



If calling, please ask for Democratic Services

Council

Tuesday 10 September 2024, 10.30am

Raukawa Marae, 90 Mill Road, Ōtaki

Quorum: Seven Councillors

Members

Councillors

Daran Ponter (Chair)

Adrienne Staples (Deputy Chair)

David Bassett

Ros Connelly

Quentin Duthie

Penny Gaylor

Chris Kirk-Burnnand

Ken Laban

David Lee

Thomas Nash

Hikitia Ropata

Yadana Saw

Simon Woolf

Recommendations in reports are not to be construed as Council policy until adopted by Council

Council

Tuesday 10 September 2024, 10.30am

Raukawa Marae, 90 Mill Road, Ōtaki

Public Business

No.	Item	Report	Page
1.	Apologies		
2.	Conflict of interest declarations		
3.	Public participation		
4.	Te Whaitua o Kāpiti Implementation Programme	24.458	3

Council
10 September 2024
Report 24.458



For Decision

TE WHAITUA O KĀPITI IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To inform Council about the Te Whaitua o Kāpiti Implementation Programme and the complementary draft content for a Section 32 evaluation report.

He tūtohu

Recommendations

That Council:

- 1 **Receives** the Te Whaitua o Kāpiti Implementation Programme (WIP) and the complementary draft content for a Section 32 evaluation report
- 2 **Notes** that officers will initiate analysis of the recommendations in the WIP and commence delivery of implementation progress reports every six months (starting in November 2024).
- 3 **Notes** that implementation of the regulatory recommendations are subject to a plan change scoping exercise and will involve partnership with mana whenua.
- 4 **Notes** that development and implementation of the non-regulatory recommendations are subject to further analysis and scoping.

Te tāhū kōrero

Background

2. Greater Wellington's Whaitua Programme works with mana whenua and communities to determine their aspirations for the state and management of freshwater in their whaitua and assists in carrying out Greater Wellington's obligations under the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM).
3. The Whaitua Kāpiti Committee (Committee) is the fourth iteration of the five Greater Wellington whaitua processes. The Committee was established from 1 September 2022 and the Committee's Terms of Reference are attached ([Attachment 1](#)). This whaitua committee was the first to formally employ a Tiriti House Model in its processes.

The Tiriti House Model

4. The Committee and the Whaitua Kāpiti project team would like to acknowledge Professor Emeritus Ahorangi Whatarangi Winiata¹, a descendant of Ngāti Raukawa and Ngāti Toa Rangatira. Alongside Ngāti Raukawa, Professor Emeritus Winiata developed the Tiriti House Model at Te Wānanga-o-Raukawa in 1984.
5. The Tiriti House Model seeks to redress systemic Māori disadvantage and to support an equitable partnership approach. Within the Tiriti House the two world views of mana whenua and kāwanatanga are brought together to create an inclusive approach to governance, in alignment with the articles in Te Tiriti o Waitangi. A fuller explanation of the Tiriti House Model is included in the Whaitua Kāpiti Terms of Reference ([Attachment 1](#)).
6. The Tiriti House Model has strengthened and enabled the Whaitua Kāpiti Committee representatives, mana whenua, kāwanatanga, and community to work together with their respective mātauranga/knowledge.

Implementing the Tiriti House Model in Te Whaitua o Kāpiti

7. A vital part of implementing the Tiriti House Model was the appointment of Taurite to act as co-chairs of each House. Taurite is a kupu Māori meaning equivalence and balance. Each Taurite supported the discussion, decision-making, and upholding of tikanga within their own House as well as within the Tiriti House.
8. Employing the Tiriti House Model in the Whaitua process had significant implications for Greater Wellington's three mana whenua partners in Kāpiti and their role as kaitiaki of their wai. Their sharing of mātauranga and the balanced consideration of this knowledge alongside Western knowledge made space for appropriate mana to be given to mana whenua voices within a Council-led process. It allowed the Committee's kōrero to be enriched with a deeper understanding of te ao Māori values and viewpoints.
9. Over fifteen months of Tiriti House hui and separate House caucusing, the Committee extensively discussed and deliberated issues relating to freshwater in Te Whaitua o Kāpiti in order to establish a pathway for giving effect to their interpretation of the principles and hierarchy of obligations of Te Mana o te Wai and make recommendations to improve water quality and management in Kāpiti.
10. Consistent with the Tiriti House Model, the Committee agreed to adopt a kaupapa Māori model to guide the writing of the Kāpiti Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP). In practice, this means that mātauranga Māori and Western knowledge have been woven together in the kōrero, visions, objectives, and recommendations of the final WIP.

