



**Annual Report of the 2020 Taupo-nui-ā-Tia Joint
Management Group on progress towards
implementing the 2020 Taupo-nui-ā-Tia Action
Plan**

November 2006

Foreword

This Annual Report is the first the 2020 Taupo-nui-ā-Tia Joint Management Group has prepared. It is a key milestone for the Joint Management Group, as it is the first time the Group has formally reported to the agencies and the community on the progress of the 2020 Taupo-nui-a-tia Action Plan.

When the Action Plan was launched in 2004 it was a unique project, as it was the first time a sustainable development strategy had been developed jointly by tangata whenua, the community and local and central government. This unique approach has meant the implementation of the plan has been more challenging and time consuming than initially anticipated by the Joint Management Group.

Notable achievements of the Action Plan have been the implementation of actions relating to water quality, Ngāti Tūwharetoa values, biodiversity, and scenery. One of the most pleasing achievements thus far, has been the on-going collaboration amongst the agencies to achieve the actions set out in the plan. This has resulted in the development of good, robust working relationships amongst the representatives, and together with the appointment of a designated coordinator, has resulted in the Joint Management Group being well positioned to ensure that the future of Lake Taupo-nui-a-Tia is protected through the actions in the plan.

I thank my Joint Management Group colleagues, the ‘2020’ champions and our coordinator April Bennett for their continued commitment to the Action Plan and achieving the community values for the Lake Taupo-nui-ā-Tia catchment.



Ian Kusabs

Chairman

2020 Taupo-nui-ā-Tia Joint Management Group

Table of Contents

1. Summary.....	4
2. Key findings.....	6
3. Background to 2020 Taupo-nui-ā-Tia Action Plan.....	7
4. Progress on actions	8
4.1 Actions being implemented	8
4.2 Actions not in progress.....	9
4.3 Complexity of actions	10
5. Achievements.....	10
5.1 Actions	10
5.2 Broad factors enabling implementation	14
6. Challenges	16
6.1 Reviewing actions not in progress	16
6.2 Monitoring	16
7. Concluding comments.....	17
Appendix.....	18

1. Summary

The Annual Report of the 2020 Taupo-nui-ā-Tia Joint Management Group outlines the progress the agencies with responsibilities under the 2020 Taupo-nui-ā-Tia Action Plan have made towards implementing the Action Plan.

The Annual Report is the first the Joint Management Group has prepared and is a key milestone enabling the Group and the community to reflect on the Action Plan. The Action Plan is a new concept – the first sustainable development strategy to be developed jointly by tangata whenua, the community, and local and central government agencies. Its implementation has, therefore, presented some unique opportunities and challenges for the Joint Management Group and the responsible agencies.

The Annual Report covers the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006. It highlights the agencies' achievements over this time, and key challenges to the implementation of the Action Plan that have emerged. It then draws some conclusions about how these challenges can be overcome and the implementation of the Action Plan can be moved forward. An appendix at the rear of the report describes the status of each action.

The Joint Management Group oversees the implementation of the Action Plan. It comprises representatives from the agencies to the Action Plan, being the departments of Conservation and Internal Affairs, Environment Waikato, Taupo District Council, and the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board. It also has representation from the Lakes and Waterways Action Group, a local environmental advocacy group.

Current members of the Joint Management Group are:

- Ian Kusabs (Chairman)
- Laurie Burdett (Environment Waikato)
- Nic Etheridge (Department of Conservation)
- Doug Gartner (Taupo District Council)
- Judy Harris (Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board)
- Rex Hawkins (Environment Waikato)
- Anne McLeod (Taupo District Council)
- Tina Porou (Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board)
- Les Porter (Department of Internal Affairs – Harbourmaster)
- Brian Robinson (Lakes and Waterways Action Group)
- Arthur Smallman (Taupo District Council)
- Kathryn Uvhagen (Taupo District Council)
- Justine Young (Environment Waikato)

2. Key findings

The key findings of the annual report are listed below. For further detail, please refer to the text of the annual report and the Appendix.

Nearly 70 percent of the actions are in various stages of implementation. Good progress is being made in a number of areas, including:

- Work to reduce nitrogen inputs to Lake Taupo by 20 percent.
- Initiatives to improve stormwater management.
- Raising awareness of the impact of boat sewage on water quality.
- Actions to protect Ngāti Tūwharetoa values.
- Initiatives to address pest plants and fish in waterways.
- Actions concerning recreational opportunities and foreshore reserves.
- Agencies are using a variety of tools to protect the catchment's wilderness areas, outstanding scenery and geological features.

A number of broad factors are also enabling the Action Plan to be implemented. These are:

- Agencies are working collaboratively to implement many of the actions.
- '2020 Champions' have been appointed within agencies to advocate for the Action Plan.
- Actions are being included in agency work programmes and business planning cycles.
- The Action Plan is strongly supported by senior personnel within agencies.

However, some challenges remain. Specifically:

- Slightly less than 30 percent of the actions are not in progress.
- The agencies have yet to tackle the monitoring component of the Action Plan.

3. Background to 2020 Taupo-nui-ā-Tia Action Plan

The 2020 Taupo-nui-ā-Tia Action Plan is now in its third year of implementation, having been launched on 30 July 2004.

The Action Plan was the primary output of the 2020 Taupo-nui-ā-Tia project. The objective of the project was to develop an integrated sustainable development strategy for the Lake Taupo catchment based on key community values. It was initiated in response to community concerns that the lake catchment was being managed in an ad hoc way by multiple agencies. A coordinated approach was required to ensure the catchment was developed sustainably.

Five main organisations were involved in the project: Lakes and Waterways Action Group, who initiated the project and together with the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board, prepared an application for funding to the Ministry for the Environment's Sustainable Management Fund; Environment Waikato and the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board, who jointly applied for the funding; and the Taupo District Council, who also provided funding and allocated time to the project.

The project began in 2001 and involved: asking the community to identify priority values for the lake and surrounding area; pinpointing the key issues and threats to these values; prioritising these threats; and formulating actions to address them. These actions form the basis of the Action Plan.

The purpose of the actions is to protect the community values for the Lake Taupo catchment. These values are:

- Ngāti Tūwharetoa values
- commercial opportunities
- clear water

- high quality inflowing water
- diverse plants and animals in lakes and rivers
- good trout fishing
- recreational opportunities
- foreshore reserves
- safe drinking water
- safe swimming
- weed free lake
- wilderness areas
- outstanding scenery
- geological features¹.

The responsibility for implementing the actions lies with the key agencies that have statutory responsibilities for managing the Lake Taupo catchment. The Action Plan identifies which agencies are responsible for carrying out the actions. In some cases, one agency will assume the primary or sole responsibility for implementation. In others, agencies need to work together on an action or actions.

4. Progress on actions

4.1 Actions being implemented

Of the 82 actions in the Action Plan, over two thirds are in different stages of implementation. Six have been completed, 49 are ongoing or in progress, and four are planned².

¹ The Action Plan also includes actions that aim to improve coordination between the agencies involved in the implementation of the actions. See actions under 'Relationships between agencies and groups' on pages 19-22 of the Appendix.

² See Appendix for further detail.

