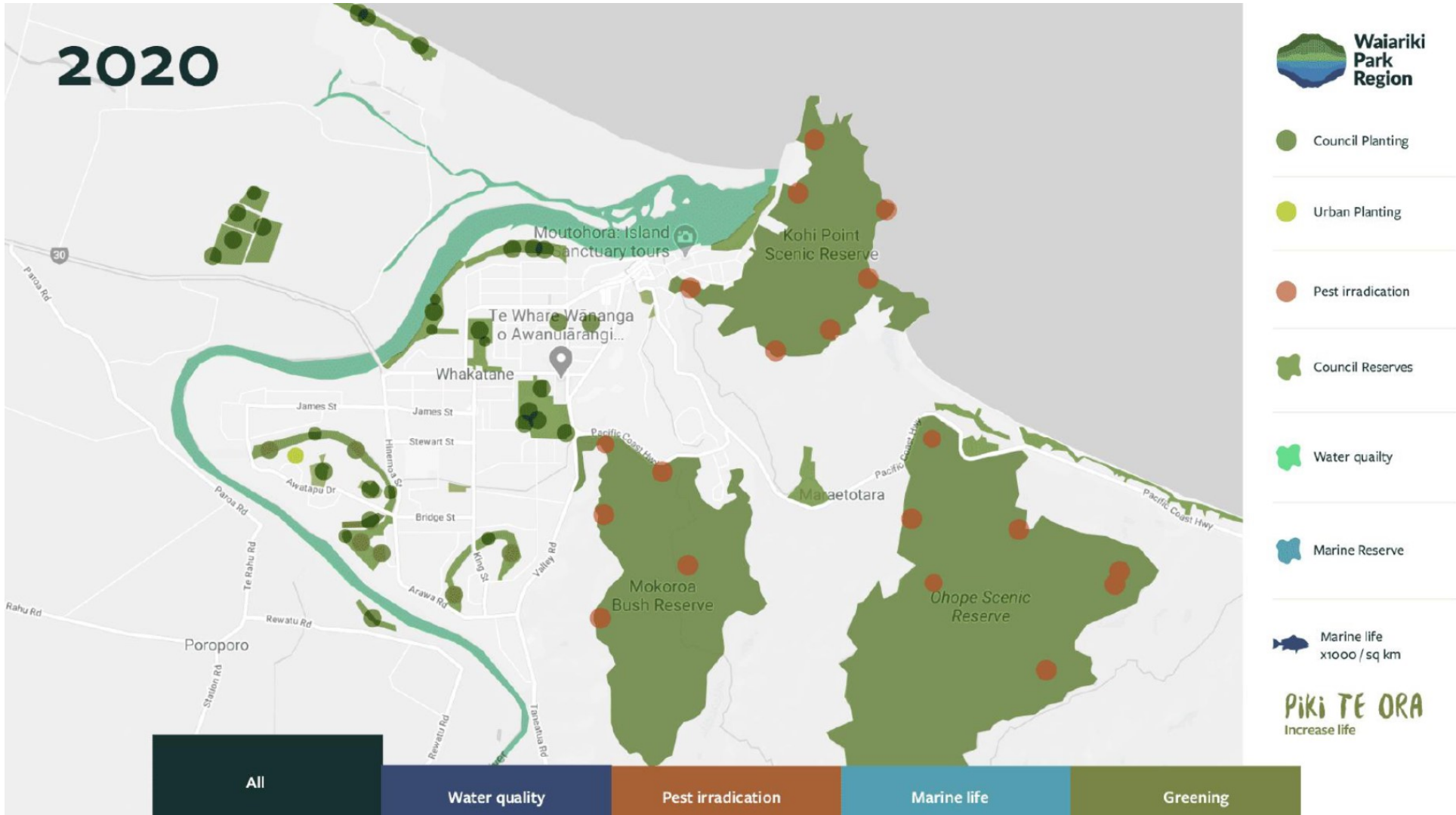
What's in it for you





Pathway to success

Core team of 8
incl 4 x Environmental Accelerators
Māori collaboration
Environmental data
Digital platform





Kuirau Park - Geothermal pools

In early Māori times the small lake in the park was much cooler and was known as Taokahu. Legend tells us that a beautiful young woman named Kuirau was bathing in the waters when a taniwha (legendary creature) dragged her to his lair below the lake. The gods above were angered and made the lake boil so the Taniwha would be destroyed forever. From that time on, the bubbling lake and the steaming land around it have been known by the name of the lost woman, although the spelling has changed a little.

Source - [newzealand.com](https://www.newzealand.com)



Native Plants

Kanuka
Manuka
Totara

Kaitiaki

Te Arawa - Ngāti Pikiao,
Tūhourangi and Ngāti Whakaue.
[Learn more about Te Arawa's connection to Rotorua's natural environment](#)



Waiariki Park Region



Cycle trails



Exercise trails



Geothermal Activity



Dog walking



Wildlife

Piki TE ORA
Increase life

All

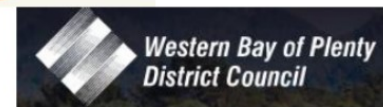
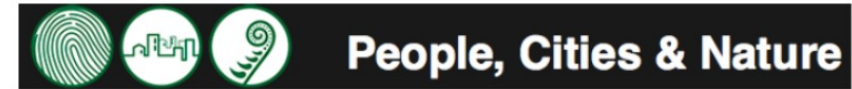
Getting around

Taonga

Activities

Public parks

Supporters / Advisory Group



How to get involved

As an organisation

- Letter of support / Publicly endorse
- Build a partnership with us
- Share your environmental action, pictures and stories
- Fund/Sponsorship
- In kind support
- Connect with us on Social Media
- Join our Advisory Group
- Share us with your network

As an individual

- Connect with us on Social Media
- Sign up through the website (www.waiarikiparkregion.org.nz)
- Share your environmental action, pictures and stories
- Share us with your network
- Follow us and get involved with more environmental action



Bay of Plenty Mayoral Forum
Friday 12 March 2021
Council Chambers Opotiki

*Introduction
 EnviroHub
 Mary Dillon*

Chair Mayor Lyn Riesterer
Commissioner Anne Tolley
Chairman Doug Leeder
Mayor Stevie Chadwick
Mayor David Trewavas
Mayor Judy Turner
Mayor Garry Weber
Mayor Malcom Campbell

Tena koutou katoa

Thank you for giving us the opportunity of speaking to you today

As you know Envirohub has been around for a long time and is probably best known to most of you for its annual delivery of Sustainable Backyards in March of each year.

Sustainable Backyards is a very successful project but it has also taught us much.

Over 85% of us now live in towns and cities. In the process of that urbanisation many of us have, perhaps unwittingly, lost our connection to nature and the natural environment. We have become desensitised to the gradual depletion of water quality, biodiversity, greenspace and the real social and environmental benefits of sustaining neighbourhoods.

In our towns and cities there is a rising concern that somehow we have lost something that used to be precious and important for our well being

In the last year with some funding from WBoPDC and from Tauranga City we have tested that disconnection and what changes occur when you support a street or neighbourhood to re-engage with nature, to become aware of their area and what happens when you change your

behaviours. Its fun to plant and grow, to accept that there is no such thing as away with waste, that water is a resource, that each one of us can help to restore biodiversity in our urban areas and that when you work together you get to know your community and become just that, a community, safer, greener healthier

Waiariki Park Region is our version of a movement, that was begun as London National Park City, and is growing worldwide. It seeks to make community behaviour change sustainable, resilient, regenerative, co-creative and permanent. The movement uses all the natural attributes of each place, to rethink how we use these spaces for community, for saving the environment for re-greening our towns and cities and for mitigating climate change issues such as CO2 increases and biodiversity loss.

Most importantly the reconnection to the world of nature enables each one of us to change the way we look at the place in which we live and see ourselves as part of the capital of nature rather than separate users and frequently abusers of our natural capital.

