

The Chairman and Councillors  
**Maori Committee**

**NOTICE IS GIVEN** that the next meeting of the **Maori Committee** will be held in **Te Pakira Marae, 16 Tryon Street, Whakarewarewa, Rotorua** on:

**EMBARGOED**

Until 2 working days before meeting on:

**Thursday, 28 April 2011**

**commencing at 9.30 a.m.**

PLEASE NOTE: The hui will start with a Pōwhiri at 9.30 a.m. followed by a kapū tī

Bill Bayfield  
**Chief Executive**

18 April 2011





## **Māori Committee – Terms of Reference**

The Maori Committee has functions for implementation and monitoring of Council's legislative obligations to Māori.

### **Delegated Function**

To set operational direction for Council's legislative obligations to Maori and monitor how these obligations are implemented. This will be achieved through the development of specific operational decisions which translate legislative obligations to Maori into action.

### **Membership**

Seven Councillors including the Chairman as Ex-Officio.

### **Term of the Committee**

For the period of the 2010/2013 Triennium unless discharged earlier by the Regional Council.

### **Specific Responsibilities and Delegated Authority**

The Maori Committee is delegated the power of authority to:

- 1 Monitor council's compliance with its obligations to Māori under the Local Government Act 2002 and the Resource Management Act 1991.
- 2 Approve actions to enhance Māori capacity to contribute to council's decision-making processes for inclusion in the development of the Ten Year Plan.
- 3 Recommend to council effective Maori consultation mechanisms and processes.
- 4 Identify any relevant emerging issues for the Region relating to the principles of the Te Tiriti o Waitangi, legislative obligations to Maori under different statutes and programmes to build the capability of Maori.
- 5 Facilitate tangata whenua input into community outcomes, Council policy development and implementation work.
- 6 Formally receive iwi/hapū management plans.
- 7 Make submissions on Māori related matters, except where the submissions may have a wide impact on Council's activities, in which case they might be handled by the Strategy, Policy and Planning Committee or Council.
- 8 Establish subcommittees and delegate to them any authorities that have been delegated by Council to the Maori Committee and to appoint members (not limited to members of the Maori Committee).
- 9 Approve its Subcommittee's recommendations for matters outside the Subcommittee delegated authority.
- 10 Recommend to Council the establishment of advisory groups to represent sub-region or constituency areas and to consider specific issues.
- 11 Recommend to Council, within its Terms of Reference, approval of the transfer of budget levels between activities or to exceed the budget level for an activity with no commensurate savings elsewhere, up to and exceeding \$100,000.

### **Note:**

*The Maori Committee reports directly to the Regional Council.*



## Committee Membership

<b>Chairman:</b>	T Eru
<b>Councillors:</b>	R Bennett, J Mansell, T Marr, D Owens, L Thurston
<b>Ex Officio:</b>	Chairman J Cronin
<b>Secretary:</b>	S Kameta

---

Recommendations in reports are not to be construed as Council policy until adopted by Council.

## Agenda

1	<b>Apologies</b>	
2	<b>General Business and Tabled Items</b>	
	Items not on the agenda for the meeting require a resolution under section 46A of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 stating the reasons why the item was not on the agenda and why it cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.	
3	<b>Reports</b>	
3.1	<b>Rotorua geothermal system - an overview</b>	<b>9</b>
3.2	<b>Update on Rotorua Lakes Programme</b>	<b>19</b>
3.3	<b>Presentation of the Rotorua Lakes Restoration Programme - Implementation</b>	<b>29</b>
3.4	<b>Making Good Decisions Sponsorship</b>	<b>31</b>
3.5	<b>Update on the Rangitāiki River Forum</b>	<b>33</b>
3.6	<b>Lodgement of Ngāti Whare's Iwi Management Plan</b>	<b>37</b>
3.7	<b>Post Meeting Action Table from the Maori Committee Meeting held at the Whakaue Kaipapa Marae, Maketu on the 24th February 2011</b>	<b>39</b>

- 4      **External Presentations**
- 4.1    **Te Puni Kokiri – Summary of recently released TPK Reports (Wally Tangohou)**
- 4.2    **Te Arawa Lakes Trust Update (Roku Mihinui)**
- 4.2    **Indigenous Experiences in Torres Straight (Chris Battershill, Coastal Science Chair, University of Waikato)**

## Reports



**File Reference:** 1.00248  
**Significance of Decision:** Receives Only - No Decisions



**Report To:** Maori Committee  
**Meeting Date:** 28 April 2011  
**Report From:** Rob Donald, Water Science and Support Manager

---

## **Rotorua geothermal system - an overview**

---

### **Executive Summary**

The Rotorua Geothermal System is world renowned for its geothermal surface features; the manifestation of the heat, fluid and energy below. A poor understanding of the dynamics of the resource was one of the causes for a decline of pressure/mass of the system in the 1960-1980's. During this time geothermal fluid was being drawn from the system as if it was an endless supply. This saw a subsequent decline in surface activity of geysers and hot pools. This led to extreme actions being taken by the government in the 1980's to preserve what remained of the geothermal surface features.

The first monitoring program for the system was set up at this time and is supported by the Bay of Plenty Regional Councils (BOPRC) current Rotorua Geothermal Regional Plan. Information is gathered on the geology, fluid composition, temperature, pressure and flow of the resource.

The monitoring undertaken indicates that the extreme actions taken by the government in the 1980 has seen the pressures and mass of the system return to prior exploitation days. However the changes incurred to the hydraulic nature of the system has meant that some surface features have not reinstated as was hoped. This is a lesson for any further development of the system that interference of the system at depth has the potential to decrease or destroy geothermal features at the surface.

The future policy for geothermal management is covered by the Regional Policy Statement. This will set direction for changes to the Rotorua Geothermal Regional Plan and the Regional Water and Land Plan.

### **1 Recommendations**

**That the Maori Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Rotorua geothermal system - an overview.**

### **2 Introduction**

The extent of the geothermal system beneath Rotorua is illustrated below (Figure 1). There are three specific surface manifestations of this geothermal system (reservoir); Kuirau-Ohinemutu, Government Gardens-Ngapuna, Whakarewarewa-Arikikapakapa.

The geothermal resource (heated fluid and steam) is derived from a deep magma source that heats the groundwater held in the rocks beneath Rotorua (see Figure 2). Higher temperatures (100-250°C) are found in rocks like the Mamaku Ignimbrite, Rotorua Rhyolite lava and breccia deposits. The geothermal fluid is restricted from gaining access to the surface by a layer of lake sediments (clays and silts). Above these lake sediments is another groundwater system that is warm (30-50°C) and is influenced by rainfall.

### 3 A recent history

For many years extensive traditional use has been made of hot water springs across the system for bathing, cooking and other uses. Geyser and flowing springs have attracted visitors to Rotorua. Over the years there has been considerable human modification to hot water springs and manipulation of flows occurred to provide for bathing and spa development. It is widely recognised that geyser and thermal features activity display a natural variability, which is a phenomenon that is widely accepted as a characteristic of geothermal systems.



Figure 1: Rotorua geothermal system, showing location of surface features and monitoring bores, plus the extent of the 1.5km exclusion zone.

