



The Chairman and Members

**Tauranga Moana Advisory Group**

**NOTICE IS GIVEN** that the next meeting of the **Tauranga Moana Advisory Group** will be held at the **Cruise Deck, Club Mount Maunganui, 45 Kawaka Street, Mount Maunganui** on:

**Friday, 15 February 2019 commencing at 9:30 am**







# Tauranga Moana Advisory Group

## Statement of Purpose

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### He aha ai? - *purpose*

Whanaungatanga and kaitiakitanga are the basis on which we want to move forward together. The purpose of Tauranga Moana Advisory Group is to continue building strong working relationships to support and enhance the health of our harbour and catchments.

### Ahuatanga o te noho - *background*

The Tauranga Moana Iwi Collective Deed of Settlement, once passed into law, will require a Tauranga Moana Governance Group to be established. To prepare for the Governance Group, this Tauranga Moana Advisory Group has been established. The first Advisory Group meeting was held 17 November 2014 and it will continue to meet, share information and provide direction to staff of partner agencies until replaced by the Governance Group.

### Whai wāhitanga - *participation*

Participants in Tauranga Moana Advisory Group will be representatives of the partners to Tauranga Moana Programme. At this stage, partners include Tauranga Moana iwi and hapū as represented by Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāi Te Rangī and Ngāti Pūkenga (Tauranga Moana Iwi Collective) as well as Western Bay of Plenty District Council, Tauranga City Council and Bay of Plenty Regional Council.

### Ngā turanga - *roles*

The role of participants in the Advisory Group is to:

- **Whakataurite - *coordinate***: oversee and contribute to the work that partners do in the harbour and catchments
- **Whakarongo - *listen***: ensure the views of the hapū, iwi and wider community are represented in the work we do
- **Whakawhanaungatanga - *involve***: promote and support hapū, iwi and the wider community participating in our work
- **Whakatohatoa - *share***: provide regular updates to, and share information with partners
- **Whakakotahi - *integrate***: promote the integration of our work so we can achieve our purpose together





# Tauranga Moana Advisory Group Agenda

Friday, 15 February 2019, 9.30am – 12:30pm

Cruise Deck, Club Mount Maunganui

**Chairman:** Councillor N Bruning, Bay of Plenty Regional Council

**Deputy Chairman:** C Tawhiao, Ngāi Te Rangi

**Members:** Councillor P Thompson, Bay of Plenty Regional Council  
Councillor A von Dadelszen, Bay of Plenty Regional Council  
Councillor M McDonald, Bay of Plenty Regional Council  
Councillor C Stewart, Tauranga City Council  
Councillor K Clout, Tauranga City Council  
Councillor P Mackay, Western Bay of Plenty District Council  
Councillor M Dean, Western Bay of Plenty District Council  
P Bennett, Ngāi Te Rangi  
R Tuanau, Ngāi Te Rangi  
T Kawe, Ngāti Ranginui  
R Nelson, Ngāti Ranginui  
R Smallman, Ngāti Pūkenga  
K Tapsell, Ngāti Pūkenga

**Observer:** J Milham, Department of Conservation

**Committee Advisor:** M Pansegrouw

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## Agenda

- 1 **Karakia/Mihi – Welcome**
- 2 **Apologies**
- 3 **Declarations of Conflicts of Interest**
- 4 **Previous minutes**
- 4.1 Tauranga Moana Advisory Group – 16 November 2018 7
- 5 **Update from partners**
- 5.1 Ngāi Te Rangi
- 5.2 Ngāti Ranginui
- 5.3 Ngāti Pūkenga
- 5.4 Western Bay of Plenty District Council

5.5	Tauranga City Council	
5.6	Bay of Plenty Regional Council	
6	<b>Conservation update</b>	
6.1	Department of Conservation <i>Presented by Jeff Milham (DoC)</i>	
7	<b>Reports</b>	
7.1	Strategic Context: Freshwater Futures update <i>James Low, Bay of Plenty Regional Council</i>	19
7.2	Jurisdictional Boundaries in Tauranga Harbour <i>Michal Akurangi, Bay of Plenty Regional Council</i>	29
7.3	Tauranga Moana Programme update APPENDIX 1 – Tauranga Moana Programme Dashboard – February 2019	31
8	<b>Presentations</b>	
8.1	Kaimai Catchment Forum update <i>Presented by Wendy Rapana, Rob McGowan and Hamish Dean (BOPRC)</i>	
8.2	National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management – Te Mana o Te Wai <i>Presented by Santiago Bermeo (BOPRC)</i>	
8.3	TCC Environment Strategy <i>Presented by Joel Peters (TCC)</i>	
8.4	Tauranga Moana Wai Maori Strategy Update <i>Presented by Pia Bennett (Ngāi Te Rangi)</i>	
8.5	Kopurererua Valley Redevelopment Project <i>Presented by Dianne Paton and Warren Aitken (TCC)</i>	
8.6	Kaiate Falls update <i>Presented by Sam Titze (BOPRC)</i>	
9	<b>General Business</b>	
10	<b>Next meeting - 17 May 2019</b>	
11	<b>Karakia / Close of meeting</b>	



# Minutes of the Tauranga Moana Advisory Group meeting held at the Cruise Deck, Club Mount Maunganui, 45 Kawaka Street, Mount Maunganui, on Friday, 16 November 2018 commencing at 9.30am

## Present:

**Chairperson:** Cr Norm Bruning - Bay of Plenty Regional Council

**Deputy Chairperson:** Charlie Tawhiao - Ngāi Te Rangi

**Members:** Cr Andrew von Dadelszen - Bay of Plenty Regional Council  
Cr Paula Thompson - Bay of Plenty Regional Council  
Cr Catherine Stewart - Tauranga City Council  
Cr Mark Dean - Western Bay of Plenty District Council  
Cr Peter Mackay - Western Bay of Plenty District Council  
Riki Nelson - Ngāti Ranginui  
Piatarihi Bennett - Ngāi Te Rangi

**Observer:** Jeff Milham - Department of Conservation

## In Attendance:

### **Bay of Plenty Regional Council (BOPRC):**

Cr Jane Nees; Sarah Omundsen - General Manager Regulatory Services; Sam Rossiter-Stead - Communications Manager; Toby Barach - Principal Advisor, Tauranga Catchments; Heidi Fraser - Programme Coordinator Integrated Catchments; Hamish Dean - Team Leader, Tauranga Catchments; Santiago Bermeo - Senior Planner; Glenys Kroon Senior Policy Analyst (Water Policy); Harry Singh - Marketing and Communications Advisor; Josie Crawshaw - Environmental Scientist; Braden Rowson - Land Management Officer; Merinda Pansegrouw - Committee Advisor

### **Tauranga City Council (TCC):**

Joel Peters - Principal Strategic Advisor

### **Other:**

Elva Conroy and Nessie Kuka - Conroy and Donald Consultants; Dr Rebecca Lawton - Senior Research Fellow University of Waikato; John Burke, Lawrie Donald and Dr Peter Maddison - Te Mania Catchment Community Group, Uretara Estuary Managers

## Apologies:

Te Pio Kawe - Ngāti Ranginui; Kahurangi Tapsell - Ngāti Pūkenga; Cr Matemoana McDonald - Bay of Plenty Regional Council and Cr Kelvin Clout - Tauranga City Council

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## 1 Opening Karakia/Mihi

Deputy Chair Charlie Tawhiao opened the meeting with a mihi and karakia.

New alternate for Ngāi Te Rangi Piatarihi Bennett was welcomed to the table.

## 2 Apologies

### Resolved

That the Tauranga Moana Advisory Group:

- 1 Accepts the apologies tendered by Te Pio Kawe, Kahurangi Tapsell, Cr Matemoana McDonald and Cr Kelvin Clout.

Bruning/Von Dadelszen  
CARRIED

## 3 Declarations of Conflicts of Interest

Nil.

