

Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority

NOTICE IS GIVEN

that the next meeting of **Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority** will be held in **Zoom (Audio Visual meeting), Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Virtual Meeting Room** on:

Friday, 29 May 2020 commencing at 9.30 am

This meeting is open to the public via live streaming on the BOPRC website. To watch the meeting live please click on this link: <https://www.boprc.govt.nz/livestream>

Dean Flavell
Chairman
Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority

Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority is a co-governance partnership made up of iwi representatives from Tapuika Iwi Authority Trust, Te Kapu Ō Waitaha, Te Pumautanga o Te Arawa Trust, Te Tāhuhu o Tawakeheimoa Trust, Ngāti Whakaue, and council representatives from the Bay of Plenty Regional Council Toi Moana, Rotorua Lakes Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council and Tauranga City Council. It is a permanent joint committee of the four councils.

The purpose of Te Maru o Kaituna is the restoration, protection, and enhancement of the environmental, cultural and spiritual health and well-being of the Kaituna River and its tributaries.



Te Maru
o Kaituna

Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority

Membership

Chairperson	Dean Flavell (Tapuika Authority Trust)
Deputy Chairperson	Cr Matemoana McDonald
<p>Iwi Members</p> <p>One representative each appointed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tapuika Iwi Authority Trust Te Tāhuhu o Tawakeheimoa Trust Te Pumautanga o Te Arawa Trust <p>One member jointly appointed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tapuika Iwi Authority Trust and Te Kapu o Waitaha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geoff Rice (Alternate) Nicki Douglas Vincent Brown (Alternate) Piki Thomas Rawiri Kingi (Alternate) Vacant
<p>Council Members</p> <p>One representative each appointed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bay of Plenty Regional Council Rotorua Lakes Council Western Bay of Plenty District Council Tauranga City Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cr Matemoana McDonald <i>Cr Jane Nees (Alternate)</i> Mr Nick Chater (Lakes Community Board) <i>Cr Tania Tapsell (Alternate)</i> Cr Grant Dally <i>Deputy Mayor John Scrimgeour (Alternate)</i> Cr Heidi Hughes <i>Cr Steve Morris (Alternate)</i>
<p>Informal Members</p> <p>Two informal members with voting rights appointed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Te Komiti Nui o Ngāti Whakaue Bay of Plenty Regional Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yet to be appointed <i>Raymond Pou Pouasa (Alternate)</i> Cr Te Taru White

Quorum	The chairperson or deputy chairperson and two members appointed by iwi and two members appointed by the local authority appointing organisations
Meeting frequency	Quarterly

Purpose

The purpose of the Authority as set out in the Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014 is the restoration, protection and enhancement of the environmental, cultural and spiritual health and wellbeing of the geographical area of the Kaituna River Catchment as shown on deed plan OTS-209-79.

This is a permanent joint committee under the Local Government Act 2002 and co-governance partnership between local authorities and iwi that share an interest in the Kaituna River and must not be discharged unless all of the appointing organisations agree to the discharge.

Role

- To prepare and approve the Kaituna River document in accordance with sections 125 and 127 of the Act.
- To monitor the implementation and effectiveness of the Kaituna River document.
- To support integrated and collaborative management of the river.
- To work with local authorities and crown agencies that exercise functions in relation to the Kaituna River:
 - to monitor the state of the river environment
 - to monitor the effectiveness of the management of the river
 - to engage with iwi in relation to their interests in the river and to consult them on how to manage the river.
- to provide advice and recommendations to local authorities:
 - relating to projects, action or research designed to restore, protect or enhance the health and wellbeing of the river
 - on appointment of commissioners to hear and decide applications for resource consents under the Resource Management Act 1991 that affect the river.
- to facilitate the participation of iwi in the management of the river.
- to monitor the extent to which the purpose of the Authority is being achieved, including the implementation and effectiveness of the Kaituna River document.

- to gather information, to disseminate information and to hold meetings.
- to take any action that the Authority considers is appropriate to achieve its purpose.
- The Authority may seek to obtain funds to enable it to perform its functions.
- Other iwi and local authorities may join the Authority through consensus of the Authority or through legislation.

Public Forum

1. A period of up to 15 minutes may be set aside near the beginning of the meeting to enable members of the public to make statements about any matter on the agenda of that meeting which is open to the public, but excluding any matter on which comment could prejudice any specified statutory process the council is required to follow.
2. The time allowed for each speaker will normally be up to 5 minutes but will be up to the discretion of the chair. A maximum of 3 public participants will be allowed per meeting.
3. No statements by public participants to the Council shall be allowed unless a written, electronic or oral application has been received by the Chief Executive (Governance Team) by 12.00 noon of the working day prior to the meeting and the Chair's approval has subsequently been obtained. The application shall include the following:
 - name of participant;
 - organisation represented (if any);
 - meeting at which they wish to participate; and matter on the agenda to be addressed.
4. Members of the meeting may put questions to any public participants, relevant to the matter being raised through the chair. Any questions must be asked and answered within the time period given to a public participant. The chair shall determine the number of questions.

Agenda

- 1 Opening Karakia**
- 2 Apologies**
- 3 Public Forum**
- 4 Acceptance of Late Items**
- 5 Declarations of Conflicts of Interests**
- 6 Previous Minutes**
 - 6.1 Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority Minutes - 28 February 2020** 13
- 7 Chairperson's Report (verbal update)**
- 8 Verbal update - Māori relationships and engagement plan (Te Hononga NPS-FM) – if available**
- 9 Kaituna Action Plan – verbal update from members**

Members to share an update on any Te Maru o Kaituna led projects and how the Action Plan is being incorporated into each organisation's long term vision
- 10 Reports**
 - 10.1 Financial update: 2019/2020 Te Maru o Kaituna Budget** 25
- 11 Presentations**
 - 11.1 Green Projects bid on behalf of TMoK by Te Arawa**
 - 11.2 83 Ford Road – Concept Plan – WBOPDC**
 - 11.3 Update on applications for resource consents to discharge into the Kaituna River**
- 12 Reports (Continued)**
 - 12.1 Draft Proposed Change 5 (Kaituna River) to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement** 29

APPENDIX 1 - Draft Proposed Change 5 (Kaituna River) to the RPS Te Maru o Kaituna consultation 35

12.1 Toi Moana Kaituna Catchment Operations Report to 20 May 2020

13 Closing Karakia

Previous Minutes

Minutes of Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority Meeting held in Mauao Rooms, Bay of Plenty Regional Council Building, 87 First Avenue, Tauranga on Friday, 28 February 2020 commencing at 10.30 AM

Present:

Chairperson: Dean Flavell (Tapuika Iwi Authority Trust)

Deputy Chairperson: Cr Matemoana McDonald (Bay of Plenty Regional Council)
Appointed at the meeting

Appointees: Deputy Mayor John Scrimgeour (Alternate, Western Bay of Plenty District Council), Vince Brown (Alternate, Te Tāhuhu o Tawakeheimoa Trust), Rawiri Kingi (Alternate, Te Pumautanga o Te Arawa Trust), Councillor Heidi Hughes (Tauranga City Council), Councillor Grant Dally (Western Bay of Plenty District Council), Nick Chater (Lakes Community Board – Rotorua Lakes Council)

In Attendance: Manu Pene (Interim Alternate - Te Komiti Nui o Ngāti Whakaue), Maru Tapsell (Observer, Te Kapu o Waitaha), Elva Conroy (Conroy Donald Consultants)

BOPRC: Namouta Poutasi – General Manager Strategy & Science, Pim de Monchy - Coastal Catchments Manager, Jo Watts - Senior Planner (Water Policy), Nassah Rolleston-Steed - Principal Advisor, Policy & Planning, Rawiri Bhana, Māori Policy Advisor, Gina Mohi - Putaiao Mātauranga, Tone Nerdrum Smith – Committee Advisor

Apologies: Piki Thomas (Te Pumautanga o Te Arawa), Raymond Pou Poasa (Alternate, Te Komiti Nui o Ngāti Whakaue), Nicki Douglas (Te Tāhuhu o Tawakeheimoa Trust), Cr Jane Nees (Alternate, Bay of Plenty Regional Council), Geoff Rice (Alternate, Tapuika Iwi Authority Trust), Cr Te Taru White (Bay of Plenty Regional Council), Cr Tania Tapsell (Alternate, Rotorua Lakes Council)

1 Karakia

Chairperson Dean Flavell opened the meeting with a Karakia, and acknowledged with sadness the passing of former member Maria Horne. He then welcomed the new members to TMoK and noted the attendance of Maru Tapsell and Manu Pene, who were both invited to sit at the TMoK table.

2 Apologies

Resolved

That Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority:

- 1 Accepts the apologies from Piki Thomas (Te Pumautanga o Te Arawa), Raymond Pou Poasa (Alternate, Te Komiti Nui o Ngāti Whakāue), Nicki Douglas (Te Tāhuhu o Tawakeheimoa Trust), Cr Jane Nees (Alternate, Bay of Plenty Regional Council), Geoff Rice (Alternate, Tapuika Iwi Authority Trust) and Te Taru White (Bay of Plenty Regional Council) tendered at the meeting.

McDonald/Kingi
CARRIED

3 Public Forum

Nil

4 Acceptance of Late Items

Nil

5 General Business

Nil

6 Declaration of Conflicts of Interest

Nil

7 Previous Minutes

7.1 Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority Minutes - 27 September 2019

Resolved

That Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority:

- 1 Receives Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority Minutes - 27 September 2019.

Flavell/McDonald
CARRIED

8 Reports

8.1 Chair's Report – Verbal Update

Played two videos from the Kaituna River re-diversion opening – Objective Reference A3481862 and A3485656, also available online at www.boprc.govt.nz/kaitunarediversion.

Chairperson Dean Flavell verbally reported the following:

Key Points

- Recognised the significant effort of TMoK and staff over the last three years in particular in the development of Kaituna, he Taonga Tuku Iho – a treasure handed down (Kaituna River Document) and Te Tini a Tuna (Kaituna River Action Plan)
- Te Tini a Tuna provided the direction for where to next, and community collaboration and input were critical components
- The wishes of the people had always been the key considerations and drivers.

Each member and attendee introduced themselves as follows:

Manu Pene – Te Komiti Nui o Ngāti Whakaeu: Attended as the interim replacement for the late Maria Horne, and expressed his sincere sadness following her passing in December 2019.

Rawiri Kingi – Te Pumautanga o Te Arawa: Felt privileged and enthusiastic to be part of the Kaituna River development.

Cr Matemoana McDonald – BOPRC Mauao Māori Councillor and second term Member of TMoK.

Cr Grant Dally – WBOPDC. Second term as a Councillor. Focussed on the development of walk/cycleways along the Kaituna River.

Pim de Monchy – Coastal Catchments Manager, BOPRC: TMoK committee champion role to assist the TMoK members in progressing its agenda in accordance with their wishes.

Maru Tapsell – Observer, Te Kapu o Waitaha: His work experience as a shearer had developed an understanding of strategic thinking. Recognised the link between the mountains and the sea. Concerned regarding the impact of climate change.

Nick Chater – Lakes Community Board (for Rotorua Lakes Council): Had long affinity with the Kaituna River and was a second term representative on TMoK.

Cr Heidi Hughes – TCC: First term Councillor, with her main focus being how to protect and enhance the environment.

Vincent Brown – Te Tāhuhu o Tawakeheimoa Trust (Ngāti Rangiwewehi): Recognised that water flowed through Rotorua and out Kaituna River. Had 30 years' experience on the Rotorua Water Board.

Deputy Mayor John Scrimgeour – WBOPDC. Had lived in the rural district in Te Puke for more than 30 years and was keenly interested in what happened around the Kaituna River.

Chairperson Dean Flavell – Tapuika Iwi Authority Trust: Looked forward to working with everyone in this new triennium.

8.2 **Appointment of Deputy Chair**

Key Points

- Noted that if more than one nomination was received, TMoK was required to choose a voting system as per the Local Government Act 2002
- All appointed members were entitled to vote, irrespective of whether they were a nominee or had nominated another candidate.

Resolved

That Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority:

1 Receives the report, Appointment of Deputy Chair;

2 Receives the nomination of Cr McDonald as the Deputy Chairperson.

**Flavell/Brown
CARRIED**

3 Receives the nomination of Rawiri Kingi as the Deputy Chairperson.

**McDonald/Chater
CARRIED**

4 As there is more than one nominee for the Deputy Chairperson role, resolves to use System B in electing a Deputy Chairperson.

**Flavell/Dally
CARRIED**

Voting by a show of hands

Cr Matemoana McDonald: 4 votes in favour

Rawiri Kingi: 3 votes in favour

Cr Hughes (TCC) **abstained** from the vote.

5 Appoints Cr Matemoana McDonald as the Deputy Chairperson of Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority for a period of three years pursuant to Schedule 5, section 1 (5) of the Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014.

**Dally/Chater
CARRIED**

8.3 Change of Membership

PowerPoint Presentation – Objective Reference A3488976

Pim de Monchy - Coastal Catchments Manager and Jo Watts - Senior Planner (Water Policy) presented a condensed version of the induction information provided to new members to TMoK.

Key Points

- Kaituna, He Taonga Tuku Iho – a treasure handed down (Kaituna River Document) came into effect on 1 August 2018

- The Regional Policy Statement and Council Planning documents now needed to recognise and provide for the River Document, which gave the Kaituna River Document a powerful influence
- Te Tini a Tuna (Kaituna River Action Plan) was approved by TMoK in September. Some actions are funded and underway. There are a number of possible funding sources for TMoK to explore for actions not currently funded.
- Next steps for TMoK was to implement Te Tini a Tuna and also make sure councils incorporate the recognition of Kaituna, He Taonga Tuku Iho into Council's RMA planning documents.

Key Points – Members

- Noted that formal endorsement regarding the appointment of Manu Pene and Maru Tapsell was yet to be received, which meant they could not be appointed at this meeting.

Items for Staff Follow-up

- A complete set of the induction presentation to be provided to TMoK members.

Resolved

That Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority under its delegated authority:

- 1 Receives the report, Change of Membership;**
- 2 Notes the appointments of Councillor Matemoana McDonald as the appointed member for the Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Councillor Jane Nees as the alternate member and Councillor Te Taru White as the informal member;**
- 3 Notes the appointments of Nick Chater (Lakes Community Board) as the appointed member for the Rotorua Lakes Council and Councillor Tania Tapsell as the alternate member;**
- 4 Notes the appointments of Councillor Heidi Hughes as the appointed member for Tauranga City Council and Councillor Steve Morris as the alternate member;**
- 5 Notes the appointments of Councillor Grant Dally as the appointed member for Western Bay of Plenty District Council and Deputy Mayor John Scrimgeour as the alternate member;**
- 6 Notes the appointment of Nicki Douglas as the appointed member for Te Tāhuhu o Tawakeheimoa Trust and Vincent Brown as the alternate member.**

**Dally/Chater
CARRIED**

8.4 Te Tini a Tuna - Kaituna River Action Plan

PowerPoint Presentation – Objective Reference A3491468

Pim de Monchy - Coastal Catchments Manager and Jo Watts - Senior Planner (Water Policy), supported by Gina Mohi - Putaiao Mātauranga presented this item.

