

Pre-Consent Consultation Report

Between May and August 2013 the Project Team consulted with tangata whenua, other stakeholders, and the general public on the two options. This involved one public meeting at Maketū Surf Lifesaving Club, displays at the Maketū Community Market and Maketū Matariki Festival, two drop-in sessions at Maketū Information Centre, and meetings with iwi, landowners, environmental groups and other key stakeholders. In addition, the project was publicised in local media alongside an invitation to contact the Project Team, and information posted on the Regional Council website.

As of 16 September 2013, the Project Team received responses from 35 separate individuals and groups. Of the responses received, 14 were from individuals (or groups of individuals), 4 were from local authorities or central government agencies, 7 were from community organisations, and 10 were from tangata whenua. Responses were received by email, letter, and meetings. Feedback from the public meeting and market day at Maketū has been compiled into two separate responses.

The project team held targeted meetings with 23 parties. Some parties were met with more than once, and some were met in conjunction with others. Many of these parties also provided written responses following their meeting with the project team. This report includes both the written responses along with the meeting notes of the project team. A full summary of the responses is provided in Appendix 1.

Options

Of the responses received, 74% expressed outright or conditional support for the project. Only 6% expressed outright opposition to the project, while 20% were neutral. The responses did not provide a clear direction on a preferred option. Of the responses received, 20% preferred Option 1 with 14% preferring Option 2. 66% of responses did not express a preference for either option.

Common reasons for preferring Option 1 related to increased flushing out of Papahikahawai Lagoon and restoring flow to Papahikahawai Creek – which is perceived by many to have been the natural course of the river. Those who preferred Option 2 generally cited concerns regarding erosion of Papahikahawai Island and Maketū Spit as the reason for their preference.

Key Themes

The responses received highlighted a number of common issues in relation to the perceived benefits of the project, areas of concern or unanswered questions, and general comments. These common issues may be loosely grouped together into the following key themes:

- Navigation and Erosion
- Landscape and Access
- Cultural and Social
- Ecology
- Natural Hazards

These key themes are described below with summarised comments from the consultation responses.

Navigation and Erosion

Changes to water depths and currents through the Ongatoro / Maketū Estuary entrance and at Te Tumu following the re-diversion could affect the morphology and navigability of both entrances. It could also affect the risk of erosion to land such as Papahikahawai Island and Maketū Spit.

Benefits	Concerns
<p>Maintenance of navigable access to open ocean at Te Tumu Cut.</p> <p>Option 2 avoids erosion of Maketū Spit.</p> <p>Potential improvements to navigability at Maketū entrance.</p>	<p>Effects on existing erosion protection structures and coastal morphology.</p> <p>Erosion caused by recreational boating.</p> <p>Erosion due to increased salinity and further loss of wetland.</p> <p>Erosion of beach at Maketū Surf Club.</p> <p>Increased erosion of Papahikahawai Island, Maketū Spit, land north of Kaituna River at Te Tumu, stopbanks, and Ford Island.</p> <p>Navigability of Te Tumu entrance for commercial fishing, recreational boating, coastguard, barge to Motiti Island, and future urbanisation.</p> <p>Navigability of Te Tumu entrance would be improved by extending mole.</p>

Landscape and Access

The re-diversion will result in significant changes to the existing landscape, particularly to the low-lying land north of Ford's Cut. The creation of new wetland in this area will partially restore the landscape to what existed prior to 1956. The removal of stopbanks will limit access to Papahikahawai Island to boats.

Benefits	Concerns
<p>Restore area to its natural state.</p> <p>Restore poor quality farmland to wetland.</p> <p>Restore submerged land south of Papahikahawai Island to wetland.</p>	<p>Acknowledgement of landscape changes as a result of future urbanisation.</p> <p>Effects on geothermal features in Maketū.</p> <p>Land acquisition should focus on buying adjacent farmland when available.</p> <p>Loss of access to Papahikahawai Island.</p> <p>Loss of productive farmland, effect on surrounding properties.</p> <p>New channel too wide as Ford's Cut could accommodate the entire flow.</p> <p>Ownership of reclaimed or purchased land.</p> <p>Papahikahawai Creek was largely a man-made flow-path - should not be used.</p>

Cultural and Social

The mauri of the estuary and river is expected to improve over time, and there should be no effects on known archaeological sites. Activities such as shellfish gathering, shore-based fishing, or white-baiting from Ford Road, should benefit from improved habitat in the longer term.

