AGENDA

Wastewater Management Review Committee Workshop meeting

Wednesday, 17 June 2026

I hereby give notice that a Wastewater Management Review Committee Workshop meeting will be held on:

Date: **Wednesday, 17 June 2026**

Time: **1:00 pm**

Location: **Tauranga City Council Chambers**
Level 1 - 90 Devonport Road
Tauranga

Marty Grenfell

Chief Executive

Order of Business

1 BUSINESS

1.1 Tangata Whenua Consent Condition Review, Draft Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan and MUTR Recommendation Review

File Number: **A20440895**

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Authoriser: **Reneke van Soest, General Manager: Operations & Infrastructure**

Presenter(s):	**External presenter(s):**
Radleigh Cairns	Te Rangimārie Williams

Workshop information

Purpose of workshop

1. To discuss the Mārearea Review of Effectiveness of Conditions Memo, the proposed Draft Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan, and the recommendations arising from the Monitoring, Upgrade and Technology Review (MUTR) Report, along with potential next steps.

Executive summary

2. The Monitoring, Upgrade and Technology Review (MUTR) Report was a joint report prepared by Beca and Mārearea as required by condition 20 of the Te Maunga Discharge consent (RC 62878).

3. Mārearea have also prepared a review of the effectiveness of conditions within consent 62878 with regards to cultural values (Attachment 1) with further recommendations and a Draft Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan (Attachment 2) as proposed within the MUTR report.

4. This workshop will present these documents along with the MUTR report recommendations (Attachment 3) for discussion within the committee along with staff proposals for progression of agreed recommendations.

5. Staff will report back to the WWMRC on progress at each committee meeting.

Background information

6. The Draft 2024 Monitoring, Upgrade and Technology Review Report was endorsed by the WWMRC in July 2025 and after finalising sent to Bay of Plenty Regional Council in October 2025.

7. There were a number of recommendations made within the report and staff were to assess these and report back to the committee on next steps required. Key recommendations included:

(a) Enhancing environmental and cultural monitoring.

(b) Improving data collection and reporting

(c) Strengthening tangata whenua involvement in wastewater planning and decision making

(d) Developing and implementing a Kaitiaki Monitoring plan to support cultural monitoring and assessment.

8. The committee directed staff and the tangata whenua consultant (Mārearea) involved in the MUTR report to develop a draft Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan.

9. Mārearea was also tasked by the tangata whenua members of the committee to provide a further review of the main Te Maunga discharge consent (RC 62878) with regards to the effectiveness of the conditions of consent with regards to cultural values.

Outcomes sought

10. This workshop is for Mārearea to present the recommendations of this review along with the draft Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan which is the proposed vehicle to address a number of the recommendations.

11. TCC staff will also provide a review of the recommendations from the MUTR report, the feedback from BoPRC (Attachment 4), along with the proposed next steps in responding to the recommendations.

12. In the recommendations from Mārearea there is strong advocacy for a formal review of all conditions of all wastewater consents by BoPRC. TCC Staff have proposed next steps for progressing the MUTR recommendations including the draft kaitiaki monitoring plan without the need for a formal review of all consents from BoPRC.

13. Agreement is sought on the proposed next steps for staff and Mārearea to progress.

Next steps

14. Staff will report back to the WWMRC on progress towards a Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan along with other recommendations at future committee meetings.

Attachments

1. **Attachment 1_Marearea Memo to WWMRC, Consent 62878 - Effectiveness of Conditions Review, March 2026 (with Appendix A) - A20446714**
2. **Attachment 2_DRAFT Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan- - Tauranga Wastewater System (issued March 2026) - A20446721**
3. **Attachment 3_MUTR_Report Marearea Memo_Recommendations_with_Staff_Responses & Next Steps - A20447295**
4. **Attachment 4_BoPRC Feedback on RC 628778 MUTR Report 2024 - A20446705**

Mārearea Review of Effectiveness of Conditions

On Behalf of Tangata Whenua Representatives to Wastewater Management Review Committee

Tauranga City Council Wastewater Discharge Consent

March 2026

Background

1. Tangata whenua representatives on Tauranga City Council's (**TCC**) Wastewater Review Management Committee commissioned Mārearea, cultural environmental experts, to input into the Monitoring, Upgrade and Technology Review Report (the **MUTR Report**).[1] The scope for this input included a review of the effectiveness of conditions of Consent 62878 (the **Wastewater Discharge Consent**) per condition 22 which states (emphasis added):

   The Regional Council may under section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991 initiate a review of the conditions of these permits on the fifth anniversary of the commencement of these permits and on every 5 years thereafter. The review of conditions shall be for the purpose of:

   *a) Reviewing the **effectiveness of the standards** in these permits **in meeting environmental outcomes**; and*

   *b) Reviewing any **refinements to, or reduction in, the monitoring programmes** specified in this discharge permit; and*

   *c) **Implementing any recommendations of the Review Committee** made in accordance with Condition 18.3 hereof; and*

   *d) **Implementing any recommendations made in the Monitoring, Upgrade and Technology Review Report** prepared in accordance with condition 20 hereof.*

   As a result of the review, any of the conditions of the Wastewater Discharge Consent may be deleted or amended, and / or new conditions may be added to avoid remedy or mitigate any adverse effects on the environment. The review can also require TCC to adopt the Best Practicable Option to prevent or minimise significant adverse effects on the environment.

2. This document reviews the conditions of the Wastewater Discharge Consent per condition 22 (the **Condition Review**). The Condition Review can be found at **Appendix A**.

Methodology

3. Mārearea adopted the following methodology in undertaking the Condition Review:

   a. Given there is no definition of "environmental outcomes" (per condition 22(a)) provided in the Wastewater Discharge Consent, Mārearea adopted the environmental outcomes

[1] Required by Condition 20 of the Wastewater Discharge Consent.

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identified through the *Draft Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan – Tauranga Wastewater System* (the **Draft KMP**) developed as an appendix to the MUTR Report (the **MUTR Report**). These are tangata whenua environmental outcomes and are set out in the table below. The Condition Review reviews the effectiveness of each condition in meeting the relevant environmental outcome.

Kaupapa / Value	Whāinga / Environmental Outcome	Tohu
Kaitiakitanga	Our taiao is in a state of mauri-ora	There are no discharges of wastewater to natural freshwater receiving environments, Te Tāhuna o Rangataua, Te Awanui or their tributaries (**KA**)
		Land-based disposal options are investigated and adopted (**KB**)
		Volume of wastewater discharged to water is reduced annually (**KC**)
		Water is pristine, clear and free from wastewater contaminants (**KD**)
		The air we breathe is clean and our wellbeing is not impacted by poor air quality (**KE**)
		Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant (**KF**)
		The dependence on water to transport waste is reduced annually (**KG**)
Mana	Tangata whenua and local authorities work as Te Tiriti partners to manage wastewater and its impacts	Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making (**MA**)
		Kaitiaki monitoring of the cultural effects of the wastewater system is active and resourced (**MB**)
		Tangata whenua are involved in planning for the development of whenua (**MC**)
		Māori land is serviced by wastewater infrastructure (**MD**)
		Council legislative and policy obligations are upheld (**ME**)
Whakapapa	We are upholding tikanga including tapu, engaging in cultural practices, and protecting our wāhi tapu	Wastewater infrastructure is not located near marae, papakāinga, Māori land, and tangata whenua communities (**WHA**)
		Wastewater (treated and untreated) is not discharged to Te Tāhuna o Rangataua, wai, including freshwater sites, recreation areas, marine environments, mahinga kai, food crops and stocks and tangata whenua sites of significance (including urupā and wāhi tapu) (**WHB**)
		Treated wastewater discharge mechanisms acknowledge and use Papatūānuku to restore the mauri to wastewater. It is expected that treated waste will penetrate ground in a meaningful way (**WHC**)
		Wastewater is managed within the rohe from which it is sourced (**WHD**)
		Wastewater re-use is in line with tikanga i.e. no re-use in food crops or waterways, re-use in

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Kaupapa / Value	Whāinga / Environmental Outcome	Tohu
		forestry / non-food crops / electricity may be acceptable as guided by tangata whenua; particularly tapu waste streams are separated (mortuary waste, menstrual waste) (**WHE**)
		Wāhi tapu are protected from the impacts of wastewater infrastructure. Where wastewater infrastructure already disturbs wāhi tapu, tangata whenua and TCC work as Te Tiriti partners to minimise and address the effects, including through removal of infrastructure or restoration activities (**WHF**)
		Mahinga kai is being actively practiced by tangata whenua (**WHG**)

b. The Condition Review focuses on matters relevant to tangata whenua and within the cultural environmental expertise of Mārearea. Where there are matters that fall outside these expertise, this is highlighted yellow in Appendix A with a note that input from experts in different fileds is required i.e. confirming the contaminants that should be monitored for impacts to mahinga kai will require kōrero with an ecologist.

c. The MUTR Report was reviewed for any recommendations to the Wastewater Discharge Consent and where relevant, these are included in the Condition Review.

d. Conditions that are administrative in nature or were out of date were not reviewed.

Conditions Review - Summary

4. To summarise, the Conditions Review identified the following themes that could be addressed through amendments to the conditions:

a. The Wastewater Discharge Consent contains extensive monitoring, reporting, and operational requirements. However, it appears as though many of the conditions appear to be ineffective in achieving the environmental outcomes. For example, the Wastewater Discharge Consent enables the continued discharge of treated wastewater to the ocean through the outfall without mandating progressive reduction or a transition to land-based disposal. This directly conflicts with environmental outcomes that seek meaningful interaction with Papa-tū-ā-nuku, the protection of wai, mahinga kai, and wāhi tapu.

b. Monitoring is often disconnected from environmental outcomes. Although significant data is collected on wastewater quality, receiving environments, and ecological indicators, many conditions do not require interpretation of results in relation to mauri, mahinga kai health, or long-term trends. In several instances, conditions lack clarity on how effects are to be monitored, what constitutes an unacceptable outcome, or what

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actions must follow results that are concerning but technically compliant. The review repeatedly identifies the Draft KMP as a critical mechanism to bridge this gap by embedding cultural indicators, mahinga kai monitoring, and interpretive analysis alongside existing scientific monitoring.

c. Tangata whenua are afforded a limited decision-making role. While consultation and participation are frequently referenced, tangata whenua involvement is largely advisory, with key powers retained by TCC and BoPRC. This is particularly evident in relation to wastewater disposal methods, infrastructure on Māori land, consent reviews, and long-term strategic decisions such as the future of the Te Maunga sludge pond. This is inconsistent with Te Tiriti partnership principles and a shift from consultation toward shared or delegated decision-making authority in governance, review, and implementation processes is recommended.

d. Several conditions are outdated, vague, or no longer fit for purpose. This includes reliance on infrequent ecological surveys, outdated reporting frameworks (i.e. zero waste and SmartGrowth Stretch Targets), and conditions that do not specify how they are to be implemented. There is a clear opportunity to modernise and bring clarity to the consent.

5. Mārearea notes that it would be inefficient to review the conditions of the Wastewater Discharge Consent without also reviewing the conditions of the other wastewater consents. These consents cover various wastewater activities that relate to tangata whenua environmental outcomes and a review could determine where conditions need to be updated to meet those outcomes, as well as ensure alignment across the Draft KMP and recommendations made to the Wastewater Discharge Consent conditions. As set out in the following table, all consents have a review clause with timing for review at the same time as the Wastewater Discharge Consent.

Consent	*Description*	*Review Clause?*	*Timing*
62722	Air Discharges – Chapel Street	Yes (condition 11)	Every 5 years from 2005 to 2040
62723	Air Discharges – Te Maunga	Yes (condition 11)	Every 5 years from 2005 to 2040
62881	To Discharge Contaminants to Land where it may Enter Water (Oxidation Ponds into Rangataua Bay)	Yes (condition 7)	Every 5 years from 2005 to 2040
62882	Chapel Street Emergency Discharges to the Harbour	Yes (condition 6)	Every 5 years from 2005 to 2040
62883	Chapel Street – Occupy Space in the Coastal Marine Area. Use a harbour overflow structure in, on, under or over the foreshore of Tauranga harbour	Yes (condition 9)	Every 5 years from 2005 to 2040
62885	Discharge to Land then Water at te Maunga - To discharge secondary	Yes (condition 7)	Every 5 years from 2005 to 2040

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Consent	*Description*	*Review Clause?*	*Timing*
	treated wastewater and disinfected wastewater overflow in extreme wet weather conditions to Tauranga harbour via an unnamed tributary of Mangatawa drain.		
62886	Irrigation of Reclaimed Water from Chapel Street	Yes (condition 7)	Every 5 years from 2005 to 2040
65178	Occupy the Coastal Marine Area with Wastewater Infrastructure (Tauranga Harbour) by existing wastewater infrastructure.	Do not have copy of consent	

6. Technically, the review of consent conditions should have occurred in 2025. However, the consent conditions make clear that the MUTR Report should be provided 6 months prior to a review. The MUTR Report was not provided until August 2025. We consider it reasonable to be flexible and allow a condition review later than anticipated by the consents.

7. Māreara also notes that they did not have the resourcing available to review the monitoring conditions of all wastewater consents and so we have not cross-referenced all of TCC's monitoring with the Draft KMP. We recommend this occurs to avoid double up of monitoring.

Next Steps

8. Mārearea recommends the following next steps for the Wastewater Management Review Committee:

    a. Recommend a review of conditions for all wastewater consents.

    b. Agree a set of recommended amendments to conditions for all wastewater consents based on the review of conditions for all wastewater consents.

    c. Request Regional Council review conditions for all wastewater consents based on the agreed set of recommended amendments to conditions per 8(b).

    d. Recommend TCC resource the updating of the Draft KMP based on review of consent conditions for all wastewater consents.

    e. Recommend TCC fund the implementation of the Draft KMP.

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Appendix A: Wastewater Discharge Consent – Conditions Review

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
Quantity and Rate				
5	The average daily quantity of treated wastewater to be discharged shall not exceed 50 000 cubic metres per day, with a maximum wet weather discharge of 900 litres per second. (see advice note 1: For the purpose of condition 5, the average daily quantity of treated wastewater discharged shall be determined for each year).	KA: There are no discharges of wastewater to natural freshwater or seawater receiving environments, Te Tāhuna o Rangataua, Te Awanui or their tributaries. KB: Land-based disposal options are investigated. KC: Volume of wastewater discharged to water is reduced annually. WHB: Wastewater (treated and untreated) is not discharged to Te Tāhuna o Rangataua, wai, including freshwater sites, recreation areas, marine environments, mahinga kai, food crops and stocks and tangata whenua sites of significance (including urupā and wāhi tapu) WHF: Wāhi tapu are protected from the impacts of wastewater infrastructure. Where wastewater infrastructure already disturbs wāhi tapu, tangata whenua and TCC work as Te Tiriti partners to	Tangata whenua are opposed to disposal of wastewater to water and have expressed land-based disposal as an environmental outcome, as well as the annual reduction of wastewater discharged to water. This condition enables the ongoing discharge of wastewater to the ocean and does not require any reduction and so is ineffective in meeting this environmental outcome. The ongoing discharge of wastewater through the outfall also continues the impacts to Ngā Pōtiki wāhi tapu and urupā, Waitahanui and as such this condition is ineffective in meeting the environmental outcome requiring protection of wāhi tapu from wastewater infrastructure. There have been individual (but not yearly) exceedances of the daily quantity discharge level (50,000m3/day). It would be helpful to understand the environmental impacts of those exceedances.	Consent conditions included to actively require land-based options investigation. Including in Draft Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan (**KMP**) or TCC undertake analysis of any exceedances of the daily discharge limit and reporting of daily discharge limits.[1]

[1] This is a MUTR Report recommendation (p.73).

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
		minimise and address the effects, including through removal of infrastructure or restoration activities		
UV Disinfection				
6.1	No later than nine years after the issue of this permit the wastewater discharged from both the Chapel Street and Te Maunga treatment plants shall be secondary treated and UV disinfected. The discharge of wastewater during planned and unplanned UV Plant maintenance is authorised, subject to conditions 6.2 & 6.3.	KD: Water is pristine, clear and free from wastewater contaminants KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant	This condition supports these environmental outcomes although does not fully achieve the environmental outcomes as there will always be some form of contaminant in the wastewater discharged.	No recommendation
6.2	Planned UV Plant Maintenance - The consent holder shall ensure that the following mitigation measures are undertaken during planned maintenance periods: • The wastewater pumps to the ocean outfall will be turned off during planned maintenance of the UV Plant (no discharge to the ocean), where possible - See advice note 9: *Prior to planned maintenance periods, take into account forecast weather to avoid significant rainfall events.* • Where practicable planned maintenance of the UV Plant will be undertaken during winter months where there are reduced bacteria/loads in the wastewater. • The maximum downtime period of the UV Plant during planned	KD: Water is pristine, clear and free from wastewater contaminants KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant	There is a possibility that wastewater that hasn't been UV treated can be discharged to the ocean under conditions 6.2 and 6.3. However, 6.4 requires the wastewater quality discharge standards under condition 10.2 must still be adhered to.	A reporting requirement could be included in 6.4 requiring specific reporting on UV Plant shut down times and the impact on wastewater quality discharge to understand whether there are environmental impacts during shut down periods.

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
	maintenance periods shall be no more than two weeks.			
6.3	Unplanned UV Plant Maintenance - The consent holder shall ensure that the following mitigation measures are undertaken during unplanned maintenance activities: • The wastewater pumps to the ocean outfall shall be turned off during unplanned maintenance of the UV Plant (no discharge to the ocean), where possible. • Actions to remedy the situation will be undertaken as quickly as possible and in a manner that minimises the length of downtime of the UV Plant. • After the unplanned event, the consent holder shall submit to BOPRC a report detailing the event, including the date, time and extent of downtime of the UV plant and the actions undertaken to remedy the situation. This report will be provided to BOPRC within two weeks of the event being remedied. • On any occasion that the event extends for more than 2 weeks, the consent holder shall provide an interim report to BOPRC stating, as a minimum, the cause of the event, likely duration of the event and the actions being undertaken to remedy the situation. Update reports shall be provided 4 weekly from the date of			

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
	the interim report until the situation is remedied.			
6.4	Where wastewater that is not UV treated is discharged to the ocean the quality of the wastewater discharged shall not exceed the standards required by Condition 10.2.			
Outfall				
7.1	The discharge shall be through a diffuser section at least 22.5 metres long.	KD: Water is pristine, clear and free from wastewater contaminants KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant	Question for expert: is this still a relevant length?	
7.2	The outfall diffuser shall be reconfigured to maximise initial dilution by no later than 1 January 2010.		This date has passed. No comments.	No recommendations
7.3	The outfall diffuser shall be inspected at least once per annum. A report on the results of the inspection shall be sent to the Regional Council within one month of inspection.		An inspection ensures the diffuser works properly with ports kept open and free of debris. Checks are also made for sand levels, marine growth, artificial litter like fishing lines or plastic, and any damage to the pipeline. Keeping the diffuser working properly helps to support quality of wastewater discharged and therefore supports these environmental outcomes. TCC undertakes any maintenance that is required although this is not strictly required by the condition.	Condition could be updated to require maintenance of diffuser if required upon inspection.[2]
Operations and Maintenance				
8.1	The wastewater treatment and disposal system shall be operated and maintained at all times to ensure	KD: Water is pristine, clear and free from wastewater contaminants	If adhered to, this condition supports these environmental outcomes by ensuring the wastewater treatment system is in	The condition could be updated to require annual reporting on the operation and maintenance of the

[2] This is a MUTR Report recommendation (p73).

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
	that the treatment is in accordance with sound engineering practices.	KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant	good operating condition to support high quality wastewater being discharged. However, this condition is vague as to how TCC is meant to report on this to ensure they are meeting the condition.	system and how it is in accordance with sound engineering practice.
8.2	Treated wastewater from both the Chapel Street treatment plant and the Te Maunga treatment plant shall pass through a wetland prior to discharge via the ocean outfall.	WHC: Treated wastewater discharge mechanisms acknowledge and use Papatūānuku to restore the mauri to wastewater. It is expected that treated waste will penetrate ground in a meaningful way. WHB: Wastewater (treated and untreated) is not discharged to Te Tāhuna o Rangataua, wai, including freshwater sites, recreation areas, marine environments, mahinga kai, food crops and stocks and tangata whenua sites of significance (including urupā and wāhi tapu) KB: Land-based disposal options are investigated and adopted	This condition supports the achievement of this environmental outcome. Whether or not the contact with the wetland is meaningful or not is something that could be explored through the KMP. We addressed earlier tangata whenua desire to utilise land-based wastewater disposal and note it is unlikely the wetland meets that environmental outcome as discharge is still eventually to water.	KMP to include assessment of the wetlands ability to support mauri of water.
Monitoring				
9.1	The permit holder shall continuously monitor and record the flow rate and volume of treated wastewater entering the outfall pipeline.	KC: Volume of wastewater discharged to water is reduced annually. MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term	This condition helps tangata whenua to understand the amount of wastewater going through the pipeline which can help to inform planning and decision-making including to track whether the	Update condition to require records are forwarded to tangata whenua.

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
		wastewater planning and decision-making	amount of wastewater being discharged is reducing annually.	
9.2	The permit holder shall take grab samples and 24-hour flow proportioned samples of treated wastewater discharged twice each week. The samples shall be analysed for the constituents and at the frequency listed in Schedule 1 below (see **Appendix A**).	KD: Water is pristine, clear and free from wastewater contaminants MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	Consents require both grab sampling and flow-proportioned sampling because grab samples identify short-term public health risks, while flow-proportioned samples assess daily contaminant loads and long-term environmental effects, and neither alone provides a complete picture of discharge impacts. This is an effective consent condition for understanding what contaminants are in the water to guide wastewater planning and decision-making and understand whether environmental outcomes are being met. It would be helpful to understand which contaminants are particularly helpful in understanding effects to mauri of wai, mahinga kai and potential flow on effects to consumers of mahinga kai. If there are additional contaminants that could be monitored then this condition could be updated to reflect this. Mārearea met with Sharon De Luca who advised that in marine environments it is preferable to monitor sediment quality to understand water quality because water moves around and changes	Update condition to require monitoring of sediment per KMP.