Te tātaritanga Analysis

Expressing Te Mana o te Wai in Te Whaitua o Kāpiti

11. A first priority in the Whaitua process was for the Committee to produce their own expression of the six principles of Te Mana o te Wai (TMoTW). Within the Tiriti House, the Mana Whenua House contributed their expression of the three te ao

Māori principles: mana whakahaere, kaitiakitanga, and manaakitanga. The Kāwanatanga House contributed their expression of the three Crown principles: governance, stewardship, and care and respect. This finalised Tiriti House expression was used throughout the Whaitua process.

12. As a guiding kaupapa in their development, the recommendations in the WIP are intended to be interpreted through the Committee's expression of TMoTW. The Whaitua-wide recommendations in the WIP are structured according to how they uphold and fulfil each of the six TMoTW principles as determined by the Committee.
13. Further reflecting the values of partnership and equality that were determined through their expression of the TMoTW principles, all of the Committee's recommendations in the WIP include direction as to the partnership structures and supporting agencies who are intended to implement them.
14. The concept of TMoTW acknowledges obligations to protect the health and mauri of freshwater. To give effect to this obligation, the Committee's expression of TMoTW seeks to provide for integrated, holistic, values-based freshwater planning and implementation.
15. Whilst acknowledging that the current Government has signalled forthcoming changes to the NPS-FM and TMoTW, the Committee was clear that its expression of TMoTW was developed through the Tiriti House Model and their own interpretation of the concept and its principles. This expression can be viewed as separate from the NPS-FM guidance; it is lasting, and specific to the wai of Kāpiti.

WIP Recommendations

16. The Te Whaitua o Kāpiti Implementation Programme and the complementary draft content for a Section 32 evaluation report will be tabled at the meeting and will be publicly available from that time.
17. The recommendations in the WIP cover both regulatory provisions and non-regulatory programmes. Appropriate analysis of the recommendations will be carried out to determine feasibility and requirements for implementation, including consideration of progression into the Regional Policy Statement and Natural Resources Plan by way of plan changes.
18. The recommendations will then be further developed and integrated into various resourcing processes like annual plan cycles to be implemented in partnership with mana whenua and with the support of Kāpiti Coast District Council (KCDC), the Kāpiti Coast community, and other relevant agencies and organisations, as agreed.
19. Key direction in the WIP includes the following:
 - Upholding and achieving the Committee's expression of Te Mana o te Wai in Kāpiti
 - Enabling Whaitua Kāpiti Committee members to retain oversight for the delivery of WIP recommendations
 - Developing a revised monitoring framework in partnership between mana whenua and Greater Wellington, including cultural and mahinga kai attributes

- Reconnecting and educating the wider community about their wai
 - Habitat restoration and protecting and restoring wetlands and estuaries
 - Addressing water allocation and setting environmental flows and limits.
20. Implementation of the recommendations provides the opportunity to elevate the value of mātauranga Māori, integrate Māori-led cultural monitoring and assessment tools, and experience the positive impact of culturally embedded knowledge.

Content for a section 32 evaluation report

21. The draft content prepared for a section 32 report (presented at this meeting and available publicly on receipt by Council) drew on the six principles of TMoTW as an evaluation framework against which to consider the long-term freshwater visions and environmental objectives included in the WIP. It is the desire of the Committee that this content and the evaluation framework is incorporated into finalised section 32 reports accompanying any changes to the Regional Policy Statement (RPS) and Natural Resources Plan (NRP).
22. It was an initiative of this Committee to capture its thinking through producing draft section 32 evaluation report content in parallel with the development of the WIP. The aim was to ensure that the intent of the Committee's recommendations was translated correctly to better support the proposed plan change process.
23. However, there is a significant amount of work required to produce a final section 32 evaluation report including producing supporting evidence to take this into a plan change process.