Benefits	Concerns
<p>Community engagement through wetland plantings.</p> <p>Enables people to enjoy Estuary for cultural and recreational purposes.</p> <p>Implement Kaituna River and Ongatoro/Maketū Estuary Strategy.</p> <p>Improve boat ramp and parking facilities at Te Tumu.</p> <p>Opportunity to develop a Wetlands Education Centre.</p> <p>Restore the mauri of the estuary.</p>	<p>Acknowledge both Māori and European history in area.</p> <p>Acknowledge Treaty Settlements, establishment of Kaituna River Authority, and Kaituna Governance Plan.</p> <p>Effects on existing boat ramps, recreational fishing, and watersports.</p> <p>Effects on historic sites, including Te Tumu Pa.</p> <p>Effects on water supply from Kaituna River for farms.</p> <p>Effects on water-based recreation and boating.</p> <p>No mention of tangata whenua in project objectives.</p> <p>Possible unmarked urupa in low-lying land north of Ford's Cut.</p> <p>Safety for swimming at Maketū.</p>

Ecology

Water in parts of the estuary will likely become less saline, but have slightly higher levels of bacterial contamination. The project is expected to enhance habitat for wildlife and provide better protection for existing ecological sites. Edible shellfish and finfish populations are likely to improve over time.

Benefits	Concerns
<p>Encourage clean-up of water quality in Kaituna River.</p> <p>Flushing of Maketū Estuary and Papahikahawai Lagoon and reduce sedimentation.</p> <p>Improved kaimoana and fish habitat.</p> <p>New wetland habitat.</p> <p>Reduced pests on Maketū Spit and Papahikahawai Island.</p> <p>Restore ecological integrity of Maketū Estuary.</p> <p>Restore the balance of fresh water and salinity.</p>	<p>Channel margins should be naturalised. Use of hard-engineering for non-natural banks reduces benefits of project.</p> <p>Effects on edible sea lettuce and samphire in Papahikahawai Creek.</p> <p>Effects on kaimoana from increased bacterial contamination and sedimentation.</p> <p>Effects on Kaituna Wetland Reserve and Maketū Wildlife Reserve.</p> <p>Filling in of Ford’s Cut and parts of old Kaituna River bed.</p> <p>Incorrect methodology for modelling estuary morphology and water quality.</p> <p>Increase sedimentation and requirement for dredging of new channel.</p> <p>Loss of wetland north of stopbank upstream of Ford Island.</p> <p>Maintenance and management of wetland areas.</p> <p>Monitoring of water levels, flow rates, water quality, and discharges.</p> <p>Partial re-diversion will have a detrimental effect on estuary and existing wetland and not generate expected benefits.</p> <p>Poor water quality in Kaituna River from existing discharges, improvements required before re-diversion.</p> <p>Project ignores evidence of past failures to improve Estuary.</p> <p>Suitability of wetland habitat for new salinity profile.</p>

Natural Hazards

Flood protection, drainage levels, and conditions for grass growth upstream in the Kaituna River are unlikely to be affected. However, water levels in the estuary and adjacent drains and wetlands may change, depending on the type of flow control structure used for the re-diversion.

Benefits	Concerns
<p>Retention of Te Tumu Cut for peak flood flows.</p>	<p>Blockage of flow control structures and flood gates with debris.</p> <p>Capacity of the Kaituna River to accommodate future flood flows, particularly stormwater discharges from Te Tumu urbanisation.</p> <p>Cost of protecting farmland with stopbanks and drainage works.</p> <p>Effects on Tauranga Eastern Link (TEL) and available freeboard for bridges.</p> <p>Increased flood risk for Maketū, land north of Kaituna River, and Ford Island.</p> <p>Increased flood risk upstream for Kaituna Catchment Control Scheme.</p> <p>Ongoing maintenance of culverts and design of alignment to avoid blockage.</p>