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
			with the tides so does not provide an accurate picture of impacts, however, sediment stays. Sediment monitoring is included in the KMP.	
9.3	The permit holder shall provide a suitable wastewater sampling station for the monitoring required by condition 9.2. The sampling station shall be located at the outfall pumping station, immediately prior to the entry of wastewater into the ocean outfall pipeline.	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	This condition is effective in helping to understand the quality of wastewater being discharged to understand whether environmental outcomes are being met.	No recommendations
9.4	All quality analysis pursuant to condition 9.2 shall be carried out as set out in the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" - APHA - AWWA - WPCF or such other method as may be approved by the Chief Executive of the Regional Council or delegate.	Administrative in nature – not reviewed.		
9.5	All quality analysis of the wastewater discharge shall be undertaken in a laboratory with IANZ or similar accreditation.	Administrative in nature – not reviewed.		
9.6	The permit holder shall make results of monitoring undertaken (as required by conditions of this permit) available to the Regional Council on request. Data records for each 3-month period ending April, July, October and January shall be forwarded to the Regional Council in a suitable electronic format, within 30 days after the end of each 3-month period.	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	Providing regular monitoring results supports wastewater planning and decision-making. Although the information must be provided to BoPRC, it is considered this could be requested by tangata whenua from TCC or BoPRC. The 2024 MUTR Report notes that in the 5-year period to 2024, reports were provided “most of the time”.	Condition updated to provide process for TCC to follow if they do not provide required report by the due date to ensure the data is received by BoPRC.

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
9.7	The Permit Holder shall notify the Regional Council within 1 week of any non-compliance being determined in respect of condition 10 of this permit.	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	Providing information regarding non-compliances supports wastewater planning and decision-making. Although the information must be provided to BoPRC, it is considered this could be provided to tangata whenua by TCC or BoPRC.	KMP includes requirement for TCC to provide this information to tangata whenua.
Treated Wastewater Quality				
10.1	Based on twice-weekly sampling, as required by condition 9.2 of this permit, and take over each 13-week period commencing on 1 February, 1 May, 1 August, and 1 November of each year during the term of this permit, all wastewater discharged through the ocean outfall shall meet the following BOD5 and total suspended solids standards: *Analyte* / *Sample Type* / *No more values sh* *BOD_5 (mg/L)* / *Composite* / *25* *Total suspended Solids (mg/L)* / *Composite* / *50* See advice note 3: Up to 16 exceedances out of 26 samples are permitted to meet a 50-percentile (median) discharge compliance standard based on a discharger's risk of no more than 10%. (From "New Zealand Municipal Wastewater Monitoring Guidelines", NZWERF/MfE 2002). See advice note 4: Up to 3 exceedances out of 26 samples are permitted to meet a 95-percentile discharge compliance standard	KD: Water is pristine, clear and free from wastewater contaminants KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant MB: Kaitiaki monitoring of the cultural effects of the wastewater system is active and resourced	Consent 62878 does not specify if the type of BOD5 to be monitored is Carbonaceous BOD5 (cBOD5) or BOD5 (including nitrogenous oxygen demand). TCC has confirmed that cBOD5 has been monitored since the commencement of the consent. cBOD5 is commonly the preferred analyte to use over BOD5, as it excludes the oxygen demand from nitrogenous compounds, which can create additional oxygen demand unrelated to the organic matter being treated. This makes cBOD5 a better measure for assessing the performance of aerobic treatment processes.[3]	The condition could be updated to require monitoring of cBOD5 as opposed to BOD5. The KMP requires TCC report results to tangata whenua. It would be particularly pertinent to understand how these contaminants impact the mauri of wai and the consumption of mahinga kai.

[3] MUTR Report 2024.

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
	based on a discharger's risk of no more than 10%.			
10.2	The following enterococci standard shall apply to all wastewater discharged through the ocean outfall: • Based on twice-weekly sampling as required by condition 9.2 of this permit, and taken over each 13-week period commencing on 1 February, 1 May, 1 August, and 1 November of each year, no more than 16 enterococci values shall exceed 3 500 cfu/100mL.	KD: Water is pristine, clear and free from wastewater contaminants KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant MB: Kaitiaki monitoring of the cultural effects of the wastewater system is active and resourced	The 2024 MUTR Report records that a number of events occurred in 2022 where elevated Enterococci was identified. Some factors which may have contributed to the occurrence of high E.coli and Enterococci include periods of the UV system going down, either for maintenance, or due to a weather event; or lab error. However, because fewer than 16 enterococci values exceeded the 3 500 cfu/100ml standard, consent condition 10.2 was not breached. It is important that the reason for exceedances of limits is investigated to prevent contamination of the receiving environment. If, for example, UV plant shut-down is causing higher contaminant levels then a plan could be formulated to address this. The consent specifies that Enterococci results should be reported in cfu/100mL (colony forming units), based on actual colony counts. However, the laboratory uses the APHA 9230 D Enterolert™ method, which provides results in MPN/100mL (most probable number), a statistical estimate of the number of organisms. This method is	This condition could be updated to state that where there are exceedances of the cfu limit (even where there isn't a formal breach of consent conditions) the cause must be investigated and reported. The condition could be updated to specify the requirement to monitor Enterococci using MPN/100ml. The KMP requires TCC report results to tangata whenua. It would be particularly pertinent to understand how these contaminants impact the mauri of wai and the consumption of mahinga kai.

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
			recommended by the MfE Microbiological Water Quality guidelines for both marine and freshwater recreational areas. Therefore, monitoring Enterococci using MPN/100mL is deemed appropriate for assessing treated wastewater quality, even though the consent does not explicitly specify this method.[4]	
Receiving Water Monitoring				
11.1	The permit holder shall monitor the enterococci concentration on the receiving water at nine locations offshore of the beach adjacent to the outfall. Five water samples are to be collected per station per month during December, January, February and March to give a total of 20 samples per station per year. The monitoring stations shall be situated approximately 400 metres offshore of the beach at the following locations: a)2000 metres northwest of the outfall b)1500 metres northwest of the outfall c)1000 metres northwest of the outfall d)500 metres northwest of the outfall e)On the outfall alignment f)500 metres southeast of the outfall g)1000 metres southeast of the	KD: Water is pristine, clear and free from wastewater contaminants KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant MB: Kaitiaki monitoring of the cultural effects of the wastewater system is active and resourced WHG: Mahinga kai is being actively practiced by tangata whenua	The monitoring of enterococci in the receiving environment is effective in helping to understand these environmental outcomes. It is unclear whether any of these sites cover mahinga kai sites – to confirm. If not, mahinga kai sites should be added.	To include in the KMP monitoring of mahinga kai sites for enterococci.

[4] MUTR Report 2024.

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
	outfall h)1500 metres southeast of the outfall i)2000 metres southeast of the outfall			
11.2	Based on 20 coastal water samples collected each year in accordance with condition 11.1, the treated wastewater discharge shall not cause more than 13 enterococci values to exceed 35 enterococci per 100 mL, or cause any single sample to exceed 104 enterococci per 100 mL. (see Advice Note 5: *Up to 13 exceedances out of 20 samples are permitted to meet a 50-percentile (median) discharge compliance standard based on a discharger's risk of no more than 10%. From "New Zealand Municipal Wastewater Monitoring Guidelines", NZWERF/MfE 2002*)"	KD: Water is pristine, clear and free from wastewater contaminants KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant MB: Kaitiaki monitoring of the cultural effects of the wastewater system is active and resourced WHG: Mahinga kai is being actively practiced by tangata whenua	In the period 2019-2024, there were two instances where discrete values have exceeded 35 Enterococci MPN/100ml, one occurring at the 2 km Papamoa Side site on 2 December 2021 (41 MPN/100ml), and one occurring at the 1 km Papamoa Side site on 13 January 2021 (52 MPN/100ml). Despite these exceedances, there were no instances where consent conditions have been breached. Given the consistent measurements below the detection limit, no significant or discernible differences between Enterococci levels across the nine sites monitored were derived.[5] It would be helpful to understand whether the enterococci limits support mauri of wai and mahinga kai or whether this needs to change.	To confirm enterococci limits to support mauri of wai and mahinga kai.
11.3	If, in any December to March period, the enterococci standard is exceeded at any sampling station, the permit holder shall immediately notify the Regional Council and Pacific Health, and shall carry out investigations	KD: Water is pristine, clear and free from wastewater contaminants KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant	This condition is helpful in terms of providing information that will help to determine causes of contamination with a view to addressing that contamination.	Update condition or adopt practice that reports are forwarded to tangata whenua.

[5] 2024 MUTR Report.

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
	into the likely cause of that exceedance. The permit holder shall forward an investigations report to the Regional Council within 30 days of the end of that period.	MB: Kaitiaki monitoring of the cultural effects of the wastewater system is active and resourced		
11.4	The discharge of wastewater authorised by this permit shall not cause any of the following effects beyond a distance of 100m from the midpoint of the diffuser: a)the production of conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials; and b)any conspicuous changes in colour or visual clarity; or c)any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.	KD: Water is pristine, clear and free from wastewater contaminants KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant MB: Kaitiaki monitoring of the cultural effects of the wastewater system is active and resourced	This is not currently monitored for the MUTR Report. It is unclear how this is to be monitored i.e. frequency and method. As such this condition is not effective in informing whether TCC is meeting the environmental outcomes as no data is produced as a result of the condition.	This condition should be updated to clarify how the requirements are to be monitored. For (a) and (b), suggest after rainfall and then annually. Monitoring of this condition could be added to the KMP. For (c) suggest this is dealt with under new condition relating to monitoring of mahinga kai through the KMP. The KMP includes shellfish monitoring, marine fish monitoring, and invasive / exotic species monitoring.
Shellfish Monitoring				
12.1	The permit holder shall monitor the Escherichia coli, arsenic, and trace metal (cadmium, chromium, copper, mercury, lead, nickel, zinc) content in the soft tissue of inter-tidal shellfish (tuatua) collected from five stations off the beach adjacent to the outfall. Five replicate shellfish samples shall be collected per station during February of each year. The monitoring stations shall be within the inter-tidal zone at approximately the following locations: a)2000 metres northwest of the outfall	KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant MB: Kaitiaki monitoring of the cultural effects of the wastewater system is active and resourced WHB: Wastewater (treated and untreated) is not discharged to Te Tāhuna o Rangataua, wai, including freshwater sites, recreation areas, marine environments, mahinga kai, food crops and stocks and	Five tuatua could not be found off the beach adjacent to the outfall for 2020 - 2022.[6] It is unknown why they were not present for sampling. Natural mortality is likely to be high in bivalves, resulting in density being temporally and spatially variable (MPI, 2017). In later years, 2023 and 2024 they have been present.	To add the monitoring of tuatua per this condition to the KMP. The KMP requires monitoring of 10-20 shellfish and doesn't specify which shellfish must be monitored. As such if tuatua cannot be found, a different species could be monitored. KMP also includes monitoring of abundance and diversity. The consent condition could be updated to reflect these recommendations.

[6] 2024 MUTR Report.

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
	b)1000 metres northwest of the outfall c)On the outfall alignment d)1000 metres southeast of the outfall e)2000 metres southeast of the outfall	tangata whenua sites of significance (including urupā and wāhi tapu)		
12.2	For shellfish samples collected in accordance with condition 12.1 the following shall apply: a)No more than 1 out of 5 replicate shellfish samples shall exceed 230 E. coli per 100g and none of the 5 replicate samples shall exceed 700 E. coli per 100g. b)None of the 5 replicates shall exceed the following trace metal concentrations (all values mg/kg): • arsenic (inorganic) 2 (see advice note 6: *The Regional Council has determined that inorganic arsenic typically makes up 10% of the total arsenic in shellfish and that a total arsenic value of 20 mg/kg can be used as an equivalent standard*). • copper 30 • lead 0.5 • mercury 0.5 • nickel 2 • zinc 40 c)If on any sampling occasion, any sample exceeds any of the above limits, the permit holder shall notify immediately the Regional Council and Pacific Health, and shall carry	KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant WHB: Wastewater (treated and untreated) is not discharged to Te Tāhuna o Rangataua, wai, including freshwater sites, recreation areas, marine environments, mahinga kai, food crops and stocks and tangata whenua sites of significance (including urupā and wāhi tapu)	The data collected does not provide any immediate indication of increasing trends and is consistent with the previous data collected in the previous monitoring period. There were no samples where metals exceeded the consent conditions limits. Two tuatua replicates had abnormally high values, one 1km SE of the outfall and the other 2km SE of the outfall. Both replicates were collected on 15 March 2023, and E.coli was recorded at 490 MPN/100ml. Replicates taken from the outfall pipeline have remained equivalent to, or below the four other monitoring sites, suggesting the outfall discharge is unlikely to be having a significant adverse effect on tuatua health.[7] Although consent condition was not formally breached, tangata whenua would likely prefer to have an understanding of why there were high contaminant results. Tangata whenua would also require notification of such results to	Update consent condition to require investigation into contaminant exceedances (notwithstanding there being no consent breach) and report to tangata whenua. Update condition to require notification to tangata whenua of contaminant exceedances and notification again when limits have dropped below standards.

[7] 2024 MUTR Report.

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
	out investigations into the likely cause of that exceedance. The permit holder shall forward an investigations report to the Regional Council within 30 days of that sampling occasion.		ensure mahinga kai is not consumed for a period of time and until results fall below standards.	
12.3	The permit holder shall monitor the arsenic and trace metal (cadmium, chromium, copper, mercury, lead, nickel, zinc) content of the three replicate mussel samples collected from the outfall pipeline diffuser to provide a worst-case measure of trace metal accumulation. The three replicate shellfish samples shall be collected from the diffuser section of the pipeline during February of each year.	KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant WHB: Wastewater (treated and untreated) is not discharged to Te Tāhuna o Rangataua, wai, including freshwater sites, recreation areas, marine environments, mahinga kai, food crops and stocks and tangata whenua sites of significance (including urupā and wāhi tapu)	There are no limits / standards in this condition which is concerning given mussels are a kaimoana consumed by tāngata whenua. The 2024 MUTR Report notes that bacterial contamination (like E. coli) is typically monitored through water quality monitoring (not shellfish) near harvesting sites since it does not accumulate significantly within the shellfish themselves. As such mussels are not monitored for E.coli. However, we note that tuatua is monitored for E.coli per condition 12.1 and had high values on two occasions. Given the presence of E.coli in kai strong impacts mauri, we would like to confirm if E.coli should be added to mussel sampling. Annual surveys of metal concentrations in mussel indicate low and relatively consistent levels of metals over time. The concentrations detected in mussels at the diffuser are comparable to that detected in tuatua at the outfall and at various distances from the outfall. This was with the	The condition should be updated to include metal limits / standards. The condition should also be updated to set out what steps need to be taken should a standard be breached. This could be addressed, and is included in the Draft KMP. The condition could be updated to require TCC investigate reasons for higher nickel results in mussels. The condition should be updated to require monitoring of inorganic and organic arsenic levels to understand if limits are being exceeded.

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
			exception of nickel, which was consistently higher in the outfall pipe monitoring, however, the reason for this is unknown.[8] Food Safety Australia and New Zealand (FSANZ) provides guidelines for the safe consumption of Cadmium, Lead, and Mercury. Based on these guidelines, and the average results seen in the table below, the concentration of these contaminants would not prevent molluscs from being consumed safely. FSANZ does also indicate that a maximum of 1mg/kg of Inorganic Arsenic for seaweed and molluscs should be considered the maximum limit to achieve healthy food standards. The monitoring of Total Arsenic exceeds this consistently, however, noting that the measurement taken is for Total Arsenic (both inorganic and organic arsenic) rather than inorganic arsenic on its own. Any future monitoring should include both organic and inorganic arsenic as part of the heavy metal mussel analysis to understand whether FSANZ guidelines are being exceeded.	
Comprehensive Ecological Survey				
13.0	The permit holder shall undertake a broad spatial study of the benthic	KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant	Key conclusions from the 2024 MUTR Report include:	Tangata whenua can investigate the disappearance of tuangi-haruru, the

[8] 2024 MUTR Report.

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
	biota and sediments in the vicinity of the outfall (comparable to that carried out by Cawthron Institute in 2003) in the years 2014 and 2024. The results of such studies are to be provided to the Regional Council within three months of each survey being undertaken.	MB: Kaitiaki monitoring of the cultural effects of the wastewater system is active and resourced	• In 2014 tuangi comprised a significant proportion of subtidal infauna, whereas in 2024 no Tuangi-haruru were detected. • No alternative large bivalve was present in the subtidal community and therefore Beca could not perform some of the previous analyses. • The majority of intertidal sites (excluding 2000m to the north of the outfall) had lower densities of tuatua than those observed at the ocean outfall alignment. • The 2024 ecological survey report recommends that further surveys of subtidal bivalves could be undertaken over larger spatial scales to better understand the results of this ecological monitoring effort and confirm whether Dosinia (or similar subtidal bivalve) populations have declined elsewhere. • The consent required comprehensive sampling in 2014 and 2024. There is no requirement in the consent conditions to carry out further monitoring. • This sampling frequency (every 10 years) is the equivalent of approximately three or more tuatua generations, leading to	lack of presence of large bivalves and the lower densities of tuatua and consider need for restoration efforts. Condition to be updated to provide for additional spatial studies per the report recommendation and given the consent does not expire until 2040. Results can show trends over time periods and indicate where impacts are occurring and investigation / restoration is required. It is recommended the additional studies be included in the KMP.

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
			difficulties in interpreting potential tuatua population trends over a ten-year sampling gap. Increasing the sampling frequency (e.g. to every 5 years) of intertidal shellfish and subtidal shellfish count and health component may allow for greater interpretations of abundance trends and links to environmental factors external of the outfall alignment.	
Occupation of Space				
14.1	The area occupied by the ocean outfall structure shall not exceed 950m2 in total area and shall be generally as shown on BOPRC plan number RC 62879/1.	Not particularly relevant to environmental outcomes – not reviewed.		
14.2	There shall be free and unrestricted public access through the area occupied by the ocean outfall structure except where restrictions are necessary during regular inspection and/or maintenance works to ensure public health and safety.	WHA: Wastewater infrastructure is not located near marae, papakāinga, Māori land, and tangata whenua communities WHF: Wāhi tapu are protected from the impacts of wastewater infrastructure. Where wastewater infrastructure already disturbs wāhi tapu, tangata whenua and TCC work as Te Tiriti partners to minimise and address the effects, including through removal of infrastructure or restoration activities.	The ocean outfall goes through Māori land and an urupā. Free and unrestricted public access should not be granted through these areas.	Condition updated to prohibit public access to the outfall where the outfall goes through Māori land and the Waitahanui urupā. Condition updated to require TCC to gain permission from Māori landowners and Ngā Pōtiki before undertaking any works on the outfall where it goes through Māori land / Waitahanui urupā.

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
14.3	The permit holder shall take any necessary precautions to ensure the safety of the public using the area occupied by the ocean outfall structure.	Not particularly relevant to environmental outcomes – not reviewed.		
Notifying the Regional Council of Works				
15.0	The permit holder shall notify the Chief Executive of the Regional Council or delegate no less than five working days prior to commencing any inspection and/or maintenance works under this consent.	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	This does not require notification to tangata whenua so excludes tangata whenua from planning and decision-making. This becomes an issue where the inspection and / or maintenance works could have impacts on tangata whenua values i.e. maintenance of outfall that could cause effects to mauri of water.	Update condition to require notification to tangata whenua and an opportunity for tangata whenua to comment on proposed inspection / works.
Retrofit (Relining) Works				
16.1	Retrofit and/or relining works under this consent shall be carried out generally in accordance with information submitted with the application for this consent including: • Section 10 of the application document titled "Tauranga City Council Wastewater Consents Project: Resource Consents Application, Notice of Requirement to Alter a Designation, and Assessment of Effects on the Environment, Application Edition, October 2004"; and • An approved Construction Management Plan as required by condition 16.2 of this consent.	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	Tangata whenua are excluded from participating in planning and decision-making for the retrofit / relining of the outfall. This will prevent tangata whenua having the ability to inform decision-making to ensure tangata whenua values are not affected.	Update consent conditions to require consultation with tangata whenua on any retrofit / relining of the outfall.
16.2	The consent holder shall submit a Construction Management Plan for			

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
	any retrofit or relining works under this consent to the Regional Council for technical approval, no less than twenty one working days prior to commencing those works. The Construction Management Plan shall include but not be limited to the following; • Type of construction method; and • Proposed construction timeframe; and • Access arrangements and protective measures including transportation, storage and use of machinery, tools and materials within the foreshore and marine area; and • Mitigating measures to minimise actual or potential adverse effects; and • Risk management procedures; and • Any other issues that may be identified.			
Maintenance				
17.1	The permit holder shall ensure that the ocean outfall structure is maintained in an effective capacity at all times, and shall undertake any maintenance works immediately if so directed by the Chief Executive of the Regional Council or delegate.	KD: Water is pristine, clear and free from wastewater contaminants KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant	Ensuring the outfall and wastewater treatment system is maintained in an effective capacity at all times means the outfall is doing its job to remove contaminants from water (through the diffuser) which has flow on effects for mahinga kai. Furthermore, if the outfall and wastewater treatment system is not working, there may be a backlog of wastewater which could result in an overflow of wastewater	Seek clarity from BoPRC as to how this condition are to be monitored and update the conditions accordingly.
17.2	The consent holder shall maintain all parts of the wastewater treatment system in effective working order at all times and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions for any mechanical elements, to ensure that			

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
	the wastewater treatment plant operates efficiently and meets the discharge quality set by conditions of this consent, and shall undertake any maintenance works immediately if so directed by the Bay of Plenty Regional Council.		ponds / pipes to the environment, or wastewater may not be treated properly before being discharge to the environment. It is unclear how these conditions are to be monitored	
Wastewater Management Review Committee				
18.1	The permit holder shall establish, and retain, as a committee of the Tauranga City Council under clause 30 of the Seventh Schedule to the Local Government Act 2002, the Wastewater Management Review Committee ("Review Committee").	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	This condition is effective in providing a pathway for tangata whenua to participate in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making. However, as set out below in 18.3, decision-making power is limited.	No recommendation
18.1.1	The permit holder shall facilitate the role and function of the Review Committee by providing reasonable organisational and administrative support for the duration of the permit.	Administrative condition – not reviewed.		
18.1.2	The Review Committee required pursuant to condition 18.1 shall operate in accordance with the Wastewater Management Review Committee Management Plan.	Administrative condition – not reviewed.		
18.1.3	The permit holder shall submit the Wastewater Management Review Committee Management Plan, to the Chief Executive of the Regional Council or delegate for approval within three months of the commencement of this permit. The permit holder may amend the Wastewater Management Review Committee Management Plan with the written approval of the Chief	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	Besides the functions listed at condition 18.3, TCC has the ability to set out the functions of the WWMRC within the WWMRC Plan – and these must be approved by the CE of BoPRC. Tangata whenua are not included in this decision-making and therefore this condition is not effective in meeting this environmental outcome.	Update the condition to enable tangata whenua participation in drafting and amending the WWMRC Plan, including determining functions of the WWMRC.