Waiariki Park Region is still being grown. Joy and Karla will introduce you to the project and where we are at. The current intention is to launch at the celebration of Matariki this year

Climate Action in Aotearoa

12 March 2021

Judy Lawrence



THE COMMISSION'S ROLE

Mitigation

- Level of emissions budgets
- Advice on policy direction to meet the budgets
- Monitor government progress towards meeting the budgets
- ETS settings

Adaptation

- Review implementation of National Adaptation Plan (from 2024)
- Carry out future National Climate Risk Assessments (from 2026)

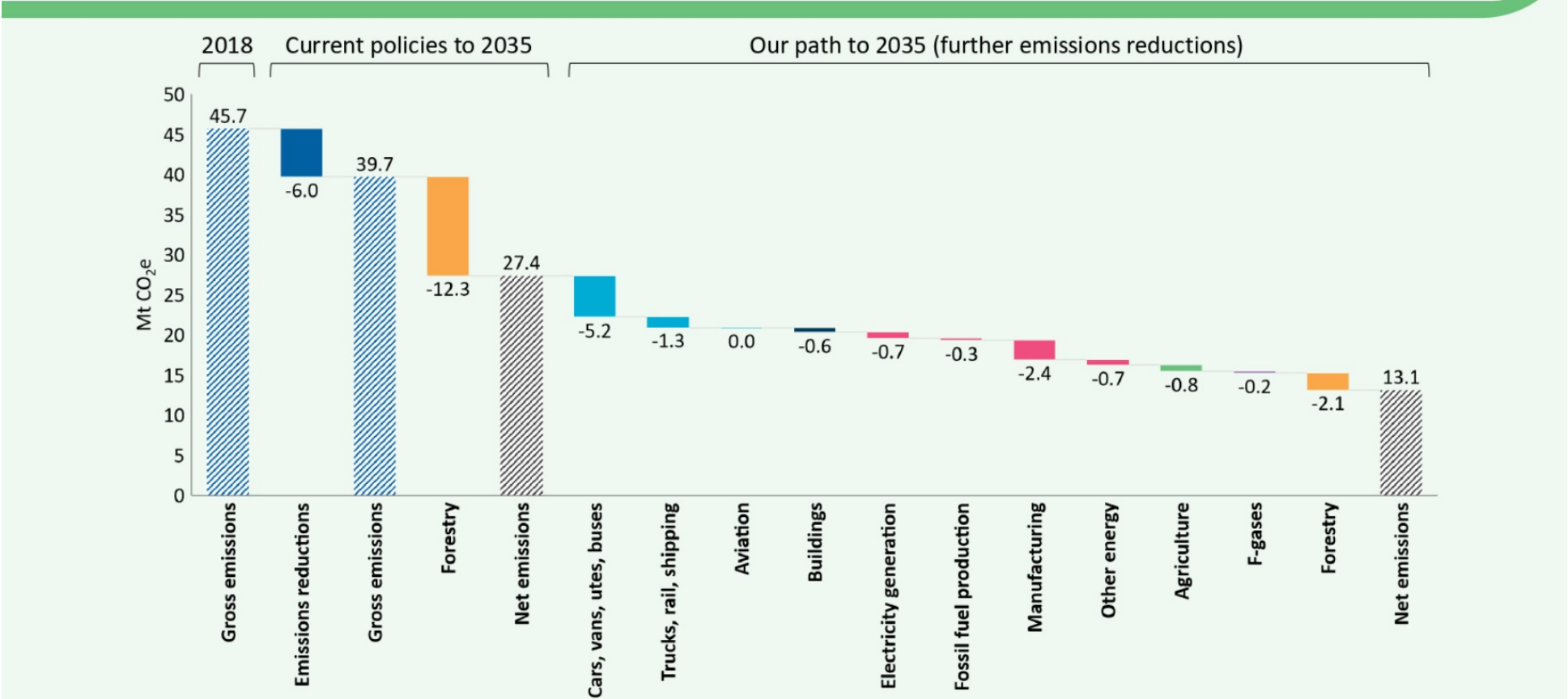
OUR ADVICE

Our advice provides Aotearoa with a comprehensive strategy for tackling climate change.

FOUR AREAS:

- Level of the first three emissions budgets from 2022-2035
- Direction of policy for the Government's Emission Reduction Plan
- Consistency of New Zealand's first NDC with staying below 1.5 degrees of warming
- Eventual reductions in biogenic methane which might be required.

Our path to 2035 – reducing long lived gases



THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local government has an important role in delivering emissions budgets:

- Land use change / planning (including forestry)
- Waste management
- Transport and urban design
- Policy alignment with central govt

And as the Commission monitors government progress towards meeting the budgets, we will need council input.

