TE AWANUI TAURANGA HARBOUR PROGRAMME

Annual Report 2013–2014

Bay of Plenty REGIONAL COUNCIL

Contents

1 Purpose

The purpose of this Annual Report is to provide Council with the results of work carried out through the Tauranga Harbour Programme during the 1 July 2013-30 June 2014 year.

The report covers all operational, policy, community engagement, communication and programme management/governance work undertaken within the programme. The results of the work are reported against Tauranga Harbour related actions from the Annual Plan 2013-2014.

The report also provides an up to date summary of our state of the environment monitoring for the harbour and catchment and where good robust information is available, describes trends in the data.

2 Background

The Tauranga Harbour Programme commenced in Year 1 of the Ten Year Plan 2012-2022. The programme coordinates Council's various workstreams on the harbour and its catchment to achieve the vision for the harbour across 10 activities in the Ten Year Plan. Council's vision for the harbour and catchment is "*A healthy and thriving harbour that contributes to our wellbeing today and in generations to come."*

Over the last 15-20 years, Council and other organisations and groups have engaged in a broad range of projects and on-going work to improve the harbour and catchment and also to better understand the state of the harbour environment. During this time, many very important protection and enhancement projects have been completed and industrial and municipal discharges stopped or significantly improved. In addition, through our Natural Environment Regional Monitoring Network and various targeted investigations and research, we now have a good understanding of the overall health of the harbour and the trends that the monitoring data is showing. We are also starting to build up a picture of complex interactions that occur within it, such as nutrient/sea lettuce dynamics and sediment sources and transport.

The Tauranga Harbour Programme has now been operating as a full programme for a little over two years, although preparatory work on the programme was done during the 2011/2012 year. During the year that this report covers we have introduced programme management disciplines including the formation of the Tauranga Harbour Programme Board and a Programme Management Group that reports to the board and also the appointment of a programme manager. This has strengthened management of the programme and workstream reporting. As part of the strengthening of the programme and improving our reporting we have workshopped the way forward for the programme with councillors and prepared a strategic profiler for the programme.

This report is the first Annual Report for the programme and together with our Annual Work Programme will be one of the key regular reports on the programme each year.

3 Key achievements

The following table (Table 1) provides a summary of the key achievements from 2013/2014. A full list of achievements measured against the actions and KPI's in the Annual Plan 2013/2014 can be found in Section 5 of this report.

It should be noted that under the heading of Governance and Programme Management are several achievements that are additional to the achievements set out in Section 5. None of these were included as actions in the Annual Plan, but they are nevertheless very important components of the programme going forward towards development of the harbour strategy.

Table 1 Key achievements 2013-2014.

Key achievements 2013-2014	
Governance and programme management	**Delivery**
• Implemented the Tauranga Harbour Programme Review recommendations including setting up a Programme Board and Programme Management Group. • Presented update report to Council (4 September 2013) with review of actions of Tauranga Harbour Integrated Management Strategy. • Appointed a Tauranga Harbour Programme Manager. • Prepared the Tauranga Harbour "Programme on a page". • Held Tauranga Harbour Programme Councillor Workshop (February 2014) at which Council gave direction on the development of a Tauranga Harbour Strategy. • Prepared Tauranga Harbour 'Programme Profiler'.	• A total of 78 km of stock exclusion from stream margins in the harbour catchment was achieved, 25 km of this being in the seven target sub-catchments. • A total of 756 ha of erosion prone land was retired from productive use through a combination of riparian and biodiversity management plans. • Forty-three riparian management agreements were implemented with private landowners to improve water quality. • Eleven High Value Ecological Sites (HVES) are being managed in the Tauranga Harbour Catchment. • An options analysis for disposal of Opureora Channel dredge spoil was completed. • 280 tonnes of beach cast sea lettuce was cleared from high public use areas of Tauranga Harbour foreshore. • Eleven marine oil spills were responded to within Tauranga Harbour. All eleven were responded to within timeframes in the Ten Year Plan. • Consent for mechanical mangrove seedling removal was granted in October. The tender process for construction of a seedling mower has been completed and a hovercraft is under construction. Mangrove stump lowering was completed for the year. • Mangrove operational policy has been developed and RPS appeals relating to mangroves resolved. • Fifteen pollution prevention audits of high risk industries were undertaken. • Compliance monitoring has been undertaken on the majority of high risk consented sites in the harbour catchment.

