

BEFORE THE ENVIRONMENT COURT

Decision No. [2016] NZEnvC 097

IN THE MATTER of appeals under Section 120 of the
Resource Management Act 1991 (**the
Act**)

BETWEEN NGĀTI PIKIAO KI MAKETŪ
(ENV-2015-AKL-000097)

NGĀTI MAKINO HERITAGE TRUST
(ENV-2015-AKL-000098)

Appellants

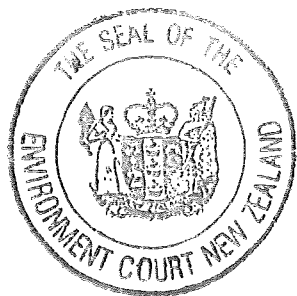
AND BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL
COUNCIL

Respondent

AND Refer to Schedule 1 for full details of
s 274 parties

Hearing at: Tauranga, 4-7 April 2016 and site visit on 8 April 2016

Court: Environment Judge JA Smith
Environment Commissioner IM Buchanan
Environment Commissioner R Dunlop



Appearances: PH Cooney and R Boyte for the Bay of Plenty Regional Council
as **Applicant**
VJ Hamm for the Bay of Plenty Regional Council as **Consent
Authority**
A Hope for Ngāti Pikiao ki Maketū (**Ngāti Pikiao**)
J Pou and AN Neems for Ngāti Makino Heritage Trust (**Ngāti
Makino**)
M Horne for Te Runanga o Ngāti Whakaue ki Maketū
G Mohi for Te Maru o Ngāti Rangiwewehi Iwi Authority
JH Maxwell for Tapuika Iwi Authority
PH Cooney as agent for Te Maru o Kaituna (Kaituna River
Authority) on behalf of Mr D Flavell; and on behalf of J Whita
for the Maketū Ongatoro Wetland Society Inc (both of whom
attended later in the proceedings)

Date of Decision: 18 May 2016

DECISION OF THE ENVIRONMENT COURT

- A. The consent is confirmed with conditions altered as in Appendix A for the reasons set out in this decision. The appeals are allowed to the extent that the conditions are varied as set out in Appendix A and are otherwise dismissed.**
- B. Applications for costs are not encouraged. If any such application is to be made it is to be filed within twenty working days of the date of this decision, any response within a further ten working days and final reply, if any, five working days thereafter.**



REASONS FOR DECISION

Introduction

[1] Maketū is a place of great historical and cultural significance in New Zealand. It is identified as the landing site for the Arawa canoe.

[2] Occupation of the area has been consistent since at least the mid 1300s, attributed in large part to the significant resources afforded by the adjacent estuary known as the Maketū or Ongatoro Estuary (**Ongatoro**). Because of the resources the area has a rich and complex history with different iwi and hapu groups. In particular, Arawa has maintained strong interest in this coastal community as it affords the major connection to other portions of the iwi's rohe around the Rotorua lakes district. The connection between the Maketū Estuary and the Rotorua lakes area is the Kaituna River, and this has formed the focus of a great deal of attention over succeeding generations.

[3] The Regional Council has made an application to re-divert an increased quantity of water from the Kaituna River into Ongatoro. This will restore some of the freshwater flow into the estuary that occurred prior to Catchment Board re-diversion works in 1956.

[4] The parties agree that the works are restorative and will assist in reinstating Ongatoro Estuary to its previous central position within the coastal ecology. The consents are largely operative as a result of the Court's 2 December 2015 decision made in response to a joint application of the parties under s 116 of the Act. Those issues remaining were set out in an Agreement between the parties and relate to cultural issues and the relevant provisions in the consent conditions¹.

The Council's proposed conditions

[5] The conditions agreed to by the first instance Commissioners have been subject to further agreement in mediation. The conditions approved by the Court are set out and attached to the s 116 Decision. The exception was those matters identified

Decision No [2015] NZEnvC 207 [19] and Appendix B

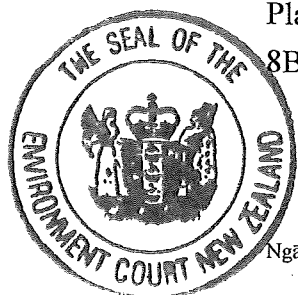


in the mediation agreement, and in particular the wording of condition 8A and following. The issues were identified as:

- (a) is a condition requiring the preparation of a cultural monitoring plan required in addition to the conditions regarding the Tangata Whenua Involvement Plan, and if so what form should that take?
- (b) should mauri, or the monitoring of mauri, (including a mauri framework) be the subject of a condition, and if so what form should that take?
- (c) if a cultural monitoring plan is required, who should be responsible for its preparation or having input into the plan (eg a koeke group, suitably qualified and experienced independent experts, the consent-holder in collaboration with tangata whenua)?
- (d) can (jurisdictionally) and should the consent-holder be required to provide a berth for Ngāti Pīkiao and/or Ngāti Makino?
- (e) can (jurisdictionally) and should, the consent-holder be required to provide exclusive white-baiting spots for each of Ngāti Pīkiao and Ngāti Makino?
- (f) to what extent should the provisions of any cultural monitoring plan developed be able to be enforced, and how should this be achieved?
- (g) whether a condition requiring that mauri and cultural issues identified by tangata whenua elders be satisfied by the consent-holder at all stages of construction and operation should be included.

[6] It was not until the commencement of the hearing that Ngāti Makino, with the support of Ngāti Pīkiao, presented a draft set of conditions to be inserted within the consent. However the Council, over the following few days, presented several iterations of conditions, with those annexed as Annexure A being the proposed conditions presented for the Regional Council in closing (with a couple of minor alterations made subsequently to avoid typographical error).

[7] It can be seen that the Council has undertaken a relatively comprehensive overhaul of condition 8A, not only in developing a Tangata Whenua Collaboration Plan, but also in suggesting conditions around a Mauri Monitoring Plan (Condition 8B).



[8] In addition to those provisions, the Council has recognised the need for the consent holder and consent authority to monitor those outcomes. It now intends, in condition 29A, a five yearly peer review report; and also extended powers for the Council to initiate a review under condition 37.

[9] It would be fair to say that the process itself has been a constructive and iterative one, with the Council responding positively to many of the suggestions made by Ngāti Pikiao and Ngāti Makino through the hearing and in their proposed conditions. The core issues remaining relate to whether a type or format of Mauri Monitoring Plan should be required. Ngāti Pikiao and Ngāti Makino sought adoption of Dr K Morgan's Mauri Model which, amongst other things, involves extensive historical and background information gathering. In addition, Ngāti Pikiao sought additional white-bait stands and a boat berth to be provided by the Council.

Background: the Consent

[10] All parties acknowledged that there was an operative consent in respect of this activity and that any alteration or additional conditions could not derogate from the grant made, except to the extent noted in the Court's decision. In fact, all parties to this hearing went further and actively supported the concept of the consent; and all had an optimistic view that it would lead to some environmental improvement. Although Ms Raewyn Bennett for Ngāti Pikiao expressed some doubt as to improvement in the relationship of some iwi with the regional council, she too indicated that she had long been seeking a re-diversion of the Kaituna River back to Ongatoro.

[11] All parties also seemed to acknowledge that a full re-diversion, at this stage, could have unintended consequences; and that the Council was right to approach this in a two-stage fashion by first introducing a small increase in volume and then, depending on monitoring outcomes, increasing it up to the consented 20 percent of the River volume.

[12] Previous issues relating to the acquisition of land and an appeal against a notice of designation evaporated prior to the hearing with the withdrawal of that appeal by Mr Brain.



[13] Accordingly, the remaining issues relate to the conditions of the consents, and to that end we can assume that the land needed for the project by way of designation can be supplied.

[14] We were advised further that the Council is also seeking to acquire additional land by agreement along the frontage of the upgraded existing boat ramp in front of what is known as the Corbett property.

[15] To understand the various aspects of the development consented, the Court annexes Plan **B** showing a number of the features. However, during the course of the hearing it became clear that the map was not entirely up to date, and that, for example, two options are shown in the area **R4** for berthage; one being two berths with access from Ford Road and the other alternative being two finger berths with access from the northern end of the Salinity Block. Only one of those options can be constructed in terms of the consents, and we were told it was likely to be the finger piers from the Salinity block.

[16] It is intended to upgrade the existing Ford Road boat ramp significantly and refurbish the existing adjacent jetty. What we were not told until late in the hearing was that there are three berths currently there that accommodate the Coast Guard, Mr Waterhouse (a commercial fisherman) and if necessary a barge attending Motiti. Those berths will be unusable during the diversion construction. After construction is concluded, they will still be in place.

[17] In terms of the consents it was conceded that Mr Waterhouse and the Coast Guard could only have one berth each. Thus, if they obtained a new berth on the Salinity block their existing berth would have to be vacated. Neither of the existing berths is consented, but the infrastructure is existing (albeit modest). It may be available for other users.

Response to the matters of appeal

[18] It is clear that these are limited appeals, and as such we intend to deal with the facts only as they relate to the specific issues that have arisen. Although both the appellants went into considerable detail as to the historical background to this application, we do not consider it is necessary to traverse this in detail. A previous



decision of the Environment Court² dealt with the partial re-diversion of the river to Ford's Cut. This deals with much of the background to the diversion.

[19] For current purposes it is only necessary to understand that the Kaituna River historically exited through Ongatoro. From time to time in flood conditions it could break out at various positions between Te Tumu and the estuary mouth, but such breaches were generally redirected towards the estuary with sea action and sand building up on the outbreak.

[20] We were told a flood in 1907 led to a breach staying open. The opening meandered between Te Tumu and several kilometres down the coast towards Maketū. In 1926 it was decided to construct a diversion using draglines in the position now known as Ford's Cut, which created a stable redirection of the Kaituna River back to Ongatoro.

[21] That became the established re-diversion into Ongatoro from 1926 until 1956. In 1956 the (then) Drainage Board determined to create a permanent ocean outlet at Te Tumu to lower the water table, and thus better enable farming within the area surrounding the estuary. Several changes were made to the Te Tumu cut over the years, and subsequently the Environment Court approved a small re-diversion back to Ongatoro around 1994.³

[22] Continuing problems within the estuary, including algae, and farming activities on land within it, have led to a continued deterioration in Ongatoro Estuary and ongoing concerns being raised. We acknowledge that Mrs Raewyn Bennett for Ngāti Pikiao has been at the forefront of these concerns, although many other iwi in the area have also raised concerns, particularly Tapuika, Ngāti Makino and Ngati Whakaue.

[23] All parties agreed that there should be a plan to involve tangata whenua with the consented works and the improvements to the estuary. The wording confirmed by the Commissioners referred only to a Tangata Whenua Plan, and required the consent-holder to prepare and submit a plan to the Council. The Plan was to be developed in consultation with tangata whenua. The criticisms of this approach seemed to be three-fold. Firstly, that the relevant tangata whenua had real concerns as to how genuine the consultation would be; how effective the plan would be; and also that the

² *Patersen v Bay of Plenty RC* A5/94, Bollard, ECJ

³ *Patersen v Bay of Plenty RC* A5/94, Bollard, ECJ



Commissioners' conditions did not adequately and appropriately recognise the cultural and mauri issues that arose.

The Tangata Whenua Collaboration Plan: condition 8A

[24] The Council has recognised that criticism in its evidence and the various iterations of the conditions now proposed. It now proposes that 8A be amended to a Tangata Whenua Collaboration Plan to directly address the involvement of tangata whenua in the works and in the project as a whole.

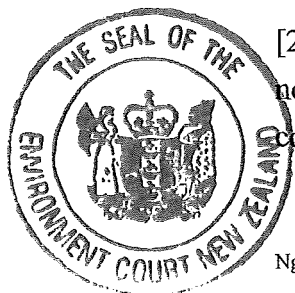
[25] This has meant that there needs to be a new provision in the event that the consent-holder and tangata whenua are unable to reach agreement (Condition 8A.5). That essentially involves an independent, qualified cultural expert who will provide recommendations, including on the extent to which proposed plan provisions are "reasonable and proportionate" in the context of the work (condition 8A.5(a)). It would then be for the Regional Council, as the relevant authority, to determine whether it would accept that plan or initiate a review of the consent and make further provision.

[26] This recognises the delicate balance between the concept of partnership recognised in the Treaty of Waitangi, the Resource Management Act and in the relevant Policy Statements and Plans, and the need for certainty about the continued operation of the consent.

[27] The objective of the Collaboration Plan is to provide, to the extent reasonable and practicable, for the active involvement of Tangata Whenua in all stages of the work. As intimated, all parties were agreed there should be such a plan, what its purpose should be, and the minimum matters to be addressed. For example, how Tangata Whenua are to be involved with wetland restoration, the incorporation of cultural knowledge in monitoring, creating improved conditions for fish passage and habitat, enabling local employment and education opportunities, and a process for contributions to the consent holder's annual report on monitoring results.

The mauri monitoring condition 8B

[28] Previously, this issue was also covered in Condition 8A, but the Applicant now recognises the benefits in identifying these issues separately. We agree, and consider that the question of mauri is concerned primarily with the monitoring of



elements of the consent in accordance with appropriate tikanga and the criteria identified by the relevant tangata whenua groups. More specifically, it is now proposed that a new Condition 8B require a Mauri Monitoring Plan with the objective of identifying “whether a decline in mauri is occurring over time as a result of the project”. The plan is to identify the methodology for monitoring the impact of the project on mauri and to address, as a minimum, a number of relevant matters (indicators, baseline conditions, action thresholds, monitoring frequency, consultation and reporting processes).

[29] We recognise and accept the position for the Applicant and the Council that it is difficult in the current circumstances to set particular monitoring criteria. We keep in mind that the *Sustain our Sounds*⁴ case identified the elements necessary for an adaptive management regime. In paragraph [133] the Supreme Court noted:

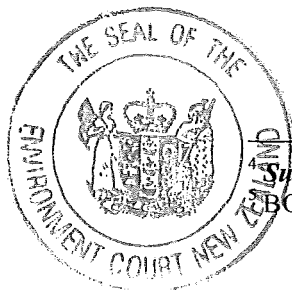
We accept that, at least in this case, the factors identified by the Board are appropriate to assess this issue. For convenience, we repeat these here:

- (a) there will be good baseline information about the receiving environment;
- (b) the conditions provide for effective monitoring of adverse effects, using appropriate indicators;
- (c) thresholds are set to trigger remedial action before the effects become overly damaging; and
- (d) effects that might arise can be remedied before they become irreversible.

[30] Ms Hamm, for the consent authority, submitted that those criteria were in the context of that particular case, and in the current case it is dealing with more ephemeral issues relating to mauri as defined in the Regional Policy Statement.⁵ To this extent Ms Hamm submitted Condition 8B does not adopt traditional adaptive management.

[31] Mauri in this case is defined in the Regional Plan. If necessary, that definition could be referred to in an Advice Note. The RPS definition defines mauri as:

The essential life force, energy or principle that tangata whenua believes exists in all things in the natural world, including people. Tangata whenua believes it is the vital essence or life force by which all things cohere in nature. When mauri is absent there is no life. When mauri is degraded or absent tangata whenua believe this can mean they have been remiss in their kaitiakitanga responsibilities and this affects their relationship with the



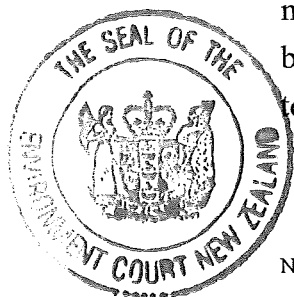
Atua (Māori gods). Mauri can also be imbued within man-made or physical objects.

[32] Ms Hamm also acknowledged that there was a necessity for the conditions to have clarity, certainty and enforceability. Her witnesses accepted that there could be greater clarity and certainty in respect of the conditions, but initially held the view that, with certain amendments, the consented conditions were appropriate. That position, however, changed, and it was clear that Ms Brown, the planning witness for the consent authority, supported the separation of the Collaboration Plan from the Mauri Plan. It was also recognised by Ms Brown that this was not a true adaptive management plan because of the lack of certainty around the baseline, and a lack of indicators being identified.

[33] There is frequent citation of the Precautionary Principle as a basis for adopting a cautious approach in the Environment Court. As originally espoused, the Precautionary Principle was to the effect that lack of scientific certainty of an outcome should not of itself be a reason for not undertaking actions that may protect or benefit the environment. This is a classic case where all effects cannot be known, but that all parties agree there are likely to be significant benefits to the environment of Ongatoro. In doing so, it is necessary that unintended adverse consequences are avoided where possible, and irreversible consequences recognised as soon as possible and avoided.

[34] The Applicant and the consent authority acknowledge that, in addition to the scientific monitoring required by the consents, it is necessary that mauri monitoring take place. The Regional Policy Statement intends at Method 44 that a mauri monitoring model (or protocol) will be developed and implemented in the relevant regional plans for monitoring consented activities. The precise meaning of those words is in some dispute. Ms Brown acknowledged that implementation of resource consents can occur now, but that no regional or district plans have been finalised in relation to Method 44. She noted that the Regional Coastal Environment Plan was still under appeal before this Court, and it is likely that the question of a mauri model is part of the issues arising. Nevertheless, at this stage the parties are unclear as to the exact scope of the matters on appeal from that proposed plan.

[35] For current purposes, it is clear that, in this case, the lack of a mauri monitoring protocol creates some difficulties. A protocol would inform how baselines are assessed, how indicators are identified and adopted, and what steps are to be taken in relation to weighting various indicators. All need to be dealt with.