Noted that a copy of Te Tini a Tuna had been provided to the meeting attendees.

Key Points

- Highlighted the projects identified as being led (and therefore potentially funded) by TMoK, and the need for these to be championed by members of TMoK. These projects are:
 - Project 3. Consented takes and discharges project (co-led with council's)
 - Project 9. Pataka kai project
 - Project 10. Kaituna community connection project
 - Project 13. Kaituna cultural and historical heritage project.
- In addition, there was a need identified for each member to put Te Tini a Tuna on the agenda with their respective governing and management groups to enable consideration of funding and implementation of the projects in the document for which each agency / iwi was listed as leading or supporting.

In Response to Questions

- The purpose of today's discussion was to develop a strategy for how to implement the Te Tini a Tuna projects that were to be led by TMoK
- Noted the importance of identifying the consents and Plan Changes that impacted on the Kaituna River
- Suggested the establishment of a Working Group for Projects 3, 9, 10 & 13 comprising staff and members, as an opportunity to progress the actions
- Staff keen to hear the wishes and preferences of the Members
- Mātauranga Maori knowledge sat mainly within the respective Iwi
- Bay Trust and TECT had both expressed interest in meeting with TMoK members regarding possible funding towards Te Tini a Tuna actions
- Members of the Working Groups did not have to be limited to TMoK members
- Discussions were ongoing between the landowners (WBOPDC, TCC, BOPRC and DOC) with regards to the coastal park network (Project 15) at the mouth of the Kaituna River.

Key Points – Members and Attendees

- A Mātauranga Maori lens should be applied to the gathering and reporting of Project 3 which is about water takes and its impact on the Kaituna River. Mātauranga Māori had to be an integral part of delivering Te Tini a Tuna actions
- TMoK had the opportunity to be the example and set the benchmark for its mahi in protecting and enhancing the River and its environment
- Important to communicate with the community regarding the many ways in which Te Tini a Tuna could be delivered
- Important to encourage an increased understanding in local residents of their role in protecting the environment
- TMoK would be driving the four Projects 3, 9, 10 and 13, and act as a connection point between member agencies/iwi, staff, external providers and the community to oversee the funding and implementation of the other 14 projects
- There were a number of groups already working within the space of the projects and the role of TMoK would be to create connections and facilitate communication between these groups
- Projects could be driven by external parties with experience in the relevant field
- Suggested that Rotorua Trails Trust could be a valuable partner in the trail/cycleway project
- As there had already been significant interest from potential funders, it should not be necessary to draw too heavily on the TMoK budget
- TMoK and Working Group members would provide guidance to staff on how and what to communicate with regards to Kaituna, He Taonga Tuku Iho and Te Tini a Tuna to the community
- Working Group members.

Items for Staff Follow-up

- Elva Conroy's spreadsheet with a more detailed breakdown on each project within Te Tini a Tuna to be provided to TMoK
- Dean Flavell, on behalf of TMoK, to meet with all partner councils to present Te Tini a Tuna
- Dean Flavell, on behalf of TMoK, to present to a future meeting of Komiti Māori
- Dean Flavell, on behalf of TMoK, to present to Tauranga Moana Te Arawa partnership forum (WBOPDC) on 8 April 2020.

Resolved

That the Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority:

- 1 Receives the report, Te Tini a Tuna - Kaituna River Action Plan;**
- 2 Nominates the following members/people as Project Leaders for the Te Tini a Tuna projects led by Te Maru o Kaituna:**
 - Project 3: Consented takes and discharges (co-led by TMoK with Council's) – Cr McDonald and Rawiri Kingi;**
 - Project 9: Pataka kai project – Nick Chater, Mr Roderick and Peter Ellery (whitebait habitat restoration specialist), and a Fish and Game NZ representative;**
 - Project 10: Kaituna community connection – Dean Flavell to attend meetings of key partners;**
 - Project 13: Kaituna cultural and historical heritage – Cr Dally and Dean Flavell.**

**McDonald/Flavell
CARRIED**

12.34 pm – The meeting **adjourned**.

1.10 pm – The meeting **reconvened**.

8.5 Freshwater Policy Update

Jo Watts - Senior Planner (Water Policy) and Nassah Rolleston-Steed - Principal Advisor, Policy & Planning presented this item.

Key Points

- Provided an outline of the timeframe for the new National Policy Statement for Freshwater 2020, which was expected to impact on the Toi Moana's freshwater policy work programme
- Plan Change 9 (Region wide water quantity) had been withdrawn which meant it no longer had any legal effect
- Although withdrawn, the work Toi Moana, had undertaken with tangata whenua, submitters and appellants would not be wasted. The discussions had been valuable and worked into the new programme of work
- Once Change 5 to the Regional Policy Statement was progressed, there would be a different role for TMoK, in that the change will be driven by BOPRC with TMoK as a key stakeholder (rather than TMoK creating the change, making decisions and approving it like the river document)

- Lessons learnt from Rangitāiki River Forum emphasised the need for TMoK to recognise they were a key stakeholder and ensure active involvement in each stage of the change process.

In Response to Questions

- Part of the Governments Action for Healthy Waterways proposal included regulation about fencing and setbacks to keep stock out of waterways which would apply across the country. For larger rivers, streams, lakes and wetlands, the proposal required a setback of 5m on average across a farm where farming cattle, pigs and deer.
- Central Government had received a large number of submissions on the freshwater proposals, including a significant amount about the proposed stock exclusion parts. Farmers had highlighted concern about the workability of the proposed fencing and setback proposals at consultation events, as there was significant practical and financial impacts to farmers if existing fencing had to be moved or replaced.

Key Points – Members

- Sought suggestions for persons able to provide an independent review of the Change 5 at key stages in its development including supporting TMoK in preparing a possible submission to ensure TMoK are a party to the proceedings (refer the next item: Draft Proposed Change 5 (Kaituna River) to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement).

Items for Staff Follow-up

- Chairperson Flavell to appoint a suitably qualified and experienced independent advisor to provide technical peer review; advise and recommendation to TMoK during key stages in the Change 5 process (refer Paragraph 3.4.1 of the agenda report, page 95 of the agenda).

Key stages where TMoK expected to seek review and advice included:

- Draft Proposed Change 5 and consultation material /documents;
- Proposed Change 5 and section 32 evaluation;
- Advice / drafting of submission and further submission to Proposed Change 5.

Resolved

That Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority:

- 1 Receives the report, Freshwater Policy Update.**

**Flavell/Kingi
CARRIED**

8.6 Draft Proposed Change 5 (Kaituna River) to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement

PowerPoint Presentation – Objective Reference A3491942

Jo Watts - Senior Planner (Water Policy) and Nassah Rolleston-Steed - Principal Advisor, Policy & Planning presented this item.

Key Points

- The purpose of the report was to advise TMoK that Regional Council was embarking on the Change 5 process

- Learnings from Change 3 (Rangitāiki River) meant the appointment of an independent advisor to support TMoK in the plan change process, including making a submission, would be of significant value
- It was important that the advisor had a high level of experience in the formal submission/RMA/Plan Change area
- Ideally the independent advisor should be appointed before the 29 May 2020 TMoK meeting
- The Kaituna, He Taonga Tuku Iho was not necessarily in 'RMA speak'. The Change 3 (Rangitāiki River) process had put in place a template which ensures the river document would align with the Regional Policy Statement.
- The proposed timeline for formally notifying proposed Change 5 to amend the RPS, was December 2020 which may change depending on Council decisions
- Although TMoK members would be involved as a group, it was also important that the various TMoK members' entities, e.g. iwi authorities and councils, acted as individual parties to the proceedings.

Items for Staff Follow-up

- Circulate the TMoK's 'Guidelines for making a Submission' to members.

Resolved

That Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority:

- 1 Receives the report, Draft Proposed Change 5 (Kaituna River) to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement;**
- 2 Notes, the Strategy and Policy Committee will be workshopping a draft version of Proposed Change 5 (Kaituna River) to the Regional Policy Statement on 24 March 2020;**
- 3 Notes feedback on draft Proposed Change 5 (Kaituna River) to the Regional Policy Statement will be sought at Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority's 29 May meeting.**

**Flavell/Rawiri Kingi
CARRIED**

8.7 Toi Moana / Bay of Plenty Regional Council Operational Update

Pim de Monchy – Coastal Catchments Manager presented this item.

In Response to Questions

- A Kaituna Working Party meeting would take place shortly and it was noted that Deputy Mayor Scrimgeour and Nick Chater were members
- The second part of the earthworks for the creation of the new wetland between Tauranga Eastern Link and Lower Kaituna Wildlife Management reserve was scheduled for February 2021
- Outlined the increased monitoring of the Kopuaroa Stream to identify the cause and develop a plan to reduce occurrence of contaminants, e.g. E.coli.

Key Points – Members

- Acknowledged the significant efforts of Pim de Monchy and staff that had culminated in the successful Kaituna River re-diversion opening.

Resolved

That Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority:

- 1 Receives the report, Toi Moana / Bay of Plenty Regional Council Operational Update.

McDonald/Dally
CARRIED

9 Closing Karakia

Members once again recognised and paid tribute to the contributions made by the late Maria Horne on behalf of Te Komiti Nui o Ngāti Whakaue.

Manu Pene provided a closing Karakia.

The meeting closed at 2.12 pm

Confirmed DATE

Dean Flavell (Tapuika Iwi Authority Trust)
Chairperson

Reports



Receives Only - No Decisions

Report To: Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority

Meeting Date: 29 May 2020

Report From: Yvonne Tatton, Governance Manager

Financial update: 2019/2020 Te Maru o Kaituna Budget

Executive Summary

This report seeks to update members of Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority on the current status of the 2019/20 Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority budget expenditure and financial status.

Recommendations

That the Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority:

- 1 **Receives the report, Financial update: 2018/2019 Te Maru o Kaituna Budget;**
- 2 **Notes the current balance of Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority funds.**

1 Introduction

As part of the Cultural Redress under the Tapuika Deed of Settlement, Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority was provided with funding of \$250,000 as a contribution to the operations of Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority and preparation of the River Document.

The wording from the Deed is reproduced below:

“Administrative and technical support of Kaituna River Authority

5.54 *On the effective date, the Crown will provide \$250,000 to the Kaituna River Authority as a contribution to the costs of:*

5.54.1 *the initial operation of the Kaituna River Authority; and*

5.54.2 *the preparation and approval of the first Kaituna River Document.”*

The Bay of Plenty Regional Council is responsible for the administrative support of the Authority; and must hold, account for separately and spend the funds as directed by the Authority.

2 Current Balance of Authority Funds

The current balance of the Authority funds is **\$190,130.08** as at 30 April 2020.

A summary of financial transactions incurred for the period 1 June 2019 to 12 April 2020 is included below.

Financial Position at 19 May 2020

	Amount (\$) excl GST
Opening Balance - 1 June 2019	192,415.32
Consulting Fees	5,057.25
Consumables	97.51
Accrued Interest	2,869.52
Closing Balance – 30 April 2020	190,130.08

3 2019/2020 Te Maru o Kaituna Budget

On 27 September 2019 Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority approved the 2019/2020 budget, as follows:

Proposed Budget Lines	Description	Amount (\$)
Kaituna Action Plan		
Development of action plan	Independent consultant to develop the action plan - contract \$20,229	4,900
Graphic design and document production of the action plan.	Tentative budget if a separate action plan is to be designed. Photographs for Action Plan design	4,000
Communications, promotional material and advertising for socialising of the action plan.	External communications including media, social media, newsletters and print advertising to prompt TMoK, the Kaituna River Document (KRD), action plan and/or any other functions relevant to TMoK's purpose. (Once the action plan has been written and adopted a clearer indication of what might be needed in this space will be known.)	3,000
Other TMoK functions		
Independent planning and / or legal advice - peer review of Change 5	Engaging an independent advisor to ensure the river document is recognised and provided for fully in change 5 to the RPS as discussion documents, draft and proposed plan change stages of the planning process and to provide advice & recommendations to TMoK about their course of action to take.	10,000

Adhoc independent planning and / or legal advice on an as needed basis	<p>Independent advice for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - review & recommend course of action for specific resource consent applications which may have significant effect on water quality or quantity in the Kaituna to make sure they have adequate taking into account the KRD - to peer review / review discussion documents, draft plan changes, proposed plan changes to ensure they have adequately recognised and provided for the KRD and any relevant actions, - provide advice and support to TMoK about whether to lodge informal feedback, make a submission , further submission or otherwise 	10,000
Other ad hoc independent advice on an as needed basis	Technical, translation, cultural, legal, research advice	10,000
TOTAL		41,900

4 Next steps

A proposed TMoK budget 2020/2021 will be submitted to Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority for adoption at the 28 August 2020 meeting.

Amanda Namana
Committee Advisor

for Governance Manager

21 May 2020

PRESENTATIONS

11.1 Green Projects bid on behalf of TMoK by Te Arawa

11.2 83 Ford Road – Concept Plan – WBOPDC

11.3 Update on applications for resource consents to discharge into the Kaituna River



Report To: Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority
Meeting Date: 29 May 2020
Report From: Julie Bevan, Policy & Planning Manager

Draft Proposed Change 5 (Kaituna River) to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement

Executive Summary

Te Maru o Kaituna members' feedback is sought on draft Proposed Change 5 (Kaituna River) to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement (refer Appendix 1).

Kaituna he taonga tuku iho – a treasure handed down (the "Kaituna River Document") was prepared by Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority ("TMoK") and came into effect on 1 August 2018. The Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014 (TSCA) provides for the Kaituna River Document to include a vision, objectives and desired outcomes for the Kaituna River and its tributaries. These in turn must be recognised and provided for within relevant RMA planning documents, including the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement (RPS).

Bay of Plenty Regional Council's Strategy and Policy Committee have delegated authority to prepare, approve and decide on RPS changes. The Strategy and Policy Committee held a workshop on draft Proposed Change 5 on Tuesday 5 May and gave staff informal endorsement to commence consultation with Te Maru o Kaituna members.

Staff acknowledge Te Maru o Kaituna are commissioning an independent planning advisor to consider how the Kaituna River Document has been recognised and provided for in draft Proposed Change 5. Regional Council staff are open to engaging with Te Maru members and its independent advisor in whatever manner, time and venue members prefer.

