

Application 2022-099 Great South Homes Park Project (Unispot Great South Limited)

To:	Required action:
Hon David Parker, Minister for the Environment	Consider this report prior to making a decision under section 24 of the FTCA
Date submitted: 29 September 2022	

Ministry for the Environment contacts

Position	Name	Cell Phone	1 st Contact
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Introduction

1. The Ministry for the Environment has prepared this report in consultation with the Office for Māori Crown Relations – Te Arawhiti and in accordance with section 17 of the Covid-19 Recovery (Fast-track Consenting) Act 2020 (the FTCA).
2. To satisfy obligations under section 6 of the FTCA, you must consider this report before you make any decision under section 24 of the FTCA to accept the application to refer the Great South Homes Park Project (project) to an expert consenting panel (panel).

Proposed project

3. The applicant (Unispot Great South Limited) proposes to develop approximately six hectares of land at Papakura to accommodate approximately 338 residential units, 400 square metres of commercial activity, public open space and associated infrastructure including roading, access, and for three-waters services.
4. A location map is in Attachment 1.

Essential information

5. The following information is required under section 17(3) of the FTCA for the project area.

Section of the FTCA	Information required	Detail
s17(3)(a)	Relevant iwi authorities (11)	<p>Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society</p> <p>Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Trust</p> <p>Ngāti Maru Rūnanga Trust</p> <p>Ngāti Paoa Iwi Trust</p> <p>Ngāti Paoa Trust Board</p> <p>Ngāti Tamaoho Trust</p> <p>Ngāti Tamaterā Treaty Settlement Trust</p> <p>Te Ākitai Waiohua Iwi Authority</p> <p>Te Ara Rangatu o Te Iwi o Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua</p> <p>Te Kupenga o Ngāti Hako</p> <p>Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated</p> <p><i>Contact details are in Attachment 2</i></p>
s17(3)(b)	Treaty settlements that relate to the project area (5)	<p>Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018</p> <p>Ngāti Tamaoho Claims Settlement Act 2018</p> <p>Ngāti Paoa – deed of settlement 20 March 2021</p> <p>Te Ākitai Waiohua – deed of settlement 12 Nov 2021</p> <p>Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014</p>
s17(3)(a)	Relevant Treaty settlement entities (8)	<p>Hako Tūpuna Trust</p> <p>Ngaati Whanaunga Ruunanga Trust</p> <p>Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Trust</p> <p>Ngāti Maru Rūnanga Trust</p> <p>Ngāti Paoa Iwi Trust</p> <p>Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust</p> <p>Ngāti Tamaterā Treaty Settlement Trust</p> <p>Te Ākitai Waiohua Settlement Trust</p> <p><i>Contact details are in Attachment 2</i></p>
s17(3)(c)	Relevant principles and provisions of the Treaty settlements	<i>See details in blue-shaded section below</i>
s17(3)(d)	Groups with a negotiation mandate recognised by the Crown which are yet to commence Treaty settlement negotiations	<p>Ngāti Te Ata (Ngāti Te Ata Claims Support Whānau Trust)</p> <p>Ngāti Koheriki (Ngāti Koheriki Claims Committee)</p>

Section of the FTCA	Information required	Detail
s17(3)(d)	Current Treaty settlement negotiations	Ngāti Maru (Hauraki) (Ngāti Maru Treaty Settlement Negotiators) Ngāti Tamaterā (Ngāti Tamaterā Negotiators) Hako (Ngāti Hako Treaty Settlement Negotiators) Ngaati Whanaunga (Ngaati Whanaunga Ruunanga Trust) Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Waikato-Tainui – remaining claims (Negotiator - Rahui Papa)
s17(3)(e)	Court orders recognising customary marine title or protected customary rights under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 or another Act	None that are relevant as the project does not occur in the coastal marine area

Supporting information

Project details

6. The project site covers 6.0725 hectares of pastoral land on the south-eastern outskirts of Papakura, Auckland. As shown in Attachment 3, the site currently contains three residential dwellings and drains to the nearby Otūwairoa Stream. This stream flows for a short distance southwards to Drury Creek, which in turn flows to the Manukau Harbour.
7. The housing development will consist of approximately 338 residential units comprising of two- to three-storey terraced house and duplex typologies. The proposed layout is shown in Attachment 4.

Statutory matters relating to this report

8. No parts of the proposed project will occur in the coastal marine area, meaning:
 - a. pursuant to section 16(1) of the FTCA you are the sole party required to consider this report
 - b. the project is unaffected by the provisions of the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 (MACAA) or any other Act pertaining to the grant of protected customary rights or customary marine title.
9. There are therefore no court orders granted under the MACAA or another Act to consider in your referral decision for this project.¹

¹ Section 17(3)(e) of the FTCA requires this report to identify any court orders granted under the MACAA or another Act which recognise, in relation to the project area, customary marine title or protected customary rights.