Ngā hua ahumoni

Financial implications

24. Implementation of the Kāpiti WIP will have financial implications. Further analysis of the recommendations will provide further information on the feasibility and delivery costs associated, and the potential for alignment with or adjustment to existing funded work programmes across Greater Wellington.
25. Funding for future plan changes that may result from the regulatory recommendations has been secured through this year's Long Term Plan process and will be included in the scoping for this programme.
26. Implementation of recommendations will be undertaken as guided by ongoing Annual Plan and Long Term Plan prioritisation processes.

Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori

Implications for Māori

27. The implications for Māori are fundamental as the matters addressed here are about the health of wai, peoples' relationships with wai, and the way in which Greater Wellington's regulatory and non-regulatory work affects these. Consideration of implications for Māori (primarily the three mana whenua partners whose rohe includes the Kāpiti Coast) has been woven throughout this paper.

28. Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai, Ngā Hapū o Ōtāki, and Te Runanga o Toa Rangatira are the three iwi that hold mana whenua status in Te Whaitua o Kāpiti as they have ancestral connections that support their right to exercise tino rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga in this area. The iwi has met regularly as the ĀRT Confederation, and individually to support their interests and views.
29. The Government has signalled changes to the NPS-FM, including changes to the hierarchy of obligations currently underpinning the concept of TMoTW. Reforms to this legislation are likely to have significant implications for mana whenua. The current hierarchy of TMoTW protects freshwater through obligations of mauri and health of the water- a significant articulation of a te ao Māori approach to freshwater management.

Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi Consideration of climate change

30. The matters requiring decision in this report were considered by officers in accordance with the process set out in Greater Wellington's Climate Change Consideration Guide 2020.
31. The proposed matter contributes to Council's and Greater Wellington's policies and commitments relating to climate change. Recommendations include approaches to management of water that takes into account the projected effects of climate change, including sea level rise, groundwater rise, saline intrusion, and uncertainty with regards to the reliability of water supply.
32. Recommendations also include aspirations for restoration of habitat for freshwater species, increased riparian planting, and restoration of wetlands in Te Whaitua o Kāpiti. Restored wetlands are known to function as effective carbon sinks, which contributes positively to efforts at climate change mitigation.
33. For the reasons outlined above, implementation of the WIP is likely to impact positively on greenhouse gas emissions and assist in preparing the region for the impacts of climate change.
34. The projected impacts of climate change are likely to affect the implementation of the WIP in the longer term, particularly with regards to recommendations focussed on water quantity and supply due to projections of increased flooding, drought, and saline intrusion to groundwater.
35. The impact of extreme weather due to climate change may be disproportionately felt in Māori communities in Kāpiti, including on Māori cultural heritage, sites of significance and economic interests.

Ngā tikanga whakatau Decision-making process

36. Officers recognise that the matters referenced in this report may have a high degree of importance to affected or interested parties.

37. The matter requiring decision in this report has been considered by officers against the requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act). Part 6 sets out the obligations of local authorities in relation to the making of decisions.

Te hiranga Significance

38. Officers considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of these matters, taking into account Council's Significance and Engagement Policy and Greater Wellington's Decision-making Guidelines. The receipt of the Te Whaitua o Kāpiti Implementation Programme is part of a process that will give rise to decisions of high significance which will be addressed in future reports; however, Council's receipt of the Te Whaitua o Kāpiti Implementation Programme is a matter of low significance.