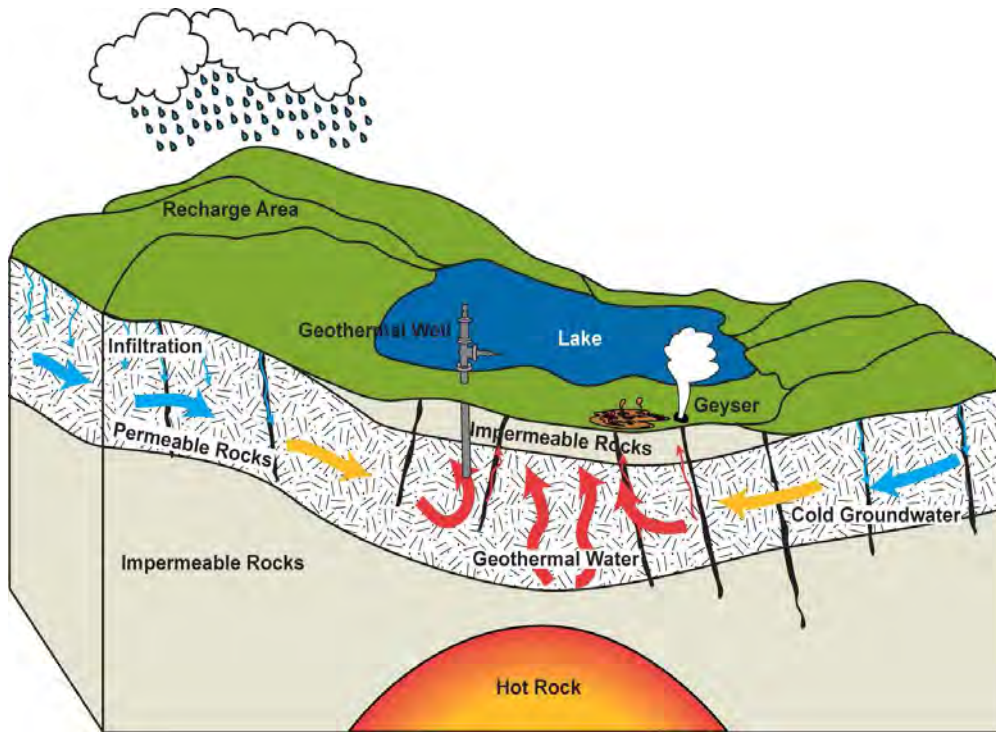


Figure 2: Illustration of geothermal system

During the 1950's to 1986 geothermal energy of the Rotorua system was a convenient and cheap source of energy for heating. As the population grew and with the energy crises of the 1950's and 1970's a significant number of bores were installed to tap the geothermal heat/energy by domestic and commercial users. During this time there were no requirements to gain a licence for shallow bores or domestic use. Therefore the development and use of the system progressed in an unplanned way, with no regard for sustainability of the resource or protection of surface features.

In the late 1970's there was a significant decline in surface geothermal activity, especially the geysers at Whakarewarewa and flowing springs in other areas across the system (Kuirau Park). This decline was considered a result of the reduction in the geothermal aquifer water level due to extensive withdrawal of geothermal fluid from bores across the system. As a result in 1980 the Minister of Energy announced a ban on drilling any new bores within a 1.5km radius of Pohutu Geyser. A monitoring program for the system was established to quantify the volume of fluid abstracted from the system, and to record changes in the geothermal aquifer (pressure, chemistry and temperature) and note changes in surface activity. This monitoring programme continues today.

In the 1980's monitoring identified inefficient use and wastage of the resource, and discharge of used fluid to pipes/drains or shallow ground soakage. The monitoring of the water levels (aquifer pressure) showed that the existing take of geothermal fluid was not sustainable. The data showed that there was an ongoing decline of water levels. Therefore the draw-off from the geothermal resource was greater than the recharge; the ability of the groundwater to recover. More geothermal fluid was taken out than what was coming in. Therefore the natural surface outflow from thermal areas also declined.

In 1986 the government brought in the Bore Closure Program. The government ordered the closure of all bores within 1.5km radius of Pohutu geyser and closure of all government department bores in Rotorua city. Those with takes had to reinject geothermal fluid back into the system rather than waste fluid to shallow soakage; to increase the recharge back to the resource (re-circulate).

The fundamental objective of this program was to stop the slow progressive decline in surface geothermal activity. The monitoring program recorded the response of both the aquifer pressure (ground water level) and of the surface geothermal features. The response of improved aquifer pressure was fast, occurring over approximately two years. Whereas the recovery of the surface features has been a lot slower. Overall spring activity has increased since the bore closures.

As the bore system abstraction-reinjection has been relatively steady over the past years, it can be surmised that many of the surface features are now displaying aspects of their natural variability. Across the system there has been recovery, but it is not consistent. Features which responded quickly to the bore closures have not always remained hot or flowing, while others have. Many features have been slow to show response to the aquifer recovery. It is not possible to infer if this variability in the surface features is totally natural. A possible explanation for the non-recovery of some features is that hydrothermal alteration processed may have damaged the feeder conduit systems.

By about 1992 water levels in the system fluctuated seasonally around an apparent uniform level. The recovery in the water level (pressure) resulted in an increase in geothermal outflow across the system at Whakarewarewa, Kuirau Park and Government Gardens noticeably; with the resumption of spring flows, boiling and strong overflows. The general pattern was one of recovery of geysers, springs and other thermal features across the system. This recovery demonstrated that preservation of pressure or mass within the aquifer is important in the maintenance of surface features.

## 4 Monitoring overview

The Bay of Plenty Regional Council has a monitoring programme in place to gather information about the Rotorua geothermal system; it's thermal surface features and geothermal aquifer beneath. This monitoring is supported by policy set in the Rotorua Geothermal Regional Plan. The main focus of the Plan was to require extraction to be reduced to a level that would be sustainable, and to reduce waste and improve efficiency of extractive use.

The Plan also put a lot of emphasis on:

- gathering more information about the resource, so it could be managed more accurately, and to provide for rapid response if the system got out of equilibrium.
- identifying and deal with unauthorised users, multiple users off the same bore, and allocation between users.

### 4.1 Surface features

Geothermal features are the surface expressions of the underlying geothermal system and are produced by up-flowing hot water and gases (including steam) to the surface. Surface geothermal activity is generally confined to three areas; Kuirau-Ōhinemutu in the north-west & Government Gardens-Ngāpuna-Sulphur Bay in the north-east, and Whakarewarewa-Arikikapakapa in the south. The surface expressions include:

geysers, hot springs and pools (neutral to alkaline to acid); mud pools; hot ground, fumaroles and craters.

The majority of the surface features in the Rotorua system have been mapped and described, as has the thermal tolerant plants species. This information is kept in a database and is publically available as is all monitoring data. BOPRC monitors selected surface features that are typical of the Rotorua system.

Geyser and spring activity is an indicator of the geothermal outflow from the system. This monitoring indicates great variability in activity over the system due to natural changes in the system at depth and changes to natural conduits that provide outflow pathways to the surface. Interpretation of surface feature monitoring and aquifer data needs to be carefully considered when relating this to the state of the system as some extreme phenomenon can be natural states of the system.



## 4.2 Geology

The geothermal system underlies the Rotorua CBD an area of about 18-28km<sup>2</sup> and extends at least 2km northwards under the lake. Geothermal fluid is primarily hosted in the Mamaku Ignimbrite and post caldera rhyolite domes.

Fluid flow is largely constrained by geological structures like faults, properties of geology (permeability) and thermal fluids. Geology comprises Mamakau Ignimbrite (pyroclastic materials) lava flows and domes (Rotorua Rhyolite and lake sediments). Shallow drilling of geothermal bores to take thermal fluids has provided stratigraphic information about the shallow geology and hydrology of the area. Little is known about the geology, structure and hydrology of the geothermal system deeper than about 300m below ground.

There are five shallow bores into the warm resource and eight bores into the hot resource beneath Rotorua. The shallow bores (10m deep) are more directly influenced by rainfall, whilst the deeper bores (200m deep) are influenced by groundwater flow into this area and upwelling of geothermal fluid. Monitoring of the deeper bores include temperature profiles, chemistry and pressure (water level) of the system.