## 4 Previous Minutes

### 4.1 Tauranga Moana Advisory Group Minutes – 10 August 2018

#### Resolved

That the Tauranga Moana Advisory Group:

- 1 Confirms the Tauranga Moana Advisory Group Meeting Minutes of 10 August 2018, as a true and correct record.

Tawhiao/Von Dadelszen  
CARRIED

## 5 Update from Partners

### 5.1 Ngāi Te Rangi

Mr Charlie Tawhiao updated members on Ngāi Te Rangi matters:

#### Key Points

- Ngāi Te Rangi iwi had received a letter on 9 November 2018 confirming that the Waitangi Tribunal had agreed to hear their urgent claim against the Crown, submitted by the iwi in March 2017. Twelve claims had been submitted and six had been accepted for urgent hearings.

### 5.2 Ngāti Ranginui

Mr Riki Nelson provided the following update:

#### Key Points

- Ngāti Ranginui's urgent claim against the Crown has also been approved to be heard by the Waitangi Tribunal
- It was unfortunate that there were some applications, such as Hauraki's, that would not be heard although they had good cases; Hauraki's application contained specific kōrero that would have supported Ngāti Ranginui's case



- Recent kaupapa engagement, involving cross-negotiations with Ngāti Hinerangi, could possibly offer a successful template for future cross-claims negotiations.

### 5.3 Ngāti Pukenga

Further updates to be provided at the next meeting.

### 5.4 Western Bay of Plenty District Council

*Refer PowerPoint Presentation Objective ID A3047470 and A3047455*

Western Bay of Plenty District Council Councillors Peter Mackay and Mark Dean provided an update highlighting the following:

#### Key Points of Presentation

- Reserves & Facilities Bylaw 2018 Review
  - Following a review, the updated Bylaw came into effect 9 November 2018
  - Horse riders would be able to continue to use the majority of the area previously allowed, but would no longer be permitted beyond the small island located on the estuary side of Tuapiro Point as this has been identified as a kaimoana gathering area
  - Thanked everyone from the Ngati Te Wai Hapū and the equestrian community for finding a compromise that would enable horse riding to continue while protecting the ecologically and culturally significant areas
  - Council would work with hapū to develop more signage around the Point to share the history and significance of the treasured place
- Kaitikaiti/Waihi Beach Reserve Management Plan review
  - Council to adopt Reserve Management Plan at the December 2018 meeting
- Katikati Boating Club storage facility
  - Needed a site near the harbour for boat storage; area off the end of Beach Road was most suitable
  - Boating Club was in process of obtaining necessary consents to establish a storage facility on site
- Omokoroa Domain
  - Comprehensive community engagement had been undertaken (decision story available on Council's website)
  - Required increased accessibility and parking but needed to maintain green space, recreational values and character of the area
  - Funding in 2019/20 Annual Plan for Destination Playground, Boardwalk and new signage
  - Long term harbour launching options and access would be considered in harbour access study
- Omokoroa to Tauranga Cycleway
  - Section between Mangawhai Estuary rail bridge and Huharua Park – under construction (Pats Lane section)
  - Katikati – Park Road Reserve to Preston Drive cycleway under construction
  - Waihi Beach – various trails under construction

#### Points Raised by Members

- It was mentioned that a unique law applied to the intertidal zones within the Tauranga Harbour area: as an exception to most parts of New Zealand where regional councils were responsible for intertidal zones. In the case of Tauranga City and the Western Bay District, the City and the District Council were responsible for the administration of the intertidal zones. Since there was a difference in the

understanding of the law, it was agreed that further clarification be obtained in this regard.

#### Items for Staff Follow-up

- Clarification of the legal requirements relating to the roles and responsibilities of intertidal zones within the Tauranga area
- To provide an update on the value of possibly reconstituting the Northern and Southern Tauranga Harbour Recreation Users Forums.

## 5.5 Tauranga City Council

Cr Catherine Stewart highlighted Tauranga City Council's (TCC) key work streams as follows:

#### Key Points

- The Southern pipeline under the Harbour was currently operational; staff were testing the pipeline and the Te Maunga plant. Flows into Te Maunga have increased with a corresponding drop in flows to the Chapel Street plant
- The thickening and dewatering plant construction was progressing well. The forecasted completion date was still April 2019
- As part of City Water's drive to reduce wastewater blockages in the network, a wet wipe campaign "Save our pipes from wipes" had gone live. Wet wipes were currently marketed as 'flushable' and 'biodegradable'. However, data showed that on average 30% of blockages within the TCC network each year were caused by wipes. The campaign was aimed at getting people talking publically about a private behaviour, creating awareness in the community that would see a behaviour change
- A new timber sea wall had been completed at Kulim Park, designed to increase the size of the high tide beach enabling an increase in use of this popular harbour reserve
- The updated Beaches Bylaw was on track to come into effect 1 December 2018
- The Dog Bylaw deliberations were ongoing with the bylaw anticipated to come into effect 1 March 2019
- Upgrades to Durham Street and Durham Lane streetscapes were currently underway. These upgrades included stormwater treatment in the form of raingardens to improve the stormwater quality discharging to the harbour at Spring Street
- Further investigative stormwater monitoring was ongoing in a number of catchments such as the Mount Industrial catchment to identify possible sources of contaminants reported in the five-yearly monitoring report, and identify preferred areas for mitigation / treatment
- TCC was collaborating with BOPRC on a summer industrial audit programme aimed at identifying potential stormwater contamination risks from industrial sites, potential sites requiring discharge consents and improving stormwater discharge quality.

## 5.6 Bay of Plenty Regional Council

Cr Norm Bruning outlined BOPRC priorities, namely:

#### Key Points

- Consultation on the draft On-Site Effluent Treatment plan change was now closed. Feedback on the Draft Plan Change would be used to develop a Proposed Plan Change which would be publicly notified in mid-2019

- Hearings on Proposed Plan Change 13 (air quality) took place through October; the Hearings Panel was currently in deliberations
- On 18 September, Council made decisions on recommendations from the hearing committee for the region-wide water quantity plan change (Plan Change 9). These decisions were publicly notified in October and any appeals needed to be lodged with the Environment Court by 21 November 2018
- Air quality in the Mount Industrial area: six new monitoring stations were now live and collecting data. New monitoring stations had also been deployed at De Havilland Drive / Aerodrome Rd where there had been ongoing concerns about nuisance dust
- The Kaimai Mamaku Forest Forum met in August and agreed on a new management structure. This included a steering group and three project groups focusing on biodiversity, water and people. The Biodiversity project group would meet in November.

#### Points raised by Members

- The Ministry of Transport was currently seeking public and sector input into a decision on whether New Zealand should sign up to an international treaty restricting air emissions from ships.

## 6 Conservation Update

### 6.1 Department of Conservation

*Refer PowerPoint Presentation Objective ID A3047485*

Department of Conservation District Manager Jeff Milham provided an update, outlining the following:

#### Key Points of the Presentation

- Department of Conservation's (DOC) Kauri Dieback Management in the Kaimai Mamaku Conservation Park
- Background:
  - DOC was responsible for protecting kauri on the land it managed
  - Supported the multi-agency response to protect Kauri, with its work led by the *Kauri Dieback Recreation Project*
  - Kauri forests faced the threat of extinction from the devastating Kauri dieback disease
- What was Kauri Dieback / Spreading / Symptoms
- Why do we care
  - Kauri were ancient species, alive when dinosaurs roamed earth. They were among the longest-living tree species, reaching ages of more than 2000 years, as well as being the largest trees in the world
  - Kauri forests once covered 1.2 million ha when the first people arrived in NZ around 1000 years ago. Today, there were about 7000 ha left
  - The iconic species were an important part of NZ's history
  - Kauri deserved every effort of protection to ensure they survived for generations to come
  - Cultural significance
- What we could do to help: required the support of our communities to win the fight against Kauri dieback disease.

#### Item for follow-up by DOC

- Confirmation of the percentage of trees dying from kauri dieback in the Northern Forests diagnosed with kauri dieback as opposed to those surviving.