Iwi authorities

Methodology and information sources

10. This report must identify the relevant iwi authorities for the project, in accordance with section 17(3)(a) of the FTCA. Under section 7(1) of the FTCA, a relevant iwi authority for a referred project means an iwi authority whose area of interest includes the area in which a project will occur.
11. 'Area of interest' can mean different things depending on context and perspective and can be indicative (such as an area identified at the outset of Treaty settlement negotiations), formally agreed (such as in a deed of settlement or memorandum of understanding) or self-nominated. An area of interest can be difficult to define precisely on a map, particularly where a boundary that has been depicted on a small-scale map is scaled up and used precisely in relation to an individual site or property.
12. For the purposes of this report, we have considered information from the following sources as a starting point for identifying iwi areas of interest:
 - a. the Te Arawhiti Internal Crown Asset Tracking Tool (i-Cat), an online database that records areas of interest associated with Treaty settlements and Treaty settlement negotiations
 - b. area of interest maps in signed Treaty settlement deeds or other Treaty settlement negotiation documents (including deeds of mandate)
 - c. Auckland Council's online interactive map depicting tribal regions and iwi in the Auckland Region²
 - d. the Iwi Areas of Interest viewer, an online application managed by the Ministry of Māori Development – Te Puni Kōkiri (TPK)
 - e. Te Kāhui Māngai (TKM), an online directory of iwi and Māori organisations maintained by TPK, which includes information on rohe (tribal areas) provided by those organisations.
13. Generally, the areas of interest shown on these databases for an iwi or group do not always completely align, and sometimes the differences can be significant. We consider carefully the reasons for such discrepancies, including the reliability or accuracy of the information shown and the local context and decision-making environment, before deciding which areas of interest we consider apply to a project under FTCA process.
14. The FTCA does not specifically define iwi authority but pursuant to section 7(2) of the FTCA, 'iwi authority' has the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA): the authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so.
15. To identify iwi authorities associated with the identified areas of interest, we considered information from:
 - a. the TKM online directory noted above

² Accessed via the webpage for the Auckland Plan 2025 (the long-term spatial plan for Tāmaki Makaurau):
<https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-plans-strategies/auckland-plan/about-the-auckland-plan/Pages/iwi-tamaki-makaurau.aspx>

- b. Auckland Council's [online tool](#) for identifying mana whenua contacts for a particular address.

Iwi authorities relevant to project

16. We consider the project site lies within the areas of interest of Hako, Ngaati Whanaunga, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, Ngāti Koheriki, Ngāti Maru (Hauraki), Ngāti Paoa, Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti Tamaterā, Ngāti Te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohua, Waikato-Tainui, the Tāmaki Collective and the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective.
17. Not all of these iwi or groups are represented by an iwi authority³ and some are represented by more than one iwi authority. We consider the following 11 iwi authorities to be the relevant iwi authorities for the project:
 - a. Te Kupenga o Ngāti Hako, representing Hako
 - b. Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society, representing Ngaati Whanaunga
 - c. Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Trust, representing Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki
 - d. Ngāti Maru Rūnanga Trust, representing Ngāti Maru
 - e. Ngāti Paoa Iwi Trust, representing Ngāti Paoa
 - f. Ngāti Paoa Trust Board, representing Ngāti Paoa
 - g. Ngāti Tamaoho Trust, representing Ngāti Tamaoho
 - h. Ngāti Tamaterā Treaty Settlement Trust, representing Ngāti Tamaterā
 - i. Te Ara Rangatu o Te Iwi o Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua, representing Ngāti Te Ata
 - j. Te Ākitai Waiohua Iwi Authority, representing Te Ākitai Waiohua
 - k. Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated, representing Waikato-Tainui.

Other iwi authorities which may have an interest in the project

18. We note that the Hauraki Māori Trust Board also represents six of the above-named iwi as an iwi authority.⁴ To avoid unnecessary duplication of input, while still providing opportunity for involvement in the consideration of consent applications for the project, we recommend that you consider the Hauraki Māori Trust Board as an iwi authority which may have an interest in the project and take that into account in your decisions relating to project referral.
19. The Auckland Council databases indicate that the area of interest for Te Ahiwaru Waiohua includes the project site. We do not have access to any specific information on the boundaries and extent of this area of interest to enable us to independently verify this. We have therefore not identified the corresponding iwi authority for Te Ahiwaru Waiohua – Makaurau Marae Māori Trust – as a relevant iwi authority for the project. Instead, we recommend that you consider this authority as an iwi authority which may have an interest in the project and take that into account in your decisions relating to project referral.

³ the Tāmaki Collective and the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective.

⁴ Hako, Ngaati Whanaunga, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, Ngāti Maru (Hauraki), Ngāti Paoa and Ngāti Tamaterā.

Treaty settlements and Treaty settlement entities

20. This report must identify the Treaty settlements that relate to the project area and relevant Treaty settlement entities, in accordance with sections 17(3)(b) and 17(3)(a) respectively. We use information relevant to the project area from the first two sources listed in paragraph 12 and relevant documents on the [NZ Government Treaty settlements website](#), together with advice from the Office for Māori Crown Relations – Te Arawhiti, for this task.