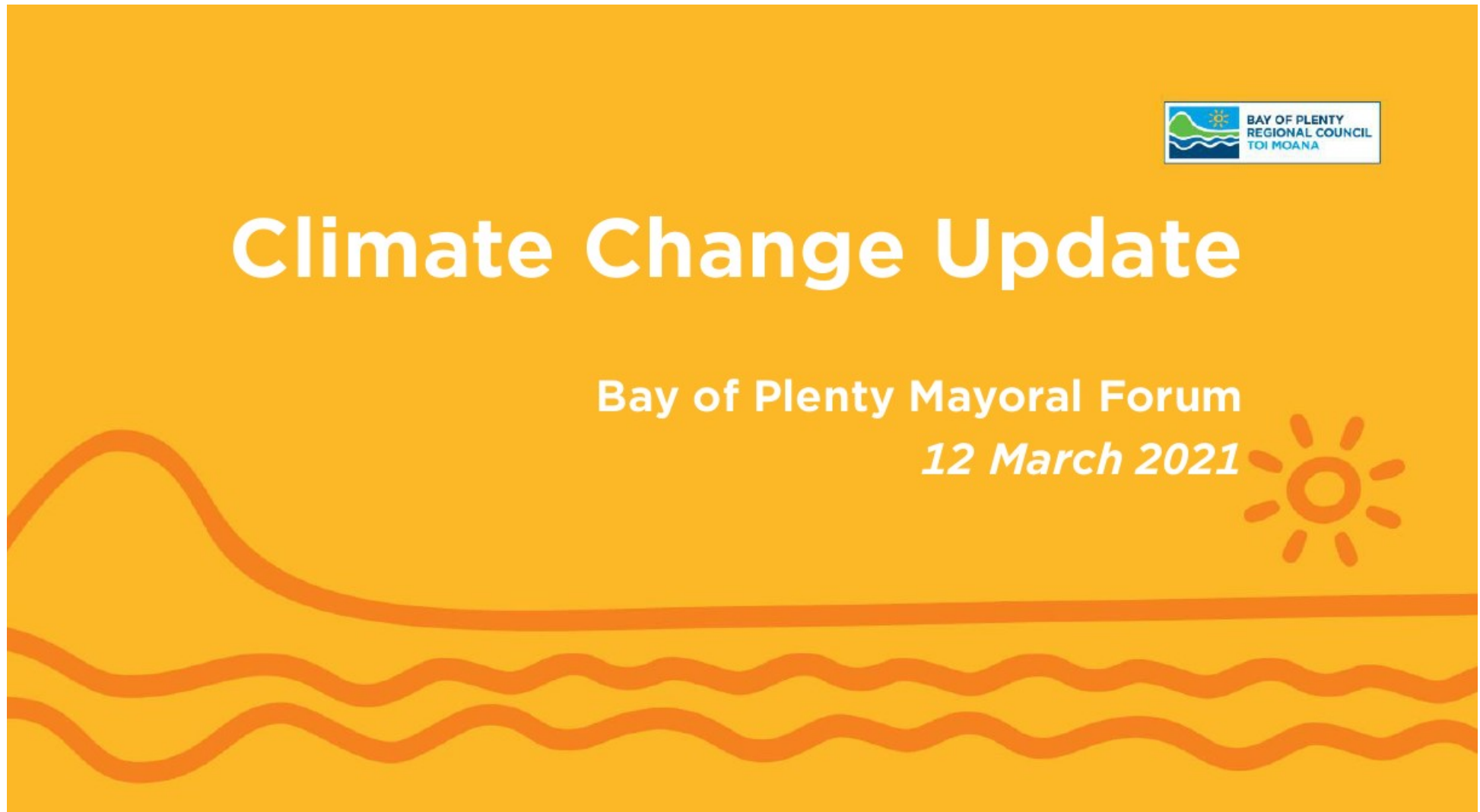


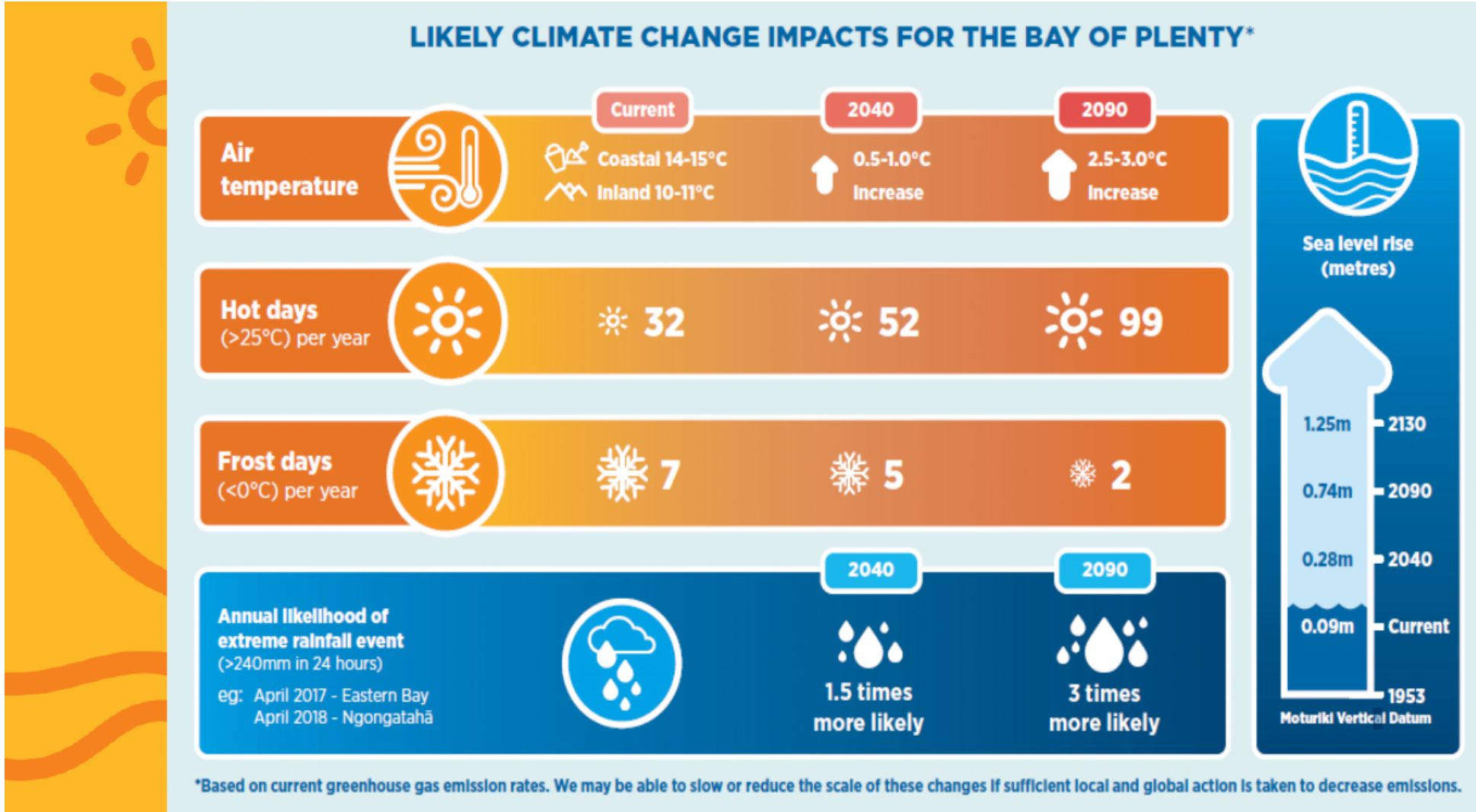
HOW TO SUBMIT!

OUR CONSULTATION RUNS FROM FEB 1 – MARCH 28

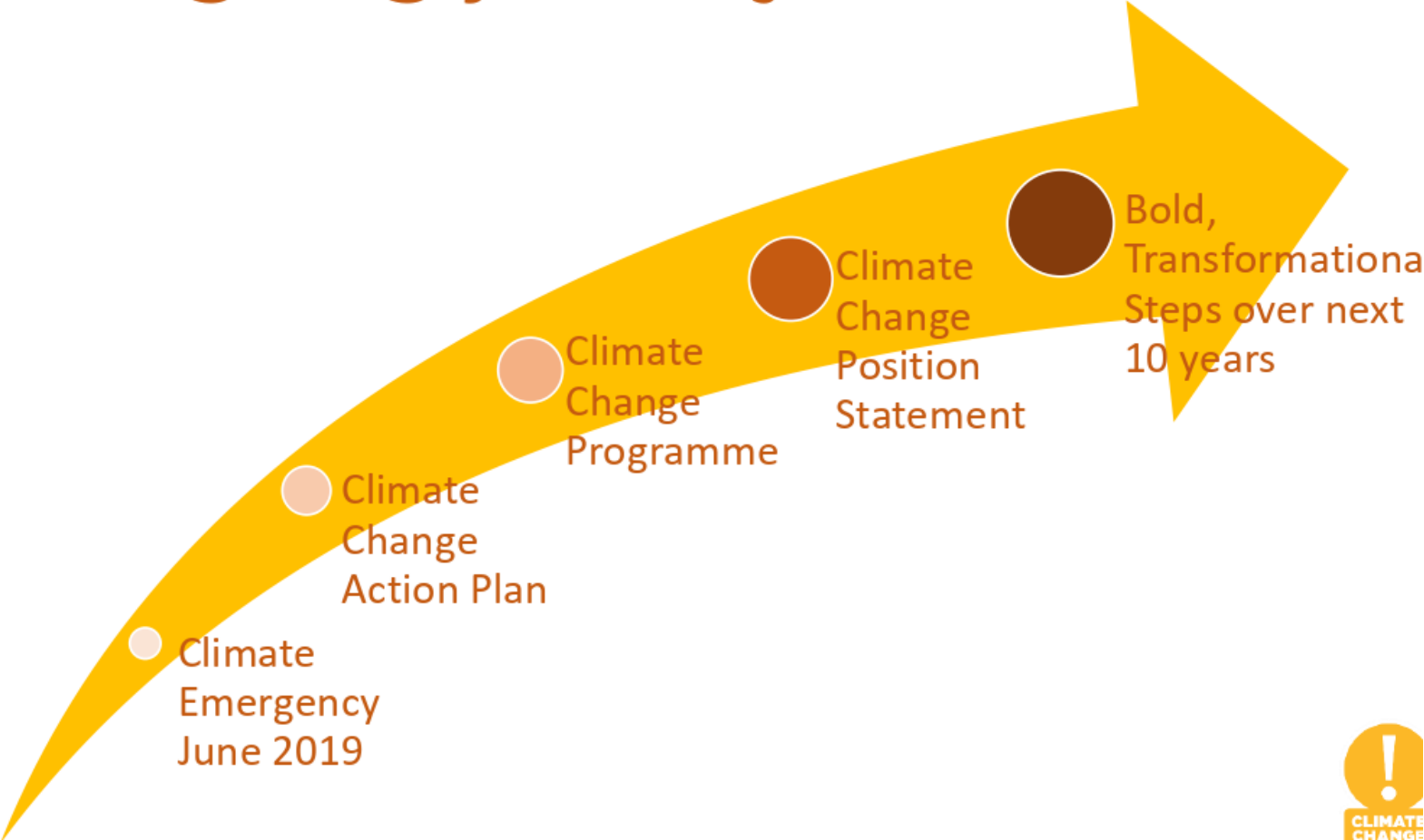
HEAD TO @LINK .COM TO READ OUR ADVICE AND SUBMIT YOUR
FEEDBACK.