Strategy and Policy Committee approval will be sought to commence external community, iwi and stakeholder consultation at its 11 August 2020 meeting. It is anticipated the formal Schedule 1 submissions process will be initiated in December 2020.

Recommendations

That Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority:

- 1 Receives the report, Draft Proposed Change 5 (Kaituna River) to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement;**
- 2 Provides direction on how Te Maru o Kaituna members wish to be consulted on draft Proposed Change 5 (Kaituna River) to the Regional Policy Statement.**

- 3 Notes feedback received from Te Maru o Kaituna members on draft Proposed Change 5 (Kaituna River) will be reported to the August 2020 Strategy and Policy Committee prior to commencing broader iwi, community and stakeholder consultation.**

1 Background

At its 28 February 2020 meeting Te Maru members noted feedback on draft Proposed Change 5 (Kaituna River) to the RPS would be sought at its 28 May meeting. That is the purpose of this report.

The Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014 requires Regional Council change the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement (RPS) to recognise and provide for the vision, objectives and desired outcomes of *Kaituna he taonga tuku iho – a treasure handed down* (herein referred to as the “Kaituna River Document”)(refer Appendix 2).

Proposed Change 5 (Kaituna River) to the RPS is the second Treaty Co-Governance change to the RPS in this region. The first was Change 3 (Rangitāiki River) to the RPS which became operative on 9 October 2018.

Bay of Plenty Regional Council’s Strategy and Policy Committee have delegated authority to prepare, approve and decide on RPS changes. A Strategy and Policy Committee workshop to provide feedback on draft Proposed Change 5 was held on Tuesday 5 May 2020. At that workshop staff were given informal endorsement to commence consultation with Te Maru members.

2 RPS and Treaty Co-Governance

Tapuika iwi’s Treaty of Waitangi settlement is the second which compels Regional Council to amend the RPS. Change 3 (Rangitāiki River) to the RPS established the Treaty Co-Governance Chapter in Part Two. A further RPS change affecting the Tauranga Harbour catchment will be required when Treaty of Waitangi claim settlement legislation for Tauranga iwi Ngāi Te Rangī, Ngāti Ranginui and Ngāti Pūkenga are finalised.

Section 123 of the Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014 compels Bay of Plenty Regional Council to recognise and provide for the vision, objectives and desired outcomes of the Kaituna River Document in the operative Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement (RPS) and the Regional Natural Resources Plan (RNRP). Section 123 states:

Effect on Resource Management Act 1991 planning documents

(1) In preparing or amending a regional policy statement, regional plan, or district plan, a local authority must recognise and provide for the vision, objectives, and desired outcomes of the Kaituna River document.

(2) The local authority must comply with subsection (1) each time that it prepares or changes its regional policy statement, regional plan, or district plan.

(3) Until the obligation under subsection (1) is complied with, where a local authority is considering an application for a resource consent to authorise an activity to be

undertaken within the catchment of the Kaituna River, the local authority must have regard to the Kaituna River document.

(4) *To avoid doubt,—*

- *(a) the obligations under subsections (1) to (3) apply only to the extent that the contents of the Kaituna River document relate to the resource management issues of the region or district; and*
- *(b) the obligations under subsection (1) apply only to the extent that recognising and providing for the vision, objectives, and desired outcomes of the Kaituna River document is the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the [Resource Management Act 1991](#) in relation to the Kaituna River.*

(5) In this section, a reference to a plan or a policy statement includes a reference to a proposed plan or a proposed policy statement.'

The Ngāti Manawa and Ngāti Whare Treaty Settlement Acts 2012 included the same requirements.

2.1 Requirement to 'recognise and provide for'

Regional Council is required to amend the RPS to recognise the Kaituna River Document. In the interim councils must have regard to the Kaituna River Document when considering resource consents to authorise activities within the Kaituna River catchment.

The requirement to '*recognise and provide for*' is a stronger legislative directive than to '*have particular regard to*' the Kaituna River Document. Similar terminology is used in Part 2 'Purpose and Principles' of the RMA where there is a well-established cascading effect in terms of the legislative weighting afforded to them. It is well established that the requirement to recognise and provide for various matters of national importance (under section 6) has greater judicial weighting than the requirement to have particular regard to (under section 7).

Section 6 (Matters of national importance) requires persons exercising functions and powers to '*recognise and provide for*' several matters in relation to managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources including the:

- (c) protection of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna; and
- (e) relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga.

Section 7 (Other matters) requires persons exercising functions and powers under the RMA to '*have particular regard to*' several matters in relation to managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources. Such matters include Kaitiakitanga, intrinsic values of ecosystems, the effects of climate change, and the benefits to be derived from the use and development of renewable energy.

3 Draft Proposed Change 5 Development

The Kaituna River Document provides a good foundation for developing an RPS policy framework. This is partly reflected by the healthy amount of community and stakeholder consultation and engagement that occurred during its development.

As far as practicable staff have endeavoured to ensure Draft Proposed Change 5 is an accurate reflection of the vision, objectives and desired outcomes of the Kaituna River Document.

Regional Council staff developed an initial draft Proposed Change 5 policy framework at the end of 2019. A series of internal workshops and discussions were held with staff from various teams including Māori Policy, Water Policy, Consents, Land Management and Rotorua Lakes. Various refinements were made in response to internal feedback received.

Change 3 (Rangitāiki River) to the RPS established the Treaty Co-Governance Chapter in Part Two. Draft Proposed Change 5 (refer Appendix 1) follows this template which was the intent for all subsequent Treaty Co-Governance related RPS changes.

New provisions and text proposed to be added to the RPS are shown with underline. Provisions already in the RPS but included as part of Change 5 for context, are not underlined. Draft Proposed Change 5 includes seven new objectives, nine new policies, and six new methods. Five existing methods from Change 3 (Rangitāiki River) have been broadened in scope to also apply to the Kaituna River on the basis they contribute to the achievement of the relevant objectives.

4 Independent Planning Advice

At its 28 February 2020 meeting Te Maru members tasked the Chair with appointing a suitably qualified and experienced independent advisor to provide technical peer review; advise and make recommendations to Te Maru at key stages in the Proposed Change 5 process (refer page 95, paragraph 3.4.1 of the agenda report).

To assist Te Maru members it could be helpful to task the independent advisor with preparing an analysis of draft Proposed Change 5 against the legislative requirements and Kaituna River Document and reporting their findings to the next Te Maru meeting. Regional Council staff are able to meet with, discuss and respond to any issues raised by the independent advisor.

5 Next Steps

Initial feedback from Te Maru o Kaituna members will be reported to the Strategy and Policy Committee meeting on 11 August. At that meeting staff will be seeking approval to commence external community, broader iwi and stakeholder consultation. Te Maru will have further opportunity to provide comment and staff are open to consulting with Te Maru and/or its independent advisor in whatever way or form preferred.

Other stakeholders or persons consulted during development of the Kaituna River Document will be offered the opportunity to be consulted as part of the development of draft Proposed Change 5.

It is anticipated the formal Schedule 1 submissions process will be initiated in December 2020. A tentative revised timeframe is provided below.

Timeframe	Action
29 May 2020	Te Maru o Kaituna consider draft Proposed Change 5 and provide direction on how prefer to be consulted
June - July 2015	Regional Council staff continue to consult Te Maru o Kaituna members and their independent advisor in line with recommendations at 29 May hui
11 August 2020	Strategy and Policy Committee consider Te Maru o Kaituna feedback on draft Proposed Change 5 and approves commencing external community, stakeholder and iwi consultation
28 August 2020	Regional Council staff provide project update to Te Maru o Kaituna meeting including any changes recommended to draft Proposed Change 5 in response to any feedback received to date
Sept – October 2020	Broader iwi, stakeholder and community consultation
3 November 2020	<p>Strategy and Policy Committee consider:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. consultation feedback 2. staff recommendations 3. revised Proposed Change 3 policy framework 4. section 32 evaluation 5. legal review <p>Committee to approve Proposed Change 3 for public notification for submissions</p>
December 2020 – February 2021	<p>Formal notification of Proposed Change 3.</p> <p>Schedule 1 submissions process commences.</p>

6 Māori Implications

Proposed Change 5 (Kaituna River) is the second RPS treaty co-governance change. It has significant implications for Tapuika iwi in particular as it gives effect to their treaty settlement legislation and strategic cultural aspirations. It also has cultural significance to other iwi members of Te Maru o Kaituna namely Ngāti Pīkiao, Ngāti Whakaue, Waitaha and Ngāti Rangiwewehi. Kaituna is considered a tupuna and is revered as a living entity.

Statutory acknowledgements exist along the Kaituna River and its tributaries that recognises the mana of and particularly the cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional associations Waitaha, Tapuika and Ngāti Rangiwewehi have in relation to these specified areas.

Proposed Change 5 is intended to enshrine the vision, objectives and desired outcomes of the Kaituna River Document within the RPS. Iwi and hapū have high aspirations in terms of the practical effect of Proposed Change 5. District and regional

plans will need to give effect to, and resource consents decision making processes will need to have regard to, any resulting RPS policy framework specific to the Kaituna River and its tributaries.

7 Budget Implications

7.1 Current Year Budget

The cost of developing Proposed Change 5 is budgeted in the Long Term Plan 2018-2028 within the Regional Planning activity. Work to date has involved staff time preparing the project plan and communications/engagement plan and draft policy framework, carrying out internal staff consultation. The 2020/21 budget for the overall RPS programme is \$214,553.

7.2 Future Budget Implications

Costs associated with developing Proposed Change 5 are primarily staff time involved in drafting the policy framework, preparing reports for and attending meetings and undertaking consultation with internal and external stakeholders including Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority. Proposed Change 5 comes under the Regional Policy Statement budget which is \$221,383 next financial year then drops to \$141,228 in 2022. It is expected that once notified for submission Proposed Change 5 will take two years to be made fully operative.

8 Community Outcomes

Proposed Change 5 (Kaituna River) to the RPS directly contributes to the Healthy Environment, Freshwater for Life and Vibrant Region Community Outcomes in the Council's Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

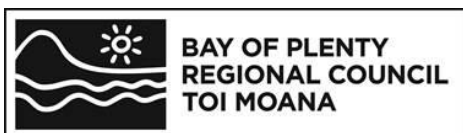
Nassah Rolleston-Steed
Principal Advisor, Policy & Planning

for Policy & Planning Manager

21 May 2020

APPENDIX 1

Draft Proposed Change 5 (Kaituna River) to the RPS Te Maru o Kaituna consultation



29 May 2020
Te Maru o Kaituna Consultation Version 2.4c

Draft Proposed Change 5 (Kaituna River) to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement

TE MARU O KAITUNA CONSULTATION VERSION 2.4c

**This version is to be presented for consultation with Te Maru o
Kaituna members on Friday 29 May 2020**

Bay of Plenty Regional Council
PO Box 364
Whakatāne 3158
New Zealand

Note to Reader (not part of Change)

What this Change does

The Kaituna River provisions set out in the following pages are to be inserted into the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement. Provisions to be inserted are underlined; provisions to be deleted are ~~struck through~~.

Existing operative RPS provisions from other sections of the RPS (including Iwi Resource Management, Water Quantity and Matters of National Importance) also contribute to achieving the Kaituna objectives and those are set out in Table 10c of Part Two, along with the proposed new Kaituna River provisions.

The references in Table 10c to those provisions are shaded grey to show that they are operative provisions to which no change is proposed. As such, their contents are not the subject of Proposed Change 5 and no submissions in relation to their content will be accepted by Council.

All underlined provisions that are not shaded grey are part of Proposed Change 5 and are therefore open for submissions.

Council has not included the operative RPS provisions in Part Three of Proposed Change 5. If submitters wish to read those operative RPS provisions in order to provide context, copies of the operative RPS are available at Regional Council's offices and website: <https://www.boprc.govt.nz/knowledge-centre/policies/operative-regional-policy-statement/>.

The purpose of Table 10c is to set out the objectives as well as the policies and methods that contribute to achieving the objectives. For the avoidance of doubt, the provisions in Table 10c are not the only provisions that will apply in the Kaituna River. These will need to be read and applied alongside all other RPS provisions. Where a conflict exists between any Kaituna River specific provisions and region wide provisions, the Kaituna River specific provisions shall prevail.

Key terms

For the purpose of this Change the terms defined or otherwise used in the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement apply. For ease of reference these include the following:

Act: Unless the context otherwise requires, "Act" means the Resource Management Act 1991 and any amendments to it.

Anticipated environmental result: An expected effect on the environment of implementing the policies and methods. Because of the complex nature of environmental systems, not all the effects of implementing policies and methods are foreseeable.

Policy: Policies define the boundaries within which decision can be made, and they guide the development of courses of action directed towards the accomplishment of objectives. Policies are guides

The Statement: refers to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement of which this change will form a part.

Part two

Resource management issues, objectives and summary of policies and methods to achieve the objectives of the Regional Policy Statement

Part two provides an overview of the regionally significant resource management issues, (including the issues of significance to iwi authorities) addressed by the Regional Policy Statement. They are addressed under the topic headings:

- Air quality
- Coastal environment
- Energy and infrastructure
- Geothermal resources
- Integrated resource management
- Iwi resource management
- Matters of national importance
- Urban and rural growth management
- Water quality and land use
- Water quantity
- Natural hazards
- Treaty Co-governance

Each topic includes a summary table showing all the objectives that relate to that topic and the titles of the policies and methods to achieve those objectives. The table also includes a reference to other policies that also need to be considered to gain an overview of the issue across the full scope of the Statement

2.12 Treaty co-governance

Treaty of Waitangi settlement legislation has resulted in the establishment of co-governance entities between iwi and local government.

The Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement is required to be amended to recognise and provide for the outcomes of statutory documents prepared under treaty settlement legislation. Those requirements may vary dependent on the legislation.

The purpose of this section is to fulfil the requirements of treaty settlement legislation in so far as it relates to the Regional Policy Statement. It is to be read in conjunction with the Treaty Co-governance Compendium Document, which is an important document that provides context for this section of the Regional Policy Statement, although it does not form part of the Regional Policy Statement. The Treaty Co-governance Compendium Document, which can be accessed at Council offices and on its website, includes a copy of Te Ara Whanui o Rangitāiki - Pathways of the Rangitāiki, and Kaituna He Taonga Tuku Iho – a treasure handed down, the approved River documents ~~that was~~ prepared under the treaty settlement legislation. ~~These~~ documents includes detail of the historical association each iwi has to its ancestral awa and/or moana (waterbodies)

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2.12.3 Kaituna River

The Tapuika Claims Settlement Act (2014) established Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority (TMoK). Te Maru o Kaituna is made up of iwi representatives from Tapuika Iwi Authority Trust, Te Kapu o Waitaha, Te Pumautanga o Te Arawa Trust, Te Tāhuhu o Tawakeheimoa Trust, Te Komiti Nui o Ngati Whakauae and representatives from the Bay of Plenty Regional Council Toi Moana, Rotorua Lakes Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council and Tauranga City Council.