Te whakatūtakitaki Engagement

39. The WIP was developed within a model of engagement, with mana whenua and community representatives bringing their knowledge, networks, and experience to the table to make recommendations on the management and protection of freshwater in Kāpiti.
40. A survey¹ of the Kāpiti Coast community, undertaken in 2022, provided the views of 341 survey respondents and 80 participants in workshops and interviews. The report outlined 12 values communities consider important and in need of protection, as well as outlining aspirations for protecting and restoring freshwater for future generations.
41. Officers note that development and implementation of recommendations in the WIP is likely to be of considerable community interest and significance to the Wellington Region. As such, officers anticipate that additional substantive engagement with the community will be carried out as the WIP is implemented, including through development of the proposed plan change with associated statutory consultation requirements, and working proactively with local communities and KCDC.
42. A communications programme to share the WIP is in development.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei Next steps

43. As part of developing the WIP implementation programme, Greater Wellington will:
- Undertake full analysis of WIP recommendations to determine feasibility, technical evidence needed, alignment with current work programmes, potential timeframes, and suitability for progression into a plan change.

¹ [Greater Wellington — Have your say on the future of Kāpiti freshwater: Freshwater values and aspirations community research \(gw.govt.nz\)](https://www.gw.govt.nz/research-and-analysis/communities-and-people/freshwater-values-and-aspirations-community-research/)

- Work with mana whenua partners to determine an effective partnership structure for progressing a potential Kāpiti plan change.
- Work with mana whenua partners, KCDC, and other relevant stakeholders to determine effective partnership structures for implementation of non-regulatory recommendations in the WIP.

Ngā āpitihanga

Attachment

Number	Title
1	Whaitua Kāpiti Terms of Reference

Ngā kaiwaitohu

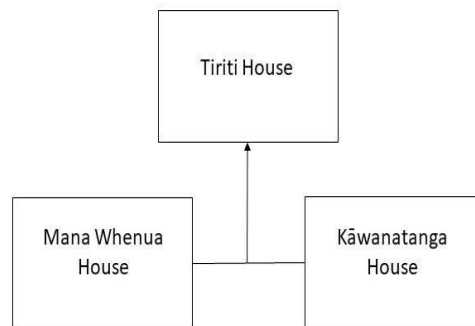
Signatories

Writer	Chloë Nannestad - Kaitohutohu Kaupapa Here Taiao Environmental Policy Advisor
Approvers	Nicola Patrick - Hautū Manaaki Wai Director, Catchment Michele Frank – Kaiwhakahaere Manaaki Wai Catchment Manager, Kāpiti Lian Butcher – Kaiwhakahaere Matua, Taiao Group Manager, Environment Group

He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i> The WIP is a means of implementing the NPS-FM, a statutory document that Council is required to give effect to.
<i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i> Implementing the WIP assists Council to meet its statutory requirements, set by the NPS-FM.
<i>Internal consultation</i> There has been extensive internal consultation through the development of the WIP. Officers from Environmental Policy, Knowledge and Insights, and Te Hunga Whiriwhiri have been part of the project team, and officers from Delivery have been regularly involved.
<i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i> There is a significant environmental risk that if the WIP was not implemented, water quality and biodiversity in the whaitua may continue to decline. There is also a legal risk to Council if the statutory obligations of the NPS-FM are not met.

Whaitua Kāpiti Committee (An advisory body to Council)