### 4.3 Geothermal aquifer water levels (pressure)

The monitoring data shows the pressure the system was at when activity at several surface features declined. The closure of bores in part of the system in the late 1980's and the requirement to reinject used fluid back into the resource has improved the pressure of the system as shown in Figure 3. There has been an increase in pressure over the system to a point where the monitoring now shows the pressure fluctuating around a 'stable' range.



Figure 3: Long term water level (pressure) monitoring for monitoring bore M12. See Figure 1 for location.

### 4.4 Temperature profiles

The temperature profiles (Figures 4) identify the variance in temperature down the bore. The temperatures tend to vary depending on the depth and type of rock the bore is passing through. The rocks that do not conduct water easy tend to be lower in temperature to the rocks that are fractured or porous. The temperature profiles help to identify where in the bore is the best place to draw heat or fluid from.

Monitoring of these profiles over time can show if there has been any decrease in temperature of specific layers within the geothermal aquifer. This is to ensure that reinjection of the geothermal fluid back to source is not reducing the temperature of the over-all resource.

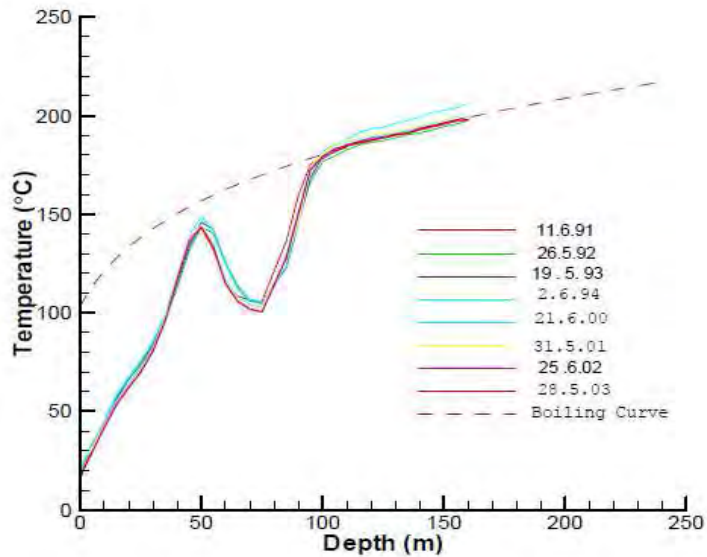


Figure 4: Down-hole temperature profile for monitoring bore M16. See Figure 1 for location.

#### 4.5 GeoChemistry

The chemical make-up of the surface features has identified hot chloride water rising near Ngāpuna and Whakarewarewa. This differs from the chemistry of Kuirau Park; that is bicarbonate. It is thought that Whakarewarewa and Ngāpuna are fed directly from a deep source along faults and fractured rocks. The outflow from these areas moves north and west under Rotorua. At Kuirau it is considered that geothermal fluid also upwells along a fault at depth. It is possible that the difference in chemistry could be caused by the fluid being diluted by groundwater moving into this area or being held in a rock type producing a different chemistry of the water. However pressure monitoring of the Rotorua system identifies that these upwelling areas are all part of the same geothermal source.

The chemical and isotopic data indicates that at least two plumes make up the overall Rotorua system; the primary up-flow area of Ngāpuna-Whakarewarewa and the smaller up-flow area at Kuirau.

#### 4.6 Conceptual model of resource

All the data we have on the system has been used to construct a two-dimensional computer model of the geothermal system. This model is conceptual and provides an indication of how the system may react to certain stresses. Various scenarios can be run through the model to get an idea of how the system may react.

In 2004 scenarios were run of the model to see what the likely response would be if a greater volume of geothermal fluid were to be taken from the system. The model indicated that an increased take of geothermal fluid outside of the 1.5km exclusion zone (Figure 1) would see a decline geothermal outflow from Kuirau Park. Increased take of geothermal fluid within a 1km radius of Pohutu Geyser would see decrease in steam under Whakarewarewa and therefore reduced thermal activity at the surface. The use of down hole heat exchangers within the 1.5km exclusion zone would have negligible impact on surface feature activity at Whakarewarewa-Arikikapakapa.

Other scenarios need to be run to better understand how much of the geothermal fluid could be taken and reinjected to provide for minimal impact of the surface feature activity of the Rotorua system.

#### 4.7 Resource management

Through use of computer models and resource use information a figure of 4000 m<sup>3</sup>/day was derived for a limit of how much of the geothermal fluid taken could be discharged to waste. To sustain the system the model determined that no more than 4000m<sup>3</sup>/day could be discharged to waste. The majority of the used fluid must be reinjected. From resource consent information of the 10,782m<sup>3</sup>/day of geothermal fluid taken, 8,473m<sup>3</sup>/day is reinjected back to source. There is a net waste of 2,309m<sup>3</sup>/day due to specific circumstances where the fluid cannot be reinjected. From resource consent information up to 24,810 kilowatts/day of heat is abstracted from the system.

### 5 On-going monitoring

At this time our understanding is that any draw-off of fluid from the system needs to be balanced by a return of the fluid to source. This is to minimise as much as possible any detrimental effect on the thermal surface features of the system. The use of down-hole heat exchangers appears to have negligible impacts on the geothermal resource. At this time the Rotorua system appears to be in its natural state (range) of change. The surface feature monitoring program and bore monitoring program are on-going as these are requirements of the Rotorua Geothermal plan. Our knowledge of the system only extends to the near surface of the resource (0-300m).

### 6 Planning framework

#### 6.1 Recap – regional plan

At the May 2010 Māori Committee meeting, we advised of the review of the Rotorua Geothermal Regional Plan, and its success in returning the system to an equilibrium condition.

We advised that that work on plan changes to amend the Regional Water and Land Plan so that it deals better with allocating and using the available resource of the Rotorua geothermal system will be done, once the policy framework for geothermal management is confirmed through the Proposed Next Regional Policy Statement.

Management of the Rotorua geothermal system still needs to provide for the many small scale uses of the resource in a way that supports the tourism, cultural and economic value of the resource in its natural state. So although it would be done within the geothermal chapter of the Regional Water and Land Plan, it would still have a special section for the specific needs of managing the Rotorua Geothermal System.

We advised that work to prepare the draft plan change has been deferred to the 2011/12 financial year. This is to allow for the completion of the Regional Policy Statement, which sets the direction of the plans, both regional and district.

Finally we suggested that it would be advisable to have a non-regulatory management plan for the Rotorua geothermal system, developed with Te Arawa and Rotorua District Council and other parties with considerable interest in the resource, to provide helpful support for wise use of this resource.

#### 6.2 The Regional Policy Statement

The Regional Policy Statement sets policy for any regional and district plans. The geothermal chapter of the RPS has policy on protection of surface features, use of the

resource and the effects of other uses on the resource. The regional plans that are affected by the RPS geothermal provisions are the Regional Water and Land Plan, and the Rotorua Geothermal Regional Plan.

In developing the Regional Policy Statement we have been working with Environment Waikato so that the provisions of both Regional Policy Statements are much more consistent. Te Arawa spans both regions, as does Rotorua District Council. So this improvement in consistency should help those with interests in the resource of the Taupō Volcanic Zone.

At the May 2010 Māori Committee meeting, we advised that work will be done on plan changes to amend the Regional Water and Land Plan. This is so that it deals better with allocating and using the available resource. This work will be done once the geothermal management policy is confirmed through the Proposed Regional Policy Statement.

### 6.3 **Regional Policy Statement direction**

The direction for regional geothermal management comes from the RPS. Where is the RPS up to, and what does it cover?