Treaty settlements relating to the project area

21. Under the FTCA, a Treaty settlement includes both a Treaty settlement Act and a Treaty settlement deed which is signed by both the Crown and the representative Māori group.
22. The project site falls within the area of interest covered by Treaty settlements with:
- a. Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki
 - b. Ngāti Tamaoho
 - c. Ngāti Paoa
 - d. Te Ākitai Waiohū
 - e. the Tāmaki Collective.
23. The Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018 gives effect to certain provisions of the deed of settlement signed by Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Trust and the Crown on 7 November 2015, and amendment deeds signed in 2016, 2017 and 2018. [Relevant settlement documents](#) are on the NZ Government Treaty settlements website.
24. The Ngāti Tamaoho Claims Settlement Act 2018 gives effect to certain provisions of the deed of settlement signed by the Crown, Ngāti Tamaoho and the Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust on 30 April 2017. [Relevant settlement documents](#) are on the NZ Government Treaty settlement website.
25. Ngāti Paoa, the Ngāti Paoa Iwi Trust and the Crown signed a deed of settlement on 20 March 2021. Legislation has yet to be enacted. [The deed and associated documents](#) are on the NZ Government Treaty settlement website.
26. Te Ākitai Waiohū, Te Ākitai Waiohū Iwi Settlement Trust and the Crown signed a deed of settlement on 12 November 2021. Legislation has yet to be enacted. [The deed and associated documents](#) are on the NZ Government Treaty settlement website.
27. Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau (the Tāmaki Collective) signed the Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress deed on 5 December 2012. An amendment deed was signed 23 August 2013, and the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014 gives effect to certain provisions of the deeds. The FTCA defines this Act as a Treaty settlement Act for the purposes of the FTCA. [Relevant documents](#) are available on the NZ Government Treaty settlement website.

Relevant Treaty settlement entities

28. We have identified eight relevant Treaty settlement entities for the project. These are listed in paragraph 5 and further explanation is provided below.

Post-settlement governance entities

29. Under the FTCA, a Treaty settlement entity includes a post-settlement governance entity, defined as a body corporate or trustees of a trust established by a claimant group for receiving redress, or for participating in arrangements established under a Treaty settlement Act.
30. The respective post-settlement governance entities associated with the Treaty settlement Acts noted above are:
- a. Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Trust
 - b. Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust
 - c. the following trusts and partnerships associated with the Tāmaki collective arrangements:
 - i. Whenua Haumi Roroa o Tāmaki Makaurau Limited Partnership, established on 12 June 2014 to receive specified commercial redress
 - ii. Tūpuna Taonga o Tāmaki Makaurau Trust, established on 6 June 2014 to receive specified cultural redress relating to the maunga and motu (including vesting of sites)
 - iii. Ngāti Whātua Rōpū Limited Partnership, representing three members of the Tāmaki Collective: Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua and Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara (whose individual areas of interest do not include the project site)
 - iv. Waiohua-Tāmaki Rōpū Limited Partnership, representing five members of the Tāmaki Collective: Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti Te Ata and Te Ākitai Waiohua (all of whose individual areas of interest include the project site) and Te Kawerau ā Maki (whose individual area of interest does not include the project site)
 - v. Marutūāhu Rōpū Limited Partnership, representing five members of the Tāmaki Collective: Ngaati Whanaunga, Ngāti Maru (Hauraki), Ngāti Paoa and Ngāti Tamaterā (whose individual areas also include the project site) and Te Patukirikiri (whose area of interest does not cover the project site).
31. We have not identified the Tāmaki Collective redress entities specified above as relevant Treaty settlement entities for the project, for the reasons outlined in paragraphs 56 to 58.
32. A post-settlement governance entity may exist ahead of finalisation of a deed of settlement and/or enactment of Treaty settlement legislation. The following post-settlement governance entities in this category are also relevant:
- a. Ngāti Paoa Iwi Trust, which was ratified as the post-settlement governance entity for the Ngāti Paoa Treaty settlement on 25 September 2013, and signed a deed of settlement with the Crown (as noted in paragraph 25) on 20 March 2021
 - b. Te Ākitai Waiohua Settlement Trust, which was ratified as the post-settlement governance entity for the Te Ākitai Waiohua Treaty settlement in June 2014 and signed a deed of settlement with the Crown (as noted in paragraph 26) on 12 November 2021
 - c. Ngāti Maru Rūnanga Trust, which was ratified as the post-settlement governance entity for the Ngāti Maru (Hauraki) Treaty settlement in August 2012. Ngāti Maru (Hauraki) initialled a deed of settlement with the Crown on 8 September 2017