Issues Analysis

Further detailed analysis of the comments received and the key themes highlighted a number of patterns in the consultation responses. These patterns are shown on the Issues Matrix included at Appendix 2, in which responses were analysed to identify whether they contained reference to 15 relevant issues. While there is clearly some crossover between issues in many of the responses, the issues generally relate to one of the identified key themes, as outlined below:

Key Theme	Navigation and Erosion	Landscape and Access	Cultural and Social	Ecology	Natural Hazards
Relevant Issues	<p>Erosion</p> <p>Navigation</p> <p>Sedimentation</p>	<p>Access</p> <p>Land north of Ford's Cut</p> <p>Landscape</p>	<p>Historic Sites</p> <p>Community</p> <p>Recreation</p> <p>Tangata Whenua</p>	<p>Ecology</p> <p>Kaimoana</p> <p>Water quality</p> <p>Wildlife Sites</p>	<p>Flood risk</p>

The relevant issues were developed from the likely environmental effects outlined in the *Kaituna River Re-diversion and Wetland Creation Project: Scoping Report for Assessment of Environmental Effects* and presented in the *Kaituna River Re-diversion and Wetland Creation Project Update - Issue One: May-June 2013*. These issues were expanded and developed further where necessary to accommodate additional issues which emerged from the consultation responses.

Key results which emerged from the issues analysis are summarised below:

- The most frequently mentioned issue overall was *landscape*, which was mentioned in 54% of responses. Frequent comments on this issue included “restoring the area to a natural state”, “loss of productive farmland”, and comments related to landscape changes which are a result of, or which may affect, the project. *Sedimentation* was mentioned in 49% of responses and *flood risk* in 46%, while *tangata whenua*, *water quality*, and *ecology* were each mentioned in 43% of responses.
- The frequency of issues mentioned in the responses changed when they were filtered by group, reflecting the varying priorities of the parties who responded to the consultation. The most frequently mentioned issues by the various types of responder were:
 - local authorities or central government agencies - *community* (75%), *tangata whenua* (75%), and *ecology*.
 - individuals - *erosion* (57%) and *landscape* (50%).
 - tangata whenua groups - *tangata whenua* (80%) and *kaimoana* (60%).
 - community organisations – *erosion* (71%), *sedimentation* (71%), *landscape* (71%), and *water quality* (71%).

The issues matrix does not identify whether a response viewed the particular issue as a benefit or as a concern, it simply highlights that the issue was mentioned in their response.

Summary

The responses received clearly show that while there is broad support for the project in principle, many respondents have outstanding concerns that will need to be addressed through further detailed study as the project develops. In terms of suggested modifications to the project and future process, the following comments are representative of the range of suggestions received:

- Consultation has not been adequate to date.
- Cost of the project could be better spent.
- Diversion should be via original course and Papahikahawai Creek.
- Project should be a full re-diversion of the river flows with closure of Te Tumu.
- Important to establish good and clear relationships with Regional Council.
- Move intake further upstream to increase freshwater component of diversion.

Many comments were received in relation to the history of the area, and previous attempts to control the outlet of the Kaituna River and restore freshwater flows to Maketū Estuary. These comments have greatly enhanced the Project Team’s understanding, but do not relate directly to the benefits or concerns identified in the consultation responses so have not been reported here.