The RPS was released for submissions in Dec 2010, and by the closing date of 8 Feb 2011 we had 183 submissions on the whole document. Teased out into all the points people raised in their submissions meant there were just over 3000 different points to consider. Those have all been loaded into a database, and the submission points will be released shortly for further submission. This opportunity closes on 5 May 2011. After that staff consider all the submissions, and create the recommended changes to policy. The hearings committee will then determine what the final policy wording should be.

Are people suggesting large changes to the geothermal section? On the whole, no. Some are seeking more freedom to extract the resource, even though this may affect surface features or ecologies, and others want the status quo preserved.

Timing of the RPS. Hearings will start in June 2011. How long these last, and whether the RPS can be confirmed without any appeals will become clearer as we progress through those hearings.

## 7 **Financial Implications**

### **Current Budget**

The current budget for this monitoring program is supported by the Ten Year Plan.

### **Future Implications**

None.

### **Ten Year / Annual Plan Implications**

None.

Janine Barber  
**Senior Environmental Scientist**

**for Water Science and Support Manager**

**18 April 2011**



**File Reference:** 1.00691  
**Significance of Decision:** Receives Only - No Decisions



**Report To:** Maori Committee  
**Meeting Date:** 28 April 2011  
**Report From:** Andy Bruere, Lake Operations Manager

---

## Update on Rotorua Lakes Programme

---

### Executive Summary

During the past 18 months the Bay of Plenty Regional Council has made good progress on delivering on commitments to the community. Some key highlights have included:

- Significantly improving Lake Rotoiti's water quality
- Completing all the actions contained within the Lake Ōkaro Action Plan and significantly improving water quality
- Secured half of the land use change required for the Lake Ōkāreka Catchment
- Releasing the proposed Regional Policy Statement
- Commissioning the Puarenga Stream Phosphorus-locking plant.
- Commissioned the Waitangi Soda Springs Phosphorus-locking plant at Rotoehu
- Commissioned the Tikitere de-nitrification pilot plant at Tikitere
- Continued the weed harvesting at Lake Rotoehu for the second year
- Undertook emergency works at Okawa Bay to prevent imminent algal bloom
- Commenced construction of a 2800m<sup>2</sup> floating wetland at Rotoehu

Over the next 6 months in the programme the key work areas will be, developing policy to support nutrient reductions from land use and improving delivery of existing land use change projects. This is supported by catchment and lake modelling work for Lake Rotorua. Operational works will continue to treat nutrient rich inflows to the lakes and nutrients within the lakes. Further research and development will assist with delivering the most cost effective tools to do this.

Attached to this report are the "*Report Cards for the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes*" The Report Cards are prepared on advice of the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment. They provide general information on water quality and also a snapshot of each lake, including health status and actions being undertaken to protect or improve water quality. The content has been developed collaboratively with partner agencies and updates information contained in the 2008 version.

## 1 Recommendations

**That the Maori Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Update on Rotorua Lakes Programme.

## 2 Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide an update of progress on projects being delivered by the Bay of Plenty Regional Council for the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Protection and Restoration Projects.

## 3 Background

Since the signing of the Strategy for the Lakes of the Rotorua district in 2000, the Regional Council has embarked on an extensive work programme aimed at protecting and enhancing water quality in 12 of the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes.

The Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Protection and Restoration Action Programme is a \$200 million programme we undertake in partnership with Te Arawa Lakes Trust and the Rotorua District Council. Central government is also a major funding partner for work on priority lakes. The programme's focus is to deliver the vision contained in the Strategy for the Lakes of the Rotorua District which is:

*'The lakes of the Rotorua district and their catchments are preserved and protected for the use and enjoyment of the present and future generations, while recognising and providing for the traditional relationship of Te Arawa with their ancestral lakes.'*

As part of the Funding Deed from central government, four priority lakes were named: Rotorua, Rotoiti, Rotoehu and Ōkāreka. There are eight other lakes: Tarawera, Rotomā, Ōkātaina, Rotokakahi, Rotomahana, Rerewhakaaitu, Tikitapu and Ōkaro. Of those eight lakes:

- Four lakes are in good condition: Ōkātaina, Tikitapu, Tarawera and Rotomā
- Two are of concern but not a priority: Rerewhakaaitu, and Rotomahana
- Rotokakahi water quality is in decline and science work is being undertaken as a priority to identify the issues,
- Lake Ōkaro remains Rotorua's most degraded lake, but this year it has shown significant improvement in water quality with a TLI of 4.7

The Te Arawa Lakes Deed of Settlement signed in December 2004 included clauses establishing the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Strategy Group (RTALSG). The Te Arawa Lakes Settlement Act was passed in September 2006, giving ownership of the lake beds to Te Arawa.

## 4 Key Achievements for the Regional Council

### 4.1 Highlights for the past 18 months

In conjunction with our partners we have made solid progress toward long-term restoration of the priority lakes. Highlights include:

- Improved water quality in Lake Rotoiti; this lake is now mesotrophic not eutrophic.

- Implemented all interventions for the Lake Okaro Action Plan, including sediment capping in April 2010. No algal blooms were experienced for the 2009-2010 bloom season and the TLI has dropped significantly to 4.7.
- Commissioned a Phosphorus removal plant on the Puarenga Stream that feeds Lake Rotorua, and obtained long term consent for the Utuhina Plant.
- Constructing a pilot de-nitrification plant at Tikitere geothermal field (Lake Rotorua).
- Achieved half the land use change required for the Okareka catchment.
- Developed benchmarking strategy and started implementation in Rotorua Catchment with about 70 properties now completed.
- Rotoma Action Plan was completed and approved.
- A collaborative relationship has been established with Lake Rerewhakaaitu farmers and they are well on the way to having nutrient management plans in place on all large farms.
- Purchased 2.2 tonnes of nitrogen from a land owner in the in the Lake Rotorua catchment.
- We worked in partnership with Te Arawa Lakes Trust to gain joint resource consent to develop floating wetlands for 11 Rotorua Lakes (including priority lakes), and have constructed 2 so far in Lake Rotoiti.
- Establishing a formal structure and process within BOPRC for managing the Rotorua Lakes Programme across all groups.
- Completed the review of the Navigational Safety and Bylaws.
- Tender awarded for intervention packages for Rotorua.

#### 4.2 **Serviced the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Strategy Group**

Staff have provided significant support to the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Strategy Group. In addition to the regular work and programme updates staff looked at how well the Committee was delivering on its Terms of Reference. Action Plans have also been a focus. The Lakes Rotorua-Rotoiti Action Plan and Rotomā Action Plan was approved by Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Strategy Group, and the Tikitapu (Blue Lake) Action Plan was presented to them in March. Key reports prepared and presented to the Committee include:

- Health Check Workshop and report completed
- Rule 11 Review – efficiency and effectiveness
- Rotorua Lakes Policy Work Update
- Withdrawal of Proposed Plan Change 5 - Rule 14 (Lake Okareka) and Proposed Plan Change 6 - Rule 15 (Lake Okaro)
- Analysis of public feedback and approval of the Action Plan for Lake Rotoma
- Lake Rotorua and Rotoiti Action Plan presented for approval
- Assessment of Interventions for the Rotorua Lakes presented by Suzi Greenhalge
- Rule 11 Implementation Issues and Options
- Review of the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Strategy Group Terms of Reference
- Okere Gates and Ohau Weir Control Structures Consent Renewal Update

- Introduction to Land Use Futures Board reports and papers
- Draft Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement
- Rotorua Lakes Nitrogen Investigation Report
- Draft Regional Special Projects Position Paper on Lake Rotorua
- Involvement in Draft Annual Plan 2010/2011
- Reviewed Land Use Futures Board position paper.

#### 4.3 **Actions taken on the ground**

Over the past 18 months we made significant progress on the ground to take action to protect our priority lakes from water quality decline and to enhance them; full details of the action can be found in the attached Lakes Report Cards.