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
	Executive of the Regional Council or delegate.			
18.2	The Wastewater Management Review Committee Management Plan shall address: a)the membership of the Review Committee b)the frequency that the Review Committee shall meet c)the meeting protocols of the Review Committee having regard to the customary practices of the tangata whenua of Tauranga Moana and shall operate in accordance with the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (especially the principles of consultation, active participation and partnership). d)the functions of the Review Committee			
18.3	Notwithstanding condition 18.2(d), the functions of the Review Committee shall include, but not be limited to the following functions: a)To receive reports on the operation of the Wastewater Scheme, including reports in relation to monitoring and permit compliance, and to make recommendations to the permit holder on the development of Tauranga City Council's policies in relation to wastewater management, treatment and disposal, particularly following the review of wastewater treatment in light of new technologies and	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	With the exception of decisions relating to the application of the Environmental Mitigation and Enhancement Fund (**EME Fund**), the WWMRC only has recommendatory powers. The EME Fund has had no allocations since 2013 and so decision-making power in that respect is somewhat stifled. The future use of Pond 1 is a significant issue to tangata whenua, yet tangata whenua have no decision-making power in this respect. This condition is very limited in the decision-making powers it	The condition is amended to provide more decision-making power to tangata whenua. The extent of that power can be discussed amongst the members of the WWMRC, however, tangata whenua should be involved in decision-making for the Te Maunga sludge pond.

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
	standards addressed in the Monitoring, Upgrade and Technology Review Report required by Condition 20 of this permit. b)To make decisions about the application of the Environmental Mitigation and Enhancement Fund established in accordance with Condition 19 of this permit. c)To make recommendations to the permit holder as to physical measures and initiatives to address or compensate for actual or potential effects of the Tauranga City Wastewater Scheme (in the broadest environmental sense). d)Without limiting the generality of Condition 18.3(c), to make recommendations to the permit holder as to the implementation of the works to be undertaken in accordance with Permit Number 62881, namely: • Decommissioning of the Te Maunga Sludge Pond and the future use of the pond. • Conversion of the Te Maunga Oxidation Ponds to wetlands. e)To make recommendations to the permit holder in relation to the independent consultant to be appointed to undertake the Monitoring, Upgrade and Technology Review f)To make recommendations to the Permit Holder as to enhancing the involvement of tangata whenua in		provides to tangata whenua. As such it is ineffective in meeting this environmental outcome.	

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
	sampling, testing and monitoring. g)Assessment of the scope and adequacy of sampling and monitoring. h)Notification to appropriate parties of activities that may have adverse effects. i)To receive, review and recommend action following receipt of wastewater reports. j)To recommend the commissioning of reports and future Tauranga City Council actions on wastewater management, treatment and disposal issues and options, including: (i)Development of alternatives to waterborne wastewater systems. (ii)Options for further treatments; (iii)Options for methods of disposal; (iv)Monitoring effects on the environment. k)To co-ordinate and oversee education of the community on wastewater management, treatment and disposal issues. l)To identify and make recommendations to the permit holder as to sources of funding which may be available to supplement the Environmental Mitigation and Enhancement Fund established pursuant to Condition 19 hereof and to be applied for the purposes specified in that condition. m)To make recommendations to the permit holder as to changes to			

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
	conditions of these permits pursuant to section 127 of the Resource Management Act 1991, in light of the exercise of the Review Committee's functions, including reports received and information received as a result of monitoring, etc, or to avoid, remedy or mitigate actual or potential adverse effects associated with the operation of the Wastewater Scheme. n)To foster robust relationships and dialogue between the Review Committee, the permit holder, the Western Bay of Plenty District Council and the Bay of Plenty Regional Council in relation to wastewater management, treatment and disposal, particularly following the review of wastewater treatment in light of new technologies. o)To make recommendations to the Bay of Plenty Regional Council as to amendments to the conditions of these permits which could be implemented via a review under section 128 of the Act in accordance with condition 22.			
18.4	Prior to making any: a)Decisions as to the allocation of the Environmental Mitigation and Enhancement Fund in accordance with Condition 18.3(b) hereof or, b)Recommendations to the permit holder in relation to physical environmental mitigation or enhancement or mitigation works in	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	This condition is effective in involving tangata whenua in wastewater planning and decision-making as tangata whenua must be consulted on appropriate initiatives and measures to be recommended with respect to how to allocate the EME Fund.	No recommendations.

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
	accordance with Condition 18.3(c) hereof; the Review Committee will exercise its best endeavours to ascertain the existence of any persons or bodies who may have a particular interest or stake in the ecological health of the Tauranga Harbour (particularly the Upper Harbour/Rangataua Bay area) and to consult with those bodies or persons as to appropriate initiatives and measures to be so recommended (in accordance with Condition 18.3(b)) or undertaken (in accordance with Condition 18.3(c)). As a minimum, the Review Committee shall consult with • Nga Potiki hapu and iwi of Ngaiterangi, Ngati Ranginui and Ngati Pukenga and Te Arawa and their respective hapu which hold kaitiaki status over the wider Tauranga Moana district, including any Working Group established by those hapu or iwi; • Bay of Plenty Regional Council and the Western Bay of Plenty District Council in relation to issues that may affect those councils in accordance with their function under Condition 18.3(m) hereof.			
18.5	Not later than one month following the first anniversary of the commencement of these permits and on each anniversary thereafter, the Wastewater Management Review	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	It would be useful if this report was also forwarded to tangata whenua to help to inform wastewater planning and decision-making.	Condition is updated (or practice adopted) to require the report is forwarded to tangata whenua.

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
	Committee shall forward to the Chief Executive of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council, a report on the exercise of its activities and functions, including where appropriate a report on the effectiveness of measures undertaken pursuant to the Environmental Mitigation and Enhancement Fund.			
18.6	Not less than six months following the first anniversary[9] of this permit and each fifth anniversary thereafter, the Wastewater Management Review Committee's annual report shall contain a review of its activities over the previous five year period and recommendations for appropriate initiatives over the next five year period, including any recommendations for changes to conditions of these permits, or the Wastewater Management Review Committee Management Plan, which may be considered necessary or desirable. This report shall be available at least three months prior to the date on which the Bay of Plenty Regional Council is entitled to review the conditions of these permits in accordance with condition 22 hereof. A copy of this report shall also be	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	It is helpful for tangata whenua to understand the activities of the WWMRC to inform wastewater planning and decision-making, so the provision of this report is effective in supporting this environmental outcome. It would be useful if the report was provided to tangata whenua. The requirement to provide a report enables the WWMRC to reflect on condition changes and changes to the WWMRC Plan to ensure resources are put towards these matters as the WWMRC may get busy and not actually do this task. However, the WWMRC only has recommendatory powers. As set out above, the WWMRC should have decision-making powers for	Condition is amended to provide the WWMRC decision-making powers regarding condition changes and changes to the WWMRC Plan

[9] Report required between September 2006 and March 2007 and then every five years after, so 2011/2012, 2016/2017, 2021/2022, 2026/2027, 2031/2032, 2036/2037.

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
	provided to the Chief Executive, Tauranga City Council.		these matters to give effect to this environmental outcome.	
Environmental Mitigation and Enhancement Fund				
19.1	The permit holder shall establish a fund, to be entitled the Environmental Mitigation and Enhancement Fund, of not less than $250,000 (comprising one payment of $50,000 one month after the commencement of the permit, and four further such payments the second, third, fourth and fifth anniversary of the commencement of the permits). The purpose of the fund shall be to fund and facilitate measures and initiatives (particularly in the Upper Tauranga Harbour) to: a)Avoid, remedy or mitigate the actual or potential effects of the Wastewater Scheme (in its broadest sense);or b)To acknowledge and provide mitigation by way of environmental compensation for ongoing adverse environmental effects (including by way of offence to tangata whenua cultural and spiritual values) associated with the Wastewater Scheme. Initiatives which the fund may be applied to may include but are not limited to: c)Providing opportunities for promoting and/or implementing initiatives for capacity building of tangata whenua; and	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making MB: Kaitiaki monitoring of the cultural effects of the wastewater system is active and resourced	Tangata whenua are provided an opportunity to make decisions relating to the EME Fund which supports this environmental outcome. This condition indicates that the EME Fund can be used for kaitiaki monitoring which also supports the environmental outcome. However, the EME Fund has had no allocations since 2013 and so in practice, the condition has not supported this environmental outcome.	The condition could be updated to provide a timeframe by which the EME Fund must be allocated. A draft KMP was created through the 2024 MUTR Report – the EME Fund could be applied to the implementation of the KMP.

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
	d)The carrying out by tangata whenua of monitoring the cultural effects associated with the operation of the Wastewater Scheme. e)Providing opportunities for promoting and/or implementing involvement of tangata whenua in sampling, testing and monitoring. f)Research into issues relevant to water quality and ecological issues, particularly in the Upper Harbour. g)Research into the health and size of shellfish populations and the relocation and/or re-seeding of such populations where appropriate.			
19.2	The fund shall be applied by the permit holder in accordance with recommendations of the Review Committee established pursuant to Condition 18 of this permit.	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	Tangata whenua are provided an opportunity to make decisions relating to the EME Fund which supports this environmental outcome.	No recommendations
19.3	The permit holder shall review the effectiveness of the application of the fund at least two months prior to the third anniversary of the commencement of these permits with a view to making further funds available on the same basis as Condition 19 hereof, having regard to the reports of the Review Committee.	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	The time period to review the EME Fund has passed. [ask TCC whether further funds were made available] Tangata whenua are not decision-makers in terms of reviewing the effectiveness of the application of the fund and whether further funds should be made available. They can make recommendations in this regard through the WWMRC.	[confirm whether further funds were made available]
Monitoring, Upgrade and Technology Review Report				
20.1	Not later than the fourth anniversary of the commencement of these permits, and every five years	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	The reporting of these matters enables tangata whenua to take a stocktake of the operation of the wastewater system and consider	**(a) Zero Waste** Diversion of biosolids should remain a condition requirement, however, the rest of the condition should be

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
	thereafter,[10] the permit holder shall commission the preparation of a comprehensive assessment of the wastewater discharge and the operation and effects of the Wastewater Scheme and technological developments in relation to wastewater treatment and disposal and re-use systems and techniques, and the preparation of a report thereon, to be entitled the Monitoring, Upgrade and Technology Review Report. The assessment shall be undertaken by a suitably qualified independent New Zealand specialist or specialists in wastewater systems. In appointing the specialist in accordance with this condition, the permit holder shall take account of any recommendation made by the Review Committee under Condition 18.3(e) hereof. The scope of the assessment should address but is not limited to the following: a)Progress towards the permit holder's objective of "towards zero waste". b)Progress in adoption or promotion of SmartGrowth Stretch Targets. c)Technological changes and advances in relation to wastewater management, treatment and disposal and beneficial re-use technologies which may be relevant to the		long-term wastewater planning and decision-making. However the condition could be tightened to provide more relevant information and require that action is taken out of the report to give the report meaning. **(a) Zero Waste** Zero waste is no longer applicable and has been replaced by TCC's Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (**WMMP**). The WWMP addresses biosolids but not wastewater. As such, the WMMP is not particularly relevant to wastewater, but it does include a goal of diverting biosolids from landfill which has been achieved 100%. Biosolids are now vermicomposted.[11] Under the "Zero Waste" reporting, the 2024 MUTR Report also reports on Network Wastewater Overflows – Reduction and Responses; Performance compared to other Councils; and Demand Management and Water Conservation Initiatives. This is useful data to report on to help to understand how these initiatives are contributing to environmental outcomes. It is recommended this consent condition is amended to	rethought to remove reference to "zero waste" and consider a more relevant wastewater reduction target. This condition is amended to require reporting on Network Wastewater Overflows, Performance Compared to other Council and Demand Management and Water Conservation Initiatives. Additionally, rather than just report on the number of dry and wet weather overflows, a target could be set and environmental effects of overflows also investigated and reported on. **(b) SmartGrowth Stretch Target Reporting** Condition updated to require reporting on WWPBC given SmartGrowth is out of date. **(c) Technological Changes / Advances Reporting** This condition could be updated to combine with reporting on WWPBC mahi in this space. **(d) Results / assessment of sampling monitoring** **(e) Compliance with consents** Update condition to require that condition changes that are recommended by the WWMRC are mandatorily adopted.

[10] MUTR Report required in 2009 and then every five years thereafter i.e. 2014, 2019, 2024, 2029, 2034, 2039.
[11] 2024 MUTR Report.

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
	ongoing operation of the Wastewater Scheme, including the availability of alternatives to the current waterborne wastewater system such as waterless toilet systems. d)The results and associated assessment of the permit holder's sampling monitoring undertaken in accordance with the resource consents, including the adequacy and scope of such monitoring and sampling. e)Ongoing compliance with the requirements of all relevant resource consents particularly in relation to any reported non-compliance with consent conditions. f)The implications of any relevant changes in legislation or policy relevant to the ongoing operation or compliance of the Wastewater Scheme, including standards relevant to receiving environments affected by the Wastewater Scheme. g)The cost of any potential technological changes having regard to the best practicable option for addressing the relevant issue.		require this reporting. Additionally, rather than just report on the number of dry and wet weather overflows, a target could be set and environmental effects of overflows also investigated and reported on. **(b) SmartGrowth Stretch Target Reporting** Given the stretch targets were established in 2004, it may be more appropriate to report against the Wastewater Programme Business Case outcomes. These are more up to date and are more specific to wastewater, whilst also incorporating SmartGrowth and its desired outcomes. **(c) Technological Changes / Advances Reporting** This mahi is being undertaken in the WWPBC – there appears to be multiple workstreams and it would be good to bring them all under one umbrella – ideally the WWPBC where wastewater is being considered from a wide range of perspectives. Reporting on the mahi of the WWPBC could remove the need to double up on reporting. **(d) Results/assessment of sampling monitoring** **(e) Compliance with consents** These are both reported on in the 2024 MUTR Report for all	

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
			wastewater consents. It is recommended the WWMRC are required to review and confirm which condition changes they wish to adopt. To provide more decision-making power to tangata whenua, the adoption of those changes can be made mandatory.	
20.2	The permit holder shall instruct the independent consultant commissioned to prepare the report to consult with the Review Committee, the Consent Authority, and any key stakeholders or iwi groups identified by the Review Committee in preparing its report. (It is contemplated that tangata whenua will prepare a paper for submission to the independent consultant on the outcomes of any cultural monitoring or any other issue relevant to the operation of the permits.)	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	The 2024 MUTR Report was prepared by Beca as the independent consultant and by a cultural expert nominated by tangata whenua. This enabled cultural perspectives to be woven throughout the report and supported this environmental outcome.	The condition is updated to require the report be prepared between the independent consultant and a cultural expert nominated by tangata whenua.
20.3	The permit holder shall use its best endeavours to ensure that the report is received at least six months before the date on which the Regional Council is entitled to review the conditions of this permit in accordance with Condition 22 hereof,[12] so that the Regional Council is able to take account of the report in deciding whether to initiate a review.	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	The 2024 MUTR Report was received in August 2025 which is not six months before September 2025. As such, BoPRC did not have six months to review the report and consider whether to initiate a review. Furthermore, the power to initiate a review sits with BoPRC and excludes tangata whenua so does not support this environmental outcome.	This condition and condition 22 can be updated to require that at least six months is provided to BoPRC to review the MUTR Report before deciding whether to initiate a conditions review. If the MUTR Report is late then the timeframe stipulated in condition 22 can be extended. The condition could also be updated to include tangata whenua in decision-

[12] BoPRC can review in September of the following years 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035 and 2040 (although the consent expires in 2040 so a review would be unnecessary).

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
				making as to whether a condition review should be initiated.
20.4	The permit holder shall ensure that copies of the Monitoring, Upgrade and Technology Review Report are forwarded to the Chair of the Review Committee, the Chief Executive of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council and the Chief Executive of the Tauranga City Council within 10 working days of receipt.	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	Copies of the report could also be forwarded to tangata whenua not represented on the WWMRC to support wastewater planning and decision-making.	Update condition to include requirement to provide report to tangata whenua not represented on the WWMRC.
Repeal of Mount Maunganui Borough Reclamation and Empowering Act 1975				
21.1	As soon as reasonably practicable after the existing designation for the Te Maunga plant is extended to include the existing oxidation ponds and wetlands and all associated legal formalities have been completed, the permit holder shall commence procedures to secure the repeal of the Mount Maunganui Borough Reclamation and Empowering Act 1975 and shall exercise its best endeavours to secure the repeal of the legislation.	This has been achieved – no further comment.		
21.2	The permit holder shall keep the Review Committee advised as to progress in achieving Condition 21.1.	This has been achieved – no further comment.		
21.3	Nothing in condition 21.1 and 21.2 requires the consent holder to take steps to secure the repeal of the Mount Maunganui Borough Reclamation and Empowering Act 1975 until a title has been issued to the Tauranga City Council confirming its ownership of the land comprised in the pond and the Waste	This has been achieved – no further comment.		

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
	Management designation has been placed on the pond area.			
Review of Permit Conditions				
22.0	The Regional Council may under section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991 initiate a review of the conditions of these permits on the fifth anniversary of the commencement of these permits and on every 5 years thereafter. The review of conditions shall be for the purpose of: a)Reviewing the effectiveness of the standards in these permits in meeting environmental outcomes; and b)Reviewing any refinements to, or reduction in, the monitoring programmes specified in this discharge permit; and c)Implementing any recommendations of the Review Committee made in accordance with Condition 18.3 hereof; and d)Implementing any recommendations made in the Monitoring, Upgrade and Technology Review Report prepared in accordance with condition 20 hereof. The review of conditions shall allow for: a)The deletion or amendment of any of the conditions of this permit; and/or b)The addition of new conditions as necessary to avoid, remedy or	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	The power to initiate a review sits with BoPRC and excludes tangata whenua so does not support this environmental outcome.	Update condition to include tangata whenua in decision-making as to whether a condition review should be initiated.

#	Condition Wording	Environmental Outcome	Effectiveness in meeting Environmental Outcome	Recommendation (incl. changes to Monitoring Programme)
	mitigate any adverse effects on the environment, including any unforeseen adverse environmental effects. If necessary and appropriate the review, as provided for under this condition, may require the permit holder to adopt the Best Practicable Option to prevent or minimise significant adverse effects on the environment.			
23.0	This permit shall expire on 30 April 2040.	This is administrative – no further comment.		

Schedule 1: Consent Condition 9.2

Schedule 1

Analyte	Monitoring Frequency				Sample type	Units	Detection Limit
	Twice Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually			
BOD_5	☐				composite	mg/L	1
Total suspended solids	☐				composite	mg/L	1
Enterococci	☐				grab	cfu/100ml	10
E. coli	☐				grab	cfu/100ml	10
Ammonia-N		☐			grab	mg/L	0.1
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen		☐			grab	mg/L	0.1
Nitrate-N		☐			grab	mg/L	0.1
Total Phosphorus		☐			grab	mg/L	0.1
Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus		☐			grab	mg/L	0.1
pH		☐			grab	pH	n.a.
Conductivity		☐			grab	mS/m	0.1
Arsenic (total)			☐		composite	mg/L	0.001
Cadmium (total)			☐		composite	mg/L	0.00005
Chromium (total)			☐		composite	mg/L	0.0001
Copper (total)			☐		composite	mg/L	0.0001
Lead (total)			☐		composite	mg/L	0.0005
Mercury (total)			☐		composite	mg/L	0.00008
Nickel (total)			☐		composite	mg/L	0.001
Zinc (total)			☐		composite	mg/L	0.001
VOC				☐	grab	mg/L	0.001
SVOC				☐	grab	mg/L	0.001

DRAFT Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan

Ngā Pōtiki, Ngāi Te Rangi, Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāti Pūkenga

Cultural Effects of the Tauranga Wastewater System

2026

Introduction

1. This draft Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan (**KMP**) provides a plan for the monitoring of the cultural effects of Tauranga's wastewater system. Presently there is no plan in place to understand how the wastewater system impacts tangata whenua and a KMP has been requested consistently through cultural input to the Monitoring, Upgrade and Technology Review Report (the **MUTR Report**).[1]

2. This KMP will enable Tauranga Moana tangata whenua to collate baseline data and ongoing data on the cultural effects of Tauranga's wastewater system and then analyse and interpret that data to understand changes to the environment and inform goal setting and forward planning.