Appendix 1: Summarised Responses

Name	Response via	Type ¹	Pref. Option ²	Support Y/N	Summary of Comments
Alan Brain	Meeting and Letter	Ind	N	N	<p>Cost of the project.</p> <p>Erosion due to increased salinity and further loss of wetland.</p> <p>Loss of productive farmland, effect on surrounding properties.</p> <p>New channel too wide as Ford's Cut could accommodate almost the entire flow of the Kaituna River, as it did between 1926 and 1956.</p> <p>Papahikahawai Creek was largely a man-made flow-path dug out in 1922 to alleviate floodwaters - should not be used.</p> <p>Partial re-diversion will have a detrimental effect on estuary and existing wetland and not generate expected benefits.</p> <p>Project ignores evidence of past failures to improve Estuary.</p> <p>Trying to maintain two river outlets (Te Tumu and Maketū) not feasible, only one outlet should be maintained in the long run.</p>
Alan Titchmarsh	Meeting	Ind	N	Y	<p>Blockage of flow control structures and flood gates with debris.</p> <p>Effects on water supply from Kaituna River for farms.</p> <p>Increased flood risk for his land.</p> <p>Loss of access to Papahikahawai Island (currently grazed by Alan).</p> <p>Loss of productive farmland, effect on surrounding properties.</p> <p>Willing to negotiate purchase of land on south bank of river but north of the stopbank (west of Ford Island) by BOPRC for use in the project.</p>
Butch Waterhouse	Meeting and Letter	Ind	N	Y	<p>Blockage of flow control structures and flood gates with debris.</p> <p>Effects on existing boat ramps, recreational fishing, and watersports.</p> <p>Effects on water-based recreation and boating.</p> <p>Erosion caused by recreational boating.</p> <p>Improve boat ramp and parking facilities at Te Tumu.</p> <p>Increase sedimentation and requirement for dredging of new channel.</p> <p>Increased erosion of Papahikahawai Island, Maketū Spit, land north of Kaituna River at Te Tumu, stopbanks, and Ford Island.</p> <p>Navigability of Te Tumu entrance for commercial fishing, recreational boating, coastguard, and barge to Motiti Island.</p> <p>Navigability of Te Tumu entrance would be improved by extending mole.</p> <p>Restore ecological integrity of Maketū Estuary.</p>

¹ **Type:** Ind = Individuals; Org = Community Organisations; Gov = Local Authorities or Central Government Agencies; lwi = Tangata Whenua

² **Pref. Option:** N = No preference; 1 = Option 1; 2 = Option 2

Name	Response via	Type ¹	Pref. Option ²	Support Y/N	Summary of Comments
Clem Tapsell	Meeting	Ind	N	Y	Improved kaimoana and fish habitat. Increased flood risk for Maketū, land north of Kaituna River, and Ford Island. Increased flood risk upstream for Kaituna Catchment Control Scheme. Possible unmarked urupa in low-lying land north of Ford's Cut. Restore the balance of fresh water and salinity.
CLlr Maureen Burgess (WBoPDC) & Colin Binns	Email	Ind	2	Y	Community engagement through wetland plantings. Enables people to enjoy Estuary for cultural and recreational purposes. Flushing of Maketū Estuary and Papahikahawai Lagoon and reduce sedimentation. Improve boat ramp and parking facilities at Te Tumu. Prefer Option 2
CLlr Michael Pittar (WBoPDC)	Email	Ind	2	Y	Prefer Option 2
Coastguard	Meeting	Org	N	-	Blockage of flow control structures and flood gates with debris. Effects on existing boat ramps, recreational fishing, and watersports. Effects on water-based recreation and boating. Erosion caused by recreational boating. Improve boat ramp and parking facilities at Te Tumu. Increase sedimentation and requirement for dredging of new channel. Increased erosion of Papahikahawai Island, Maketū Spit, land north of Kaituna River at Te Tumu, stopbanks, and Ford Island. Navigability of Te Tumu entrance for commercial fishing, recreational boating, coastguard, and barge to Motiti Island. Navigability of Te Tumu entrance would be improved by extending mole.
Department of Conservation	Letter	Gov	N	Y	Enables people to enjoy Estuary for cultural and recreational purposes. Improved kaimoana and fish habitat. Restore ecological integrity of Maketū Estuary. Restore the mauri of the estuary.
Don Patterson	Meetings and Emails	Ind	1	Y	Increased erosion of Papahikahawai Island and Maketū Spit - which he believes is caused by ebb tide flows from southern estuary not being countered by flow in Papahikahawai Creek. Install low-tide weir at Te Tumu to divert flow via Papahikahawai Creek - which he believes to have been the natural course of the River. Poor water quality in Kaituna River. Prefer Option 1 Restore the balance of fresh water and salinity.