Te Maru o Kaituna developed and approved 'Kaituna, He Taonga Tuku Iho – a treasure handed down' (the "Kaituna River Document"). The moemoeā or vision for the Kaituna River Document is:

"E ora ana te mauri o te Kaituna, e tiakina ana hoki mō ngā whakatupuranga o nāianei, o muri nei hoki" – 'The Kaituna River is in a healthy state and protected for current and future generations'.

The Kaituna River Document is a signpost for local government, iwi, the wider community, including river users to collaborate in achieving this vision.

The Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement must recognise and provide for the vision, objectives and desired outcomes of the Kaituna River document to the extent its contents relate to the resource management issues of the region.

In the context of this Policy Statement references to the Kaituna River includes all rivers and streams flowing into the Kaituna River and Maketū estuary identified in Map 4ab. In total, there are approximately 1,197 kilometres of waterways in the Kaituna River catchment.

2.12.4 Significant Issues affecting the Kaituna River and its tributaries

1 Water demand is high and could pose a risk for springs and surface water bodies

Current consented allocation exceeds water quantity limits in several sub-catchments of the Kaituna River and its tributaries and also in parts of the underlying groundwater resource. Increasing water demand particularly for agriculture, horticulture, industrial and municipal uses signals a need to assign and manage uses within surface and groundwater limits to provide for key values of these water bodies and springs associated with them. Water demand is particularly high in the lower Kaituna River catchment. Projected urban population growth in Te Puke and Te Tumu will place increased demand on water in the lower Kaituna.

2 Urban growth, climate change, land use intensification and development

Land use intensification and development, urban growth and climate change effects are all placing pressure on the ability to restore, protect and enhance the state of the Kaituna River and wetland habitats.

3 Water quality is declining and is not always suitable for swimming in locations people wish to swim

Trends over time show nutrient discharges are increasing which is a significant contributor to declining water quality in the Kaituna River and its tributaries including Maketū Estuary. Popular swimming spots

are not always swimmable due to poor water quality from e-coli.

4 Drainage scheme impacts

Mahinga kai, ecosystem health and natural character values are being impacted by drainage scheme modifications especially in the lower Kaituna River area.

5 Tangata whenua have become disconnected with the Kaituna River

Traditionally tangata whenua had strong connections with the Kaituna River but these spiritual and physical relationships with their awa tupuna have become increasingly strained over time. Iwi seek opportunities to restore these connections and the well being of their people, especially rangatahi (younger generations).

6 Health of the Maketu Estuary.

Ecological health, mahinga kai, cultural and recreational values are significantly degraded in the Maketu estuary. Declining water quality reaching the Kaituna River and its tributaries is contributing to the degraded ecosystem health in the Maketu estuary. Reduction of contaminants, nutrients, sediment and bacterial inputs from the catchment are necessary to improve the health of the estuary.

Applying the Kaituna River provisions

The Kaituna River objectives, policies and methods set out in Table 10c only apply to the Kaituna River co-governance area identified in Map 4ab below (source OTS-209-79 - Office of Treaty Settlements). These provisions should be read along with other region wide provisions.

Map 4ab Kaituna River Catchment

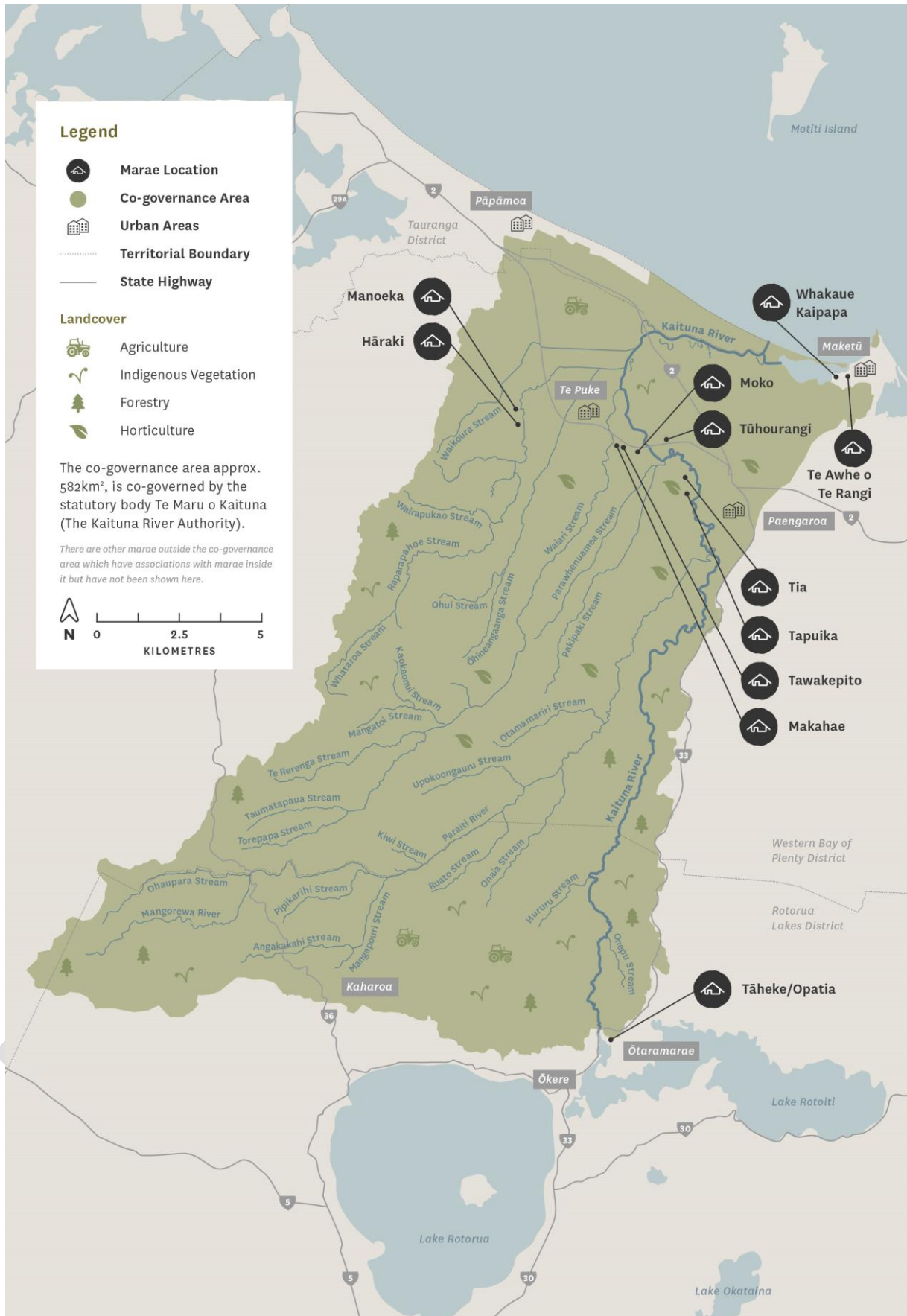


Table 10c Kaituna River – objectives and titles of policies and methods to achieve the objectives

Objectives	Policy titles	Page no.	Method titles	Implementation	Page no.
<p>Objective 40</p> <p><u>The traditional and contemporary relationships that iwi and hapū have with the Kaituna River are recognised and provided for.</u></p>	<p><u>Policy KR 1B: Recognise and provide for traditional and contemporary iwi and hapū relationships with Kaituna River</u></p>		<p>Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying reviewing or replacing plans.</p>	<p><u>Regional Council, district and city councils.</u></p>	
	<p>Policy IW 2B: Recognising matters of significance to Māori</p>		<p><u>Method KR1: Te Tini a Tuna Kaituna Action Plan</u></p>	<p><u>Regional council, district councils and iwi authorities*</u></p>	
	<p>Policy IW 1B: Enabling development of multiple-owned Māori land</p>		<p><u>Method KR2: Erect pou or other cultural markers along Kaituna River</u></p>	<p><u>Regional council, city and district councils and iwi authorities*</u></p>	
			<p>Method 23T: Retain and enhance public and cultural access to and along rivers in the Rangitaiki River catchment and Kaituna River</p>	<p>Regional Council, district councils and iwi authorities</p>	
			<p>Method 11: Recognise statutory acknowledgement areas</p>	<p>Regional council, city and district councils</p>	
			<p>Method 12: Take into account iwi and hapū resource management plans in assessments of environmental effects</p>	<p>Regional council, city and district councils</p>	
			<p>Method 34: Take a whole of catchment approach to the management of natural and physical resources</p>	<p>Regional council, city and district councils and iwi authorities</p>	
			<p>Method 41: Promote consultation with potentially affected tangata whenua</p>	<p>Regional council, city and district councils</p>	
			<p>Method 42: Evaluate matters of significance to tangata whenua</p>	<p>Regional council, city and district councils</p>	
			<p>Method 53: Research and monitor the effects of discharges</p>	<p>Regional Council</p>	

Objectives	Policy titles	Page no.	Method titles	Implementation	Page no.
<p>Objective 41</p> <p><u>Water quality and the mauri of the water in the Kaituna River and its tributaries is restored to a healthy state which meets agreed standards.</u></p>	<p><u>Policy KR 2B: Establishing water quality limits within the Kaituna River</u></p>		Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Regional Council	
			Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying reviewing or replacing plans	Regional council, District and city councils	
			Method KR1: : Te Tini a Tuna Kaituna Action Plan	<u>Regional council, district councils and iwi authorities</u>	
			Method KR3: Identify locations for safe contact recreation in the Kaituna River	<u>Te Maru o Kaituna and iwi authorities</u>	
			Method 23I: Develop sustainable environmental flow and catchment load limits in the Rangitaiki River catchment and Kaituna River	Regional Council	
			Method 12: Take into account iwi and hapu resource management plans in assessments of environmental effects.	Regional council, District and city councils	
<p>Objective 42</p> <p><u>There is sufficient water quantity in the Kaituna River to support the mauri of rivers and streams and provide for tangata whenua, ecological and recreational values.</u></p> <p>Objective 43</p> <p><u>Water in the Kaituna River is sustainably allocated and efficiently used to provide for the social, economic and cultural well-being of</u></p>	<p><u>Policy KR 3B: Use Matauranga Māori to inform resource management decision making</u></p> <p><u>Policy KR 4B: Managing groundwater abstraction in the Kaituna River.</u></p> <p><u>Policy KR 9B: Recognise kaitiakitanga n the Kaituna River involves use, development and protection</u></p> <p><u>Policy IW 2B: Recognising matters of significance to Māori</u></p>		Method 2: Regional Plan implementation.	Regional Council	
			Method 23I: Develop sustainable environmental flow and catchment load limits in the Rangitaiki River catchment and Kaituna River	Regional Council	
			Method 23N: Develop protocols for recognising and exercising iwi and hapū mana including kaitiakitanga in the Rangitaiki River catchment and Kaituna River	Regional Council, district councils and iwi authorities	
			Method KR6: Promote employment opportunities for tangata whenua through land management projects in the Kaituna River	<u>Regional council, district and city councils and iwi authorities</u>	
			Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans.	Regional Council and district councils.	

Objectives	Policy titles	Page no.	Method titles	Implementation	Page no.	
<u>iwī, hapū and communities now and for future generations</u>			Method 11: Recognise statutory acknowledgement areas.	Regional Council and district councils.		
			Method 30: Research and monitor water allocation and abstraction	Regional Council		
			Method 32: Prepare and provide information to reduce water demand	Regional Council		
			Method 42: Evaluate matters of significance to tangata whenua.	Regional Council and district councils.		
			Method 43: Promote the enhancement of mauri	Regional Council and district councils.		
			Method 46: Consider the necessity of consulting potentially affected tangata whenua during consent processing.	Regional Council and district councils.		
	Policy WQ 2A: Setting and applying instream flows and allocation limits for taking freshwater.			Method 2: Regional Plan implementation.	Regional Council	
	Policy WQ 3B: Allocating water.			Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans.	Regional Council and district council.	
				Method 30: Research and monitor water allocation and abstraction.	Regional Council	
	Objective 44 <u>The environmental well-being of the Kaituna River is enhanced through best management practices.</u>	Policy KR 5B: Enhance the mauri of the Kaituna River through best management practices			Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans	Regional council.
Policy WL 1B: Enabling land use change		Method KR1: Te Tini a Tuna Kaituna Action Plan			Regional council, district councils and iwi authorities	
Policy WL 7B: Minimising the effects of land and soil disturbance		Method KR4: Identify and map sites of cultural significance in the Kaituna River			Iwi authorities	

Objectives	Policy titles	Page no.	Method titles	Implementation	Page no.
	Policy WL 8B: Providing for regular reviews of regional council consent conditions		<u>Method KR5: Provide information on integrating kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga into land use management in the Kaituna River</u>	<u>Iwi authorities</u>	
			<u>Method KR6: Promote employment opportunities for tangata whenua through land management projects in the Kaituna River</u>	Regional Council, district councils and iwi authorities	
			Method 23J: Develop strategies for managing wastewater and stormwater in the Rangitaiki River catchment and Kaituna River	<u>City and district councils</u>	
			Method 23N: Develop protocols for recognising and exercising iwi and hapū mana including kaitiakitanga in the Rangitaiki River catchment and Kaituna River	Regional Council, district councils and iwi authorities	
			Method 23T: Retain and enhance public and cultural access to and along rivers in the Rangitaiki River catchment and Kaituna River	<u>Regional Council, district councils and iwi authorities</u>	
			Method 12: Take into account iwi and hapu management plans in assessments of environmental effects.	Regional council, city and district councils	
			Method 27: Provide information about sustainable land management practices	Regional council	
			Method 34: Take a whole of catchment approach to the management of natural and physical resources	Regional council and city and district councils	
			Method 35: Integrated Catchment Management Plans	Regional Council	
			Method 41: Promote consultation with potentially affected tangata whenua	Regional council, city and district councils	
			Method 42: Evaluate matters of significance to tangata whenua	Regional council, city and district councils	