- d. Ngāti Tamaterā Treaty Settlement Trust, which was ratified as the post-settlement governance entity for the Ngāti Tamaterā Treaty settlement in August 2012. The Crown and Ngāti Tamaterā initialled a deed of settlement on 20 September 2017
 - e. Hako Tūpuna Trust, which was ratified as the post-settlement governance entity for Hako on 26 August 2014
 - f. Ngaati Whanaunga Ruunanga Trust, that was ratified as the post-settlement governance entity for the Ngaati Whanaunga Treaty settlement in December 2017. This followed the initialling of a deed of settlement by Ngaati Whanaunga and the Crown on 25 August 2017.
33. We noted in paragraph 16 that the project site lies in the area of interest for the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective⁵, which represents the iwi identified in paragraph 30(v). The Marutūāhu Rōpū Limited Partnership was established to receive the collective commercial redress provided in the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress Deed initialled by the Crown and the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective on 27 July 2018. The Marutūāhu Rōpū Limited Partnership therefore meets the definition of a post-settlement governance entity under the FTCA.
34. In addition, the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress Deed provides for establishment of the Taonga o Marutūāhu Trustee Limited, to receive the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective's cultural redress. This redress entity would also qualify as a post-settlement governance entity under the FTCA, but it is yet to be established.
35. The cultural and commercial redress provided under the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress Deed forms part of the individual settlements with each of the Collective's five iwi. None of this redress, to be managed by the two redress entities named above (once the redress deed is signed and given effect through legislation), is affected by the project.
36. For these reasons, we do not consider the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective redress entities to be Treaty settlement entities relevant to the project.

Other bodies recognised or established under a Treaty settlement Act

37. A Treaty settlement entity is also defined for the purposes of the FTCA as including a board, trust, committee, authority, or other body, recognised in or established under a Treaty settlement Act.
38. The Tūpuna Maunga o Tāmaki Makaurau Authority (Maunga Authority) was established under the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014 as a statutory co-governance authority which oversees the administration and management of 13 of the 14 Tāmaki maunga vested in the Tūpuna Taonga o Tāmaki Makaurau Trust. As noted in paragraph 56, we do not consider the project likely to directly affect any of the Tūpuna Maunga. On this basis we have not identified the Maunga Authority as a relevant Treaty settlement entity for the project.

⁵ The area of interest covers parts of the Auckland, Waikato and Bay of Plenty Regions and is shown on the map attached to the [Marutūāhu Collective Redress deed summary](#).

Relevant principles and provisions of the Treaty settlements

Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti Paoa and Te Ākitai Waiohū Treaty settlements

Crown acknowledgements and apologies

39. The Crown offers acknowledgements and an apology as part of Treaty settlement redress to atone for historical wrongs, restore honour, and begin the process of healing.
40. In the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki settlement, the Crown unreservedly apologises for its breaches of te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles, and for the prejudice its acts and omissions have caused. The Crown says it hopes the settlement will lead to a new relationship that fulfils the expectations of the tūpuna and mokopuna of Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, marked by cooperation, partnership, and respect for te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.
41. The Crown states, in the Ngāti Tamaoho settlement, that its acts and omissions and its promotion of injurious laws and policies have harmed Ngāti Tamaoho, undermined their rangatiratanga and contributed to the loss of Ngāti Tamaoho autonomy. The Crown apologises to the iwi of Ngāti Tamaoho, their tūpuna and mokopuna for its failure to honour its obligations under te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and recognises that this failure has harmed successive generations of Ngāti Tamaoho. The Crown says it looks forward to building a new relationship with Ngāti Tamaoho based on co-operation, mutual trust, and respect for te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.
42. In the Ngāti Paoa Deed of Settlement the Crown apologises to Ngāti Paoa for the suffering it has inflicted through its acts and omissions, and for the laws and policies enacted in Aotearoa/New Zealand that have led to the loss of Ngāti Paoa whenua and taonga te reo Māori. The Crown apologises to the tūpuna and mokopuna of Ngāti Paoa for its failure to uphold its obligations under te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles. The Crown seeks to atone for these injustices and hopes that through this settlement it can rebuild the relationship that it established with Ngāti Paoa in 1840, begin the process of healing and enter a new age of co-operation with Ngāti Paoa.
43. In the Te Ākitai Waiohū settlement, the Crown acknowledges its failure to deal with long-standing grievances of Te Ākitai Waiohū. The Crown regrets its actions which breached te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles and caused significant prejudice and suffering for Te Ākitai Waiohū. The Crown apologises that its actions have not only separated Te Ākitai Waiohū from their wāhi tapu but hindered the socio-economic development of their people and the ability of Te Ākitai Waiohū to grow as an iwi. The Crown says it hopes the settlement marks the beginning of a new relationship with Te Ākitai Waiohū based on partnership, trust and mutual respect for te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.
44. Affording respect to the individual views of each iwi on resource management matters and enabling meaningful participation of Treaty partners in decision-making relating to the management and use of natural and physical resources are important ways in which the Crown can give effect to these statements and aspirations, and uphold its relationship with each iwi.

Other redress

45. The settlements do not create any new co-governance or co-management processes that would affect decision-making under the RMA for this project.