Name	Response via	Type ¹	Pref. Option ²	Support Y/N	Summary of Comments
Eion Harwood-Brain	Email	Ind	N	N	<p>Cost of the project.</p> <p>Effects on kaimoana from increased bacterial contamination and sedimentation.</p> <p>Filling in of Ford's Cut and parts of old Kaituna River bed.</p> <p>Incorrect methodology for modelling estuary morphology and water quality.</p> <p>Increase sedimentation of estuary.</p> <p>Land acquisition should focus on buying adjacent farmland when available.</p> <p>Monitoring of water levels, flow rates, water quality, and discharges.</p> <p>Poor water quality in Kaituna River from existing discharges, improvements required before re-diversion.</p> <p>Project ignores evidence of past failures to improve Estuary.</p> <p>Suitability of wetland habitat for new salinity profile.</p>
Fish and Game	Email	Org	N	-	Effects on water levels at Kaituna Wetland Reserve.
Geoff and Diane Ford	Meetings and emails	Ind	N	Y	<p>Acknowledge both Māori and European history in area.</p> <p>Acknowledgement of landscape changes as a result of future urbanisation.</p> <p>Capacity of the Kaituna River to accommodate future flood flows, particularly stormwater discharges from Te Tumu urbanisation.</p> <p>Cost of protecting farmland with stopbanks and drainage works.</p> <p>Effects on existing boat ramps, recreational fishing, and watersports.</p> <p>Effects on Tauranga Eastern Link (TEL) and available freeboard for bridges.</p> <p>Effects on water-based recreation and boating.</p> <p>Increased erosion of Papahikahawai Island, Maketū Spit, land north of Kaituna River at Te Tumu, stopbanks, and Ford Island.</p> <p>Increased flood risk for Maketū, land north of Kaituna River, and Ford Island.</p> <p>Increased flood risk upstream for Kaituna Catchment Control Scheme.</p> <p>Navigability of Te Tumu entrance for commercial fishing, recreational boating, coastguard, barge to Motiti Island, and future urbanisation.</p>
Julien Huteau	Email	Ind	N	Y	<p>Effects on existing erosion protection structures and coastal morphology.</p> <p>Effects on kaimoana from increased bacterial contamination and sedimentation.</p> <p>Increased erosion of Papahikahawai Island, Maketū Spit, land north of Kaituna River at Te Tumu, stopbanks, and Ford Island.</p> <p>Poor water quality in Kaituna River from existing discharges, improvements required before re-diversion.</p> <p>Restore area to its natural state.</p> <p>Restore poor quality farmland to wetland.</p>

Name	Response via	Type ¹	Pref. Option ²	Support Y/N	Summary of Comments
Kaituna River Scheme Liaison Group	Meeting	Org	N	Y	Blockage of flow control structures and flood gates with debris. Capacity of the Kaituna River to accommodate future flood flows Cost of the project and maintaining drainage scheme. Effect on coastal sediment drift at Te Tumu entrance. Increase sedimentation and potential requirement for dredging of new channel and Te Tumu entrance. Increased flood risk downstream for Maketū. Increased flood risk upstream for Kaituna Catchment Control Scheme. Maintain drainage ability of surrounding farmland. Methodology for modelling estuary morphology and water quality. Navigability of Te Tumu entrance for recreational boating. Navigability of Te Tumu entrance would be improved by extending mole. Ongoing maintenance of culverts and design of alignment to avoid blockage. Poor water quality in lower Kaituna River and tributaries from existing discharges - faecal coliforms / nitrogen levels / dissolved oxygen.
Maketu Markets	Public Meeting	Ind	1	-	Effects on edible sea lettuce and samphire in Papahikahawai Creek. Effects on existing boat ramps, recreational fishing, and watersports. Effects on existing erosion protection structures and coastal morphology. Effects on kaimoana from increased bacterial contamination and sedimentation. Erosion of beach at Maketū Surf Club, Papahikahawai Island, and blowouts at Maketū Spit. Flushing of Maketū Estuary and Papahikahawai Lagoon and reduce sedimentation. Maintenance of navigable access to open ocean at Te Tumu Cut. Prefer Option 1.
Maketū Ongatoro Wetland Society	Letter	Org	2	Y	Effects on Maketū Wildlife Reserve. Flushing of Maketū Estuary and Papahikahawai Lagoon and reduce sedimentation. Increased erosion of Papahikahawai Island, Maketū Spit, land north of Kaituna River at Te Tumu, stopbanks, and Ford Island. Maintenance and management of wetland areas. Prefer Option 2 - avoids erosion of Maketū Spit. Restore River to its natural course. Suitability of wetland habitat for new salinity profile.