Objectives	Policy titles	Page no.	Method titles	Implementation	Page no.
<p>Objective 45</p> <p><u>The restoration, protection and enhancement of Kaituna River's wetlands, aquatic and riparian ecosystem health and habitats that support indigenous vegetation and species.</u></p>	<p>Policy KR 6B: <u>Provide for the protection of Kaituna River's indigenous aquatic, riparian and wetland vegetation and habitats</u></p>		<p>Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans</p>	<p>Regional Council and district councils.</p>	
	<p>Policy MN 2B: Giving particular consideration to protecting significant indigenous habitats and ecosystems</p>		<p>Method KR1: Te Tini a Tuna Kaituna Action Plan</p>	<p>Regional council, district councils and iwi authorities</p>	
	<p>Policy MN 4B: Encouraging ecological restoration.</p>		<p>Method KR6: Promote employment opportunities for tangata whenua through land management projects in the Kaituna River</p>	<p>Regional council, district and city councils and iwi authorities</p>	
			<p>Method 26: Facilitate and support community based ecological restoration programmes.</p>	<p>Regional Council and district councils.</p>	
			<p>Method 27: Provide information about sustainable land management practices.</p>	<p>Regional Council and district councils.</p>	
			<p>Method 39: Promote coordination among conservation management agencies.</p>	<p>Regional Council and district councils.</p>	
			<p>Method 49: Improve biodiversity values of open spaces.</p>	<p>Regional Council and district councils.</p>	
			<p>Method 55: Identify priority ecological corridors and buffers.</p>	<p>Regional Council and district councils.</p>	
			<p>Method 64: Encourage agencies and landowners to protect key sites.</p>	<p>Regional Council and district councils.</p>	
			<p>Method 65: Advocate to establish reserves.</p>	<p>Regional Council and district councils.</p>	
<p>Objective 46</p> <p><u>Te Maru o Kaituna collaborate with iwi and the wider community to</u></p>	<p>Policy KR 7B: <u>Enabling economic development opportunities for iwi and hapu in the Kaituna River</u></p>		<p>Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans</p>	<p>Regional council, city and district councils</p>	

Objectives	Policy titles	Page no.	Method titles	Implementation	Page no.
<u>enable environmental, economic, social, educational and cultural aspirations for the restoration, protection and enhancement of the Kaituna River.</u>	<u>Policy KR 8B: Enabling recreational activities along the Kaituna River</u>		<u>Method KR1: Te Tini a Tuna Kaituna Action Plan</u>	<u>Regional Council, district councils and iwi authorities</u>	
			<u>Method KR6: Promote employment opportunities for tangata whenua through land management projects in the Kaituna River</u>	<u>Regional council, district and city councils and iwi authorities</u>	
			<u>Method KR2: Erect pou or other cultural markers along Kaituna River</u>	<u>Regional council, district councils and iwi authorities</u>	
			<u>Method KR3: Identify locations for safe contact recreation in the Kaituna River</u>	<u>Te Maru o Kaituna and iwi authorities</u>	
			<u>Method 23T: Retain and enhance public and cultural access to and along rivers in the Rangitaiki River catchment and Kaituna River</u>	<u>Regional Council, district councils and iwi authorities</u>	
			<u>Method 11: Recognise statutory acknowledgement areas</u>	<u>Regional council, city and district councils</u>	
			<u>Method 47: Collaborate on matters of shared interest</u>	<u>Regional council, city and district councils</u>	
			<u>Method 48: Consider appointing pūkenga to hearing committees</u>	<u>Regional council, city and district councils</u>	
		<u>Method 72: Support industry led environmental accords, guidelines and codes of practice</u>	<u>Regional council</u>		
	<u>Policy IW 7D: Cultivating partnerships between iwi and statutory management agencies.</u>		<u>Method 9: Provide information to address matters of common interest</u>	<u>Regional council, city and district councils</u>	
			<u>Method 11: Recognise statutory acknowledgement areas</u>	<u>Regional council, city and district councils</u>	
			<u>Method 47: Collaborate on matters of shared interest</u>	<u>Regional council, city and district councils</u>	

Objectives	Policy titles	Page no.	Method titles	Implementation	Page no.
			Method 48: Consider appointing pūkenga to hearing committees	Regional council, city and district councils	
	Policy IR 3B: Promoting consistent and integrated management across jurisdictional boundaries.		Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans	Regional council, city and district councils	
			Method 12: Take into account iwi and hapu management plans in assessments of environmental effects.	Regional council, city and district councils	
			Method 41: Promote consultation with potentially affected tangata whenua	Regional council, city and district councils	
			Method 42: Evaluate matters of significance to tangata whenua	Regional council, city and district councils	
	Policy IW 3B: Recognising the Treaty in the exercise of functions and powers under the Act		Method 3: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying, reviewing or replacing plans	Regional council, city and district councils	
			Method 11: Recognise statutory acknowledgement areas	Regional council, city and district councils	
			Method 48: Consider appointing Pūkenga to hearing committees	Regional council, city and district councils	

Part three

Policies and methods

Part three presents the policies and methods that, when implemented, will achieve the objectives of this Statement and address the regionally significant resource management issues (including the issues of significance to iwi authorities). The resource management issues and objectives are presented in the previous part two under topic headings.

Part three is divided into two sections. The first contains the policies and the second sets out the methods.

Within the first section, policies are grouped according to the topic under which the policy was originally drafted and are identified as follows:

AQ = Air Quality
CE = Coastal Environment
EI = Energy and Infrastructure
GR = Geothermal Resources
IR = Integrated Resource Management
IW = Iwi Resource Management
MN = Matters of National Importance
UG = Urban and Rural Growth Management
WL = Water Quality and Land Use
WQ = Water Quantity
NH = Natural Hazards
RR = Rangitāiki River
KR – Kaituna River

Within these topic groups the letter following the policy number further divides policies into four types as outlined below.

(a) Policies giving direction to regional and district plans

Broad policies that must be given effect by regional or district plans (in accordance with sections 67(3) and 75(3)(c) of the Act) as set out in methods of implementation 1 and 2. These policies are identified by the letter A after the main policy number e.g. CE 3A. NB: while these policies are primarily expressed through plans, in some cases 'A' type policies may also be relevant to the assessment of resource consent applications and notices of requirement. The A policies that must be considered in the assessment of resource consent applications and notices of requirement are listed in Method 3.

(b) Specific directive policies for resource consents, regional and district plans, and notices of requirement.

These policies are identified by the letter B after the main policy number e.g. CE 7B. These are specific policies that:

- must be given effect by regional or district plans (in accordance with sections 67(3)(c) and 75(3)(c) of the Act) as set out in methods of implementation 1 and 2;
- consent authorities must have regard to, where relevant, when considering applications for resource consent and any submissions received (in accordance with section 104(1)(b)(iv) of the Act); and
- territorial authorities must have particular regard to, where relevant, when considering requirements for designations or heritage orders and any submissions received (in accordance with sections 171(1)(a)(iii) and 191(1)(d) of the Act).

NB: in some cases these policies may also be linked to Methods 1 and/or 2 to ensure they are given effect to as soon as practicable by regional and/or district plans.

(c) Policies that allocate responsibilities

These policies allocate the responsibilities for land-use controls for hazardous substances and indigenous biodiversity between the Bay of Plenty Regional Council and the region's city and district councils. These policies are identified by the letter C after the main policy number e.g. IR 7C.

(d) Guiding policies

These are guiding policies that outline actions to help achieve the objectives. These policies are identified by the letter D after the main policy number e.g. IW 8D.

The second section sets out the methods for implementing the policies. There are two main groups of methods:

- Directive methods to implement policies identified above as either #A, #B, or #C.
- Methods that implement the guiding policies (identified above as #D) or that support the delivery of the other policies.

Directive methods used to implement most policies are Methods 1, 2 and 3. Method 3 requires that policies shall be given effect to when preparing, changing, varying, reviewing or replacing a regional or district plan, and had regard to when considering a resource consent or notice of requirement. While Method 3 is most commonly used to implement 'B' type policies, in some cases (where listed in Method 3) it may be linked to 'A' type policies which are applicable to the assessment of resource consent applications and notices of requirement. Similarly Methods 1 and/or 2 are primarily used to implement 'A' type policies in regional and district plans but in some cases (where listed in Methods 1 and 2) these policies may also be linked to 'B' type policies to ensure they are given effect to as soon as practicable by the relevant plans. The policies linked to and intended to be implemented by Methods 1, 2 and 3 are identified in the beginning of Section 3.2.1 'Directive methods'.

A summary table is provided at the beginning of part three in which the policy titles are provided. The titles serve only as a guide, as the policies are not reproduced in full within the summary table.

In a box following each of the policies, is a cross reference to pertinent objectives and methods. These must be read in association with each policy, to appreciate the relationships between these policies and methods.

3.1 Policies

Table 11 Policy name and page number

Policy title	Page no.
Kaituna River	
Broad directive policies for plans and consents	
<u>Policy KR 1B: Recognise and provide for traditional and contemporary iwi and hapū relationships with Kaituna River</u>	
<u>Policy KR 2B: Establish water quality limits within the Kaituna River</u>	
<u>Policy KR 3B: Use Mātauranga Māori to inform resource management decision making in the Kaituna River</u>	
<u>Policy KR 4B: Managing groundwater abstraction in the Kaituna River.</u>	
<u>Policy KR 5B: Enhance the mauri of the Kaituna River through best management practices</u>	
<u>Policy KR 6B: Provide for the protection of Kaituna River's indigenous aquatic, riparian and wetland vegetation and habitats</u>	
<u>Policy KR 7B: Enable economic development opportunities for iwi and hapu in the Kaituna River</u>	
<u>Policy KR 8B: Enabling recreational activities along the Kaituna River</u>	
<u>Policy KR 9B: Recognise kaitiakitanga in the Kaituna River involves use, development and protection</u>	

Kaituna River and its tributaries Policies

Applying the Kaituna River provisions

The Kaituna River objectives, policies and methods set out in Table 10c only apply to the Kaituna River co-governance area identified in Map 4b (source OTS-209-79 - Office of Treaty Settlements). These provisions should be read along with other region wide provisions.

Policy KR 1B: Recognise and provide for traditional and contemporary iwi and hapū relationships with Kaituna River

Recognise and provide for traditional and contemporary iwi and hapū relationships with the Kaituna River through the:

- (a) Provision of tangata whenua access to sites of cultural significance
- (b) Establishment of pou and other appropriate cultural markers
- (c) Formal identification and establishment of taunga waka
- (d) Exchange of environmental research and monitoring information; and
- (e) Recognition of iwi and hapū resource management plans in the management of land uses, river access and cultural heritage protection.

Explanation

All persons exercising functions and powers under the Act are required to protect historic heritage sites of cultural significance and recognise and provide for the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions, with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga as a matter of national importance. Iwi and hapū seek to reinforce their relationship and that of their culture and traditions with the Kaituna River and sites of cultural significance. For iwi and hapū a priority is re-establishing formal access to sites of cultural significance including the construction of associated taunga waka (traditional canoe landing places) and pou whenua.

Various statutory acknowledgement areas exist within the Kaituna River Catchment area. Claims settlement legislation acknowledges the particular cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional association iwi have with these statutory acknowledgement areas. Iwi and hapū resource management plans are also important repositories of sites of cultural significance. These plans identify sites of cultural significance and can assist with establishing priorities for environmental research and monitoring information. Only tangata whenua, through their pukenga, can identify and evidentially substantiate these sites of cultural significance.

The Kaituna Action Plan is the primary means for identifying priority projects to 'give life' to the Kaituna River Document over the next 10 years.

Table reference: **Objective 40**, New Methods KR 1, KR 2 Methods 11, 12, 23S, 23T, 34, 41, 42, 53, 57

Policy KR 2B: Establish water quality limits within the Kaituna River

Establish water quality limits for contaminants within the Kaituna River through the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management framework to ensure water:

- (a) Is safe for bathing in identified locations where people wish to swim;
- (b) Provides safe drinking water sources where the water is used for that purpose;
- (c) Can sustain customary kai awa and kai moana sources; and
- (d) Is suitable for cultural ceremonies at traditional sites.

Explanation

The Kaituna River community have observed a decline in water quality and are fearful of further decline in the future. Te Maru o Kaituna and communities within the catchment have strong relationships with the river and expectations that water should be swimmable, abundant, suitable for cultural ceremonies, and able to sustain customary food sources.

The ability to access safe drinking water is important to the community. Registered water supplies are afforded protection under the National Environmental Standard for Sources of Human Drinking Water Regulations 2007. The

drinking water standards are high across a range of contaminants and it is unrealistic to expect these to be met in all parts of the Kaituna River and its tributaries without water treatment.

Setting instream load limits for contaminants, such as nutrients, sediment and bacteria, within the waterways at identified places, will ensure the quality of water within the Kaituna River meets the desired outcomes of 'Kaituna He Taonga Tuku Iho'.

*Table reference: **Objective 41**, New methods KR1 and KR 3 Methods 3, 11, 12, 23I, 34, 41, 53 and 57*

Policy KR 3B: Use Matauranga Maori to inform resource management decision making in the Kaituna River

Use Matauranga Maori to inform resource management decision making processes in the Kaituna River and achieve the vision, objectives and desired outcomes of 'Kaituna He Taonga Tuku Iho'.

Explanation

'Mātauranga Māori' or 'Maori knowledge' encompasses knowledge and understanding of all things visible and invisible. Matauranga Maori often includes present-day, historic, local, and traditional knowledge; systems of knowledge transfer and storage; and iwi/hapu goals, aspirations and issues.

Fundamental elements of Matauranga Maori include mauri, whakapapa and kaitiakitanga. It includes all aspects of Maori culture, past present and future. Recognising matauranga Maori is about understanding the holistic Maori worldview and its focus on connectedness.

Matauranga Maori is a credible source of knowledge that can be used alongside science to support achieving objectives for the Kaituna River. To be useful Matauranga Maori needs to be stored and readily accessible to help inform resource management decision making processes. Respecting differing world views will enable more balanced and complimentary outcomes.

*Table reference: **Objectives 42 and 43**, New Methods 2, 3, 11, 23N, 23T, 30, 32, 42, 43 and 46*

Policy KR 4B: Managing groundwater abstraction in the Kaituna River

Manage groundwater abstraction to protect the mauri of puna (spring) flows within the Kaituna River while:

- (a) Having regard to the economic, cultural and social well-being of present and future iwi, hapu and communities; and
- (b) Ensuring there is sufficient water available to provide for tangata whenua, ecological and recreational values.

Explanation

Demand for fresh water particularly for agriculture, horticulture and for drinking supply is predicted to double in the Western Bay sub-region between 2005 and 2055 but the amount of water in our rivers, streams and groundwater aquifers is limited. Under the National Policy Statement for Urban Development Capacity, Rotorua is identified as a medium growth area reversing a previous trend of declining growth. Conversely the western Bay of Plenty sub-region (which includes Tauranga City) is identified as a high growth area. Appendix E of this Policy Statement identifies considerable areas of currently rural land earmarked for future urban development in the Te Puke, Rangiuru Business Park and Te Tumu urban growth areas. As population growth and urban development occurs within these areas there will be greater demand for freshwater use.