46. We noted in paragraph 6 that the project site lies close to the Otūwairoa Stream. The Ngāti Tamaoho Deed of Settlement contains statements of the particular cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional association that Ngāti Tamaoho has with a number of significant sites, including the Manukau Harbour/Te Mānukanuka o Hoturoa, the Pahurehure Inlet and Drury Creek into which the Otūwairoa Stream flows.⁶

47. The first paragraph of the statements of association is as follows:

Te Mānukanuka O Hoturoa (Manukau Harbour) is central to Ngāti Tamaoho's identity. We are a people born from the very waters of the harbour itself. It is an important part of our turangawaewae and central to our rohe. It features in all stages of our history and is a source of great mana to our people. Its traditional use as a fishing ground and transport and trade route is an essential part on our identity, as is our deep spiritual relationship with it.

48. In relation to the Pahurehure Inlet, the statements include the following:

The Pahurehure Inlet and surrounding land is an area of great importance to Ngāti Tamaoho, both because of its proximity to the wider Te Mānukanuka o Hoturoa (Manukau Harbour), as well as a major source of kai moana.

The Pahurehure Inlet was plentiful in kahawai, snapper, mullet and flounder with the shellfish banks providing mussels, pipi, pupu, oysters and the many other species that existed at that time. The salt waters of the Pahurehure Inlet were renowned for their shark and stingray populations.

49. The statements of association with Drury Creek and Otūwairoa Stream include:

Drury Creek is the culmination of several of Ngāti Tamaoho's most important awa including the Waipokapū (including Otūwairoa, Mangapū and Waihoehoe), Oira, Hingaia, Ngakoroa and Whangapouri located west of the Hingaia Peninsula at the headwaters of the Pahurehure Inlet. It is an awa of particular significance to our people as a cultural resource, travel route and wāhi tapu.

Otuwairoa (Slippery Creek) is particularly important to Ngati Tamaoho because of its traditional use and its location. The stream is a confluence of many other important awa of the area including the Waipokapu (Hays Stream) and the Mangapu (Symonds Stream) carrying the mauri of these streams before it drains into Te Manukanuka o Hoturoa (Manukau Harbour).

The outlet of the Otuwairoa is also significant because of the Opaheke kainga site along its northern bank.

50. The Ngāti Tamaoho settlement legislation contains the Crown's acknowledgment of the statements of association (known as statutory acknowledgments). The project site lies within the statutory acknowledgement area for Otūwairoa Stream and its tributaries, which in turn drains to the coastal marine statutory acknowledgement area over Drury Creek, Pahurehure Inlet and the Manukau Harbour. The statutory acknowledgement areas and the relationship of the project site to them are shown in Attachment 5.

51. The Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust or any member of Ngāti Tamaoho can cite the statutory acknowledgements as evidence of their association with the area. Auckland Council, the Environment Court and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must have regard to them, and

⁶ See [Part 1 of the Ngāti Tamaoho Deed of Settlement Documents Schedule](#)

Auckland Council must forward summaries of resource consent applications it receives for activities within, adjacent to or directly affecting the statutory areas (or notices served on the council under section 145(10) of the RMA) to the Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust.

52. We note also that cultural associations with ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga – regardless of whether or not they are specifically identified in a Treaty settlement or affected by a statutory acknowledgement – are deemed to be matters of national importance that must be recognised and provided for in decision-making under Part 2 section 6(e) of the RMA.
53. As a general principle, an absence of specific settlement redress does not indicate the absence of an iwi's cultural association with ancestral lands, sites, wāhi tapu or other taonga within an area. Local tangata whenua and their representatives would be best placed to advise on such matters in the first instance.

Tāmaki Collective Redress Act

54. The Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014 and its associated deed provide collective redress for the shared interests of the 13 iwi and hapū of the Tāmaki Collective in maunga, motu and lands within Tāmaki Makaurau (Auckland). These provisions do not settle any historical Treaty claims; this is addressed instead through the specific settlements with each iwi/hapū. The redress provided through the Act is provided 'on account' of those individual Treaty settlements.
55. A significant part of the collective redress is concerned with governance and management arrangements over the maunga of central Auckland and some of the islands of Tīkapa Moana (the Hauraki Gulf). Tūpuna Maunga are vested in the Tūpuna Taonga o Tāmaki Makaurau Trust and the Maunga Authority is responsible for their day-to-day administration and management.
56. The nearest Tūpuna Maunga to the project site is Matukutūruru/Wiri Mountain, more than 11 kilometres to the north-west. We consider it unlikely that the project will directly affect this, or any other, Tūpuna Maunga.
57. Some commercial redress is also included in the Tāmaki collective arrangements, in the form of rights of first refusal (RFR) over Crown properties over a wide area of Auckland⁷, and second rights to purchase deferred selection properties not selected or acquired by iwi/hapū under their individual settlements.
58. Although the proposed project site lies within the RFR area, none of the land within it is Crown-owned. Therefore, the project would not affect any commercial redress available to Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau under the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014, which is managed by the Whenua Haumi Roroa o Tāmaki Makaurau Limited Partnership.