Name	Response via	Type ¹	Pref. Option ²	Support Y/N	Summary of Comments
Maketū Public Meeting	Public Meeting	Ind	N	Y	<p>Effects on existing boat ramps, recreational fishing, and watersports.</p> <p>Effects on historic sites, including Te Tumu Pa.</p> <p>Effects on kaimoana from increased sedimentation.</p> <p>Effects on Kaituna Wetland Reserve.</p> <p>Increased erosion of Papahikahawai Island and Maketū Spit – disagreement over cause of erosion.</p> <p>Increased flood risk for Maketū, land north of Kaituna River, and Ford Island.</p> <p>Increased flood risk upstream for Kaituna Catchment Control Scheme.</p> <p>Poor water quality in Kaituna River from existing discharges.</p> <p>Reduced pests on Maketū Spit and Papahikahawai Island.</p> <p>Safety for swimming at Maketū.</p>
Maketū Taiapure Committee	Meeting	Org	N	Y	<p>Channel margins should be naturalised. Use of hard-engineering for non-natural banks reduces benefits of project.</p> <p>Consider closing Te Tumu and implementing full re-diversion.</p> <p>Cost of protecting farmland with stopbanks and drainage works.</p> <p>Effects on Kaituna Wetland Reserve.</p> <p>Erosion caused by speeding by recreational boaters.</p> <p>Erosion due to increased salinity and further loss of wetland.</p> <p>Improved kaimoana and fish habitat.</p> <p>Loss of wetland north of stopbank upstream of Ford Island.</p> <p>Project ignores evidence of past failures to improve Estuary.</p> <p>Restore the mauri of the estuary.</p> <p>Suitability of wetland habitat for new salinity profile.</p>
Michael Dean	Email	Ind	1	Y	<p>Enables people to enjoy Estuary for cultural and recreational purposes.</p> <p>Improve boat ramp and parking facilities at Te Tumu.</p> <p>Improved kaimoana and fish habitat.</p> <p>Maintenance of navigable access to open ocean at Te Tumu Cut.</p> <p>Prefer Option 1.</p> <p>Restore area to its natural state.</p> <p>Restore poor quality farmland to wetland.</p>

Name	Response via	Type ¹	Pref. Option ²	Support Y/N	Summary of Comments
Nga Tangata Ahi Kaa Roa ki Maketū	Meeting	Iwi	N	Y	Cost of protecting farmland with stopbanks and drainage works. Effects on historic sites, including Te Tumu Pa. Flushing of Maketū Estuary and Papahikahawai Lagoon and reduce sedimentation. Improved kaimoana and fish habitat. Increase sedimentation and requirement for dredging of new channel. Increased flood risk for Maketū, land north of Kaituna River, and Ford Island. Poor water quality in Kaituna River. Restore the mauri of the estuary. River is known as Kaituna at Te Tumu, not Okere or Awarua.
Ngāti Mākino	Meeting	Iwi	1	Y	Channel margins should be naturalised. Use of hard-engineering for non-natural banks reduces benefits of project. Implement Kaituna River and Ongatoro/Maketū Estuary Strategy. Increased flood risk upstream – levels of Lake Rotoiti. No mention of tangata whenua in project objectives. Prefer Option 1. Restore River to its natural course as much as possible. Should be full re-diversion – although partial re-diversion is better than no diversion at all.
Ngāti Pikiao	Meeting	Iwi	N	Y	New wetland habitat. The name of the River is Okere from Rotoiti to the Tapuika rohe, then Kaituna until it reaches Papahikahawai, and from there it should be called Awarua.
Ngāti Rangiwewehi	Meeting	Iwi	N	Y	Acknowledge Treaty Settlements and Kaituna Governance Plan. Effects on Maketū Wildlife Reserve. Improved kaimoana and fish habitat. Loss of access to Papahikahawai Island. Loss of productive farmland, effect on surrounding properties. New wetland habitat. Restore submerged land south of Papahikahawai Island to wetland.
Ngāti Whakaue ki Maketū	Meeting	Iwi	2	Y	Effects on kaimoana from increased bacterial contamination and sedimentation. Enables people to enjoy Estuary for cultural and recreational purposes. Historic attempts to re-divert freshwater into Maketū Estuary unsuccessful. Increase sedimentation and requirement for dredging of new channel. Increased flood risk upstream for Kaituna Catchment Control Scheme. Poor water quality in Kaituna River from existing discharges. Potential improvements to navigability at Maketū entrance. Prefer Option 2.