[36] We have concluded that the only appropriate way in which this can be done in the context of a now-operative consent is by adopting a methodology that provides as much certainty and clarity as possible as to how those steps will be taken, recognising the necessity for tangata whenua to be involved in the process of establishing that protocol.

[37] The consent-holder has now proffered that such a mauri monitoring plan will be prepared and submitted to the Regional Council for certification prior to the commissioning of Stage 1. This assures us that urgency will be given to this matter, and that parties will work towards resolving this issue in the near future. Moreover, there has been an expansion of the minimum requirements for the plan. It must now identify not only the indicators of mauri and frequency of monitoring, but also a process for reporting events. The recognition that this could also include sub-plans (Condition 8B.4) also gives us further certainty that these issues will be addressed in a real way. As with Condition 8A, should the consent holder and tangata whenua not agree the contents of a plan, a suitably qualified independent cultural expert is to be engaged, and is charged, amongst other things, with making recommendations on the reasonableness and proportionality of what is proposed. If the recommendations are not adopted, such recommendations are to be drawn to the council's attention when the consent holder submits a plan for certification.

Unanticipated effects of exercising the consents

[38] In making the preceding finding we take into account that, because of the restorative nature of the consented work, adverse effects on the mauri of Ongatoro are not ones expected. Condition 8B is to identify adverse effects if they occur. By their definition, no party is able to foresee what those effects would be.

[39] In that regard, our site visit indicated that there is a very strong likelihood that the works will increase water flow through the intertidal area; and over a relatively short period are likely to improve the water condition and reduce the amount of algae in the upper reaches of Ongatoro.

[40] For example, we noted that on one side of a causeway leading to Papahikahawai Island, which was tidally flushed, the water was clear and appeared to be of good quality. On the other side of the causeway, which was not able to be flushed, there were large concentrations of algae and the water appeared to be close to



stagnant. The proposed removal of these causeways, irrespective of any addition of water, is likely to have a beneficial effect on the tidal flow through the upper reaches.

[41] Nevertheless, we acknowledge that there might be unforeseen or unexpected consequences, at least in the short term. The intention of the Mauri Monitoring Plan is to identify potential adverse effects and enable them to be addressed in a timely manner. To this end, we note Condition 29 requires that an annual monitoring report be provided by the Applicant to the consent authority, with one of the reporting heads being mauri monitoring. More particularly, the annual report is to identify any recommendations concerned with mauri monitoring made by Tangata Whenua and, should it arise, the reasons for not adopting such recommendations (Condition 29.1(g)). The annual report is also to identify instances where opportunities for tangata whenua involvement have been provided through the Collaborative Plan (Condition 29.1(f)).

[42] In addition, as alluded to earlier there is to be a five yearly exercise conducted by an independent panel of suitably qualified experts that is to provide an integrated and independent peer review of the technical and cultural aspects of the annual reports, and to make recommendations to the consent holder on measures to address any identified adverse effects attributable to the work. This panel is to include a person suitably qualified and expert in Maori cultural matters.

Sub-plans

[43] Both Condition 8A and 8B allow for separate sub-plans for the relevant interested Māori groups. In the end we do not understand that the appellants object to this approach, which is provided for under both Conditions 8A.4 and 8B.4, but they do desire to have a separate provision applying to Ngāti Pūkiao and Ngāti Makino. In that regard the provision in the amended conditions now provides for the preparation of sub-plans that would enable individual iwi/hapu/whanau to develop these if appropriate. However, we consider that there is a prospect that many of the issues will be in common to all of the iwi groups. It is likely (but not necessary) that there might be an over-arching common plan, with separate sub-plans dealing with further or different issues that are not common to all tangata whenua groups.



The operation of conditions

[44] Again, as with 8A there is a fall-back position in Condition 8B in the event that the parties cannot agree on plans or sub-plans. These can be referred to a qualified independent cultural expert who can provide a report; thereafter, the plan is submitted to the Council for certification.

[45] The provision under both 8A and 8B, allowing tangata whenua to make recommendations directly to the consent-holder or the regional council, provides yet another layer of certainty that matters of concern to tangata whenua are not readily ignored.

[46] This is reinforced now by the changes to Condition 37, which enable the Council to initiate a review of conditions of consent not only at 6 monthly intervals (Condition 37.1), but also as a result of the peer review (Condition 37.2) conducted at five-yearly intervals, or on recommendation from tangata whenua (Condition 37.3). Again, this gives us further certainty that any issues that are identified by tangata whenua will be brought to the attention of the consent-holder, and if necessary the Regional Council, for action.

[47] Ms Hamm submitted for the consent authority that the conditions of consent could not fetter the discretion of the Council to conduct a review. In particular, she suggested that we could not require compulsory reviews. All other parties acknowledged that position, and accordingly we do not need to decide it. For current purposes we are satisfied that:

- (a) the timing for the two plans;
- (b) the mechanism for determining disagreement;
- (c) the discretion of the Council as to whether to certify the plan or not or call for review;
- (d) the power of tangata whenua to make a recommendation to the Regional Council at any time; and
- (e) the power of the Council to conduct a review at six-monthly intervals on recommendation of tangata whenua or on recommendation of peer review,

give a high level of oversight.



[48] More particularly, we conclude that the conditions as now structured reflect the preference for collaboration. This is reflected in the fact that the consent-holder can alter the management plans on the recommendation of the tangata whenua without further formality, simply by informing tangata whenua and Council.

[49] Also, the relevant plans can be changed by agreement between tangata whenua, the consent holder and the Council. This enables an adaptive management-type plan to be readily modified where the parties agree. We conclude that this is a very important element of such a plan to enable it to adapt to changing circumstances quickly, without the formality of requiring a Council review of conditions.

[50] On the other hand, it prevents the consent-holder altering the management plans to the detriment of tangata whenua groups without their agreement. We have concluded that this represents an important element of partnership and encouraging parties to work together rather than resolve their issues outside legal processes.

[51] Several other consequential changes are made to the conditions throughout, all of which reinforce the matters that we have already identified. There is no doubt that these conditions represent a considerable improvement over the conditions as originally consented, largely as a result of the exposition of parties' positions and the iterative position before this Court.

[52] We conclude that the new conditions incorporate many of the suggestions made by Ngāti Makino and Ngāti Pīkiao in their proposed conditions and evidence. The conditions do not go so far as providing entirely separately for Ngāti Pīkiao and Ngāti Makino, and our reason for this has already been stated. We consider that there should be an attempt for the tangata whenua groups to work together to identify the matters that they have in common. Our conclusion is that partnership collaboration between Arawa tangata whenua groups is as important as that between tangata whenua and the consent-holder.

Evaluation of cultural conditions

[53] Although there was concern by Ngāti Pīkiao and Ngāti Makino that their interests were relegated to sub-plans, we conclude that this is the most appropriate approach to consent conditions. We have concluded that the use of the sub-plan mechanism is appropriate in this case, that it is consistent with the statutory instruments and purpose of the Act, and does not indicate lesser importance of the



interests of Ngāti Pikiao and Ngāti Makino. This is reinforced significantly by the addition of the new condition 8B relating to mauri.

[54] Our overall conclusion is that the Applicant's finally proposed conditions appropriately recognise and provide for tangata whenua involvement in the exercise of the consents, and have a mechanism by which that will be done in a collaborative manner. Importantly, should there be disagreement there are mechanisms which would enable collaboration and mauri monitoring plans to be put in place, thus allowing the continued operation of the consent.

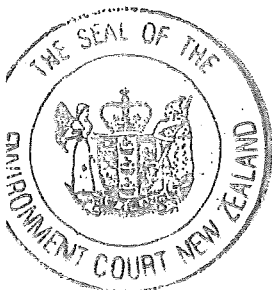
[55] To that end it is now offered by the Applicant that both Plans be provided to the Council prior to the commencement of Stage 1 of the consented works. This gives us significant assurance that these are not matters that will be ignored by the Applicant, or the regional council, and that the activity itself will have effective tangata whenua involvement from its inception, including if necessary by way of sub plans. Having regard to the existing decision, we consider that this is a significant improvement and increases the certainty of outcomes anticipated in terms of Conditions 8A and 8B and the consents.

[56] Overall we have concluded that these conditions as finally amended are appropriate for inclusion, and meet the purpose of the Act under Part 2. They correctly balance the interests of tangata whenua and their relationship with this important taonga (Ongatoro) with the need to ensure that the consent is certain, clear and enforceable, and enables the consent already granted. We make this finding having due regard to the Commissioners' decision (s290A). By the time the hearing concluded the parties' cases had progressed significantly. We were assisted materially by submissions and evidence which the Commissioners' did not hear and which was broadly aligned on the principal matters – notwithstanding the appellants' continued preference for iwi specific mauri conditions.

Statutory Instruments

[57] The approach of the Council to collaboration and mauri monitoring is to be understood in the context of the regional instruments and district plan and clearly recognises the need for active involvement of Maori.

[58] We refer particularly to Regional Policy Statement Objective 17:



The mauri of water [and] land resources is safeguarded and where it is degraded, where appropriate, it is enhanced over time

and the provisions of Policy IW2B:

Proposals which may affect the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions must recognise and provide for identified matters (traditional uses and practices, mana whenua and kaitiaki relationships with the mauri of natural resources).

[59] There is also Policy IW3B – recognise the Treaty in the exercise of functions and powers of the Act with IW3B(e) – recognising the right of each iwi to define their own preferences for the sustainable management of natural and physical resources where it is not inconsistent with the Act; and Policy 1W4B) – taking into account iwi and hapu management plans; and Policies 1W5B – adverse effects on matters of significance to Maori and IW6B – encourage tangata whenua to identify measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse cultural effects.

[60] RPS Objective 17 and Policy IW5B are to be implemented by Method 44: Developing Mauri Models by which the consent authority is to:

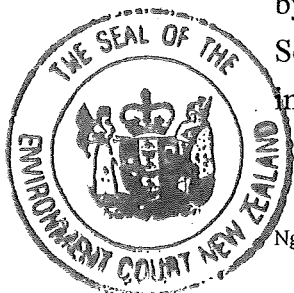
work with Tangata Whenua in the development of ways to assess the mauri of natural resources with the intent that such methods are implemented in regional plans for monitoring consented activitieswhere these involve matters of significance to Maori.

[61] Mauri is defined in the RPS Appendix A – Definitions. We have discussed Method 44 already.

[62] These provisions represent broader themes from the NZ Coastal Policy Statement and, as noted, the Regional Policy Statement and of course the Regional Freshwater Management Plan. More importantly, we recognise that the Collaboration and Mauri Monitoring Plans are an attempt to recognise the partnership principle in the interactions between tangata whenua and the regional council in respect of the important cultural resource of Ongatoro.

Whitebait stands and berth

[63] The request for whitebait sheds and a berth are practical propositions made by Ngāti Pikiao to recognise their and Ngāti Makino's special interest in Ongatoro. Some tangata whenua groups described this as a *lolly scramble*, and consider it inappropriate in the context of this consent. From our site visit it is clear that there



have been whitebait stands through the Ford's Cut area and around Papahikahawai Island over the years, and no doubt if the fisheries improve there may be whitebait stands there in the future.

[64] The consent-holder has not applied for consents for whitebait stands, but it could clearly do so if it wished. On the other hand, other parties could apply for consents (if they were required) as necessary. Given the consent-holder is now obtaining areas of land adjacent to the water ways, it is probable that lease or licence arrangements would need to be entered into.

[65] Quite simply we have concluded that the Applicant is not able to obtain, through consent conditions, anything more than applied for. There is no indication that it sought whitebait stands, although it clearly could have sought such consents as part of its application.

[66] The merits of such a matter are a matter for the Council to consider on application of tangata whenua groups, if necessary, in due course. We also note that neither the Ngati Makino nor Ngati Pikiāo appeal notices expressly refer to whitebait stands in their reasons for appeal, or sought such by way of relief. Ms Raewyn Bennett stated that the stands proposal resulted from a perceived consent holder request during consultation for something specific that Ngati Pikiāo wanted. We apprehend Ms Bennett felt some pressure to respond and:⁶

...thought some whitebaiting possies and a boat berth [that we come to] would go some way to resolving ongoing impacts and give some certainty to Ngati Pikiāo.

[67] Whether there is jurisdiction and a merit basis for requiring the Applicant to provide dedicated stands remained a live issue following the Court's s 116 decision⁷.

[68] Further, in case we are wrong on this matter, we have concluded that there is no justification for the provision of whitebait stands as a mitigation measure for the activity granted. The intent of the application was to provide for an improvement to the fishery at the upper estuary, and we cannot see how the granting of a whitebait stand (allowing the depletion of that fishery) mitigates an adverse effect. Clearly, the provision of greater inanga in the area is a positive effect. If it is not achieved, then there would be no purpose in granting the whitebait stand.

⁶ Ms R Bennett Rebuttal [25]ff
Decision No [2015] NZEnvC 207 [19] and Appendix B [8(e)]



The berthage

[69] The genesis of the berthage argument turns on Mrs Raewyn Bennett visiting the Corbett site after the appeal was filed and seeing that the three berths currently occupied by Mr Waterhouse, the Coast Guard and possibly the Motiti barge were to become vacant if the new berths in the Salinity block are provided.⁸ We understand her view that, if those are available, then why should the tangata whenua not obtain some benefit from them.

[70] At the moment the land adjacent to the existing berths is owned by the Corbetts, and would require a licence from them to access the jetties. The jetties themselves do not hold any resource consents, and consents would need to be obtained from the Regional Council. Neither the Council nor the Corbetts have applied for such consents at this time.

[71] If the Council acquired this land, it may then be in a position to consider applications regularising those moorings and access to them. In our view, that is a matter that could be considered by the Council if and when the issue arose. Given that it has been raised in this hearing, it appears to be that the Council may have no particular objection to tangata whenua groups applying for those mooring consents if they are available.

[72] Mr Cooney put the position no more strongly than that, and neither this Court, nor Mr Cooney, can commit the Council to any course of action in regard to this. There may be policy reasons why it wishes to remove all of those moorings, but it is likely that this matter would be addressed in collaboration plans in due course in any event.

[73] For current purposes, we again consider that berths for further parties are not part of the application and cannot be considered. For practical reasons, we cannot see that the adverse effects of the application for consent are such that they would justify the berth in itself. We do acknowledge, however, that the long-term objective of recognising and providing for the connection of tangata whenua with the River might be met by such a berth; however we are not able to assess:

- (a) whether Ngāti Pikiao or Ngāti Pikiao are the only groups that could justify such a connection;

⁸ Transcript, page 423, lines 14-17 and page 424, line 10



- (b) whether the provision of a berth is an appropriate response to such connection;
- (c) how the berth would be supplied and paid for.

[74] In our view these questions are all premature matters for the current consents. We are unable to consider the issue for the reasons set out and in any event conclude that the granting of such consent is not necessary to remedy or mitigate adverse effects of the application. This determination answers the related *live issue* in the Court's previously cited 2 December 2015 decision⁹. We note that these issues were not raised before the Commissioners, and could not be considered by them.

Overall conclusion

[75] Looking at the consent conditions now proposed in A in terms of the relevant objectives and policies of the various statutory documents, we consider that the conditions of consent appropriately recognise and address the relationship of Māori with Ongatoro. The relationship of individual tangata whenua groups is also provided for through the allowance for sub-plans, and we do not accept that this marginalises any tangata whenua group.

[76] We do not consider that the whitebait stands, or a berth, are required in terms of any necessity to remedy or mitigate adverse effects of the activity; nor do we consider there is jurisdiction for the Court to consider them on this application.

[77] Given that the effects are anticipated to be overwhelmingly positive, we are dealing with the prospect of unforeseen and unexpected adverse effects, which the two plans (collaborative and mauri monitoring) and the balance of conditions adequately address. We therefore conclude that the adverse effects are adequately mitigated, remedied or avoided. Under s 290A it is clear the Commissioners' decision has been overtaken by the grant of consent and the further development of the conditions. This case has turned particular attention on a small aspect of the consent, and improvement to the drafting of conditions is expected.

[78] When we consider this matter under Part 2, the intention of this is to enable the community, particularly in this case tangata whenua, to better provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing. Plans have been developed to address any

⁹ At Appendix B [8(d)]



potential adverse effects, and also to provide a mechanism to address unforeseen or unexpected effects.

[79] Given the importance of this matter, and the criteria under sections 6, 7 and 8 of the Act, this is an appropriate course of action. The consent itself should present a significant environmental improvement and also better provide for the recognition of tangata whenua groups with Ongatoro and its important cultural and ecological attributes.

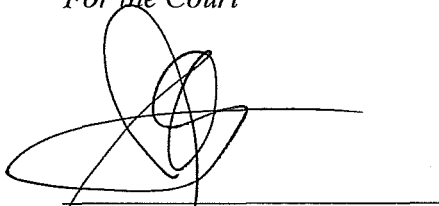
Outcome

[80] We have concluded that the conditions of consent annexed hereto as A should be confirmed. To that extent the appeals of Ngāti Makino and Ngāti Pūkiao are allowed. Otherwise, the application for the appeals is dismissed. For the sake of clarity we confirm that we have concluded that no berth or whitebait stands should be provided as part of these consent conditions.

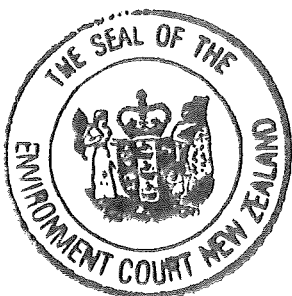
[81] We tentatively do not consider this is an appropriate case for the award of costs. However, if any party disagrees with this position they are to file any application for costs within twenty working days, any reply ten working days after that, and a final reply five days thereafter. Such application is not encouraged.

