

Application 2021.042 Brickfields, Scott Rd Development (Aedifice Development Ltd)

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

Ministry for the Environment contacts

Position	Name	Cell Phone	1 st Contact
Principal Author	Pip Lee		
Manager	Stephanie Frame	s9(2)(a)	✓
Director	Sara Clarke	s9(2)(a)	

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 Scott Rd Development project to an expert consenting panel (a panel).

Proposed project

3. The applicant proposes to construct a 426 unit residential development on a 7.5 hectare greenfield site at 4 Scott Rd, Hobsonville, Auckland. A location map is in Attachment 1.
4. Although the south-western property boundary is on the coastal margin of the Waitematā Harbour, no parts of the project will occur in the coastal marine area (CMA).

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	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei Trust Board Ngā Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara Development Trust Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua Te Kawerau Iwi Settlement Trust Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Tribal Trust Ngāti Tamaoho Trust Ngāti Maru Rūnanga Trust Ngāti Tamaterā Treaty Settlement Trust Te Ākitai Waiohua Iwi Authority Te Ara Rangatu o Te Iwi o Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua <i>Contact details are in Attachment 2</i>
s17(3)(b)	Relevant Treaty settlements	Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Claims Settlement Act 2012 Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara Claims Settlement Act 2013 Te Kawerau ā Maki Claims Settlement Act 2015 Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018 Ngāti Tamaoho Claims Settlement Act 2018 Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014
s17(3)(a)	Relevant Treaty settlement entities	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei Trustee Limited Ngā Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara Development Trust Te Kawerau Iwi Settlement Trust Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Trust Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust Hako Tūpuna Trust Ngāti Maru Rūnanga Trust Ngāti Tamaterā Treaty Settlement Trust Te Ākitai Waiohua Settlement Trust <i>Contact details are in Attachment 2</i>
s17(3)(c)	Relevant principles & provisions of the Treaty settlements	<i>See below</i>
s17(3)(d)	Negotiation mandates recognised by the Crown	Ngāti Koheriki Claims Committee Ngāti Te Ata Claims Support Whānau Trust
s17(3)(d)	Current Treaty settlement negotiations	Hako (Ngāti Hako Treaty Settlement Negotiators) Ngāti Maru (Hauraki) - (Ngāti Maru Treaty Settlement Negotiators) Ngāti Tamaterā (Ngāti Tamaterā Negotiators)

Section of the FTCA	Information required	Detail
		Te Ākitai Waiohū (Te Ākitai Waiohū Settlement Trust) Marutūāhu Iwi Collective
s17(3)(e)	Court orders recognising customary marine title or protected customary rights under the Marine & Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 or another Act	None that are relevant and the project does not occur in the coastal marine area.

Supporting material

Project area

6. The project site is within an area that is undergoing significant residential development, and it would create an extension to the existing residential development around the head of Limeburners Bay – see Map 1 in Attachment 3.
7. As shown in Map 2 in Attachment 3, the project site is largely undeveloped, except for a single house in the central northern part, adjacent to Scott Rd, and a larger lifestyle block in the southern area, that contains a house, swimming pool, tennis court and sheds. Past uses have included a pottery and brickworks at the coastal margin.
8. The topography varies across the site, but generally consists of gentle to moderate south, south-east and south-west facing slopes. There is a coastal cliff varying in height from 1-5 metres at the southern boundary, and a small part of the property lies within the CMA at its southernmost point.

Project details

9. The proposed development, shown in the proposed masterplan in Attachment 4, includes:
 - a. 44 buildings between 2-3 storeys and with a maximum height of 11 metres, providing approximately 426 residential units
 - b. associated infrastructure, including roading, parking and three-waters services
 - c. development of a reserve and open space area.
10. Activities to be undertaken include vegetation clearance and site re-contouring earthworks, takes and diversions of surface water, diversion and discharge of stormwater, discharge of untreated wastewater overflows (in emergency situations), land subdivision, construction of residential buildings and associated infrastructure, and landscaping.

Statutory matters relating to this report

11. 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.
- 12. 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. There are therefore no court orders to consider in your referral decision for this project.