Some of the actions undertaken within the last 18 months include:

##### 4.3.1 **Lake Rotorua**

The Trophic Level Indices for Lake Rotorua has remained stable for the last 6 Years. However summer and autumn algal blooms have again been a feature of the water quality in Lake Rotorua for the past 2 seasons. This has resulted in concerns around the diversion of these flows into Rotoiti's Okere Arm and down the Kaituna. Up until the end of March 2011 algal numbers in Lake Rotorua had not exceeded the warning trigger levels.

Actions undertaken to prevent further decline and curb the algae blooms include:

- Commissioning of a new Phosphorus locking plant in February 2010 on the Puarenga Stream. This will reduce Phosphorus inputs to Lake Rotorua by 2 tonnes per year. This is in addition to the existing 2 tonnes being removed by the Utuhina Stream P-Locking plant already established.
- Construction of the Tikitere de nitrification pilot plant started in 2009-2010 and is now operational. This trial will operate for 12 to 18 months providing design and control information for the full scale plant. That will be aimed at reducing the Nitrogen levels in the stream by up to 30 tonnes annually.
- Gorse was identified as a major contributor of Nitrogen to the lake by a study conducted by Scion Research Institute. Last year staff quantified its cover in the Rotorua catchment and found nearly 900 hectares in the Rotorua catchment leaching approximately 43 tonnes of Nitrogen.
- Staff have actively engaged with land owners in the catchment who have significant gorse coverage; to date three contracts have been signed to use Deed funding to help subsidise gorse conversion to pines.
- Investigating closely the gains being made by the Lake Taupo Protection Trust and leveraging off their experience and learning's has been a highlight for staff this year. This has lead to a secured purchase of nutrients which will result in a 2.2 tonne reduction of Nitrogen and 78kg of Phosphorus in the Rotorua catchment.
- The ROTAN catchment scale land use model being developed by NIWA has recently been completed. That is now coupled with the UoW lake model and is being used to assess the impact of land use change scenarios and the value of other in-lake and in-stream interventions.

#### 4.3.2 Lake Okareka

- Half of the land use change (c.100ha) target set in the Lake Ōkāreka Catchment Management Action Plan achieved voluntarily and secured through binding agreement.
- Critical sources of phosphorus have been identified and works to install detention structures started.
- The main intervention of sewage reticulation has been completed by the Rotorua District Council, this includes reticulation of Tikitapu sewage also.

#### 4.3.3 Lake Rotoehu

- Aquatic weed harvesting in Lake Rotoehu for the last 2 years has removed nearly 3,000 T of weed. This has achieved nitrogen and phosphorus removals greater than the Action Plan targets for nutrient removal. These figures are well above the amount forecast for hornwort harvesting. The annual harvest for 2010/11 is now underway.
- The Phosphorus locking plant at Soda Springs for Lake Rotoehu has recently been commissioned. This plant is designed to remove about 700 kg of P from the inflow to the lake, meeting the whole lake P target for a period of 10 years.
- Floating wetland trials were completed which have shown they are able to remove 4 times as much Nitrogen by de-nitrification compared to terrestrial based wetland of the same area. Construction is currently underway for a 2800m<sup>2</sup> wetland which will be complete by May 2011.
- Staff are engaging with the community, iwi groups and Trusts to discuss the possible application of de-stratification (aeration) equipment in Lake Rotoehu. It is planned that resource consent will be obtained and allow for installation during October 2011. This will allow for trialling of the equipment with the long term objective of testing suitability for Lake Rotorua.

#### 4.3.4 Lake Rotoiti

Actions completed to date have significantly improved water quality in Lake Rotoiti.

- Intensive monitoring is in place to determine performance of the Ohau Wall as well as any potential impact on the environment and local ecology. To date no significant negative effects have been identified. The monitoring programme includes:
  - Water quality,
  - Algae numbers,
  - Fishery monitoring including koura, kakahi, trout and smelt,
  - Avian (bird) monitoring.
- Rotorua District Council sewage reticulation is commencing to further support improvements in water quality.
- During February 2011 scientists identified that algae numbers in Okawa Bay were approaching health warning levels, the first time for over 3 years. As a result a phosphate locking product (Aqual P) developed by SCION was applied to the bay. BOPRC has experience with this product and was confident it could be safely applied in this circumstance. Algae numbers declined to safe levels within 5 days and have remained there.

#### 4.3.5 Lake Ōkaro

All Actions for Lake Ōkaro's Action Plan have been complete and last season was the first season since 2004 that no health warning was issued for Lake Ōkaro. This is an early indication that the projects undertaken to restore the lake are now beginning to take effect.

- In August 2009 we applied a second dose of a product developed by SCION and Blue Pacific Mineral. Monitoring to date has shown it has been effective in preventing the release of Phosphorus from the bottom sediments over the summer. However, algal numbers bloomed in late 2010 and indicate maintenance applications of Aqual P may be necessary to resolve in-lake phosphorus levels.
- A natural clay mineral, allophane has also been applied to the incoming stream flow in April 2010. This is aimed at reducing the Phosphorus of the incoming water by absorption onto the clay particles. Monitoring is indicating that this trial has not been as successful as expected.

#### 4.3.6 All other Lakes

Although we are doing well to halt the decline in water quality in our most degraded lakes we must be vigilant in protecting our best as well. Some of our most pristine lakes are showing some signs of water quality decline, most are still very clean with no algae blooms, but we want to make sure they stay this way. To help protect our best we completed the following actions.

This year Council approved an Action Plan for our cleanest lake, Lake Rotoma. Implementation also started last year and to date 2 Memorandums of Understanding have been entered into with 2 largest agricultural property owners in the catchment.

Last year Bay of Plenty Regional Council staff worked collaboratively with the Lake Rerewhakaaitu community to support the rural land owners in preparing an application for Environmental Enhancement Funding to help protect the lake from further decline

Water monitoring has started in 2009 in Lake Rotokakahi which will enable more accurate water quality reporting for 2010 forward.

An Action Plan has been developed for Lake Tikitapu (Blue Lake) and a workshop was held to get community views and an understanding about the problem and solution. A nutrient budget had been completed for Lake Tikitapu. Reticulation of the camp ground and the public toilets is the main action which has been completed to protect this lake from water quality decline and the community has been consulted on actions for this lake.

All of the lake margins around Lake Rotomahana are now fully protected from livestock with vegetation buffer zones. Water quality monitoring continues and ground water research will provide more information on inflows and outflows from the Lake.

#### 4.4 Policy work

Key pieces of work undertaken to enhance the policy framework were:

- A review of Rule 11 of the *Regional Water and Land Plan* was undertaken. The review assessed the efficiency and effectiveness of Rule 11 at achieving its policy intent for Lakes Rotoehu, Ōkāreka, Rotorua and Rotoiti Catchments. The review led to further investigation into implementation issues and an implementation was subsequently approved by Council.

- Withdrawing proposed Plan Change 5 – Rule 14 (Lake Okareka) and Proposed Plan Change 6 – Rule 15 (Lake Okaro), as they were found not to be fit for purpose due to judicial decisions and complexity.
- Completed development of an interventions analysis tool for Rotorua lakes. This tool provides a common method to analyse different actions and how they contribute towards improving lake water quality.
- Completed an investigation of incentives that could help reduce nutrient discharges which in turn will improve lakes water quality. These include: Reverse Auctions, Public/Private Partnerships, Accords/Memorandums of Understanding and Land Retirement.
- Completed development of the hearings committee decisions on Lake Rotorua/Rotoiti Action Plan and obtained the approval of the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Strategy group. The Rotorua District Council (with conditions) and the Te Arawa Lakes Trust. The Regional Council let the document lie on the table.
- Supported development of the Regional Special Projects Committee Position Paper on Land use change in the Rotorua catchment
- Finalised the Rotomā Action Plan which was approved by the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Strategy Group and Bay of Plenty Regional Council.
- Drafted the Regional Pest Management strategy due to go out for consultation in October 2010 which proposes options for landowners to control gorse in in the Rotorua and Okareka catchments.
- Awarded tender for interventions packages for Lake Rotorua.