## 7 Presentations

### 7.1 Project Parore

*Refer PowerPoint Presentation Objective ID A3046121*

Bay of Plenty Regional Council Land Management Officer Braden Rowson and representatives from Te Mania Catchment Community Group, Uretara Estuary Managers, John Burke, Lawrie Donald and Dr Peter Maddison outlined the following key points:

#### Key Points of the Presentation

- Overview of members and Uretara Estuary Managers Inc.
- Why Project Parore was necessary
  - Native herbivore fish, also known as luderick or black bream was previously abundant but habitat degradation has led to decline
- Project Vision
  - Te Mania catchment to be a place where people enjoyed; an engaged community that cared for and had a sense of pride in the environment in which they lived
  - Landowners and residents to manage the ecosystems that provided livelihoods in a sustainable way and would collaboratively take action to restore and maintain the health and quality of the catchment's land, water and native wildlife entity relationships
- Overarching Outcomes
  - Improved environmental stewardship
  - Implementation of good management practices for all land uses
  - Enhanced water quality and greater, more stable native biodiversity
  - A community ecological monitoring system in place
- Successful implementation of Project Parore in Te Mania would serve as a blueprint for other catchments feeding the Tauranga Moana – Te Mania was the pilot project
- Progress to date
- Catchment focus
- Community engagement process
- Tackling the issues: water quality, native flora & fauna restoration.

#### In response to Questions

- The project could potentially be applied as a blueprint across all 17 catchments feeding into Tauranga Harbour
- Communities working together were critical.

#### Item for staff Follow-up

- Consideration of the value that future field trips by members of the Tauranga Moana Advisory Group to particular sites of interests in the catchment area could add.

## 7.2 National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management – Te Mana o Te Wai

Refer PowerPoint Presentation Objective ID A3034426

Bay of Plenty Regional Council Senior Planner Santiago Bermeo and Glenys Kroon Senior Policy Analyst (Water Policy) provided an update on ongoing work under the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, outlining the following:

### Key Points of the Presentation

Central government's *Essential Freshwater* announcements:

- Objectives
  - To stop further degradation & loss: material improvement within 5 years
  - To reverse past damage: waterways in a healthy state within a generation
  - To address water allocation issues (water takes and nutrient discharges):
- The main work streams
  - NPS-FM amendments
  - National Environmental Standard - Freshwater Management
  - Resource Management Act amendments
  - Allocation
  - Alignment with other policies (e.g. Billion Trees, 3 Waters, Climate Change, stock exclusion)
- The players and a new approach to Māori-Crown relationship on fresh water
- Timeframes and implications for Tauranga Moana freshwater management

### Plan Change 9 - Region-wide Water Quantity

- Purpose was to hold the line, to fix problems and help ensure that better information about water use could be gathered
- As a next step a more detailed process was required. The intent to deliver that process was clearly documented in Council plans and was already underway. PC9 was a step in that direction
- Outcomes from PC9
- Compliance and PC9 requirements
  - All permitted activities to be registered within 12 months of the rule becoming operative
  - New controlled activity rules established for existing unauthorised dairy shed water takes and for existing previously permitted takes that now required a resource consent
- Metering and consents
- Web based groundwater accounts: soon to be available on line with live groundwater accounts that would enable communities/applicants to see how much water was available.

11:05 am The meeting **adjourned**.

11:20 am The meeting **reconvened**.

### Points raised by Members

- A question was raised regarding the web based groundwater accounts which would soon be available on-line and whether Māori values and the potential effect on tangata whenua values and interests had been taken into consideration in the development.

### Item for Staff Follow-up

- To circulate web links to members of the Tauranga Moana Advisory Group, providing additional information on Central Government's recent freshwater announcements.

Minute note: The following links were circulated to members providing additional information on Freshwater Announcements by Central Government:

- <https://www.beehive.govt.nz/release/taking-action-improve-water-quality>
- [https://www.boprc.govt.nz/media/786898/ai-85-supporting-document\\_essential-freshwater.pdf](https://www.boprc.govt.nz/media/786898/ai-85-supporting-document_essential-freshwater.pdf)
- [https://www.boprc.govt.nz/media/786899/ai-85-supporting-document\\_shared-interests-in-freshwater.pdf](https://www.boprc.govt.nz/media/786899/ai-85-supporting-document_shared-interests-in-freshwater.pdf)
- <https://www.boprc.govt.nz/media/786896/regional-direction-and-delivery-committee-public-meeting-agenda-30-october-2018.pdf> (starting at page 75).

### 7.3 State of the Environment Summary

Refer PowerPoint Presentation Objective ID A3047086

A PowerPoint presentation outlining the State of the Environment was presented to the Tauranga Moana Advisory Group. Contributors were Conroy and Donald Consultant Elva Conroy, Bay of Plenty Regional Council Marketing and Communications Advisor Harry Singh, Nessie Kuka, Senior Research Fellow Dr Rebecca Lawton from the University of Waikato and Bay of Plenty Regional Council Team Leader, Tauranga Catchments Hamish Dean.

11:35 am Chairperson Norm Bruning **withdrew** from the meeting.

Deputy Chairperson Charlie Tawhiao assumed the Chair for the remainder of the meeting.

#### Key Points of the Presentation

- Partnership approach: Integrating the Māori Perspective – tangata whenua viewpoints
- State of Tauranga Moana: Science Summary
- Bringing the State of the Environment Report to life to tell the stories of our environment
- Final report to be available early 2019.

#### Points raised by Members

- The Executive Summary of the State of the Environment Report required more refinement as it was too generalist in approach. Consideration should be given as to who the target audience should be and the purpose/message of the publication
- The final executive summary should only be published once the Tauranga Moana Advisory Group has familiarised itself with the contents of the full report and were comfortable with the outcomes/conclusions
- Incorporating a dashboard to provide a trend analysis would be helpful – statistical data should clearly support statements made
- The final report needed to be real, credible and transparent. Ultimately, the final Executive Summary should be a call to action
- Communication should focus on story telling – telling the stories of Tauranga's magnificent harbour – sharing the cultural, historical and ecological treasures and be inspirational.

#### In Response to Questions

- The purpose of the presentation on the State of the Environment was to make members of the Tauranga Moana Advisory Group aware of current ongoing work in the development of the final report due early 2019. The detailed report and final recommendations would follow at the next hui scheduled for February 2019
- Trends would be developed going forward since there was now a baseline in place to build on
- The goal of the communications plan would be to have levels of information available for the public to drill down should they require more detail
- The ultimate goal would be to raise the cultural awareness and scientific understanding of our community, uniting Māori and non-Māori around common values, collaborating from the start of projects rather than consulting at the end and giving considered weighting to cultural concerns and perspectives.

#### 7.4 Reserves and Facilities Bylaw

*Refer PowerPoint Presentation Objective ID A2935610*

Addressed under item 5.4.

#### 7.5 Tauranga City Council Environment Strategy

*Refer PowerPoint Presentation Objective ID A3048394*

Tauranga City Council (TCC) Principal Strategic Advisor Joel Peters provided an outline on progress made with the development of the Environment Strategy:

##### Key Points of the Presentation

- Update on the Environment Strategy
  - Released the Future Development Strategy and the Tauranga Urban Strategy
  - Confirmed the outcomes of work to date with the Tangata Whenua Collective
  - Working with teams in TCC
- Strategy Focus
  - Water, Urban Forest, Changing Climate, Culture, Education and Identity
- Strategy Challenges
  - Working to align big outcomes. land supply, affordable housing, environmental impacts
- Next Steps
  - Submitted a draft for review to the Steering Group
  - Steering Group to determine timelines
  - Look, feel, expectations from partners.