Iwi and iwi authorities

Information sources

- 13. 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.
- 14. The FTCA does not define iwi authority, so under section 7(2) of the FTCA, it 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 the iwi authorities for RMA purposes which are relevant to the project area, information was sourced from:
 - a. The Iwi Areas of Interest viewer, an online application managed by the Ministry of Māori Development - Te Puni Kōkiri (TPK)
 - b. Te Kāhui Māngai (TKM), an online directory of iwi and Māori organisations maintained by TPK
 - c. Ministry for the Environment
 - d. Auckland Council, as the relevant local authority.

Iwi authorities relevant to project

- 16. The TKM website identifies 9 iwi for the project area, who are represented by the following iwi authorities:
 - a. Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei Trust Board
 - b. Ngā Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara Development Trust
 - c. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua
 - d. Te Kawerau Iwi Settlement Trust
 - e. Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Tribal Trust
 - f. Ngāti Tamaoho Trust
 - g. Ngāti Maru Rūnanga Trust
 - h. Ngāti Tamaterā Treaty Settlement Trust
 - i. Te Ākitai Waiohū Iwi Authority.
- 17. Auckland Council also identifies the following iwi authorities for the project location:
 - a. Te Ara Rangatu o Te Iwi o Ngāti Te Ata Waiohū, representing Ngāti Te Ata
 - b. Ngāti Paoa Iwi Trust

- c. Ngāti Paoa Trust Board
 - d. Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust, representing Ngāti Manuhiri.
18. The Ngāti Paoa area of interest recorded in the deed of settlement signed with the Crown in March 2021 does not include the project site. It appears that the Auckland Council site (and the TPK viewer) have not yet been updated to reflect the latest (agreed) area of interest boundary.¹
19. The Ngāti Manuhiri area of interest as recorded in a deed of settlement signed with the Crown in 2011 extends eastwards from the Kaipara Harbour and over parts of the Hauraki Gulf including Little Barrier and Great Barrier Islands.² The rohe map included on the TKM confirms that this area, which lies well to the north of the project site, represents the area over which Ngāti Manuhiri exercises kaitiakitanga for the purposes of the RMA. Identification by Auckland Council of Ngāti Manuhiri and the Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust as mana whenua contacts for the project address therefore appears to be incorrect.

Treaty settlements and Treaty settlement entities

20. Information from the first two sources listed in paragraph 15, the [NZ Government Treaty settlements website](#), and the Office for Māori Crown Relations – Te Arawhiti was used to identify relevant Treaty settlements and any associated Treaty settlement entities of relevance to the proposed project.

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. Treaty settlements with the following iwi/groups are therefore of relevance to the project area:
- a. Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei
 - b. Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara
 - c. Te Kawerau ā Maki
 - d. Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki
 - e. Ngāti Tamaoho.
23. The Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Claims Settlement Act 2012 gave effect to the deed of settlement signed by Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei and the Crown on 5 November 2011. [A settlement summary, the deed and associated documents](#) can be accessed on the NZ Government Treaty settlements website.
24. The Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara Claims Settlement Act 2013 gave effect to the deed of settlement signed by Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara and the Crown on 9 September 2011. [Relevant settlement documents](#) are available on the NZ Government Treaty settlements website.
25. Te Kawerau ā Maki Claims Settlement Act 2015 gave effect to the deed of settlement signed by on 22 February 2014. [Relevant settlement documents](#) are available on the NZ Government Treaty settlements website.

¹ See [Pt 1 of the Attachments to the Ngāti Paoa Deed of Settlement 20 March 2021](#)

² See [Pt 1 of the Attachments to the Ngāti Manuhiri Deed of Settlement 21 May 2011](#)

26. The Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018 gave effect to the deed of settlement signed on 7 November 2015 and amendment deeds signed in 2016, 2017 and 2018. [Relevant settlement documents](#) are available on the NZ Government Treaty settlements website.
27. The Ngāti Tamaoho Claims Settlement Act 2018 gave effect to the deed of settlement signed by the Crown, Ngāti Tamaoho and the Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust on 30 April 2017. [Relevant settlement documents](#) are available on the NZ Government Treaty settlement website.