## 5 Science Update and Modelling Work

Ground water monitoring work around Lake Tarawera has been completed. Three monitoring bores have been installed in the catchment which will assist in determining ground water flows and consequent nutrient interactions between ground water and the lake. This work is important for determining sustainable nutrient loads to Lake Tarawera.

Further ground water monitoring work around Lakes Rotomahana and Rerewhakaaitu is being implemented with the installation of four monitoring bores. This work is expected to be completed in the near future and will assist in determining ground water flows within these lake catchments.

NIWA has completed three projects on the sediment capping work for Bay of Plenty Regional Council. These include:

- (a) In lake mesocosms work to assess the settling and distribution performance of manufactured prills,
- (b) Current flow measurements in Lakes Rotorua and Rotoehu, this is related to both sediment capping research and aeration, and
- (c) Lab performance of various sediment capping agents as formed into prills for application.

Staff are working with NIWA to evaluate the effect of capping agents on local fauna. They are particularly interested in the impact of alum on koura and other native species. Alum has some significant cost advantages in capping P releases from sediment and it is widely used in some countries overseas for this purpose.

## 6 Looking ahead

All of the lakes are important but Lake Rotorua remains a challenge and this year we will be focusing on the three key work streams which include; developing policy to support land use change, in-lake and in-stream actions, and operational works for land use change. Some of the top tasks for Lake Rotorua this year will therefore include:

- Testing the Tikitere de-nitrification pilot plant to provide design criteria for a full scale plant, to treat inflows to Lake Rotorua
- Progressing engagement with Ngati Rangiwewehi and other iwi to identify areas of support and conflict with programme
- Developing the package of land use change interventions for Lake Rotorua
- Improving efficiency of delivery for land use change in the Lake Rotorua Catchment, including reverse auctions
- Developing land use change and land management change initiatives such as working with farmers to address run off of particulate P into waterways
- Develop specific wetland proposals to intercept and treat direct flows to remove N and P
- Developing policy through the RPS and investigating how this could be delivered through our Regional Water and Land Plan.

Another lake in the limelight this year will be Lake Rotoehu where we will be scaling up many of our inlake interventions, as well as pursuing land use change. Some of the actions proposed this year for Lake Rotoehu include:

- Continue the bio-treatment trial of sediment with natural microbes in Ōtautū Bay.
- Achieve voluntary Land Use / Management Change agreements to reduce N inputs by 3,000 kg and P by 230 kg and Lake Rotorua by 2,000 kg
- Operate the Waitangi Soda Springs P locking plant to treat inflows to Lake Rotoehu
- Installing the floating wetland in Lake Rotoehu
- Install floating wetland in the lake by May 2011
- Obtain resource consent and install the de-stratification(aeration) units by October 2011.

Further work will also continue in other lakes catchment and some other actions will include:

- Installing mitigation structures at Lake Okareka to reduce land based Phosphorus inputs.
- Investigating options for regulating nutrients in the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes
- Streamline the development of Lake Action Plans
- Progressing the development of Action Plans for Lake Tikitapu and Lake Tarawera

## 5 **Financial Implications**

### **Current Budget**

These projects are budgeted in appropriate work areas or will be brought back to council for approval at that time.

### **Future Implications**

Future expenditure is covered in the Ten Year Plan, or will be included as necessary.

### **Ten Year / Annual Plan Implications**

New projects will be brought forward in the Ten Year Plan.

Andy Bruere  
**Lake Operations Manager**

**14 April 2011**



**File Reference:** 4.00846  
**Significance of Decision:** Receives Only - No Decisions



**Report To:** Maori Committee  
**Meeting Date:** 28 April 2011  
**Report From:** Kataraina Belshaw, Maori Policy Manager

---

## **Presentation of the Rotorua Lakes Restoration Programme - Implementation**

---

### **Executive Summary**

Professor David Hamilton will provide a general presentation to the Māori Committee regarding the Lakes Restoration Programme. The modelling work currently being undertaken includes water quality improvements to Lakes Rotoiti and Rotokakahi.

### **1 Recommendations**

**That the Maori Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Presentation of the Rotorua Lakes Restoration Programme - Implementation.**

### **2 Lakes Restoration Programme Presentation**

Dr David Hamilton is the Environment Bay of Plenty Chair in Lakes Management and Restoration, Waikato University. The establishment of the Lakes Chair position focuses our commitment to the restoration and lakes management. We fund a collaborative range of projects and scientific research to provide a scientific basis for making informed decisions by our management in consultation with the Te Arawa iwi and the community.

Dr Hamilton will present to Councillors a general summary of our modelling water quality projects particularly the work in relation to Lakes Rotoiti and Rotokakahi.

### **3 Financial Implications**

#### **Current Budget**

There is no impact on the current budget.

#### **Future Implications**

There are no future financial implications.

#### **Ten Year / Annual Plan Implications**

There are no Ten Year/Annual Plan implications.

Trevor Himona  
**Maori Policy Advisor**

**for Maori Policy Manager**

**18 April 2011**

**File Reference:** 2.00017  
**Significance of Decision:** Receives Only - No Decisions



**Report To:** Maori Committee  
**Meeting Date:** 28 April 2011  
**Report From:** Kataraina Belshaw, Maori Policy Manager

---

## Making Good Decisions Sponsorship

---

### Executive Summary

The Ten Year Plan outlines steps to foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to Council's decision-making processes. Council agreed to sponsor one representative from each Māori constituency nominated by their Iwi Authority, to participate in the Resource Management Making Good Decisions Training. The purpose of this report is to report back on last years applicants and advise that the new sponsorship round has opened for the 2011/2012 financial year.

### 1 Recommendations

**That the Maori Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Making Good Decisions Sponsorship.

### 2 Background

During the Ten Year Plan development Māori Committee members proposed that Council sponsor three iwi members per year to undertake the Making Good Decisions Course. This initiative was approved and allocated a budget through the Ten Year Plan.

### 3 Successful candidates from last year

The three successful candidates from last year were Laurence Tamati (Ngāti Māhino) for the Mauāo constituency, Te Kei Merito (Ngāti Awa) for Kōhi and Gina Mohi (Ngāti Rangiwewehi) for Ōkurei. Both Gina and Laurence attended the training in March this year. Unfortunately Te Kei was unable to attend training due to illness.

### 4 Important dates 2011

Information has been sent to all iwi authorities within the region for the new sponsorship round. The relevant dates for this year's sponsorship are:

- 1 April 2011– sponsorship round opens.
- 10 June 2011 – sponsorship closes.
- 30 June 2011 – applicants approved and notified.

The Centre for Continuing Education (University of Auckland) has recently advised that they have brought their dates forward and are running courses in August and September in Auckland, Hamilton Wellington and the South Island.

We will be promoting the sponsorship initiative in the next edition of Backyard.

## 5 **Financial Implications**

### **Current Budget**

This is budgeted for in the Ten Year Plan. Three sponsorships per financial year cost approximately \$7,500.00.

### **Future Implications**

There are no future financial implications.

### **Ten Year / Annual Plan Implications**

There are no future Ten Year plan implications.