#### 7.6 Overview – Tauranga Moana Wai Māori Strategy

*Refer PowerPoint Presentation Objective ID A3048395*

Ngāi Te Rangi Representative Piatarahi Bennett provided an overview of the Wai Māori Strategy as follows:

##### Key Points of the Presentation

- The importance of adding a Māori viewpoint
- Wai Māori Workshop outcomes
  - Te Puna Wai Māori o Tauranga Moana mandate to advance PC16
  - Agreed to lodge a Wai Māori Statement – to be lodged with Bay of Plenty Regional Council shortly

- Agreed approach to water consents
- Agreed 'Involvement Strategy'
- Initial list of awa and criteria
- Ongoing relationship with Water Policy
- Other – PC9 appeal
- Key Levels of Involvement
- Technical Objectives
  - Effective, equitable and respectful working partnership with BOPRC on all matters concerning Wai Māori in accordance with Te Tiriti o Waitangi
  - Māori relationship with Wai Māori to be recognized and provided for and rights and responsibilities advanced, respected, supported and clearly reflected in PC16
  - Te Mana o Te Wai embedded across all processes and functions and underpinned all decisions concerning Wai Māori and PC16 provisions.

#### Item for Staff Follow-up

- "Tauranga Moana Wai Māori Strategy Update" to be added to the agenda of the Tauranga Moana Advisory Group as a standing item.

## 8 Reports

### 8.1 State of the Environment Report - Tauranga Harbour

*Refer PowerPoint Presentation Objective ID A3047086*

Bay of Plenty Regional Council Team Leader, Tauranga Catchments Hamish Dean presented the State of the Environment Report – Tauranga Harbour that was taken as read.

#### **Resolved**

**That the Tauranga Moana Advisory Group:**

- 1 Receives the report "State of the Environment Report Tauranga Harbour" dated 16 November 2018.**

**Thompson/ Von Dadelszen  
CARRIED**

### 8.2 Tauranga Moana Programme Update – November 2018

Bay of Plenty Regional Council Team Leader, Tauranga Catchments Hamish Dean presented the Tauranga Moana Programme Update report that was taken as read.

#### Items for Staff Follow-up

- Future reports to provide more detailed information: preferably with a dashboard approach providing management information from a governance perspective
- Future reports to include information on the Kopurererua Valley Redevelopment Project
- Feedback to be provided on progress made with the Methyl Bromide boundary monitoring at the of Port of Tauranga
- Feedback to be provided on the interpretation of quantitative data available on land and water litter clean-ups.



## Resolved

That the Tauranga Moana Advisory Group:

- 1 Receives the report “Tauranga Moana Programme Update – November 2018” containing the Tauranga Moana Programme Dashboard dated November 2018.

Thompson/Von Dadelszen  
CARRIED

## 9 Consideration of General Business

### Future site visits by the Tauranga Moana Advisory Group

- o Members reaffirmed their support for future site visits as raised under item 7.1 as this would be informative and value adding.

### Tauranga Moana Plan Change 16

- o Noted that Plan Change 16 (Tauranga Moana) planned for 2021 – 2023/24 was still on track as scheduled.

### Change in consultation approach by Central Government

- o Ngāi Te Rangi Representative Charlie Tawhiao noted that following the change in Central Government since the National Elections in 2017, there had been a move towards Māori as the identifier rather than whānau, hapū and iwi. He was concerned that this changed approach could potentially undermine Treaty relationships with whanau, hapū and iwi.

## 10 Next Meeting – 15 February 2019

Members noted that the next meeting had been scheduled for 15 February 2019.

## 11 Closing Karakia

Charlie Tawhiao closed the meeting with a karakia.

**The meeting concluded at 12:28 pm.**

Confirmed

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chair, Tauranga Moana Advisory Group

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date





**Report To:** Regional Direction and Delivery Committee

**Meeting Date:** 11 December 2018

**Report From:** David Phizacklea, Regional Integrated Planning Manager

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## **National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management Implementation Programme**

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### **Executive Summary**

The Committee is asked to formally adopt an updated programme of staged implementation of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management by extending the timeline to complete implementation by 31 December 2030.

Amendments to National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management in September 2017 provide an opportunity for Council to review its implementation programme. During the 2018-2028 Long-term Plan deliberations members asked staff to consider the need to extend its implementation timetable to 2030.

In light of Plan Change 9 appeals, emerging Plan Change 12 complexities and a changing national policy landscape it is recommended to rescind the 30 November 2017 implementation timetable and adopt an amended schedule for implementing the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management as set out in this report.

### **Recommendations**

**That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee:**

- 1 Receives the report, National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management Implementation Programme;**
- 2 Rescinds its 30 November 2017 implementation timetable.**
- 3 Adopt and publicly notify an amended schedule for implementing the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management as set out in this report, signalling completion by 31 December 2030.**

### **1 Purpose**

To formally adopt the updated programme of staged implementation of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 (NPS-FM).

The possibility of extending the NPS-FM implementation programme has been previously signalled including in November 2017, when Council adopted its current NPS-FM timetable.

## 2 Background

Policy E1(c & d) of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 requires Council to formally adopt a *programme of time-limited stages* to implement the NPS-FM. Council first did this at its 14 December 2015 meeting where it approved a schedule signalling completion by 31 December 2025. Since then, Council has received a number of papers and made a number of key decisions in relation to NPS-FM implementation - attached as Appendix 1.

Among these papers on 16 March 2017 staff presented to RDD with alternative options for Council’s approach to implementing the NPS-FM. There we highlighted implementation challenges caused by central government policy uncertainty, including pausing implementation while further policy guidance was sought<sup>1</sup>. This was not a preferred option because, notwithstanding policy uncertainty, considerable technical work needs completing.

On 30 November 2017, Council revised its initial indicative timetable as follows:

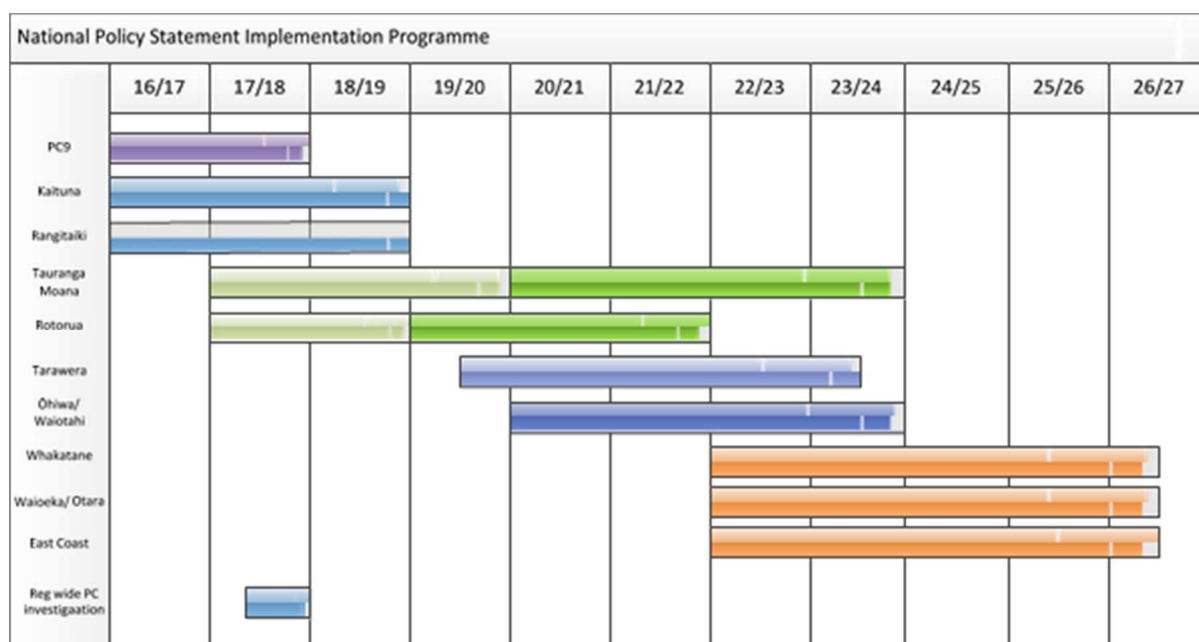


Figure 1: Bay of Plenty NPS-FM Operational Implementation Programme timeline.