Relevant Treaty settlement entities

Post-settlement governance entities

28. Under the FTCA, a Treaty settlement entity includes a post-settlement governance entity, which is 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.
29. The respective post-settlement governance entities for the Treaty settlements in paragraph 22 are:
- a. Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei Trust Board
 - b. Ngā Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara Development Trust
 - c. Te Kawerau Iwi Settlement Trust
 - d. Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Trust
 - e. Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust.
30. A post-settlement governance entity may exist ahead of finalisation and enactment of a Treaty settlement. The following post-settlement governance entities in this category are also relevant:
- a. Hako Tūpuna Trust, that was established and confirmed as the post-settlement governance entity for Hako on 26 August 2014.
 - b. Ngāti Maru Rūnanga Trust, that 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.
 - c. Ngāti Tamaterā Treaty Settlement Trust, that 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.
 - d. Te Ākitai Waiohua Settlement Trust, that was ratified as the post-settlement governance entity for the Te Ākitai Waiohua Treaty settlement in June 2014. Te Ākitai Waiohua initialled a deed of settlement with the Crown on 23 December 2020.
 - e. the Marutūāhu Rōpū Limited Partnership, established to receive the collective commercial redress provided in the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress Deed that was initialled by the Crown and the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective on 27 July 2018.
31. The Marutūāhu Iwi Collective represents Ngāti Maru (Hauraki), Ngāti Tamaterā, Ngāti Paoa, Te Patukirikiri and Ngaati Whanaunga. The Marutūāhu Iwi Collective area of interest³ covers parts of the Auckland, Waikato and Bay of Plenty Regions, and includes the project site.

³ The area of interest is shown on the map attached to the [Marutūāhu Collective Redress deed summary](#).

32. The Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress Deed also provides for establishment of the Taonga o Marutūāhu Trustee Limited, to receive the Marutūāhu Iwi collective cultural redress. This redress entity would also qualify as a post-settlement governance entity under the FTCA, however it is yet to be established.
33. 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 Scott Rd Development project.

Other bodies recognised or established under a Treaty settlement Act

34. 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.
35. No such entities established by any of the above-named Treaty settlement Acts are relevant to the proposed project.

Relevant principles and provisions of the Treaty settlements

Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei, Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara, Te Kawerau ā Maki, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, and Ngāti Tamaoho Treaty settlements

Crown acknowledgements and apologies

36. The Crown offers acknowledgments and apologies as part of Treaty settlement redress in order to atone for historical wrongs, restore its honour, and begin the process of healing.
37. In the settlement with Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, the Crown unreservedly apologises to Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, to their ancestors and descendants for not having honoured its obligations to them under the Treaty of Waitangi. The Crown also says it looks forward to repairing its relationship with Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei based on mutual trust, co-operation and respect for the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.
38. The Crown acknowledges among other things, in the settlement with Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara, that the cumulative effect of its breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles significantly undermined the tino rangatiratanga of Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara, their economic and social development, and physical, cultural and spiritual well-being with effects that continue to be felt to the present day. The Crown profoundly regrets and unreservedly apologises for its actions, which have resulted in the virtual landlessness of Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara. The Crown says it intends to improve and strengthen its historically close relationship with Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara based on the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles so as to create a solid foundation for the future.
39. To Te Kawerau ā Maki, the Crown unreservedly apologises for not having honoured its obligations to them under the Treaty of Waitangi. The Crown states it seeks through the apology and the settlement to atone for its wrongs and lift the burden of grievance so that the process of healing can begin. The Crown says it hopes to form a new relationship with the people of Te Kawerau ā Maki based on mutual trust, co-operation, and respect for the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.
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. Respect for both the individual views of each iwi on resource management matters and enabling their meaningful participation as 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 acknowledgements and uphold its relationship with each iwi.

Other redress

43. The Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki and Te Kawerau ā Maki deeds of settlement both contain statements of the particular cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional association that each iwi respectively has with the Waitematā harbour, as follows:

“Te Kawerau ā Maki hold a long and enduring ancestral and customary relationship with the coastal marine area bordering the northern shores of the Manukau Harbour, the west coast of the Waitākere Ranges and the upper Waitematā Harbour.”⁴