Name	Response via	Type ¹	Pref. Option ²	Support Y/N	Summary of Comments
NZTA	Letter and Meeting	Gov	N	-	Effects on Tauranga Eastern Link (TEL) and available freeboard for bridges. Increased flood levels upstream compared to modelled levels used to design TEL.
Papahikahawai Trust	Meetings	Org	1	Y	Effects on geothermal features in Maketū. Flushing of Maketū Estuary and Papahikahawai Lagoon and reduce sedimentation. Increased erosion of Papahikahawai Island and Maketū Spit. Loss of access to Papahikahawai Island. Monitoring of water levels, flow rates, water quality, and discharges. Prefer Option 1. Restore submerged land south of Papahikahawai Island to wetland.
Ray Bushell	Email	Ind	N	-	Lower Kaituna River dredged and straightened during 1927-28. Two unsuccessful historical attempts to open channel to sea at Te Tumu prior to 1956. Following breakouts at Te Tumu such as 1907, river outlet migrated eastwards toward Maketū.
Tapuika Iwi Authority	Meeting	Iwi	1	Y	Acknowledge Treaty Settlements and Kaituna Governance Plan. Community engagement through wetland plantings. Encourage clean-up of water quality in Kaituna River. Increase sedimentation of Estuary. Increased flood risk upstream for Kaituna Catchment Control Scheme. New wetland habitat. Poor water quality in Kaituna River from existing discharges. Prefer Option 1. Restore submerged land south of Papahikahawai Island to wetland. Safety for swimming at Maketū. Suitability of wetland habitat for new salinity profile.
Tauranga City Council	Email and Meeting	Gov	N	Y	Acknowledgement of landscape changes as a result of future urbanisation. Capacity of the Kaituna River to accommodate future flood flows, particularly stormwater discharges from Te Tumu urbanisation. Effects on areas of cultural, heritage and ecological significance along the north side of the river. Impact on current stormwater consent to discharge excess water from the Wairakei catchment into the Kaituna river at Bell Road, and plans to alter this consent. Implement Kaituna River and Ongatoro/Maketū Estuary Strategy.
Te Arawa Federation of Maori Authorities	Meeting	Iwi	N	Y	Improved kaimoana and fish habitat. Restore the balance of fresh water and salinity.

Name	Response via	Type ¹	Pref. Option ²	Support Y/N	Summary of Comments
Te Arawa Lakes Trust	Meeting	Iwi	2	Y	Prefer Option 2. Effects on historic sites, including Te Tumu Pa. Increased flood risk for Maketū, land north of Kaituna River, and Ford Island. Flushing of Maketū Estuary and Papahikahawai Lagoon and reduce sedimentation. Improved kaimoana and fish habitat.
Te Pumautanga o Te Arawa Trust	Meeting	Iwi	N	Y	Improved kaimoana and fish habitat. Monitoring of water levels, flow rates, water quality, and discharges. Flushing of Maketū Estuary and Papahikahawai Lagoon and reduce sedimentation. Restore the mauri of the estuary. Navigability of Te Tumu entrance for commercial fishing, recreational boating, coastguard, barge to Motiti Island, and future urbanisation.
Te Tumu Landowners Group	Letter	Org	N	-	Acknowledge Treaty Settlements, establishment of Kaituna River Authority, and Kaituna Governance Plan. Acknowledgement of landscape changes as a result of future urbanisation. Capacity of the Kaituna River to accommodate future flood flows, particularly stormwater discharges from Te Tumu urbanisation. Cost of the project. Effects on existing boat ramps, recreational fishing, and watersports. Effects on existing erosion protection structures and coastal morphology. Effects on Kaituna Wetland Reserve. Effects on Tauranga Eastern Link (TEL) and available freeboard for bridges. Effects on water-based recreation and boating. Increased erosion of Papahikahawai Island, Maketū Spit, land north of Kaituna River at Te Tumu, stopbanks, and Ford Island. Increased flood risk for Maketū, land north of Kaituna River, and Ford Island. Increased flood risk upstream for Kaituna Catchment Control Scheme. Navigability of Te Tumu entrance for commercial fishing, recreational boating, coastguard, barge to Motiti Island, and future urbanisation. Poor water quality in Kaituna River from existing discharges. Safety for swimming at Maketū. Suitability of wetland habitat for new salinity profile.
Waitaha	Meeting	Iwi	N	-	Effects on Kaituna Wetland Reserve. Establish good and clear relationships with Bay of Plenty Regional Council. Flushing of Maketū Estuary and Papahikahawai Lagoon and reduce sedimentation. Restore the mauri of the estuary.