At this time, it was noted the September 2017 amendments to the NPS-FM included the ability to review and revise implementation timelines and formally adopt revised timelines by 31 December 2018 - providing an opportunity to extend NPS-FM implementation from completion in 2025 to 2030. Those provisions read:

*Any programme adopted under Policy E1 (c) of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2011 or under E1(c) of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 by a regional council is to be reviewed, revised if*

<sup>1</sup> Appendix 1: Future National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 Implementation Options. Regional Direction & Delivery Committee meeting 16 March 2017.

necessary, and formally adopted by the regional council by 31 December 2018, and publicly notified.

During 2018 LTP workshops Councillors directed staff to undertake a review of whether NPS-FM implementation timeframes should be extended to 2030. Although some steps have been taken towards this with the extension of the stocktake phase for the Rotorua WMA and a delay in timeline for the Rangitāiki and Kaituna-Pongakawa-Waitahanui Water Management Areas (WMAs) no official notice has been given to MfE that Council intends to extend its timeframes .

This report recommends changes to the NPS-FM implementation timetable. The new indicative timetable is shown below in Figure 2. Note the dark blue blocks are included for context because they affect the timetable.

## National Policy Statement Implementation Programme

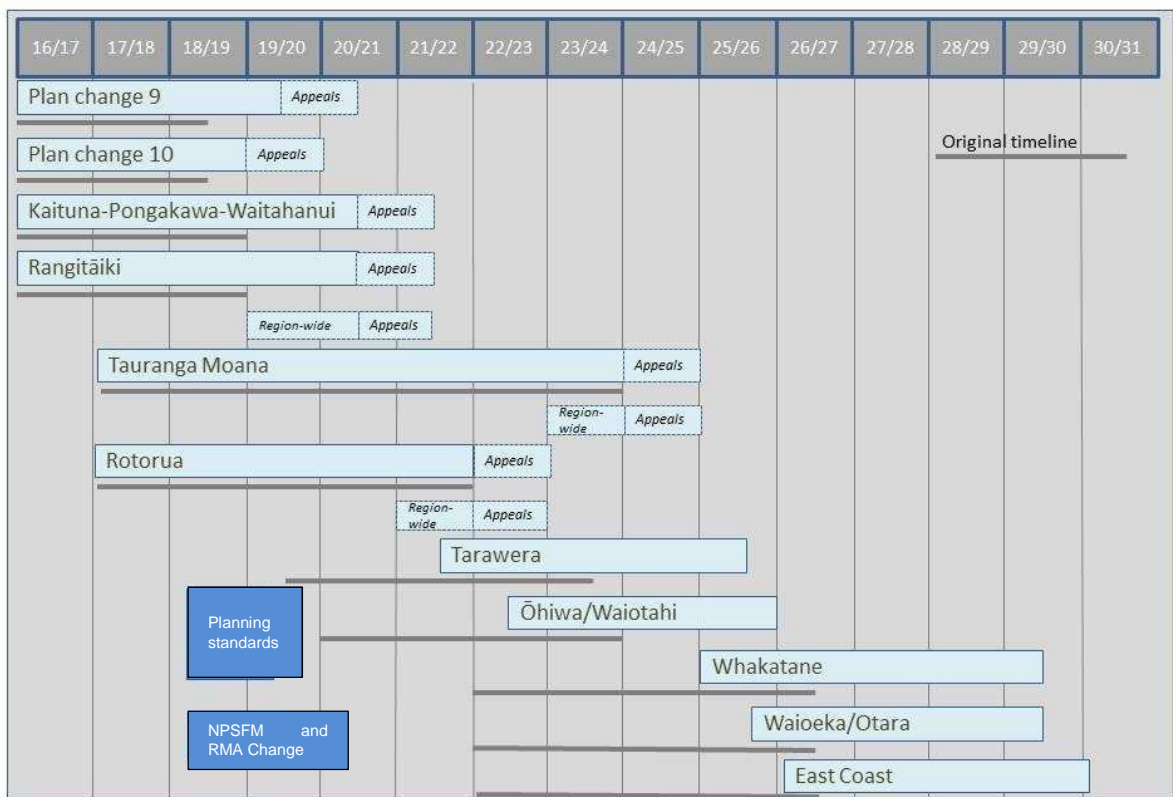


Figure 2: Updated NPS-FW implementation timetable

The following sections provide a brief update on NPS-FM implementation progress and reasons for the proposed timetable changes.

### 3 Implementation progress

The BOPRC website<sup>2</sup> details the ‘official’ NPS-FM implementation program relative to a December 2016 start. It details three 12 month implementation steps for the Kaituna, Pongakawa, Waitahanui, Rangitāiki (KPW) WMAs.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.boprc.govt.nz/our-region-and-environment/water/freshwater-futures/implementing-the-national-policy-statement-for-freshwater-management/>

The following table provides an analysis of progress relative to that timetable and includes relevant details on other key NPS-FM implementation projects.

Implementation Progress	Relative to notified schedule	Scheduling implication
<b>Plan Change 9</b>		
Groundwater accounts	Groundwater accounts have been automated considerably ahead of schedule and as a direct result of PC9.	Dramatically streamlines future processes and discussions around groundwater. Direct benefit to consents and industry.
Groundwater and surface water data	Detailed analysis and recalculation of estimated take volumes.	Significantly improved confidence in account figures. Direct benefit to consents and industry.
Surface water accounts	Project now well developed and brief are in negotiation.	Provides new analytical capabilities that substantially reduce manual calculations. Time and cost savings for future WMAs. Will benefit consents and industry.
Metering	New systems and standards now in place with continually improving records.	With time, will provide a more robust dataset for policy analysis.
Decision notified on 9 October 2018	Towards end of planned schedule.	Possibly means decisions will overlap government decisions on water allocation.
Reporting to Environment Court January 18 2019	Very rapid – progressing faster than anticipated.	Immediate impact on staff resources for PC12. But, pushes us to achieve early settlement.
First report to Env Court April 2019	Very rapid – progressing faster than anticipated.	As above.
<b>Rotorua Lakes (PC10)</b>		
Environment Court Appeals	Nationally significant.	Direct (anticipated) resourcing implications.
<b>Kaituna, Pongakawa, Waitahanui, Rangitāiki (PC12)</b>		
Phase 2: 12 Months <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confirm values</li> <li>• Define FMUs</li> <li>• Map Values</li> </ul>	Complete, but slightly delayed.	Slight schedule delay.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review attributes vs state</li> <li>Outstanding FWB (work postponed)</li> </ul>		
<p>Phase 3: 12 Months</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess needs</li> <li>Scenario impact analysis</li> <li>Evaluation of scenarios</li> <li>Policy development state</li> <li>Consult</li> </ul>	<p>Modelling complexities have caused modelling to be significantly delayed.</p> <p>Needs and scenario work is almost complete.</p> <p>KPW issues may take longer to resolve than anticipated.</p>	<p>Potentially 6 month delay due to issue complexity requiring greater consultation than anticipated.</p> <p>PC9 may further impact on ability to deliver water quantity solutions.</p>
<p><b>Rotorua and Tauranga WMAs (PC15 &amp; 16)</b></p>		
<p>Preliminary data gathering and project setup.</p>	<p>Good progress has been made. Good stakeholder support in both WMAs.</p>	<p>Nil</p>

Further details are provided in the Freshwater Futures Update agenda report to this Committee meeting.

## 4 Proposed Timetable Change

This section details the proposed NPS-FM implementation timetable changes and other management responses to anticipated policy change, and the material presented in section 3.

### 4.1 Regional Wide Water Quantity (Plan Change 9)

Region-wide Water Quantity Plan Change 9 (PC9) sets interim freshwater and groundwater allocation limits. Its progress is outlined in section 3.

A significant number of submissions were received from tangata whenua on Plan Change 9. They included broader issues staff consider better sit in a Water Management Area plan change process, or need to be resolved with the Crown.