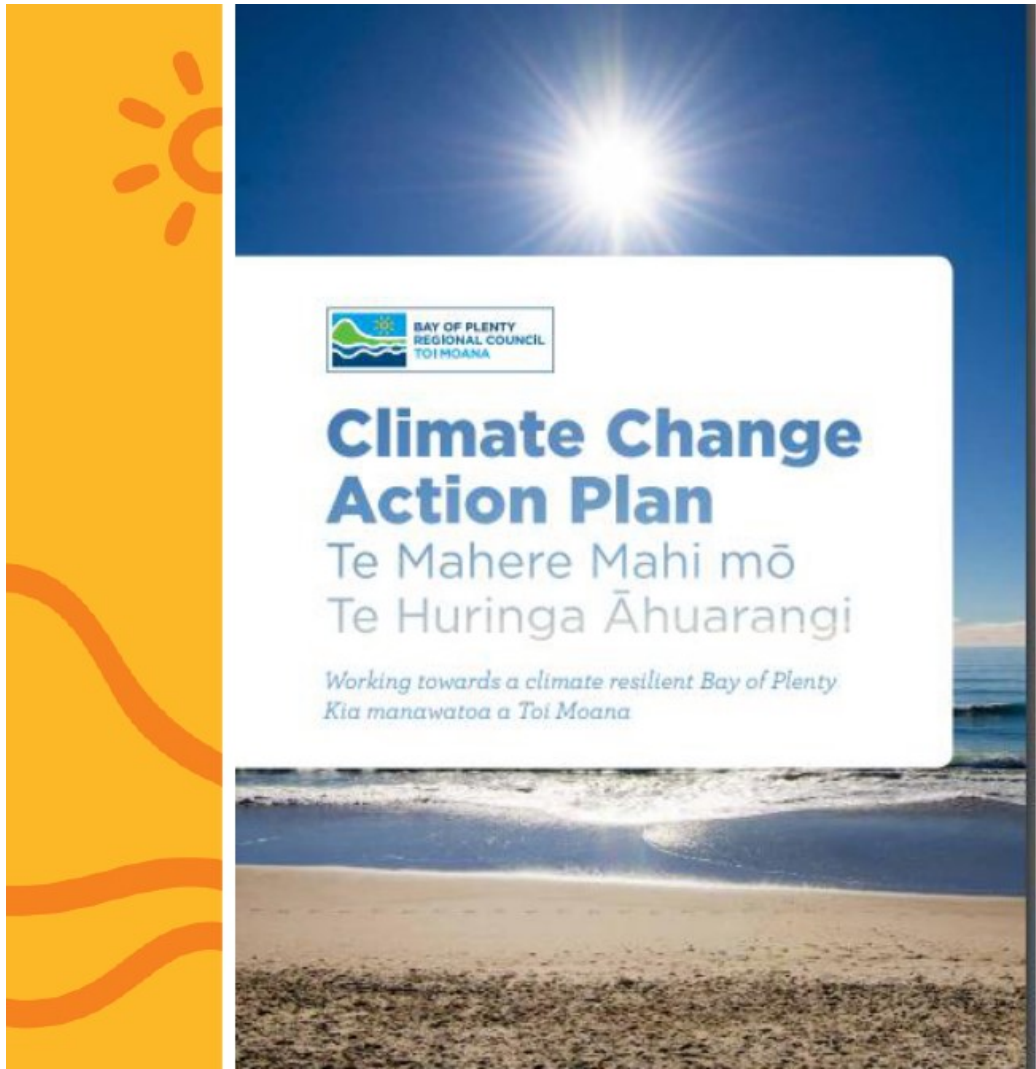
YOU CAN STAY IN THE LOOP ON OUR CONSULTATION VIA OUR
TWITTER @CLIMATECOMMNZ AND LINKEDIN.





An ongoing journey





The Climate Emergency declaration resulted in the adoption of the Climate Change Action Plan - 2019

Focus Area 1

Our house in order

Focus Area 2

Decision making

Focus Area 3

The work we do

Focus Area 4

Working with our communities


Item 4.2, Presentation - pdf Fiona McT - 2021-03-1



Climate Change Programme

- BOPRC projects delivered through our group functions
- Working with regional partners through the CC Adaptation working group established in October 2020 to deliver and support Risk Assessment for our region
- Supporting local business groups to address impacts of Climate Change
- Represented on national and regional Climate Change groups such as the joint MfE – Local Govt working group.





Our Climate Change statement

Toi Moana Bay of Plenty Regional Council recognises the significant implications that climate change will have for the Bay of Plenty and the need for mitigation and adaptation actions, locally and region-wide.

After declaring a climate change emergency in June 2019, we committed to working with our sectors and communities on transitioning to a low carbon future and preparing ourselves for the changing climate. Our Climate Change Action Plan and Work Programme guides our work in this area, including a strong focus on reducing our own organisation's emissions as a Toitu CarbonReduce certified organisation.

Our vision

Bay of Plenty Regional Council strengthens the long-term resilience and sustainability of the Bay of Plenty region through climate change action and awareness.

Our objectives

1. Risks from climate change-related impacts are managed and resilience is increased through consistent adaptation planning based on best scientific information.
2. Community awareness of climate change mitigation and adaptation solutions increases and organisations and individuals know what they can do to improve the long term resilience and sustainability of the region.
3. Bay of Plenty Regional Council greenhouse gas emissions reduce across all areas of influence, including its own operations, helping to create the conditions for a smart, innovative, low-carbon regional economy.

Transformational shifts required for the Bay of Plenty

We recognise that transformational shifts are required in order to meet the region's climate change challenges. These include:

1. An engaged and aware community, enabled to take action.
2. Transport emissions are significantly reduced across the region.
3. Lower carbon energy supply and demand challenges are addressed.
4. Land use planning results in emissions reductions and adaptation.
5. Investors in our region support low carbon transitions.
6. Significant investment occurs in natural carbon storage, including planting native trees.

We will:

- Work collaboratively.
- Put science based evidence front and centre.
- Value Māturanga and Te Ao Māori in our approach.
- Align with national direction and commitments.
- Stimulate debate and innovative thinking.
- Factor in carbon footprints into our decision making.

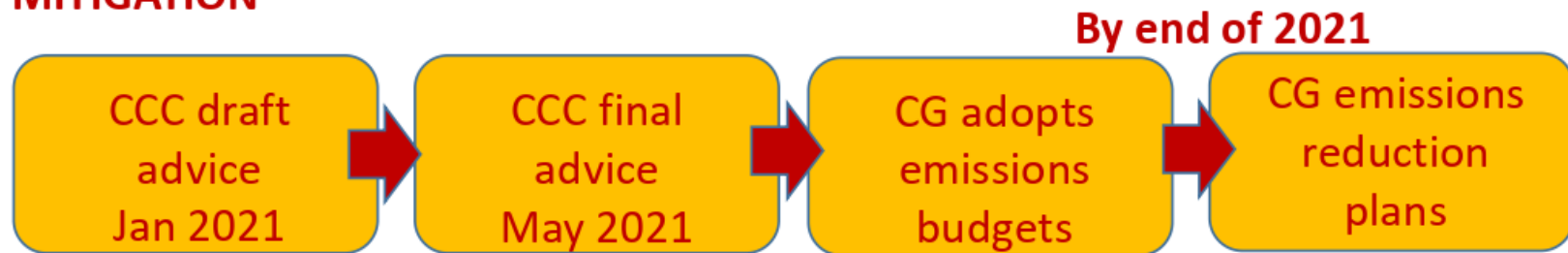




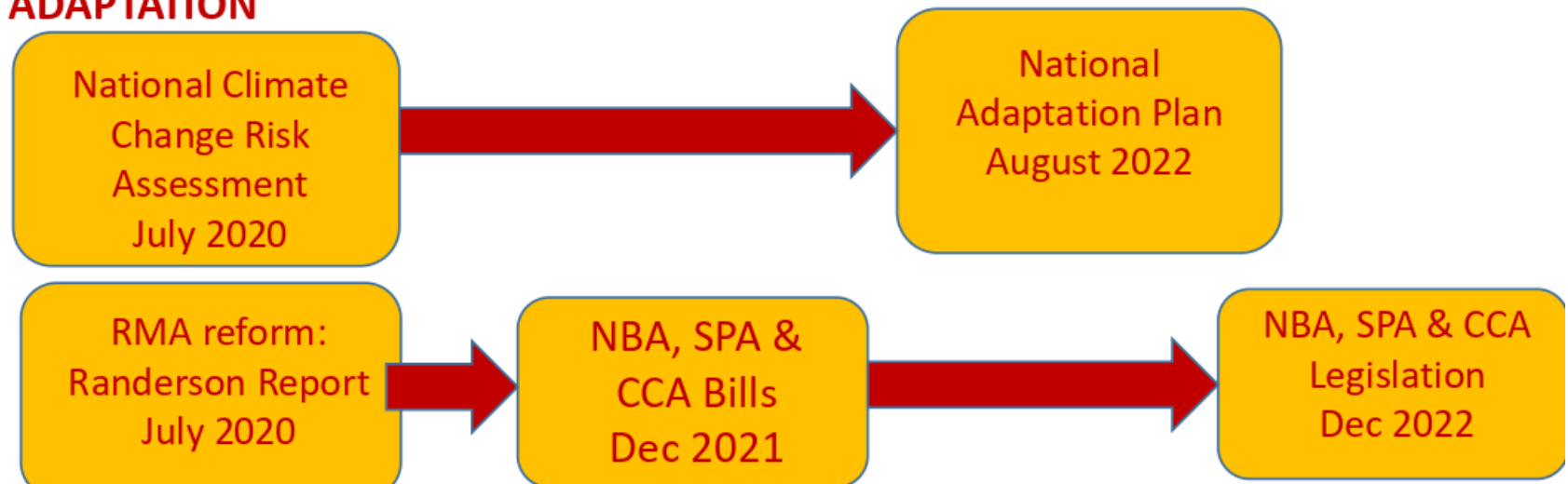
Item 4.2, Presentation - pdf Fiona McT - 2021-03-1

Role of Local Government in a complex landscape?