The challenge is to ensure there is sufficient water within the Kaituna River to protect tangata whenua, ecological and recreational values for present and future generations whilst also providing for growth and economic, cultural and social well-being. This challenge is serious given current water allocation exceeds region-wide limits in several sub-catchments of the Kaituna River and in the Lower Kaituna aquifer. Once used much of the water is then returned back into the catchment either onto land or directly into water bodies. About two thirds of the discharges of water are to land while the other third are discharges to water.

Managing groundwater abstraction is challenging given its complexities including the interconnections between groundwater and surface water. While water is a renewable resource, it is also finite and needs to be sustainably managed. As groundwater and surface water become more limited competition between uses will build for this resource.

Decisions about the allocation of groundwater must ensure there is sufficient water available to protect tangata whenua, ecological and recreational values. Policy KR 4B must be considered in tandem with Policy WQ 2A when total allocation limits and Policy WQ 4B when establishing common review dates for groundwater takes within the Kaituna River Catchment.

Objectives 42 and 43, Methods 2, 3, 11, 23I, 30, 32, 42, 43 and 46

Policy KR 5B: Enhance the mauri of the Kaituna River through improved land management practices

Enhance the mauri of the Kaituna River by ensuring rural production, commercial and industrial activities minimise nutrient losses by implementing best management practices including:

- (a) Ensuring consented activities are managed to maintain or enhance the River's ecological and cultural health;
- (b) Promoting industry incentives and leadership; and
- (c) Promoting the integration of kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga into land use management, river access and cultural heritage protection in specified locations.

Explanation

Community and iwi concerns have highlighted that a continuation of current land use practices will result in ongoing poor outcomes for the Kaituna River. While regulation has a role to play, on its own it is unlikely to enhance the mauri of the Kaituna River.

The environmental well-being of the Kaituna River and its many tributaries requires a more holistic approach involving a mix of regulation, incentives and industry leadership. Improvements in rural land management are reliant on land managers embracing best management practice techniques and technological advances.

Tangata whenua seek to be actively involved in resource management decision making processes particularly where proposals involve cultural

heritage and river access considerations. Tangata whenua also seek more meaningful and proactive ways of integrating kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga into land use management practices that will enhance the mauri of the Kaituna River.

Consented activities for agriculture, forestry, horticulture, industry and urban developments, including three waters infrastructure, all have a role in promoting the maintenance and improvement of the cultural and ecological health of the Kaituna River.

A common example of best management practice is environmental offsetting. This provides flexibility to enable development in one place provided there is enhancement to the mauri of the Kaituna River in another place nearby. The over riding outcome sought through environmental offsetting is achieving a net environmental benefit.

*Table reference: **Objective 44, New Method KR1 and Methods 3, 12, 23J, 23N, 23S, 27, 34, 35, 41 and 42***

Policy KR 6B: Provide for the protection of Kaituna River's indigenous aquatic, riparian and wetland vegetation and habitats

Protect, restore and enhance indigenous aquatic, riparian and wetland vegetation and habitats within the Kaituna River and its riparian margins by:

- (a) Increasing the quality and extent of remaining wetlands;
- (b) Prioritising funding of biodiversity projects in the Kaituna Action Plan;
- (c) Undertaking pest management and removal activities; and
- (d) Identifying and enhancing ecosystems that support and sustain indigenous flora and fauna.

Explanation

The Kaituna River Catchment has undergone widespread land use change to enable forestry conversion, pastoral grazing, horticulture, rural lifestyle activities and urbanisation. While these

land use activities are important contributors to the region's economic prosperity they have impacted negatively on the health of indigenous vegetation and habitats within streams and rivers and their riparian areas.

Some of New Zealand's more sensitive indigenous freshwater and reptile species are at risk of disappearing. The indigenous ecosystems within the Kaituna River support these threatened species. There is a need to ensure remaining indigenous flora and fauna in the Kaituna River are retained and protected from further loss or degradation. This requires a systematic approach of identifying and protecting remaining indigenous ecosystems.

Wetland areas are particularly important habitats and therefore should be given the higher priority for protection. In the Bay of Plenty region around 97 percent of wetlands have been lost. Most of these wetlands were in areas very desirable for the development of farmland. Draining, burning and clearing of vegetation for farmland, together with the reclamation of wetlands for urban and industrial uses, have been the principal agents of wetland destruction.

Opportunities for enhancing Kaituna Rivers indigenous aquatic, riparian and wetland ecosystems need to be considered and encouraged, including through non-regulatory tools and the funding of pest management activities. Examples include voluntary wetland management agreements, wetland care groups, funding assistance through incentive schemes and biodiversity plans.

*Table reference: **Objective 45**, New Method KR1 and Methods 3, 26, 27, 39, 49, 55, 64 and 65*

Policy KR 7B: Enable economic development opportunities for iwi and hapu in the Kaituna River

Enable economic development opportunities for iwi and hapu which respect and promote greater understanding of cultural associations with the Kaituna River and restore, protect or enhance the River's well-being.

Explanation

Iwi and hapū seek economic development opportunities which respect cultural associations with the Kaituna River, promote greater understanding of those associations and restore,

protect or enhance the River's well-being. Economic development opportunities require collaboration and support from all who have an interest in it. Kaitiakitanga and sustainable land management practices should underpin any economic development opportunities to ensure respect for the Kaituna River.

A wide array of employment opportunities exist within the Kaituna River Catchment. In terms of land cover 27 percent of the catchment's land area is indigenous vegetation, 42 percent is pasture, 19 percent forestry and 10 percent in horticulture. The catchment is well connected, with the East Coast Main Trunk Railway Line traversing the lower catchment and the Tauranga Eastern Link Corridor joining the Eastern Bay and Rotorua, to Tauranga.

Urban and industrial growth, as well as changes in rural activities, bring challenges, including pressure on fresh water resources, but also provide opportunities such as economic growth and employment. Sustainable changes can also provide opportunities to ensure particularly sensitive parts of the catchment and values special to people are protected and enhanced.

Both this Policy Statement and the SmartGrowth Strategy provide for urban growth in Te Tumu and Wairakei (i.e. between the Kaituna River and Pāpāmoa East.) Te Puke and Rangiora out to 2051. The Rangiora Business Park is a large scale industrial and commercial activity hub exceeding 250 ha. Considerable areas of rural production and horticultural land surrounding Te Puke are earmarked for urban expansion post 2021. If realised the resulting development is likely to more than double the catchment's population.

Eco-tourism opportunities exist including guided walks, mountain biking and hunting on Māori land, public reserves and conservation land, and commercial forest blocks. Alternative tree species and intercropping also have economic potential. The development of Māori land remains an ongoing challenge but also an opportunity for its beneficial owners.

*Table reference: **Objective 46**, New Methods KR1, KR 2 and KR6 and Methods 3, 11, 47, 48 and 72*

Policy KR 8B: Enabling recreational activities along the Kaituna River

Provide recreational opportunities along the Kaituna River that do not compromise public

safety or achieving ecological restoration, protection and enhancement objectives.

Explanation

The Kaituna River contains significant natural resources and recreational opportunities, which are highly valued by the community and visitors. The first 2 km of the Kaituna River contains Grade 5 whitewater rapids, including the Kaituna Falls, Ōkere Falls and Tutea Falls which are claimed to be the world's highest commercially rafted waterfalls. Currently over 40,000 people a year raft, sledge or kayak the upper Kaituna through commercial providers.

High useage from various, and sometimes competing, recreational pursuits can lead to occasional conflicts, safety concerns and environmental effects.

A key to enabling recreational activities is the provision of public access to and along the Kaituna River. All persons exercising functions, duties and powers under the Act are required to recognise and provide for, the maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along the Kaituna River as a matter of national importance. The principal means by which this may be achieved are through district plans in association with subdivision, use and development through resource consent conditions and, in some cases, through the acquisition of land.

Policies MN 5B and MN 6B provide direction on where it is appropriate to encourage or restrict public access and create esplanade reserves and esplanade strips, where they do not already exist, to provide public access to and along the Kaituna River.

Ecological health, mahinga kai, cultural and recreational values are significantly degraded in the Maketū Estuary. The Kaituna River re-diversion and Te Awa o Ngātoroirangi/Maketū Estuary Enhancement project will significantly

increase the volume of water into the estuary and help restore ecological and cultural health. Over time these works and their anticipated water quality and ecological benefits should restore active and passive recreational opportunities for tangata whenua, the community and visitors alike.

*Table reference: **Objective 46**, New Methods KR1, KR2, KR3 and KR6 and Methods 3, 11, 23S, 23T, 47, 48 and 72*

Policy KR 9B: Recognise kaitiakitanga in the Kaituna River involves use, development and protection

Recognise kaitiakitanga in the Kaituna River involves both the use and development of land and water by tangata whenua and the protection of taonga, waahi tapu, sites of significance and other natural and physical resources of importance to tangata whenua.

Explanation

Kaitiakitanga is generally used to denote tangata whenua guardianship of resources within their traditional areas. The role and responsibilities of kaitiakitanga are wide and varied, tangible and intangible, based on Māori lore relevant to iwi, hapū, whānau and resources within their rohe. A principle component of kaitiakitanga is the maintenance of the mauri of resources. Kaitiakitanga also includes providing for appropriate use and development of natural and physical resourced is a way or rate that preserves, protects, recognises and strengthens cultural and spiritual aspects of those resources. In the context of the Kaituna River the aim is to protect its mauri while also enabling sustainable use and development that provides for the social, economic and cultural well being of present and future generations.

3.2 Methods to implement policies

Table 4 Methods to implement policies

Section 3.2: Methods to implement policies	Page no.
3.2.1: Directive methods	
<u>Method KR1: Te Tini a Tuna Kaituna Action Plan</u>	
<u>Method KR2: Erect pou or other cultural markers along Kaituna River</u>	
<u>Method KR3: Identify locations for safe contact recreation in the Kaituna River</u>	
<u>Method KR4: Identify and map sites of cultural significance in the Kaituna River</u>	
<u>Method KR5: Provide information on integrating kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga into land use management in the Kaituna River</u>	
<u>Method KR6: Promote employment opportunities for tangata whenua through land management projects in the Kaituna River</u>	
<u>Method 23I: Develop sustainable environmental flow and catchment load limits in the Rangitaiki River catchment and Kaituna River</u>	
<u>Method 23J: Develop strategies for managing wastewater and stormwater in the Rangitaiki River catchment and Kaituna River</u>	
<u>Method 23N: Develop protocols for recognising and exercising iwi and hapū mana including kaitiakitanga in the Rangitaiki River catchment and Kaituna River</u>	
<u>Method 23S: Remove or adapt structures impeding cultural and recreational access in the Rangitaiki River catchment and Kaituna River</u>	
<u>Method 23T: Retain and enhance public and cultural access to and along rivers in the Rangitaiki River catchment and Kaituna River</u>	

3.2.1 Directive methods

Method KR1: Te Tini a Tuna Kaituna Action Plan

Implement Policies KR 1B, KR 2B, KR 3B, KR 4B, KR 5B, KR 6B, KR 7B, KR 8B, IW 2B, IW 1B through Te Tini a Tuna Kaituna Action Plan.

Implementation responsibility: Regional Council, Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority, Tauranga City Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council, Rotorua Lakes Council and iwi authorities.

Method KR2: Erect pou or other cultural markers along Kaituna River

Erect pou and other appropriate cultural markers along the margins of Kaituna River to identify sites of cultural significance to iwi.

Implementation responsibility: Regional Council, Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority, Tauranga City Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council, Rotorua Lakes Council and iwi authorities.

Method KR3: Identify locations for safe contact recreation in the Kaituna River

Identify specific locations in the Kaituna River for safe contact recreation under Policy KR 2B.

Implementation responsibility: Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority and iwi authorities.

Method KR4: Identify and map sites of cultural significance in the Kaituna River

Identify, record and map sites of cultural and historical significance to iwi and hapu including traditional place names, travel routes, waahi tapu, urupa and waipuna (springs) in the Kaituna River catchment.

Implementation responsibility: Iwi authorities.

Method KR5: Provide information on integrating

kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga into land use management in the Kaituna River

Provide information to regional, city and district councils, land developers and consultants about how kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga can be recognised and provided for in land use management, river access and cultural heritage protection.

Implementation responsibility: Iwi authorities.

Method KR6: Promote employment opportunities for tangata whenua through land management projects in the Kaituna River

Promote employment opportunities for tangata whenua through land management projects in the Kaituna River including providing:

- (a) Pest and silviculture management services
- (b) Fencing services
- (c) Council reserves maintenance; and
- (d) Environmental monitoring.

Implementation responsibility: Regional Council, Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority, Tauranga City Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council, Rotorua Lakes Council and iwi authorities.

Method 23I: Develop sustainable environmental flow and catchment load limits in the Rangitaiki River catchment and Kaituna River

Sustainable flow and catchment load limits in the Rangitāiki and Kaituna River catchments shall be developed in accordance with the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management framework and include:

- (a) The current state and anticipated future state

- (b) Freshwater objectives; and
- (c) Limits for meeting freshwater objectives.

Implementation responsibility: Regional Council

Method 23J: Develop strategies for managing wastewater and stormwater in the Rangitāiki River catchment and Kaituna River

In liaison with tangata whenua and local communities develop and implement strategies for the alternative treatment and disposal of wastewater and stormwater in the Rangitāiki River catchment and Kaituna River.

Implementation responsibility: District councils

Method 23N: Develop protocols for recognising and exercising iwi and hapū mana including kaitiakitanga in the Rangitāiki River catchment and Kaituna River

Develop protocols to ensure the mana of iwi and hapū in the Rangitāiki River catchment and Kaituna River is recognised through any resource management decision making process to a level all parties agree meets the requirements of Objective 6 and Policy IW 5B.

Implementation responsibility: Regional Council, district councils and iwi authorities

Method 23S: Remove or adapt structures impeding cultural and recreational access in the Rangitāiki River catchment and Kaituna River

Where appropriate require the removal of structures that impede cultural and recreational access in the Rangitāiki River catchment and Kaituna River. Where removal is impracticable, employ measures to adapt existing structures to minimise adverse effects on cultural and recreational access.