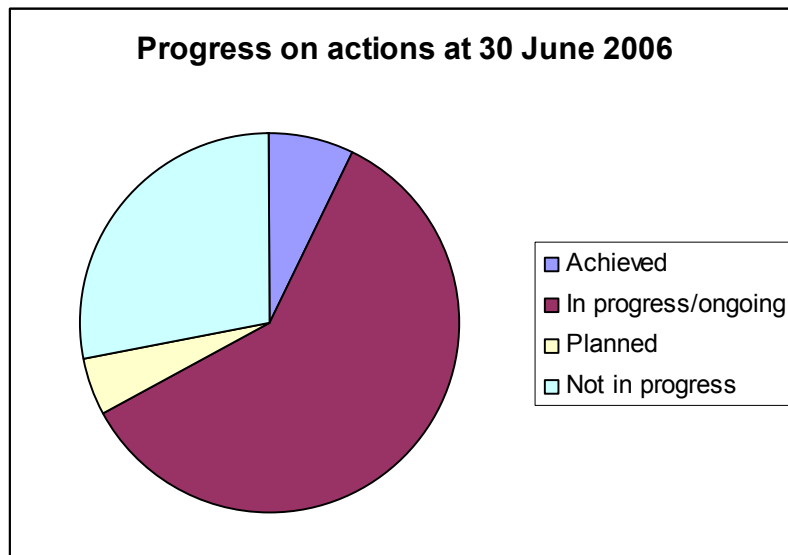
The actions that have been completed are spread across the following values: relationships between agencies and groups; Ngāti Tūwharetoa values; clear water and high quality inflowing water; diverse plants and animals in rivers and lakes; and recreational opportunities and foreshore reserves. For these actions, no further work is required.

The majority of the actions being implemented, however, are either ongoing or in progress. These cover all the values.

The actions that are planned relate to relationships between agencies and groups, Ngāti Tūwharetoa values, and commercial opportunities.

4.2 Actions not in progress

Slightly fewer than 30 percent (or 23) of the actions are not in progress. These cover most of the values³.



³ See Appendix for further detail.

4.3 Complexity of actions

Many of the actions are multi-year actions that involve more than one agency and have several stages in their implementation. Achieving these actions can, therefore, be a complex and lengthy process. In addition, some of the actions have not been implemented because they need to be changed to reflect current circumstances. There may also be new actions that could be added to the Action Plan. Assessing progress on the actions is, therefore, more complex than simply ‘ticking the boxes’. Factors such as the ongoing and dynamic nature of the actions need to be taken into account.

5. Achievements

This section of the annual report highlights what is going well in the implementation of the Action Plan. Areas of achievement are separated into two categories. The first category highlights actions where significant progress is being made. These actions are contributing to water quality, Ngāti Tūwharetoa values, biodiversity, and scenic values in the catchment. The second category focuses on broader factors that are enabling the Action Plan to be implemented. These are: collaboration between agencies; appointment of 2020 Champions; inclusion of actions in work programmes, and senior management support for the Action Plan. These areas are now summarised in turn.

5.1 Actions

5.1.1 Clear water and high quality inflowing water

Most of the actions relating to clear water and high quality inflowing water have been achieved, or are being implemented. In particular, significant progress is being made on actions concerning the reduction of nutrients to the Lake, stormwater management, and controlling sewage discharges from boats.

Reducing nitrogen inputs to Lake Taupo

Work to reduce nitrogen inputs to Lake Taupo by 20 percent, including the variation to the Proposed Waikato Regional Plan – Lake Taupo Catchment, is at an advanced stage. Hearings on the variation have been completed, and a council decision on the proposed policies and rules to manage land use change and nutrients entering Lake Taupo is expected in February 2007⁴. In addition, the Lake Taupo Protection Trust has been established to manage a public fund to reduce manageable nitrogen inputs to the Lake. The Trust will use the fund to purchase land/nitrogen in the catchment and facilitate land use change, as well as other initiatives.

The Department of Conservation is also acting to reduce nutrient loads to the Lake from conservation lands by changing its grazing rules for concessionaires⁵. It has lowered stock and fertiliser rates on, and eliminated stock from, some grazed areas around the Lake. One of these areas is Five Mile Bay.

Managing stormwater

Initiatives to improve stormwater management are underway⁶. Most notably, the Taupo District Council has applied for a comprehensive stormwater consent from Environment Waikato. The consent process, which is nearly complete, has facilitated constructive dialogue between the district council and other agencies, including the regional council and the Department of Conservation, on sustainable management of stormwater from residential development on pumice soil. Environment Waikato has also produced a non-statutory guide to sustainable subdivision development, which includes helpful information for planners and developers on stormwater management.

The Joint Management Group understands there are community concerns about the cumulative stormwater impacts of development, such as reduced permeability and flooding. It considers that current council initiatives to improve stormwater management

⁴ Refer page 30 in the Appendix.

⁵ A concession is an official authorisation from the Department of Conservation to operate a commercial activity in an area managed by the department.

⁶ Refer pages 31 and 33 in the Appendix.

are positive, but acknowledges that implementation of these initiatives is an ongoing challenge.

Controlling discharges from boats

There has been a considerable effort to raise awareness of the impact of boat sewage on water quality⁷. In April 2006, Environment Waikato contacted over 600 commercial and private boat owners to remind them of the rules relating to sewage and greywater discharges from boats, and the effects of such discharges on lake and human health. This campaign was successful in generating interest and raising awareness amongst boat owners. Environment Waikato also produced a flyer about the boat sewage issue that has been passed on to the Harbourmaster to distribute to people who buy a ramp permit. The Harbourmaster continues to maintain and upgrade the discharge facilities around the Lake. An ongoing issue, however, is ensuring people use them.

5.1.2 Ngāti Tūwharetoa values

The majority of the actions that aim to protect Ngāti Tūwharetoa values are in various stages of implementation⁸. This is significant, as over 30 percent of the actions in the Action Plan relate to Ngāti Tūwharetoa values specifically. Key factors in the implementation of these actions have been: the Tuwharetoa Maori Trust Board's early involvement in, and continuing commitment to, the Action Plan; the establishment of the Ngāti Tūwharetoa Asset Management Unit⁹; and support for hapū based projects by agencies and other organisations. In the immediate future, two matters will influence the further implementation of these actions. First, the completion of the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board's Research, Science and Technology Strategy in December 2006. Second, a review of the actions to ensure they remain appropriate.

⁷ Refer pages 32 and 33 in the Appendix.

⁸ Refer to pages 23-28 in the Appendix.

⁹ The Ngāti Tūwharetoa Asset Management Unit works on issues of advocacy, environmental management, sustainable commercial development, and research, science and technology for the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board.

5.1.3 Diverse plants and animals in lakes and rivers

Agencies are working collaboratively and individually to address pest plants and fish in the catchment's waterways¹⁰. Joint initiatives include: the establishment of an inter-agency pest fish working group that has developed pest fish public awareness material and in some cases, coordinated approaches to pest fish incursions and management; a multi-stakeholder campaign focussed on raising community awareness of didymo; and the 'Taupo for Tomorrow' education programme. Individual work programmes include Environment Waikato's Clean Streams programme and the Natural Heritage Variation to the Taupo District Plan. The Clean Streams programme has significant funding to support work in the catchment, for example, to fence-off waterways. Work has begun on the Natural Heritage Variation, which will identify and map all significant natural areas in the district.