SIGNED at AUCKLAND this 18th day of May 2016

For the Court



IA Smith
Environment Judge



A

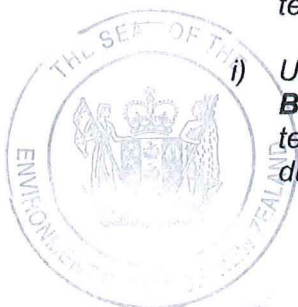
APPLICANT'S PROPOSED CONSENT CONDITIONS – REPLY DATED 7 APRIL 2016

Using the Applicant's proposed consent conditions of 5 February 2016 and 5 April 2016 as the base in all instances. In order to assist the Court and the parties to identify the amendments made to all conditions to reflect the matters raised by the Court since the last version the amendments have been made in blue.

RESOURCE CONSENT CONDITIONS

The following activities are authorised by these consents:

- a) Under section 9(2) of the Resource Management Act 1991 and **Rule 1C of the Bay of Plenty Regional Water and Land Plan** as a Discretionary Activity – for land disturbing activities (including earthworks within the Riparian Management Zone of a river or stream and earthworks within the Coastal Margin setbacks);
- b) Under section 9(2) of the Resource Management Act 1991 and **Rule 2C of the Bay of Plenty Regional Water and Land Plan** as a Discretionary Activity – for land disturbing activities by way of vegetation clearance (including vegetation clearance within the Riparian Management Zone of a river or stream during earthworks activities);
- c) Under sections 15(1)(a) and 15(1)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991 and **Rule 37 of the Bay of Plenty Regional Water and Land Plan** as a Discretionary Activity – for the temporary discharge of (sediment) contaminated water to water and to land (in circumstances where contaminants may enter water) during construction activities;
- d) Under sections 14(2) and 14(3) of the Resource Management Act 1991 and **Rule 43 of the Bay of Plenty Regional Water and Land Plan** as a Discretionary Activity – for the temporary take of water during construction activities;
- e) Under sections 14(2) and 14(3) of the Resource Management Act 1991 and **Rule 48 of the Bay of Plenty Regional Water and Land Plan** as a Discretionary Activity – for the permanent diversion of water from the Kaituna River into Ongatoro / Maketū Estuary and to the Lower Kaituna Wildlife Management Reserve;
- f) Under sections 13(1) and 13(2) of the Resource Management Act 1991 and **Rule 71 of the Bay of Plenty Regional Water and Land Plan** as a Discretionary Activity – for the placement of structures on, and the disturbance of, the bed of the Kaituna;
- g) Under section 9(2) of the Resource Management Act 1991 and **Rule 85 of the Bay of Plenty Regional Water and Land Plan** as a Discretionary Activity – for the modification of the Ongatoro / Maketū Estuary the Lower Kaituna Wildlife Management Reserve Wetlands and the Kaituna River Wetlands SSL-33 and SSCMA-33 through permanent changes in water flow and temporary discharges of sediment during construction activities;
- h) Under sections 15(2) and 15(2A) of the Resource Management Act 1991 and **Rule 19(z) of the Bay of Plenty Regional Air Plan** as a Discretionary Activity – for the temporary discharge of dust during construction activities;
- i) Under section 12(3) of the Resource Management Act 1991 and **Rule 9.2.4(b) of the Bay of Plenty Regional Coastal Environment Plan** as a Discretionary Activity – to temporarily discharge sediment contaminated water into the Coastal Marine Area during construction activities;



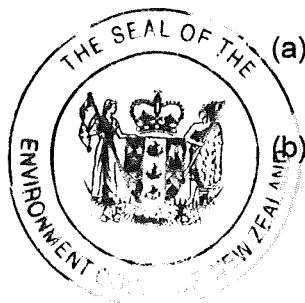
- j) Under section 12(3) of the Resource Management Act 1991 and **Rule 10.2.4(d) of the Bay of Plenty Regional Coastal Environment Plan** as a Discretionary Activity – to temporarily take coastal water from within the Ongatoro/Maketū Estuary at a rate greater than 15 cubic metres per day during construction activities;
- k) Under section 12(3) of the Resource Management Act 1991 and **Rule 10.2.4(e) of the Bay of Plenty Regional Coastal Environment Plan** as a Discretionary Activity – to temporarily dam coastal water during construction activities;
- l) Under sections 12(3) and 14(2) of the Resource Management Act 1991 and **Rule 10.2.4(g) of the Bay of Plenty Regional Coastal Environment Plan** as a Discretionary Activity – to divert coastal water from the Kaituna River into the Ongatoro/Maketū Estuary;
- m) Under section 12(3) of the Resource Management Act 1991 and **Rule 10.2.4(g) of the Bay of Plenty Regional Coastal Environment Plan** as a Discretionary Activity – to temporarily divert coastal water during construction activities;
- n) Under sections 12(1) and 12(3) of the Resource Management Act 1991 and **Rule 12.2.4(a) of the Bay of Plenty Regional Coastal Environment Plan** as a Discretionary Activity – for the occupation of the Coastal Marine Area;
- o) Under sections 12(1) and 12(3) of the Resource Management Act 1991 and **Rule 13.2.4(h) of the Bay of Plenty Regional Coastal Environment Plan** as a Discretionary Activity - for structures within the Coastal Management Zone;
- p) Under sections 12(1) and 12(3) of the Resource Management Act 1991 and **Rule 14.2.4(b) of the Bay of Plenty Regional Coastal Environment Plan** as a Discretionary Activity - for the disturbance of, removal of material from, and the deposition of material on, the foreshore and seabed;
- q) Under sections 12(1) and 12(3) of the Resource Management Act 1991 and **Rule 14.2.4(e) of the Bay of Plenty Regional Coastal Environment Plan** as a Discretionary Activity – for construction activities associated with a Discretionary Activity;
- r) Under sections 12(1) and 12(3) of the Resource Management Act 1991 and **Rule 14.2.4(j) of the Bay of Plenty Regional Coastal Environment Plan** as a Discretionary Activity – for the removal, damage, modification and destruction of indigenous vegetation in the foreshore and seabed; and
- s) Under sections 12(1) and 12(3) of the Resource Management Act 1991 and **Rule 15.2.4(b) of the Bay of Plenty Regional Coastal Environment Plan** as a Discretionary Activity – for a reclamation within the Coastal Management Zone.

subject to the following conditions:

1. **Purpose**

1.1 To authorise and set conditions for:

- (a) The construction of a new channel from the Kaituna River to Fords Cut and the widening of Ford's Cut including associated erosion protection works;
- (b) The diversion of water from the Kaituna River into the Ongatoro/Maketū Estuary;



- (c) The reclamation of land to create a salinity block;
- (d) The installation and operation of an additional culvert to the Lower Kaituna Wildlife Management Reserve;
- (e) The diversion of water from the Kaituna River into the Lower Kaituna Wildlife Management Reserve;
- (f) The provision of public and commercial boat and parking facilities adjoining and within the Coastal Marine Area;
- (g) Works associated with the creation of wetlands and estuary enhancement;
- (h) Sediment mobilisation in the lower Kaituna River, being the Coastal Marine Area;
- (i) The temporary discharge of contaminants and taking, damming and diverting of water, associated with construction activities.

2. Location

The activity site is the lower reaches of the Kaituna River and surrounds, the Ongatoro/Maketu Estuary, Papahikahawai Island and Maketu Spit and adjacent land, as generally shown on BOPRC Plan Numbers RC67958/1 and RC67958/10.

3. Map References

Name of Area	Approximate NZTM map reference (midpoint)
Fords Cut	1,901,072 E 5,815,885 N
Salinity block	1,900,744 5,816,167
Boat ramp	1,900,691 5,815,801
Causeways – mid point	1,901,473 5,816,108 and 1,901,952 5,816,198
Lower Kaituna Wildlife Management Reserve	1,897,485 5,816,541

4. Legal description

The legal descriptions of the proposed activity site are:

Stopped Road SO 55944

Pts Sec 5 SO 55943 & SO 55944 Soil Cons and River Control

Pt Sec 5 Blk V Te Tumu SD, Sec 1 SO 55944

Tumu Kaituna 11A1 Block

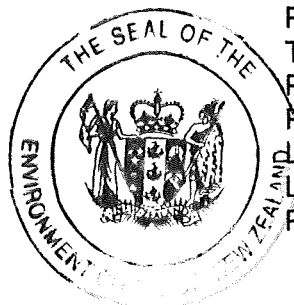
Pt Sec 6 Blk VI Te Tumu DC (SO 46938)

Pt Sec 1 Blk VI Te Tumu SD (SO 38964)

Lot 2 DPS 12129, Lot 3 DPS 12129 and Pt Sec 1 Blk VI Te Tumu SD

Lot 1 DPS 12129

Pt Sec 2 Blk VI Te Tumu SD (SO 46938)



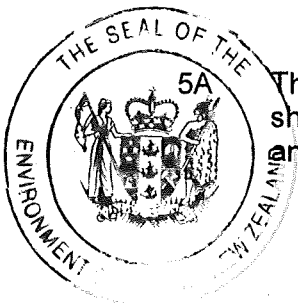
Papahikahawai No 2 Block
Sec 7 Blk VI Te Tumu SD (SO 46938)
Section 10 SO 52144
River Bed
Legal Road
Coastal marine area

5. Plans

The works shall be undertaken in accordance with the following Construction Plans prepared by Opus International Consultants Limited and WaterLine Engineering Consultants Limited and referenced as Drawing Number 2/1542/115/6235:

- '*Proposed Construction Works*', referenced as Sheet Number 2, Revision 5 and dated 8 September 2015 [BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/1];
- '*Proposed Ford Road Re-Alignment Plan and Longsection*', referenced as Sheet Number 3, Revision 4 and dated 8 September 2015 [BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/2];
- '*Proposed Ford Road Re-Alignment Plan – Cross Sections – Sheet 2 of 4*', referenced as Sheet Number 8, Revision 2 and dated 3 December 2014 [BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/3];
- '*Proposed Ford Road Re-Alignment Plan – Cross Sections – Sheet 3 of 4*', referenced as Sheet Number 9, Revision 2 and dated 3 December 2014 [BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/4];
- '*Proposed Culvert Installations – Plan and Longsection and Typical Section*', referenced as Sheet Number 14, Revision 2 and dated 3 December 2014 [BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/5];
- '*Fords Loop Channel – Plan and Section A-A*', referenced as Sheet Number 15, Revision 5 and dated 8 September 2015 [BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/6];
- '*Proposed Channel and Existing Ford's Cut Channel Remedial Works – Plan and Sections*', referenced as Sheet Number 16, Revision 6 and dated 7 October 2015 [BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/7];
- '*Proposed Channel and Existing Ford's Cut - Cross Sections – Sheet 1 of 2*', referenced as Sheet Number 17, Revision 1 and dated 27 June 2014 [BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/8];
- '*Proposed Channel and Existing Ford's Cut - Cross Sections – Sheet 2 of 2*', referenced as Sheet Number 18, Revision 1 and dated 27 June 2014 [BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/9];
- '*Land Use Plan*', referenced as Sheet Number 19, Revision 2 and dated 3 December 2014 [BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/10]; and
- '*Papahikahawai Island Remediation Plan*', referenced as Sheet Number 20, Revision 2 and dated 27 June 2014 [BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/11].

The Environmental Monitoring required under Conditions 30 through to 35 inclusive shall be undertaken in accordance with the Environmental Monitoring Programme and any update under Condition 28.2 [BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/12].



6. Definitions

The following terms within these conditions shall have the following definitions:

"*District Council*" means the Western Bay District Council's Chief Executive Officer or their nominee.

"*Stage 1 commissioning*" means the commissioning of the diversion control structure in accordance with condition 22 1(a).

"*Commissioning*" unless otherwise clearly identified through the resource consent condition wording, means that the culverts are deemed to be fully commissioned at Stage 2, being when all culverts and their gates are fully operational without any short-term controls on flow rates.

"*Consent Holder*" means the Bay of Plenty Regional Council's Environmental Delivery Group or their nominee.

"*Diversion control structure*" means the diversion culverts at Ford's Cut as shown on BOPRC Plan Number 67958/2.

"*Regional Council*" means the Bay of Plenty Regional Council's Chief Executive Officer or their nominee.

"*Project*" means the Kaituna River Re-Diversion and Ongatoro/Maketu Estuary Enhancement Project and associated activities.

"*Re-diversion channel*" means the new channel to be constructed to enable the diversion of water from the Kaituna River to the diversion control structure as shown on BOPRC Plan Number 67958/7.

"*Works*" means the construction works required to give effect to the Project.

"*Tangata Whenua*" for the purpose of this resource consent, as a minimum, includes the following parties: Ngati Rangiwewehi, Ngati Whakaue ki Maketū, Tapuika, Waitaha, Ngati Makino, Ngati Pikiaio and Ngati Tunohopu.

6A. Management Plans

6A.1 The Consent Holder shall prepare, implement, and comply with all management plans required under this consent at all times in accordance with the relevant conditions of consent.

6A.2 No works or activities shall be undertaken until the relevant management plans have been finalised and/or approved in accordance with the relevant conditions of consent.

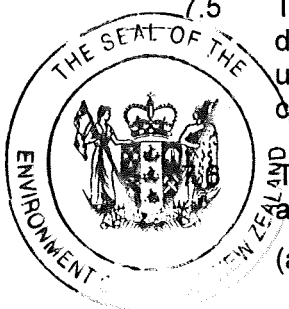
6A.3 A copy of all management plans and any amendments of those plans shall be provided to Tangata Whenua at the same time as being submitted to the Regional Council.

Refer to Advice Note 5 for an outline of the pre-operational management plans and meetings and their due timeframes.

7. Notification and pre-construction meetings



- 7.1A The Consent Holder shall not proceed with any works authorised under these consents until it has been demonstrated to the Regional Council and the District Council that all the land required for the Project has been acquired or property access granted.
- 7.1 The Regional Council shall be notified in writing of the intention to commence works at least two months prior to the start of any construction activities on site.
- 7.2 Prior to commencement of works the Consent Holder or their agent shall arrange and conduct a pre-construction site meeting between itself, the Regional Council and the primary contractor. At a minimum, the following shall be covered at the meeting:
- (a) Scheduling and staging of the works;
 - (b) Responsibilities of all relevant parties;
 - (c) Contact details for all relevant parties;
 - (d) Expectations regarding communication between all relevant parties;
 - (e) Procedures for implementing any amendments to the management plans submitted;
 - (f) Site inspection;
 - (g) Confirmation that all relevant parties have copies of this resource consent conditions document and its attachments, as well as the Construction Environmental Management Plan; and
 - (h) All associated erosion and sediment control plans and methodology.
- 7.3 A meeting shall also be held prior to commencement of works with the directly affected landowners, as well as RD & SF Waterhouse Partnership, Coastguard Maketū, Te Tumu Landowners Group, Vernon Wills, the Chairman of the Papahikahawai Trust, the Manager – Rivers and Drainage, and Tangata Whenua representatives to discuss:
- (a) Scheduling and staging of the works;
 - (b) Contact details for all parties;
 - (c) Cultural monitoring of construction activities; and
 - (d) Expectations regarding communication between all parties.
- 7.4 All operational personnel involved with the works shall be made aware of, and have access to, all resource consent documents, conditions and schedules applicable to the construction of the Project.
- 7.5 The Regional Council shall be notified in writing of the intention to commission the diversion control structure, in accordance with the Commissioning Plan required under condition 22 of this resource consent, at least 5 working days prior to Stage 1 commissioning occurring.
- The Consent Holder shall keep minutes of the meetings required by conditions 7.2 and 7.3 of this resource consent. The minutes shall record:
- (a) The names of those who attended the meeting;



- (b) Main topics of discussion; and
- (c) Any agreed outcomes (including an agreed Cultural Monitoring Protocol).

The Consent Holder shall forward copies of these minutes to the Regional Council prior to the commencement of works authorised by this resource consent.

Tangata Whenua ~~Collaboration Involvement~~ Plan

- 8A.1 ~~Prior to the commencement of Stage 1 commissioning commencing any works authorised under this consent, the Consent Holder, in collaboration with Tangata Whenua, shall prepare and submit to the Regional Council and District Council for certification a Tangata Whenua Involvement Collaboration Plan. The Plan shall be developed in consultation with Tangata Whenua.~~

The objective of the Plan is to provide, to the extent reasonable and practicable, for the active involvement of Tangata Whenua, including each group individually, at all stages of the Project and its implementation.

- 8A.2 The purpose of the Plan is to identify the process and extent of involvement by Tangata Whenua in:

- (i) Developing the detail of the restoration activities for the Project;
- (ii) The delivery of the restoration activities; and
- (iii) Monitoring the effectiveness of the restoration activities.

- 8A.3 As a minimum the Plan shall detail:

- (a) How and when Tangata Whenua will be involved with planning and implementation of:

- (i) wetland restoration;
- (ii) monitoring in the estuary and the river; and
- (iii) any other matter identified through the development of the Plan;

- ~~(b) A cultural research and monitoring process for kaimoana;~~

- (c) Opportunities for providing improved tuna and inanga fish passage and habitat;

- (d) How local cultural knowledge may be incorporated in monitoring of the effects of the Project;

- (e) Mechanisms for enabling local employment and providing education opportunities for Tangata Whenua, including making material and knowledge available for educational use;

- ~~(f) The means for measuring the effectiveness of the initiatives undertaken as part of the Project, as well as the Project overall, on mauri and local cultural knowledge; and~~

- (g) A process for Tangata Whenua to have input into and provide feedback on the annual report prepared under Condition 29 prior to its lodgement with the Regional Council.