Key achievements 2013-2014	
Science	**Community engagement**
• NERMN monitoring programme for harbour and catchment completed for the year. • University of Waikato PhD three year funded research studies on sea lettuce completed. Finished theses due to be published before end of 2014 year. • New PhD research study topics for commencement in 2014 approved. • Completed a study to determine the importance of stream bank erosion as a source of suspended sediment within the Kopurererua Catchment. • Coastal cliff erosion analysis work being carried out jointly with Western Bay District Council and Tauranga City Council has been completed.	• Council has continued to support the Kaimai-Mamaku Catchments Forum by providing planning and land management advice and support as required. The forum successfully developed its Strategic Action Plan and have presented to Council and other agencies on their plan. • Envirohub received a second year of funding to continue to develop a community care group support network structure and to develop a network database. • Council has continued to support the 11 Tauranga Harbour Estuary Care Groups. The groups have continued to work on restoration initiatives such as pest animal and plant control, replanting and mangrove removal. • Eight rubbish/litter clean-up events of foreshore and catchment streams were held during the year involving over 600 Tauranga school pupils and community volunteers. More than 100 tonnes of rubbish was removed.

4 The state of the harbour and catchment

As part of Council's Natural Environment Regional Monitoring (NERM) Programme, monitoring of the state of the harbour and catchment has been carried out for many years now, much of it commencing in the early 1990's. For most parameters measured, we now have sufficient length of monitoring record to be able to derive statistically robust trend information. The following is a summary of the most recent trend information. Most of this monitoring information will soon be published in full detail as part of our NERMN reporting on the region's estuaries and rivers.

4.1 River/stream water quality trends

The water quality (sediment, clarity, nitrogen, phosphorus and faecal contamination) in Tauranga Harbour tributary streams has been largely stable or improving over the last decade. A small number of sites are showing increases in dissolved reactive phosphorus (DRP), total phosphorus (TP) and nitrate-nitrogen. Of note is a significant deterioration (since 2004) in DRP and TP in the Omanawa River, most probably related to land use changes to large areas of land in the upper part of that catchment during the monitoring period.

Table 2 *Water quality trends for Tauranga Streams for 2004 – 2013 (This table shows the number of Tauranga Harbour catchment stream monitoring sites showing increasing, stable or deteriorating trends for the listed water quality parameters)*

Condition	Suspended solids	Turbidity	Ammonium	Nitrate-N	Total nitrogen	Dissolved reactive phosphorus	Total phosphorus	E.coli
Improving	5	7	5		5			4
Stable	12	10	12	15	12	4	15	12
Deteriorating				2		4	2	1

4.2 Harbour water quality trends

In the northern harbour, the trends for most parameters measured are stable over the last 10 years, with increases in suspended solids, nitrate-nitrogen and chlorophyll-a, at a small number of sites. In the southern harbour the trends are much more variable, showing both improving and deteriorating trends. The most consistent trend is a decrease in TP at five of the 10 sites and in DRP at three sites. When compared with Microbiological Water Quality Guidelines, the microbiological water quality of the harbour is generally good. Elevated levels that exceed safe recreational limits occasionally occur following rainfall. Increasing trends are showing at sites close to the Wairoa River, the largest freshwater inflow.