5.1.4 Recreational opportunities and foreshore reserves

Almost all of the actions concerning recreational opportunities and the foreshore reserves around the Lake have been, or are being implemented¹¹. A significant project is the Foreshore Risk Management Strategy, which is expected to be completed by December 2007. The purpose of this strategy is to address risk associated with foreshore erosion, flooding and increased development around the lake. The Project Control Group for the strategy comprises representatives from the district and regional councils, the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board, and Mighty River Power. Members of the councils and Trust Board also sit on the Governance Group for the strategy.

5.1.5 Wilderness areas, outstanding scenery, and geological features

Agencies are using a variety of tools to protect and enhance the catchment's wilderness areas, outstanding scenery and geological features¹². Taupo District Council's Natural Heritage Variation aims to address many of the actions relating to these values.

¹⁰ Refer to pages 35-36, and 41 in the Appendix.

¹¹ Refer to pages 38-39 in the Appendix.

¹² Refer to pages 43-45 in the Appendix.

Environment Waikato is assisting through regional policies and rules to protect certain wetlands in the catchment, weed control works, providing information about wetland restoration, and collecting data on geothermal vegetation in the region. The Department of Conservation is contributing through the development of a tool to control willows, working collaboratively with other stakeholders (including agencies, landowners and non-government organisations) to protect two wetlands near the Lake, and identifying and advocating for sites that need protection, for instance, through planning and consent processes.

5.2 Broad factors enabling implementation

5.2.1 Collaboration

Collaboration and early dialogue between the agencies have been valuable in implementing many of the actions, and will be key drivers in the ongoing implementation of the Action Plan. Several examples of the agencies working collegially have been given above.

The role of the Joint Management Group in facilitating collaboration is important. With political and operational representation from all the agencies, the Joint Management Group is a useful forum in which to discuss issues and act on synergies between agencies to progress actions. It is particularly helpful for agencies that have limited numbers of staff to liaise with other agencies and stakeholders.

5.2.2 Appointment of 2020 Champions

Some of the agencies have appointed '2020 Champions' – operational staff whose responsibility it is to advocate for the Action Plan within their organisations. The role of the 2020 Champions is critical. They influence the inclusion of actions in the agencies business planning cycles, work with other staff to monitor progress on the actions, report to the Joint Management Group on progress, and support the Coordinator to administer the Joint Management Group and liaise with the agencies. Challenges for the 2020

Champions include influencing people in their organisations with whom they have no existing relationship, and having sufficient time to dedicate to the Action Plan.

5.2.3 Inclusion of actions in work programmes

Some of the agencies are including the actions in their work programmes and business planning cycles. This is vital to ensuring the actions are fully implemented. It is possible for actions to be undertaken by default as part of agencies existing roles and functions. However, to ensure the actions are carried out and the community values are achieved, the actions should ideally be included in work programmes and have dedicated funding allocated to them.

5.2.4 Senior management support for 2020

The Action Plan is strongly supported by senior personnel within the agencies. Owing to the influence senior staff exert within their organisations, their support is vital to maintaining agency commitment to the Action Plan over the long term. Senior staff members can also provide valuable support to the 2020 Champions and lend considerable expertise to the Joint Management Group.

Taupo for Tomorrow: Collaboration in Action

'Taupo for Tomorrow' a freshwater education programme for school children aged from preschool to Year 13 has been established at the Tongariro National Trout Centre near Turangi.

The programme is a result of a partnership between the Department of Conservation, Tongariro National Trout Centre Society and Genesis Energy. Funding from Genesis Energy, the primary sponsor of the programme, is used to employ a registered teacher and provide some educational resources for the programme. The Department of Conservation covers administration costs and costs associated with running the classroom at the Trout Centre. Volunteers from the Tongariro National Trout Centre Society help students learn to fly-fish, and the Society's administrator also seeks funding from outside sources for the development of large educational projects that cannot be covered by the current budgets. Recently, the Taupo District Council has also come on board by funding the development of environmental education resource material specifically for Taupo schools and covering the total transport cost for approximately 40 classes to attend a full day Taupo for Tomorrow programme every year.

6. Challenges

This part of the annual report considers the main challenges that have emerged in the implementation of the Action Plan over the period under review. These relate to actions that are not being implemented and monitoring progress towards achieving the community values.

6.1 Reviewing actions not in progress

Around 30 percent, or 24 of the 82 actions, are not being progressed¹³. There are different reasons for this, including:

- actions being a low priority
- limited or no funding allocated for implementation of actions
- outstanding issues need to be resolved before actions can be moved forward
- collaboration between agencies is required to progress actions
- actions being deferred until the completion of another action or project
- actions needing to be changed to reflect current circumstances.

The completion of actions is critical to the successful implementation of the Action Plan; success being the achievement or maintenance of the community values. Reviewing actions that are not in progress is, therefore, paramount.

6.2 Monitoring

The agencies have yet to tackle the monitoring component of the Action Plan. The Action Plan requires the agencies to ensure relevant monitoring activities are included in work programmes and the results of any monitoring undertaken are reported to the Joint Management Group. The original intention of including these actions in the Action Plan

¹³ Refer to the Appendix.

was to enable the Joint Management Group to assess whether the implementation of the actions was achieving the values. In reality, this may be a difficult task.

7. Concluding comments

Agencies are making significant headway on implementing the actions in the Action Plan. There are a number of projects occurring in the catchment that are contributing to all the community values. Moreover, agencies are working in partnership on many of these projects.

The values provide a strong mandate from the community for the agencies to undertake the actions. Looking forward to the next reporting period, a priority will be advancing those actions that are not in progress yet. This will require, for instance, further collaboration between the agencies, and advocating for the inclusion of actions in business planning cycles and work programmes.

Measuring the success of the actions in achieving the values is an important part of the implementation of the Action Plan. In practice, this may be difficult to accomplish. Nonetheless, it will be a priority for the Joint Management Group to review, in the first instance, the monitoring expectations in the Action Plan.

Finally, in the process of completing this annual report, the Joint Management Group has identified some existing actions that could be modified and new actions that might be added. This is a strength of the Action Plan – it can be changed to accommodate changing circumstances and new issues. The Group will properly consider these actions when it reviews all the actions in 2007.