8A.4 The Tangata Whenua ~~Collaboration Involvement~~ Plan may consist of several sub-plans developed with the different Tangata Whenua groups, to recognise the unique and diverse interests and values of different Tangata Whenua groups, and to take into account the recommendations of the Cultural Impact Assessments prepared by the different groups.

8A.5 ~~In the event that the Consent Holder and Tangata Whenua are unable to agree on the contents of the Plan, or in relation to a sub-plan the contents of that sub-plan.~~

~~(a) The Consent Holder, following consultation with Tangata Whenua and the Regional Council, shall engage a suitably qualified independent cultural expert to consider the draft contents of the Plan and the views of the parties and make a recommendation on the appropriate contents of the Plan or sub-plan, having had regard to the objectives, purpose, and minimum requirements of the Plan and whether the contents are reasonable and proportionate in the context of the proposal.~~

~~(b) When submitting the Plan to the Regional Council for certification, the Consent Holder shall identify any recommendations provided in accordance with Condition 8A.5(a) that have not been adopted and give the reasons for not adopting those recommendations.~~

~~(c) The independent expert may consult directly with Tangata Whenua as necessary in order to fulfil his or her functions under these conditions prior to making a recommendation.~~

~~8A.6 The Tangata Whenua Involvement Plan, including any of its sub-plans, may be amended from time to time in consultation with Tangata Whenua. A copy of the amended plan shall be provided to the Regional Council.~~

~~The Tangata Whenua Collaboration Plan, including any of its sub-plans, may be amended from time to time by the Consent Holder with the agreement of Tangata Whenua. Where a proposed amendment to the Plan or sub-plan does not affect all Tangata Whenua, the agreement is only required with the group(s) affected. A copy of the amended plan shall be provided to the Regional Council.~~

~~Mauri Cultural Monitoring Plan~~

8B.1 Prior to ~~Stage 1~~ commissioning the Consent Holder, ~~in collaboration with Tangata Whenua~~ shall prepare and submit to the Regional Council ~~for certification a Mauri Cultural Monitoring Plan. The Plan shall be developed in consultation with Tangata Whenua.~~

~~The objective of the Plan is to identify whether a decline in mauri is occurring over time as a result of the Project.~~

8B.2 The purpose of the Plan is to identify the process and methods for monitoring the impact of the Project on mauri over time.

8B.3 As a minimum the Plan shall include:

(a) The methodology to be used to monitor the effects ~~of the Project~~ on mauri;

(b) ~~The indicators of mauri potentially adversely affected by the Project, the baseline condition of those indicators, and thresholds that will be used to that~~



identify whether mauri is declining over time as a result of the Project; and

- (c) The frequency of monitoring to be undertaken, including any possible changes in frequency over time, and
- (e) A process for reporting of results and sharing of information between the Consent Holder and Tangata Whenua, including meeting to discuss preparation of the Annual Plan required under Condition 29.1 prior to it being submitted to the Regional Council.

8B.4 The Cultural Monitoring Plan may consist of several sub-plans developed with the different Tangata Whenua groups, to recognise the unique and diverse interests and values of different Tangata Whenua groups, and to take into account the recommendations of the Cultural Impact Assessments prepared by the different groups.

The Cultural Monitoring Plan must be certified by a suitably qualified independent cultural expert appointed by the Consent Holder following consultation with Tangata Whenua and the Regional Council, prior to being submitted to the Regional Council, as adopting an appropriate methodology, being reasonable and proportionate in the context of the proposal, and containing requirements that are enforceable.

- (a) In the event that the Consent Holder and Tangata Whenua are unable to agree on the contents of the Cultural Monitoring Plan, the independent expert may make his or her own recommendations to the Consent Holder and the Regional Council on the appropriate content. The Consent Holder shall identify where any recommendations have not been adopted by the Consent Holder and the reasons for not adopting these.
- (b) The independent expert may consult directly with Tangata Whenua as necessary in order to fulfil his or her functions under these conditions.

8B.5 In the event that the Consent Holder and Tangata Whenua are unable to agree on the contents of the Plan, or in relation to a sub-plan the contents of that sub-plan:

- (a) The Consent Holder, following consultation with Tangata Whenua and the Regional Council, shall engage a suitably qualified independent cultural expert to consider the draft contents of the Plan and the views of the parties and make a recommendation on the appropriate contents of the Plan or sub-plan, having had regard to the objectives, purpose, and minimum requirements of the Plan and whether the contents are reasonable and proportionate in the context of the proposal.
- (b) When submitting the Plan to the Regional Council for certification, the Consent Holder shall identify any recommendations provided in accordance with Condition 8B.5(a) that have not been adopted and give the reasons for not adopting those recommendations.
- (c) The independent expert may consult directly with Tangata Whenua as necessary in order to fulfil his or her functions under these conditions prior to making a recommendation.

8B.6 The Mauri Monitoring Plan, including any of its sub-plans, may be amended from time to time by the Consent Holder with the agreement of Tangata Whenua. Where a proposed amendment to the Plan or sub-plan does not affect all Tangata Whenua, the agreement is only required with the group(s) affected. A copy of the amended plan shall be provided to the Regional Council.

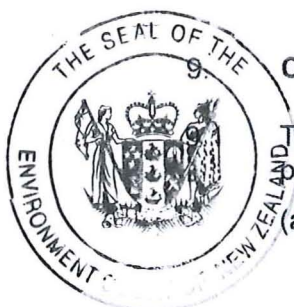


8B.7 Notwithstanding this condition or any other condition, Tangata Whenua may at any time make recommendations directly to the Consent Holder or to the Regional Council on measures to be undertaken to address or mitigate cultural impacts arising due to the operation of the Project.

8. Accidental Discovery

- 8.1 A Cultural Monitor shall be employed by the Consent Holder to monitor, as necessary, and report any discoveries during earthworks. The role and presence of the Cultural Monitor shall be in accordance with an agreed Cultural Monitoring Protocol following the meeting required by condition 7.3 of this resource consent.
- 8.2 Prior to construction commencing the Consent Holder shall provide training to those working on the Project on the accidental discovery protocols.
- 8.3 In the event of any archaeological site or material being uncovered or reasonably suspected to have been uncovered during the exercise of this resource consent, activities in the vicinity of the discovery shall cease and the Consent Holder shall notify the Regional Council as soon as possible.
- 8.4 If any koiwi (human remains) are uncovered, or reasonably suspected to have been uncovered during the exercise of this resource consent, the Consent Holder or their representative shall:
- (a) Notify Heritage New Zealand's Pouhere Taonga Regional Archaeologist, the New Zealand Police and the Regional Council; and
 - (b) Undertake no further work until actions have been agreed by all parties listed in condition 8.4(a) and confirmation has been provided in writing from the Regional Council that works may re-commence.
- 8.5 In the event of an accidental discovery, the Consent Holder shall notify Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whakaue ki Maketu, Tapuika Iwi Authority, Te Maru o Ngāti Rangiwewehi, Waitaha Raupatu Trust, Ngāti Pīkiao, Ngāti Tūnohopū and Ngāti Makino Heritage Trust, and shall ensure, as far as practicable, that procedures are undertaken in accordance with:
- (a) The Ngāti Rangiwewehi koiwi and accidental discovery protocol;
 - (b) The Waitaha Raupatu Trust, Ngāti Makino Heritage Trust, Komiti o Ngāti Pīkiao (Ki Maketu), Ngāti Tunohopu Accidental Discovery Protocols; and
 - (c) The Te Taonga Tūturu Act - immediate notification of Tapuika representatives in the event that a site or objects of significance are discovered during works.

Note: This condition is in addition to any agreements that are in place between the Consent Holder and Tangata Whenua or Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.



9. Complaints

The Consent Holder shall, upon receipt of any complaint in relation to construction, promptly:

- (a) investigate the complaint;

- (b) where appropriate remedy or mitigate the cause of the complaint; and
 - (c) inform the Regional Council as soon as practicable, but no later than 48 hours of receiving the complaint, of the details of the complaint and the action taken.
- 9.2 The Consent Holder shall keep and maintain a complaint register for all aspects of operations in relation to the works. The complaints register shall include:
- (a) the date, time and type of complaint,
 - (b) the cause of the complaint, and
 - (c) the action taken by the Consent Holder in response to the complaint and steps to prevent a reoccurrence.
- 9.3 The complaints register shall be made available to the Regional Council at all times on request.

10. Hazardous Substances and Spill Contingency

- 10.1 As part of construction activities there shall be no storage of fuel or lubricants, refuelling, maintenance or lubrication of vehicles or machinery within 20 metres of the Kaituna River, Ford's Cut, Ongatoro/Maketu Estuary, open excavations, exposed groundwater or any other waterway.
- 10.2 During construction the Consent Holder shall maintain on site at all times, measures to prevent spills of hazardous substances entering land or water. These measures shall include but not be limited to:
- (a) The equipment, systems and procedures to be used to minimise the risk of spills or leaks of hazardous substances;
 - (b) The spill management and containment equipment to be maintained at all times on site, and its location;
 - (c) Procedures for containing, managing, cleaning and disposing of any spill or leak, or contaminated material to be removed from the site as a result of a spill or leak;
 - (d) Procedures to notify and report to the Consent Holder and the Regional Council within 24 hours of a spill or leak occurring, including a maintained schedule of emergency contact names and numbers;
 - (e) An inspection schedule for all storage containers, refuelling areas, machinery and plant; and
 - (f) Procedures to be followed to identify causes of spills or leaks.
- 10.3 In the event of a spill of hazardous substances on the site, the Consent Holder shall record and provide to the Regional Council within 24 hours of the spill, and notify Tangata Whenua as soon as reasonably practicable:

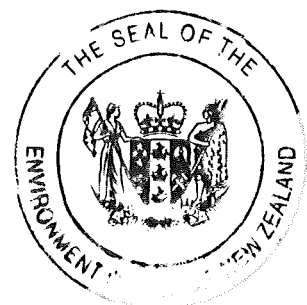
- (a) The date, time and volume of the spill;
- (b) The substance spilled;
- (c) Measures taken to contain and absorb the spilled substance;
- (d) The cause of the spill; and



- (e) The measures taken since to prevent a repeat of the incident.
- 10.4 Prior to any plant or machinery entering or working within 20 metres of any water body, the Consent Holder or their representative shall:
- (a) Inspect the machinery or plant for any residual hazardous substances or leaks; and
 - (b) Clean and/or repair machinery or plant as necessary to prevent hazardous substance contamination of waterways.

11. Construction Environmental Management Plan

- 11.1 At least 30 working days prior to site establishment works commencing, the Consent Holder shall submit to the Regional Council, for certification, a Construction Environmental Management Plan ('CEMP'), including its subsets (refer conditions 13 and 14 below), outlining the construction activities and all practices and procedures to be adopted in the construction of the Project. Regional Council's certification shall be limited to that the CEMP:
- (a) Complies with conditions 11.4, 11.5, 13.2, 13.3, 14.3 and 14.4 of this resource consent;
 - (b) Adopts the best practicable option(s); and
 - (c) Contains provisions that are enforceable.
- 11.2 The CEMP shall be verified by independent appropriately experienced and qualified practitioner(s) and confirm that:
- (a) the CEMP adopts the mitigation measures identified in the application documentation and / or otherwise required under the conditions of the consent; and
 - (b) the implementation of the CEMP will appropriately mitigate the anticipated adverse effects of the works.
- 11.3 Works shall not commence until the CEMP described in condition 11.2 has been certified in writing by the Regional Council.
- 11.4 The objectives of the CEMP shall be:
- (a) To ensure that construction activities achieve compliance with the applicable resource consent conditions;
 - (b) To minimise the environmental nuisance effects of the works;
 - (c) To ensure that disturbance is limited to that necessary to undertake the works;
 - (d) To minimise the release of sediment during disturbance to the bed of any waterway;
 - (e) To limit the disturbance of the beds and margins of the coastal marine area and waterways to the extent necessary to undertake the works, and to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on the quality and passage of coastal and surface water and aquatic habitat;
 - (f) To ensure that disturbance does not cause flooding or erosion; and



- (g) To minimise, as far as practicable, the disturbance of existing wetland areas and avian habitat within the Project site.

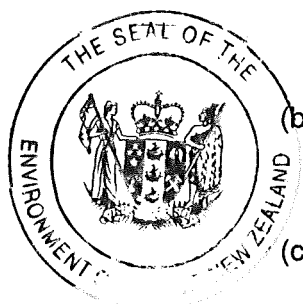
11.5 The CEMP will address, as a minimum, the following aspects of the works:

- (a) Construction sequencing generally following that prescribed in Table 3: *Construction Sequence* on pages 30 and 31 of the application document prepared by Opus International Consultants Limited entitled '*Kaituna River Re-diversion and Ongatoto/Maketu Estuary Enhancement Project – Notice of Requirements and Resource Consent Application (Boating Facilities)* and dated December 2014, as follows:
- (i) Site establishment;
 - (ii) Construction of inlet structure;
 - (iii) Construction of new stop bank along southern side of proposed re-diversion channel;
 - (iv) Removal of existing stop bank;
 - (v) Construction of new re-diversion channel;
 - (vi) Construction of new moorings (including the temporary mooring for the barge operator and the temporary moorings and facilities for Coastguard Maketu and R.D. & S.F. Waterhouse Partnership in the event that the mooring facilities are provided at the salinity block in accordance with Plan RC67958/6 (Location B) and Condition 17.2);
 - (vii) Construction of the salinity block;
 - (viii) Improvements to Ford's Cut and Ford's Loop;
 - (ix) Removal of stop banks and causeways within the estuary and construct bridge between Papahikahawai Island and Maketu Spit;
 - (x) Construction of a new culvert to Lower Kaituna Wildlife Management Reserve;
 - (xi) Open re-diversion channel inlet;
 - (xii) Wetland creation; and
 - (xiii) Refurbishment of the boat ramp and associated facilities (in accordance with the plan certified under Condition 18).

In the event that the mooring facilities are provided at the salinity block in accordance with Plan RC67958/6 (Location B) and Condition 17.2 below, the permanent mooring facilities may be constructed following the construction of the salinity block.

Where an alternative construction sequence is proposed within the CEMP, the rationale for this shall be clearly set out by the Consent Holder.

- (b) Timing of works including construction of the re-diversion channel inlet construction outside of whitebait fishing season (15th of August to the 30th November inclusive);
- (c) Working hours;



- (d) Restrictions on public access;
 - (e) Means of limiting the physical extent of disturbance of flora and fauna (with particular focus on avian ecological issues) within the wetland located north of the proposed re-diversion channel;
 - (f) For Coastguard Maketu, R.D. & S.F. Waterhouse Partnership and the Commercial Barge Operator within Ford's Loop, means of providing access to their existing moorings prior to the construction of the salinity block and a comparable level of access to the sea via Te Tumu;
 - (g) The provision of a temporary mooring for the use of the commercial barge operator and the temporary moorings and facilities for Coastguard Maketu and R.D. & S.F. Waterhouse Partnership in the event that the mooring facilities are provided at the salinity block in accordance with Plan RC67958/6 (Location B) and Condition 17.2), to be provided prior to the construction of the salinity block; and
 - (h) Timing of the closure of Ford Road for the installation of the diversion control structure outside of the period of the 20th of December to the 7th of February inclusive.
- 11.6 The following supplementary management plans shall form subsets of the verified CEMP, and must be submitted to Regional Council for certification concurrently with the CEMP:
- (a) Erosion, Sediment & Dust Control Plan; and
 - (b) Construction Flood Management Plan.
- 11.7 In the event of any conflict between resource consent conditions and CEMP practices and procedures, the resource consent conditions shall be complied with.
- 11.8 Subject to compliance with condition 11.9 of this resource consent, the CEMP may be amended at any time.
- 11.9 Any amendments made to the certified CEMP shall be certified, verified and implemented in the manner required by conditions 11.1, 11.2 and 11.3 of this resource consent.

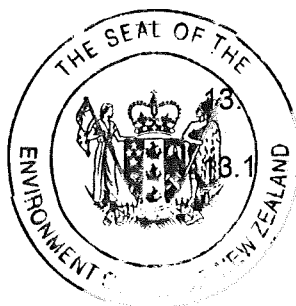
12. **Compliance with CEMP**

- 12.1 The Consent Holder shall implement and comply with the CEMP and the Supplementary Management Plans set out in conditions 11, 13 and 14.

Note: *The CEMP prepared in relation to Regional Council resource consents will be the same CEMP as that prepared in relation to the designation submitted to Western Bay of Plenty District Council, but will include different supplementary plans specific to the Regional Council resource consents.*

Erosion, Sediment and Dust Control Plan and Management

As a sub-set and part of the CEMP required by condition 11 of this resource consent, the Consent Holder shall also provide an Earthworks, Sediment and Dust Control Plan ('ESDCP').

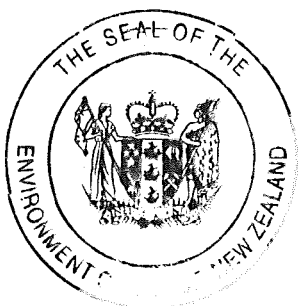


13.2 The objectives of the ESDCP shall be:

- (a) To ensure construction activities achieve compliance with the conditions of consent for these activities;
- (b) To ensure that the effects of erosion and sedimentation on water quality are minimised; and
- (c) To ensure construction activities are carried out in a manner that is consistent with Bay of Plenty Regional Council's Guideline No. 2010/01 - "Erosion and Sediment Control for Land Disturbing Activities".