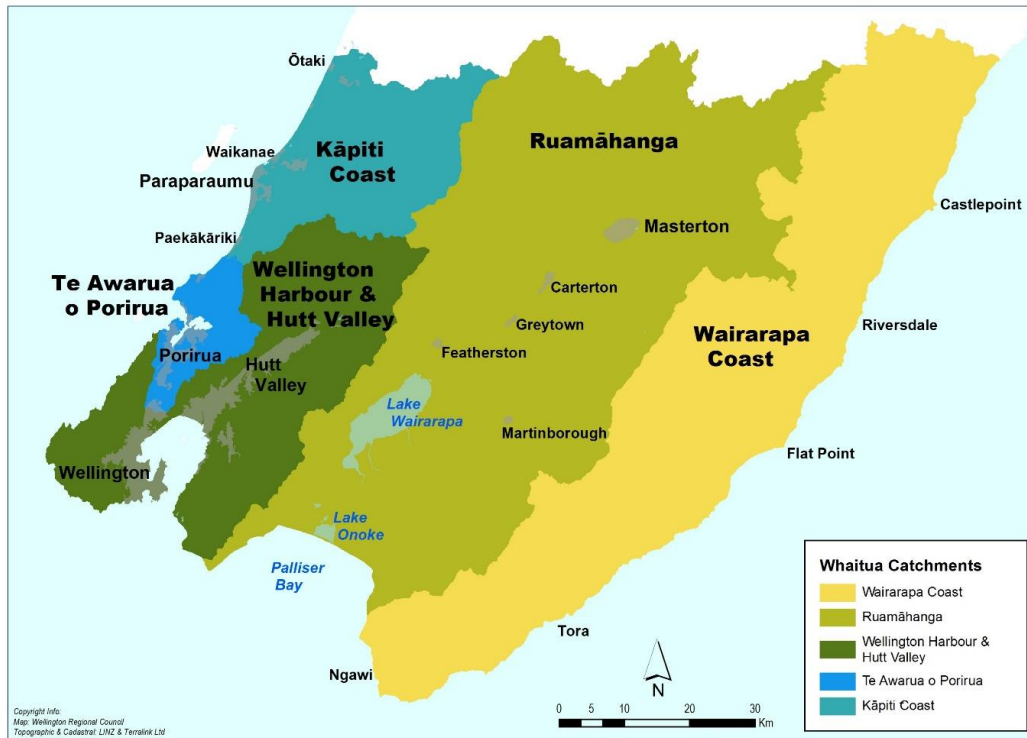
Te Tiriti o Waitangi / Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti) are the founding documents of Aotearoa New Zealand. The signing of Te Tiriti in 1840 guaranteed mana whenua tino rangatiratanga over lands, forest, fisheries and other taonga. Rangatiratanga differs from other forms of authority, such as kāwanatanga of local and central government which is also subject to the tino rangatiratanga of mana whenua. The agreements within Te Tiriti, among other important aspects can be viewed as a partnership. That partnership recognises both types of authorities (rangatiratanga and kāwanatanga) functioning together. Professor Whatarangi Winiata proposed a Tiriti House Model that has origins from the ĀRT Confederation (Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust, Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki (hapū of Ngāti Raukawa within the district mandated organisation) and Ngāti Toa Rangatira Inc)¹. The Tiriti House Model proposes a Tiriti approach to decision-making that provides for the equal recognition of, and input from each house (Mana Whenua House and Kāwanatanga House). The diagram below presents a visual representation and for further explanation refer to Webster and Cheyne, 2017²:



‘Whaitua’ is a Te Reo Māori term for a region, designated area or domain. The Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region (the Regional Plan) utilises the word ‘whaitua’ to describe a catchment or sub-catchment (zone) managed as an integrated system. The area of the Kāpiti Coast whaitua is labelled on the map below.

¹ Winiata, W., 1997, The Treaty of Waitangi: Māori Political Representation.

² Webster, K. And Cheyne, C., 2017, Creating Treaty-based local governance in New Zealand: Māori and Pākehā views, Kōtuitui: New Zealand Journal of Social Sciences online 2017, Vol 12, No 2, 146-164. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/1177083X.2017.1345766>.



1 Tiriti House Model

- 1.1 The Tiriti House model provides a framework and principles to guide representation and collaborative work that is grounded in Te Tiriti o Waitangi. The Tiriti House model will inform the principles, structures, and processes of the Whaitua Kāpiti Committee.
- 1.2 Whilst a Tiriti-based, partnered decision-making process and work is the outcome of the model, the model requires consideration of how all three ‘houses’ function effectively and equitably, including their processes of accountability and how they are resourced.

2 Tiriti House

- 2.1 The Tiriti House will be the forum that facilitates decision-making across representatives chosen by both mana whenua and kāwanatanga in the spirit of Tiriti partnership. This forum will provide for decision-making across both of the spatial scales that the Whaitua Kāpiti Committee will be required to address:
 - a District-wide decisions on broader policy that are rightfully made at the district scale
 - b Local decisions on specific Freshwater Management Units (FMUs) and waterways.
- 2.2 Where Tiriti House decisions have a district wide scale, all three iwi of the ĀRT Confederation will participate in the Tiriti House process. Where Tiriti House decisions