MITIGATION



ADAPTATION







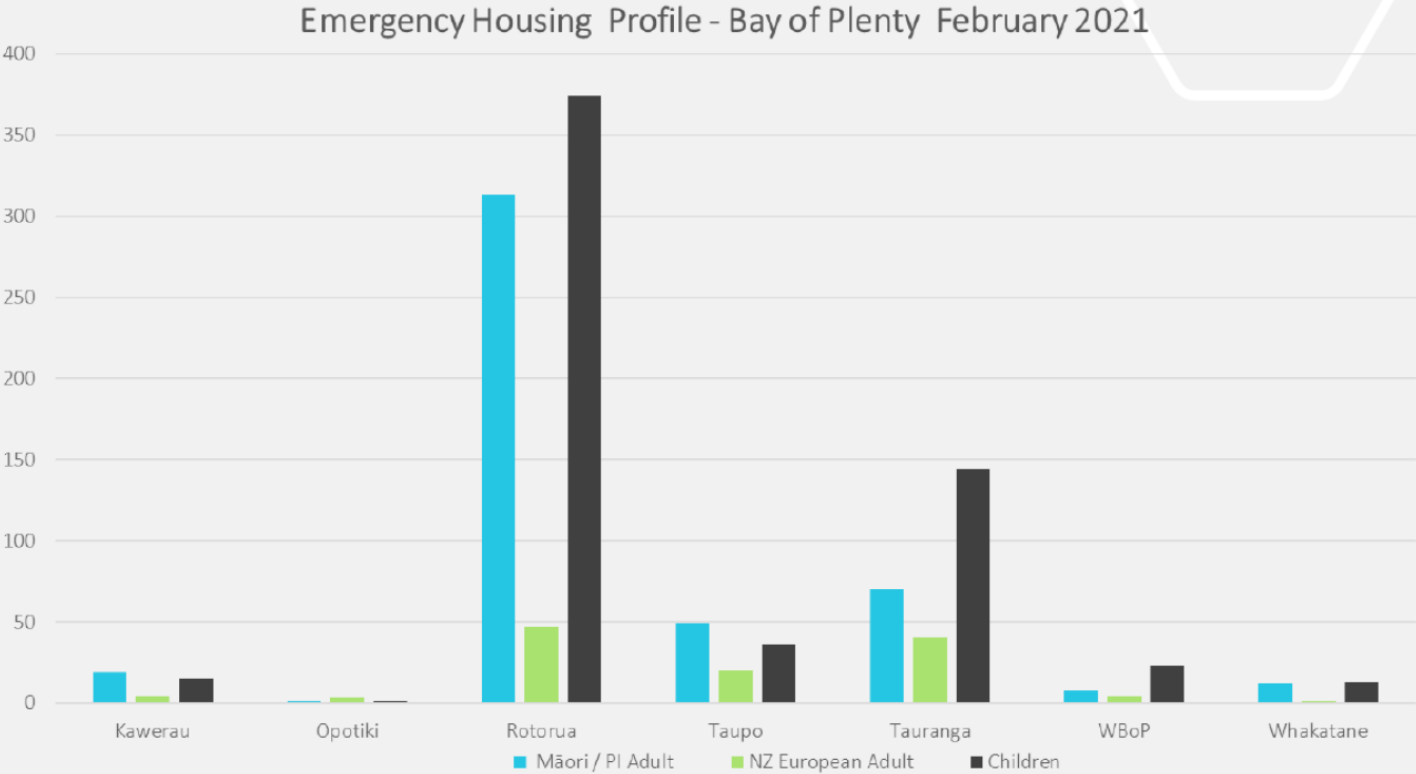
**ROTORUA
LAKES COUNCIL**
Te kaunihera o ngā roto o Rotorua

Bay of Plenty Mayoral Forum
Social Equity Issues
Friday 12 March 2021
Geoff Williams *Toihautū* | *Chief Executive*
Rotorua Lakes Council

EMERGENCY HOUSING

389 Children are currently emergency housed in motels in Rotorua

In every region the majority of households in emergency housing identify as Māori



Ministry of Housing and Urban Development Sept 2020 quarterly updates

THE SOCIAL HOUSING CHALLENGE - Rotorua example

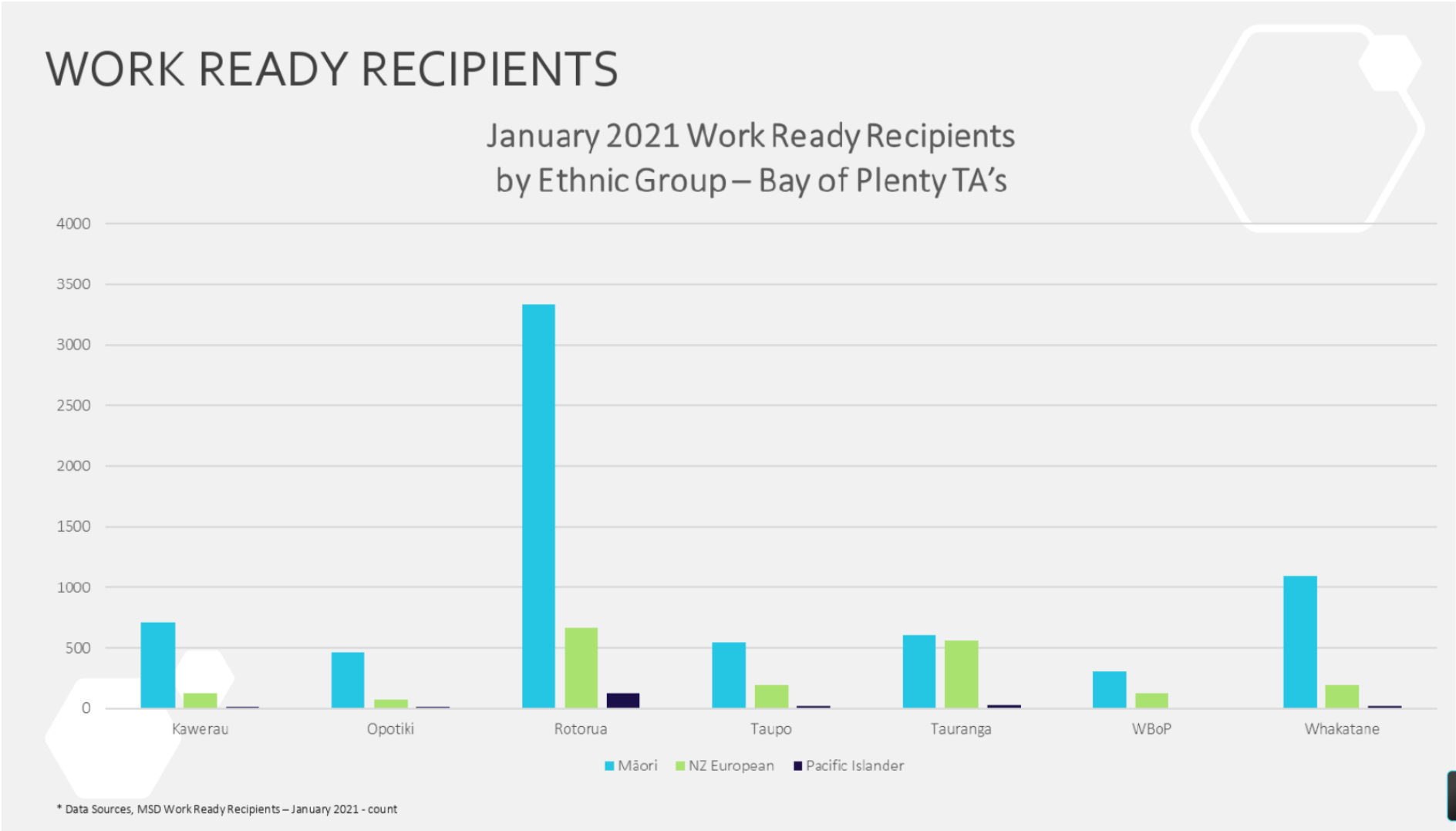
In the last 3 years there has been a net increase of **42** social houses built in Rotorua