13.3 The ESDCP shall be prepared in general accordance with Bay of Plenty Regional Council Guideline No. 2010/01 - "Erosion and Sediment Control for Land Disturbing Activities" and shall clearly define the sediment, erosion and dust control measures to be implemented for each stage of the works authorised by this resource consent. The Plan shall include, but not be limited to:

- (a) A locality map detailing as a minimum the location of roads, property boundaries, surface waterways and crossings, the direction of stormwater flows, and the erosion, sediment and dust control devices;
- (b) A site description, including land type, climate, topography, vegetation soils, and water bodies;
- (c) A detailed programme of works identifying:
 - (i) Each stage of construction;
 - (ii) Overall construction sequencing in accordance with condition 11.5(a) of this resource consent;
 - (iii) An estimate of the maximum area of bare ground (cumulative total) exposed at each stage of construction;
 - (iv) An estimate of the total length of exposed roads, trenches and tracks; and
 - (v) The volume of earthworks proposed.
- (d) Detailed drawings and specifications of all designated erosion and sediment control measures selected from the Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines, including contingency measures, on-site catchment boundaries, measures to be taken at the temporary construction management areas, and off-site sources of runoff with supporting calculations, including all key design parameters. The measures may consist of but not be limited to the following:
 - (i) clean water diversion channels;
 - (ii) decanting earth bunds or sediment ponds;
 - (iii) on-site silt trapping devices, such as hay bales, silt fences, filter cloth barriers and rock filters;
 - (iv) soakage pits, infiltration basins and / or swales; and
 - (v) design information as is necessary to demonstrate that run-on water is controlled, "clean" and "dirty" water is separated where possible, land surface is protected from erosion, and sediment is managed.



- (e) A description of the mitigation and rehabilitation measures proposed;
 - (f) A programme for managing exposed areas including progressive stabilisation and minimising exposed areas by:
 - (i) Ensuring that any earthworks and/or vegetation clearance should where practicable, be limited to the footprint of the works;
 - (ii) Staging of the construction; and
 - (iii) Providing best practice measures, vegetative or structural, to protect exposed soil from erosion;
 - (g) Measures to ensure that the tracking of mud or earth onto the existing road network is reduced to the practicable minimum;
 - (h) A schedule outlining the frequency and methods of inspection, monitoring and maintenance of all erosion, sediment control and dust control measures as may be necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the consents;
 - (i) Details of any proposed monitoring to demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed measures; and
 - (j) Include emergency procedures that set out measures that will be implemented if there is a significant sediment discharge to surface water.
- 13.4 Land disturbing activities authorised by this resource consent shall not commence within any stage until the sediment and erosion control devices have been inspected by the Regional Council.
- 13.5 The Consent Holder shall carry out inspections, at a minimum frequency of weekly, of all working areas of the site in order to ensure they are well maintained and that erosion and sediment control devices remain effective.
- 13.6 Accumulated sediment shall be removed from the sediment retention devices before sediment levels reach 25 per cent of that device's volume.
- 13.7 Visual inspection shall be undertaken on a daily basis during the construction phase when earthworks are being undertaken at the inlet of the proposed channel (when works are being undertaken in this area), the estuary end of Ford's Cut, and Papahikahawai Creek to assess whether there is any visible plume as a result of the work.
- 13.8 The Consent Holder shall maintain the sediment and erosion control devices in place until the work area is stabilised to the satisfaction of the Regional Council and shall undertake any remedial works as directed to achieve compliance with these conditions.

14. Construction Flood Management Plan

14.1 As a sub-set and part of the CEMP required by condition 11 of this resource consent, the Consent Holder shall also provide a Construction Flood Management Plan ('CFMP').

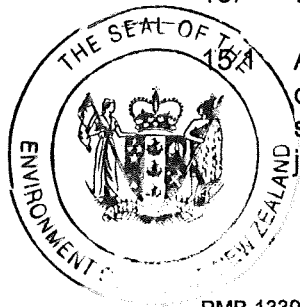
14.2 The CFMP shall be developed in consultation with the Bay of Plenty Regional Council Rivers and Drainage Manager and the Utilities Manager of the Western Bay of Plenty District Council.



- 14.3 The objectives of the CFMP shall be to:
- (a) Avoid and if not practicable minimise, any increase in flood risk arising as a consequence of undertaking the works;
 - (b) Ensure that the Contractor takes into account and manages the potential for increased flood risk when planning and executing the works; and
 - (c) Ensure that in the event of a flood occurring at a construction site, processes and procedures are in place to manage the effects of such an event.
- 14.4 The CFMP shall, as a minimum, address the following matters:
- (a) Provision of a 24 hour emergency contact person who is able to respond to a flood warning and implement emergency control measures;
 - (b) An outline of the probability of various flood levels;
 - (c) Construction methodology and sequencing for the installation of the diversion control structure, the re-diversion channel, widening and deepening of Fords Cut and construction of the new stopbank;
 - (d) Provision to restrict the length of stopbank being worked on and the number of work fronts affecting stopbanks to the minimum practicable;
 - (e) Provision of full flood protection in association with the construction of the re-diversion channel and relocation of the Titchmarsh stopbank; and
 - (f) Existing flood management procedures for the Kaituna Catchment Control Scheme as included in the Regional Council's Flood Warning Manual.
- 14.5 Flood protection systems must be fully reinstated for weekends and public holidays if the Contractor does not have staff on-site on Saturdays, Sundays or public holidays unless alternative interim measures, as approved by the Bay of Plenty Regional Council Rivers and Drainage Manager, are implemented. Within five working days of this approval, the Consent Holder shall provide a copy of this approval in writing to the Regional Council.
- 14.6 The Consent Holder shall maintain a stockpile of material and sufficient plant on site to be able to undertake immediate reinstatement of stopbank works in the event of a flood warning.
- 14.7 Along the alignment of the re-diversion channel full flood protection shall be maintained by the existing stopbank except for when the tie-ins are made at each end. The period under which the tie-ins shall be agreed with the Bay of Plenty Regional Council Natural Hazards Group prior to the works being undertaken. Within five working days of agreement being reached, the Consent Holder shall provide a copy of this agreement in writing to the Regional Council.

15. **Network Utilities**

At least 20 working days prior to the Consent Holder granting site possession to the contractor and site establishment works commencing, the Consent Holder shall submit to the Regional Council a Network Utility Management Plan (NUMP) prepared jointly by the Consent Holder, or its agents, and Powerco.



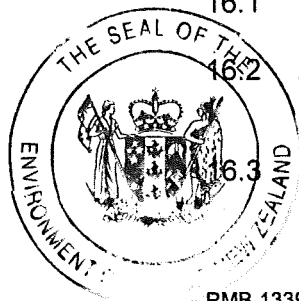
- 15.2 The NUMP submitted in accordance with condition 15.1 shall record if there is agreement between the parties and, if not, where and why there is disagreement and the steps taken in an attempt to resolve that disagreement. Matters of disagreement shall be resolved through independent verification by a suitably qualified and experienced practitioner at the Consent Holder's expense.
- 15.3 All construction activities of the Project are to be undertaken in accordance with the NUMP.
- 15.4 The purpose of the NUMP shall be to ensure that the enabling works, design and construction of the project adequately take account of, and include measures to address the safety, integrity, protection or, where necessary, relocation of existing electricity network utilities.
- 15.5 The NUMP shall include but need not be limited to methods and measures to:
- (a) Identify protocols for liaising with Powerco and for overseeing and approving works that impact on services.
 - (b) Accurately identify and verify the location of existing electricity network utilities,
 - (c) Identify appropriate measures for working near services or the appropriate standards if they have to be relocated.
 - (d) Identify timing and sequencing of work associated with relocation and / or protection of electricity utility services.
 - (e) Ensure that existing, relocated and / or replacement electricity network utility infrastructure can be accessed for maintenance at all reasonable times, or emergency works at all times during construction activities.
 - (f) To appropriately manage the effects of dust and any other material potentially resulting from construction activities and able to cause material damage, beyond normal wear and tear to overhead electricity lines.
 - (g) To ensure that no activity is undertaken during construction that would result in ground vibrations and / or ground instability likely to cause material damage to overhead electricity lines, including support structures.
 - (h) To ensure the continued operation and supply of electricity infrastructure services, which may include, but not be limited to, any relocated or replacement electricity lines and cables being made operational prior to the termination of existing lines and cables.
 - (i) Confirm that the works will comply with the minimum separation distances set out in the New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distances (NZECP34:2001).

16. Design

16.1 The Consent Holder shall use natural rock and soil material, where practicable.

16.2 All fill material shall be placed and compacted so as to minimise any erosion and / or instability.

16.3 The top level of the diversion control structure (the culverts at the entry of Ford's Cut) shall have a minimum height of RL 2.20 metres (Moturiki Datum).



16.4 The culverts on the diversion control structure shall be designed and constructed to allow practical and reliable reduction of flows from the re-diversion channel to the Ongatoro/Maketu Estuary.

16.5 All structures, devices, channels and erosion protection works shall be designed and constructed to an engineering standard that is suitable for their intended purpose and functions. Compliance with this condition shall be verified in writing by an independent appropriately qualified and experienced practitioner(s) prior to Stage 1 commissioning of the diversion control structure.

17. Plans for Certification – Moorings

17.1 Prior to the commencement of the works authorised by this resource consent, the Consent Holder shall submit a final plan for the proposed moorings and associated facilities for the certification of the Regional Council. This plan shall include:

(a) Details of the final location of the proposed moorings, being either:

- (i) north of the 'salinity block' and adjacent to Ford Road in accordance with Plan Number RC67958/6 (Location A); or
- (ii) at the southern or eastern edge of the embayment enclosed by Ford Island, the salinity block and Ford Road in accordance with Plan RC67958/6 (Location B);

(b) The final orientation and design of the proposed mooring facilities;

(c) The provision of no more than one permanent mooring for Coastguard Maketu and one for the R.D. & S.F. Waterhouse Partnership each comprising:

- (i) A minimum length of 12.0 metres and a maximum length of 15.0 metres;
- (ii) A maximum width of 3.0 metres; and
- (iii) Jetties, if required, with a maximum lengths of 10.0 metres and maximum widths of 3.0 metres.

(d) Details of the log deflector with a maximum length of 40 metres, if required; and

(e) Car parking and security lighting and fencing as required: and

(f) A mooring basin with a minimum 12.0 metres wide manoeuvring area and a water depth at Mean Spring Low Tide of 1 metre.

(g) In the event that Location B is the final location (refer to Condition 17.1(a)(ii)), details of the temporary facilities which shall be provided during construction of the salinity block.

17.2 Unless otherwise agreed with Coastguard Maketu and or R.D. & S.F. Waterhouse Partnership, the Consent Holder shall provide the permanent moorings and associated facilities in accordance with the certified plan under condition 17.1 of this resource consent:

- (i) For Location A, prior to the commencement of construction of the 'salinity block' shown on BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/6; or



- (ii) For Location B, as soon as practicable following completion of the salinity block shown on BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/6.

17.3 In the event that agreement is reached between the Consent Holder and Coastguard Maketu and/or R.D. & S.F. Waterhouse Partnership that either one or both of the moorings are no longer required, the Consent Holder shall provide a copy of this agreement in writing to the Regional Council prior to the commencement of construction of the 'salinity block' shown on BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/6.

17A Plans for Certification - Ford Island Erosion Protection

- 17A.1 Prior to the commencement of the works authorised by this resource consent, the Consent Holder shall prepare, in collaboration with Ford Land Holdings Pty Ltd and the Reserves & Facilities Manager of the Western Bay of Plenty District Council, detailed drawings and specifications for erosion protection measures at the three FLH Erosion Zones at Ford Island as shown on BOPRC Plan Number RC67598/7 (Sheet 16) and submit these for the certification of the Regional Council. Prior to lodgement, a copy of the detailed drawings and specifications shall be provided to Ford Land Holdings Pty Ltd and the Reserves & Facilities Manager of the Western Bay of Plenty District Council.
- 17A.2. The erosion protection measures shall be designed to protect Ford Island from potential erosion at the three FLH Erosion Zones, taking into account the level of service of the other engineering structures proposed on the Island but subject to the sensitivities of the environment, and shall be agreed between the Consent Holder, the Reserves & Facilities Manager of the Western Bay of Plenty District Council, and Ford Land Holdings Pty Ltd.
- 17A.3 In the event that the Consent Holder, the Reserves & Facilities Manager of the Western Bay of Plenty District Council, and Ford Land Holdings Pty Ltd are unable to agree on the design and specifications of the erosion protection measures at the three FLH Erosion Zones, those matters shall be determined by a suitably qualified independent expert appointed by the Regional Council and Ford Land Holdings Pty Ltd at the Consent Holder's expense or if there is failure to agree on the appointment then the independent expert shall be appointed by the president of the IPENZ.
- 17A.4 Prior to the commencement of the works for the erosion protection measures at the three FLH Erosion Zones, a copy of the final detailed construction drawings and specifications shall be provided to Ford Land Holdings Pty Ltd together with certification by the Consent Holder's Engineer that they comply with drawings and specifications certified and agreed to under Conditions 17A.1 and 17A.2.
- 17A.5 The Consent Holder shall install the erosion protection measures in accordance with the detailed drawings and erosion protection measures certified under Condition 17A.1 of this resource consent.
- 17A.6 The Consent Holder shall ensure the erosion protection measures are inspected during their construction. Upon completion, the Consent Holder shall submit to the Regional Council and provide to Ford Land Holdings Pty Ltd and the Reserves & Facilities Manager of the Western Bay of Plenty District Council written certification from a suitably qualified engineer that the structures and measures have been constructed in accordance with the approved drawings and specifications for the FLH Erosion Zones at Ford Island.



17A.7 The erosion protection measures for the FLH Erosion Zones at Ford Island shall be:

- a) Maintained by the Consent Holder in accordance with Conditions 20.1 and 20.3; and
- b) Included in the Operations and Maintenance Manual provided for in Condition 26.

18. Plans for Certification – Boat Ramp

18.1 Prior to the commencement of construction of the public boat ramp and associated facilities, the Consent Holder shall submit a final plan for the proposed public boat ramp and associated facilities for the certification of the Regional Council. This plan shall include:

- (a) The final location of the proposed boat ramp in general accordance with BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/2;
- (b) The final orientation, design and materials of the proposed boat ramp, log deflectors and jetty;
- (c) The provision of a public boat ramp comprising a maximum length of 28 metres in length (13 metres exposed at high tide) by nine metres in width;
- (d) The provision of a timber jetty or floating pontoon comprising a maximum length of 16 metres by 1.3 metres in width; and
- (e) The provision of a timber ramp to access the jetty or pontoon comprising a maximum length of 6.0 metres by 1.3 metres in width.

18.2 The Consent Holder shall construct the public boat ramp and associated facilities in accordance with the certified plan under Condition 18.1 of this resource consent.

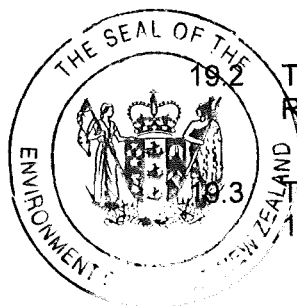
19. Papahikahawai and Maketu Spit Bridge

19.1 Prior to the commencement of the construction of the bridge for foot and light all terrain vehicle access linking Papahikahawai Island to the Maketu Spit, the Consent Holder shall submit to the Regional Council a final plan that has been verified by suitably qualified and experienced engineering and landscape architecture practitioner(s) that:

- (a) The bridge has been designed to an acceptable engineering standard in terms of its intended use and location within the coastal environment; and
- (b) The bridge has been designed (including materials) that are appropriate in the landscape context and will not compromise the existing landscape values of the subject locality.

19.2 The bridge shall be located in general accordance with BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/11.

19.3 The bridge shall be constructed in accordance with the verified plan under condition 19.1 of this resource consent.

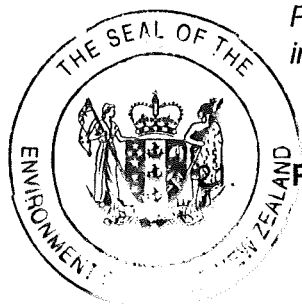


20. **On-going Maintenance**

- 20.1 The Consent Holder shall ensure that all structures and works authorised under this consent are maintained in a structurally sound condition at all times to the satisfaction of the Regional Council.
- 20.2 Any scour or erosion of the Coastal Marine Area at the entrance or exit points of the culverts, shall be effectively stabilised, to the satisfaction of the Regional Council.
- 20.3 The Consent Holder shall undertake any maintenance work on the structures and works authorised under this resource consent, as soon as reasonably practicable, if directed by, and to the satisfaction of, the Regional Council.
- 20.4 In the event the mooring facilities are provided under Condition 17.2, the Consent Holder shall:
- (a) ensure the water depth at Mean Spring Low Tide of the mooring basin and the Kaituna River between the basin in the area identified on BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/12 is maintained at no less than 1 metre.
 - (b) assess the water depth at the request of the Maketu Coastguard or R.D. & S.F. Waterhouse Partnership through the Bay of Plenty Regional Harbour Master. If the water depth at Mean Spring Low Tide is less than 1 metre as a result of sediment deposition, then the Consent Holder shall remove the deposited sediment from the shallow areas to provide for that depth.
 - (c) In the event that the log deflector is not installed, the Consent Holder is not required to maintain the area identified as red hash on BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/12.
- 20.5 All material and sediment removed from the foreshore and seabed shall be placed in a stable position, and all reasonable steps shall be taken to prevent the excavated material and sediment from entering coastal waters or other waters.
- 20.6 If the surveys required under Condition 31.4(c) demonstrate that the existing Maketu Boat Ramp is unable to be used 3 hours either side of high tide for launching and retrieving small recreational boats, the Consent Holder shall, within 6 months of the survey, apply for the necessary resource consents required to extend the boat ramp or other methods such as clearance or excavation of sand.