Staff are currently assessing the implications of appeals to PC9. The potential for PC9 appeals to significantly draw on resources that would otherwise be committed to PC12 and other water policy work will be known only after initial discussions with the appellants. A separate paper details the appeals, but it is important to note that most parts of the plan change are impacted, particularly in relation to concerns that tangata whenua have raised, including how water is allocated.

In that regard, it is important to note that Government's newly formed Kahui Wai Māori is intended to engage with Māori on freshwater and may be involved in final 'sign off' on new ways of reflecting Māori rights and interests in freshwater policy and regulation. This is integral to some of the PC9 appeals and may affect PC12 and other freshwater plan changes.

Extending NPS-FM implementation to 2030 provides a buffer that may be required if PC9 appeal matters substantively affect how PC12 is developed. Staff will prioritise confirming appellant intentions in this regard and remain hopeful that PC9 may not impact on other plan changes.

#### 4.1 **Kaituna, Pongakawa, Waitahanui (KPW) and Rangitāiki Water Management Area (PC 12)**

PC12 development is well summarised in the Freshwater Futures update.

Given complexities in modelling, data cleansing and data gap-filling (which were required to get the model working) PC12 progress has been delayed as noted in section 3. In addition, more time has been spent ensuring material is supported by stakeholders. A key lesson learnt is that beginning community engagement as early as we did should not be repeated for future WMAs.

The investigative phase of the PC12 work is now largely complete meaning the 2019 (calendar) year focus shifts to problem solving. A draft plan change is now provisionally scheduled for the end of 2019.

Key next steps in the Kaituna, Pongakawa and Waitahanui Water Management Area relate to developing a response appropriate to the size of the problem. A “Coastal Receiving Environment” report (included elsewhere in this agenda) highlights that a large scale reduction of catchment contaminant loads is needed. Developing an appropriate pathway to achieving this will take time.

Relative to the Rangitāiki Water Management Area, the Kaituna Pongakawa and Waitahanui may be delayed. Nevertheless, as noted, we still anticipate notifying one plan change for these two Water Management Areas towards the end of the 2019 calendar year.

These sorts of challenges are commonplace and were anticipated. We hold regular cross-team discussions to ensure everyone understands current issues. Additional modelling to help understand the feasibility of different mitigation options is underway and preliminary scheduling of a revised program for this work has commenced. Staff anticipate having greater clarity about the overall project schedule after March next year when the Coastal Receiving Environment material will be more actively communicated.

Extending the implementation timetable to 2030 as proposed provides scope, if required, for significant changes to the KPW program which we are in the very early stages of considering.

#### 4.2 **Rotorua Lakes (Plan Change 15) and Tauranga Moana (Plan Change 16)**

In June 2017, Council agreed to commence work on the Rotorua Lakes and Tauranga Moana WMAs. Both are now in their early planning and information gathering phases.

As noted in figure 2 and section 3 these plan changes are accommodated in the current schedule. However, the additional time proposed by extending the implementation schedule to 2030 accommodates potential slippage should water quantity work be put on hold pending PC9 appeals (other WMAs would be advanced if this were the case).



### 4.3 Tarawera

The Tarawera River Catchment Plan became operative in 2004. A review of plan effectiveness occurred in 2015 which noted a number of amendments were required, including alignment with the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management.

The proposed schedule in Figure 2 indicates delays to the Tarawera water management area to reduce the number of parallel plan changes. Further discussion will be needed with mill owners to align with any work they have underway in anticipation of the earlier review date.

Because PC9 appeals and national policy direction may cause more advanced Water Management Area processes to be delayed pending further central government direction we could need to juggle other priorities. If this is required, then part of the Tarawera program may be advanced; but equally it may be delayed.

Staff propose ensuring no water management area proceeds to plan change until central government policy is clear.

## 5 Changing National Policy

The national policy landscape around the management of freshwater resources has a number of changes anticipated in 2019/20. Bay of Plenty Regional Council is well placed to respond with stop and stare moments.

A key part of our response strategy is to ensure technical work progresses and community discussions happen, but formal plan changes are not developed until the risk of rework is low. In particular, we wish to avoid developing policy or confirming direction in matters such as water allocation where greater direction is signalled and we risk doing unnecessary rework. But, equally, it is important to use the available time effectively which means, for all WMAs, effectively sizing the problem and developing potential solution packages. It should also be noted that the work program includes provision for region-wide plan changes to be promoted in parallel with WMA plan changes as a key means of implementing new policy requirements.

It should also be noted also that BOPRC staff are active on central government Special Interest Groups, are involved in the At Risk Catchments work and have a secondment in the Ministry for the Environment, so we are abreast of this changing situation.

### 5.1 Planning Standards

As part of the 2017 Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) amendments the government proposed new national planning standards to improve plan consistency. All plans will soon need to follow the same structure and format with common definitions, glossary of te reo Māori terms, standardised mapping and electronic delivery in an ePlan format. The Regional Natural Resources Plan, combining six regional plans into one, and the streamlined approach to regional plan content aligns well with the draft national planning standards, but is unlikely to be 100% compliant.

Final standards are due in April 2019. Councils will have one year to implement basic functionality for existing plans and policy statements and five years to notify more significant amendments directed by the national planning standards.

Given their imminent release, it is also important to delay draft plan notification until standards are available. These will provide greater clarity and standardisation which may eliminate appeals related to 'style' matters. Depending on the content of the standards and other policy released around this time, we may consider a new option of no longer doing a draft plan release.

## 5.2 Resource Management Act (RMA) Reforms

Minister Parker recently announced on 9 November 2018 a two stage Resource Management Act review process. Significantly, he stated an intention to give regional councils the ability to review groups of consents in line with updated standards. The intention of these changes is to speed the cleaning up of rivers, which otherwise could be delayed waiting for existing consents to come up for renewal.

The Minister has indicated that stage two of his water reforms will be more comprehensive and build on current Government work priorities across urban development, climate change, and freshwater. This is expected to start in 2019. The Minister/MFE regularly seeks input from Councils which, as noted earlier, includes support for the ministry's Catchments at Risk work and secondment.

Staff do not anticipate RMA reforms affecting the NPS-FM implementation timeframe.

## 5.3 National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management Reforms

Under 2017 changes to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (first released in 2014) BOPRC addressed additional requirements including:

- new national targets for swimmable lakes and rivers
- greater direction for Te Mana o te Wai in freshwater management
- more direction for monitoring macroinvertebrates, managing nitrogen and phosphorus, and considering economic well-being
- a requirement to improve water quality in terms of human health

These have had direct impacts on the NPS-FM implementation work program.

The government has signalled an intention to stop further environmental degradation and loss and reverse past damage by introducing new amendments to the NPS-FM and NES. We understand that these may address water allocation and work towards a system for fairer allocation of nutrients.

Once more information is available around March/April 2019 Council will be able to determine the implications on the implementation work programme and will report back to the Committee.