There are a net **23** social houses currently in the consenting pipeline

There are **676** Households on the Housing Register wait list

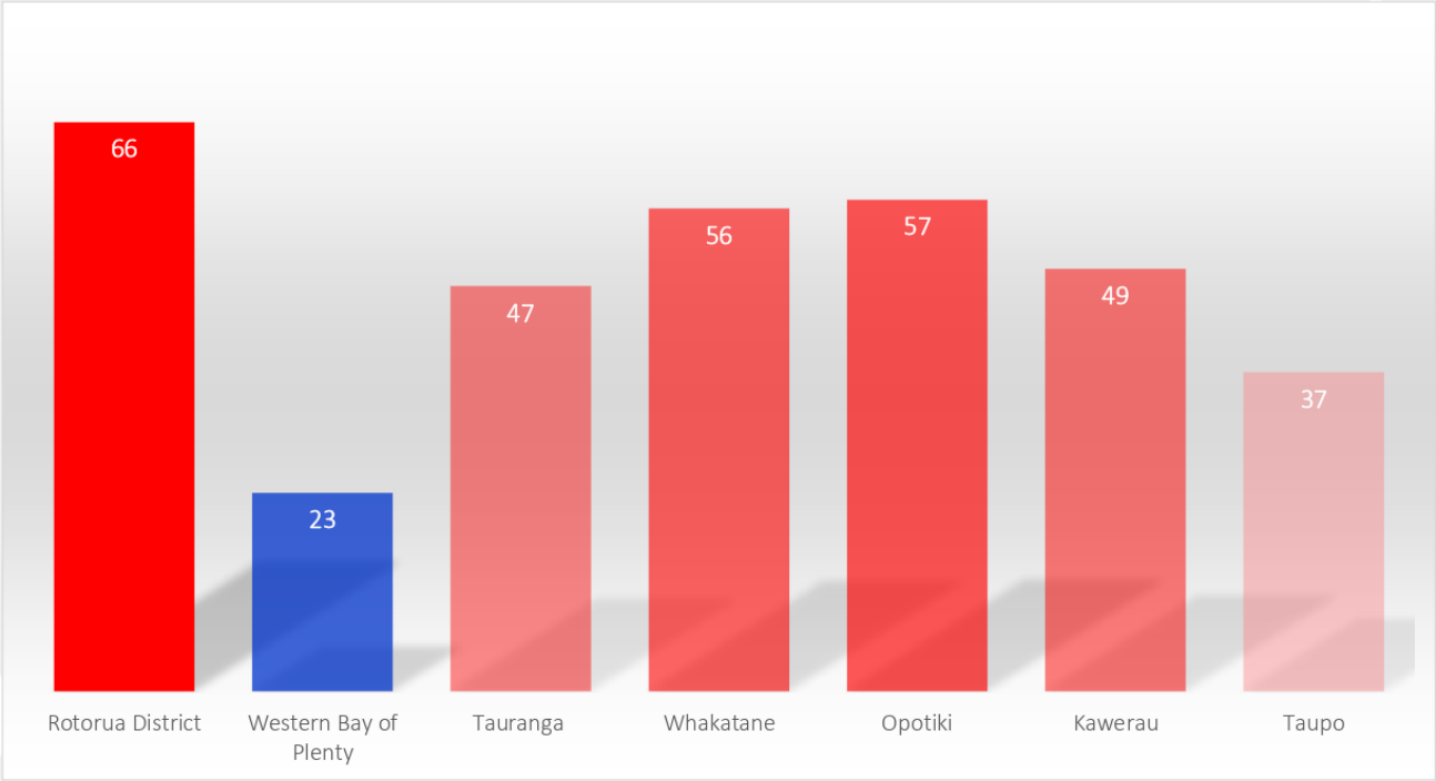
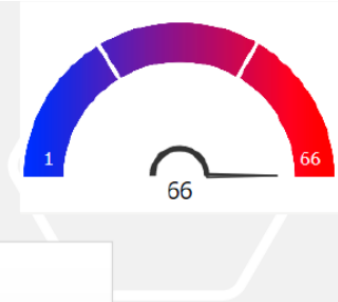
100's of new builds are required **NOW**

*Data as at December 2020 based on Rotorua Lakes Council records and MHUD Updates



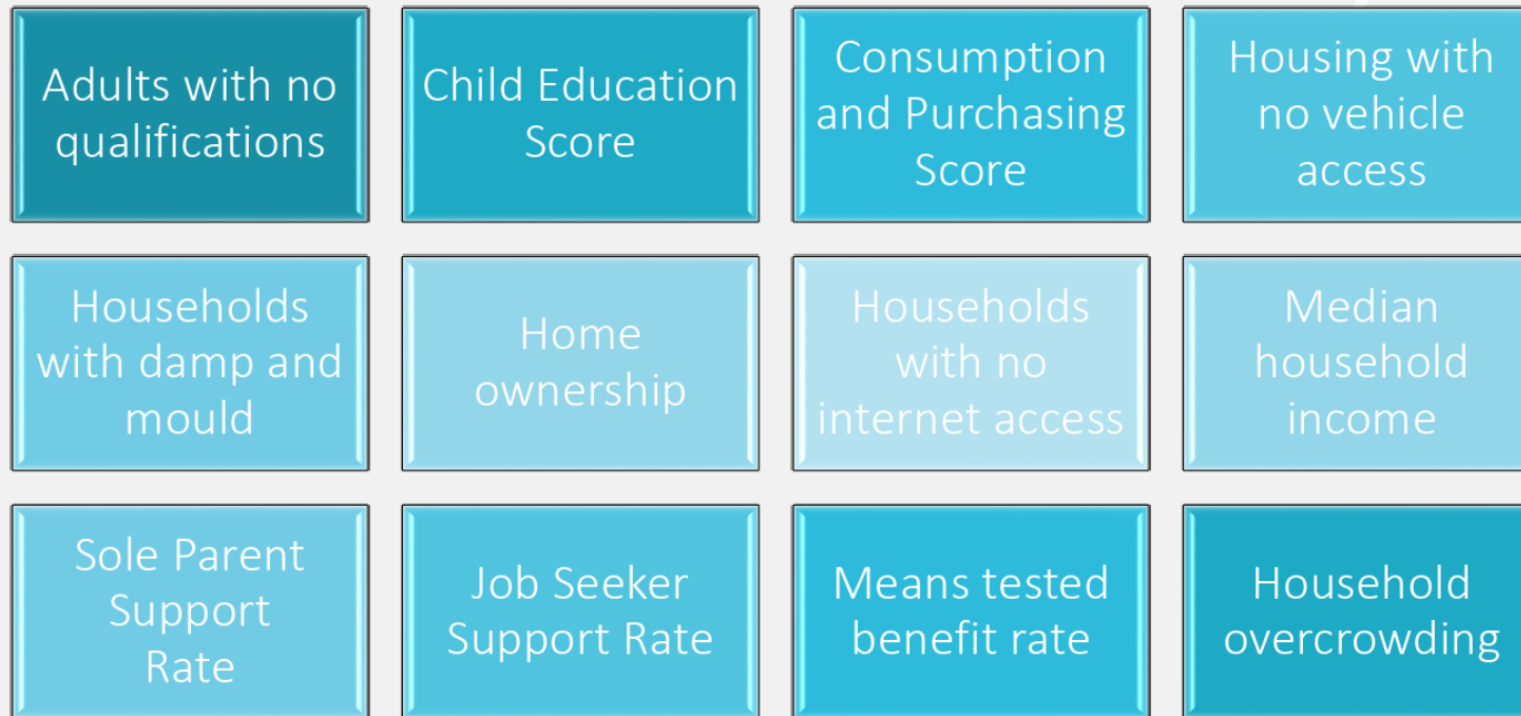
SAFETY

Crime Victimisation Rank (All Crimes) by Territorial Authority
#1=Best 66=Worst



Source: Dot Loves Data via Police National reporting for – 5 Year period under consideration January 2016 to September 2020 based on victimisation per 10,000 residents - TA Rank across New Zealand 66 TA's (excludes Chatham Islands)

Dynamic Deprivation Index Components



The Dynamic Deprivation Index (DDI) assigns a deprivation score and deprivation index to each area unit (AU) in New Zealand on a monthly basis*