3. This KMP is a draft and there are critical steps that need to be undertaken to finalise the KMP:

    a. Wānanga with kaitiaki of Ngāi Te Rangi, Ngāti Ranginui and Ngā Pōtiki to review and amend the KMP.

    b. Confirmation of sampling sites and what should be monitored at each site.

    c. The development of GIS mapping to record data collated via the KMP.

    d. Agreement with Tauranga City Council (**TCC**) for the funding of the implementation of the KMP.

    e. Consideration of alignment with existing monitoring undertaken by TCC, Bay of Plenty Regional Council and central government (i.e. Public Health monitoring of swimming sites) including through a review of the conditions of wastewater consents (note a review of Consent 62878 – the Wastewater Discharge Consent has already been undertaken and monitoring incorporated into this KMP).

Methodology

4. This KMP is a first draft that has been developed based on:

    a. Mātauranga shared by Ngāi Te Rangi, Ngāti Ranginui and Ngā Pōtiki in TCC's Wastewater Programme Business Case (**PBC**).

    b. Feedback from tangata whenua representatives on TCC's Wastewater Management Review Committee (**WWMRC**).

    c. Kōrero with marine ecologist expert, Sharon De Luca.

    d. A literature review of existing kaitiaki monitoring plans.

    e. A review of monitoring data required by the Wastewater Discharge Consent (Consent 62878).

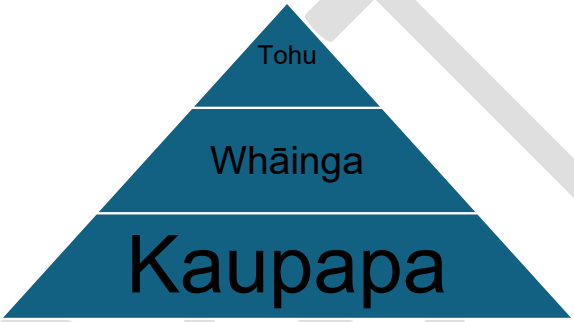
[1] The MUTR Report is required by condition 20 of Consent 62878 – the consent which authorises the discharge of wastewater to Te Moana Nui a Kiwa.

5. As set out above, this KMP is a first draft only and will need to be reviewed and approved by tangata whenua kaitiaki.

Framework

6. Cultural monitoring is described as an assessment method that can identify and articulate iwi/hapū values and perspectives of the environment which can then be used to monitor environmental-cultural changes through time from an iwi/hapū perspective.[2] Cultural monitoring utilises a kaupapa Māori approach, which can be described as a 'plan of action created by Māori, expressing Māori aspirations and certain Māori values and principles'.[3]

7. The KMP is grounded in three tangata whenua kaupapa or values. For each value there is a whāinga or objective tangata whenua wish to achieve to uphold the value, followed by tohu or indicators we would see if the whāinga is being achieved.



Kaupapa Māori Framework for the KMP

8. Kaitiaki monitoring will be of the tohu which will help us to analyse how well the whāinga and kaupapa are being upheld or achieved. Central to the KMP will be GIS mapping where kaitiaki can input, review and analyse data relating to the tohu. This has yet to be developed.

Intellectual Property

9. This KMP and the outputs of the KMP remain the property of Ngā Pōtiki, Ngāi Te Rangi, and Ngāti Ranginui. No part of the KMP or any of the outputs of the KMP may be used by others outside of these groups without our permission.

Structure of Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan

10. The KMP is structured as follows:

    a. *Kaupapa Tuatahi: Kaitiakitanga*: this section describes the kaupapa Kaitiakitanga and sets out whāinga and tohu for Kaitiakitanga.

    b. *Kaupapa Tuarua: Mana*: this section describes the kaupapa Mana and sets out whāinga and tohu for Mana.

[2] *Review and evaluation of cultural monitoring approaches in New Zealand.* G. Harmsworth and S. Awatere.

[3] Royal, 2012. *Politics and knowledge: Kaupapa Māori and mātauranga Māori*. New Zealand Journal of Educational Studies. 47(2).

c. *Kaupapa Tuatoru*: Whakapapa: this section describes the kaupapa Whakapapa and sets out whāinga and tohu for Whakapapa.

d. *Appendix A: Kaitiaki Monitoring Protocols*: this sets out which of the tohu will be monitored by kaitiaki and how.

e. *Appendix B: Monitoring Undertaken by TCC for the Wastewater Discharge Consent*

f. *Appendix C: Matters for TCC to report*: this sets out which of the tohu will be reported on by TCC and how.

Kaupapa Tuatahi: Kaitiakitanga

11. Kaitiakitanga is a value that describes the responsibility of tangata whenua to protect and enhance the mauri of taiao from wastewater infrastructure, treatment processes and discharges. This responsibility exists through whakapapa – from Atua Māori descends the realms of taiao and all taonga species within. We are teina to taiao and taonga species and as such it is our responsibility to care for our tuakana. In turn, the taiao and taonga species sustain and nurture us.

12. Kaitiakitanga recognises the concept 'ki uta ki tai' – the understanding that the taiao is an interconnected, indivisible whole. Impacts to the mauri of one part of the system will affect other parts of the system. In the context of wastewater an example of this is that a wastewater discharge entering our waterways will impact the wider environment – water quality, sediment quality, mahinga kai, and the wellbeing of those who access mahinga kai. For this reason (and others discussed under Whakapapa), tangata whenua are opposed to the discharge of wastewater to water and would prefer meaningful contact of wastewater with Papa-tū-ā-nuku to assist in restoring mauri.

Whāinga

13. The whāinga for kaitiakitanga is:

Our taiao is in a state of 'mauri-ora'

Tohu

14. The following tohu will be observed when our taiao is in a state of mauri-ora:

A. There are no discharges of wastewater to natural freshwater or seawater receiving environments, Te Tāhuna o Rangataua, Te Awanui or their tributaries.

B. Land-based disposal options are investigated and adopted.

C. Volume of wastewater discharged to water is reduced annually.

D. Water is pristine, clear and free from wastewater contaminants.

E. The air we breathe is clean and our wellbeing is not impacted by poor air quality.

F. Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant.

G. The dependence on water to transport waste is reduced annually.

Kaupapa Tuarua: Mana

15. Mana is the authority and power we hold as tangata whenua. Mana is inherited through whakapapa from Atua Māori and our tupuna. Our mana is affirmed by the continuous occupation and active protection of our takiwā. Te Tiriti o Waitangi recognises our mana by guaranteeing our tino rangatiratanga.

16. In a wastewater context, mana is reflected in a strong and enduring partnership with Tauranga City Council and Bay of Plenty Regional Council that recognises our role as tangata whenua and Te Tiriti partners. Mana ensures tangata whenua are positioned as decision-makers, operators and regulators of Tauranga's wastewater system. A strong and enduring partnership is enabled by:

    a. Strategic, long-term approach to wastewater planning as Te Tiriti partners.

    b. The provision of timely, relevant and high-quality information to support decision-making.

    c. Local authorities upholding legislative and policy obligations, including the active involvement of tangata whenua in doing so.

17. Tangata whenua have been subject to wastewater decision-making that has had significant adverse cultural effects. Such decisions include placing a pipe through an urupā and reclaiming Te Tāhuna o Rangataua, a taonga of immense significance for Tauranga Moana tangata whenua, for wastewater ponds. It is critical that going forward, decision-making considers these impacts to ensure that further impacts are not generated and to reduce the effects of those impacts.

18. Mana requires that tangata whenua are enabled to develop whenua to provide for present and future generations. This includes through our involvement in planning for land development, and the equitable provision of wastewater infrastructure to service land developments.

Whāinga

19. The whāinga for Mana is:

Tangata whenua and local authorities work as Te Tiriti partners to manage wastewater and its impacts

Tohu

20. The following tohu will be observed when we work with local authorities as Te Tiriti partners to manage wastewater and its impacts:

    a. Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making.

    b. Kaitiaki monitoring of the cultural effects of the wastewater system is active and resourced.

    c. Cultural impact assessments are commissioned for wastewater resource consenting.

    d. Tangata whenua are involved in planning for the development of whenua.

    e. Māori land is serviced by wastewater infrastructure.

    f. Council legislative and policy obligations are upheld.

Kaupapa Tuatoru: Whakapapa

21. Whakapapa is the genealogical relationship that connects our people to our tupuna, taiao and Atua Māori. Whakapapa is central to our identity and sense of belonging.

22. Whakapapa is strengthened through our cultural practices – engaging in activities handed down by our tupuna that connect us physically and spiritually to our tupuna, taiao and Atua Māori. In a wastewater context, key cultural practices that are impacted by wastewater activities include mahinga kai and accessing waterways for recreational purposes such as bathing.

23. Tikanga Māori are described as 'distinctive Māori ways of doing things and cultural behaviours through which kaupapa Māori are expressed and made tangible.' Tikanga Māori are a significant part of our identity, passed down through whakapapa, and guide the way in which we interact with taiao. For wastewater, our tikanga dictates that human waste is tapu. This has consequences, for example, human waste must be kept separate from kai and should have meaningful contact with Papa-tū-ā-nuku before coming into contact with water.

24. The protection of our wāhi tapu is key to upholding whakapapa. Our special sites, areas, landscapes and waterbodies are footprints of where our people lived, travelled, fought and gathered kai. They are markers for our history and are active sources of identity and belonging. Historically, local decision-making regarding wastewater infrastructure and management has significantly disproportionately impacted tangata whenua and our wāhi tapu. Key examples are the establishment of wastewater infrastructure in areas significant to tangata whenua, including the oxidation ponds situated on reclaimed land at Te Tāhuna o Rangataua, the conveyance of wastewater through urupā and wāhi tapu and the discharge of treated wastewater into Te Moana-a-Toi. These decisions were made with no regard for the widespread objection of tangata whenua, resulting in the desecration of wāhi tapu, the degradation of mauri and the marginalisation of tangata whenua in these processes.

Whāinga

25. The whāinga for whakapapa is:

    We are upholding tikanga including tapu, engaging in cultural practices, and protecting our wāhi tapu

Tohu

26. The following tohu will be observed when we are engaging in cultural practices and protecting our wāhi tapu:

    a. Wāhi tapu are protected from the impacts of wastewater infrastructure. Where wastewater infrastructure already disturbs wāhi tapu, tangata whenua and TCC work as Te Tiriti partners to minimise and address the effects, including through removal of infrastructure or restoration activities.

b. Wastewater infrastructure is not located near marae, papakāinga, Māori land, and tangata whenua communities.

c. Wastewater (treated and untreated) is not discharged to Te Tāhuna o Rangataua, wai, including freshwater sites, recreation areas, marine environments, mahinga kai, food crops and stocks and tangata whenua sites of significance (including urupā and wāhi tapu).

d. Treated wastewater discharge mechanisms acknowledge and use Papatūānuku to restore the mauri to wastewater. It is expected that treated waste will penetrate ground in a meaningful way.

e. Wastewater is managed within the rohe from which it is sourced.

f. Wastewater re-use is in line with tikanga i.e. no re-use in food crops or waterways, re-use in forestry / non-food crops / electricity may be acceptable as guided by tangata whenua; particularly tapu waste streams are separated (mortuary waste, menstrual waste).

g. Mahinga kai is being actively practiced by tangata whenua.

Appendix A: Kaitiaki Monitoring Protocols

1. A baseline comprehensive kaitiaki monitoring programme can be undertaken in 2026. This can be similar to the comprehensive ecological survey undertaken in 2014 and 2024 per the Wastewater Discharge Consent (condition 13) and will provide baseline data against which future monitoring can be compared for trends and the need to investigation. The comprehensive surveys already undertaken in 2014 and 2024 have confirmed that:

    a. Tuangi-haruru disappeared between 2014 and 2024.

    b. No other large bivalve was present in 2024 to be tested in place of tuangi-haruru.

    c. 10-yearly surveys are too infrequent in terms of the life cycles of species.

2. As such the first comprehensive kaitiaki monitoring survey can investigate a and b above and can be repeated every five years to confirm trends.

Tohu	**Huarahi**	**Me Pēhea**	**To Confirm**
Kaupapa : Kaitiakitanga			
D: Wai is pristine, clear and free from wastewater contaminants	Sediment Quality[4]	*Annual Sediment sampling* ● Collect 3x soft sediment samples from intertidal and subtidal estuarine sites. Take top 1-2cm.[5] ● Test at laboratory for: ▪ Physical properties such as grain size (proportion of silt, clay and sand) ▪ Contaminants in sediments that may affect water quality, including heavy metals, faecal contaminant indicators (E.coli and Enterococci), nutrients	Where to test sediment. Limits that support mauri of wai

[4] Sharon De Luca has advised that in marine environments it is preferable to monitor sediment quality to understand water quality because water moves around and changes with the tides so does not provide an accurate picture of impacts, however, sediment stays.

[5] Any deeper than this is surveying historical sediment so not helpful.

Tohu	Huarahi	Me Pēhea	To Confirm
		(nitrogen and phosphorus), Poly Aromatic Hydrocarbons. *Annual Macroinvertebrates Monitoring* ● Assess the presence, diversity and abundance of key macroinvertebrates (e.g. mud crabs, marine worms) as indicators for the health of the wai / marine environment / habitat. NB: annual monitoring to be undertaken at the same time every year to ensure results can be compared across similar seasons. Annual monitoring is preferred as monitoring more frequently will be impacted by reproductive cycle. NB: high concentration of fine sediments (clay and silt) and low diversity and abundance of key macroinvertebrates are an indicator of degraded estuarine health and poor water quality.	
	Water Quality	Water quality is monitored per the Wastewater Discharge Consent (**WDC**) see Appendix B. This information can be provided to tangata whenua.	Whether to monitor additional parameters to understand impacts to mauri Whether to add additional monitoring sites to include mahinga kai sites Whether contaminant limits support mauri of wai
	Physical Observation	*Kaitiaki Observations* ● Annual and following heavy rainfalls ● The production of conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials. ● Any conspicuous changes in colour or visual clarity.[6]	Confirm level of rainfall that would trigger kaitiaki observations

[6] These last two bullet points are required by Wastewater Discharge Consent, condition 11.4. This can be transferred to tangata whenua to monitor via the KMP.

Tohu	Huarahi	Me Pēhea	To Confirm
	Coastal Vegetation	*Kaitiaki Observations* ● Presence, diversity and abundance of coastal vegetation including shrubs, flaxes, mangroves, salt marsh.	
	Discharge Investigation	Analysis of any exceedances of the daily discharge limit in Wastewater Discharge Consent and impacts to the environment.[7]	How to analyse
	UV Shut Down Investigation	Investigate UV Plant shut down times and the impact on wastewater quality discharge.[8]	How to investigate
E: The air we breathe is clean and our wellbeing is not impacted by poor air quality.	Air Quality	*Air Quality Monitoring* ● Annual air quality monitoring at key discharge sites	
	Resident Wellbeing	*Kaitiaki Surveys* ● Kaitiaki undertake well-being surveys of tangata whenua residents in the vicinity of wastewater infrastructure / discharges that include pātai regarding impacts of air discharges	Draft wellbeing survey
F: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant	Shellfish Health[9]	*Shellfish Sampling* ● A composite sample of 10-20 individual shellfish will be collected from the monitoring site. They will be monitored for the following parameters: ● Size (length, width, girth) ● Number that can be harvested within one harvest	Confirm which shellfish to be sampled and at which sites.[10] Confirm contaminants to be tested for Confirm frequency of monitoring

[7] Wastewater Discharge Consent (**WDC**), condition 5.

[8] WDC, condition 6.2.

[9] Note that TCC sample tītiko in Te Tāhuna o Rangataua, however, Sharon De Luca's advice is that tītiko monitoring is no longer useful as the installation of the wastewater ponds would have affected their presence and there are hardly any present across the pond front. Either side of the ponds there are tītiko present as the habitat is available to support their presence.

[10] TCC most recent 10 year survey showed no surf-clams not present. This is likely due to the changing nature of the tidal environment so could be monitored over time to understand patterns.

Tohu	Huarahi	Me Pēhea	To Confirm
		● Diversity: appropriate range of mahinga kai available in one harvest ● The combined flesh will be submitted for laboratory testing to assess contaminant levels to assess safety for consumption ● Monitoring of tuatua and mussels are undertaken per condition 12.1 and 12.3 of Wastewater Discharge Consent. Transfer this to KMP and include in this monitoring. Ensure there is monitoring of inorganic arsenic and organic arsenic, not total, to understand compliance with food safety guidelines.	Confirm contaminant standards / limits and actions to be taken if exceeded
	Marine Fish Health	*Fish Sampling* ● Visual observation of external appearance of fish: clear bright eyes, firm shiny scales / skin, healthy and clear slime coat / mucus layer, no visible sores, ulcers, lesions, lumps, parasites or growths, bright red or pink gills for good health, no foul smell, good body weight for season / species, normal swimming behaviour (live samples).[11] ● Number that can be harvested within one harvest. ● Diversity: appropriate range of mahinga kai available in one harvest	Kaitiaki confirm which species should be available and where Confirm frequency of monitoring
	Presence of exotic / invasive species	*Visual Observation* ● Observe and record the presence of exotic species – shellfish, marine fish and vegetation	Confirm which species to look out for.
Kaupapa : Mana			
A: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	Te Tiriti Relationship Review	*Te Tiriti Relationship Review* ● Biennial review of TCC / tangata whenua relationship	Design Te Tiriti Relationship review

[11] Fish flesh is not normally tested for contaminants as they do not accumulate contaminants like shellfish do.

Tohu	Huarahi	Me Pēhea	To Confirm
B: Kaitiaki monitoring of the cultural effects of the wastewater system is active and resourced. C: Cultural impact assessments are commissioned for wastewater resource consenting. D: Tangata whenua are involved in planning for the development of whenua. E: Māori land is serviced by wastewater infrastructure.		• Include an analysis of A to E • Matters that could be analysed include whether recommendations made in the *Tangata Whenua Review of Effectiveness of Conditions - Tauranga City Council Wastewater Discharge Consent* per conditions 15, 16.1, 18.1, 18.1.3, 18.3, 18.5, 18.6, 19.1, 20.1, 20.2, 20.3, 20.4, and 22 have been adopted. These recommendations relate to the value of Mana and these tohu.	
Kaupapa : Whakapapa			
A: Wāhi tapu are protected from the impacts of wastewater infrastructure. Where wastewater infrastructure already disturbs wāhi tapu, tangata whenua and TCC work as Te Tiriti partners to minimise and address the effects, including through removal of infrastructure and restoration activities. B: Wastewater infrastructure is not located near marae, papakāinga, and tangata whenua communities. C: Wastewater (treated and untreated) is not discharged to Te Tāhuna o Rangataua, wai, including freshwater sites, recreation areas, marine environments, mahinga kai, food crops and stocks and tangata whenua sites of significance (including urupā and wāhi tapu). D: Treated wastewater discharge mechanisms acknowledge and use Papatūānuku to restore the mauri to wastewater. It is expected that treated waste will penetrate ground in a meaningful way. E: Wastewater is managed within the rohe from which it is sourced.	Whakapapa Review	*Whakapapa Review* • Biennial review of how the value of Whakapapa is being upheld • Include an analysis of A to F	Design relationship review
	Mauri of Wai	Assess the mauri of wai before and after wetland treatment[12]	To confirm how to assess mauri

[12] WDC, condition 8.2.

Tohu	Huarahi	Me Pēhea	To Confirm
F: Wastewater re-use is in line with tikanga i.e. no re-use in food crops or waterways, re-use in forestry / non-food crops / electricity may be acceptable as guided by tangata whenua; particularly tapu waste streams are separated (mortuary waste, menstrual waste).			
G: Mahinga kai is being actively practiced by tangata whenua	Ability to access mahinga kai	*Kaitiaki Surveys* ● Likert scale survey of kaitiaki ability to access mahinga kai ● Considerations given to whether advanced equipment is required to harvest (i.e. diving cylinders / specialised tools), whether water is deep or hazardous, environmental or physical barriers.	Confirm mahinga kai sites to monitor
	Resident Wellbeing	*Kaitiaki Surveys* ● When undertaking resident well-being surveys, pātai are asked around who is practicing mahinga kai. ● Survey pātai regarding abundance of mahinga kai at marae hākari	Design survey

Appendix B: Monitoring Undertaken by TCC – Wastewater Discharge Consent

Consent	Condition	Type	Monitoring
62878	9.2	Water Quality	Monitoring of treated wastewater discharge: • Twice weekly: BOD5, TSS, Enterococci, E.coli • Monthly: Ammonia-N, Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, Nitrate-N, Total Phosphorus, Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus, pH, Conductivity • Quarterly: Arsenic (total), Cadmium (total), Chromium (total), Copper (total), Lead (total), Mercury (total), Nickel (total), Zinc (total) • Annually: VOC, SVOC
	11.1		Monitoring of enterococci concentration on the receiving water at nine locations offshore of the beach adjacent to the outfall.
	11.4		Ensure none of the following effects beyond a distance of 100m from the midpoint of the diffuser: the production of conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials; any conspicuous changes in colour or visual clarity; any significant adverse effects on aquatic life. Transfer this to KMP.
	12.1	Tuatua	Monitor annually the soft tissue of tuatua for Escherichia coli, arsenic, and trace metal (cadmium, chromium, copper, mercury, lead, nickel, zinc) from five stations off the beach adjacent to the outfall. Transfer this to KMP.
	12.3	Mussels	Monitor annually the arsenic and trace metal (cadmium, chromium, copper, mercury, lead, nickel, zinc) content of three replicate mussel samples collected from the outfall pipeline diffuser to provide a worst-case measure of trace metal accumulation.
	13.0	Ecological Survey	In 2014 and 2024, a broad spatial study of the benthic biota and sediments in the vicinity of the outfall.