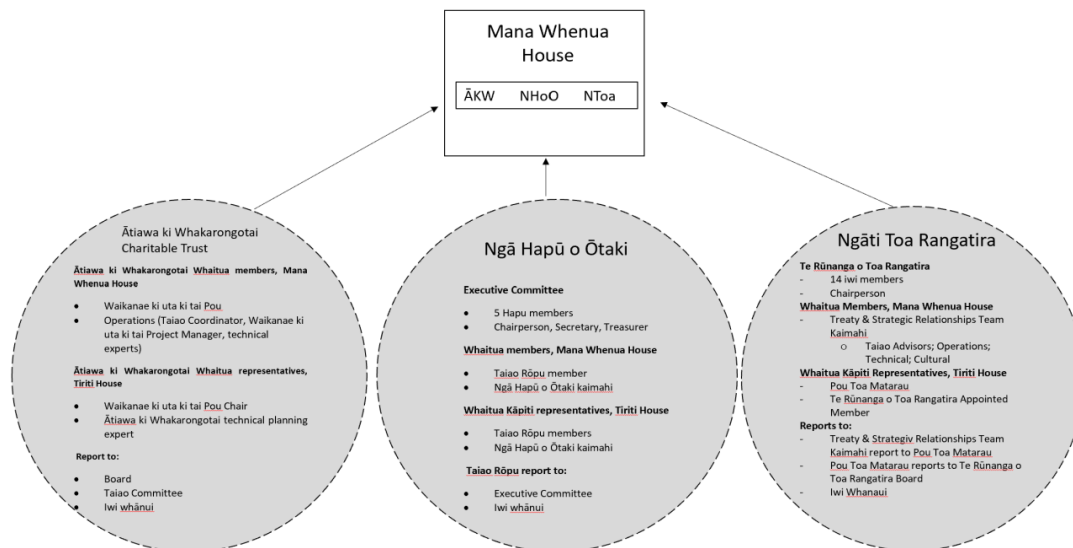
are specific to certain waterways and FMUs, the iwi who hold mana whenua status in relation to those waterways will participate in the Tiriti House process. The Mana Whenua House will agree at the scale participation required.

- 2.3 All members of the Kāwanatanga House will participate in all decisions at both district and local scales.

3 Mana Whenua House

3.1 Alongside the six Mana Whenua House representatives on the Whaitua Kāpiti Committee, the Mana Whenua House will include Pou (key advisors) and operational staff and experts from each of the three mana whenua organisations – Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust, Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki (hapū of Ngāti Raukawa within the district mandated organisation) and Ngāti Toa Rangatira Inc (ĀRT). The three iwi who have mana whenua status within the Kāpiti Coast will meet on a regular basis as the Mana Whenua House for the Whaitua Kāpiti Committee. Additionally, it should be recognised that each iwi will have its own internal structures and processes including communications, reporting and accountability requirements. For example, monthly hui with iwi/hapū members, board papers, presentations, wānanga, taiao rōpu hui etc.

3.2 When working within the Mana Whenua House, the Pou, as key advisors, will wānanga key policy issues and proposed environmental standards, with the support of the operational members. These wānanga will inform the positions that the six Mana Whenua House representatives will take into the Tiriti House - Whaitua Kāpiti Committee. This ensures the positions put forward by the Mana Whenua House representatives at the Whaitua Kāpiti Committee are informed by the wider Mana Whenua House and are authentic, transparent, accountable and robust. It also ensures that Mana Whenua House representatives do not make unilateral decisions without further consultation with iwi. The diagram below which sets out the structure for the Mana Whenua House.



4 Kāwanatanga House

- 4.1 The Kāwanatanga House will comprise the elected members of Greater Wellington Regional Council and Kāpiti Coast District Council, and community members.
- 4.2 The Kāwanatanga House will also comprise advisors from Greater Wellington and Kāpiti Coast District Council, including external consultants, to help support decision making. Positions taken by members of the Kāwanatanga House into the Tiriti House will be those of the members themselves, not the advisors.
- 4.3 Consensus will be sought within the Kāwanatanga House prior to meeting in the Tiriti House. Where consensus cannot be reached, options and analysis to inform decision making shall be brought to the Tiriti House.