Note: "small recreational boats" are those boats that can reliably use the boat ramp being anything up to a 16 foot aluminium or fibreglass boat with a draft of up to 300mm with the motor up, with the caveat that they usually walk the boat from the ramp the first 60-80 metres before putting the motor down and boarding their vessel when the tide is closer to mid-level than high.

Note: The Bay of Plenty Regional Council is required to prepare Asset Management Plans. The activities authorised by these consents will result in assets that will be included in and managed under those plans.



Private Water Supply

- 21.1 Prior to the construction of the re-diversion channel, the Consent Holder shall relocate or replace the private stockwater main (including connections) that conveys water from the Kaituna River to Sec 5 Blk V Te Tumu SD, Kaituna Pastoral Farms Ltd as shown on BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/1.
- 21.2 No less than 10 working days prior to carrying out the works required by condition 21.1 of this resource consent, the Consent Holder shall advise the landowner of Sec 5 Blk V Te Tumu SD of the date these proposed works are to occur and the period of time that water supply will be affected.
- 21.3 Prior to diverting water into the re-diversion channel, the Consent Holder shall install a salinity monitoring device on the stock drinking water and irrigation water intakes that shuts off the existing water intake when the salinity makes the water unsuitable for use on Sec 5 Blk V Te Tumu SD, Kaituna Pastoral Farms Ltd. The Consent Holder shall also provide a 30,000 litre tank for stock drinking water for the landowner's installation for storage of water.
- 21.4 In the event that access is not granted by the landowner to undertake these mitigation works the Consent Holder is not required to provide them.

22. Commissioning Plan

- 22.1 The commissioning of the diversion control structure providing water from the Kaituna River via the re-diversion channel into Fords Cut shall be staged as follows:
- (a) Stage 1: Increase the re-diverted flow from 150,000m³ to ~400,000 m³ per mean tidal cycle; and then
 - (b) Stage 2: After a period of one year of Stage 1, subject to monitoring and necessary adjustments and/or works, increase the re-diverted flow to ~600,000m³ per mean tidal cycle.
- 22.2 The Consent Holder shall submit to the Regional Council a detailed Commissioning Plan at least 15 working days prior to commencing Stage 1 commissioning of the diversion control structure, for their approval. The Commissioning Plan shall be verified by an independent appropriately experienced and qualified practitioner.
- 22.3 The objective of the Commissioning Plan is to manage the operation of the diversion control structure during Stage 1 such that:
- (a) There is no increase in flood risk or erosion attributable to the Project; and
 - (b) Adverse effects on water quality arising from the discharge are minimised.
- 22.4 The Plan shall address, as a minimum:
- (a) Progressive opening of the diversion control structure;
 - (b) Procedures for the management of a flood event should it occur during Stage 1;
 - (c) Water levels, erosion and ecological and mauri monitoring in accordance with the monitoring conditions; and
 - (d) Discharge quality.

2.5 Following Stage 1 but prior to Stage 2 commissioning of the diversion control structure, the Consent Holder shall provide a report to the Regional Council that has



been verified by an independent appropriately experienced and qualified practitioner. This report shall, as a minimum:

- (a) Provide a copy of the monitoring results obtained for Stage 1;
- (b) Provide an analysis and interpretation of monitoring results obtained for Stage 1;
- (c) Identify and prescribe the proposed measures and responses to issues identified following an analysis of monitoring results for Stage 1; and
- (d) Identify the means of measuring the effectiveness of proposed measures and responses under 22.5(b).

22.6 The Consent Holder shall not commence Stage 2 commissioning of the diversion control structure until such time as it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Regional Council that issues identified within the report required by condition 22.5 of this resource consent have been effectively addressed.

22.7 The diversion control structure shall be commissioned in accordance with the Commissioning Plan.

Note: *The diversion control structure is deemed to be fully commissioned at Stage 2, being when all culverts and their gates are fully operational without any short-term controls. This will be clearly stated in the Commissioning Plan.*

The Operations and Maintenance Manual (referred to in condition 26 below) will address the operation of the diversion control structure once fully commissioned.

23. Lower Kaituna Wildlife Management Reserve

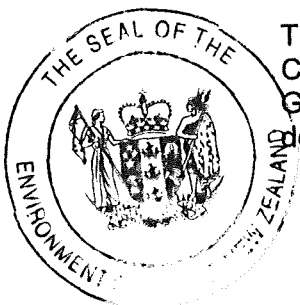
23.1 The operation of the diversion control structure shall not reduce the water inflows into the Lower Kaituna Wildlife Management Reserve as a result of lower water levels in the Kaituna River at the intake culverts.

23.2 The Consent Holder shall prepare an Investigation Plan to determine the relationship between water levels in the Kaituna River, the water level in the wetland, and the flows into the wetland. The purpose of the Investigation Plan is to determine the requirements for the additional culvert required under Condition 23.3 below.

The Investigation Plan shall specify:

- (a) exact monitoring locations,
- (b) parameters to be monitored,
- (c) frequency and duration of monitoring,
- (d) the instrument type and its sophistication and power needs,
- (e) the data retrieval method and the labour resources required, and
- (f) any other requirements.

The Investigation Plan shall be prepared in conjunction with the Department of Conservation, Fish and Game and Bay of Plenty Regional Council Natural Hazards Group, and shall be informed by at least 12 months of data collection prior to the design of the additional culvert.



23.3 In consultation with the Department of Conservation and Fish and Game, the Consent Holder shall submit a final plan for the additional culvert to the Lower Kaituna Wildlife Management Reserve for the certification of the Regional Council. This plan and certification shall include:

- (a) The final location of the culvert, which is to be somewhere between Intakes 1 and 2 as shown on the 'Location Plan' provided with the Applicant's S92 Request on the 1st of September 2014 by way of a letter prepared by Opus entitled '*Resource Consent Application 67958 – Kaituna River Re-Diversion and Ongatoro/Maketu Estuary Enhancement- Response to Further Information Request*';
- (b) The diameter of the culvert, which is to be no less than 0.9 metres;
- (c) The provision of measures to allow fish passage;
- (d) Erosion and scour protection at the inlet and outflow points;
- (e) Maximum earthworks volume of no greater than 5,000 cubic metres;
- (f) Confirmation from an appropriately qualified and experienced practitioner(s) that the culvert and associated structures have been designed to an engineering standard that is suitable for their intended purposes and functions; and
- (g) A Monitoring Plan to demonstrate the additional culvert is providing the mitigation flow it is designed to provide. The Monitoring Plan shall identify the:
 - i) exact monitoring locations
 - ii) parameters to be monitored
 - iii) frequency and duration of monitoring
 - iv) the instrument type and its sophistication and power needs
 - v) the data retrieval method and the labour resources required, and
 - vi) any other requirements.

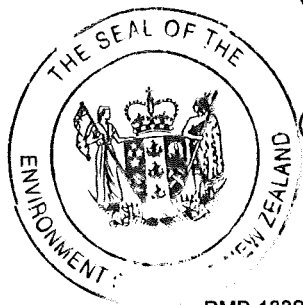
The Monitoring Plan shall be prepared in conjunction with the Department of Conservation and Fish and Game. As a minimum, one monitoring site shall be within the Kaituna River and one within the Lower Kaituna Wildlife Management Reserve.

23.4 The Consent Holder shall install the additional culvert to the Lower Kaituna Wildlife Management Reserve prior to commencing Stage 1 commissioning.

24. **Drainage – Kaituna Catchment Control Scheme**

24.1 Prior to the Stage 1 commissioning of the diversion control structure, the Consent Holder shall consult with the Manager of the Kaituna Catchment Control Scheme ('the Scheme') or their appointee to:

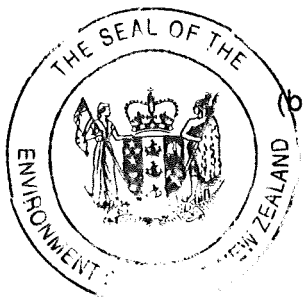
- (a) Determine the extent of any adverse effects on pastoral land attributable to the re-diversion in relation to the operation of the Scheme's drainage network as a consequence of increasing water levels in the Maketu Estuary;
- (b) Determine, by agreement, the amount of compensation to be paid by the Consent Holder to the Manager of the Scheme to mitigate the adverse effects of the re-diversion in relation to the operation of the Scheme's drainage network; and



- (c) The timing and frequency of providing the compensation.
- 24.2 The Consent Holder shall provide a report to the Regional Council providing details of the agreed extent of any adverse effects on pastoral land attributable to the re-diversion and the agreed amount of compensation to mitigate these effects, or if these matters have not been able to be agreed, details of the areas of agreement and disagreement.
- 24.3 In the event that the Consent Holder and the Manager of the Kaituna Catchment Control Scheme are unable to agree on the extent of any adverse effects on pastoral land caused to the Scheme's drainage network from the re-diversion and / or the amount of compensation to be paid in mitigation of those effects and / or the timing and frequency of payment of compensation, those matters shall be determined by a Panel of two suitably qualified independent experts appointed by the Regional Council at the Consent Holder's expense.
- 24.4 If shown to be necessary by the drainage investigation, compensation will be provided by the Consent Holder in the agreed manner, to be used for one or more of the following (which are not exclusive):
- (a) To provide compensation for the increased running costs at the Ford Road and Maketu (Singletons) pump stations as a result of the re-diversion;
 - (b) As a contribution to the planned upgrade of the pump station and/or culverts draining into the Kaituna River from the Ford Road drain;
 - (c) As a contribution to the design and construction of additional culverts draining into the Ongatoro/Maketu Estuary between Fords Cut and Maketu (Singletons) pump station;
 - (d) In the event a Panel is required to determine the amount of compensation, for any other initiatives the Panel recommends be implemented.
- 24.5 The decision of the Panel prescribed within condition 24.3 of this resource consent shall be final and the Consent Holder agrees to be bound by this condition.
- 24.6 The culverts shall not be commissioned until the amount of compensation payable has been determined in accordance with this condition.
- 24.7 The Consent Holder shall pay the compensation as determined by either condition 24.1 or 24.3 of this resource consent.

25. Drainage – Dean Pump Station

- 25.1 Prior to the Stage 1 commissioning of the diversion control structure, the Consent Holder shall consult with the owner of number 196 Kaituna Road, Maketu (legally described as Sec 2 SO 12541) or their appointee to;
- (a) Determine the extent of any adverse effects on pastoral land attributable to the re-diversion in relation to the operation of their privately owned and operated pump station as a consequence of increasing water levels in the Maketu Estuary.
 - (b) Determine, by agreement, the amount of compensation to be paid by the Consent Holder to the landowner to mitigate the adverse effects on pastoral land (if any) of the re-diversion in relation to the operation of the land serviced by the privately owned pump station; and



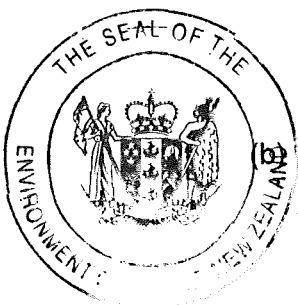
- (c) The timing and frequency of providing the compensation.
- 25.2 The Consent Holder shall provide a report to the Regional Council providing details of the agreed extent of any adverse pastoral effects attributable to the re-diversion and the agreed amount of compensation to mitigate these effects, or if these matters have not been able to be agreed, details of the areas of agreement and disagreement.
- 25.3 In the event that the Consent Holder and the landowner of number 196 Kaituna Road, Maketu (legally described as Sec 2 SO 12541) are unable to agree on the extent of any adverse pastoral effects caused by the re-diversion and / or the amount of compensation to be paid in mitigation of those effects, those matters shall be determined by a Panel of two suitably qualified independent experts appointed by the Regional Council at the Consent Holder's expense.
- 25.4 The amount of any compensation to be paid to the landowner of number 196 Kaituna Road, Maketu (legally described as Sec 2 SO 12541) shall be to provide compensation (if any) for the additional running costs of the Dean pump station as a result of the re-diversion.
- 25.5 The decision of the Panel prescribed within condition 25.3 of this resource consent shall be final.
- 25.6 The diversion control structure shall not be commissioned until the amount of compensation payable has been determined in accordance with this condition.
- 25.7 The Consent Holder shall pay the compensation as determined by either condition 25.1 or 25.3 of this Resource Consent.

Note: *It is acknowledged that improvements to the Kaituna Catchment Control Scheme as a result of the works under Condition 24 of this resource consent may mitigate the Project's effects on the need for this privately-owned pump station to operate longer during flood events and that compensation may not be required if this can be demonstrated through condition 25.1 or 25.3.*

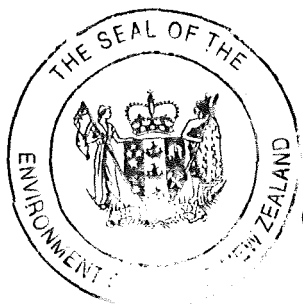
26. Operations and Maintenance Manual

- 26.1 An Operations and Maintenance Manual ('OMM') shall be provided to the Regional Council for certification at least one month prior to Stage 1 commissioning of the diversion control structure. Regional Council's certification shall be limited to that the OMM:
- (a) Complies with conditions 26.4 and 26.5 of this resource consent;
 - (b) Adopts the best practicable option(s); and
 - (c) Contains provisions that are enforceable.
- 26.2 (a) The OMM shall be prepared, in consultation with the Bay of Plenty Regional Council Rivers and Drainage Manager and Western Bay of Plenty District Council, by a suitably qualified and experienced practitioner and shall detail how the effects of the flow regime and re-diversion are to be minimised and managed.

- (b) The OMM submitted shall record if there is agreement between the parties and, if not, where and why there is disagreement and the steps taken in an attempt to resolve that disagreement.



- (c) Any matters of disagreement identified in 26.2(b) shall be resolved through independent verification by a suitably qualified and experienced practitioner at the Consent Holder's expense.
- 26.3 The OMM shall be verified by appropriately experienced and qualified practitioner(s), confirming that the OMM:
- (a) Meets the OMM's objectives;
 - (b) Complies with resource consent conditions; and
 - (c) The implementation of the OMM will appropriately manage the ongoing operation of the Project.
- 26.4 The objectives of the OMM shall be:
- (a) To ensure that procedures are in place to:
 - (i) Operate the re-diversion to maximise ecological outcomes; and
 - (ii) Manage the flow regime and discharges such that adverse effects attributable to the Project are minimised.
 - (b) To specify how erosion control works will be maintained.
 - (c) To specify how the diversion control structure is to be controlled to ensure the Project does not increase the flood levels in Maketu Township above those that existed prior to the Project.
- 26.5 The OMM shall, as a minimum, describe:
- (a) The Project assets;
 - (b) How provision is made to ensure that there is no constructed physical barrier to the passage of fish through the diversion control structure at all times that the gates are open;
 - (c) The flow regime operating rules for the diversion control structure including identification of the triggers and responses to manage flood events in accordance with the conditions of this consent, including but not limited to:
 - (i) Installation of a telemetered water level recording device in the Ongatoro/Maketu Estuary near the Maketu Township;
 - (ii) Continued operation and monitoring of existing water level devices in the Kaituna River at Te Matai and the Ford Road Pump Station;
 - (iii) Monitoring of sea level;
 - (iv) A sea level prediction model that predicts sea level in the locality;
 - (v) A flood forecasting model that predicts flows in the Kaituna River and water levels at Ford Road and within the Ongatoro/Maketu Estuary; and
 - (vi) Installation and operation of devices on the culverts that allow for practical and reliable reduction of water flow into the Ongatoro/Maketu Estuary via the diversion control structure.
 - (d) Roles and responsibilities;



- (e) The operating regime to maximise ecological outcomes;
- (f) Operational procedures for the culvert gates;
- (g) Procedures for the maintenance and removal of debris at the culverts;
- (h) Procedures for inspecting and maintaining erosion protection works;
- (i) Emergency management procedures; and
- (j) A process for investigating complaints.

26.6 The Consent Holder shall implement and comply with the OMM.

26.7 A copy of the OMM shall be provided to the Regional Council Rivers and Drainage Manager so the culvert operational procedures can be included in the Council's Flood Warning Manual.

26.8 Subject to compliance with condition 26.9 of this resource consent, the OMM may be amended at any time.

26.9 A copy of the amended Plan shall be provided to the Regional Council for their certification accompanied by verification from appropriately experienced and qualified practitioner(s) that the amended OMM meets the conditions of this resource consent (including the objectives under condition 26.4). Regional Council's certification shall be limited to that the amended OMM:

- (a) Complies with conditions 26.4 and 26.5 of this resource consent;
- (b) Adopts the best practicable option(s); and
- (c) Contains provisions that are enforceable.

26.10 During river flood events that coincide with high sea levels, the diversion control structure shall be operated in a manner that does not increase the existing flood levels in Maketu Township above those that existed prior to the Project.

26.11 The Consent Holder shall meet with the Utilities Manager of Western Bay of Plenty District Council at least once per year to review the operation of the OMM in relation to flood management within Maketu Township.

26.12 The Consent Holder shall keep minutes of the meeting required by condition 26.11 of this resource consent. The minutes shall record:

- (a) The names of those who attended the meeting;
- (b) Main topics of discussion; and
- (c) Any agreed outcomes.

The Consent Holder shall forward a copy of these minutes to the Regional Council within 20 working days of the meeting being held.