*The Dynamic Deprivation Index: measuring relative socio-economic deprivation in NZ on a monthly basis: [Adam D. Ward](#), [Holly Trowland](#) & [Paul Bracewell](#) Pages 157-176 | Received 10 Dec 2018, Accepted 01 Feb 2019, Published online: 17 Feb 2019 <https://doi.org/10.1080/1177083X.2019.1578807>

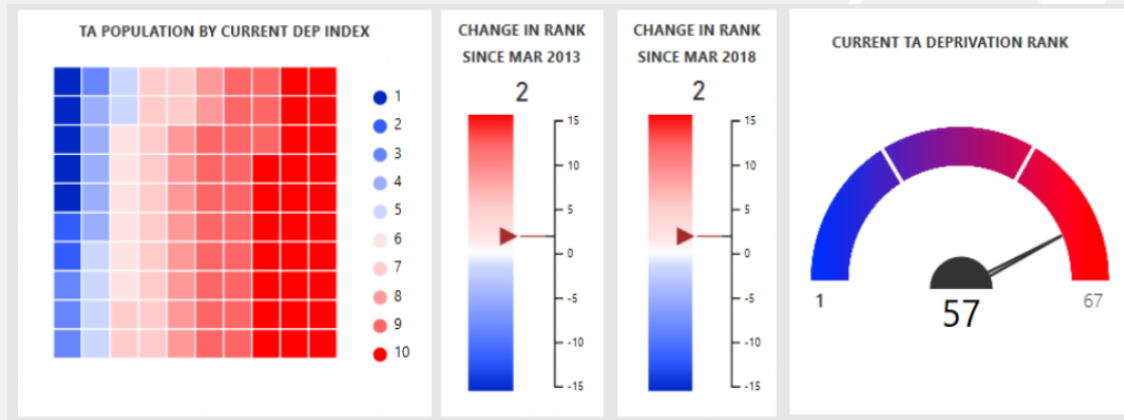
ROTORUA deprivation index

Rotorua District
Deprivation Index
of 9

78% of the
population level 6
– 10 deprivation

27% of population
level 10 – the
highest level of
deprivation

No improvement
in 8 years – in fact
getting worse



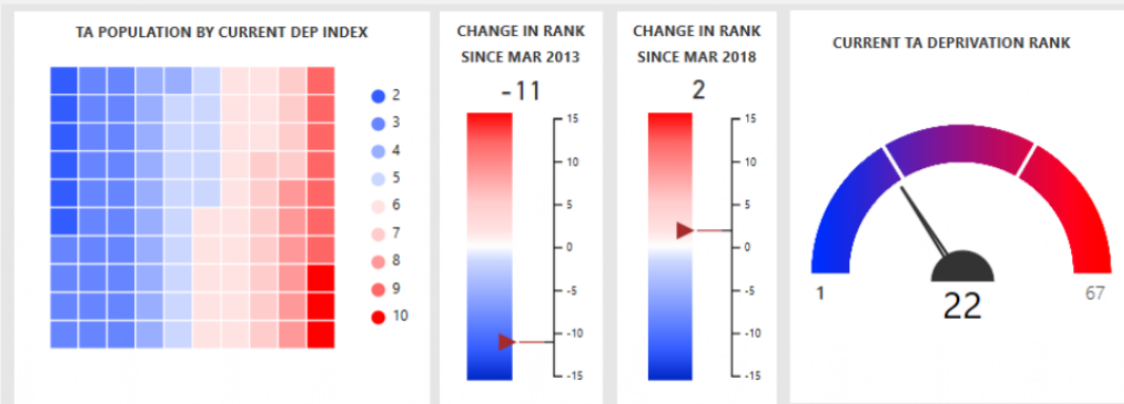
TAURANGA CITY deprivation index

Tauranga City
Deprivation Index
of 4

45% of the
population level 6
– 10 deprivation

3% of population
level 10 – the
highest level of
deprivation

Significant
improvement in 8
years

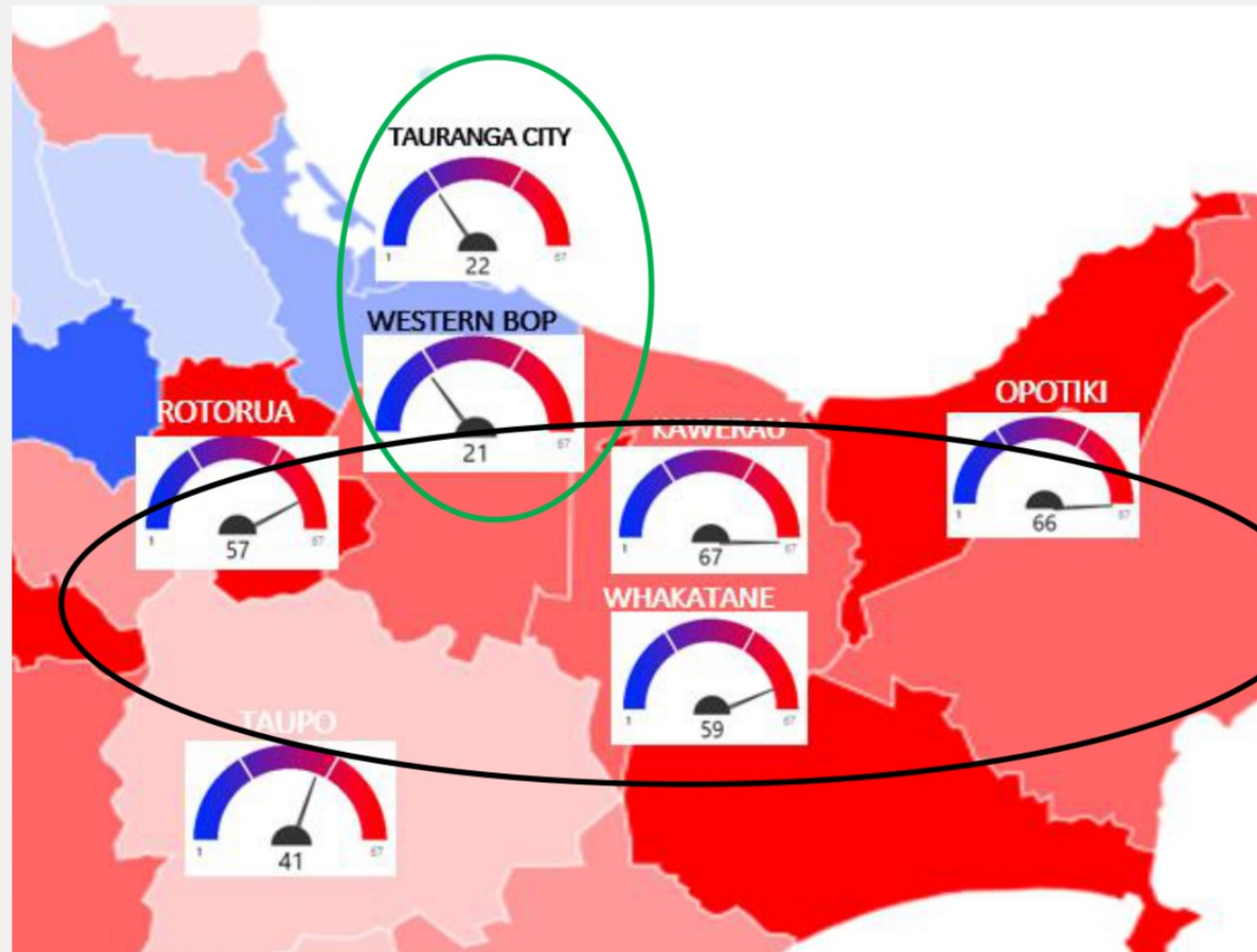


Source: Dot Loves Data Dynamic Deprivation Index

7

The Dynamic Deprivation Index

Bay of Plenty Territorial Authorities



Source Dot Loves Data Dynamic Deprivation Index

IN SUMMARY

The data underlines the disparity of social conditions in the communities of the Bay of Plenty

The data points to significant inequity in the outcomes for Māori and Children



The data highlights the need to consider interventions and actions that reflect these unique communities

Tēnā rawa atu koe

10

*Tabled item
Mayor Turner
12-3-2021*



Bay of Plenty Mayoral Forum

TO: BAY OF PLENTY MAYORAL FORUM
FROM: WHAKATĀNE DISTRICT COUNCIL
DATE: FRIDAY, 12 MARCH 2021

MEMORANDUM

PROPOSED PROGRAMME OF PRESENTORS AND TOPICS

| TOPIC | PRESENTOR/S | INTERESTED (Tick) | NOT INTERESTED (Tick) |
|--------------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| RMA Reforms | | | |
| Waste Management | | | |
| Climate Change | | | |
| Affordable Housing | | | |
| Māori Representation | | | |
| Emergency Service alerts | | | |
| Connectivity | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |



2021 Bay of Plenty Mayoral Forum Strategic Focus

This document has been developed by the Bay of Plenty Mayoral Forum. Through the eyes of local government, it contains the key features of the Bay of Plenty region*, relevant strengths and successes, the challenges currently faced, and key strategic opportunities for working with Central Government over the next three years.