Table 3 *Number of significant water quality trends for Tauranga Harbour. (This table shows the number of Tauranga Harbour monitoring sites showing increasing, stable or deteriorating trends for the listed water quality parameters)*

Condition	Suspended solids	Turbidity	Ammonium	Nitrate-N	Total Nitrogen	Dissolved reactive phosphorus	Total phosphorus	E.coli	Enterococci	Faecal coliforms	Chlorophyll-a
Improving		1		1		3	5	2			1
Stable	9	12	12	9	12	10	6	10	10	11	9
Deteriorating	4		1	3	1			1	3	2	3

Analysis periods for Southern Harbour are from 1991-2013 (exceptions: Pahoia start 1998, Pilot Bay 2007) and 1998-2013 for Northern Harbour. *Turbidity from 1996-2013.

4.3 Sediment quality trends

Estuaries are very sensitive to inputs of sediments and contaminants which enter via rivers, streams, storm water or directly off the land. Contaminants most likely to cause negative impacts on harbour health include metals, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), pesticides and high nutrients. In Tauranga Harbour, contaminant levels in sediments tend to be low and meet guidelines for the protection of marine life. For much of the harbour, metals and PAHs are near natural background levels but increase substantially in areas of industrial and commercial development, particularly in close vicinity of storm water outlets. Monitoring from 2003 has shown no significant trends of increasing contaminant levels although one site at Fraser Cove in Waimapu Estuary may be trending up. A likely cause of the increasing levels at Fraser cove is storm water from commercial and industrial premises in the Courtney Road Drain Catchment. The Pollution Prevention team is targeting this area in the next round of industrial pollution prevention audits this year.

Impacts from sediment input are caused mainly by high loads of fine clay and silt fractions which settle in Tauranga Harbour's more sheltered sub-estuaries. Since the times of first land clearance, sediments in sheltered areas have become muddier causing a decline in health of harbour ecology. In the open areas of Tauranga Harbour, high wave and current energy keeps the sediments in a healthy sandy state and no significant change has occurred at monitored sites since 1991. Additional monitoring of both the sediment mud content and the accumulation rate is being set up in sheltered areas to provide more accurate trend analysis.

4.4 River/stream ecology trends

Invertebrate animals have been sampled from 33 waterways in the harbour catchment. These animals consist of aquatic insects, snails, worms and shrimp. The different types of invertebrates found in waterways can indicate its overall ecological condition. Seventeen of these streams drained catchments dominated by pasture land use while a further 14 streams drain catchments dominated by native bush. Only two streams drain urban catchments. Of the 33 streams examined, none were rated as 'Poor' when assessed by the widely used Macro-invertebrate Community Index (MCI), with most streams (17) being assessed as 'Good'. This is shown in Figure 1 below.

Trend analysis of the 16 streams with more than eight years data suggests that the ecological condition of most of the streams in the Tauranga Harbour Catchment is relatively stable.

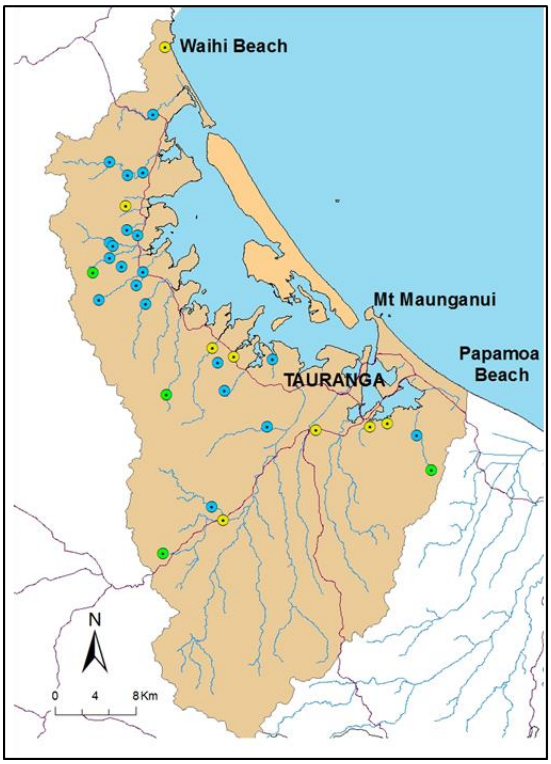

Figure 1 *Map of the Tauranga Harbour Catchment area showing the location of the study streams, colour coded by their calculated MCI water quality code (green = Excellent, blue = Good, Yellow = Fair, red = Poor).*

4.5 Harbour ecology

Harbour ecology is the interactions of species and their environment. This includes all the plants, birds, fish and other animals that live in the harbour and the land catchments that connect to it. Tauranga Harbour has a diverse range of habitat and species.