Appendix

VALUE: RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN AGENCIES AND GROUPS			
Action	Reference	Agencies	Status
Establish a new 2020 JMG with core representation from TDC, EW, DoC, DIA and TMTB to discuss and coordinate work priorities, budgets and opportunities for working together (such as sharing information and joint enforcement), to achieve the community values. Appoint a part-time coordinator to support the 2020 JMG and assist in coordinating the implementation of the 2020 TAP.	2020 TAP, p. 12.	TMTB, EW, DoC, DIA, TDC	Achieved. A JMG has been established with representation from the TMTB, EW, DIA, DoC, and TDC, as well as LWAG. A part-time coordinator has been appointed.
DoC, DIA, TDC, EW and TMTB shall jointly review the actions included in this Action Plan annually in October of each year: 1) to make sure the actions remain appropriate and to identify any further actions that should be considered; 2) to identify which actions that will be undertaken in the coming year(s) and will therefore be included in their LTCCPs, annual plans or business plans; 3) to ensure monitoring expectations set out in 2020 Taupo-nui-a-Tia Monitoring Plan are included in work programmes.	Ibid.	TMTB, EW, DoC, DIA, TDC	In progress. As part of preparing their annual reports in October 2006, the agencies reviewed most of the actions and identified further actions that might be included in the Action Plan. They also identified actions that will be undertaken in the coming year(s). Monitoring has yet to be considered, but will be a priority for the JMG in 2007.
3. DoC, DIA, TDC, EW and TMTB shall each provide an annual report to the new 2020 JMG (in October of each year) outlining the actions that have been carried out in the past financial year or those which are still in progress, the results of any monitoring undertaken and an assessment as to whether the implementation of the Action Plan has been effective in meeting the community values. This annual report should be available to the public.	Ibid.	TMTB, EW, DoC, DIA, TDC	In progress. The agencies each provided an annual report to the JMG in October 2006 outlining their progress on the actions. Monitoring was not considered but is a priority for 2007. Once the monitoring information is reviewed, the agencies will be able to assess whether the Action Plan has been successful in achieving the community values. The JMG's annual report will be made available to the public.

Action	Reference	Agencies	Status
DoC, DIA, TDC, EW and TMTB shall undertake to jointly review the research gaps identified in the 2020 Taupo-nui-a-Tia Research Plan every two to three years. EW shall co-ordinate the research priorities and make sure appropriate research providers and funding agencies are aware of these priorities when they are developing proposals or seeking national funding. A review of the research strategy and of the monitoring plan should be undertaken every three years.	2020 TAP, p. 12.	TMTB, EW, DoC, DIA, TDC	Planned. The JMG has yet to review the 2020 Taupo-nui-ā-Tia Research Plan as it has prioritised reporting on the actions. However, this action will be a priority in 2007.
Publicise new information relating to the community values or to the Action Plan, including, for example, community involvement stories, progress reports on indicators or other monitoring, and regular press releases.	Ibid.	JMG	Planned. The JMG intends to publicise the findings of its annual report in Nov/Dec 2006, and to make the report publicly available.
Retain the 2020 Taupo-nui-ā-Tia website and make sure the information is updated (including reviewing and updating the Taupo Bibliography and Information Inventory) and adding an outline of each agency's budgeting and work programming for undertaking actions identified in this Plan (this may be a link to the individual agency's website).	2020 TAP, p. 13.	JMG	Ongoing. The website was last updated in October 2006. There are links to each agency's website, however, budget and work programme information relating to 2020 TAP is not be yet publicly available through the 2020 website. Updating the research bibliography will be a priority for the JMG in 2007.
Provide a feedback form on the website for people to raise queries when they are confused about roles/responsibilities.	Ibid.	JMG	Achieved. There is a link to the Coordinator's contact details on the website.

Action	Reference	Agencies	Status
Provide for regular liaison with the community through the Lakes and Waterways Action Group, and the Taupo Eco Centre to encourage the exchange of ideas and information and allow community groups to get involved in different actions.	2020 TAP, p. 13.	JMG	Ongoing. The Lakes and Waterways Action Group (LWAG) is represented on the JMG and is currently the main point of contact between the JMG and community groups. There may be opportunities to widen the JMG's involvement with community groups, and increase use of 2020 resources and community participation in planning processes by talking with organisations such as TREET (Taupo Regional Environmental Education Trust). The Taupo Eco Centre has not been established.
Lobby for a regular free 'environmental' column in the local newspaper and use it as a means for informing the public about progress being made on achieving the 2020 values.	Ibid.	JMG	Ongoing. Monthly articles about the 2020 TAP have appeared in the Taupo Times from March 2006 as part of a two-page spread focused on the TDC and its activities.
Contribute to regular teacher's workshops on progress made with the 2020 community values.	Ibid.	TMTB, EW , DoC, DIA, TDC, National Trout Centre, Genesis Energy	Not in progress. However, DoC, in collaboration with the National Trout Centre, Genesis Energy and the TDC, is delivering the Taupo for Tomorrow freshwater education programme. The programme teaches school children about nutrients in waterways, trout ecology, native fish ecology and pest fish threats.
Promote an environmental expo to showcase actions relating to the Lake Taupo-nui-ā-Tia Action Plan (consider an annual event or combining with other appropriate environmental events).	Ibid.	JMG	Not in progress. The JMG considered holding an expo, but due to limited resources, decided to explore other options for communicating with key stakeholders about the Action Plan and community values. It is currently considering these options as part of a

			wider Communication Strategy.
Develop an Implementation Plan for 2020 TAP covering the initial two years of operation and outlining for example, details of initial tasks to be undertaken, staff and budgets allocated, timeframes and monitoring.	Ibid.	JMG	In progress. The Coordinator is currently developing an Implementation Plan for consideration by the JMG in 2007.
Develop a list for public distribution of funding options that exist within and outside the domain of the statutory agencies, but which could be used to contribute to the community outcomes sought across all values.	Ibid.	JMG	Not in progress. This action has been a low priority, but will be progressed by the Coordinator, as time allows, in 2006-2007.

VALUE: NGĀTI TŪWHARETOA VALUES			
Action	Reference	Agencies	Status
<p>Improve communication between agencies, iwi and the community in general, by ensuring that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agency roles and responsibilities are clearly identified on the 2020 website • A brochure is prepared which identifies roles and responsibilities and key contact points within agencies (a quick checklist of activities or key issues versus agency) • Iwi liaison representatives at agencies are clearly identified to Ngāti Tūwharetoa hapū and contacts listed on the 2020 website. 	2020 TAP, p.16.	JMG	In progress. Agency roles and responsibilities are identified on the 2020 website. The remainder of the action (specifically, a list of agency iwi liaison representatives and a checklist of key issues or activities versus agencies) has been a low priority, but will be progressed by the Coordinator, as time allows, in 2006-2007.
<p>Establish a Tūwharetoa Environmental Unit to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide environmental services and information to Tūwharetoa hapū • be a point of contact for agencies • assist agencies in understanding and to facilitate better management of cultural values. 	ibid.	TMTB	Achieved. The TMTB recently established the Ngāti Tūwharetoa Asset Management Unit (TAMU) to work on issues of advocacy, environmental management, sustainable commercial development and research, science and technology for the Trust Board.
<p>Continue developing and implementing relationships, protocols and consultation procedures between NT and EW, DoC, DIA, and TDC. Note: there are a range of mechanisms for implementing this.</p>	2020 TAP, p. 17.	TMTB, EW, TDC, DoC, DIA	Ongoing. The TMTB has regular communication with the other agencies, including under the following arrangements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management Protocol with TDC • MOU with EW • Contact with Tai Ranga Whenua Iwi Unit and resource consent officers at EW on a case by case basis • Conservation committee meetings with DoC

Action	Reference	Agencies	Status
Develop an Iwi Research Strategy to complement areas of further research identified under other values in this Plan.	2020 TAP, p. 17.	TMTB	In progress. TAMU is developing a Research, Science and Technology Strategy for the TMTB for completion in Dec 2006. The Strategy is being developed in conjunction with appropriate CRIs and other research providers.
Investigate the potential for establishing joint management bodies covering resources of significance to Ngāti Tuwharetoa (such as joint management of south Taupo wetland between Ngāti Tuwharetoa hapū and DoC).	Ibid.	TMTB	Not in progress. The potential of joint management bodies pertaining to specific taonga under the kaitiakitanga of particular Ngāti Tūwharetoa hapū are best managed by those hapū in association with the relevant agency(ies). Where appropriate the TMTB can help facilitate relationships, or may be a point of contact for particular taonga i.e. Lake Taupo.
Determine the best ways to involve Ngāti Tūwharetoa in decision-making and the management of key or significant issues (such as through joint planning for stormwater management for the Taupo-nui-ā-Tia catchment) while recognising statutory responsibilities.	Ibid.	TMTB, EW, TDC, DoC, DIA	In progress. The agencies are using formal and informal arrangements, such as those listed above, to involve Ngāti Tūwharetoa in decision-making. However, TAMU considers this is still occurring on a reactive, case-by-case basis, and there is more work to be done in this area. It is currently facilitating consultation with hapū on variations to the District Plan, and will assess this process to determine its suitability for involving hapū in decision-making.