Appendix C: Matters for TCC to Report

Value	Tohu	Me Pēhea
Kaitiakitanga	A: There are no discharges of wastewater to natural freshwater receiving environments, Te Tāhuna o Rangataua, Te Awanui or their tributaries.	● Annual reporting on discharges to these environments. ● Annual reporting on investigations into alternative options for emergency discharge
	B: Land-based disposal options are investigated and adopted	● Annual reporting on investigation into alternative discharge to CMA / land-based disposal options and whether they have been adopted.
	C: Volume of wastewater discharged to water is reduced annually.	● Annual reporting per condition 9.1 Wastewater Discharge Consent
	D: Wai is pristine, clear and free from wastewater contaminants	● TCC provide tangata whenua with monitoring results / non-compliance required by Wastewater Discharge Consent conditions 9.6, 9.7, 10.1, 10.2, 11.3.
	G: The dependence on water to transport waste is reduced annually.	● Annual reporting
Mana	F: Council legislative and policy obligations are upheld.	● MUTR Reporting every 5-years on alignment with key legislation / policy (see Table 1). First review will need to identify the key provisions within pieces of legislation and should be undertaken with first round of monitoring and then incorporated into MUTR Reporting timing. We consider 5-yearly appropriate given the changes that can be made at central government in shorter time periods.

Table 1: Key Legislation / Policy

Legislation / Policy	He aha?
Legislation	● Local Government Act 2002 ● Resource Management Act 1991 ● Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Act 2021 ● Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 ● Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Act 2024 ● Waste Minimisation Act 2008 ● Water Services Act 2021 ● Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019 ● Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 ● Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014 ● Waitaha Claims Settlement Act 2013 ● Ngāti Pūkenga Claims Settlement Act 2017 ● Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Ranginui Claims Settlement Act 2025 ● Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngā Pōtiki DOS ● Tauranga Moana Iwi Collective DOS
National Policy Statements, Environment Standards and guidelines	● National Coastal Policy Statement 2010 ● National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 ● Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020 ● 2025 Proposed Wastewater Environmental Performance Standards ● National Environmental Standards for Sources of Human Drinking Water (once updated, 2023) ● National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land 2022 ● National Policy Statement Urban Development 2020. ● National Environmental Standard for Air Quality ● Relevant Water NZ Good Practice Guidelines(tbc) ● Water New Zealand Good Practice Guide for the Beneficial Use of Organic Waste Products on Land 2017 (draft) ● ANZG Default Guideline Values for Water Quality in Aquatic Ecosystems ● Aotearoa New Zealand's First National Adaptation Plan ● National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity 2023
Regional	● Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement ● Bay of Plenty Regional Natural Resource Plan ● Bay of Plenty Regional Coastal Environmental Plan 2019 ● Urban Form and Transport Initiative (UFTI)
Local	● Long Term Plan 2024-2034 ● Infrastructure Strategy 2024-2034 ● Tauranga City Plan ● Infrastructure Development Code ● Relevant Iwi/Hapū Protocol Agreements ● TCC Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022-2028 R ● Relevant Hapū/Iwi Management Plans ● Tauranga Taurikura - Environmental Strategy 2023-2033 ● Tauranga Climate Action and Investment Plan (AIP) ● Tauranga Nature and Biodiversity AIP 2023-2033

Key MUTR Report Recommendation Themes (2020 & 2024 Reports)								
	2020 MUTR – Recommendations	**TCC Updates Since 2020**	**2024 MUTR – Conclusions**	**2024 MUTR Recommendations – for WWMRC**	**2024 MUTR Recommendations for TCC**		**Next Steps TCC**	**Next Steps WWMRC**
Monitoring, Sampling & Reporting	Continue Titiko monitoring; improve overflow measurement; annual emerging contaminant sampling.	PFAS and microplastics sampling undertaken; overflow still estimated hydraulically; no practical measurement method found.	Monitoring compliant but lacks trigger levels and mitigation responses.	Support development of Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan; endorse review of monitoring conditions.	Address monitoring gaps through consent review; integrate cultural indicators; improve data quality.		Continue monitoring and formally document how data quality is assured and reviewed annually. TCC has started to do an annual wastewater report. Work with tangata whenua on scope and progression of KMP	Support development and endorsement of a Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan and recommend additions to consent monitoring where agreed.
Carbon & Emissions	Establish carbon baseline; measure CO_2 & CH_4 annually.	Annual emissions reporting implemented; Chapel St emissions project underway; embodied carbon baseline established.	Good progress; emissions reporting embedded in TCC processes.	Maintain oversight of emissions reporting expectations.	Continue annual reporting; align with Climate Action & Investment Plan; collaborate with tāngata whenua.		Continue annual wastewater emissions reporting and confirm alignment with the Climate Action & Investment Plan.	Maintain oversight of wastewater emissions reporting expectations and receive annual updates from TCC.
Emerging Contaminants	Annual sampling of treated wastewater.	Initial PFAS sampling of influent; microplastics testing at both WWTPs;	Data improving but incomplete; national guidance still pending.	Encourage inclusion of cultural perspectives in emerging contaminant monitoring.	Continue sampling; integrate into long-term planning and cultural monitoring.		Continue Monitoring. Report back to WWMRC on emerging contaminant developments and implications through the activity report when required	Keep a strategic watching brief on emerging contaminants and request updates when national guidance or standards change.
Toi Te Ora Notifications	Notify Toi Te Ora of non-compliances.	Implemented; no non-compliances in last five years.	Fully compliant.	Maintain oversight.	Maintain notification process.		Maintain notification process.	
Consultation & Cultural Engagement	Improve partnership; embed iwi planning documents; strengthen reporting loops.	Quarterly reporting to Tauranga Moana Advisory Group; co-chair arrangement; iwi planning documents considered in onboarding.	Tāngata whenua historically excluded; PBC is key opportunity for partnership.	Strengthen partnership expectations; ensure cultural values embedded in decision-making.	Involve tāngata whenua in all short-term decisions (technology, consenting, LTP, Biosolids Strategy).		PBC restarting progressing to short list, Provide required up dates to WWMRC. Staff to provide information on Water Services Strategy, Consenting Requirements and Bioslids Strategy to WWMRC.	Receive updates and provide recommendations on strengthening meaningful involvement in wastewater decision making.
Pond 1 Decommissioning	Cease use, dismantle, rehabilitate; develop wetland plan.	Pond 1 stopped receiving sludge in 2019 but still used for flow balancing; included in PBC.	Tangata whenua do not consider Pond 1 decommissioned; major unresolved issue.	Prioritise decision on future of Pond 1; ensure cultural values guide outcome.	Resolve Pond 1 future use; progress decommissioning or alternative solution through PBC.		Pond 1 is an integral part of the outfall system. The shortlisting undertaken through the PBC will inform future requirements for WWMRC to review and make recommendations.	WWMRC function to recommend future use of Pond 1 Informed by PBC.
Wastewater System Strategy	Take long-term, network-wide view; explore land-based discharge; develop communications strategy.	Incorporated into Programme Business Case; long-term planning underway.	Strategic planning progressing; cultural involvement still insufficient.	Ensure PBC reflects cultural values; support exploration of land-based discharge.	Involve tāngata whenua in PBC decisions; integrate cultural values into long-term planning.		Progress the Programme Business Case as the primary vehicle for informing long-term wastewater system future investment. Cultural values integrated into Key Service Requirements.	Providing recommendations as PBC progresses through phases.

Environmental Mitigation & Enhancement Fund (EMEF)	Adopt policy manual; clarify purpose and strategy.	Fund established but ineffective.	EMEF not delivering intended outcomes.	Prioritise full review of EMEF; reset purpose and criteria.	Redesign EMEF to align with cultural and environmental outcomes.		Provide staff support to WWMRC for the EMEF review, including options analysis and practical delivery mechanisms.	Recommend clear timeframes for implementation of a redesigned EMEF aligned with cultural and environmental outcomes.
Cultural Monitoring	Develop cultural monitoring programme; ensure Māori-led monitoring.	To be included in Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan; engagement with Manaaki Te Awanui encouraged.	Current monitoring does not capture cultural effects.	Endorse and support development of Kaitiaki Monitoring Programme.	Develop and implement Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan with tāngata whenua.		Work with TW and WWMRC to co-develop a practical Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan, aligned with consent conditions and monitoring programmes.	Work with WWMRC members and tangata whenua to agree a workable, Māori-led cultural monitoring approach and implementation pathway.
Legislation & Policy Changes	Maintain watching brief on Zero Carbon Act and Three Waters reforms.	Participated in Three Waters reform and Local Water Done Well; adopted Climate Action & Investment Plan.	Ongoing changes require active oversight.	Maintain awareness of legislative impacts on wastewater system.	Continue monitoring policy changes; collaborate with tāngata whenua on implications.		Maintain an active watching brief on legislative and policy changes affecting wastewater. Brief WWMRC as these arise.	Maintain governance oversight of wastewater-related legislative change and ensure implications are considered in council decision-making.
Technological Changes	Review treatment technologies including cultural assessment.	Technical review completed; included in PBC.	Technological options identified; cultural input required for adoption.	Ensure cultural values guide technology selection.	Involve tāngata whenua in technology adoption decisions; align with PBC and optimisation studies.		Maintain current engagement with TW	Ensure cultural values are included as one of the criteria for future wastewater technology selection and adoption
Smart Growth Stretch Targets	Promote or adopt Smart Growth Stretch Targets.	EMEF established as a Stretch Target but ineffective.	Stretch Targets may no longer be aligned with current planning.	Review relevance of Stretch Targets; support EMEF reform.	Reassess Stretch Targets; integrate into PBC if still relevant.		Review stretch targets and support EMEF review.	Make recommendations regarding Stretch Targets and support EMEF review
Cost & Best Practicable Option (BPO)	Consider costs and BPO in long-term planning.	Costs and BPO integrated into 30-year plan, LTP, and PBC.	Processes in place but require cultural input.	Ensure cultural considerations included in BPO assessments.	Continue involving tāngata whenua in investment decisions and programme		Cost and BPO embedded in TCCs decision making at all levels. Cultural considerations are included in criteria for the BPO process.	Make recommendations regarding Cost and BPO through PBC process.

2024 MUTR Report Resource Consent Recommendations				
Consent Number/Description	**Conclusion/Effectiveness of Conditions**	**Beca Recommendation**	**Marearea Recommendation**	**Staff Response**
RC 62878 20_Monitoring, Upgrade & Technology Review Report Conditions				
20.1 (a) progress towards the permit holder's objective of "towards zero waste"	TCC has made steady progress toward its waste minimisation and growth objectives. Through the WMMP, TCC has established goals, such as diverting all biosolids from landfill and improving recycling practices for construction and demolition waste. TCC has achieved complete landfill diversion of biosolids through vermicomposting, demonstrating that focused strategies can be effective. Monitoring indicates that TCC's wastewater network performs well, with overflow rates generally lower than those reported by many other councils in New Zealand. Response protocols and public education campaigns, such as "Save our Pipes from Wipes," have played a role in reducing blockages and overflows. Efforts in demand management, including the Water Watchers Plan and the Waterline Education Programme, have contributed to water savings and increased awareness about conservation. Wastewater treatment plants are certified to ISO 14001:2004 standards, reflecting TCC's attention to environmental processes.	Maintain the diversion of biosolids from landfill andexplore further beneficial uses. • Improve data collection andreporting in preparation for national overflow reporting standards. • Enhance community education on waste reduction, recycling, and water conservation. • Regularly review and update wastemanagement strategiesto keep pace with new challenges and legislation.	Track and report annually to WMRC on progress towards zero waste i.e. report on goal of 50,000 tonnes of construction and demolition waste to be recycled; continue to report on diversion of biosolids from landfill; waste minimisation achievements per ISO14001:2004 Certification and Trade Waste Bylaw. • TCC set a goal for number of dry and wet weather overflowsand report on this annually to WMRC, including reporting on potential impacts to the environment from overflows. • TCC improve accuracy of system for reporting on wet and dry weather overflows so dry weather overflows are not reported as wet weather overflows.	Staff have started a technical assessment to help assess alternative disposal options if current diversion disposal is no longer an option. Reporting of Overflow data is currently required under the Best practice guidelines. Work on what the new national standards will require will start soon and will look at whether specific numbers of overflows is required. The goal is always zero however Council is not solely responsible and relies heavily on community behaviours etc. How overflows are reported to WWMRC and for benchmarking can be reviewed. Education regarding water conservation, wastewater overflows, pollution etc is ongoing. C & D waste reporting is outside of the scope of WWMRC.
20.1 (b) progress in adoption or promotion of SmartGrowth Stretch Targets	TCC has worked with stakeholders to address SmartGrowth stretch targets, with oversight and community education forming important parts of this process. Some initiatives—like waterless toilet technology—were found not to be feasible, but TCC continues to review pilot studies and adjust policies as needed in response to changing requirements and legislation.	SmartGrowth stretch targets should reflect current best practice and community needs, particularly in areas of rapid development and growth. • TCC should remain open to investigating and, where appropriate, trialling emerging technologies for waste minimisation and water management, so that any decisions are evidence-based and aligned with environmental and community objectives. • Commitment to ISO 14001:2004 should be upheld, with regular audits and continuous improvement practices embedded in day-to-day operations.	Consider whether the SmartGrowth stretch targets relating to wastewater are still applicable. Align this to work being undertaken on TCC's Wastewater Programme Business Case. The Environmental Mitigation and Enhancement Fund has been established but is not effective. WMRC should prioritise an assessment of the fund with a view to confirming how it could be more effectively utilised.	What might replace stretch targets with can be discussed within the WWMRC and recommendations made e.g. whether PBC is appropriate. Working group of committee members to be set up to review EMEF policy and guidelines.

20.1 (c) Technological changes and advances in relation to wastewater management, treatment and disposal and beneficial re-use technologies which may be relevant to the ongoing operation of the Wastewater Scheme, including the availability of alternatives to the current waterborne wastewater system such as waterless toilet systems.	New developments in wastewater technology offer both opportunities and challenges for managing the TCC wastewater scheme. Since the 2020 MUTR report, there have been important improvements in how wastewater is treated, reused, and managed, both in New Zealand and around the world. These include better treatment methods and systems that recover useful resources. To make the most of these new technologies, it is important to carefully consider how well they fit TCC wastewater treatment plants, including local environmental needs, regulations, operations, and community expectations. By adopting advanced and alternative wastewater technologies, TCC can work towards being more sustainable, efficient, and environmentally responsible.	Te Maunga WWTP - Aeration efficiency - TCCinvestigates and considers the use of more modern, panel style diffusers for subsequent rounds of replacement of aeration diffusers. • Te Maunga WWTP – primary solids - TCC considers liquid stream changes at Te Maunga WWTP that will allow greater capture and destruction of primary solids and therefore capture and reuse of embodied energy in the waste. • Te Maunga WWTP - Future Secondary Treatment - Beyond Bioreactor 3, consider reconfiguring Te Maunga WWTP for more intensive treatment options like MBR and MABR. Bioreactor 3 could considered at any time on any treatment train to improve performance. • Chapel St WWTP – increase treatment capacity - TCC investigates and considers updating and using new biosolids technology at Chapel St WWTP to boost the plant's overall capacity by improving how it handles biosolids.	Tangata whenua would like to be involved in the research and analysis of potential new technologies to be adopted for wastewater treatment. There appears to be multiple processes / work streams in progress / completed that tāngata whenua could be a part of (i.e. Biosolids Strategy, Optimisation Studies). This should be tied into the work that tāngata whenua are completing as part of the TCC Wastewater Programme Business Case to ensure there are no overlaps. In particular, tāngata whenua could assess potential options against their values to determine which options they most prefer.	Technical assessment underway to look at potential of anaerobic digestion at Te Maunga. Actively working to optimise Chapel Street capacity. WWMRC will be included in any new Biosolids Strategy.
20.1 (f) The implications of any relevant changes in legislation or policy relevant to the ongoing operation or compliance of the Wastewater Scheme, including standards relevant to receiving environments affected by the Wastewater Scheme	The evolving legislative landscape, particularly with regards to water services delivery and environmental performance standards, will need to be monitored by TCC. Tauranga's wastewater infrastructure remains vulnerable to the increasing impacts of climate change, particularly sea level rise, extreme weather, and flooding and mitigation is required in all upgrades. Continued collaboration with tāngata whenua partners, regulatory authorities, and customers will be essential for future success.	Keep a watching brief on legislative and policy changes.	Keep a watching brief on legislative and policy changes. Work alongside tāngata whenua as Te Tiriti Partners to submit on national changes, and develop local changes.	Staff will continue to assess changing legislation and policy. WWMRC will be updated as required.
20.1 (g) Cost of any potential technological changes having regard to the best practicable option	Proposed capital investments are outlined in the 30 year investment plan, infrastructure strategy, Long term Plan and Annual Plan. Costs of technological changes are discussed at a high-level in MUTR Report but will be comprehensively explored, alongside best practicable option, through the Wastewater Programme Business Case	TCC continues to consult publicly on proposed capital investments in the WWTPs.	Tangata whenua to continue to be involved in cost and BPO analysis through the Wastewater Programme Business Case.	PBC to continue through rest of 2026 moving from long list to short list options. Reporting to WWMRC.
Resource Consent 62878	**Discharge Consent**			
5: average daily discharge	Compliant The average daily discharge calculated for each year has not exceeded the consent condition of 50,000 m3/day, and TCC can be considered compliant with Clause 5. However, there have been 23 days where daily effluent discharge was elevated above 50,000 m3/day (occurred between 3 March 2023 and 3 August 2023). 21/23 of those instances can be attributed to high rainfall although it is unclear what the other two instances are attributed to. The 900L/s was not exceeded.	Future MUTR reports to include an analysis of daily rainfall records alongside the review of discharge compliance to compare influence of rainfall on flows.	It would be helpful to understand what the environmental impacts are of elevated daily effluent discharge as well as any mitigation measures taken to address impacts. Kaitiaki monitoring plan could address this.	Staff to review how daily rainfall records can be provided and which rainfall records to include. Request further discussion on how daily elevated discharges and any potential impacts could be assessed. For example. Likely elevated discharges due to rain events meaning elevated levels of stormwater for example also discharged to environmnet at the same time.
7.3: annual inspection and reporting of outfall diffuser	Compliant Annual inspections have been undertaken during the reporting period with results sent to Regional Council. Follow up maintenance undertaken when required.		The condition could be extended to require follow up maintenance if required as identified by the inspection. Although this is occurring anyway, the condition does not actually require this.	Any maintenance already being undertaken - no need for condition change.
9.1: continuously monitor and record the flow rate and volume of treated wastewater entering the outfall pipeline.	Mainly Compliant The flow rate of treated wastewater at the Te Maunga outfall pumping station is monitored continuously. However, data was unavailable for 1.5% of the time, mostly between 4 March 2020 and 16 March 2020. TCC records likely reasons for data gaps.	Not unusual for the 1.5% to be unavailable when compared to other similar networks	Could require recording of reasons for data being unavailable and how to rectify this in the future. There could be a trigger for percentage of time data can be unavailable for.	Agree recording of any reasons for data gaps would be beneficial. Staff to progress.
9.2: take samples of treated wastewater discharged twice each week and analysed for constituents and at the frequency listed in Schedule 1 below.	Compliant The quality of wastewater discharged to the ocean is monitored at the Te Maunga outfall pumping station in accordance with Schedule 1 of consent 62878. TCC advised that samples taken post-UV disinfection.			
10.1 and 10.2: BOD5, TSS and Enterococci standards	Compliant			

9.6 and 9.7: requirement to send monitoring data to Regional Council three-monthly and to notify Regional Council of noncompliances	Mainly Compliant TCC has advised data records for each 3-month period ending April, July, October and January have been forwarded to the Regional Council within 30 days after the end of each 3-month period – most of the time in the last five years ("most of the time" being the reason for the compliance rating). TCC notifies Regional Council of noncompliances. This is part of standard operating procedure.			
11.1 and 11.2: water quality monitoring requirements for Enterococci near ocean outfall discharge point	Compliant There are two instances where discrete values have exceeded 35 Enterococci MPN/100ml , one occurring at the 2 km Papamoa Side site on 2 December 2021 (41 MPN/100ml), and one occurring at the 1 km Papamoa Side site on 13 January 2021 (52 MPN/100ml). Despite these exceedances, there are no instances where consent conditions have been breached.		It would be helpful to understand why there have been exceedances of Enterococci – consent condition could require research into this or it could be incorporated into Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan	Request discussion as part of progressing KMP. Many reasons that may not originate from discharge for why samples could be high. Replicates already taken as part of monitoring.
11.4: certain effects beyond 100m of midpoint of diffuser not permitted	Reactive Condition Effects not permitted are the production of conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, floatable or suspended materials; or any conspicuous changes in colour or visual clarity; or any significant adverse effects on aquatic life. This is not reported on in the MUTR Report and it is unclear how this is supposed to be monitored		Clarity to be sought from BOPRC regarding how this consent could be monitored and reported on, as well as follow up mitigation measures. This could also be included in the Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan.	Staff agree this is a reactive condition and not supposed to be monitored routinely, the presence of any of these mean there is an issue that needs investigation.
12.1: monitoring of tuatua for E.coli and heavy metals	Compliant Unable to collect five samples per station every year as tuatua were not present for two of those years. Two tuatua replicates had abnormally high values, one 1km SE of the outfall and the other 2km SE of the outfall. Both replicates were collected on 15 March 2023, and E.coli was recorded at 490 MPN/100ml. Replicates taken from the outfall pipeline have remained equivalent to, or below the four other monitoring sites, suggesting the outfall discharge is unlikely to be having a significant adverse effect on tuatua health.	Ecologist and tāngata whenua to recommend	To consider through a Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan, the monitoring of different species should tuatua be unavailable. Undertake further investigations to understand where the E.coli is originating.	Request fiurther discussion as part of progressing KMP.
12.3: annual monitoring of mussels for arsenic and trace metals	Compliant Annual surveys of metal concentrations in mussel (Perna canaliculus) from the outfall pipe indicate low and relatively consistent levels of metals over time. The concentrations detected in mussels at the diffuser are comparable to that detected in tuatua at the outfall and at various distances from the outfall. This was with the exception of nickel which was consistently higher in the outfall pipe monitoring. Food Safety Australia and New Zealand (FSANZ) provides guidelines for the safe consumption of Cadmium, Lead, and Mercury. Based on these guidelines, and the average results seen in Table 11, the concentration of these contaminants would not prevent molluscs from being consumed safely. FSANZ does also indicate that a maximum of 1mg/kg of Inorganic Arsenic for seaweed and molluscs should be considered the maximum limit to achieve healthy food standards. The monitoring of Total Arsenic exceeds this consistently, however, noting that the measurement taken is for Total Arsenic (both inorganic and organic arsenic) rather than inorganic arsenic.	Ecologist and tāngata whenua to recommend. Arsenic source may not be from treated effluent and other sources to be considered in Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan.	There are no standards in this condition which is concerning given mussels are a kaimoana consumed by tāngata whenua. It is also concerning that there is a lack of clarity as to whether inorganic arsenic food safety guidance levels are exceeded in mussels. The condition should be updated to include metal standards including clear direction on the type of arsenic to be measured. The condition should also be updated to set out what steps need to be taken should a standard be breached. This could be addressed in the Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan.	Staff to progress: Testing for inorganic Arsenic as well as Total; Look at appropriate standards/guidelines and discuss with BoPRC. This should be progressed initially and can be considered if need including at next MUTR review.