Monitoring of the seagrass beds has shown significant historic declines in extent, particularly in the upper sub estuaries. This has been linked to increased sediment inflows. Surveys of shellfish distribution show a similar decline and link to sediment input. In more exposed open areas of the harbour, seagrass and shellfish beds have shown much less change. Monitoring of benthic animals at more open harbour sites shows that no significant changes have occurred since 1990.

Mangrove extent has responded to the increase of sediment by showing marked increases since 1943.

4.6 Other indicators of harbour health

Other observations of Tauranga Harbour that can indicate its state of health include the extent and condition of its wetlands, the state of its bird populations and fisheries resources.

Extent of freshwater wetlands was estimated to have reduced from 3,002 ha in 1,840 to 469 ha in 1991 which is an 84% loss. Salt water wetlands increased from 1,576 ha to 1,840 ha, or by 16% over the same period, due to increase of mangroves. Human modification in terms of the harbour area reclaimed, dredged or impacted by the building of causeways and seawalls can have impacts on harbour health. Up to 1991 it is estimated that 693 ha of saltmarsh was destroyed by reclamation.

5 Programme update 2013-2014

The following table provides a report on achievements against Tauranga Harbour related actions across the various contributory programmes in the Annual Plan 2013/2014. The actions and achievements against them are grouped under the heading of the relevant programme. As noted earlier in this report, the key achievements in Table 1 list some achievements additional to what was planned in the Annual Plan 2013/2014 and are therefore not included in the following table.

The project status column shows progress status indicators as follows:

● Achieved.

● Not achieved.

● Not applicable/no data available.

Table 4 Tauranga Harbour Programme achievements 2013-2014.

What we said we would do (Annual Plan 2013/2014)	What we achieved?	Project status
Tauranga Harbour Programme		
Continue to support initiatives to clear nuisance accumulations of sea lettuce from around Tauranga Harbour. *(This area of work is carried out jointly with Tauranga City Council).*	Only relatively low amounts of accumulated beach cast sea lettuce required clean-up during the 2013/2014 summer. A total of 280 tonnes was removed from the Matua-Otumoetai foreshore over three separate clean-ups. Of this total, 250 tonnes was used for compost manufacture and 30 tonnes was spread as mulch in an orchard.	●
Maintain and enhance Tauranga Harbour Management And Research Partnerships with the University of Waikato Chair of Coastal Science, Intercoast Research Centre/Bremen University, Manaaki Taha Moana and Bay of Plenty Polytechnic.	Regular meetings held with key researchers in each of these organisations to ensure relevant and targeted research is carried out to address knowledge gaps. In-kind and financial support was made available for research and investigative work that is of benefit to the Tauranga Harbour Programme.	●