Action	Reference	Agencies	Status
Consider RMA Hearings Commissioners who are conversant in Tikanga Maori be appointed to consider resource consents that impact on iwi values identified through the Environmental Iwi Management Plan.	2020 TAP, p. 17.	TMTB, EW, TDC	Not in progress. However, there is flexibility for TDC to undertake this action, and TDC recognises it would be beneficial to have a list of commissioners with expertise in tikanga for consideration by council. TAMU would also like to progress this action.
Ngāti Tūwharetoa to develop trigger criteria, in conjunction with EW and TDC, to identify which RMA consent applications EW and TDC should forward to Ngāti Tūwharetoa for consideration.	2020 TAP, p. 18.	TMTB, EW, TDC	In progress. An internal TMTB resource consent filter has been completed, but discussions with agencies have yet to be formalised.
Identify the process required (with a guideline of expectations, responsibilities to be met and risks involved) to enable a RMA section 33 Transfer of Powers. This could provide hapū with the opportunity to undertake management responsibilities for a specific resource, where the resource issue would be identified on a case-by-case basis.	Ibid.	TMTB, EW, TDC	Not in progress. However, one hapū is investigating a section 33 transfer with the Ministry for the Environment, and other hapū have raised this an option they would like to pursue.
Develop a Tūwharetoa Policy Statement on intellectual and cultural property rights and forward to agencies and ensure they are aware of and consider how it might be implemented.	Ibid.	TMTB	In progress, as part of a wider TMTB Research, Science and Technology Strategy due for completion in Nov 2006. In addition, TDC is working with individual hapū to take account of their cultural property.

Action	Reference	Agencies	Status
Ensure that RMA policy statements and plans (and encourage plans or policies of other agencies) to take account of the Tuwharetoa policy on the protection of intellectual and cultural property rights, where appropriate.	2020 TAP, p. 18.	TMTB, EW, TDC, DoC, DIA	Not in progress , awaiting completion of the relevant policy (see above). TDC is, however, finalising a pilot study with the Rauhoto Land Rights Committee to take account of their cultural property (specifically, waahi tapu).
Regular liaison with agencies to consider resource management applications or other situations that may impact upon intellectual and cultural property rights.	ibid.	TMTB, EW, TDC, DoC, DIA	Not in progress , awaiting completion of the relevant policy (above).
Each Tuwharetoa hapu to establish a working environmental committee.	ibid.	TMTB	In progress within individual hapū.
Tūwharetoa hapū establish hapū environmental management plans.	ibid.	TMTB	In progress as above.
The ongoing consideration of applications for cultural environmental and economic projects by the Tuwharetoa Genesis Group and the Tuwharetoa Mighty River Power Group, as part of the existing mitigation agreement.	2020 TAP, p. 19.	TMTB Tūwharetoa Genesis Group, Tūwharetoa Mighty River Power Group	Ongoing . The Tūwharetoa Genesis and Tūwharetoa Mighty River Power groups are funding applications from Tūwharetoa whānau, hapū and iwi to undertake cultural, economic and environmental projects to mitigate the effects of the Tongariro Power Development on the Tūwharetoa rohe.
Ngāti Tūwharetoa whānau, hapū and iwi undertaking projects that enhance the mauri of taonga.	ibid.	TMTB , Tūwharetoa Genesis Group, Tūwharetoa Mighty River Power Group	Ongoing . Ngāti Tūwharetoa whānau, hapū and iwi are undertaking projects that enhance the mauri of natural and cultural taonga. For example, Ngāti Rongomai are undertaking a project that involves hapū wānanga, flood protection and wetland enhancement (Tūwharetoa Genesis Group, Tūwharetoa Genesis Group Newsletter, Issue 3, July 2005).

Action	Reference	Agencies	Status
Liaison and information sharing with Ngāti Tūwharetoa (impacted hapū) on the priorities TDC has or will set for upgrading sewage and/or stormwater systems within the District.	2020 TAP, p. 20.	TMTB, TDC	Some progress to the knowledge of the Joint Management Group. However, further information is required to confirm the precise status of this action.
Ensure that consultation with hapū is a prerequisite of any proposed changes to existing treatment systems and that hapū are involved in the design and monitoring regimes.	Ibid.	TMTB	Not in progress.
Map existing direct discharges made to the Lake and monitor and report on the quality of the discharge.	Ibid.	EW, TDC	Some progress to the knowledge of the Joint Management Group. However, further information is required to confirm the precise status of this action.
TDC in consultation with TMTB (Enviro Unit/hapū) will develop waahi tapu procedures to look at developing or improving waahi tapu policy.	2020 TAP, p. 21.	TMTB, TDC	In progress. TDC has a process for Accidental Discovery of Archaeological Sites and is finalising a pilot study involving waahi tapu mapping with the Rauhoto Land Rights Committee.
Promote Regional Plan provisions and consent conditions to ensure waahi tapu are protected.	Ibid.	TMTB, EW	Ongoing. This is the role of TAMU from July 2006 and all agencies.
Provide administrative support to hapū to implement restoration programmes that could be funded by the Tūwharetoa Genesis Group.	Ibid.	TMTB, Tūwharetoa Genesis Group	Ongoing. The Tūwharetoa Genesis Group has a Coordinator to assist applicants to complete applications for funding to undertake cultural and environmental restoration projects.
Do a search of museums within the Region (and nationally if appropriate) to see what tribal/hapu taonga are held. Ensure those items are cared for appropriately and create a database of them.	Ibid.	TMTB	In progress.
Once Ngati Tuwharetoa policy direction is established in relation to a database and/or protection of waahi tapu, review relationships with statutory plans of the different agencies.	Ibid.	TMTB, EW, TDC, DoC	Not in progress.

Action	Reference	Agencies	Status
Clarify and inform people of the roles and responsibilities in relation to harvesting native species, customary use and protecting mahinga kai.	2020 TAP, p. 22.	TMTB	Planned. This action will form part of the TMTB Research, Science and Technology Strategy.
Facilitate access to baseline data and monitoring information held or gathered by other agencies.	2020 TAP, p. 23.	TMTB	Not in progress. No baseline data currently available.