13.0: broad spatial study of the benthic biota and sediments in the vicinity of the outfall in the years 2014 and 2024	Compliant In the 2014 survey, Tuangi-haruru (Dosinia anus) comprised a significant proportion of subtidal infauna >5mm , whereas in 2024 no Tuangi-haruru Dosinia were detected. Assumption that the lack of Tuangi-haruru Dosinia is due to natural variation as no Tuangi-haruru Dosinia were detected at any subtidal site, regardless of distance from the outfall. No alternative large bivalve was present in the subtidal community and therefore some of the previous analyses could not be performed. Overall, in 2024 tuatua abundance and size were similar to the 2014 survey, with slightly higher density at the outfall and 1600m south of the outfall. The 2024 ecological survey report recommends that further surveys of subtidal bivalves could be undertaken over larger spatial scales to better understand the results of this ecological monitoring effort and confirm whether Dosinia (or similar subtidal bivalve) populations have declined elsewhere. The consent required comprehensive sampling in 2014 and 2024. There is no requirement in the consent conditions to carry out further monitoring. This sampling frequency (every 10 years) is the equivalent of approximately three or more tuatua generations, leading to difficulties in interpreting potential tuatua population trends over a ten-year sampling gap. Increasing the sampling frequency (e.g. to every 5 years) of intertidal shellfish and subtidal shellfish count and health component may allow for greater interpretations of abundance trends and links to environmental factors external of the outfall alignment.	Ecologist and tāngata whenua to recommend.	There is no requirement to follow up on any of the results of the studies – the disappearance of tuangi-haruru and the lack of presence of any large bivalve would likely be an issue for tāngata whenua and it would be good to understand why they have disappeared and how to restore kaimoana. Likewise it would be good to understand or track the abundance and size of tuatua. As set out in 2024 report, monitoring could occur more frequently and this could be incorporated into the Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan.	Request discussion on how this would be included in KMP, bi-valves can be highly mobile and impacted by many factors that do not necessarily originate from discharge. Staff happy to discuss frequency of monitoring as part of progressing KMMP.
17.1 & 17.2: requirement to maintain ocean outfall and wastewater treatment system in effective working order at all times	Reactive Condition This is not reported on in the MUTR Report and it is unclear how this is supposed to be monitored		Clarity to be sought from BOPRC re how this consent could be monitored and reported on, as well as follow up mitigation measures.	This is an operational condition. TCC provides evidence of this through its reporting to WWMRC and BoPRC.
Resource Consent 62881	**Seepage Consent**			
2 Seepage rates – Limits 43.2m3 /d, 1L/s	Compliant No instances where limits where exceeded			
6.1 Annual sampling from groundwater bores in February	Compliant Sampling has been conducted annually in February.			
6.2 Analysis of groundwater samples (6.1) for certain quality parameters	Compliant Key results: • There are several discrete data points where high measurements of faecal coliforms were identified. These were on 7 February 2023 (1200 CFU/100ml) at TMOP1, and 2 May 2023 (900 cfu/100ml) at TMOP3. These elevated concentrations reduced significantly on the following monitoring round and all sites remained low for the review period. • For most parameters, the bores surrounding the pond and wetlands yielded higher values than the upgradient reference bore (TMG3), with the exception of nitrate. This is likely a contribution from Pond 1 during its period of desludging.	Comparing trends in the next MUTR report to determine if seepage quality has stabilised after operational changes in the past five years or if new site factors have emerged.	There are no standards to be met or understanding of environmental effects or mitigation measures required. This should be included in conditions to avoid impacts to groundwater, particularly for faecal coliforms / enterococci the contact of which with groundwater is particularly offensive to tāngata whenua. Alternatively, this could be addressed through a Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan. Given the assumption that quality results may be attributed to the desludging of Pond 1, this should be monitored and reported back to the WMRC regularly.	Continue to monitor ground water as part of consent conditions. Request further discussion regarding how KMP would address tangata whenua concerns.
6.3 & 6.3.1 Annual (February) inter-tidal inspection of Rangataua Bay for indications of the presence of leakage from the ponds + water samples required where there is leakage	Compliant There have been several historic seepages located around the oxidation ponds, but most recently there are two seepages that have remained active.			

6.3.2 & 6.3.3 Water quality sampling of leakages	Compliant The presence of faecal coliforms has been identified in all samples, collected across all sites since 2020 and is likely caused by pond seepages. There are three cases where Enterococci has exceeded MfE guidelines for Recreational Water Quality at site W6 in 2023, and at site W6a in 2020. The remainder of the data points are below MfE guidelines for Recreational Water Quality. Beca considers that because of the seepage low flow rates, the fact that the majority of data points are below recreational water quality guidelines, and the further and dilution with estuarine water, there is unlikely to be any significant risk for those coming into contact with the water. The seepages are not anticipated to have any significant adverse effect on estuarine water quality. The variationsin several parameters may be due to the cessation of using Pond 1 as a sludge conditioning pond and the desludging campaigns carried out from August 2022 to March 2024.	Comparing trends in the next MUTR report to determine if seepage quality has stabilised after operational changes in the past five years or if new site factors have emerged.	There are no standards to be met or understanding of environmental effects or mitigation measures required. This should be included in conditions to avoid impacts to the environment, particularly for faecal coliforms / enterococci the contact of which with groundwater is particularly offensive to tāngata whenua. Alternatively, this could be addressed through a Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan. Given the assumption that quality results may be attributed to the desludging of Pond 1, this should be monitored and reported back to the WMRC regularly.	Continue monitoring as per consent conditions to enable comparison of trends. Unlikely any significant impact given data generally below Recreational Water Quality Guidelines. Request discussion regarding how KMP would address tangata whenua concerns.
6.4 – Tītiko Survey	Compliant The 2020 - 2024 data set is similar among years, concludes that tītiko size and abundance are too spatially and temporally variable to distinguish any effects from seepages. On this basis, ongoing monitoring of abundance of tītiko, relative to seepages, is unlikely to provide additional meaningful data to inform whether there is a causal relationship.	Discuss continuing this monitoring with WMRC as part of creating a Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan for the site.	To consider through the Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan	Request further discussion on how this monitoring could best be undertaken through the KMP.
Resource Consent 62723	**Te Maunga Air Discharge Consent**			
5.1 In the opinion of an enforcement officer, there shall be no noxious, dangerous, offensive, or objectionable odour detected beyond the site boundary	Reactive Condition A compliance audit was undertaken in November 2019. An odour assessment proving to be noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable beyond the boundary was not undertaken. However, this consent condition does not have a clear monitoring requirement.			
5.2(a) That screening takes place within a fully enclosed building that is fitted with appropriate odour control.	Compliant Screening takes place in areas that are covered and the odours are collected and passed through a biofilter.			
5.2(b) Decommissioning of the sludge lagoon pond by September 2012	Not Agreed between TCC and Tangata Whenua Sludge pond– Pond 1 stopped receiving sludge in April 2019 after the commissioning of a new thickening and dewatering facility. This did not meet the required timeframe. Furthermore, the pond continues to be used to balance wastewater flows and tāngata whenua do not agree the pond has been decommissioned. TCC has had agreement from BOPRC that they consider this condition to be met.		Tangata Whenua and TCC to agree on future use for Pond 1.	PBC includes assessment of current outfall system including Pond 1. Future work of PBC will look at potential options and what that means for current outfall system. WWMRC to discuss futrure use of Pond 1 and make recommendations to consent holder.
6.1 Prepare and maintain an odour management plan	Compliant TCC have prepared and maintain an odour management plan for the Te Maunga site.			
6.2 Operate and undertake activities in accordance with the odour management plan	Compliant The activities assessed in this report have been undertaken in alignment with the odour management plan			
7.1 Biennial odour community survey	Compliant 2020,2022, and 2024 surveys undertaken in accordance with the Odour Management Plan.			
7.2 Reporting the results of the biennial odour community surveys	Compliant TCC have prepared and submitted the biennial odour community surveys to the regional council in 2020 and 2022.			
8.1 Yearly odour monitoring and discharge rates at designated treatment units on-site	Compliant All locations monitored, and discharge rates estimated yearly since 2019. Monitoring has shown a significant increase in odour across most locations		It is unclear what the effects of the increase in odour discharge rates are on the environment and the condition does not include trigger levels or require remedial action to be taken. Condition could be updated to enable an understanding of these matters, or this could be included in the KMP.	Staff respond to odour complaints, there has been a significant reduction in odour complainits in the Te Maunga area in last few years. Biennial survey results do not indicate an increase in impact on community. Discussion on how KMP could improve monitoring.

8.2 Dynamic Dilution Olfactometry odour monitoring	Compliant Odour samples are collected from the biofilter inlets and outlets from an independent contractor by dynamic dilution olfactometry.			
8.3 Monthly plant odour walkover inspection, recording of results, remedial action to follow Odour Management Plan	Compliant Monthly walkover inspections are undertaken in accordance with the odour management plan. No remedial action has been required in response to the monthly walkover inspections			
8.4 The permit holder shall ensure that weather conditions in the vicinity are continuously measured and recorded.	Compliant TCC record weather data from the weather station both onsite and at Tauranga airport.			
9.3 Odour complaints log	Compliant Odour complaints log kept			
Resource Consent 62882	**Chapel Street Emergency Discharge Consent**			
5.1 Discharge to only consist of secondary treated and disinfected wastewater	Mainly Compliant This was breached during the first overflow event in March 2023.	TCC investigate the feasibility of improving the accuracy of these records. Discharges are identified by monitoring inflow data to the treatment plant, with overflows inferred when the influent flow remains constant for a period. It is recommended that TCC explore options to improve the accuracy of these recordings.	There is no requirement to monitor the discharge and therefore understand the impacts of the discharge on the environment. Condition could be updated to require monitoring or this could be included in a Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan.	Staff to investigate what options might be available to increase the recording accuracy of these discharges. Request discussion as to how the KMP would address this recommendation.
5.2 Discharge to be undertaken in accordance with the description in the AEE for the consent application	Compliance Unknown AEE description not in consent		Condition could be updated to include the description in the AEE	Currently UV treated prior to discharge. Discharge compliant with consent requirements.
5.3 Inspect area around overflow structure within 24 hours after flood event and make good any damage + report to BoPRC & Toi te Ora Public Health	Compliant Reporting to BoPRC and Toi te Ora occurs.			
5.4 Report to BoPRC 10 days after discharge finished detailing what has occurred, causes, discharge duration, estimated volume of discharge, results of 5.2 inspection + remedial works intended	Compliant Discharges are detected via monitoring the treatment plant inflow data, with an overflow assumed once influent flow 'flatlines' for a period of time.	It is recommended that TCC explore options to improve the accuracy of these recordings.	TCC to improve the manner in which they detect the volume of discharges.	Staff to investigate what options might be available to increase the recording accuracy of these discharges.

Marearea Review of Effectiveness of Conditions with regards to Cultural Values

Recommendation	Staff Response
a) Recommend a review of conditions for all wastewater consents.	The MUTR is the appropriate vehicle for reviewing the conditions of wastewater consents. The report identifies and makes recommendations as to conditions that might require additional montoring or may no longer be relevant. The WWMRC can make recommendations to the consent holder for additional monitoring and reporting (as prescribed in RC62878 18.3).
b) Agree a set of recommended amendments to conditions for all wastewater consents based on the review of conditions for all wastewater consents.	
c) Request Regional Council review conditions for all wastewater consents based on the agreed set of recommended amendments to conditions per 8(b).	
d) Recommend TCC resource the updating of the Draft KMP based on review of consent conditions for all wastewater consents.	The WWMRC can make recommendations to the consent holder for additional monitoring. Progressing a draft KMP meets this criteria.
e) Recommend TCC fund the implementation of the Draft KMP.	WWMRC can recommend that that Council fund the development and implementation of the KMP and also utilise the EMEF.

RC 62878 was reviewed as part of the MUTR report by Marearea - the below are further review recommendations with regards to outcomes identified in the draft KMP and how they relate to cultural values

Condition	Outcome	Effectivness in meeting outcome	Recommendation	Staff Response
5 - The average daily quantity of treated wastewater to be discharged shall not exceed 50 000 cubic metres per day, with a maximum wet weather discharge of 900 litres per second. (see advice note 1: For the purpose of condition 5, the average daily quantity of treated wastewater discharged shall be determined for each year).	KA: There are no discharges of wastewater to natural freshwater or seawater receiving environments, Te Tāhuna o Rangataua, Te Awanui or their tributaries. KB: Land-based disposal options are investigated. KC: Volume of wastewater discharged to water is reduced annually. WHB: Wastewater (treated and untreated) is not discharged to Te Tāhuna o Rangataua, wai, including freshwater sites, recreation areas, marine environments, mahinga kai, food crops and stocks and tangata whenua sites of significance (including urupā and wāhi tapu) WHF: Wāhi tapu are protected from the impacts of wastewater infrastructure. Where wastewater infrastructure already disturbs wāhi tapu, tangata whenua and TCC work as Te Tiriti partners to minimise and address the effects, including through removal of infrastructure or restoration activities.	Tangata whenua are opposed to disposal of wastewater to water and have expressed land-based disposal as an environmental outcome, as well as the annual reduction of wastewater discharged to water. This condition enables the ongoing discharge of wastewater to the ocean and does not require any reduction and so is ineffective in meeting this environmental outcome. The ongoing discharge of wastewater through the outfall also continues the impacts to Ngā Pōtiki wāhi tapu and urupā, Waitahanui and as such this condition is ineffective in meeting the environmental outcome requiring protection of wāhi tapu from wastewater infrastructure. There have been individual (but not yearly) exceedances of the daily quantity discharge level (50,000m3/day). It would be helpful to understand the environmental impacts of those exceedances.	Consent conditions included to actively require land-based options investigation. Including in Draft Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan (KMP) or TCC undertake analysis of any exceedances of the daily discharge limit and reporting of daily discharge limits.	Consent approved to discharge to open ocean. Any future consent application will require land based options to be investigated as part of the process. Land based investigations also captured within PBC through the Key Service Requirements that Tangata Whenua representatives on the project team have incorporated. Analysis of exceedances can be undertaken and reported on to the WWMRC.
6.1 - No later than nine years after the issue of this permit the wastewater discharged from both the Chapel Street and Te Maunga treatment plants shall be secondary treated and UV disinfected. The discharge of wastewater during planned and unplanned UV Plant maintenance is authorised, subject to conditions 6.2 & 6.3.	KD: Water is pristine, clear and free from wastewater contaminants KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant	This condition supports these environmental outcomes although does not fully achieve the environmental outcomes as there will always be some form of contaminant in the wastewater discharged.		
6.2 - Planned UV Plant Maintenance - The consent holder shall ensure that the following mitigation measures are undertaken during planned maintenance periods: • The wastewater pumps to the ocean outfall will be turned off during planned maintenance of the UV Plant (no discharge to the ocean), where possible - See advice note 9: Prior to planned maintenance periods, take into account forecast weather to avoid significant rainfall events. • Where practicable planned maintenance of the UV Plant will be undertaken during winter months where there are reduced bacteria/loads in the wastewater. • The maximum downtime period of the UV Plant during planned maintenance periods shall be no more than two weeks.	KD: Water is pristine, clear and free from wastewater contaminants KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant	There is a possibility that wastewater that hasn't been UV treated can be discharged to the ocean under conditions 6.2 and 6.3. However, 6.4 requires the wastewater quality discharge standards under condition 10.2 must still be adhered to.	A reporting requirement could be included in 6.4 requiring specific reporting on UV Plant shut down times and the impact on wastewater quality discharge to understand whether there are environmental impacts during shut down periods.	Staff to progress reporting on shut down periods, can be done without changing consent condition.
7.1 - The discharge shall be through a diffuser section at least 22.5 metres long.	KD: Water is pristine, clear and free from wastewater contaminants KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant	Question for expert: is this still a relevant length?		No comment other than the diffuser is as required in the consent.
7.2 - The outfall diffuser shall be reconfigured to maximise initial dilution by no later than 1 January 2010.				
7.3 - The outfall diffuser shall be inspected at least once per annum. A report on the results of the inspection shall be sent to the Regional Council within one month of inspection.		An inspection ensures the diffuser works properly with ports kept open and free of debris. Checks are also made for sand levels, marine growth, artificial litter like fishing lines or plastic, and any damage to the pipeline. Keeping the diffuser working properly helps to support quality of wastewater discharged and therefore supports these environmental outcomes. TCC undertakes any maintenance that is required although this is not strictly required by the condition.	Condition could be updated to require maintenance of diffuser if required upon inspection.	Maintenance of the diffuser occurs as required. An annual inspection occurs and a report sent to BoPRC
8.1 - The wastewater treatment and disposal system shall be operated and maintained at all times to ensure that the treatment is in accordance with sound engineering practices.	KD: Water is pristine, clear and free from wastewater contaminants. KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant	If adhered to, this condition supports these environmental outcomes by ensuring the wastewater treatment system is in good operating condition to support high quality wastewater being discharged. However, this condition is vague as to how TCC is meant to report on this to ensure they are meeting the condition.	The condition could be updated to require annual reporting on the operation and maintenance of the system and how it is in accordance with sound engineering practice.	This is reviewed through the MUTR report and through the ongoing mangement of the plants and network. Staff provide updates to WWMRC already however could add additional information.
8.2 - Treated wastewater from both the Chapel Street treatment plant and the Te Maunga treatment plant shall pass through a wetland prior to discharge via the ocean outfall.	WHC: Treated wastewater discharge mechanisms acknowledge and use Papatūānuku to restore the mauri to wastewater. It is expected that treated waste will penetrate ground in a meaningful way. WHB: Wastewater (treated and untreated) is not discharged to Te Tāhuna o Rangataua, wai, including freshwater sites, recreation areas, marine environments, mahinga kai, food crops and stocks and tangata whenua sites of significance (including urupā and wāhi tapu) KB: Land-based disposal options are investigated and adopted	This condition supports the achievement of this environmental outcome. Whether or not the contact with the wetland is meaningful or not is something that could be explored through the KMP. We addressed earlier tangata whenua desire to utilise land-based wastewater disposal and note it is unlikely the wetland meets that environmental outcome as discharge is still eventually to water.	KMP to include assessment of the wetlands ability to support mauri of water.	Could be included in any KMP scope. Wetlands were added as part of consent specifically for cultural reasons.
9.1 = The permit holder shall continuously monitor and record the flow rate and volume of treated wastewater entering the outfall pipeline.	KC: Volume of wastewater discharged to water is reduced annually. MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	This condition helps tangata whenua to understand the amount of wastewater going through the pipeline which can help to inform planning and decision-making including to track whether the amount of wastewater being discharged is reducing annually.	Update condition to require records are forwarded to tangata whenua.	Records can be provided no need to change conditions.