5 Purpose and function

- 5.1 To give effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPSFM) through the development of regulatory and non-regulatory proposals to be documented within the Whaitua Kāpiti Implementation Programme (WIP)³.
- 5.2 The Whaitua Kāpiti Committee will operate in equal partnership with Mana Whenua to reflect Te Tiriti o Waitangi Principle of partnership.
- 5.3 The Whaitua Kāpiti Committee will be guided by the five principles of the Regional Plan Review process:
 - a Ki uta ki tai – interconnectedness
 - b Wairuatanga – identity
 - c Kaitiakitanga – guardianship
 - d To matou whakapono – judgement based on knowledge
 - e Mahitahi – co-operative partnership.

6 Status of the Whaitua Kāpiti Committee

- 6.1 The Whaitua Kāpiti Committee is an advisory body established by Council.
- 6.2 The Committee is not a subordinate decision-making body of Council and is not a committee under the Local Government Act 2002.

³ A WIP is a non-statutory report for Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) that will contain recommendations for the integrated management of land and water resources within the whaitua boundary.

7 Specific responsibilities

- 7.1 To develop the Whaitua Kāpiti WIP that will outline regulatory and non-regulatory proposals for integrated land and water management within the Kāpiti Coast Whaitua, including measures to implement the NPFSM⁴.
- 7.2 Include in the Whaitua Kāpiti WIP direction on the following:
- a A long-term freshwater vision for the Whaitua Kāpiti
 - b Locally identified values, including Mana Whenua values and how these will be provided for
 - c Applying all national values (compulsory and other)
 - d Implementation of the six principles of Te Mana o te Wai
 - e Environmental outcomes for freshwater
 - f Freshwater Management Units
 - g Target Attribute States for all relevant attributes in the National Objectives Framework
 - h Targets for additional attributes for locally specific values, including a baseline from the best available evidence
 - i Targets in subclauses (g) and (h) to be set as numeric targets, including timeframes to achieve those targets and to be measured at specific reporting points
 - j Limits where applicable, including direction on regulatory and non-regulatory methods to achieve limits
 - k Minimum flow and allocation limit for surface and groundwater bodies in Whaitua Kāpiti
 - l Primary contact monitoring sites
 - m How territorial authorities can promote positive effects for the health and wellbeing of freshwater and receiving environments.
- 7.3 Consider, in developing the Whaitua Kāpiti WIP, the following:
- a The hierarchy of Te Mana o te Wai
 - b Identification of the issues, challenges, and opportunities for integrated management, ki uta ki tai, of the waterways for the Kāpiti Coast whaitua
 - c A diversity of systems of values and knowledge, including mātauranga Māori
 - d The impacts of climate change
 - e The impacts of stormwater and wastewater
 - f The impacts of urban development

⁴ This is to provide locally appropriate direction for how Te Mana o te Wai is applied in freshwater management.

- g Interactions between groundwater and surface water
 - h Interactions of freshwater with estuaries and other coastal environments
 - i The requirements of other national direction.
 - a Te Tiriti o Waitangi
 - b Resource Management Act 1991
 - c National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020
 - d Local Government Act 2002
 - e Iwi Environmental Management Plans
 - f Treaty Settlement Acts.
- 7.4 Advise Council on regulatory and non-regulatory proposals within the Whaitua Kāpiti WIP.

8 Consideration of proposals within the Whaitua Kāpiti WIP

- 8.1 Council is responsible for reviewing and approving regulatory proposals within the Whaitua Kāpiti WIP, including ensuring compliance with relevant statutory requirements.
- 8.2 Approved regulatory proposals within the WIP will be further developed by Greater Wellington for incorporation into the Natural Resources Plan through a plan change process.
- 8.3 Council is responsible for reviewing and approving non-regulatory proposals within the Whaitua Kāpiti WIP. Approved non-regulatory proposals will then be:
- a Developed further within Greater Wellington in conjunction with relevant external organisations, including Kāpiti Coast District Council and Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust, Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki and Ngāti Toa Rangatira.
 - b Considered in the development of Council's next Long-Term Plan.