Implementation responsibility: Regional Council and iwi authorities

Method 23T: Retain and enhance public and cultural access to and along rivers in the Rangitāiki River catchment and Kaituna River

Retain and enhance safe public and cultural access to and along rivers within the Rangitāiki River catchment and Kaituna River by:

- (a) Surveying and mapping existing access points, esplanade strip/reserves and marginal strips for recreation opportunities.
- (b) Identifying existing and new priority public and cultural access points, linkages, as well as areas and time periods where public access should be restricted.
- (c) Subject to (b) provide and maintain safe and identifiable public access points along the margin of the rivers in the Rangitāiki River catchment and Kaituna River.
- (d) Promoting the acquisition of esplanade reserves/strips and access strips for public access, recreation and conservation purposes.
- (e) Encouraging appropriate amenities (signage, interpretation, education and rubbish disposal).
- (f) Working with communities, landowners and industries to consider opportunities to create appropriate access, including vehicle, walking, bicycle and waka access to the river.

Implementation responsibility: Regional Council, district councils and iwi authorities

4.2 Objectives, anticipated environmental results and monitoring indicators

Table 5 Objectives, anticipated environmental results (AER) and monitoring indicators

Draft for consultation

Objectives	Anticipated environmental results (AER)	Monitoring indicators
Kaituna River		
<p>Objective 40 <u>The traditional and contemporary relationships that iwi and hapū have with the Kaituna River are recognised and provided for.</u></p>	<u>Cultural values and traditional relationships (including ancestral lands, water, sites, wahi tapu and other taonga) are consistently recognised and provided for in resource management decision-making</u>	<u>Regular iwi perceptions surveys show iwi within the Kaituna River catchment have a high degree of satisfaction that local authorities actively have regard to kaitiakitanga and take into account the Treaty of Waitangi principles in resource management decision making processes</u>
	<u>Iwi and hapū kaitiaki are satisfied mitigation measures identified in cultural impact assessments have been addressed in resource management decision-making</u>	<u>Regular iwi perceptions surveys show high levels of satisfaction with the provision for mitigation measures included in cultural impact assessments in resource management decision making processes</u>
	<u>Decision-making takes iwi and hapū resource management plans into account</u>	<u>Section 32 reports for relevant plan changes and resource consents evidentially substantiate relevant iwi and hapū resource management plans have been taken into account</u>
	<u>Pou/cultural markers are erected and taunga waka constructed on the Kaituna River</u>	
<p>Objective 41 <u>Water quality and the mauri of the water in the Kaituna River and its tributaries is restored to a healthy state which meets agreed standards.</u></p>	<u>Erosion, silt or sediment does not adversely affect aquatic ecosystems</u>	<u>Surveys of aquatic ecosystems show no adverse effects due to silt or sediment</u> <u>Compliance monitoring of consented activities shows no contravention of earthwork related conditions</u>
	<u>Water quality supports healthy aquatic ecosystems</u>	<u>Macro-invertebrate diversity in Kaituna River is maintained or improved.</u> <u>Water quality is meeting the standards set in the Act, any relevant national instruments and the Regional Natural Resources Plan.</u> <u>Kai moana resources re-establish in Maketū estuary and are safe for human consumption</u>
	<u>The state of degraded water quality in Kaituna River and it's tributaries improves over time</u>	<u>Water quality measured at monitoring stations within the Kaituna River meet regional plan water quality classification standards and criteria</u>
	<u>Public health and safety (by providing potable water and managing sewage) is maintained</u>	<u>Registered drinking-water supply catchments are protected from contamination and meet regional plan water classification standards and criteria</u>

<p>Objective 42</p> <p>There is sufficient water quantity in the Kaituna River to support the mauri of rivers and streams and provide for tangata whenua, ecological and recreational values.</p>	<p><u>Significant indigenous biological diversity and natural features values are protected and enhanced</u></p>	<p><u>Identified significant natural areas on private land are under active management (for the purpose of their maintenance, restoration and rehabilitation)</u></p>
	<p><u>The extent of wetlands is maintained and enhanced.</u></p>	<p><u>Maintenance or improvement in the condition and extent of wetlands.</u></p>
	<p><u>Iwi and hapū relationships with water in the Kaituna River are recognised and acknowledged.</u></p>	<p><u>Resource management decisions involving takes or discharges of water document how iwi and hapū relationships have been recognised and acknowledged.</u></p>
<p>Objective 43</p> <p>Water in the Kaituna River is sustainably allocated and efficiently used to provide for the social, economic and cultural well-being of iwi, hapū and communities now and for future generations.</p>	<p><u>The ecological, cultural, recreational and amenity values of water bodies are maintained.</u></p>	<p><u>River and Stream flows do not fall below their instream minimum flows due to abstraction of water.</u></p>
	<p><u>The health of aquatic ecosystems is safeguarded.</u></p>	
	<p><u>The quantity of available water meets the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.</u></p>	
<p>Objective 44</p> <p>The environmental well-being of the Kaituna River is enhanced through best management practices.</p>	<p><u>Land use impacts are within the sustainable limits of the river (receiving aquatic environment)</u></p>	<p><u>Existing use and new land development aligns with that land's use capability</u></p> <p><u>Compliance monitoring of consented activities shows no contravention of earthwork related conditions</u></p>
	<p><u>Resources are used or allocated within their limits (design parameters or carrying capacity)</u></p>	<p><u>Discharges from land are within the assimilative capacity of their receiving environments</u></p>
	<p><u>Cultural values and traditional relationships (including ancestral lands, water, sites, wahi tapu and other taonga) are consistently recognised and provided for in resource management decision-making.</u></p>	<p><u>Regular iwi perceptions surveys show iwi within the Kaituna River Catchment have a high degree of satisfaction that local authorities actively have regard to kaitiakitanga and take into account the Treaty of Waitangi principles in resource management decision-making processes.</u></p>
<p>Objective 45</p> <p>The restoration, protection and enhancement of Kaituna River's wetlands, aquatic and</p>	<p><u>Values of water (ecological, cultural, recreational and amenity) within the Kaituna River and its tributaries are maintained</u></p>	<p><u>River and Stream flows do not fall below their instream minimum flows due to abstraction of water</u></p>

<u>riparian ecosystem health and habitats that support indigenous vegetation and species.</u>	<u>The extent of wetlands along the Kaituna River and its tributaries is maintained and enhanced.</u>	<u>Maintenance or improvement in the condition and extent of wetlands along the Kaituna River and its tributaries.</u>
	<u>Degraded aquatic ecosystems, habitats, and biological communities are restored (if practical) and rehabilitated.</u>	<u>An observed increase in the health of natural communities and habitats of indigenous flora, fauna and ecosystems in the Kaituna River and its tributaries and their riparian margins and wetlands.</u>
Objective 46 <u>Te Maru o Kaituna collaborate with iwi and the wider community to enable environmental, economic, social, educational and cultural aspirations for the restoration, protection and enhancement of the Kaituna River.</u>	<u>The level of public access to and along rivers is improved.</u>	<u>Increase in the number of formal public esplanade reserves and strips and public accessways to and along the Kaituna River</u>
	<u>Values of water (ecological, cultural, recreational, amenity and economic) within the Kaituna River and its tributaries are maintained.</u>	<u>River and Stream flows do not fall below their instream minimum flows due to abstraction of water.</u>

Appendix A – Definitions

Kaituna River: The co-governance area identified in Map 4b (source Office Treaty Settlements OTS-209-79) and includes all rivers and streams flowing into the Kaituna River and Maketu Estuary.

Draft for consultation

APPENDIX 2

Kaituna River Document Vision, Objectives and Desired Outcomes

Kaituna River Document – Vision, Objectives and Desired Outcomes

Vision

E ora ana te mauri o te Kaituna, e tiakina ana hoki mō ngā whakatupuranga ō nāianeī, ō muri nei hoki.

The Kaituna River is in a healthy state and protected for current and future generations.

Objectives

- 1) The traditional and contemporary relationships that iwi and hapū have with the Kaituna River are provided for, recognised and protected.
- 2) Iwi-led projects which restore, protect and / or enhance the Kaituna River are actively encouraged, promoted and supported by Te Maru o Kaituna through its Action Plan.
- 3) Water quality and the mauri of the water in the Kaituna River are restored to a healthy state and meet agreed standards.
- 4) There is sufficient water quantity in the Kaituna River to:
 - support the mauri of rivers and streams:
 - protect tangata whenua values:
 - protect ecological values:
 - protect recreational values.
- 5) Water from the Kaituna River is sustainably allocated and efficiently used to provide for the social, economic and cultural well-being of iwi, hapū and communities, now and for future generations.
- 6) The environmental well-being of the Kaituna River is enhanced through improved land management practices.
- 7) Ecosystem health, habitats that support indigenous vegetation and species, and wetlands within the Kaituna River are restored, protected and enhanced.
- 8) Te Maru o Kaituna in collaboration with Iwi and the wider community enable environmental, economic, social, educational and cultural aspirations for the restoration, protection and enhancement of the Kaituna River.

Desired Outcomes

Ngā Piringa me ngā Herenga - Iwi Relationships with the River

- a *Access for tāngata whenua to the Kaituna River and identified sites of significance are provided for.*
- b *Pou and other appropriate markers are erected adjacent to the Kaituna River where considered appropriate by iwi, to indicate sites of special significance.*
- c *Priority restoration, protection and enhancement projects are identified by Te Maru o Kaituna in their Action Plan.*

- d *Te Maru o Kaituna members promote and take into account priority projects in their long-term and annual plan processes.*
- e *Information on the environmental state of the Kaituna River is regularly exchanged between iwi and relevant agencies.*
- f *Appropriate sites along the Kaituna River are identified and set aside for taunga waka (traditional waka landing places).*
- g *Iwi and hapū associations with the Kaituna River are strengthened through recognition of iwi/hapū management plans in the management of land use, access to the river and protection of cultural heritage.*

Te Mauri me te Rēto o te Wai - Water Quality and Quantity

- a *Limits for contaminants in the Kaituna River are established to ensure the water:

 - i *is clean and safe for swimming in locations where people wish to swim, with specific locations identified and recommended by Te Maru o Kaituna:*
 - ii *provides safe drinking water sources:*
 - iii *is suitable to sustain plentiful kai awa (food sourced from the river) and kai moana (food sourced from the sea) within the Maketū Estuary which is safe to eat. Tuna (eels) are of particular importance; and*
 - iv *is suitable for cultural ceremonies.**
- b *Mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge) is acknowledged and used as a credible tool alongside science, to support the objectives of the Kaituna River Document.*
- c *Abstraction of groundwater from aquifers is sustainably managed to:

 - i. *Protect puna (spring) flows:*
 - ii. *Meet the relevant objectives in the Kaituna River Document.**

Mahinga Whenua - Land Use

- a *An appropriate mix of rules, incentives and industry leadership is used to improve land management practices.*
- b *Rural land management is improved over time by adopting best practice techniques, taking advantage of technological and information advances and through more efficient use of inputs such as fertiliser, stock or crop quantity and/or outputs such as discharge quality and quantity limits.*
- c *Consented activities for agriculture, forestry, horticulture, industry, urban development, including the disposal of stormwater and wastewater are managed so that the ecological and cultural health of the Kaituna River is maintained or improved.*
- d *Kaitiakitanga (guardianship) and rangatiratanga (autonomy, authority, and ownership) are integrated into the management of land use, access to the river and protection of cultural heritage in specific locations in the catchment.*

Te Oranga o Te Pūnaha-hauropi - Ecosystem Health

- a *Identify, maintain and improve ecosystems that support and sustain indigenous flora and fauna.*
- b *Explore opportunities to create, increase and enhance the extent and quality of wetlands in the lower Kaituna catchment.*
- c *Priority restoration, protection and enhancement projects are identified by Te Maru o Kaituna in their Action Plan.*
- d *Te Maru o Kaituna members promote and take into account priority projects in their long-term and annual plan processes*

Ngā Herenga o Te Maru o Kaituna - Te Maru o Kaituna in Collaboration with Iwi and the Community

- a Environmental education programmes are promoted by Te Maru o Kaituna.*
- b Economic development opportunities for Iwi and hapū which respect the cultural associations they have with the Kaituna River, promote greater understanding of those associations; and restore, protect or enhance the well-being of the Kaituna River.*
- c Support collaborative relationships that foster and enable sustainable industry and business practices to actively enhance the Kaituna River.*
- d Recreational activities along the Kaituna River do not compromise safety or priorities of Te Maru o Kaituna for the restoration, protection and enhancement of the Kaituna River.*

Receives Only – No Decisions

Report To: Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority

Meeting Date: 29 May 2020

Report From: Chris Ingle, General Manager, Integrated Catchments

Toi Moana Kaituna Catchment Operations Report to 20 May 2020

Executive Summary

This report provides members of Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority with an update on operations undertaken by Toi Moana / Bay of Plenty Regional Council between October 2019 and 20 May 2020.

Recommendations

That the Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority:

- 1 Receives the report, Toi Moana Kaituna Catchment Operations Report to 20 May 2020;**

1 Coastal Catchments Team

1.1 Kaituna River Re-diversion and Te Awa o Ngatoroirangi / Maketu Estuary Enhancement Project

Construction work on the Kaituna River Re-diversion Project was almost completed during this period, and nine of the 12 new culverts were blessed and opened on 12 February as part of the 'Stage 1 Commissioning'. This event was well-attended and marked a significant increase in flows from the river to the estuary. These flows and their effects will be monitored for one year before 'Full Commissioning' of all 12 gates occurs in February 2021. The new public boat ramp and carpark facilities have also been open since Christmas.





Figure 2: Te Arika Morehu speaking on behalf of Te Arawa at the opening ceremony



Figure 3: Paddlers mark the occasion with the flags of Te Arawa and new culverts in the background



Figure 4: Whareoteriri Rahiri, Geoff Rice, Dean Flavell, Jane Nees and Liam Te Wherowhero Tapihana at the opening ceremony

1.2 Te Pourepo o Kaituna Wetland Creation Project

Construction of 22ha of freshwater wetlands completed in March 2020. This is the first phase of constructing 70ha as part of councils Te Pourepo o Kaituna project, and makes significant headway toward reaching the Kaituna river strategy goal of creating 100ha of new wetland in the lower catchment. This includes work on a 27 hectare land block owned by Tapuika Iwi Authority and Ngati Whakaue, called Tumu Kawa

The design principles for the new wetland included creating extensive areas of shallow wading area, important for wading birds and likely to provide foraging opportunity for Matuku.

Baseline bird and fish surveys were undertaken prior to construction commencing and will be repeated every few years to monitor change in abundance and diversity of species. Pied stilts, banded dotterel, royal spoonbill, spurred winged plover, shags, white-faced heron, mallard ducks and grey teal are among some of the birds that are using the new area already.

30,000 native wetland plants will be planted this spring to enhance wetland values although many wetland plants are likely to regenerate themselves. Stage 2 construction will commence late this year, design of this area will follow along the same lines as Stage 1.