Wetland Restoration Plan, Establishment and Maintenance

Prior to the commencement of planting, a Wetland Restoration Plan shall be prepared and submitted to the Regional Council for certification at least two months prior to the



first planting season. Regional Council's certification shall be limited to that the Wetland Plan:

- (a) Complies with conditions 27.2 and 27.4 of this resource consent;
- (b) Adopts the best practicable option(s); and
- (c) Contains provisions that are enforceable.

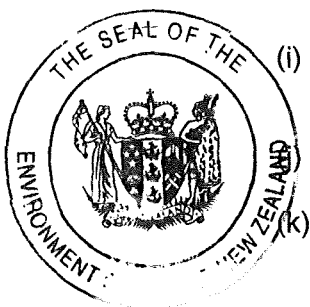
27.2 The Wetland Restoration Plan shall be verified by appropriately experienced and qualified practitioner(s), confirming that the Wetland Restoration Plan:

- (a) Meets the Wetland Restoration Plan objective(s); and
- (b) Complies with the resource consent conditions.

27.3 The objective of the Wetland Restoration Plan is to establish as much wetland as practicable with an aim of 19 hectares or more where physical and environmental conditions allow a sustainable cover of indigenous plants to be established that is representative in terms of species composition of wetland habitat found historically in the area, taking into consideration the substantial and irreversible human-induced changes that have occurred to the landscape surrounding the Ongatoro/Maketu Estuary.

27.4 The Wetland Restoration Plan shall provide details of how the above objective is to be achieved, including:

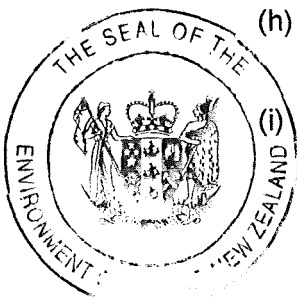
- (a) A map showing the locations of the proposed work;
 - (b) Identification of the key personnel or organisations that will oversee the work;
 - (c) The timescale of activities;
 - (d) Initial monitoring of site growing conditions (especially soil salinity, soil saturation, tidal induced sediment erosion and deposition) after re-diversion and details of the process to be followed in the event die off is observed in accordance with Condition 34.5;
 - (e) Creation of a planting zone plan based on site growing conditions and species tolerances;
 - (f) A programme for trial planting of plant species especially in areas where growing conditions are likely to be challenging (for example, areas exposed to open tidal water and those with higher salinity);
 - (g) Details of mass planting once species can be matched to site conditions with high confidence of success;
 - (h) Restoration planting plan produced that details the planting zones, species mixes, plant grades, site preparation and post-planting maintenance requirements;
 - (i) Identification of opportunities for Tangata Whenua and the community to be involved in planning and implementation of wetland restoration planting;
- Monitoring plan to objectively measure plant and species performance;
- Weed and pest control for each area; and



- (l) Any ongoing requirements to ensure the objective of the Wetland Restoration Plan is achieved.
- 27.5 The Consent Holder shall undertake all wetland works and weed and pest control in accordance with the Wetland Restoration Plan.
- 27.6 Subject to compliance with condition 27.7 of this resource consent, the Wetland Restoration Plan may be amended at any time.
- 27.7 A copy of the amended Plan shall be provided to the Regional Council for their certification accompanied by verification from appropriately experienced and qualified practitioner(s) that the amended Wetland Restoration Plan meets the conditions of this resource consent (including the objective under condition 27.3). Regional Council's certification shall be limited to that the amended Wetland Restoration Plan:
- (a) Complies with conditions 27.2 and 27.4 of this resource consent;
 - (b) Adopts the best practicable option(s); and
 - (c) Contains provisions that are enforceable.

28. Environmental Monitoring Programme

- 28.1 Prior to the commencement of works authorised by this resource consent, the Consent Holder shall prepare an Environmental Monitoring Programme that details the monitoring required under Conditions 30 through 35 (inclusive) and submit to the Regional Council.
- 28.2 The Environmental Monitoring Programme shall be prepared and verified by appropriately experienced and qualified practitioner(s) and:
- (a) Confirm that monitoring will be carried out by suitably experienced and qualified specialists.
 - (b) Be designed and carried out using scientifically accepted methods which shall aim to obtain results with a high level of confidence.
 - (c) Be designed so as to be capable of testing and verifying the performance measures listed in these resource consent conditions.
 - (d) Be consistent with all conditions of this resource consent.
 - (e) Include a description of the method(s) and frequency to be used for monitoring, including that undertaken for internal/management purposes.
 - (f) Include a map and, if appropriate, photos of all sampling sites.
 - (g) Specify the name of any laboratory and method of analysis of all samples collected.
 - (h) Detail the operation and maintenance of any automatic sampling or monitoring equipment.
 - (i) Identify and provide opportunities for tangata whenua and the community to be involved in developing education or research projects associated with the Project, particularly around incorporating elements of Mataauranga Maori, and in wetland restoration and ecological monitoring.



28.3 The Consent Holder shall undertake all sampling, monitoring and reporting in accordance with the verified Environmental Monitoring Programme.

Advice Note: The Consent Holder will, to the extent practicable, seek to ensure efficiencies and consistency between the monitoring undertaken in accordance with the Tangata Whenua Collaboration Plan required under condition 8A (including sub-plans, if any) and in accordance with the Mauri Monitoring Plan required under Condition 8B (including sub-plans, if any) and the monitoring required under Conditions 30 and 35.

29. Reporting

29.1 The Consent Holder shall, annually from the commencement of this resource consent and, by the 1st of August each year, provide to the Regional Council a written monitoring report that:

- (a) Covers the previous 12 month period ending on the 31st of May;
- (b) Provides a copy of the results of all monitoring for:

(i) Monitoring results from the Mauri Cultural Monitoring Plan (condition 8B);

(ii) The certified Wetland Restoration Plan (condition 27);

(iii) Water Levels and Flows (condition 30);

(iv) Erosion and Bed Levels (condition 31);

(v) Water Quality and Shellfish (condition 32);

(vi) Ecology (fauna) (condition 33);

(vii) Ecology (flora) (condition 34); and

(viii) Sediment and Algae (condition 35).

(c) Provides an analysis and interpretation of those results prescribed by condition 29.1(b) of this resource consent;

(d) Identify and prescribe the proposed measures and responses to issues identified following an analysis of monitoring results;

(e) Identify the means of measuring the effectiveness of proposed measures and responses under 29.1(d) including any necessary amendments to the Environmental Monitoring Programme; and

(f) Identify instances where the Consent Holder has provided opportunities for Tangata Whenua involvement under condition 28.2(i) and Condition 8A.

(g) Identifies any recommendations made by any of the Tangata Whenua groups under condition 8B, and, where the recommendations have not been adopted by the consent holder, the reasons for not adopting those recommendations.

29.2 The monitoring parameters, site locations and frequency of sampling outlined in the Environmental Monitoring Programme and any other alterations may be reviewed as part of each monitoring report.



- 29.3 As part of its annual report required under Condition 29.1 of this resource consent, the Consent Holder may apply to the Regional Council for approval to reduce the frequency of the monitoring and/or the number of sampling sites (reduced sampling programme).
- 29.4 A request under condition 29.3 of this resource consent may only be made on the basis that monitoring results are not demonstrating any significant adverse effects and there is no longer considered to be a need to monitor as a result.
- 29.5 A request under condition 29.3 of this resource consent shall be verified by a appropriately experienced and qualified practitioner(s) and form part of an amended Environmental Monitoring Plan to be submitted to the Regional Council for approval, and shall provide for the following amendments:
- (a) Details regarding the frequency of monitoring;
 - (b) A description of the number and location of sampling sites where monitoring is to occur;
 - (c) Provision for monitoring to be increased again if results of monitoring demonstrate a reversal of the trend or otherwise unexpected monitoring results; and
 - (d) Ceasing or reintroducing the monitoring requirements for a particular parameter/contaminant.
- 29.6 The Consent Holder shall not apply to the Regional Council for approval to cease monitoring unless it has first undertaken a reduced sampling programme in accordance with Condition 29.3 above, to the satisfaction of the Regional Council.
- 29.7 Such a request shall form part of an amended Environmental Monitoring Plan under condition 29.3 and is to be submitted to the Regional Council for approval and which shall provide for the resumption of monitoring if so directed in writing by the Regional Council.

29A Five Yearly Annual Report Peer Review

29A.1 The Consent Holder shall appoint an independent peer review panel following consultation with the Regional Council and Tangata Whenua.

29A.2 The peer review panel must comprise three independent experts each suitably qualified and experienced in at least one of ecological, cultural or hydrological, engineering or coastal matters of relevance to the Project, except that there must at all times be an expert in cultural matters.

29A.3 On the 1st of August 2020 The Consent Holder must submit the annual report as well as all preceding annual reports submitted in accordance with Condition 29 to the independent peer review panel for review. This action must be repeated every five years for the duration of the consent.

(a) On the 1st August of the year following Stage 1 commissioning, and

(b) Once every five years thereafter for the duration of the consent.

29A.4 The role of the peer review panel is to provide for an integrated and independent review of the technical and cultural aspects of the annual reports and make



recommendations to the Consent Holder on measures to address any identified adverse effects attributable to the Project.

29A.5 The peer review panel must provide a draft written report to the Consent Holder within 2 months of receiving the annual reports under condition 29A.3, including any recommendations as it considers appropriate. The final written report must be submitted to the Consent Holder, the Regional Council and Tangata Whenua within 3 months of receiving the annual reports under condition 29A.3

29A.6 The peer review panel may consult directly with the Consent Holder and Tangata Whenua if necessary in order to fulfil its role under Condition 29A.4.

29A.5 The peer review panel may make recommendations to the Consent Authority that a review of conditions be undertaken for the purpose of avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects attributable to the Project.

30. **Water Levels and Flows**

30.1 No less than 10 working days prior to the Stage 1 commissioning of the diversion control structure, the Consent Holder shall commence permanent water level monitoring at the following sites:

- (a) Kaituna River at Te Matai (map reference U14: 064 734) including flow rate;
- (b) Kaituna River in the vicinity of the Ford Road pump station (map reference 1,900,715 E, 5,815,802 N NZTM);
- (c) Ongatoro/Maketu Estuary at Maketu township;
- (d) Fords Cut downstream of the diversion control structure. The monitoring device shall be suitable to be used for making operational decisions about the volume of water to be released into Ford's Cut; and
- (e) Sea level data obtained from the NIWA gauge at Tauranga (Moturiki) or alternative sea level gauge suitable for the purpose.

30.2 Where monitoring stations do not currently exist at the sites specified in condition 30.1 of this resource consent or where existing sites cease to operate, the Consent Holder shall establish a new site(s) to ensure compliance with the water level monitoring requirements of this resource consent.

30.3 Data from the sites specified in condition 30.1 of this resource consent shall be used to manage the flow regime through the diversion control structure in accordance with the OMM for the Project.

30.4 The Consent Holder shall validate the DHI model findings for tidal inflow and outflow volumes in the lower Kaituna River.

- (a) Within 3 months of this consent being exercised, the Consent Holder shall commission a study by a suitably qualified independent person(s), with the aim of testing the validity of the DHI model findings for tidal inflow and outflow volumes in the lower Kaituna River.

- (b) The inflow and outflow shall be measured over a tidal cycle in the reach of river shown in BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/12. Four measurements shall be undertaken – two before construction work commences but within 5 years of



Stage 1 commissioning (Pre-Project) and two within 12 months after the Commissioning of the diversion control structure (Post-Project).

- (c) The Pre-Project measurements will be taken when the river is at a "low flow" and there is no significant wave climate. For this Condition "low flow" is deemed to be 29 cumecs or less as measured at the Te Matai gauging station on the Kaituna River. "No significant wave climate" is deemed to be a mean wave height of less than 0.5m as measured at the Bay of Plenty Regional Council wave buoy 13 km off Pukehina Beach.

In the event that the conditions above do not eventuate, the measurements may be taken when the river is at or near its minimum annual flow.

- (d) The Post-Project measurements shall be made when the river flow is at the same flow as the Pre-Project flow (± 2 cumecs) and during the same tidal range (± 5 cm) with wave and bar conditions as similar as reasonably practical.
- (e) The study shall calculate the ebb tide (i.e. outflow) volume and the flood tide (i.e. inflow) volume for the four measurements.
- (f) The tidal volumes shall be used to validate the DHI model findings. This will be done by comparing the two measured Post-Project ebb tide volumes with the two measured Pre-Project ebb tide volumes (with any adjustments for minor differences in river flows or tidal range) to check the percentage differences relative to those predicted by the modelling.
- (g) If any of the two Post-Project measured ebb tide volumes are found to be less than any of the two Pre-Project ebb tide volumes by 20% or more, mitigation measures shall be undertaken to ensure the actual flows are within 20% for "low flow" river conditions.

- 30.5 In addition to the water level monitoring required by condition 30.1 of this resource consent, the Monitoring Plan required by condition 23.3 (g) shall commence immediately after the installation of the additional culvert into the Lower Kaituna Wetland Management Reserve and shall be implemented for at least two years following the Commissioning of the diversion control structure.

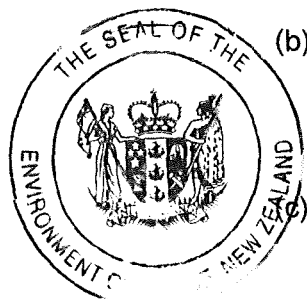
Note: Results of the analysis carried out under condition 30.5 needs to be assessed for compliance with condition 23.1 and where a non-compliance is identified, the additional culvert will need to be altered as necessary.

31. Erosion and Bed Level Monitoring

- 31.1 Prior to the commencement of works authorised under this resource consent, the Consent Holder shall undertake transect monitoring in the vicinity of Papahikahawai Island to monitor for any erosion as a result of the re-diversion, as follows:

- (a) An initial survey of the full width of the bunds, extending 20 metres landward of the sand bund; and thereafter
- (b) Permanently marked transects be located at four sites to the west and south of the island with each transect extending from the seaward face or toe of the existing sand bund to at least 50 metres offshore to pick up changes in near shore depths over time.

The transects shall be undertaken using Real Time Kinematic Global Positioning System.



- (d) Transects shall be measured as follows:
- (i) Annually from the commencement of construction until Stage 1 commissioning of the diversion control structure; and then
 - (ii) Twice a year for three years following Commissioning and thereafter the frequency shall be assessed as part of the reporting requirements of Condition 29.3.

31.2 The Consent Holder shall survey:

- (a) The two transects (Maketu Spit 1 & 2) shown in BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/12, with each survey of the transects to extend from at least mid-tide on the ocean side to at least low tide on the harbour side; and
- (b) The seaward toe of the dune or eroding bank over the "Dune Toe Monitoring Area" shown in BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/12.

31.3 The first survey under condition 31.2 of this resource consent shall be undertaken at least one month prior to Stage 1 commissioning and thereafter annually for a period of five years. After five years of annual surveys the frequency of the survey shall be assessed as part of the reporting requirements of Condition 29.3. The purpose of the survey is to monitor for any aggradation or erosion as a result of the re-diversion.

31.4 The Consent Holder shall undertake surveys at Maketu Township and Beach Road to monitor for any erosion or aggradation as a result of the diversion as follows:

- (a) A shoreline survey using Real Time Kinematic Global Positioning System in the area shown on BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/12 along the dune toe or seaward edge of the vegetation;
- (b) A minimum of six cross sections in total with two along Beach Road and four distributed around Maketu township from Park Road foreshore **extending to no less than 75 metres past the immediate Whakaue marae foreshore**. Each cross section shall extend to no less than 50 metres offshore;
- (c) Bed and channel depths within the boat ramp access channel from Maketu Boat Ramp to 100 metres seaward; and
- (d) The survey and transects shall be measured at least one month prior to Stage 1 commissioning and thereafter annually for five years. After five years of annual surveys the frequency of the survey shall be assessed as part of the reporting requirements of Condition 29.3.

31.5 (a) The Consent Holder shall undertake a Real Time Kinematic Global Positioning System survey along both banks of the Lower Kaituna River and Ford Island as shown on BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/12 every five years from Commissioning.

- (b) The Consent Holder shall annually obtain the survey data from the Bay of Plenty Regional Council cross sections FEM 1-12 and 14-15 and XS KN2-4. The data shall be obtained for the purpose of establishing the rate of erosion. Where monitoring sites cease to operate, the Consent Holder shall establish a new site(s) to ensure compliance with the cross section requirements of this resource consent.

- (c) The information collected under 31.5(a) and (b) shall be analysed every 5 years. In the event that the analysis shows a material increase in erosion



has occurred, the Consent Holder shall engage a suitably qualified independent expert to assess whether the erosion is attributable to the Project. "Attributable to the Project" means any erosion that is materially greater than the rate and / or magnitude that is occurring naturally or as a result of river works undertaken prior to the exercise of this consent.

- (d) The Consent Holder must submit the report prepared by the expert under 31.5(c) to the Regional Council for review. A copy of the report shall also be provided to the Te Tumu Landowners Group. Should the Regional Council find the conclusions reached in this report unsatisfactory, the Consent Holder shall undertake further reporting as directed.
- (e) In the event that the final report concludes that erosion is attributable to the Project, the Consent Holder shall, within 12 months, apply to vary these conditions, under section 127 of the RMA, in order to provide appropriate mitigation and / or appropriate compensation.

31.6 The Consent Holder shall analyse historic photography to assess time-averaged rates of erosion that occurred prior to the Project in the following locations:

- (a) Along the estuarine margin of Papahikahawai Island; and
- (b) Along the landward margin of the Maketu Spit in the area shown on BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/12 (see condition 31.2).