Jane Waldon  
**Maori Policy Advisor**  
**for Maori Policy Manager**

**14 April 2011**

**File Reference:** 5.00361  
5.00380  
**Significance of Decision:** Receives Only - No Decisions



**Report To:** Maori Committee  
**Meeting Date:** 28 April 2011  
**Report From:** Mary-Anne Macleod, Group Manager Strategic Development

---

## Update on the Rangitāiki River Forum

---

### Executive Summary

On 30 March 2011, the Select Committee reported back to the House on the Ngāti Manawa and Ngāti Whare Settlement Claim Bill. The Office of Treaty Settlements estimates that legislation will be enacted sometime in June this year. This report outlines key aspects of the Rangitāiki River Forum, a co-governance regime that will be established through the Ngāti Manawa and Ngāti Whare settlement legislation.

## 1 Recommendations

**That the Maori Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Update on the Rangitāiki River Forum.**

## 2 Rangitāiki River Forum

A statutory body called the Rangitāiki River forum is to be established as a joint committee of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council (BOPRC) and the Whakatāne District Council (WDC). The River Forum will be a permanent committee. The River Forum is legislatively established on enactment of the legislation.

There will be eight members:

- 4 iwi (Ngāti Manawa, Ngāti Whare, Ngāti Awa, Ngāti Tūwharetoa (BOP))
- 3 x BOPRC (chair/mayor or elected members)
- 1 x WDC (chair/mayor or elected member)

It is possible for membership on the River Forum to increase as other iwi with interests in the Rangitāiki River settlement with the Crown.

Council will need to decide soon which three councillors will sit on the forum.

### 2.1 Purpose of the River Forum

The purpose of the forum is the protection and enhancement of the environmental, cultural and spiritual health and well-being of the river for present and future generations. The Rangitāiki River Forum also includes the Whirinaki, Wheao and Horomanga Rivers. The River Forum will be a permanent committee.

## 2.2 Functions of the Forum

A key function of the River Forum is to prepare and approve the Rangitāiki River document. This is a high level policy setting document. Other functions are to:

- Promote the integrated and co-ordinated management of the Rangitāiki River Forum;
- Engage and provide advice to local authorities on statutory and non-statutory processes that affect the Rangitāiki River
- Monitor the extent to which the purpose of the River Forum is being achieved

At its first meeting, the River Forum must appoint a Chair (and may appoint a Deputy Chair) and adopt a set of standing orders. Decisions of the River Forum must be made by 75% vote of those members present at the meeting. The Chair may vote, but doesn't have a casting vote.

The BOPRC is responsible for administrative support for the River Forum. We must also provide technical support from existing work programmes and must endeavour to accommodate unbudgeted resource requests from the Forum where possible. WDC does not have this responsibility.

## 2.3 Rangitāiki River Document

The Forum must commence preparation of the River Document within 2 months from the settlement date and must complete the document within 12 months of the settlement date. The River Forum can however alter these timeframes. The timeframes will put pressure on all parties involved with developing the River Document. The River Document may contain a vision, objectives and outcomes.

Until the RPS is made operative, the BOPRC must have particular regard to the River Document. If the River Document is approved (prior to the RPS being declared operative) the proposed RPS would not be declared operative until a variation has been introduced. A variation must be notified within 6 months of approval of the River Document.

If the River Document is not approved before the RPS is made operative the Council can initiate a change to the RPS. The BOPRC must have particular regard to the River Document until such time as it is included in the RPS. The process to make the RPS operative could take between 2-3 years. Therefore it is likely that the River Document will be included in the RPS via a variation.

Our involvement in the process will be at our cost. Iwi will receive funds to be directed towards river programmes. None are specifically tagged to the River Document process.

## 2.4 Other Matters

Joint Management Agreements (JMA) are to be initiated by the iwi and negotiated by all parties. The joint management agreements are limited to functions under the RMA. Any JMA we have with Ngāti Manawa must include a section providing for the role of that iwi in the management of the Horomanga Wash local purpose reserve. The issues around managing the Wash are generally operational (pest control, fencing, flood management) and not functions under the Resource Management Act, but Council can choose to include them if this is useful to both parties.

We must have particular regard to Tuna (eels) within the RMA context. Both iwi will have protocols with DOC, MfE and MSD (Fisheries protocol, taonga tūturu protocol, crown minerals protocol) and a Deed of recognition (with DOC). There will be statutory acknowledgements for both iwi (we will be required to update our records in respect of statutory acknowledgements).

### 3 **Summary**

Operational matters such as who will Champion and support the River Forum will need to be decided soon. Council will need to decide who will sit on this forum.

Once these decisions have been made, staff can co-ordinate a pre River Forum so that all parties can agree on their respective roles. Establishment of the River Forum must take place upon enactment of the settlement legislation.

### 4 **Financial Implications**

#### **Current Budget**

The establishment of the River Forum has been budgeted for through the Annual Plan process.

#### **Future Implications**

Our involvement in the development of the River Document will be at our cost. These costs will be identified once the River Forum is established.

#### **Ten Year / Annual Plan Implications**

There may be Annual and Ten Year Plan implications depending on the costs involved in developing the Rangitāiki River Document.

Kataraina Belshaw  
**Maori Policy Manager**

**for Group Manager Strategic Development**

**18 April 2011**



**File Reference:** 5.00726  
**Significance of Decision:** Receives Only - No Decisions



**Report To:** Maori Committee  
**Meeting Date:** 28 April 2011  
**Report From:** Kataraina Belshaw, Maori Policy Manager

---

## Lodgement of Ngāti Whare's Iwi Management Plan

---

### Executive Summary

The Bay of Plenty Regional Council's Māori Committee has the delegated authority to receive hapū and iwi resource management plans. At this meeting, a representative from Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare will present and lodge the Ngāti Whare Iwi Management Plan.

### 1 Recommendations

**That the Maori Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 **Receives the report, Lodgement of Ngati Whare's Iwi Management Plan.**
- 2 **Officially receives the Ngāti Whare Iwi Management Plan.**

### 2 Background

A draft copy of the Ngāti Whare Iwi Management Plan (the Plan) was provided to council staff in 2010 to review. Feedback from planning, consent and Māori Policy staff was given to Ngāti Whare through Eight Associates, the consultants engaged to help Ngāti Whare develop their plan.

The plan was developed with funding from Māori Policy's Iwi Management Plan budget. Staff time has also been provided to review the draft and provide advice throughout the development of the Plan.

At this meeting, the Plan will be officially lodged.

### 3 Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare (the Rūnanga)

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare represents Ngāti Whare in business, social, health and environmental matters of importance to the iwi. James Carlson is the current chair of the Rūnanga.

The Rūnanga is the mandated iwi organisation for Ngāti Whare and represented the interests of the iwi in their comprehensive settlement with the Crown. Ngāti Whare signed their Deed of Settlement in 2009 and their Treaty settlement is due to be legislated by 1 June 2011.

The rohe of Ngāti Whare is located within the boundaries of the Whakatāne District Council and the Bay of Plenty Regional Council.

Copies of the Ngāti Whare Iwi Management Plan will be distributed to members as soon as it is available.

#### **4 Financial Implications**

##### **Current Budget**

There are no current financial implications.

##### **Future Implications**

There are no future financial implications.

##### **Ten Year / Annual Plan Implications**

The Ten Year and Annual plans make provision for the development of hapū and iwi resource management plans.

Jane Waldon  
**Maori Policy Advisor**

**for Maori Policy Manager**

**14 April 2011**

**File Reference:** 2.00017  
**Significance of Decision:** Receives Only - No Decisions



**Report To:** Maori Committee  
**Meeting Date:** 28 April 2011  
**Report From:** Kataraina Belshaw, Maori Policy Manager

---

## **Post Meeting Action Table from the Maori Committee Meeting held at the Whakaue Kaipapa Marae, Maketu on the 24th February 2011**

---

### **Executive Summary**

This report outlines the table of matters raised by the public at the last Māori Committee meeting at the Whakaue Kaipapa Marae, Maketū on the 24<sup>th</sup> February 2011. The table records what the matters were and how we responded. The post meeting action table is additional to the official minutes taken on the day.