Current negotiation mandates and settlement negotiations

59. Section 17(3)(d) of the FTCA requires this report to identify any recognised negotiation mandates for, or current negotiations for, Treaty settlements that relate to the project area.

⁷ Part 3 of [Attachments to Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Deed](#).

60. Treaty settlement negotiations have commenced but are yet to be concluded with Ngāti Maru (Hauraki), Ngāti Tamaterā, Hako, Ngaati Whanaunga and the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective. Additionally, the Crown is negotiating a settlement of remaining historical Treaty claims with the mandated Waikato-Tainui negotiator, Rahui Papa, on behalf of Waikato-Tainui. The project site lies within the areas of interest for each of these settlements.
61. The Waikato-Tainui Negotiator and the Crown signed Terms of Negotiation on 14 December 2020. The entities that will receive redress under this settlement have yet to be determined.
62. The project area also falls within the areas of interest of:
 - a. Ngāti Te Ata
 - b. Ngāti Koheriki.
63. The Crown recognised the mandate of the Ngāti Te Ata Claims Support Whānau Trust to negotiate a Treaty settlement in May 2011 and signed terms of negotiation with the Trust in June 2011. Negotiations have paused, but Crown-recognition of the mandate has not been withdrawn. Ngāti Te Ata has yet to establish a post-settlement governance entity to receive redress under their settlement.
64. The Crown recognised the Treaty settlement negotiation mandate of Ngāti Koheriki Claims Committee in June 2013. Negotiations have yet to commence, but Crown-recognition of the mandate has not been withdrawn. Ngāti Koheriki has yet to establish a post-settlement governance entity to receive redress under their settlement.

Details in this report affect certain provisions of the FTCA

Notices of referral decisions

65. Under section 25 of the FTCA, you must give notice of the decisions made on an application for referral of a project to a panel, and the reasons for your decisions, to the applicant and anyone invited to comment under section 21 of the FTCA.
66. You did not invite comment on the referral application from iwi authorities or other Māori groups. However, if you decide to refer this project to a panel, the notice of decisions and associated reasons must be given to:
 - a. the relevant iwi authorities and Treaty settlement entities identified in this report
 - b. any other iwi authorities or Treaty settlement entities you consider have an interest in the matter
 - c. any group that is or party to either a joint management agreement or Mana Whakahono ā Rohe under the RMA that relates to the project area.
67. The relevant iwi authorities and Treaty settlement entities for receipt of the notice are identified in paragraph 5; contact details are in Attachment 2.
68. As explained in paragraphs 18 and 19, we recommend that you consider Hauraki Māori Trust Board and Makaurau Marae Māori Trust as iwi authorities which may have an interest in the project. Pursuant to this, we recommend that you provide them with a copy of the notice of decision if you decide to refer the project.
69. There are no relevant joint management agreements or Mana Whakahono ā Rohe to consider.

70. The Minister for Treaty for Waitangi Negotiations has requested that the notice of decisions and a copy of the referral application is forwarded to Ngāti Koheriki Claims Committee, the mandated entity for Ngāti Koheriki Treaty settlement negotiations. This is because the project site lies in the Ngāti Koheriki area of interest and the iwi is not currently represented by either an iwi authority or a Treaty settlement entity recognised under the FTCA – meaning it is not covered by notification requirements prescribed by the FTCA. Contact details (if you agree to the Minister’s request) are in Attachment 2.

Expert consenting panel membership

71. If a project is referred to a panel, the appointed panel must include one person nominated by the relevant iwi authorities under clause 3(2)(b) of Schedule 5 of the FTCA.

72. In the event iwi authorities nominate more than one person, the panel convener must decide which nominee to appoint. The panel convener has discretion to increase the panel membership to accommodate the matters specified in clauses 3(6)(a) – 3(6)(e) of Schedule 5 of the FTCA, which include matters unique to any relevant Treaty settlement Act.

73. Relevant iwi authorities for the project are identified in paragraph 5.

Panel invitations to comment

74. A panel must invite comments on a resource consent application or notice of requirement for a referred project from the parties listed in clause 17(6) of Schedule 6 of the FTCA. This includes:

- a. the relevant iwi authorities, including those identified in this report
- b. a Treaty settlement entity relevant to the referred project, including an entity that has an interest under a Treaty settlement in an area where a referred project is to occur, and an entity identified in this report
- c. any applicant group under the MACAA identified in the report obtained under section 17(1).

75. The relevant iwi authorities and Treaty settlement entities for the proposed project are listed in paragraph 5.

76. A MACAA applicant group means one or more iwi, hapū, or whānau groups that seek recognition under Part 4 of the MACAA of their protected customary rights or customary marine title by either a recognition order granted by the High Court; or an agreement negotiated with the Crown (through The Office for Māori Crown Relations – Te Arawhiti). The project is unlikely to affect the coastal marine area and therefore we have not identified any relevant MACAA applicants.