## 6 Analysis of options

Policy E1(f) of the NPS-FM gives Council the opportunity to extend its NPS-FM implementation programme, or not. These two options are assessed below:

Option	Benefits	Costs
<p><u>Option 1</u></p> <p>Maintain the original implementation programme to be completed by 31 December 2025</p>	<p>Industry and other stakeholders have certainty as to when NPS-FM compliant limits will come into force.</p> <p>An earlier delivery will probably cost less.</p>	<p>Confidence of meeting the target date is uncertain/low, therefore we are potentially misleading the public.</p> <p>In an attempt to meet this timeline BOPRC could be forced to rush work at the expense of quality.</p> <p>The risk of appeals is potentially greater because the schedule has less time for consultation and getting community buy in.</p> <p>Lacks flexibility to move to accommodate future changes (which as yet are not known).</p>
<p><u>Option 2</u></p> <p>Extend the timeframe for implementation to be completed by 31 December 2030</p>	<p>Provides flexibility. Means BOPRC can still work at pace, but gives us room to extend consultation or repeat steps if legislation changes requiring rework.</p> <p>Enables better engagement with tangata whenua and time for them to undertake important technical work.</p> <p>Does not stop BOPRC from finishing early.</p> <p>Is more realistic, based on experience with Plan Changes 9, 10, 12, and seeing upcoming change.</p> <p>Is the most likely option to deliver quality results.</p>	<p>Could be perceived negatively as being unwarranted and costly.</p> <p>Possibly affects third parties who have made arrangements based on the earlier timeframe.</p>

## 7 Recommended Update to NPS-FM Implementation Programme

On the basis of the above discussion an updated timeline (Figure 2) is proposed. Changes will:

- Accommodate national policy and legislative changes, including national planning standards with stop and stare moments and ability to accommodate changes as part of regional components of future plan changes
- Better accommodate extended timeframes associated with PC9 appeals.
- Reduce/minimise parallel processes (i.e. delay Whakatane, Waioeka, East Coast WMA processes) taking on board lessons learnt from PC12.
- Accommodate complexity that is now more understood.

The information contained in this report will also form the basis of the annual NPS-FM implementation report against the original notified timeline.

Staff recommend that Council adopt and publicly notified the proposed implementation programme shown in Figure 2.

## **8 Implications for Māori**

Māori involvement in planning and delivery of improved water management is integral to their role as kaitiaki and necessary to achieve requirements of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management. However, as noted in this report, some Māori have expressed reservations about Plan Change 9 and there are government initiatives underway intended to provide clarity on matters of particular significance to Maori.

It is important to respect the significance of water to Maori and for council processes to accommodate their special place in freshwater management. This proposed amendment extending the implementation programme to 2030 will help provide opportunities for Council to work more effectively with tangata whenua in a changing policy landscape.

## **9 Council's Accountability Framework**

### **9.1 Community Outcomes**

Council's Freshwater Futures work directly contributes to the 'Freshwater for Life' community outcome in Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

### **9.2 Long Term Plan Alignment**

This work is planned under various activities within the Long Term Plan 2018-2028, including the Integrated Catchment Management, Regional Planning and Engagement, Regional Development, Technical Services and Corporate Services groups of activities.

### **9.3 Current Budget Implications**

Council's Freshwater Futures work programme is being undertaken within the current budget for the activities in Year 1 of the Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

### **9.4 Future Budget Implications**

Future work is provided for in Council's Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

Any additional work for Bay of Plenty Regional Council resulting from national direction will need to be considered as to future budget implications.

James Low  
**Water Policy Team Leader**

**for Regional Integrated Planning Manager**

**30 November 2018**



**Objective ID:** A3078280  
**Report To:** Tauranga Moana Advisory Group  
**Meeting date:** 15 February 2019  
**Report From:** Michal Akurangi, Senior Planner

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## **Jurisdictional Boundaries in Tauranga Harbour**

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### **1 Purpose**

To provide the Tauranga Moana Advisory Group with an update on the clarification of jurisdictional roles within the Tauranga Harbour between regional council and district/city councils.

### **2 Background**

At its last meeting the Advisory Group had an update on the Western Bay of Plenty bylaw changes including riding horses on the beach. As a result of the presentation the Group has sought clarification as to the jurisdictional boundaries for the Tauranga Harbour and how these interact with the Regional Coastal Environment Plan.

### **3 Discussion**

Under section 145 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), territorial authorities (i.e. district and city councils) may make bylaws and are responsible for their implementation for the intertidal areas and land within their territories. Intertidal area is the area that is above water at low tide and underwater at high tide, simply the area between tide marks. Bylaws are used for the following purposes:

- a) Protecting the public from nuisance
- b) Protecting, promoting, and maintaining public health and safety
- c) Minimising the potential for offensive behaviour in public places.

These are matters that are not managed under the Regional Coastal Environment Plan as these are not within the jurisdiction of regional councils under the Resource Management Act.

Bylaws under the LGA manage short-term environmental management issues such as litter, dog control, vehicles and horses on beaches. Regulations under the Regional Coastal Environment Plan manage permanent or temporary activities.

The Local Government Act was amended to allow some territorial authorities to extend their bylaw powers to the low mean water mark for the purposes mentioned above.

In the Tauranga Harbour the jurisdictional boundaries of the territorial authorities for bylaw implementation and enforcement have been extended to include the low mean water mark

(intertidal areas). Bay of Plenty Regional Council still has jurisdiction and authority under the Resource Management Act to mean high water springs (which also includes the intertidal areas). There is no conflict with the Regional Coastal Environment Plan as this Plan does not manage the issues bylaws are responding to.

**Michal Akurangi**  
Senior Planner



**Objective ID:**

**Report To:** Tauranga Moana Advisory Group

**Meeting date:** 15 February 2019

**Report From:** Pim de Monchy, Coastal Catchments Manager

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## Tauranga Moana Programme update

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### 1 Purpose

To provide the Tauranga Moana Advisory Group with an update on programme progress during.

It is recommended that the Advisory Group:

1. Receive the report “Tauranga Moana Programme update”.

### 2 Background

The Tauranga Moana Programme was established in 2013 to deliver on the community’s expectations for the health of the Tauranga Harbour. The programme coordinates, prioritises and delivers on all the work related to the harbour and catchment that is undertaken by Tauranga City Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council and the Regional Council. It allows an adaptive and collaborative management approach.

Originally called Te Awanui Tauranga Harbour Programme, the name was changed to Tauranga Moana in the 2016/17 year. This change better reflects the management area which includes the inland catchment as well as Te Awanui / Tauranga Harbour. It also aligns with the Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan 2016 – 2026 and the area of interest defined in that Plan.

This Tauranga Moana Advisory Group oversees the Programme. Staff provide regular programme updates and reports to the Group including:

- Annual work plans
- Annual report
- Regular dashboard reports summarising project progress

### 3 Matters arising from the previous meeting

Action from November 2018 meeting: *feedback to be provided on progress made with the Methyl Bromide boundary monitoring at the Port of Tauranga.*

Boundary monitoring for Methyl Bromide (MB) at the Port of Tauranga occurs via both Council and consent holder (Genera) monitoring.

First are the four recently installed, fixed location, BOPRC monitoring sites. These sites are continuously monitored for MB using a photo-ionising detector (PID). To date the PID

monitoring has identified MB at low levels on several occasions but much lower than the consented limit.

One complication with fixed location monitoring is that results are dependent upon the location where fumigation is occurring and wind direction. Over a longer time period there will be circumstances where the fumigation and conditions are right, however much of the time there is no MB to monitor so the results show what is called a “non-detect”. A further complication is that PID meters are indicative of the presence of volatile organic contaminants, of which MB is but one constituent. When a high level is detected it is indicative the volatile organic chemical is present, further corroborative work is required to determine which one it is.

The second form of boundary monitoring that is undertaken is compliance assessment work by Genera in accordance with consent conditions. The consent holder is required to undertake downwind boundary monitoring for each fumigation event. This data is interrogated by BOPRC to ensure that consent conditions are met.

Finally BOPRC undertakes unannounced boundary monitoring using our own PID meter followed up with an “evacuated canister” if elevated levels are detected. Canisters allow for a very specific analysis for MB, however they are only used where we have information confirming high MB levels are likely due to the high cost of each analysis (around \$600) and logistical challenges of deploying them.

Boundary monitoring by Genera identified an exceedance of the consented limit on the boundary on the 1st August. While this was not able to be verified as solely due to MB fumigation and not partly from other volatile organic sources, an abatement notice was issued to Genera.

#### 4 **Programme dashboard for February 2019**

The programme dashboard for February 2019 is provided in Appendix 1.

The dashboard shows progress against key projects listed in the 2018/19 Annual Work Plan, progress and upcoming activities. Overall, the programme and projects are on track in terms of scope, budget and schedule at this stage.

