



Tapuika Iwi Authority submission dated 30th August 2016

Tapuika submission:- Lake Rotorua Nutrient Management

Proposed Plan change (10)

Public notice advising of its availability for further submissions on submission 92,

Which close at **4:00 pm on Tuesday, 20 September 2016.**

Submission to . . info@boprc.govt.nz

**The Chief Executive
Bay of Plenty Regional
Council
PO Box 364
Whakatane 3158**



<p>Rule LRR7 where inconsistencies with other permitted activities within the plan change did not prevent an increase in effective area.</p>	<p>This new submission seeks to add a condition to this rule to (a) make it consistent with the other rules in this plan change and (b) to prevent a potential loophole, where land that is currently in forestry could be converted to sheep and beef farming which would increase the Nitrogen discharge.</p>
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The Bay of Plenty Regional Council

Accepting this late submission (from Tapuika Iwi Authority) covering these matters will maintain the integrity of the Plan Change and the Integrated Framework for protecting Lake Rotorua water quality.

Further submissions relating only to Submission 92 will be accepted from Tuesday, 30 August 2016 for a period of 15 working days, i.e. up to and including Tuesday, 20 September 2016.

Further submissions received on the summary of submissions released July 2016 will not be accepted as part of this process.

Providing for Certain persons can make a further submission on submission 92:

- Any person representing a relevant aspect of the public interest.
- Any person that has an interest in the proposed plan change
- That Tapuika Iwi Authority 'Holding a greater than the interest of the general public.

Kaituna Nutrient Levels:- The Kaituna (catchment) River at Waitangi has an average flow of 39m³/s of which 50% is sourced from Lake Rotoiti at Okere Both oxidised nitrogen and Ammonium nitrogen concentrations in the Kaituna River show increases from the 1975 levels surveyed by White *et al.* (1978) including the lake source. There were increases of around 50-100% for oxidised nitrogen and 50-200% for ammonium nitrogen.

Over the same time period phosphorus has shown very little change with both data sets matching quite well. This clearly shows that nitrogen inputs from the catchment are increasing while phosphorus inputs have remained relatively constant. ¹

The Kaituna River catchment cannot continue to sustain nutrient volumes loadings (min of 746-900 max Tons pa) The need to achieve the sustainable lake load of 435 tonnes of nitrogen per annum based on the best science available.

The Kaituna catchment Incentivisation of riparian buffers part of a catchment redesign plan for riparian planting and buffers within the kaituna Catchment a target reach of 80% coverage of the catchment within 20 years of the commencement of plan change commencement

The nitrogen load to Lake Rotorua will be reduced through an

¹ Lower Kaituna Catchment and Water Quality Environmental Report 2007/16

integrated Policy WL 3B: Establish limits for the total amount of specified contaminants that enter the receiving waters within a catchment at risk including: Contaminants to be managed to avoid compromising public health and effecting the Kaituna catchment as 50% of the water volume to the kaituna comes from the receiving waters of the Rotorua Lakes system

Adaptive management is a core element of the implementation of nutrient management for the Lake Rotorua groundwater catchment.

Adaptive tool including Tapuika Iwi Monitoring . . .

Regular science including Mautauranga Maori

- o Mauri Monitoring
- o Cultural Impact Assessment CIA of the Kaituna
- o Assessment of Environmental Effect AEE to the Kaituna
- o Kaituna Te Mana o Te Wai – incorporation of Maori values
- o policy reviews
- o Responding to the outcomes of these reviews.
- o Achieving the sustainable lake load for nitrogen also forms part of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM 2014) implementation.
- o Council may need to consider further changes to the Plan to address other NPSFM 2014 attributes of relevance at some point in the future.