77. A panel may also invite comments from any other person it considers appropriate.

78. We have identified that Hauraki Māori Trust Board and Makaurau Marae Māori Trust may have an interest in the project area. We therefore recommend that you direct a panel to seek comment from these iwi authorities if you decide to refer the project.

79. The Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations has requested that you direct a panel to invite comments from Ngāti Koheriki Claims Committee, as this body is not covered by the mandatory panel consultation requirements prescribed by the FTCA. Contact details are included in Attachment 2.

Provision of cultural impact assessment

80. Any resource consent application that is submitted to a panel for determination must include a cultural impact assessment prepared by or on behalf of the relevant iwi authority, or a statement of any reasons given by the relevant iwi authority for not providing that assessment.⁸ The Environmental Protection Authority (which provides support services to a panel) will not confirm an application as complete and ready for consideration by a panel until this requirement has been satisfied.
81. Where there is more than one relevant iwi authority, the project applicant will need to engage with each to determine their requirements for a cultural impact assessment, including whether they wish to prepare one individually or jointly, or whether they may wish to defer to another iwi in respect of the matter. The relevant iwi authorities for the project are listed in paragraph 5.

⁸ Clause 9(5) of Schedule 6 of the FTCA.

Attachment 1 – Location



Attachment 2 – Contact information

Iwi/hapū	Representative body	Contact details	Relevant RMA Iwi authority	Relevant Treaty settlement entity	Other party	Contact person	Copies to
Hako	Te Kupenga o Ngāti Hako		Represents Hako as an iwi authority for RMA purposes			CEO & RMA Contact: Pauline Clarkin hako@xtra.co.nz	
	Hako Tūpuna Trust			Post-settlement governance entity [confirmed 26 August 2014]		Contact: Josie Anderson hako@xtra.co.nz	
Hauraki	Hauraki Māori Trust Board	PO Box 33 Paeroa 3640			Iwi authority which may have an interest in the matter	CEO/GM: John McEnteer general@hauraki.iwi.nz	
Ngaati Whanaunga	Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society		Represents Ngaati Whanaunga as an iwi authority for RMA purposes			Boni Renata General Manager s 9(2)(a)	
	Ngaati Whanaunga Ruunanga Trust			Post-settlement governance entity [deed of settlement initialled 25 Aug 2017]			
Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki	Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Trust	PO Box 141 Clevedon Auckland 2248	Represents Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki as an iwi authority for RMA purposes	Post-settlement governance entity under the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018		Tumu Whakahaere: Lynette Penrose admin@ngaitaitamaki.iwi.nz	RMA contact: Jacquie Lindsay s 9(2)(a)
Ngāti Koheriki	Ngāti Koheriki Claims Committee	PO Box 250 Whitianga 3542			Mandate recognised by the	Chair: Joe Johnson s 9(2)(a)	Kiwi Johnson s 9(2)(a)