9.2 - The permit holder shall take grab samples and 24-hour flow proportioned samples of treated wastewater discharged twice each week. The samples shall be analysed for the constituents and at the frequency listed in Schedule 1 below (see Appendix A).	KD: Water is pristine, clear and free from wastewater contaminants MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	Consents require both grab sampling and flow-proportioned sampling because grab samples identify short-term public health risks, while flow-proportioned samples assess daily contaminant loads and long-term environmental effects, and neither alone provides a complete picture of discharge impacts. This is an effective consent condition for understanding what contaminants are in the water to guide wastewater planning and decision-making and understand whether environmental outcomes are being met. It would be helpful to understand which contaminants are particularly helpful in understanding effects to mauri of wai, mahinga kai and potential flow on effects to consumers of mahinga kai. If there are additional contaminants that could be monitored then this condition could be updated to reflect this. Mārearea met with Sharon De Luca who advised that in marine environments it is preferable to monitor sediment quality to understand water quality because water moves around and changes with the tides so does not provide an accurate picture of impacts, however, sediment stays. Sediment monitoring is included in the KMP.	Update condition to require monitoring of sediment per KMP.	Discussion regarding trial testing and potential inclusion ongoing based on results and outcomes identified.
9.6 - The permit holder shall make results of monitoring undertaken (as required by conditions of this permit) available to the Regional Council on request. Data records for each 3-month period ending April, July, October and January shall be forwarded to the Regional Council in a suitable electronic format, within 30 days after the end of each 3-month period.	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	Providing regular monitoring results supports wastewater planning and decision-making. Although the information must be provided to BoPRC, it is considered this could be requested by tangata whenua from TCC or BoPRC. The 2024 MUTR Report notes that in the 5-year period to 2024, reports were provided "most of the time".	Condition updated to provide process for TCC to follow if they do not provide required report by the due date to ensure the data is received by BoPRC.	Process already in place with BoPRC through regular field sheets and regular meetings.
9.7 - The Permit Holder shall notify the Regional Council within 1 week of any non-compliance being determined in respect of condition 10 of this permit.	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	Providing information regarding non-compliances supports wastewater planning and decision-making. Although the information must be provided to BoPRC, it is considered this could be provided to tangata whenua by TCC or BoPRC.	KMP includes requirement for TCC to provide this information to tangata whenua.	Information provided to WWMRC through reporting.
10.1 - Based on twice-weekly sampling, as required by condition 9.2 of this permit, and take over each 13-week period commencing on 1 February, 1 May, 1 August, and 1 November of each year during the term of this permit, all wastewater discharged through the ocean outfall shall meet the following BOD5 and total suspended solids standards: See advice note 3: Up to 16 exceedances out of 26 samples are permitted to meet a 50-percentile (median) discharge compliance standard based on a discharger's risk of no more than 10%. (From "New Zealand Municipal Wastewater Monitoring Guidelines", NZWERF/MfE 2002). See advice note 4: Up to 3	KD: Water is pristine, clear and free from wastewater contaminants KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant MB: Kaitiaki monitoring of the cultural effects of the wastewater system is active and resourced	Consent 62878 does not specify if the type of BOD5 to be monitored is Carbonaceous BOD5 (cBOD5) or BOD5 (including nitrogenous oxygen demand). TCC has confirmed that cBOD5 has been monitored since the commencement of the consent. cBOD5 is commonly the preferred analyte to use over BOD5, as it excludes the oxygen demand from nitrogenous compounds, which can create additional oxygen demand unrelated to the organic matter being treated. This makes cBOD5 a better measure for assessing the performance of aerobic treatment processes.	The condition could be updated to require monitoring of cBOD5 as opposed to BOD5. The KMP requires TCC report results to tangata whenua. It would be particularly pertinent to understand how these contaminants impact the mauri of wai and the consumption of mahinga kai.	No need to update condition to reflect cBOD5 as agreed with BoPRC. Results can be reported to tangata whenua without the need for a consent change.
10.2 - The following enterococci standard shall apply to all wastewater discharged through the ocean outfall: • Based on twice-weekly sampling as required by condition 9.2 of this permit, and taken over each 13-week period commencing on 1 February, 1 May, 1 August, and 1 November of each year, no more than 16 enterococci values shall exceed 3 500 cfu/100mL.	KD: Water is pristine, clear and free from wastewater contaminants KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant MB: Kaitiaki monitoring of the cultural effects of the wastewater system is active and resourced	The 2024 MUTR Report records that a number of events occurred in 2022 where elevated Enterococci was identified. Some factors which may have contributed to the occurrence of high E.coli and Enterococci include periods of the UV system going down, either for maintenance, or due to a weather event; or lab error. However, because fewer than 16 enterococci values exceeded the 3 500 cfu/100ml standard, consent condition 10.2 was not breached. It is important that the reason for exceedances of limits is investigated to prevent contamination of the receiving environment. If, for example, UV plant shut-down is causing higher contaminant levels then a plan could be formulated to address this. The consent specifies that Enterococci results should be reported in cfu/100mL (colony forming units), based on actual colony counts. However, the laboratory uses the APHA 9230 D Enterolert™ method, which provides results in MPN/100mL (most probable number), a statistical estimate of the number of organisms. This method is recommended by the MfE Microbiological Water Quality guidelines for both marine and freshwater recreational areas. Therefore, monitoring Enterococci using MPN/100mL is deemed appropriate for assessing treated wastewater quality, even though the consent does not explicitly specify this method.	This condition could be updated to state that where there are exceedances of the cfu limit (even where there isn't a formal breach of consent conditions) the cause must be investigated and reported. The condition could be updated to specify the requirement to monitor Enterococci using MPN/100ml. The KMP requires TCC report results to tangata whenua. It would be particularly pertinent to understand how these contaminants impact the mauri of wai and the consumption of mahinga kai.	Recording of any investighation can be undertaken and reported on without the need to change consent. There is also no need to formally update the consent to use MPN as already agreed with BoPRC. Reporting of results can be done as requested.
11.1 - The permit holder shall monitor the enterococci concentration on the receiving water at nine locations offshore of the beach adjacent to the outfall. Five water samples are to be collected per station per month during December, January, February and March to give a total of 20 samples per station per year. The monitoring stations shall be situated approximately 400 metres offshore of the beach at the following locations: a)2000 metres northwest of the outfall b)1500 metres northwest of the outfall c)1000 metres northwest of the outfall d)500 metres northwest of the outfall e)On the outfall alignment f)500 metres southeast of the outfall g)1000 metres southeast of the outfall h)1500 metres southeast of the outfall i)2000 metres southeast of the outfall	KD: Water is pristine, clear and free from wastewater contaminants KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant MB: Kaitiaki monitoring of the cultural effects of the wastewater system is active and resourced WHG: Mahinga kai is being actively practiced by tangata whenua	The monitoring of enterococci in the receiving environment is effective in helping to understand these environmental outcomes. It is unclear whether any of these sites cover mahinga kai sites – to confirm. If not, mahinga kai sites should be added.	To include in the KMP monitoring of mahinga kai sites for enterococci.	Can form part of KMP Scope
11.2 - Based on 20 coastal water samples collected each year in accordance with condition 11.1, the treated wastewater discharge shall not cause more than 13 enterococci values to exceed 35 enterococci per 100 mL, or cause any single sample to exceed 104 enterococci per 100 mL. (see Advice Note 5: Up to 13 exceedances out of 20 samples are permitted to meet a 50-percentile (median) discharge compliance standard based on a discharger's risk of no more than 10%. From "New Zealand Municipal Wastewater Monitoring Guidelines", NZWERF/MfE 2002)"	KD: Water is pristine, clear and free from wastewater contaminants KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant MB: Kaitiaki monitoring of the cultural effects of the wastewater system is active and resourced. WHG: Mahinga kai is being actively practiced by tangata whenua	In the period 2019-2024, there were two instances where discrete values have exceeded 35 Enterococci MPN/100ml, one occurring at the 2 km Papamoa Side site on 2 December 2021 (41 MPN/100ml), and one occurring at the 1 km Papamoa Side site on 13 January 2021 (52 MPN/100ml). Despite these exceedances, there were no instances where consent conditions have been breached. Given the consistent measurements below the detection limit, no significant or discernible differences between Enterococci levels across the nine sites monitored were derived.5 It would be helpful to understand whether the enterococci limits support mauri of wai and mahinga kai or whether this needs to change.	To confirm enterococci limits to support mauri of wai and mahinga kai.	Can form part of KMP Scope.
11.3 - If, in any December to March period, the enterococci standard is exceeded at any sampling station, the permit holder shall immediately notify the Regional Council and Pacific Health, and shall carry out investigations into the likely cause of that exceedance. The permit holder shall forward an investigations report to the Regional Council within 30 days of the end of that period.	KD: Water is pristine, clear and free from wastewater contaminants KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant MB: Kaitiaki monitoring of the cultural effects of the wastewater system is active and resourced	This condition is helpful in terms of providing information that will help to determine causes of contamination with a view to addressing that contamination.	Update condition or adopt practice that reports are forwarded totangata whenua.	Reports can be forwarded without the need for consent change.
11.4 - The discharge of wastewater authorised by this permit shall not cause any of the following effects beyond a distance of 100m from the midpoint of the diffuser: a)the production of conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials; and b)any conspicuous changes in colour or visual clarity; or c)any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.	KD: Water is pristine, clear and free from wastewater contaminants KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant MB: Kaitiaki monitoring of the cultural effects of the wastewater system is active and resourced	This is not currently monitored for the MUTR Report. It is unclear how this is to be monitored i.e. frequency and method. As such this condition is not effective in informing whether TCC is meeting the environmental outcomes as no data is produced as a result of the condition.	This condition should be updated to clarify how the requirements are to be monitored. For (a) and (b), suggest after rainfall and then annually. Monitoring of this condition could be added to the KMP. For (c) suggest this is dealt with under new condition relating to monitoring of mahinga kai through the KMP. The KMP includes shellfish monitoring, marine fish monitoring, and invasive / exotic species monitoring.	This condition is reactive with any signs/reports of these instigating need for investigation. Routine monitoring is not the conditions intended purpose. Could form part of KMP scope.

12.1 The permit holder shall monitor the Escherichia coli, arsenic, and trace metal (cadmium, chromium, copper, mercury, lead, nickel, zinc) content in the soft tissue of inter-tidal shellfish (tuatua) collected from five stations off the beach adjacent to the outfall. Five replicate shellfish samples shall be collected per station during February of each year. The monitoring stations shall be within the inter-tidal zone at approximately the following locations: a)2000 metres northwest of the outfall b)1000 metres northwest of the outfall c)On the outfall alignment d)1000 metres southeast of the outfall e)2000 metres southeast of the outfall	KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant MB: Kaitiaki monitoring of the cultural effects of the wastewater system is active and resourced WHB: Wastewater (treated and untreated) is not discharged to Te Tāhuna o Rangataua, wai, including freshwater sites, recreation areas, marine environments, mahinga kai, food crops and stocks and tangata whenua sites of significance (including urupā and wāhi tapu)	Five tuatua could not be found off the beach adjacent to the outfall for 2020 - 2022.6 It is unknown why they were not present for sampling. Natural mortality is likely to be high in bivalves, resulting in density being temporally and spatially variable (MPI, 2017). In later years, 2023 and 2024 they have been present.	To add the monitoring of tuatua per this condition to the KMP. The KMP requires monitoring of 10-20 shellfish and doesn't specify which shellfish must be monitored. As such if tuatua cannot be found, a differentspecies could be monitored. KMP also includes monitoring of abundance and diversity. The consent condition could be updated to reflect these recommendations.	Could be included in any KMP scope. Wetlands were added as part of consent specifically for cultural reasons.
12.2 - For shellfish samples collected in accordance with condition 12.1 the following shall apply: a)No more than 1 out of 5 replicate shellfish samples shall exceed 230 E. coli per 100g and none of the 5 replicate samples shall exceed 700 E. coli per 100g. b)None of the 5 replicates shall exceed the following trace metal concentrations (all values mg/kg): • arsenic (inorganic) 2 (see advice note 6: The Regional Council has determined that inorganic arsenic typically makes up 10% of the total arsenic in shellfish and that a total arsenic value of 20 mg/kg can be used as an equivalent standard). • copper 30 • lead 0.5 • mercury 0.5 • nickel 2 • zinc 40 c)If on any sampling occasion, any sample exceeds any of the above limits, the permit holder shall notify immediately the Regional Council and Pacific Health, and shall carry out investigations into the likely cause of that exceedance. The permit holder shall forward an investigations report to the Regional Council within 30 days of that sampling occasion.	KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant WHB: Wastewater (treated and untreated) is not discharged to Te Tāhuna o Rangataua, wai, including freshwater sites, recreation areas, marine environments, mahinga kai, food crops and stocks and tangata whenua sites of significance (including urupā and wāhi tapu)	The data collected does not provide any immediate indication of increasing trends and is consistent with the previous data collected in the previous monitoring period. There were no samples where metals exceeded the consent conditions limits. Two tuatua replicates had abnormally high values, one 1km SE of the outfall and the other 2km SE of the outfall. Both replicates were collected on 15 March 2023, and E.coli was recorded at 490 MPN/100ml. Replicates taken from the outfall pipeline have remained equivalent to, or below the four other monitoring sites, suggesting the outfall discharge is unlikely to be having a significant adverse effect on tuatua health. Although consent condition was not formally breached, tangata whenua would likely prefer to have an understanding of why there were high contaminant results. Tangata whenua would also require notification of such results to ensure mahinga kai is not consumed for a period of time and until results fall below standards.	Update consent condition to require investigation into contaminant exceedances (notwithstanding there being no consent breach) and report to tangata whenua. Update condition to require notification to tangata whenua of contaminant exceedances and notification again when limits have dropped below standards.	Consent does not require changing to enable reporting and investigation of exceedance,
12.3 - The permit holder shall monitor the arsenic and trace metal (cadmium, chromium, copper, mercury, lead, nickel, zinc) content of the three replicate mussel samples collected from the outfall pipeline diffuser to provide a worst-case measure of trace metal accumulation. The three replicate shellfish samples shall be collected from the diffuser section of the pipeline during February of each year.	KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant WHB: Wastewater (treated and untreated) is not discharged to Te Tāhuna o Rangataua, wai, including freshwater sites, recreation areas, marine environments, mahinga kai, food crops and stocks and tangata whenua sites of significance (including urupā and wāhi tapu)	There are no limits / standards in this condition which is concerning given mussels are a kaimoana consumed by tāngata whenua. The 2024 MUTR Report notes that bacterial contamination (like E. coli) is typically monitored through water quality monitoring (not shellfish) near harvesting sites since it does not accumulate significantly within the shellfish themselves. As such mussels are not monitored for E.coli. However, we note that tuatua is monitored for E.coli per condition 12.1 and had high values on two occasions. Given the presence of E.coli in kai strong impacts mauri, we would like to confirm if E.coli should be added to mussel sampling. Annual surveys of metal concentrations in mussel indicate low and relatively consistent levels of metals over time. The concentrations detected in mussels at the diffuser are comparable to that detected in tuatua at the outfall and at various distances from the outfall. This was with the exception of nickel, which was consistently higher in the outfall pipe monitoring, however, the reason for this is unknown. Food Safety Australia and New Zealand (FSANZ) provides guidelines for the safe consumption of Cadmium, Lead, and Mercury. Based on these guidelines, and the average results seen in the table below, the concentration of these contaminants would not prevent molluscs from being consumed safely. FSANZ does also indicate that a maximum of 1mg/kg of Inorganic Arsenic for seaweed and molluscs should be considered the maximum limit to achieve healthy food standards. The monitoring of Total Arsenic exceeds this consistently, however, noting that the measurement taken is for Total Arsenic (both inorganic and organic arsenic) rather than inorganic arsenic on its own. Any future monitoring should include as part of the heavy metal mussel analysis to understand whether FSANZ guidelines are being exceeded.	The condition should be updated to include metal limits / standards. The condition should also be updated to set out what steps need to be taken should a standard be breached. This could be addressed, and is included in the Draft KMP. The condition could be updated to require TCC investigate reasons for higher nickel results in mussels. The condition should be updated to require monitoring of inorganic and organic arsenic levels to understand if limits are being exceeded.	Staff to progress: Testing for inorganic Arsenic as well as Total; Look at appropriate standards/guidelines and discuss with BoPRC. This should be progressed initially and can be considered if needs including at next MUTR review.
13.0 - The permit holder shall undertake a broad spatial study of the benthic biota and sediments in the vicinity of the outfall (comparable to that carried out by Cawthron Institute in 2003) in the years 2014 and 2024. The results of such studies are to be provided to the Regional Council within three months of each survey being undertaken.	KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant MB: Kaitiaki monitoring of the cultural effects of the wastewater system is active and resourced	Key conclusions from the 2024 MUTR Report include: In 2014 tuangi comprised a significant proportion of subtidal infauna, whereas in 2024 no Tuangi-haruru were detected. • No alternative large bivalve was present in the subtidal community and therefore Beca could not perform some of the previous analyses. • The majority of intertidal sites (excluding 2000m to the north of the outfall) had lower densities of tuatua than those observed at the ocean outfall alignment. • The 2024 ecological survey report recommends that further surveys of subtidal bivalves could be undertaken over larger spatial scales to better understand the results of this ecological monitoring effort and confirm whether Dosinia (or similar subtidal bivalve) populations have declined elsewhere. • The consent required comprehensive sampling in 2014 and 2024. There is no requirement in the consent conditions to carry out further monitoring. • This sampling frequency (every 10 years) is the equivalent of approximately three or more tuatua generations, leading to difficulties in interpreting potential tuatua population trends over a ten-year sampling gap. Increasing the sampling frequency (e.g. to every 5 years) of intertidal shellfish and subtidal shellfish count and health component may allow for greater interpretations of abundance trends and links to environmental factors external of the outfall alignment.	Tangata whenua can investigate the disappearance of tuangi-haruru, the lack of presence of large bivalves and the lower densities of tuatua and consider need for restoration efforts. Condition to be updated to provide for additional spatial studies per the report recommendation and given the consent does not expire until 2040. Results can show trends over time periods and indicate where impacts are occurring and investigation / restoration is required. It is recommended the additional studies be included in the KMP.	Discussion on how this would be included in KMP, bi-valves can be highly mobile and impacted by many factors that do not necessarily originate from discharge. Frequency of monitoring discussion as part of progressing KMP.
14.2 - There shall be free and unrestricted public access through the area occupied by the ocean outfall structure except where restrictions are necessary during regular inspection and/or maintenance works to ensure public health and safety.	WHA: Wastewater infrastructure is not located near marae, papakāinga, Māori land, and tangata whenua communities WHF: Wāhi tapu are protected from the impacts of wastewater infrastructure. Where wastewater infrastructure already disturbs wāhi tapu, tangata whenua and TCC work as Te Tiriti partners to minimise and address the effects, including through removal of infrastructure or restoration activities.	The ocean outfall goes through Māori land and an urupā. Free and unrestricted public access should not be granted through these areas.	Condition updated to prohibit public access to the outfall where the outfall goes through Māori land and the Waitahanui urupā. Condition updated to require TCC to gain permission from Māori landowners and Ngā Pōtiki before undertaking any works on the outfall where it goes through Māori land / Waitahanui urupā.	This condition intended for portions of the outfall in public areas, not those in private land that already prohibits public access. TCC have purchased an easement on private land to enable maintenance with appropriate notification.
15.0 - The permit holder shall notify the Chief Executive of the Regional Council or delegate no less than five working days prior to commencing any inspection and/or maintenance works under this consent.	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	This does not require notification to tangata whenua so excludes tangata whenua from planning and decision-making. This becomes an issue where the inspection and / or maintenance works could have impacts on tangata whenua values i.e. maintenance of outfall that could cause effects to mauri of water.	Update condition to require notification to tangata whenua and an opportunity for tangata whenua to comment on proposed inspection / works.	This is an operational condition and not required for planning/governance. Request furher information as to why tanagata whenua would want this. Council already notifies tangata whenua regarding maintenance on the outfall within the dune system or of the marine section.
16.1 - Retrofit and/or relining works under this consent shall be carried out generally in accordance with information submitted with the application for this consent including: • Section 10 of the application document titled "Tauranga City Council Wastewater Consents Project: Resource Consents Application, Notice of Requirement to Alter a Designation, and Assessment of Effects on the Environment, Application Edition, October 2004"; and • An approved Construction Management Plan as required by condition 16.2 of this consent.	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	Tangata whenua are excluded from participating in planning and decision-making for the retrofit / relining of the outfall. This will prevent tangata whenua having the ability to inform decision-making to ensure tangata whenua values are not affected.	Update consent conditions to require consultation with tangata whenua on any retrofit / relining of the outfall.	Chamge in consent not required, council already including tangata wehnua in PBC which would include any options for the outfall.