The Mayoral Forum includes the Mayors of Opotiki District Council, Whakatāne District Council, Kawerau District Council, Rotorua Lakes Council, Taupō District Council, Western Bay District Council, Tauranga City Council, and the Chair of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council.

*Noting that for each Territorial Local Authority there are unique propositions.

Our region

- › The **Bay of Plenty region** spans from the top of the East Coast in the east, to Waihi Beach in the west. Inland, the region extends generally to the ridges of the catchments of eight major rivers which drain into the Bay of Plenty, making up 21,837 square kilometres. The Bay of Plenty region includes 9,583 square kilometres of coastal marine area and 18 offshore islands.
- › **Our population** stands at approximately 324,000 people, with 25 percent of the population identifying as Māori. Our region has 39 iwi, around 260 hapū, and more than 200 marae, with over a third of the land in Māori ownership.
- › The **Local Government landscape** of the region includes six district councils, one city council, and the Bay of Plenty Regional Council.
- › The **region's GDP** was \$17.2b in 2019. We have sector advantages in food production, forestry and wood processing, and geothermal energy sources, along with the research and technology associated with these industries.
- › **Strong sub-regions** are a characteristic of our landscape. The Rotorua Lakes, the Eastern Bay and the Western Bay sub-regions, are distinct in their geographies, economies, strengths and challenges. Region-wide data often masks important sub-regional differences, as has been highlighted by the impact of COVID-19.
- › The regional economy has been delivered a sharp shock by the **COVID-19 pandemic**, however exports in key commodities (dairy and fruit) shielded the region from a deeper impact. This is sub-region dependent, for example, the tourism sector is a significant employer in the Rotorua sub-region and 35% of its visitor spend is from international visitors.
- › Our region is **strategically placed in the country** and with the Port of Tauranga having unrivalled sea connections to key export markets. The region has a long and accessible coastline, extensive geothermal resources, and climate and soils suited to **high value** production systems.
- › **Iwi Māori** in the region are more than ever positioning for a significant role in the economy. Treaty settlements have delivered significant investment funding into the region along with three co-governance arrangements over natural resources; with both likely to increase as more settlements are imminent. 39% of the land in the region is in Māori ownership, and much of this can potentially be considered underutilised, **presenting significant opportunity**.
- › Several strategic **Regional Development opportunities** are being progressed with Provincial Growth Fund support, including: Lakefront and Whakarewarewa Forest developments in Rotorua, the Opotiki Harbour and aquaculture development, high value horticulture, the Whakatāne Boat Harbour and Riverfront Revitalisation Projects, the Kawerau Pūtauaki Industrial Development, the Taupō Airport upgrade and the Rangiuru Business Park.
- › Our **communities are young** and with training and opportunity are positioned to be active contributors to our economy and communities.
- › There are a number of successful **connections between Local and Central Government** on policy initiatives and **Local Government** is very well **connected to local communities** and their needs and to the business communities (assisted in this by Economic Development Agencies).

Challenges

- › **Inter-generational poverty exists**, in all of our communities and is particularly overly represented in the communities in the east of the region and Rotorua. **Health and community support services** are fractured or often fail to meet the last 'kilometre' test, when national programme intention doesn't translate to local real delivery. **Homelessness** exists in all of our communities and is overly represented in Kawerau, Ōpōtiki, Whakatāne and Rotorua.
- › As the region develops there is more **pressure on some natural resources** such as lake water quality, lowland river water quality, and industrial air quality. We will have challenges adapting to the **impacts of climate change**, particularly increased intensity of extreme rainfall events for communities on flood plains and with communities located on estuaries and harbours, as our coastline has moderate to high sensitivity to erosion and inundation.
- › **COVID and the Whakaari disaster** has impacted our communities with tourism centric economies and employment in devastating and enduring ways, in particular in Rotorua, Whakatāne, and
- › Tauranga. The ongoing pandemic is impacting our horticulture, agriculture and forestry sectors in terms the availability of skilled labour and building our productive workforce.
- › **Pressure to grow and build homes and infrastructure** exists across the region. In particular in the west, in the districts of Western Bay and Tauranga the challenge is to grow a diverse range of housing including a commitment to affordable housing. Tauranga City is at the nexus of the growth challenge. Rapid and sustained growth has seen the city become the country's fifth city, with the fourth smallest territorial authority land area. Challenges include: limited greenfield land for development, constraints with the cost and delivery of infrastructure to service land, a transport system inadequate for current and future needs and natural environment constraints on future development. In the east the development challenge is shaped by a lack of models and processes to support whanau to develop whenua under multiple ownership.
- › **The quality of our transport linkages for products and people are inconsistent.** Access to the Port of Tauranga from the sub-regions, connections to centres of growth in the Upper North Island, movement of goods and services in the Western Bay of Plenty, and achieving mode shift with our current settlement patterns and geography are among the challenges.
- › **Funding pressures on the local authorities and communities** continue in the region, from our largest city to our smallest district, as we struggle to meet the development and basic needs of our communities with a limited set of income streams and financial tools. Local government is challenged with continually doing more with less and by the weight of reforms. This also relates to the future of local government, in particular the funding and financing required to provide infrastructure for our growing communities and to match our changing roles.

Our challenges are unique but our opportunities are complementary...



Key Opportunities Together

In addition to local and sub-regional collaboration, we see the opportunity for:

- › **Creating a new relationship to work with local government, iwi leaders and central government** at the most senior level, for a locally responsive approach to government investment and development. The establishment of a regional leadership forum for the Bay of Plenty that brings together Central Government Ministerial representation, the elected leaders from local government across the region, and iwi leaders from the region could provide a forum to progress the opportunities identified and to respond collectively to the significant reforms that have been signalled.

Initial priorities for this leadership group could include:

- › Collectively addressing social inequity in this region with initial focus on Homelessness, Participation in education, and Access to mental health services for children.
- › Enabling homes for our growing population and people in need
- › Developing and backing a locally led approach to creating a low carbon regional economy and

ensuring the Bay of Plenty is adapting to a changing climate.

- › **Collaboration on the Future of Local Government.** Including the design and implementation of resource management reforms, implementation of spatial planning, three waters delivery design, climate change adaptation roles and place-making, and future funding tools for Local Government.

Other local, sub-regional and regional opportunities are:

- › Energising improved **outcomes for Māori** and the Maori economy. The Bay of Plenty has potentially the most complex iwi landscape in the country, along with an expanding experience of Local Government in responsiveness to Māori. We have a willingness and experience with new initiatives such as: the Te Arawa Partnership Model, iwi leaders' forum, relationship agreements, several co-governance arrangements, and with Māori constituencies for Council. Given this there is the opportunity for Central Government to use the region to test the application and impacts of potential policy initiatives. There is also the significant resource in the region of underutilised Māori land, along with the asset holdings in geothermal, aquaculture, tourism, forestry, horticulture resources.

- › Progressing a **Future Development Strategy** for the Western Bay of Plenty through the SmartGrowth partnership. Central government has joined the partnership and the first step is completing a joint spatial plan for the sub-region to comply with the urban growth agenda. Following the Joint Spatial Plan, work will commence on a Future Development Strategy for completion by 2023. The Rotorua (tier 2 urban environment) and Eastern Bay sub-regions may also complete Future Development Strategies in this period. This work directly dovetails with RMA reform and a Strategic Planning Act requiring a regional spatial strategy.
- › **Leveraging off** existing Provincial Growth Fund **investments** through central government working with and supporting Economic Development Agencies to identify strategic opportunities (and roadblocks) that ensure we reap the rewards from current investment. At a regional level there are strategic opportunities around building a low carbon future along with circular economy initiatives (e.g. dealing with waste), rebuilding a regional tourism industry in light of COVID-19 and Whakaari, development of the aquaculture industry and realising the productive potential from underutilised Māori land, that align regional priorities with national ones.