Note: *The purpose of the survey required by condition 31.6 is to ascertain the time-averaged rate of erosion (and, where relevant, the scale of episodic erosion events) prior to the Project to use as a basis for comparison with post-diversion monitoring.*

31.7 The Consent Holder shall analyse aerial photographs to identify any erosion as a result of the Project. The aerial photos used shall be those collected by Bay of Plenty Regional Council as part of their aerial photography programme, for the area that covers Maketu Spit, Ongatoro/Maketu Estuary and the lower Kaituna River. For the purpose of clarity the Consent Holder is not required to undertake specific aerial photography in order to comply with this condition.

32. Water Quality and Shellfish

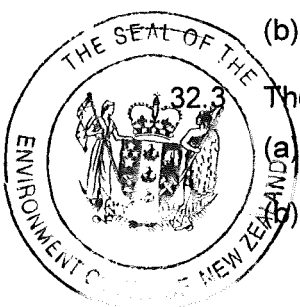
32.1 The Consent Holder shall use data loggers to measure dissolved oxygen, temperature and salinity in the Ongatoro/Maketū Estuary. Monitoring shall occur during the periods January to March (inclusive) with measurements made at intervals of 10 minutes (or less) for a period of at least 14 days.

32.2 The monitoring required by condition 32.1 shall occur at the following two locations shown in Figure 4.1, page 51 of Hamill (2014) "*Kaituna River Re-diversion Project: Ongatoro/Maketū Estuary condition and potential ecological effects*" attached to the application material:

- (a) Mid-estuary; and
- (b) Papahikahawai Lagoon 2.

The monitoring required by condition 32.1 shall be carried out as follows:

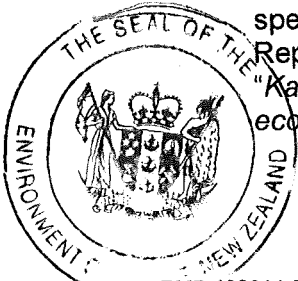
- (a) Once within two years of Commissioning of the diversion control structure; and
- (b) Once at five years after Commissioning.



- 32.4 From Stage 1 commissioning, the Consent Holder shall undertake water quality monitoring three times every year during the periods December to March (inclusive) at high tide and low tide. Samples shall be collected from Ford's Cut, the mid estuary and at Maketu boat ramp, and analysed for:
- (a) Total nitrogen;
 - (b) Nitrate-nitrite nitrogen;
 - (c) Total ammoniacal nitrogen;
 - (d) Total Phosphorus;
 - (e) Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus;
 - (f) Salinity;
 - (g) Faecal coliform bacteria; and
 - (h) Enterococci bacteria.
- 32.5 From Stage 1 commissioning, the Consent Holder shall undertake shellfish flesh and water quality sampling at low tide on three occasions every year for each of the periods December to March (inclusive) and June to August (inclusive).
- 32.6 The samples required by condition 32.5 shall be collected at three sites in the lower to mid Ongatoro/Maketū Estuary and contain a minimum of five shellfish and associated water quality samples taken from the same site, comprising a minimum of:
- (a) Two pipi; and
 - (b) Two cockle samples.
- 32.7 The shellfish and water quality samples required by conditions 32.5 and 32.6 shall be tested for Faecal Coliform and Enterococci bacteria concentrations.
- 32.8 Annually, from Stage 1 commissioning for a period of five years, the Consent Holder shall undertake a pipi survey in the lower estuary for the period December to March (inclusive) comprising a minimum of eight replicate cores along a transect parallel to the channel. All shellfish in the cores shall be identified and counted in 5.0 millimetre size classes.
- 32.9 Annually, from Stage 1 commissioning for a period of five years, the Consent Holder shall sample shellfish at three sites in the mid estuary during the period December to March (inclusive) comprising eight replicate sediment cores randomly collected over a 10 metre radius of the site location. All shellfish in the cores shall be identified and counted in 5.0 millimetre size classes.

33. Ecology (fauna)

- 33.1 The Consent Holder shall undertake broad scale mapping of algae distribution and species in the estuary annually from Stage 1 commissioning for a period of five years. Reporting shall generally be in the form of Figure 2.1, page 6 of Hamill (2014) "*Kaituna River Re-diversion Project: Ongatoro/Maketū Estuary condition and potential ecological effects*" of the application material.

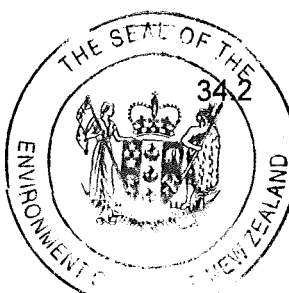


- 33.2 The Consent Holder shall undertake a survey of benthic macrofauna at the eight sites identified on BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/12 and one site in Papahikahawai Island lagoon and one at the end of Papahikahawai Creek as follows:
- (a) Infauna shall be sampled using eight replicate sediment cores randomly collected within a 10 metre radius of the site location and macrofauna identified;
 - (b) Epifauna shall be surveyed using eight randomly placed 0.25 m² quadrats; and
 - (c) The survey shall be undertaken once within two years of Commissioning and then again at five years from Commissioning.
- 33.3 At the location of each macrofauna replicate required by condition 33.2, measurements shall also be taken of the following variables using methods consistent with those used for condition 35.3:
- (a) Algae cover and type;
 - (b) Per cent cover of mud/silt;
 - (c) Depth of mud/silt; and
 - (d) Anoxic depth (that is, depth of RPD (redox potential discontinuity)).

34. Ecology (flora)

- 34.1 The Consent Holder shall undertake vegetation transect monitoring to determine the effects of the re-diversion on terrestrial and wetland vegetation as follows:

	Location	Frequency
Transects 1-8	As shown on BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/12 with Transect 7 being extended to the waters edge of the new re-diversion channel	no later than 6 months after full commissioning and thereafter annually for 5 years
Transect 9	1 new transect to be established on land in the general location shown in BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/12	No less than 1 month prior to Stage 1 commissioning and then no later than 6 months after full commissioning and thereafter annually for 5 years
Transect 10 and 11	1 north-south and 1 east-west transect to be established on the land north of Fords Cut using paired plot methodology	No less than 1 month prior to Stage 1 commissioning and then within 6 months of each planting stage and then annually for 5 years



Transects should be measured using the methodology from section 3.1.5.1, on pages 18 to 20, of MacGibbon (2014) 'Kaituna River Re-diversion Project: Ongatoto/Maketū Estuary Enhancement Project – Terrestrial, Avian and Wetland Ecology' provided as part of the application material in the locations shown on BOPRC Plan Number RC67958/12.

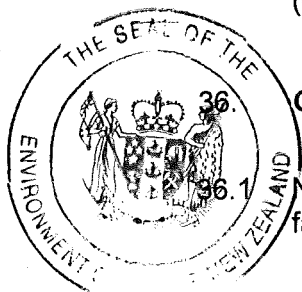
- 34.3 In the event that access to Transects 6 and 8 cannot be gained from the landowner, there is no requirement to monitor. The Consent Holder shall notify the Regional Council in writing within 10 working days of access being denied identifying the attempts made to gain access.
- 34.4 The salt marsh remnants and the small *Sacocornia* patch in Papahikahawai Creek shall be monitored using photopoint monitoring. Surveys shall be carried out annually from Stage 1 commissioning for a period of five years.
- 34.5 The vegetation composition and spatial extent along the true left bank of the re-diversion channel shall be surveyed prior to river re-diversion and monitored 6 monthly for a period of two years following Commissioning. In the event that any die back is observed, the dead plants shall be replaced with alternative salt tolerant plants as soon as practicable.
- 34.6 Any observed die back and subsequent replacement planting shall be reported on under sub-clause 29.1(vi) of this resource consent.

35. **Sediment and Algae**

- 35.1 The Consent Holder shall undertake a survey of sediment and algae in the estuary as follows:
- (a) Along a minimum of three transects in the upper estuary;
 - (b) Along a minimum of three transects in the mid-estuary, (including one at the downstream end of Papahikahawai Creek); and
 - (c) Along a minimum of one transect in the lower estuary.
- 35.2 The sediment survey shall be undertaken:
- (a) Once prior to the Stage 1 commissioning of the diversion control structure;
 - (b) Once within one year of the Stage 1 commissioning of the diversion control structure;
 - (c) Once within two years of the Commissioning of the diversion control structure; and
 - (d) Once within five years of the Commissioning of the diversion control structure.
- 35.3 Variables assessed during the sediment survey shall include:
- (a) Algae cover and type;
 - (b) Per cent cover of mud/silt;
 - (c) Depth of mud/silt; and
 - (d) Anoxic depth (that is, depth of RPD (redox potential discontinuity)).

Community Relationships

No less than 20 working days prior to works commencing, the Consent Holder shall facilitate and resource a public information session for the purposes of discussing the



scheduling and staging for works and expectations regarding communication between the Consent Holder and the community.

36.2 In addition to the community in general, the Consent Holder shall, as a minimum, directly invite the following parties to the public information session required by condition 36.1 of this resource consent:

- (a) Department of Conservation;
- (b) Fish & Game;
- (c) Tangata Whenua;
- (d) The Manager of the Kaituna Catchment Control Scheme;
- (e) Coastguard Maketu;
- (f) Maketu Ongatoro Wetland Society Incorporated;
- (g) Maketu Community Board;
- (h) Te Maru o Kaituna;
- (i) R.D. & S.F. Waterhouse Partnership;
- (j) Te Tumu Landowners Group;
- (k) Vernon Wills;
- (l) Maketu Taiapure Committee of Management;
- (m) Maketu Project Team;
- (n) Chairman of the Papahikahawai Trust; and
- (o) Western Bay of Plenty District Council.

36.3 Following the public information session required by condition 36.1 but prior to the commencement of the works authorised by this resource consent, the Consent Holder shall prepare and submit to the Regional Council and the District Council a Community Relationship Plan.

36.4 The objective of the Plan is to enable Tangata Whenua, the general public and stakeholders to be kept informed of the works and initiatives being undertaken and to facilitate the free flow of information between the Consent Holder and these parties.

36.5 As a minimum, the Community Relationship Plan shall:

- (a) Identify the frequency of communication, taking into account different phases of the Project (such as the works phase, wetland works, and monitoring and reporting phases); and
- (b) As a minimum, make provision for Public Information Sessions as follows:
 - (i) Once every three months during the construction phase;
 - (ii) Once per year for the first five years following Stage 1 commissioning of the diversion control structure; and then
 - (iii) Once every two years for the duration of the consent.
- (c) Identify an agreed method(s) for providing information, such as a website or other form of communication;



- (d) Identify the nature of information to be made available, including progress updates on the project, monitoring results, summaries of reports and complaints received with respect to the Project;
 - (e) Identifying the procedures for providing feedback to the Consent Holder on the implementation of the project.
- 36.6 The Consent Holder shall directly invite, in writing, those parties prescribed in condition 36.2 to the ongoing Public Information Sessions required by condition 36.5 of this resource consent.
- 36.7 The Consent Holder shall keep minutes of the Public Information Sessions required by condition 36.5 of this resource consent. The minutes shall record:
- (a) The names of those who attended the meeting;
 - (b) Main topics of discussion; and
 - (c) Any agreed outcomes.
- The Consent Holder shall forward a copy of these minutes to the Regional Council within 20 working days of the meeting being held.
- 36.8 The Consent Holder shall resource and implement the Community Relationship Plan to the satisfaction of the Regional Council.
- 36.9 The Community Relationship Plan may be amended at any time. A copy of the amended plan shall be provided to the Regional Council.

37. Review

- 37.1 The Regional Council may, on the five last working days of September and/or March, serve notice of its intention to review and amend or add to the conditions of this resource consent under section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991 for the purpose of:
- (a) Dealing with any adverse effect on the environment which may arise from the exercise of the resource consent and which it is appropriate to deal with at a later stage; or
 - (b) Requiring the adoption of the best practicable option to remove or reduce any adverse effect on the environment; or
 - (c) Requiring the Consent Holder to carry out monitoring in addition to or instead of that required by the resource consent.
 - (d) Addressing any issues identified in the annual reports submitted under condition 29 of this resource consent.

37.2 The Regional Council may, within 30 working days of receiving recommendations from the peer review panel, serve notice on the consent holder under section 128(1) of the Resource Management Act 1991 of its intention to review the conditions of this consent to address the matters arising from the peer review panel's recommendations.

37.3 The Regional Council may, within 30 working days of receiving a recommendation from Tangata Whenua on measures to be undertaken to address or mitigate cultural impacts arising due to the operation of the Project, serve notice on the consent holder



under section 128(1) of the Resource Management Act 1991 of its intention to review the conditions of this consent to address or mitigate those cultural impacts.

Note: In the event that resource consent conditions are amended as a result of a review, the Consent Holder may seek a consequential alteration to the associated designation conditions.

37A. Lapsing of Consent

This consent will lapse (no longer be valid) 10 years after the granting of the consent unless the consent is given effect to.

38. Term of Consent

38.1 With the exception of the 'Salinity Block' and associated wetland area identified on BOPRC Plan Numbers RC67958/1 and RC67958/6, the term of the consent is 35 years.

38.2 The reclamation for the 'Salinity Block' and associated wetland area identified on BOPRC Plan Numbers RC67958/1 and RC67958/6 shall have an unlimited consent term in accordance with section 123(a) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

39. Resource Management Act Charges

39.1 The Consent Holder shall pay the Regional Council such administrative charges as are fixed from time to time by the Regional Council in accordance with section 36 of the RMA.

Advice notes

1. *The Consent Holder will be seeking an archaeological authority under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, prior to the commencement of construction. The authority may include requirements for detailed investigations and monitoring effects and are also likely to require the preparation of a Heritage Management Plan (or an Archaeological Management Plan).*
2. *Unless otherwise stated all information required under this consent shall be directed to the Manager Pollution Prevention, Bay of Plenty Regional Council, PO Box 364, Whakatane 3158, or fax 0800 884 882 or e-mail notify@boprc.govt.nz and should include reference to the consent number 67958.*
3. *The Consent Holder is advised that non-compliance with consent conditions may result in enforcement action against the Consent Holder and/or their contractor(s).*

The actual and reasonable costs associated with a review of consent conditions may be charged to the Consent Holder under section 36(cb) of the Resource Management Act 1991 and in accordance with Bay of Plenty Regional Council's section 36 (Resource Management Act 1991) charging policy.

For clarity, the pre-operational documents and meetings and their due timeframes as detailed in these conditions are set out below. Note this list is not exhaustive and



there may be a requirement for ongoing periodical submission of documents arising from the approved Operations and Maintenance Manual, sampling plans, or other plans or documents.

Condition	Description	Due
Prior to construction / commencement of works		
7.1	Regional Council to be notified in writing of the intention to commence works.	At least two months prior to the start of any construction activities on site.
7.2	Pre-construction site meeting with the Regional Council and the primary contractor.	Prior to commencement of works.
7.3	Pre-construction meeting with directly affected landowners and specified parties.	Prior to commencement of works.
36	Public Information Session	No less than 20 working days prior to works commencing.
36.3 36.9	Submit Community Relationship Plan to Regional Council and District Council.	Prior to commencement of works, and each time the Plan is amended.
8A 8B	Tangata Whenua Collaboration Plan involvement and Cultural Monitoring and the Mauri Monitoring Plan to be submitted to Regional Council and District Council.	Prior to Stage 1 commissioning commencement of works and each time the Plans are amended.
11	Submit the Construction Environmental Management Plan to the Regional Council for certification.	At least 30 working days prior to site establishment works commencing
13	Submit the Erosion, Sediment and Dust Control Plan to the Regional Council for certification.	At least 30 working days prior to site establishment works commencing (as it forms part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan).
14	Submit the Construction Flood Management Plan to the Regional Council for certification.	At least 30 working days prior to site establishment works commencing (as it forms part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan).
15	Submit the Network Utility Management Plan, prepared by the Consent Holder and Powerco.	At least 20 working days prior to the Consent Holder granting site possession to the contractor and site establishment works commencing.
17	Submit the final plan for the proposed moorings and associated facilities to the Regional Council for certification.	Prior to the commencement of the works.



17A	Submit the detailed drawings and specifications for the erosion protection measures at the three FLH Erosion Zones at Ford Island to the Regional Council for certification.	Prior to the commencement of the works.
18	Submit the final plan for the proposed boat ramp facility to the Regional Council for certification.	Prior to the commencement of the works.
19	Submit the final plan for the Papahikahawai and Maketu Spit Bridge to the Regional Council.	Prior to construction of the bridge.
28	Prepare an Environmental Monitoring Programme	Prior to the commencement of the works.
Prior to commissioning of Stage 1 of the diversion control structure		
22	Submit the Commissioning Plan to the Regional Council for approval.	At least 15 working days prior to commencing commissioning of Stage 1 of the diversion control structure.
7.5	Notify the Regional Council in writing of the intention to commission the diversion control structure.	At least 5 working days prior to Stage 1 commissioning.
23.3	Submit the final plan for the additional culvert to the Lower Kaituna Wildlife Management Reserve to the Regional Council for certification.	The additional culvert is required to be installed prior to commencing Stage 1 of commissioning (Condition 23.4)
24 and 25	Provide a report to the Regional Council on the level of drainage compensation (including Dean Pump Station)	Compensation is to be agreed prior to Stage 1 commissioning of the diversion control structure.
26	Submit the Operations and Maintenance Manual to Regional Council for certification.	At least one month prior to Stage 1 commissioning of the diversion control structure.
Other		
27	Submitted to Wetland Restoration Plan to Regional Council for certification.	At least two months prior to the first planting season.
29	Submit annual monitoring reports to the Regional Council.	By the 1 st of August every year.