VALUE: COMMERCIAL OPPORTUNITIES			
Action	Reference	Agencies	Status
Assist in the review of the Economic Development Strategy (through the Lake Taupo Community Regional Economic Steering Group).	2020 TAP, p. 26.;	TDC	In progress. TDC is assisting the Taupo District Economic Development Advisory Board to review the Economic Development Strategy.
Encourage commercial operators on and near the Lake to adopt an environmental code of practice focused on protecting the Lake Taupo water quality, wilderness experience and scenery.	Ibid.	EW, TDC, DoC, DIA, JMG	Not in progress by the JMG. However, the Harbourmaster tells operators about the water quality issue and their responsibility to protect water quality (for example, by not discharging into the Lake) as part of obtaining their commercial licence.
Support the establishment and further development of the Taupo Eco Centre by providing resource material, information on the 2020 TAP progress and indicator results. Eco operators could also be promoted through this centre.	Ibid.	JMG	Not in progress. The Eco Centre has not been established.
Undertake a study to determine the carrying capacity for commercial operators and assess cumulative effects on the Lake and foreshore reserves.	Ibid.	TDC	Planned. The Tapuaeharuru Bay Lakeshore Reserves Management Plan being produced in 2006/2007 will examine the number and location of concession sites.

VALUE: CLEAR WATER AND HIGH QUALITY INFLOWING WATER			
Action	Reference	Agencies	Status
Reduce manageable nitrogen input into the Lake by at least 20% through the work of the Protecting Lake Taupo Strategy & through a variation to the WRP (including a new regime for controlling diffuse run-off of nutrients from all land and higher standards for wastewater disposal).	2020 TAP, p. 30.	TMTB, EW , TDC	<p>Ongoing. By July 2006 First Schedule RMA process well underway.</p> <p>Variation 5 to the WRP – Lake Taupo Catchment, has been notified and hearings began in May 2006. A Council decision is expected in Feb 2007. Progress towards making the policy and rules operative will be reported to next years JMG annual report.</p> <p>The Lake Taupo Protection Trust, a Council Controlled Organisation, will administer a public fund with the objective of reducing manageable nitrogen entering the lake. The Project Agreement is expected to be signed in late 2006. In the interim, Trustees have been meeting monthly to discuss detail of how they will achieve the aims of the Trust.</p>
Consider expanding existing services to a mobile household hazardous waste collection service (Hazmobile) for old paints, oil chemicals, batteries, etc.	Ibid.	EW , TDC	Not in progress.
Minimise any direct discharges to the Lake which contain chemical or bacterial contaminants (excluding natural discharges & stormwater).	Ibid.	EW , TDC	Ongoing. Resource consents are triggered by discharge rules in the Proposed Waikato Regional Plan. Objectives and policies in Variation 5 will guide consideration of effects of the activity.

Action	Reference	Agencies	Status
<p>Manage stormwater catchments to reduce contaminants in run-off from entering the Lake (such as increasing range/type of settling ponds, treatment of road run-off, catchment reconfiguration to divert stormwater out of the catchment, educating people on use of stormwater drains, managing industrial and subdivision sites to avoid stormwater run-off).</p>	<p>Ibid.</p>	<p>EW, TDC</p>	<p>In progress. Consent process nearly complete.</p> <p>TDC are seeking a comprehensive stormwater consent (for multiple discharge points) from EW. Technical and science information has been obtained, submissions received and draft consent conditions circulated, which cover a range of matters including the quality of stormwater discharge and the development of stormwater management plans. Consent process has triggered discussions between TDC and EW on more sustainable ways of managing effects of stormwater from residential development on pumice soils.</p>
<p>Avoid as far as practicable any new stormwater outlets into the Lake (direct discharges) and work towards retaining stormwater in catchment areas.</p>	<p>2020 TAP, p. 30.</p>	<p>EW, TDC</p>	<p>Ongoing. Discussions between council staff as above. Also EW has released a general non statutory guide for subdivisions.</p> <p>The purpose of the comprehensive stormwater consent is to re-approve existing outlets and permit new ones with much higher standards of treatment and control.</p> <p>There is a concern, however, that although councils have good plans in place, in establishing suburbs permeability is being reduced and stormwater treatment is not necessarily occurring onsite. In some cases, the community demands reticulation as storm water ponds are seen as a hazard.</p>

Action	Reference	Agencies	Status
EW and TDC should agree on each agency's responsibilities for managing septic tanks and long drops, as a part of the Taupo variation to the Waikato Regional Plan. This includes monitoring and ensuring sub-standard septic tanks are upgraded or replaced.	Ibid.	EW, TDC	In progress. The EW Proposed Variation for the Lake Taupo Catchment sets out four permitted activity rules for on site waste water systems. Each rule has a list of conditions that must be complied with. EW and TDC have discussed this issue and agreed on a set of actions that will ensure the conditions are complied with. However, the rules are not being implemented yet.
TDC and DoC to identify any long-drops (on-site sewage treatment systems) that need to be removed or upgraded to a sealed vault system to avoid impacts on groundwater.	Ibid.	TDC, DoC	Completed (DoC)/Ongoing (TDC). DoC has no long drops around Lake Taupo. All toilets are sealed vault units. TDC Parks and Reserves are identifying the long drops council have around the lake. TDC will then produce a programme for replacing them, as budgets allow, over time.
Consider the need to prohibit boat scrapings and maintenance discharges from entering the Lake.	Ibid.	EW, DIA	Not in progress.
As part of implementing the EW rule prohibiting sewage discharges to the Lake, require boats operating in Lake Taupo to have sewage holding tanks that can only be discharged into shore-side facilities, chemical toilets if capable of overnight stays or alternative receptacles if used as day trip boat.	Ibid.	EW, TDC, DIA	Not in progress currently. EW actions in previous year generated much interest and awareness from boaties (letters sent to commercial and private boat owners to remind them of the rules relating to sewage discharge into Lake Taupo). EW, in conjunction with the Maritime Safety Authority and the Harbourmaster, did not do spot checks as intended to ensure all boats have secure holding tanks. Reasons are that current EW compliance focus is on farming and it is difficult to co-ordinate relevant Taupo agencies.

Action	Reference	Agencies	Status
Develop and implement an education promotion for boat owners to take responsibility for their boat sewage.	2020 TAP, p. 30.	TMTB, EW , TDC, DIA	Ongoing. EW flyer on boat sewage has been produced and passed on to Harbourmaster. Intention is that all people who buy a ramp permit receive a copy. Flyer content sets out issue of boat sewage contaminating the Lake, and states that discharging boat sewage into the Lake is prohibited. The flyer also shows the locations of pump out and port-a-potty disposal facilities around the Lake.
Assess whether current boat sewage discharge facilities are sufficient and provide further sewage pump out facilities at key boat launching/mooring areas, if required. Clarify which agency will be responsible for maintaining the services provided.	2020 TAP, p. 31.	TMTB, EW , TDC , DoC, DIA	Ongoing. A new pump-out facility was installed at the Taupo wharf on 28 September 2006, and an existing one has been made available for use at Kuratau. The Kuratau facility is not yet operational, as power supply still has to be discussed with TDC. TDC has also conceptually proposed to provide a discharge facility at Pier 87/Nukuhau Boat Ramp Reserve. The Harbourmaster supplies and maintains all the discharge facilities, except for power and water supply at Kuratau, which should be the responsibility of the TDC.
Undertake a literature review to identify how boat sewage is managed in other Lakes (such as Lake Tahoe, Great Lakes and Scandinavia).	Ibid.	EW	Achieved. EW informally reviewed the literature relating to boat sewage management in other lakes in 2005. A formal literature review was not produced
Develop guidelines for stormwater management in industrial areas.	Ibid.	EW , TDC	In progress. TDC has started an initiative with the Taupo Regional Environmental Education Trust (TREET) to develop commercial/industrial on-site stormwater guidelines (likely to be in the form of a pamphlet). EW has decided not to develop guidelines and is focusing on delivering pollution prevention advice to companies.