The nitrogen load to Lake Rotorua will be reduced through an integrated Policy WL 3B: Establish limits for the total amount of

specified contaminants that enter the receiving waters within a catchment at risk including:

- (a) Contaminants to be managed to avoid compromising public health and . . . effecting each catchment's
 - Effecting Kaituna catchment's ecology,
 - Effecting Kaituna catchment's mauri,
 - Effecting Kaituna catchment's fishability,
 - Effecting Kaituna catchment's swimmability
- (b) For the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes the amount of nitrogen and phosphorus that can enter each lake in order to achieve its target trophic level index;
- (c) For Lake Rotorua the total amount of nitrogen that enters the lake shall not exceed 435 tonnes per annum.
- (d) For the Kaituna Catchment the additional nutrient loadings including the Loading of 435 Tonnes per annum would result in a total volume load of 870 tons per annum at the kaituna catchment and is not sustainable for the medium or long term

Policy WL 5B: Allocate among land use activities the capacity of Rotorua Te Arawa lakes and other water bodies in catchments at risk to assimilate contaminants within the limits established in accordance with Policy WL 3B having regard to the following principles and considerations:

- (a) Equity/fairness, including intergenerational equity;
- (b) Extent of the immediate impact;

- (c) Public and private benefits and costs;
- (d) Iwi land ownership and its status including any Crown obligation;
- (e) Cultural values;
- (f) Resource use efficiency;

Policy WL 6B: Require, including by way of rules, the managed reduction of any nutrient losses that are in excess of the limits established under Policy WL 3B by ensuring that:

- (a) Rural production land use activities minimise their loss of nutrients as far as is reasonably practicable by implementing on-farm best management practices;
- (b) Any land use change that is required within the Rotorua Te Arawa lakes catchments to achieve the limits takes into account an equitable balancing of public and private costs and benefits; and
- (c) No discharges shall be authorised beyond 2032 that results in the limit for Lake Rotorua being exceeded.

A Managed Reduction Target for the managed reduction of nitrogen loss is to be set to achieve 70% of the required reduction from 746 t/yr to 435 t/yr by 2022.

Cultural Iwi Monitoring within the (11) Kaituna Cultural Reserve areas including monitoring around . . .

Tapuika Kaituna River Wahi **Tapu – sacred sites**

- a) Cultural observances 'Karakia' memorials sacred sites the presence of burial Caves burial sites no motorised vessels in the reserve area during observance
- b) The existence of a Battle sites including the interment of Human Remains burial Sites within the reserve area
- c) The engagement of (4) Waka Tere or ceremonial Waka along the Kaituna dawn till dusk at set dates of each calendar month
- d) Observance of traditional protocols

Tapuika Kaituna River **Wahi Tupuna – Maitaitai Rahui**

- e) Cultural occupation site or dwelling place the presence of Mahinga Kai sites including Kumara Pits
- f) The existence of Mara Kai Gardens in the reserve area within the reserve area
- g) The location of migratory fish species, incubation and spawning
- h) Observance traditional planting STRICKLY no harvesting during the allocated dates
- i) The sustainability of Fauna Flora Native species
- j) The observance of Maitaitai status and Rahui

i. Tapuika Kaituna **Recreational Reserve**

- k) Cultural occupation site or dwelling place the presence of Customary swimming and recreation
- l) The harvesting of Mara Kai Gardens in the reserve area within the
- m) The harvesting fish species, incubation and spawning
- n) Observance traditional harvesting during the allocated dates food gathering
- o) The annual raft race Waitangi Day celebrations

Tapuika Iwi Monitoring within Kaituna River 'Cultural Reserve areas'

SITE No	RESERVE NAME	Wahi Tapu Pakanga	Wahi Tupuna Pa site	Mahi nga kai	Recreation	Native species
1	Te Mimi o Tapuika			X		X
2	Pakotore	X	X			
3	Maungarangi	X	X			
4	Mangorewa	X	X			
5	Ngati Kuri		X	X	X	
6	Marukukere Pakipaki		X	X	X	
7	Ngati Moko Waitangi			XX	X	X
8	Parawhenuamea	X	X			
9	Waiari Tuheke	X	X			
10	Te Kopua	X	X			
11	Te Komata	X	X			

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Tapuika Iwi Authority

Tapuika submission:-

A Bay of Plenty Regional Council

Submission 92

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Joseph Maxwell

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