Implement the Tauranga Harbour Integrated Management and Tauranga Harbour Recreation strategies.	A report detailing implementation of the actions included in the Tauranga Harbour Integrated Management Strategy was presented to the 4 September 2013 Operations Monitoring and Regulation Committee. Of the 66 actions, 39 are ongoing and are now being implemented as actions of the Ten Year Plan 2012-2022. The 27 project actions all have a completed status. The Tauranga Harbour Recreation Strategy actions were reviewed in the 2012/2013 year and following some further gaps analysis work on harbour access, development of an Access Strategy was withdrawn from the work programmes of the three Councils Bay of Plenty Regional Council (BOPRC), Western Bay of Plenty District Council (WBOPDC) and Tauranga City Council (TCC). Following this work the three councils agreed that the strategy actions had been completed. Ongoing implementation of the strategy is through the Tauranga Harbour Recreation Users Forum meetings.	
Carry out a full options analysis to dredge the Opureora Channel, including the disposal of material and any future implications.	Options analysis and refinement of costs report was presented to the 2014/2015 Annual Plan Deliberations meeting (29 May 2014). Council agreed to include a further $35,000 in the Annual Plan (making a total of $385,000) for the dredging and disposal and various other costs such as obtaining resource consents.	
Communicate Council's programmes and the state of Tauranga Harbour including trends for environmental and cultural health indicators and an annual report card (Years 2 to 10).	A range of tools have been used to communicate with general and targeted audiences about Tauranga Harbour health, issues, landowner activities and Council's work in the harbour and catchment. This has included conference and field day presentations and displays, harbour clean-ups with schools, landowner and stakeholder meetings, 'Future-proof Your Land' videos, web page upgrades and distribution of more than 17 media releases on relevant topics. Catchment action plans and updates on implementation progress were shared with interested parties.	

	Other material produced that communicates Council's programmes and the state of the harbour includes: • Coastal State of the Environment Report – April 2014. • A graphic showing 2012/2013 Tauranga Harbour action highlights. • The Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour Programme strategic profiler.	
Implement the Tauranga Harbour Action Plan (Years 2 to 10).	Development of an action plan for the harbour was delayed from Year 1 of the Ten Year Plan and is now being developed as an integral part of the Tauranga Harbour Strategy, involving the community and stakeholders. A full review of the status of the actions of the Tauranga Harbour Integrated Management Strategy was reported to Council in September 2013. Until completion of the strategy and action plan, our work is guided by the Tauranga Harbour Annual Work Programme 2014/2015 and the deliverables in the Programme Management Plan.	
Sustainable land use		
Implement soil and water programmes that are aimed at reducing sediment runoff from land and improving water quality.	Forty-three Riparian Management Agreements have been implemented with private landowners to improve water quality. A total of 78 km of stream banks were fenced for stock exclusion and planted in natives. There are over 600 km of stream banks that still require retirement or a change in land use.	
Increase the level of responsive stream bank protection work and stream debris removal in the Tauranga Harbour catchments.	Rip-rap rock revetment works were undertaken on 13 sites to repair active stream bank erosion. Stream works also included gravel and vegetation management within streams.	
Provide landowners in the Western and Eastern Bay of Plenty sub-regions with trees at cost and up to 25% subsidy for other works where there is an element of public good in riparian management.	There was no demand for this supported work in Tauranga Harbour Catchment.	
Contribute to implementing sub-catchment action plans in the Tauranga Harbour Catchment.	A total of 756 ha of highly erodible land was retired from productive use. This was achieved through a combination of the riparian and Biodiversity Management Plans.	

Work with Māori to address land and water resource management issues in accordance with kaitiaki principles.	A number of hui were held within the Tauranga Harbour Catchment area to discuss land resource management. These included Poripori Trust, Matakana Island landowners, Tauwhao Te Ngare Trust and Ngai Tamarawaho. The hui included planning for future initiatives, reporting on Council's priorities and offering Council support for sustainable land management options.	
Work with the community to develop and implement land care group opportunities.	Three land care groups were supported to undertake riparian protection work and pest control in the Waiau, Tuapiro and Waitao Sub-catchments. In consultation with the community, a care group handbook and standard operating procedures have been developed to encourage, guide and manage new land care groups.	
Undertake a coastal wetland restoration project trial, with the aim of developing wetlands specifically for sediment retention purposes.	A wetland restoration project has been initiated in the Uretara Stream Catchment that consists of a series of wetlands and swales to intercept sediment. The works agreement was approved by the landowner and a monitoring programme developed. The monitoring is ongoing and will provide more meaningful results over the long-term.	
Undertake research to determine the relative contribution of river and stream bank erosion to Tauranga Harbour sedimentation to develop a quantitative measure of effectiveness for sediment control interventions.	This research has been completed. Bank erosion, especially in the middle reaches, appears to be a significant contributor of sediment. An assessment of interventions used within New Zealand and overseas indicates stock exclusion, as a first step, is the most effective action to reduce stream bank erosion. Additional monitoring resources are needed if a quantitative survey of the effectiveness of riparian management is desirable e.g. t/ha/yr of sediment removed from the system.	
Provide funding to Envirohub (Tauranga Environment Centre) for the Bay of Plenty Regional Environmental Network project ($23,000) and the Urban Greenspace project ($7000).	Envirohub received a second year of funding to continue to develop a community care group support network structure and a network database. This work was progressed but not completed. They completed a review of the history of the Urban Greenspace Project. The review also looked at whether to re-establish the project.	