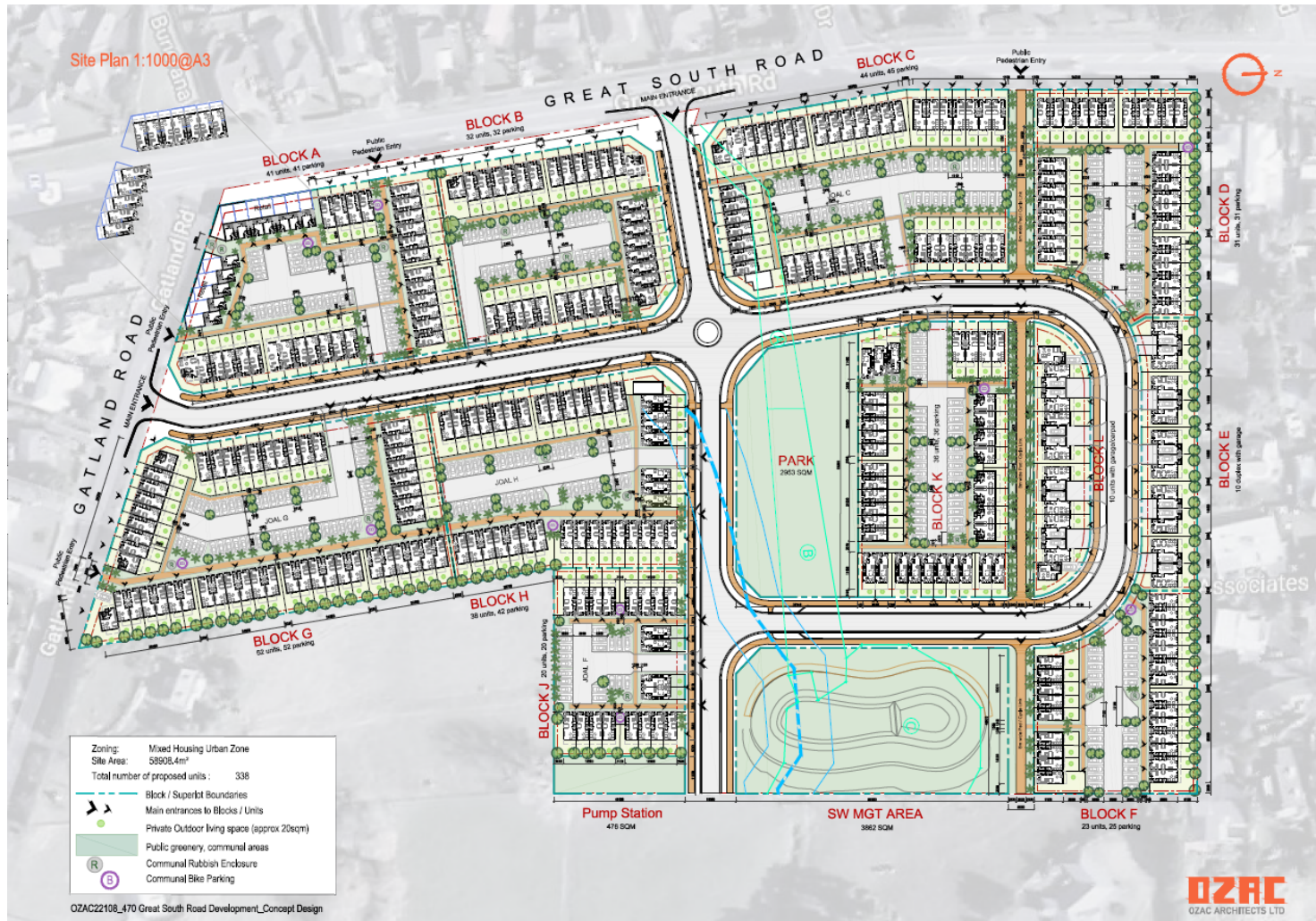
					Crown for Treaty settlement negotiations		
Ngāti Maru (Hauraki)	Ngāti Maru Rūnanga Trust	PO Box 37 Thames 3540	Represents Ngāti Maru (Hauraki) as an iwi authority for RMA purposes	Post-settlement governance entity [deed of settlement initialled 8 September 2017]		CEO: David Taipari office@ngatimaruiwi.nz	RMA Contact: William Peters
Ngāti Paoa	Ngāti Paoa Iwi Trust	PO Box 106-153 Auckland 1010	Represents Ngāti Paoa as an iwi authority for RMA purposes	Post-settlement governance entity [deed of settlement signed 20 March 2021]		Tumuaki (Chairperson): Tania Tarawa ngatipaoa.info@gmail.com	
	Ngāti Paoa Trust Board	PO Box 204-144 Highbrook Auckland 2161	Represents Ngāti Paoa as an iwi authority for RMA purposes			Principal Officer/RMA contact: Dave Roebeck nptb@ngatipaoatrustboard.co.nz	
Ngāti Tamaoho	Ngāti Tamaoho Trust	PO Box 272-1652 Papakura Auckland 2244	Represents Ngāti Tamaoho as an iwi authority for RMA purposes			CEO: Geneva Harrison info@tamaoho.maori.nz	RMA Contact: Lucie Rutherford rmaofficer@tamaoho.maori.nz
	Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust			Post-settlement governance entity under the Ngāti Tamaoho Claims Settlement Act 2018			
Ngāti Tamaterā	Ngāti Tamaterā Treaty Settlement Trust	PO Box 28 Thames 3540	Represents Ngāti Tamaterā as an iwi authority for RMA purposes	Post-settlement governance entity [deed of settlement initialled 20 Sep 2017]		General Manager & RMA contact: s 9(2)(a)	
Ngāti Te Ata	Te Ara Rangatu o Te Iwi o Ngāti Te Ata Waiohū		Represents Ngāti Te Ata as an iwi authority			Manager: Karl Flavell	RMA Kaitiaki taiao@ngatiteata.iwi.nz

			for RMA purposes				
Te Ahiwaru - Waiohū	Makaurau Marae Māori Trust				Iwi authority which may have an interest in the matter	Kowhai Olsen s 9(2)(a)	
Te Ākitai Waiohū	Te Ākitai Waiohū Iwi Authority	PO Box 59 185 Māngere Bridge Auckland 2151	Represents Te Ākitai Waiohū as an iwi authority for RMA purposes			Chairperson: Karen Wilson tawia@teakitai.com	RMA Contact: Nigel Denny kaitiaki@teakitai.com
	Te Ākitai Waiohū Settlement Trust			Post-settlement governance entity [deed of settlement signed 12 November 2021]			
Waikato-Tainui	Te Whakakitenga o Waikato	PO Box 648 Waikato Mail Centre Hamilton 3240	Represents Waikato-Tainui as an iwi authority for RMA purposes			CEO: Donna Flavell secretariat@tainui.co.nz	RMA contact: Manaaki Nepia s 9(2)(a)

Attachment 3 – Project area details



Attachment 4 – Project layout (approximately 338 residential units)



Attachment 5 – Ngāti Tamaoho statutory acknowledgement areas