Name	Response via	Type ¹	Pref. Option ²	Support Y/N	Summary of Comments
Western BOP District	Letter and Meeting	Gov	1	Y	<p>Effects on existing boat ramps, recreational fishing, and watersports.</p> <p>Effects on existing erosion protection structures and coastal morphology.</p> <p>Implement Kaituna River and Ongatoro/Maketū Estuary Strategy.</p> <p>Improve boat ramp and parking facilities at Te Tumu.</p> <p>Increase sedimentation and requirement for dredging of new channel.</p> <p>Increased erosion of Papahikahawai Island, Maketū Spit, land north of Kaituna River at Te Tumu, stopbanks, and Ford Island.</p> <p>Maintenance and management of wetland areas.</p> <p>Monitoring of water levels, flow rates, water quality, and discharges.</p> <p>Opportunity to develop a Wetlands Education Centre.</p> <p>Ownership of reclaimed or purchased land.</p> <p>Prefer Option 1.</p>

Appendix 2: Issues Matrix

Name	Navigation	Erosion	Sedimentation	Landscape	Access	Land north of Ford's Cut	Tangata Whenua	Community	Recreation	Historic Sites	Water quality	Ecology	Wildlife Sites	Kaimoana	Flood risk
Alan Brain	X	X		X		X		X				X			
Allan Titchmarsh				X	X	X		X							X
Butch Waterhouse	X	X	X		X				X			X			X
Clem Tapsell							X				X			X	X
Cllr Maureen Burgess (WBoPDC) & Colin Binns			X		X			X	X						
Cllr Michael Pittar (WBoPDC)															
Coastguard	X	X	X		X				X						X
Department of Conservation							X	X	X			X		X	
Don Patterson	X	X	X								X				
Eion Harwood-Brain			X	X		X		X			X	X		X	
Fish and Game													X		
Geoff and Diane Ford	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X
Julien Huteau		X	X	X							X			X	
Kaituna River Scheme (via BOPRC)	X		X	X							X				X
Maketu Markets	X	X	X						X					X	
Maketū Ongatoro Wetland Society		X	X	X							X	X	X		
Maketū Public Meeting		X							X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maketū Taiapure Committee	X	X		X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X	
Michael Dean	X			X	X			X	X					X	
Nga Tangata Ahi Kaa Roa ki Maketū			X	X		X	X			X	X			X	X
Ngāti Mākino				X			X					X			X
Ngāti Pīkiao							X					X			
Ngāti Rangiwewehi				X	X	X	X					X	X	X	
Ngāti Whakaue ki Maketū	X			X			X		X		X			X	X
NZTA															X
Papahikahawai Trust		X	X	X	X						X				
Ray Bushell		X		X											X
Tapuika Iwi Authority			X	X			X	X	X		X	X			X
Tauranga City Council				X			X	X		X		X			X
Te Arawa Federation of Maori Authorities												X		X	
Te Arawa Lakes Trust			X							X				X	X
Te Pumautanga o Te Arawa Trust	X		X				X				X			X	
Te Tumu Landowners Group	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X		X
Waitaha			X				X	X					X		
Western BOP District		X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X		
TOTAL	12	14	17	19	9	8	15	12	13	5	15	15	8	14	16
PERCENTAGE	34%	40%	49%	54%	26%	23%	43%	34%	37%	14%	43%	43%	23%	40%	46%