## **1 Recommendations**

**That the Maori Committee under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Post Meeting Action Table from the Maori Committee Meeting held at the Whakaue Kaipapa Marae, Maketu on the 24th February 2011.**

## **2 Background Post Meeting Notes and Action Table**

At the Māori Committee meeting of the 12 February 2009, it was resolved that where appropriate, a report on post meeting actions would be included as a regular agenda item for the Māori Committee. This process provides a level of assurance of our elected members, and members of the public that staff are following up on issues that are raised by the public. It is a good system of monitoring how we engage with the community.

The table is used when there are issues raised from the floor that require follow up action. While many issues can be responded to directly on the day, some matters need post meeting follow-up action. These issues are recorded and tracked. Please note that the post meeting action table is additional to the formal minute record.

### **2.1 Māori Committee Meeting 24 February 2011**

At the Māori Committee meeting held on the 24<sup>th</sup> February 2011 (Whakaue Kaipapa Marae, Maketū) there was a keen interest by tangata whenua to participate or be involved where possible, in future work being carried out on ground water research and water allocation. Tangata whenua expressed concern over the quality of the Kaituna River and Maketū estuary. Please refer to the appendix for the post meeting action table.

### 3 **Financial Implications**

#### **Current Budget**

There are no financial implications

#### **Future Implications**

There are no future financial implications

#### **Ten Year / Annual Plan Implications**

There are no Ten Year or Annual Plan implications.

Matemoana McDonald  
**Maori Policy Advisor**

**for Maori Policy Manager**

**14 April 2011**

# Appendix



## Bay of Plenty Regional Council Māori Committee - Post Meeting Notes & Actions

### Meeting of 24 February 2011, Whakaue Kaipapa Marae, Maketu

**Public in attendance:** Kahuariki Hancock (Ngāti Rangiwewehi), Darlene Dinsdale (Nga Mokopuna a Tia me Hei), Reuben Gardiner (Tauranga Moana), Rikihana Hancock (Ngāti Rangiwewehi), Elaine Tapsell (Ngāti Whakaue), Geoff Rice (Tapuika), Manu Pene (Ngāti Whakaue), Graeme Dobson, Rachel Dargaville (Ngāti Whakaue), Chris Battershill (University of Waikato), Brian Goldsbury, Clem Tapsell (Ngāti Whakaue), Te Awanui Black (Ngāti Pukenga), Jackie Butcher (Ngāti Whakaue), Tracey Ngatoko (Ngāti Ranginui), Paula Werohia (Ngāti Ranginui), Greg Rolleston (Ngāti Whakaue), Petera Tapsell (Ngāti Whakaue), Glenn Ayo (WBOPDC), Kathy Webb (WBOPDC), Mokohiti Brown (WBOPDC), Joseph Hohepa Maxwell (Tapuika), Ray Bushell (Ngāti Whakaue), Huia Tapsell (Ngāti Whakaue), Te Wano Walters (Ngāti Whakaue), Maria Horne (Ngāti Whakaue), Gina Mohi (Ngāti Rangiwewehi), Tawhiri Morehu (Te Puni Kokiri), Walton Lee (Tuhourangi Tribal Authority), Julie Sparham (Ngāti Ranginui), Jedda Cooper (Ngāti Ranginui) (31 members of the public were present). **Apologies:** Bev Hughes, Paki Nikora, James Carlson, Bronco Carson, Merewhiau Bennett, Sandra Potaka, Nick Alexander, Joe Harawera, Roku Mihinui, George Skudder, Te Rangikaheke Bidois, Hera Naera, Carlton Bidois, Rauriti Paul, H Ngatai, Dean Flavell.

No	Issue or report item	Raised by	Action and Comments	Who	Time frame	Progress/Comments
<b>COUNCIL REPORTS</b>						
1	Ground Water Resources Report by Janine Barber	Rikihana Hancock (Ngati Rangiwewehi)	Mr Hancock acknowledged the research being done by BOPRC. He asked staff for Ngati Rangiwewehi to be considered in this as a participant in the research process	Janine Barber	ASAP	Janine to liaise with representatives of Ngāti Ranigwewehi in due course.
2	Ground Water Resources Report by Janine Barber	Darlene Dinsdale and Huia Tapsell	Requested the Council consider iwi consultation/involvement in water-takes and/or discharge resource consent applications in future discussions.  She also advised that iwi would like to be involved in water allocations.	Kataraina Belshaw  Glenys Kroon and Jenine Barber	ASAP  ASAP	Iwi authorities receive copies of resource consent applications.  Staff have noted interest from iwi in any future consultation.

3	Ground Water Resources Report by Janine Barber	Walton Lee	Mr Lee asked whether staff monitored the effect of taking bore water. Is there a maximum water take?  Research continues in this area.	Janine Barber		Janine Barber to note.
4	Ground Water Resources Report by Janine Barber	Gina Mohi	Gina Mohi enquired whether the BOPRC were going to encourage RDC to install water meters. She explained that water meters were a good method of monitoring water capacity.	Mary-Anne Macleod	ASAP	Water meters relating to domestic supply is the domain of the TLAs. Regarding takes for commercial purposes, the new central government regulations require them – not us. There is a schedule for commercial implementation starting in 2012
		Maria Horne	Maria Horne enquired whether the BOPRC was aware of RDC “water conservation plans”.	Mary-Anne Macleod	ASAP	Mary-Anne Macleod was not aware of these plans but would make enquiries.
5	Update on the Kaituna/Maketu Strategy and Implementation	Ray Bushell	Mr Bushell asked for the following to be taken into consideration:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Faecal coli coming from cowsheds</li> <li>• Scope of monitoring</li> <li>• More community engagement</li> </ul>	Ken Tarboton	N/A	The chair requested that Ray and Ken meet after the meeting to address Ray's requests.  Ken to consider comments and discuss further with Mr Bushell, if necessary.

## TANGATA WHENUA PRESENTATIONS

1	Maketu Project Team	Petera Tapsell	This group is made up of all community groups in Maketu. It was mandated through the development of the Maketu Community Development Plan March 2007 in collaboration with the WBOPDC.	N/A		No action required.  No action required. Group will be seeking funding for a part time position to help in administration of the group meetings. Person to operate out of the Maketu Hauora.
---	---------------------	----------------	--	-----	--	---

2	Ongarahu Environment Care Group	Julie Sparham	Julie Sparham introduced students from this group. She gave a brief overview of the work being done by the Ongarahu Environment Care group.	N/A	N/A	No action required
3	Hapū/iwi capacity building	Councillor Bennett	Councillor Bennett presented on behalf of MaruTapsell. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Request for the BOPRC to hold a hapū/iwi building capability conference</li> </ul>	Kataraina Belshaw	ASAP	This matter will be raised with the CEO.
4	Challenges to tangata whenua with the resource consent application process	Pia Bennett	Pia Bennett spoke about the resource consent for the Cameron Quarry.  She described the challenges that Ngāti Makino representatives have experienced in working through the resource consent process.	Kataraina Belshaw	ASAP	The resource consent manager has responded to this matter via an email to the Chief Executive.  Maori Policy staff and resource consent staff have met to discuss the issues being raised by tangata whenua.
5	Maketu Wastewater Group Committee  The committee was established 12 years ago.		Rachel Dargaville requested the Maori Committee initiate a review that looks at assisting the community with financial support for the proposed sewerage scheme.	Staff		This matter is being considered.