Action	Reference	Agencies	Status
Support water quality sampling by students and interested members of the public to collect quality assured data.	Ibid.	EW	Ongoing. EW is supporting a project to monitor water quality in the bays of Lake Taupo. Two years of contributing to funding so far. No long term commitment to continuing this. The project is being undertaken by LWAG and students from the University of Waikato.

VALUE: DIVERSE PLANTS AND ANIMALS IN LAKES AND RIVERS			
Action	Reference	Agencies	Status
Develop an inter-agency approach to Pest-Fish management.	2020 TAP, p. 34.	TMTB, EW, DoC	Achieved. An inter-agency pest fish working group has been established and has met on two occasions to date. It is focused on co-ordinating effort between EW, EBOP, DoC – Waikato, Tongariro, BOP and Fish & Game. It has developed pest fish public awareness material and in some places has established co-ordinated approaches to pest fish incursions and management.
Undertake a feasibility trial for enhancing native fish species in selected sites, where there is no trout access, to identify the extent to which trout impact on native populations.	ibid.	TMTB, EW, DoC	Not in progress. DoC's advice is that this would be a largely impossible exercise that would confer little benefit. Rotopounamu is modified by the presence of smelt – and these probably have a greater impact on koaro than trout. There are no native fish naturally occurring above the Waimarino and Tauranga-Taupo waterfalls so such introductions would interfere with their biodiversity.
During the statutory review of the Regional Pest Management Strategy, revise those plants and animals that are new and potentially significant threats to Lake Taupo. Take all measures possible to minimise the risk of new infestation.	ibid.	EW, DoC,	In progress. The RPMS Review is in draft form and due to be completed by 1 July 2007. DoC has written a biosecurity strategy which identifies current and potential plant and animal threats. This information is being submitted to the new RPMS. Discussions have begun about having a coordinated response plan.

Action	Reference	Agencies	Status
In conjunction with other agencies, promote public education on the associated risks of introducing new pest fish and aquatic weeds into the Lake.	Ibid.	TMTB, EW , TDC, DoC , DIA, Biosecurity New Zealand	Ongoing. Agencies have distributed a range of educational material about pest weeds and fish to the public: DoC and EW began a joint-campaign to raise awareness of aquatic weeds in May 2004; Taupo for Tomorrow educates about pest fish; Didymo wash stations, spray bottles and signs in 2006. Didymo is a new threat currently being assessed and managed for between TMTB, EW, DOC, F&G, Genesis, NZCA.
Promote the protection of habitat and riparian margins as habitat for native fish and bird species throughout the catchment (through, for example, Environment Waikato's Clean Streams project, schools and community groups).	Ibid.	EW , TDC, DoC	Ongoing. The agencies are undertaking separate initiatives to implement this action: EW - There is \$420,000 allocated to funding EW's Clean Streams projects over the next six years. EW is not optimistic this can be spent, however, as people are unwilling to invest money in their farms until the variation is finalised. TDC - Natural Heritage Variation to the Taupo District Plan. This will identify and map all areas of significant indigenous vegetation and habitat in the district. The intent of the variation is to identify which parts of these areas are currently protected and which are not. DoC – Taupo for Tomorrow education programme being run from National Trout Centre educates school children about native fish species and habitat.

VALUE: GOOD TROUT FISHING			
Action	Reference	Agencies	Status
Review the Proposed District Plan to have particular regard to the habitat of key fish spawning areas, such as riparian edges.	2020 TAP, p. 37.	EW, TDC, DoC	<p>Not in progress. Protection of trout spawning habitat is not a specific priority for EW and it does not have a freshwater fish work programme. Also, it is not producing any specific new information on fish spawning and habitat. However, several EW staff have expertise and limited amount of time for liaison with other agencies (e.g. DoC).</p> <p>DoC was not involved in the district plan process, but would like to see this action revisited in future. It has also suggested the action be changed to refer to the regional and district plans.</p>
Develop a series of best practice guidelines for river and stream works, such as river and stream crossings, gravel removal and general in-stream works, to minimise adverse effects on the ecology of rivers and streams.	Ibid.	EW, DoC	<p>Ongoing. Guidelines on stream and river crossings have been completed. Work is underway on migration and spawning timing of indigenous fish, drain and stream maintenance, and vegetation maintenance in streams and flood plains. DoC has also provided EW with some information on spawning and migration times for trout.</p>
Monitor the levels of biotoxins and heavy metals accumulating in trout and advise public of the results.	Ibid.	DoC	<p>Not in progress. DoC does not have a role in assessing toxicity in trout, other than providing support to specific research.</p> <p>It has been suggested that trout and mahinga kai species from Lake Taupo be included in heavy metal testing studies when they arise (for example, PhD or public health monitoring studies). Research institutions, such as NIWA, may be able to undertake or facilitate this work.</p>

VALUE: RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AND FORESHORE RESERVES			
Action	Reference	Agencies	Status
Develop a brochure which sets out parking and launching etiquette for boaties using trailers, to encourage more efficient use of the boat ramps.	2020 TAP, p. 41.	DIA	Achieved. The Harbourmaster has produced a brochure "Boating on Lake Taupo" which, among other things, outlines parking and launching etiquette for boat users.
Develop a foreshore management strategy through a partnership to manage the interface between the land and water (covering hazards, erosion, structures, currents, lake levels, weed infestations and so on).	ibid.	TMTB, TDC, EW, DoC, DIA	In progress. A Foreshore Risk Management Strategy is being developed to address risks associated with foreshore erosion, flooding, and development around the lake. A project control group with representation from MRP, TDC, EW and the TMTB has been formed. A governance group has also been established comprising members from TDC, EW and the TMTB. EW is co-ordinating technical work at present but implementation will be largely within TDC RMA plan ambit. Technical work and concepts have been discussed with stakeholders. The strategy is due to be completed by December 2007.
Identify with signposts/maps in brochures appropriate access ways to the lake for all agencies with reserve lands adjacent to the lake. Clarify (in a public document) the Queen's chain, riparian rights, esplanade areas, fishing streams and the effect of the Māori Land Amendment and Māori Land Claims Acts.	ibid.	TMTB, TDC, DoC	Ongoing. TDC Parks and Reserves provide this information for reserves next to or allowing access to the lakeshore by signs, in management plans and other brochures as they are produced or as budgets allow. DoC is preparing a Recreation Strategy that identifies sites around Lake Taupo, and is discussing the management of reserves and key issues around the Lake with TDC and Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