17.1 - The permit holder shall ensure that the ocean outfall structure is maintained in an effective capacity at all times, and shall undertake any maintenance works immediately if so directed by the Chief Executive of the Regional Council or delegate. 17.2 - The consent holder shall maintain all parts of the wastewater treatment system in effective working order at all times and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions for any mechanical elements, to ensure that the wastewater treatment plant operates efficiently and meets the discharge quality set by conditions of this consent, and shall undertake any maintenance works immediately if so directed by the Bay of Plenty Regional Council.	KD: Water is pristine, clear and free from wastewater contaminants KF: Mahinga kai are safe to consume, diverse and abundant	Ensuring the outfall and wastewater treatment system is maintained in an effective capacity at all times means the outfall is doing its job to remove contaminants from water (through the diffuser) which has flow on effects for mahinga kai. Furthermore, if the outfall and wastewater treatment system is not working, there may be a backlog of wastewater which could result in an overflow of wastewater ponds / pipes to the environment, or wastewater may not be treated properly before being discharge to the environment. It is unclear how these conditions are to be monitored	Seek clarity from BoPRC as to how this condition are to be monitored and update the conditionsaccordingly.	This is an operational condition. TCC provides evidence of this through its reporting to WWMRC and BoPRC.
18.1.3 - The permit holder shall submit the Wastewater Management Review Committee Management Plan, to the Chief Executive of the Regional Council or delegate for approval within three months of the commencement of this permit. The permit holder may amend the Wastewater Management Review Committee Management Plan with the written approval of the Chief Executive of the Regional Council or delegate.	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	Besides the functions listed at condition 18.3, TCC has the ability to set out the functions of the WWMRC within the WWMRC Plan – and these must be approved by the CE of BoPRC. Tangata whenua are not included in this decision-making and therefore this condition is not effective in meeting this environmental outcome.	Update the condition to enable tangata whenua participation in drafting and amending the WWMRC Plan, including determining functions of the WWMRC.	Through membership of the WWMRC, tangata whenua can discuss and recommend changes to the WWMRC Plan. Functions of the WWMRC within the consent are not inclusive and additions can be made to the plan.
18.3 - Notwithstanding condition 18.2(d), the functions of the Review Committee shall include, but not be limited to the following functions: a) To receive reports on the operation of the Wastewater Scheme, including reports in relation to monitoring and permit compliance, and to make recommendations to the permit holder on the development of Tauranga City Council's policies in relation to wastewater management, treatment and disposal, particularly following the review of wastewater treatment in light of new technologies and standards addressed in the Monitoring, Upgrade and Technology Review Report required by Condition 20 of this permit. b) To make decisions about the application of the Environmental Mitigation and Enhancement Fund established in accordance with Condition 19 of this permit. c) To make recommendations to the permit holder as to physical measures and initiatives to address or compensate for actual or potential effects of the Tauranga City Wastewater Scheme (in the broadest environmental sense). d) Without limiting the generality of Condition 18.3(c), to make recommendations to the permit holder as to the implementation of the works to be undertaken in accordance with Permit Number 62881, namely: • Decommissioning of the Te Maunga Sludge Pond and the future use of the pond. • Conversion of the Te Maunga Oxidation Ponds to wetlands. e) To make recommendations to the permit holder in relation to the independent consultant to be appointed to undertake the Monitoring, Upgrade and Technology Review Report required by Condition 20 of this permit. f) To make recommendations to the Permit Holder as to enhancing the involvement of tangata whenua in sampling, testing and monitoring. g) Assessment of the scope and adequacy of sampling and monitoring. h) Notification to appropriate parties of activities that may have adverse effects. i) To receive, review and recommend action following receipt of wastewater reports. j) To recommend the commissioning of reports and future Tauranga City Council actions on	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	With the exception of decisions relating to the application of the Environmental Mitigation and Enhancement Fund (EME Fund), the WWMRC only has recommendatory powers. The EME Fund has had no allocations since 2013 and so decision-making power in that respect is somewhat stifled. The future use of Pond 1 is a significant issue to tangata whenua, yet tangata whenua have no decision-making power in this respect. This condition is very limited in the decision-making powers it provides to tangata whenua. As such it is ineffective in meeting this environmental outcome.	The condition is amended to provide more decision-making power to tangata whenua. The extent of that power can be discussed amongst the members of the WWMRC, however, tangata whenua should be involved in decision-making for the Te Maunga sludge pond.	Tangata Whenua are partcipants in long term wastewater planning through the PBC. As the consent holder, decisions rest with Council (transitioning to the water organisation). The WWMRC is the vehicle for tangata whenua to make recommendations to the consent holder.
18.5 - Not later than one month following the first anniversary of the commencement of these permits and on each anniversary thereafter, the Wastewater Management Review Committee shall forward to the Chief Executive of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council, a report on the exercise of its activities and functions, including where appropriate a report on the effectiveness of measures undertaken pursuant to the Environmental Mitigation and Enhancement Fund.	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	It would be useful if this report was also forwarded to tangata whenua to help to inform wastewater planning and decision-making.	Condition is updated (or practice adopted) to require the report is forwarded to tangata whenua.	This report can go to the WWMRC prior to BoPRC.
18.6 - Not less than six months following the first anniversary of this permit and each fifth anniversary thereafter, the Wastewater Management Review Committee's annual report shall contain a review of its activities over the previous five year period and recommendations for appropriate initiatives over the next five year period, including any recommendations for changes to conditions of these permits, or the Wastewater Management Review Committee Management Plan, which may be considered necessary or desirable. This report shall be available at least three months prior to the date on which the Bay of Plenty Regional Council is entitled to review the conditions of these permits in accordance with condition 22 hereof. A copy of this report shall also be provided to the Chief Executive, Tauranga City Council.	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	It is helpful for tangata whenua to understand the activities of the WWMRC to inform wastewater planning and decision-making, so the provision of this report is effective in supporting this environmental outcome. It would be useful if the report was provided to tangata whenua. The requirement to provide a report enables the WWMRC to reflect on condition changes and changes to the WWMRC Plan to ensure resources are put towards these matters as the WWMRC may get busy and not actually do this task. However, the WWMRC only has recommendatory powers. As set out above, the WWMRC should have decision-making powers for these matters to give effect to this environmental outcome.	Condition is amended to provide the WWMRC decision-making powers regarding condition changes and changes to the WWMRC Plan	The WWMRC can recommend changes to the WWMRC Management Plan and can receive the report prior to BoPRC. BoPRC as the regulator has decision making powers with regard to condition changes.
19.1 - The permit holder shall establish a fund, to be entitled the Environmental Mitigation and Enhancement Fund, of not less than $250,000 (comprising one payment of $50,000 one month after the commencement of the permit, and four further such payments the second, third, fourth and fifth anniversary of the commencement of the permits). The purpose of the fund shall be to fund and facilitate measures and initiatives (particularly in the Upper Tauranga Harbour) to: a)Avoid, remedy or mitigate the actual or potential effects of the Wastewater Scheme (in its broadest sense);or b)To acknowledge and provide mitigation by way of environmental compensation for ongoing adverse environmental effects (including by way of offence to tangata whenua cultural and spiritual values) associated with the Wastewater Scheme. Initiatives which the fund may be applied to may include but are not limited to: c)Providing opportunities for promoting and/or implementing initiatives for capacity building of tangata whenua; and d)The carrying out by tangata whenua of monitoring the cultural effects associated with the operation of the Wastewater Scheme. e)Providing opportunities for promoting and/or implementing involvement of tangata whenua in sampling, testing and monitoring. f)Research into issues relevant to water quality and ecological issues, particularly in the Upper Harbour. g)Research into the health and size of shellfish populations and the relocation and/or re-seeding of such populations where appropriate.	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making MB: Kaitiaki monitoring of the cultural effects of the wastewater system is active and resourced	Tangata whenua are provided an opportunity to make decisions relating to the EME Fund which supports this environmental outcome. This condition indicates that the monitoring which also supports the environmental outcome. However, the EME Fund has had no allocations since 2013 and so in practice, the condition has not supported this environmental outcome.	The condition could be updated to provide a timeframe by which the EME Fund must be allocated. A draft KMP was created through the 2024 MUTR Report – the EME Fund could be applied to the implementation of the KMP.	The WWMRC has decision making powers regarding the EMEF. The committee can review the policy and guidelines and if in agreement potentially utilise the fund to create and implement the KMP.

19.3 - The permit holder shall review the effectiveness of the application of the fund at least two months prior to the third anniversary of the commencement of these permits with a view to making further funds available on the same basis as Condition 19 hereof, having regard to the reports of the Review Committee.	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	The time period to review the EME Fund has passed. [ask TCC whether further funds were made available] Tangata whenua are not decision-makers in terms of reviewing the effectiveness of the application of the fund and whether further funds should be made available. They can make recommendations in this regard through the WWMRC.	[confirm whether further funds were made available]	Further funds were added to the EMEF and council agreed to pay $50,000 + CPI to the fund each financial year with a potential review of that decision to coincide with the LTP process.
20.1 - Not later than the fourth anniversary of the commencement of these permits, and every five years thereafter,10 the permit holder shall commission the preparation of a comprehensive assessment of the wastewater discharge and the operation and effects of the Wastewater Scheme and technological developments in relation to wastewater treatment and disposal and re-use systems and techniques, and the preparation of a report thereon, to be entitled the Monitoring, Upgrade and Technology Review Report. The assessment shall be undertaken by a suitably qualified independent New Zealand specialist or specialists in wastewater systems. In appointing the specialist in accordance with this condition, the permit holder shall take account of any recommendation made by the Review Committee under Condition 18.3(e) hereof. The scope of the assessment should address but is not limited to the following: a)Progress towards the permit holder's objective of "towards zero waste". b)Progress in adoption or promotion of SmartGrowth Stretch Targets. c)Technological changes and advances in relation to wastewater management, treatment and disposal and beneficial re-use technologies which may be relevant to the ongoing operation of the Wastewater Scheme, including the availability of alternatives to the current waterborne wastewater system such as waterless toilet systems. d)The results and associated assessment of the permit holder's sampling monitoring undertaken in accordance with the resource consents, including the adequacy and scope of such monitoring and sampling. e)Ongoing compliance with the requirements of all relevant resource consents particularly in relation to any reported non-compliance with consent conditions. f)The implications of any relevant changes in legislation or policy relevant to the ongoing operation or compliance of the Wastewater Scheme, including standards relevant to receiving environments affected by the Wastewater Scheme. g)The cost of any potential technological changes having regard to the best practicable option for addressing the relevant issue.	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	The reporting of these matters enables tangata whenua to take a stocktake of the operation of the wastewater system and consider long-term wastewater planning and decision-making. However the condition could be tightened to provide more relevant information and require that action is taken out of the report to give the report meaning. (a) Zero Waste Zero waste is no longer applicable and has been replaced by TCC's Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). The WWMP addresses biosolids but not wastewater. As such, the WMMP is not particularly relevant to wastewater, but it does include a goal of diverting biosolids from landfill which has been achieved 100%. Biosolids are now vermicomposted. Under the "Zero Waste" reporting, the 2024 MUTR Report also reports on Network Wastewater Overflows – Reduction and Responses; Performance compared to other Councils; and Demand Management and Water Conservation Initiatives. This is useful data to report on to help to understand how these initiatives are contributing to environmental outcomes. It is recommended this consent condition is amended to rather than just report on the number of dry and wet weather overflows, a target could be set and environmental effects of overflows also investigated and reported on. (b) SmartGrowth Stretch Target Reporting Given the stretch targets were established in 2004, it may be more appropriate to report against the Wastewater Programme Business Case outcomes. These are more up to date and are more specific to wastewater, whilst also incorporating SmartGrowth and its desired outcomes. (c) Technological Changes / Advances Reporting This mahi is being undertaken in the WWPBC – there appears to be multiple workstreams and it would be good to bring them all under one umbrella – ideally the WWPBC where wastewater is being considered from a wide range of perspectives. Reporting on the mahi of the WWPBC could remove the need to double up on reporting. (d) Results/assessment of sampling monitoring (e) Compliance with consents These are both reported on in the 2024 MUTR Report for all wastewater consents. It is recommended the WWMRC are required to review and confirm which condition changes they wish to adopt. To provide more decision-making power to tangata whenua, the adoption of those changes can be made mandatory.	(a) Zero Waste Diversion of biosolids should remain a condition requirement, however, the rest of the condition should be rethought to remove reference to "zero waste" and consider a more relevant wastewater reduction target. This condition is amended to require reporting on Network Wastewater Overflows, Performance Compared to other Council and Demand Management and Water Conservation Initiatives. Additionally, rather than just report on the number of dry and wet weather overflows, a target could be set and environmental effects of overflows also investigated and reported on. (b) SmartGrowth Stretch Target Reporting Condition updated to require reporting on WWPBC given SmartGrowth is out of date. (c) Technological Changes / Advances Reporting This condition could be updated to combine with reporting on WWPBC mahi in this space. (d) Results / assessment of sampling monitoring (e) Compliance with consents Update condition to require that condition changes that are recommended by the WWMRC are mandatorily adopted.	The new wastewater standards require water service providers to adhere to a new management of overflows and bypasses standard that comes into force late 2028. The discharge of wastewater from an uncontrolled overflow point becomes a controlled activity requiring consent. This consenting process will be brought to the WWMRC for input. Reporting of WWPBC, Monitoring and Consent Compliance already occurs to WWMRC and through the MUTR Report. The WWMRC can already recommend to the consent holder additions or changes to monitoring.
20.2 - The permit holder shall instruct the independent consultant commissioned to prepare the report to consult with the Review Committee, the Consent Authority, and any key stakeholders or iwi groups identified by the Review Committee in preparing its report. (It is contemplated that tangata whenua will prepare a paper for submission to the independent consultant on the outcomes of any cultural monitoring or any other issue relevant to the operation of the permits.)	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	The 2024 MUTR Report was prepared by Beca as the independent consultant and by a cultural expert nominated by tangata whenua. This enabled cultural perspectives to be woven throughout the report and supported this environmental outcome.	The condition is updated to require the report be prepared between the independent consultant and a cultural expert nominated by tangata whenua.	All three MUTR Reports have had input from tangata whenua. Tangata Whenua are already supported to have input into the MUTR Report.
20.3 - The permit holder shall use its best endeavours to ensure that the report is received at least six months before the date on which the Regional Council is entitled to review the conditions of this permit in accordance with Condition 22 hereof,12 so that the Regional Council is able to take accountof the report in deciding whether to initiate a review.	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	The 2024 MUTR Report was received in August 2025 which is not six months before September 2025. As such, BoPRC did not have six months to review the report and consider whether to initiate a review. Furthermore, the power to initiate a review sits with BoPRC and excludes tangata whenua so does not support this environmental outcome.	This condition and condition 22 can be updated to require that at least six months is provided to BoPRC to review the MUTR Report before deciding whether to initiate a conditions review. If the MUTR Report is late then the timeframe stipulated in condition 22 can be extended. The condition could also be updated to include tangata whenua in decision-making as to whether a condition review should be initiated.	The WWMRC endorsed using Beca as the independent consultant and Marearea as the tangata whena consultant in March 2024 with the report expected to be completed by March 2025 6 months prior to Sept 2025 as required. Unfortunately due to delays this timeframe was missed. BoPRC have requested that the next MUTR be available in good time for a potential review to be conducted. As the regulator BoPRC make the decision to initiate a review.
20.4 - The permit holder shall ensure that copies of the Monitoring, Upgrade and Technology Review Report are forwarded to the Chair of the Review Committee, the Chief Executive of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council and the Chief Executive of the Tauranga City Council within 10 working days of receipt.	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	Copies of the report could also be forwarded to tangata whenua not represented on the WWMRC to support wastewater planning and decision-making.	Update condition to include requirement to provide report to tangata whenua not represented on the WWMRC.	The report is a public document and can be supplied to anyone who wants it. The report is included in the agenda of the committee meeting when presented to the WWMRC..
22.0 - The Regional Council may under section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991 initiate a review of the conditions of these permits on the fifth anniversary of the commencement of these permits and on every 5 years thereafter. The review of conditions shall be for the purpose of: a)Reviewing the effectiveness of the standards in these permits in meeting environmental outcomes; and b)Reviewing any refinements to, or reduction in, the monitoring programmes specified in this discharge permit; and c)Implementing any recommendations of the Review Committee made in accordance with Condition 18.3 hereof; and d)Implementing any recommendations made in the Monitoring, Upgrade and Technology Review Report prepared in accordance with condition 20 hereof. The review of conditions shall allow for: a)The deletion or amendment of any of the conditions of this permit; and/or b)The addition of new conditions as necessary to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects on the environment, including any unforeseen adverse environmental effects. If necessary and appropriate the review, as provided for under this condition, may require the permit holder to adopt the Best Practicable Option to prevent or minimise significant adverse effects on the environment.	MA: Tangata whenua are participants in long-term wastewater planning and decision-making	The power to initiate a review sits with BoPRC and excludes tangata whenua so does not support this environmental outcome.	Update condition to include tangata whenua in decision-making as to whether a condition review should be initiated.	As the regulator only BoPRC can initiate a review.

Draft Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan 2026	
Draft KMP provides a plan for monitoring of the cultural effects of Tauranga's wastewater system.	Staff to progress working with tangata whenua on the scope of a draft KMP, identifying sites and monitoring that will meet desired outcomes and provide valuable cultural context to complement the current monitoring and provide meaningful data for the next MUTR report. BoPRC also support this process.
Enable tangata whenua to collate baseline data and ongoing data on the cultural effects of the system, analyse and interpret that data to inform goal setting and forward planning.	Staff can support this process and provide information to help the KMP develop into a plan that will provide meaningful outcomes. Funding could be through the EMEF and the WWMRC could review the process for this.
Further steps required include: a) Wananga with kaitiaki to review and amend KMP. b) Confirmation of sampling sites and what should be monitored. c) The developmet of a GIS mapping tool to record data collected. d) funding of the creation and implementation of the KMP. e) alignment with existing monitoring undertaken as part of the consent monitoring.	

MEMORANDUM

BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL TOI MOANA

To: Jim Summers
Environment Programme Lead – TCC

From: May Cheuyglintase **Date:** 15 May 2026
Senior Regulatory Project Officer – BOPRC

File Ref: 62878

Subject: **BOPRC feedback on the 2025 Monitoring, Upgrade and Technology Review Report**

1 Overview

Tauranga City Council holds a resource consent 62878 for the purpose of discharging secondary-treated and disinfected wastewater from the Chapel Street Wastewater Treatment Plant and secondary-treated wastewater from the Te Maunga Wastewater Treatment Plant into the Coastal Marine Area. The consent was granted on 9 September 2005, and one variation had been approved for this consent in November 2018. The change relates to UV disinfection at the WWTPs.

Condition 20.1 of the consent requires TCC to prepare and submit a report titled “Monitoring, Upgrade and Technology Review” (MUTR) not later than the fourth anniversary of the commencement of these permits, and every five years thereafter. The report is a comprehensive assessment of the wastewater discharge and the operation and effects of the Wastewater Scheme and technological developments in relation to wastewater treatment and disposal and re-use systems and techniques. The assessment shall be undertaken by a suitably qualified independent New Zealand specialist or specialists in wastewater systems. In appointing the specialist in accordance with this condition, the permit holder shall take account of any recommendation made by the Review Committee under Condition 18.3(e) hereof.

Condition 18.3(e) relates to the functions of the Wastewater Management Review Committee (WMMRC) where the committee shall make commendations to the permit holder in relation to the independent consultant to be appointed to undertake the MUTR report.

Condition 20.2 requires TCC to instruct the independent consultant commissioned to prepare the report to
consult with the WWMRC, the Consent Authority, and any key stakeholders or iwi groups identified by the Review Committee in preparing its report.

Condition 20.3 requires that the MUTR report be submitted to BOPRC at least six months before the date on which the Regional Council is entitled to review the conditions of this permit in accordance with Condition 22 hereof, so that the Regional Council is able to take account of the report in deciding whether to initiate a review.

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide feedback and inform TCC of BOPRC's expectations of the implementation of the recommendations made in the MUTR report pursuant to the conditions of the consent.

2 Feedback

The MUTR report was forwarded to BOPRC for review on 8 October 2025 (8 months after it was due). The report was prepared by Beca Ltd and finalised in August 2025. TCC engaged Beca and Boffa Miskell to prepare the report in April 2024. At a minimum, the report provides a high-level overview of the compliance history, effluent and environmental sampling, new technology and advances, and resilience toward climate change and natural hazards (2019 – 2024). Relevant iwi and hapū feedback had been incorporated into the MUTR report as well as establishment of a joint review process between TCC and tangata whenua for the development of the Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan. In this reporting round, the WWMRC tangata whenua representatives collaborated with Beca in preparing the MUTR report.

- *Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan*

Key recommendation from the current MUTR report is the development and finalisation of a Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan. BOPRC agrees that the current consent conditions do not include provisions for monitoring of cultural effects of wastewater discharges nor wider environmental effects on discharges through comprehensive environmental monitoring programmes. BOPRC supports the joint development of the Plan with tangata whenua and TCC and would like to be included in the review process of the Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan.

- *Emerging contaminant*

At the time of granting of the consent, sampling and monitoring of emerging contaminants from wastewater had not been included as provisions of the consent. Some contaminants do not have trigger levels nor mitigation responses, so BOPRC agreed that these to be considered through the Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan.

- *Maintenance provisions*

The consent requires that the ocean outfall and the treatment system be maintained in an effective working order at all times. However, it is unclear how this requirement is intended to be monitored or reported in a clear and quantifiable manner. To address the matter, BOPRC recommends that TCC develop a WWTP site management plan for certification. The objective of the plan is to clearly document the wastewater treatment operations, how wastewater is treated to an appropriate standard prior to discharge and sufficient contingency in the event of a failure. The management plan should also include procedures for recording routine maintenance and all repairs that are undertaken, monitoring and sampling plan, mitigation measures, complaints procedures, and processes for ensuring Tangata Whenua have the opportunity to be involved in monitoring.

- *Partnership with iwi*

BOPRC encourage TCC to continue engaging with tangata whenua and other key stakeholders on an on-going basis to strengthen the partnership.

- *Late submission*

The date on which BOPRC is entitled to review the conditions of these permits is in accordance with condition 22 hereof. Condition 22 states that "*The Regional Council may under section 128 of the*

Resource Management Act 1991 initiate a review of the conditions of these permits on the fifth anniversary of the commencement of these permits and on every 5 years thereafter."

The consent was granted in September 2005 so according to condition 20.3 of the consent, the MUTR report shall be available to BOPRC six months prior to September 2025. The late submission of the MUTR report means that this does not allow BOPRC sufficient time to review the MUTR report and initiate review of the consent conditions under section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

For the next reporting round, please ensure that the MUTR report is submitted for review in the specified timeframe. This requirement was not met previously and timely submission is expected going forward to demonstrate compliance with consent conditions.

- *Next Steps*

BOPRC understands that TCC agree to work with tangata whenua to develop and implement a Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan. As discussed with you on 27 March 2026, please provide to BOPRC an **implementation plan** detailing the timeline for when each of the key recommendations in the MUTR report will be adopted. BOPRC recommends incorporating the Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan into the consent via a consent variation process.

BOPRC expects that the Kaitiaki Monitoring Plan, at a minimum, be finalised prior to the date on which BOPRC is entitled to review the conditions of these permits, and TCC to submit the necessary variation document to BOPRC.

Sincerely,

May Cheuyglintase

Senior Regulatory Project Officer
Bay of Plenty Regional Council