*Figure 5:
Tumu Kawa
land
photographed
on 8 October
2019, prior to
construction*



*Figure 6: Tumu
Kawa land
photographed
on 1 May
2020, after
construction*

1.3 Te Arawa Management Ltd- “Arawa Farm” Environmental Programme

Council has entered into a five year Environmental Programme with Te Arawa Management Ltd to improve the quality of water entering Te Awa o Ngatoroirangi / Maketu Estuary from the Arawa Farm. This is a significant agreement that will see approximately four hectares of constructed treatment wetlands added to the 22 hectares of wetland already protected and in the process of being restored at Whakapoukorero. It will also see the drain buffers widened and planted, and changes in farm practice to further reduce contaminant losses.

This agreement is part of a wider ‘Focus Catchment’ action plan for the Waitepuia Stream catchment between Paengaroa and the estuary which has been identified as a priority for clean-up efforts. The other ‘Focus Catchment’ in the Kaituna is the Kopuaroa Stream.



Figure 7: Part of Te Arawa Management Ltd’s farm at Maketu, in 1939 (L), 1961 (C), 2017 (R)

1.4 Care Groups

Council continues to support the activity of Care Groups throughout the Kaituna catchment, from Kaharoa Kokako Trust protecting birds in the forested upper Paraiti / Mangorewa, to the Te Ranga Catchment Group seeking to improve freshwater quality, and Maketu Ongatoro Wetlands Society (MOWS) protecting lowland biodiversity. MOWS is also doing the animal pest control work on Papahikahawai Island, which continues to be restored.

2 Science and Data Services Teams

The science and data services teams have continued to collect and process NERMN environmental monitoring samples, which are reported on Land and Water Aotearoa (www.lawa.org.nz) and through the Regional Council’s website on the Environmental Data Portal. A new feature on LAWA is the inclusion of groundwater quality information alongside surface water results.

Excerpt from LAWA are copied below showing the *E. coli* monitoring results for the past six months at Waitangi, and a sample of the groundwater monitoring information available.

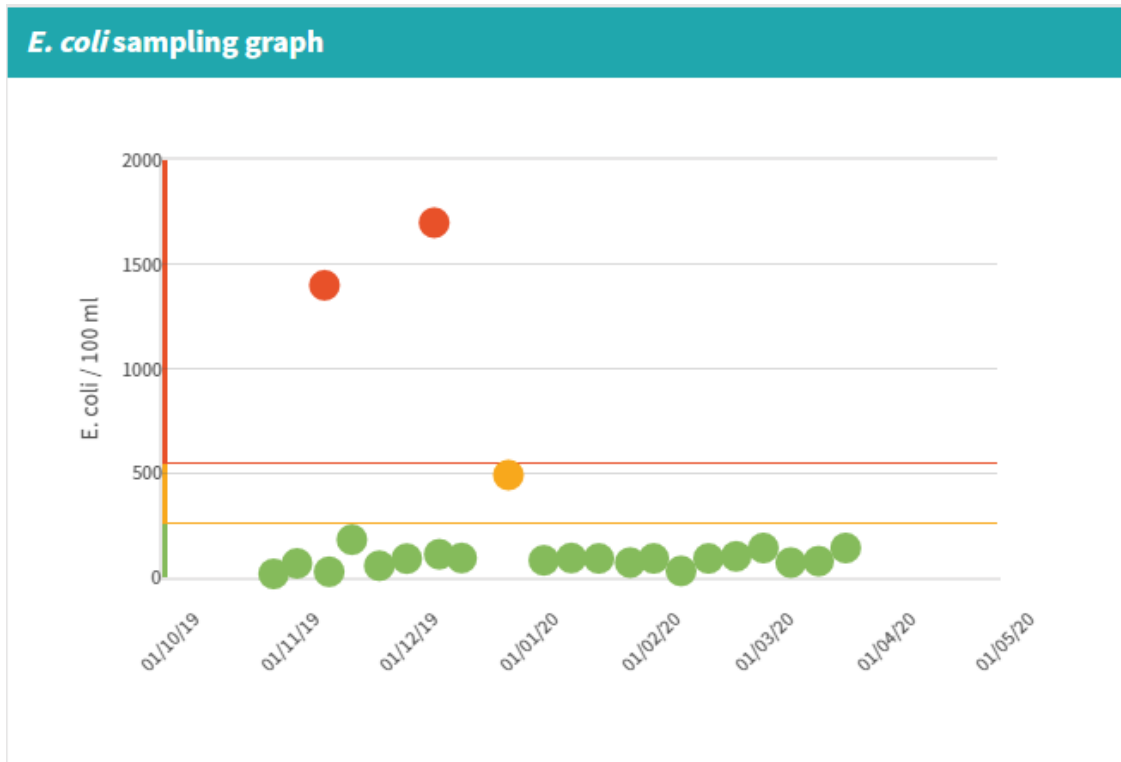


Figure 8: E. coli units per 100ml from water samples taken from the Kaituna River at Waitangi during the period 1 October 2019 to 1 May 2020, sourced from LAWA.

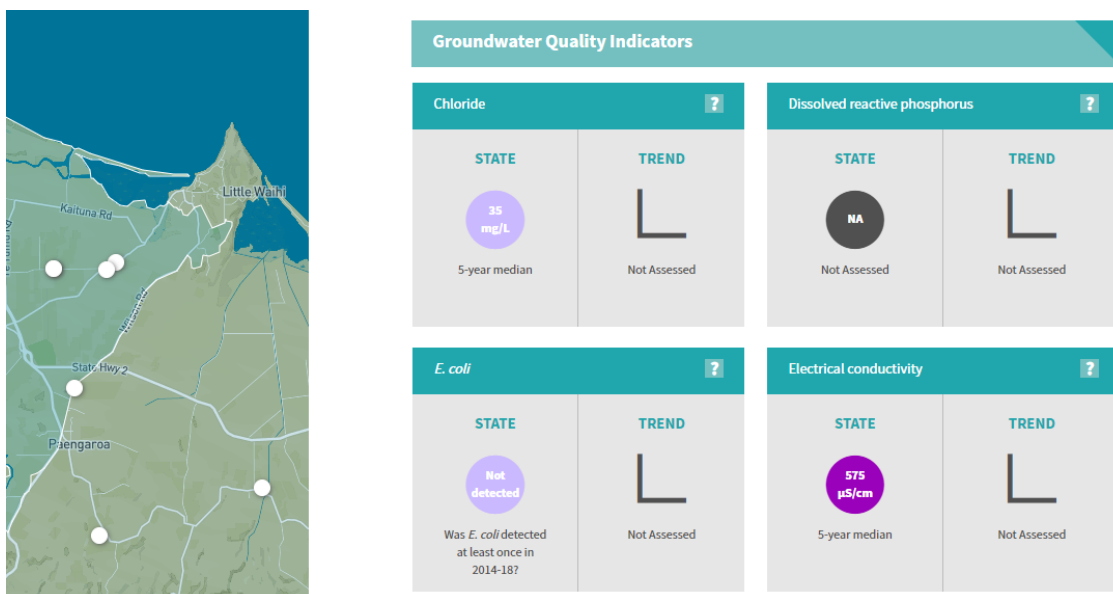


Figure 9: An example of groundwater quality data available through LAWA

In addition, the team has been doing some specific monitoring at Te Pa Ika saltmarsh wetland prior to the Kaituna Re-diversion Stage 1 Commissioning, including:

- Sediment quality monitoring at 10 sites
- Water quality monitoring at 5 sites
- Sedimentation rate monitoring at 3 sites.

The objectives of the Te Pa Ika monitoring are:

- Measure the change in sediment physiochemical characteristics following the Kaituna river re-diversion;
- Assess the sediment health of the wetland in relation to the benthic ecology;
- Assess success of the wetland restoration project.

3 Engineering, Rivers and Drainage

3.1 De-silting the Kaituna tributary confluences

The BOPRC contractor carried 15 days active dredging carried out from 14th January to 20th February, with the following approximate sediment volumes shifted:

- 460m³ at the Bell Road Drain (Boat ramp)
- 420m³ at the Waiari Canal outlet
- 630m³ at the Kopuaroa Canal outlet.

The dredging resulted in improved functionality of the watercourses, although improvement was variable. The dredging and disposal of the mass weed build-up at the Bell road drain and Kopuaroa canal also contributed to improved discharge capacity through the respective outlets.



Figure 10: Dredging in action on the lower Kaituna River at the Raparapahoe confluence

3.2 Ford Road Pump Station Upgrade

Community Engagement has commenced with Iwi, affected landowners and key stakeholders to discuss the pump station option assessment.

As a result the decision has been made to progress two options (Option 1 and 6b described below) into the concept design phase to have a better comparison of ecological and economical effects.

- 1 Additional pump capacity at existing Diagonal Drain site no discharge from Ford Road
- 1a Additional pump capacity at existing Diagonal Drain site, gravity discharge at Ford Road
- 3 New PS discharging to the Kaituna upstream of re- diversion near Chitham water intake
- 3a New PS discharging to the Kaituna downstream of re- diversion inlet, gravity discharges to the river upstream of the inlet
- 6a New PS and gravity discharge at existing Ford Road site with increased capacity
- 6b New PS at existing Ford Road site pumped discharge downstream of the proposed salinity block with gravity discharges at the existing location.



Figure 11: Short Listed Options assessed for the Ford Rd pump station upgrade

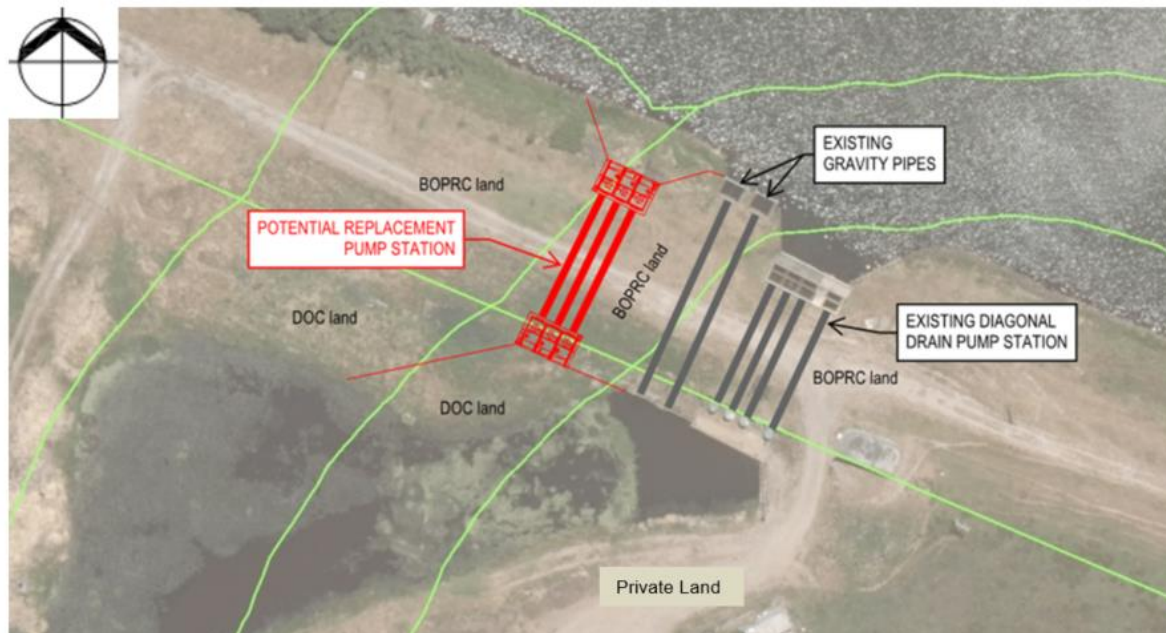


Figure 12: Schematic of Short Options 1 (to be confirmed during concept design)

This work requires a detailed hydraulic assessment and concept designs for both options to be developed, that will inform the assessment of environmental effects, enable further consultation and provide a basis for the cost estimates.

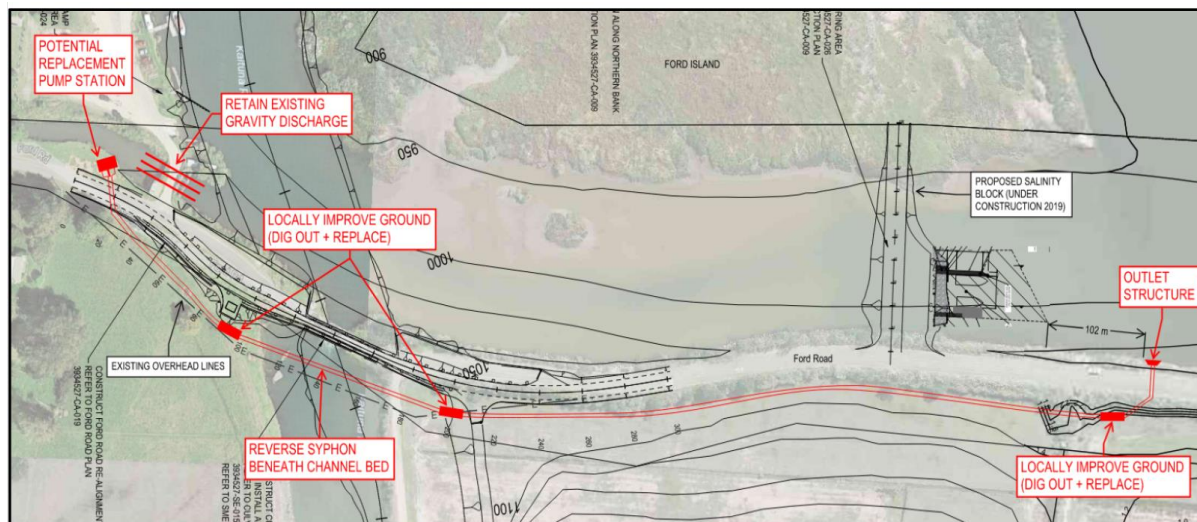


Figure 13: Schematic of Short Options 6b(to be confirmed during concept design)

The concept designs will consider the following:

- Hydraulic modelling of the status quo and the two options for the Level of Service scenario and flooding from intense rainfall (1% AEP) scenario,
- Assessing climate change effects,
- Optimising site layout, including accessibility and security,
- Identifying geotechnical requirements for foundations, liquefaction and integrating the design with road and stop banks,
- Identifying the structural support of the pump sets, building and control room,
- Sizing pump sets, pipes and controls,
- Optimising the orientation of pump inlet and outlet pipes to maximise hydraulic efficiency,
- Sizing gravity outlet pipes and tide gates, and
- Identifying power supply needs and controls.

Following the concept design another round of Multi-Criteria Analysis and Community Engagement on the two pump station options will be undertaken.

4 Budget Implications

No budget implications for Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority.

Pim De Monchy
Coastal Catchments Manager

for General Manager, Integrated Catchments

21 May 2020