Action	Reference	Agencies	Status
<p>In conjunction with TDC litter strategy, promoted increased personal awareness of personal responsibility for removing rubbish with campers, fishers and boaties (in conjunction with Keep NZ Beautiful, schools and other community groups).</p>	<p>2020 TAP, p. 41.</p>	<p>EW, TDC, DIA</p>	<p>Ongoing. TDC have employed a Litter Enforcement Officer who travels throughout the district ensuring compliance with district bylaws. On the lakefront and main reserves both recycling and litter bins are provided. Concession/licence and event operators are required to dispose of their rubbish appropriately.</p> <p>The Harbourmaster office staff remove rubbish from the reserve by the Taupo wharf, flotsam from the berths, and rubbish from the water around the reserve and wharf on a daily basis.</p>

VALUE: SAFE SWIMMING			
Action	Reference	Agencies	Status
In conjunction with LWAG, 2020 Forum members and schools support a regular litter survey of popular bathing beaches to identify the type and quantity of litter.	2020 TAP, p. 46.	TDC	Not in progress.
Promote personal responsibility for removing rubbish.	Ibid.	TMTB, TDC , EW, DoC, DIA	<p>Ongoing. TDC promotes responsible rubbish disposal through advertising on the radio and in community newspapers from time to time. Both recycling and litter bins are provided on the lakefront and main reserves.</p> <p>The Harbourmaster provides two rubbish skips and 11 rubbish bins on the reserve by the Taupo wharf.</p> <p>Any DoC signage promotes the removal of rubbish.</p> <p>In addition, members of the Taupo community, individually and collectively, have initiated and supported campaigns to raise awareness of, and eliminate, rubbish on the lakefront and streets.</p>

VALUE: WEED FREE LAKE			
Action	Reference	Agencies	Status
Provide further information (signs, brochures) to boaties and the general public to prevent new weeds being introduced into the Lake, and consider the need for further wash-down facilities.	2020 TAP, p.48.	EW , TDC, DoC, DIA	Not in progress currently, however educational material focusing on avoiding the spread of aquatic weeds was distributed to boaties over the 2005/06 summer. EW also erected signage. DoC has discussed washdown facilities with EW, particularly at Orakei Korako where mosquito fish exists, but a decision has not been made yet on whether to install new facilities. Awaiting feedback from BOP on how their washdown facilities work. Kinloch marina has a washdown facility.
Review the Regional Pest Management Strategy and ensure that known weeds affecting the Lake waters are included and that potentially significant threats are not introduced.	ibid.	EW , DoC	In progress. The review of the RPMS is due to be completed by 1 July 2007. DoC is currently providing feedback to the RPMS and in dialogue with EW. Its submission to the RPMS advocates for the inclusion of several new aquatic and emergent weeds (under various categories).
Establish a surveillance/monitoring programme to monitor the occurrence, type and distribution of existing weeds and to identify the risk of potential actual new plants establishing in the Lake (including what threats exist from neighboring lakes).	ibid.	EW , DoC	In progress. DoC funded NIWA to undertake a study of the distribution of oxygen weeds in Lakes Taupo, Kuratao, Otamangākau and Rotoaira in April 2001, and therefore has a good baseline of what weeds are present, their distribution and abundance.
Liaise with other Regional Councils about joint awareness of new weeds and educate the public about managing these threats.	ibid.	EW	In progress. EW has information about aquatic weeds on its website.

Action	Reference	Agencies	Status
Support weed/algae sampling by students and interested members of the public to collect quality reliable data on algal blooms or populations of new weeds.	2020 TAP, p. 48	EW	In progress. LWAG has carried out some monitoring and received support from various agencies for this work.

VALUE: WILDERNESS AREAS, OUTSTANDING SCENERY AND GEOLOGICAL FEATURES			
Action	Reference	Agencies	Status
Identify and map existing legally-protected areas in the Lake Taupo catchment to enable a strategic overview of protected areas.	2020 TAP, p. 52.	TMTB, EW , TDC, DoC	<p>In progress. TDC is developing a Natural Heritage Variation to the district plan that will identify all areas of significant indigenous vegetation and habitat in the district. These will be mapped and will form a schedule to the district plan. The intent of the variation is to identify protected and unprotected areas.</p> <p>Also, TDC is undertaking a landscape review, and has contracted Isthmus Group to identify outstanding and amenity landscapes in the district through a community survey. Once identified, these landscapes will form part of a variation to the district plan where statutory and non-statutory mechanisms will be used to provide for their protection and management. This work also ties in with the Growth Management Strategy that TDC is developing.</p> <p>In addition, a number of significant areas are mapped, or are in the process of being mapped, including QE II covenants, DoC land, district reserves, and land improvement agreements.</p>

Action	Reference	Agencies	Status
<p>Review Information held on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key ecological areas • Habitat areas (including for endemic species) • Landscapes • Ridgelines • Headlands • Important vistas • Sites of heritage • Cultural landscapes • Geological • Geothermal values <p>That should be protected into the future. Ensure these areas are protected from inappropriate use and development pressures, through both the district plan and the Waikato Regional Plan.</p>	Ibid.	TMTB, EW , TDC, DoC	<p>In progress (as above).</p> <p>In addition, an inventory of specific geothermal habitats (ranked by level of significance) and wetlands adjacent to dairy farms has been completed.</p>
<p>Identify on the 2020 website what options are available for protecting land and wetlands in the catchment, who is responsible, what process is required for legally protecting areas and where funding might be sourced from.</p>	Ibid.	TMTB, EW , TDC, DoC	<p>Not in progress. However the Coordinator can progress this action as time allows in 2006-07.</p>
<p>Identify the range of mechanisms for protecting land and significant resources (EW Natural Heritage Protection Fund, covenants, QE II, DoC, Ngā Whenua Rāhui Kawenata, TDC reserves, Ngāti Tūwharetoa.</p>	Ibid.	TMTB, EW , TDC, DoC	<p>In progress as part of Natural Heritage Variation to district plan (above). Also, DoC identifies a number of sites it considers worth protecting through a range of tools on an annual basis. A variety of proposals are being considered at present.</p>

Action	Reference	Agencies	Status
Protect the wetlands that adjoin Lake Taupo and in particular, the South Taupo wetland. Educate and assist landowners to manage wetlands and forest remnants.	Ibid.	EW, TDC, DoC	<p>In progress as part of Natural Heritage Variation to district plan (above). Also, DoC is working with the Tongariro Natural History Society to protect Waimarino end of the South Taupo wetland. It has secured funding from the Waikato Restoration Ecological Enhancement Trust to control willows and survey native flora and fauna to develop a restoration plan.</p> <p>The wetland near the Tongariro river delta has been given reserve status. DoC requires EW assistance to help protect it in the context of river management works that have been occurring on the Tongariro River, and in conjunction with the Ngāti Turangitukua Tongariro River Working Group as part of the Ngāti Turangitukua Management Plan. EW has committed to preparing a management plan so that river works are undertaken in the context of community values for the river and community outcomes are identified.</p> <p>The Waikato Regional Plan gives protection to five identified wetlands in the catchment, with policies and rules protecting the identified and listed areas from stock access, drainage and vegetation clearance. EW has also produced factsheets to inform the public about wetland and native forest restoration.</p>
Promote the development of national guidelines for the protection of natural landscapes.	Ibid.	EW, TDC	<p>Not in progress. Unlikely to be progressed before the next general election. In the meantime, TDC will undertake the initial stages of a review of the natural and landscape value sections of the Proposed District Plan.</p>