Biodiversity		
Provide advice and work actively with landowners and the community to manage high-value ecological sites and areas valued for their biodiversity.	Eleven high value ecological sites (HVES) are being managed in the Tauranga Harbour Catchment (out of a total of 25). HVES are the best quality or only remaining representative examples of indigenous vegetation or wildlife habitats in the region. Nineteen biodiversity sites of value to landowners/community are also being managed in the Tauranga Harbour Catchment. These sites are not HVES but contain a range of biodiversity values that are worthwhile to protect.	
Sustainable coastal implementation		
Coordinate Council's various work programmes in the Tauranga Harbour Catchment and develop relationships with external parties involved in projects/programmes.	Council has continued to support various coastal initiatives. Nine separate Tauranga Harbour Margins Pilot Projects were implemented in 2013/2014 together with district council partners and landowners. These projects are focussed on protecting inner harbour margins by controlling pest plants, improving habitat quality and reducing erosion. Relationships with external stakeholders continue to be developed and maintained.	
Continue to support the work of the Kaimai-Mamaku Catchment Forum.	Council has continued to support the forum by providing planning and land management advice and support as required. The forum successfully developed its Strategic Action Plan and have presented to Council and other agencies on their plan.	
Continue to facilitate estuary care restoration in partnership with local communities and other agencies in Tauranga Harbour.	Council has continued to support the 11 estuary care groups as they worked on restoration initiatives such as pest animal and plant control, replanting and mangrove removal.	
Continue to support estuary care groups to control mangroves in the harbour through seedling control, stump removal and further mature mangrove removal.	Consent for mechanical mangrove seedling removal was granted in October. The tender process for construction of seedling mower has been completed and a hovercraft-mower is under construction. Mangrove stump lowering was completed for the year. Mangrove operational policy has been developed and RPS appeals relating to mangroves resolved.	

Investigate and report on the causes and potential mitigation options for mass coastal erosion in the Tauranga Harbour.	Coastal cliff erosion analysis work has been completed. WBOPDC is coordinating this joint WBOPDC/TCC/BOPRC initiative. The final report is currently being collated and will be presented by WBOPDC staff at the October Regional Direction and Delivery Council meeting.	
Maritime operations		
Maintain the Tauranga Port and Harbour Safety Management System.	Marico Marine Limited was engaged as contractors to assist with updating the risk assessment for Tauranga Harbour. The risk assessment identifies 71 hazards to navigation ranging from vessels contacting navigation marks through to large vessel groundings. The hazards are ranked in terms of risk, and consequences are predicted for the most likely and worst credible cases with scores for the impact on people, property, environment and stakeholders so that measures implemented can be assessed for effectiveness at the time of the next assessment. The risk assessment will inform the updating of the Safety Management System in the coming financial year.	
Pollution prevention		
Implement, monitor and enforce compliance with regional plans, resource consents, permitted activities, legislation and National Environmental Standards.	The Pollution Prevention Programme was implemented as per the Ten Year Plan 2012-2022 and the Compliance Monitoring Policy 2001.	
Respond to environmental complaints, incidents and unauthorised activities.	1,737 complaints were received across the entire region, comprised of 992 air complaints and 745 non air complaints. An estimated 360 of the non-air complaints were within the harbour catchment area. All complaints were responded to within set timeframes (see KPI performance below).	
Regional monitoring		
Continue to monitor, analyse and report on water, land, geothermal, air and coastal resources, meteorological data and ecological indicators.	Routine sampling and analysis occurred under the NERMN Programme as planned.	
Recreation and open space		
Carry out a review of installing recreational markers across the harbour, from Matahui Road end to Matakana Island, in consultation with iwi and other stakeholders.	Unanimous opposition to the project was received during consultation with iwi/hapu on the island. At the 9 December 2013 full Council meeting, the decision was made not to progress any action.	