9 Members

- 9.1 In following the Tiriti House Model, the Whaitua Kāpiti Committee will consist of Mana Whenua House representatives and Kāwanatanga House representatives.
- 9.2 Council will appoint:
- a Six Mana Whenua House representatives, two nominated by each of:
 - i Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai
 - ii Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki
 - iii Ngāti Toa Rangatira.

- b Six Kāwanatanga House representatives:
 - i The Councillor elected by the Kāpiti Coast constituency
 - ii One member, being an elected member of the Kāpiti Coast District Council, nominated by that council
 - iii Up to four members from the community with a range of backgrounds and interests related to land and water management within the community.
- 9.3 To be eligible to be considered for appointment to the Whaitua Kāpiti Committee:
- a Each member must:
 - i Live in, or be able to demonstrate a close connection with the Whaitua Kāpiti;
 - ii Demonstrate a commitment to achieving Tiriti House based decision making.
 - b Community members must also:
 - i Reflect the interests of a wider group within the community;
 - ii Have the skills, experience, and knowledge to ensure that these interests are considered in the deliberations of the Whaitua Kāpiti Committee.
- 9.4 Greater Wellington officers are not eligible to be considered for appointment to the Whaitua Kāpiti Committee.

10 Co-Chairs

- 10.1 The Whaitua Kāpiti Committee shall have two Co-Chairs, with one Co-Chair appointed by the Mana Whenua House and the other Co-Chair appointed by the Kāwanatanga House.
- 10.2 Each Co-Chair shall be the presiding member at meetings of the Whaitua Kāpiti Committee on an alternate basis. If a Co-Chair is absent from a meeting of the Whaitua Kāpiti Committee for which they are scheduled to be the presiding member, then the other Co-Chair shall preside at the meeting.

11 Quorum

Half of the membership of the Mana Whenua House, and half of the membership of the Kāwanatanga House, shall be present to form a quorum.

12 Committee meetings and workshops

It is expected the completion of the Whaitua Kāpiti WIP will take 12 months and will include a minimum of 24 days' work for each Committee member. This work will include at least 12 meetings that will run from 9:30am to 4:30pm; as well as preparing for and debriefing each meeting.

13 Reporting and servicing

- 13.1 The Whaitua Kāpiti Committee is serviced by Greater Wellington.
- 13.2 Greater Wellington officers will prepare a regular update report that members can use to keep their respective representative bodies informed.

14 Consensus

The Whaitua Kāpiti Committee will use a Tiriti House decision making process to determine consensus.

15 Remuneration

Kāwanatanga House

- 15.1 The expenses of the elected members, including an elected member appointed by the Kāwanatanga House as Co-Chair, shall be met by the council they represent.
- 15.2 Community members of the Kāwanatanga House are eligible to receive an annual taxable honorarium as follows:
- a Member (excluding the Co-Chair) - \$15,000 each
 - b Co-Chair (appointed by the Kāwanatanga House) - \$20,000.
- 15.3 This honorarium covers the work stipulated in paragraph 12.

Mana Whenua House representatives

- 15.4 The nominating mana whenua partners (stated in clause 9.2a) must, prior to the payment of any remuneration under clause 15, advise Greater Wellington in writing that either:
- a Their two Mana Whenua House representatives each receives an annual taxable honorarium; or
 - b The entity receives a GST exclusive payment of the amount otherwise payable to their two representatives.
- 15.5 This honorarium or payment covers the work stipulated in clause 12.
- 15.6 The honorarium or payment is as follows:
- a Member (excluding the Co-Chair) - \$15,000 each
 - b Co-Chair (appointed by the Mana Whenua House) - \$20,000.

16 Duration

- 16.1 The Whaitua Kāpiti Committee shall exist for the duration of the development and completion of a Whaitua Kāpiti WIP and shall cease to exist at the conclusion of this process.

Attachment 1 to Report 24.458

- 16.2 Although the Whaitua Kāpiti Committee will cease to operate at the completion of the Whaitua Kāpiti WIP, mana whenua participation in the Kāpiti Coast Whaitua will reflect the ongoing and enduring partnership between Greater Wellington and all three iwi of the ĀRT Confederation.