##### **Key programme updates include:**

- The Predator Free BOP project is progressing well with 966 traps given out and registered to the website with 622 kills recorded to date. The main focus of the project is rats but reports on possums, mice, stoats and hedgehogs have also been recorded on the website. The Tauranga Men’s Shed have made the bulk of the trap boxes for Tauranga City and Western Bay, however, some larger and keen groups have made arrangements for the production of traps through their local men’s sheds.
- This season has seen less sea lettuce washing up on Tauranga Harbour beaches than in previous years and no clean-up have been required so far.

Several complex interrelated factors affect the abundance of sea lettuce including water temperature, nutrient and light availability, and weather conditions and work continues to better understand these dynamics. A research project is currently underway in a partnership with the University of Waikato and Bay of Plenty Regional Council, looking at the amount of sea lettuce becoming beach cast weekly over the summer period of 2018/19 and seeing how this changes over time. Measurements and samples are taken at 11 sites around the Tauranga Harbour on a weekly basis for comparative analysis. Sea lettuce monitoring posts



have also been installed at Ongare Point, Maxwells Road, Fergusson Park and Kulim Park in order to be able to monitor accumulations of sea lettuce over time.

- Marine biosecurity surveillance has been completed of the Marinas, moored vessels and inspection of vessels which have recently arrived back in the region, or were new to the region. A total of 1011 boat hulls have been inspected. Water sampling was undertaken for Environmental DNA analysis of Mediterranean fanworm. This will help to work out areas where fanworm may be present and enable the Biosecurity team to priorities areas for further surveillance.
- The Ongare Point wastewater scheme project is nearing completion with three tanks left to be installed. The treatment plant is operational and site reinstatement has been completed.
- The Chair in Coastal Science annual report has been received. The Chair in Coastal Science role is funded by the Bay of Plenty Regional Council and formalised through a Memorandum of Agreement which is in place until December 2024.

# **Appendix One**

## **Tauranga Moana Programme Programme Dashboard February 2019**

## Tauranga Moana Programme Dashboard February 2019

Programme Manager		Pim de Monchy	As of meeting	Feb-19	Green
Project Sponsor		Sarah Omundsen	Previous RAG status	Nov-18	Green
Category	Previous RAG Status	RAG Status Current	Comment on any RAG where status is not Green.		
Overall	Green	Green			
Schedule	Green	Green			
Scope	Green	Green			
Resources	Green	Green			
Budget	Green	Green			
No. Annual Work Plan Projects 2018/19					
SHARED			Scope	Budget	Schedule
1	Katikati Hills to the Ocean – H2O Improvement Project	Green	Green	Green	
2	Watercraft and General Harbour Survey	Green	Green	Green	
3	Tauranga Harbour Inundation and Coastal Erosion	Green	Green	Amber	
4	Predator Free BOP	Green	Green	Green	
5	Sea Lettuce Management	Green	Green	Green	
6	Litter Clean-ups	Green	Green	Green	
7	IP3 HAIL Audits	Green	Green	Green	
BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL			Scope	Budget	Schedule
1	Matauranga Māori for Tauranga Harbour capacity building	Green	Green	Green	
2	Manaaki Taha Moana MTM 2 sub tidal survey of Tauranga Harbour	Complete	Complete	Complete	
3	Manaaki Taha Moana MTM 2 Coastal Cultural Health Index	Green	Green	Green	
4	State of the Environment Report	Green	Green	Red	
5	Kaiate Task Force	Green	Green	Green	
6	Kaimai Mamaku Catchments Forum	Green	Green	Green	
7	Seedling mangrove management	Green	Green	Green	
8	Tauranga Harbour Tsunami Inundation Assessment	Green	Green	Green	
9	Audit of mangrove distribution/associated issues for tangata whenua	Green	Green	Amber	
10	Vessel Acquisition (Sealegs)	Complete	Complete	Complete	
11	Flood modelling Uretara Stream, Katikati	Green	Green	Green	
TAURANGA CITY COUNCIL			Scope	Budget	Schedule
1	Integrated Stormwater Project	Green	Green	Green	
2	Environmental Strategy	Green	Green	Green	
3	Wastewater Management	Green	Green	Green	
4	Stormwater Management	Green	Green	Green	
5	Kopurererua Valley Re-Development	Green	Green	Green	
WESTERN BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT COUNCIL			Scope	Budget	Schedule
1	Ongare Wastewater Scheme	Green	Green	Green	
2	Tahataharoa Land Purchase and Restoration Project	Green	Green	Green	
3	Cycleway	Green	Green	Green	

### Programme Updates

- Following peak water usage combined with a hot, dry weather forecast, TCC is asking residents to stop using all garden sprinklers and irrigation systems until further notice.
- 50 students from Maungatapu School collected over 120kg of rubbish and recycling from Rotary Park and the Maungatapu foreshore.
- Low levels of sea lettuce growth have been reported so far this season and no clean-up have been required.
- Predator Free BOP has given out and registered a total of 966 traps with 622 kills recorded to date on the website.
- A near miss of a dingy and a cruise liner was captured on video in Tauranga Harbour and was widely reported around the country. The original post on the BOPRC Facebook page received 12,476 views.
- Safety upgrades undertaken at Panepane Wharf on Matakana Island.
- Ongare wastewater treatment plant is operational and site reinstatement has been completed.
- Three large vessels were found to have Mediterranean fanworm. Containment nets were used while the vessels were being lifted out of the water to catch anything that fell. A number of dives were also carried out in the vicinity to ensure no other fanworm had escaped.
- New maritime vessel Kaha is fully operational.
- Mount Industrial Programme has been created to bring together grounds from across council to take actions to minimise discharges from the Mount Industrial area.
- Seagrass health monitoring field trials are being undertaken. This is being linked to the PhD investigating how nutrient cycling will change with increasing sedimentation in seagrass beds and bare sediments.
- The final draft Tauranga Harbour Inundation and Coastal Erosion report has been received and is being reviewed. A joint public release is expected in March 2019.
- Kaimai Mamaku Catchments workshop was held to develop a pest control plan.
- Chair in Coastal Science annual report received.
- Regional Wastewater Management Group has been re-established. Requests for Proposals are being sought for the development of a Regional Best Practice Guide for wastewater overflow management. Completion of the draft guide is anticipated by December 2019.

### Upcoming Activities

- Continuing stormwater improvements at two locations in Welcome Bay. Location one, will alleviate flooding of 14 residential properties. Location two will help mitigate flooding of approximately 40 residential properties.
- Weekly intensive summer water quality monitoring of Kaiate Falls is being undertaken. Since the installation of the track counter in May 2018 28,956 visitors have been recorded.
- Ongoing monitoring of sea lettuce sites around the harbour.
- Continued development of the cycleway. Ōmokoroa to the Wairoa River is expected to be open between April and June 2019.
- Full round of Marina Surveillance to be undertaken in March.
- Install remaining three tanks for Ongare wastewater scheme. This is the final stage of the project.
- Sampling to look at emerging organic contaminants in estuary sediments, water and shellfish. Emerging contaminants include things such as flame retardants, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, oestrogen, personal care products, antifouling agents.
- Stream and Estuary clean-up Programme is due to start again late March with clean-ups scheduled around Tauranga and the Western Bay over 2019.
- Continue the procurement process for Coast Care Plant Supply 2019 - 2022.
- The consented season for mechanical mangrove removal runs from March to August. Priority areas have been identified where seedling removal will be undertaken. Options for removal include mechanical removal, contractors and volunteers (Estuary Care Groups).
- Sustainable Backyards runs through March. There will be a variety of sustainability events including Coast Care beach clean-up, Predator Free workshops and sea bed and foreshore clean-ups.
- Waimapu Stream and Estuary Industrial Audit Project commence mid-February. Staff from TCC and BOPRC will be visiting industrial sites in Maleme Street, Glenlyon Avenue and Courtney Road to provide advice and recommendations around preventing stormwater pollution into the stream and estuary.
- TCC's Save our Pipes from Wipes campaign continues with a roll out of billboards around the city beginning end of February.