2013/14 Performance against Tauranga Harbour related KPI's			
KPI	**Target**	**Performance**	
Percentage of dairy farms in priority catchments that have a nutrient management plan in place.	Tauranga Harbour = 60%	This KPI is going to be removed or re-defined in the context of the next LTP. While Council did not support staff assisting landowners with the specific development of nutrient management plans, staff nonetheless still progressed conversations on the importance of sustainable land use and management.	
Number of kilometres of Tauranga Harbour rivers/streams by sub-catchment with no stock access (totals for Welcome Bay, Waitekohe, Wainui, Waimapu, Uretara, Te Puna/Waipapa, Te Mania Catchments).	Additional 12.8 km (totalling 50%).	While the KPI target was 12.8 km across the seven sub-catchments, a total of 24.9 km was actually completed. An additional 31.7 km of rivers and streams outside of target catchments were also protected.	
Number of Biodiversity High Value Ecological Sites (HVES) in the Bay of Plenty region under active management (there are 206 sites of interest in the region).	There are no HVES biodiversity targets for Tauranga Harbour.	While there were no HVES KPI targets in Tauranga Harbour, 11 sites were managed within Council-supported plans. HVES are the best quality or only remaining representative examples of indigenous vegetation or wildlife habitats.	
Number of landowner/community biodiversity sites (not HVES) that are under active management plans.	There are no non-HVE biodiversity targets for Tauranga Harbour.	While there were no non-HVE KPI targets in Tauranga Harbour, 19 sites were managed within Council supported plans. While these sites are not HVES, they contain a range of biodiversity values that are worthy of protection.	
Maintain a 24 hour-a-day, seven day-a-week response for navigational incidents.	Response maintained 100% of the time.	The response has been maintained 100% of the time.	

Reports of marine oil spills are initially responded to within one hour in the Tauranga Port Zone, and within two hours for the rest of the region.	100% of marine oil spills responded to within timeframes.	During the 2013/2014 financial year, there were 39 reports made to Council relating to oil. Of those calls, 14 were marine oil spills with the majority being in Tauranga (11). All 14 spills were responded to within the timeframes outlined in the Ten Year Plan, with the maximum response time being 37 minutes and the average response time 14 minutes.	
All urgent complaints made to the pollution hotline are initially responded to within 12 hours and all non-urgent complaints are initially responded to within three working days.	100%.	1,737 complaints were received across the entire region, comprised of 992 air complaints and 745 non air complaints. An estimated 360 of the non-air complaints were within the harbour catchment area. All urgent and non-urgent complaints were responded to within set timeframes.	

6 Financials

Tauranga Harbour Contributory Programmes – end of Financial Year (2013/2014) position.

Programme	Expenditure – actual	Budgeted expenditure	Variance
Sustainable land use	$1,507,526	$1,442,576	$64,950
Biodiversity	$294,903	$550,032	($255,128)
Biosecurity	$521,396	$179,507	$341,888
Sustainable coastal implementation	$690,934	$637,140	$53,794
Maritime	$852,846	$882,763	($29,916)
Tauranga Harbour	$525,070	$457,453	$67,617
Pollution prevention	$138,057	$152,180	($14,123)
Regional monitoring	$191,176	$155,608	$35,567
Recreation and open space	$4,280	$63,000	$58,720
TOTAL	**$4,726,192**	**$4,520,263**	**$205,929**

Appendix 1 – Tauranga Harbour Programme Highlights 2013-2014