“Ngāi Tai Ki Tāmaki are a maritime people without boundaries and have been voyagers since ancient times. Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki are acknowledged as being amongst the original inhabitants of Aotearoa. It is inevitable that some of the most significant sites of arrival, ritual, landmark and subsequent habitation, both seasonal and permanent, are now shared with others, others with whom we share close links through whakapapa and shared histories, others who through the passage of time and history hold ahi kaa in different places. Ngāi Tai hold fast to the knowledge of our associations to the places and the people as taonga tuku iho. From Te Arai out to Hauturu out to Aotea and throughout Hauraki and Tāmaki Makarau and all the islands within, Ngāi Tai have significant multiple, and many layered associations.”⁵

44. The Crown’s formal acknowledgement of these statements of association are recognised in coastal statutory acknowledgements over specified areas⁶ in the Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki settlements.
45. The location of the project site in relation to part the Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki coastal statutory acknowledgement areas is shown in Attachment 4. Te Kawerau Iwi Settlement Trust, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Trust or any member of either iwi can cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of their association with the area. Auckland Council, the Environment Court and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must have regard to it, and Auckland Council must forward summaries of resource consent applications it receives for activities within, adjacent to or directly affecting the statutory area (or notices served on the council under section 145(10) of the RMA) to the two Trusts.

⁴ Pt 4 of Te Kawerau ā Maki Deed of Settlement - Documents Schedule

⁵ Pt 1 of Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Deed of Settlement - Documents Schedule

⁶ As shown on Deed Plan OTS-106-14 in Te Kawerau ā Maki Deed of Settlement - Attachments Schedule and Deed Plan OTS-403-128 in Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Deed of Settlement - Attachments Schedule

46. 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. Additionally, statutory acknowledgments are not indications of exclusive interest in a site, and sites subject to statutory acknowledgments may also hold importance for other iwi.
47. None of the settlements create any new co-governance or co-management processes which would affect decision-making under the RMA for this project.

Current negotiation mandates and settlement negotiations

48. As noted in paragraph 30, Hako, Ngāti Maru (Hauraki), Ngāti Tamaterā, Te Ākitai Waiohū and the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective have yet to complete their Treaty settlements.
49. The project area also falls within the indicative areas of interest for the following groups:
 - a. Ngāti Te Ata
 - b. Ngāti Koheriki.
50. 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.
51. 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 decision

52. 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.
53. You did not invite comment on the Scott Rd Development project referral application from iwi authorities or other Māori groups. 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.
54. The relevant iwi authorities and Treaty settlement entities for receipt of the notice are identified in paragraph 5; contact details are in Attachment 2.
55. The Minister for Treaty for Waitangi Negotiations has requested that the notice of decisions be copied to the Ngāti Koheriki Claims Committee. Contact details are in Attachment 2.

Expert consenting panel membership

56. 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.
57. 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 clause 3(6)(a) – 3(6)(e), which include matters unique to any relevant Treaty settlement Act.
58. Relevant iwi authorities for the project are identified in paragraph 5; contact details are in Attachment 2.

Panel invitations to comment

59. 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.
60. The relevant iwi authorities and Treaty settlement entities for the proposed project are listed in paragraph 5; contact details are in Attachment 2.
61. A panel may also invite comments from any other person it considers appropriate. The Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations has also requested that you direct a panel to seek comment on any resource consent applications for the project from the Ngāti Koheriki Claims Committee.

Provision of Cultural Impact Assessment

62. 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.⁷ The Environmental Protection Authority (that provides support services to a panel) will not confirm an application as complete until this requirement has been satisfied.
63. Where there is more than one relevant iwi authority, it will be necessary for the project applicant 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 defer to another iwi in respect of the matter. The relevant iwi authorities for the Scott Rd Development project are listed in paragraph 5.

⁷ Clause 9(5) of Schedule 6 to the FTCA.

Attachment 1 - Location



Attachment 2 - Contact information

Iwi/hapū	Representative body	Contact details	RMA Iwi authority	Treaty settlement entity	Other	Contact person	Copies to
Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei Trust Board	PO Box 42 045 Ōrākei Auckland 1745	Represents Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei as an iwi authority for RMA purposes	Post-settlement governance entity under Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Claims Settlement Act 2012		CEO: Jamie Sinclair s9(2)(a)	RMA Contact: Andrew Brown s9(2)(a)
Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara	Ngā Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara Development Trust		Represents Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara as an iwi authority for RMA purposes	Post-settlement governance entity under Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara Claims Settlement Act 2013		Interim CEO: Helen Woods admin@kaiparamoana.com	RMA Contact: Shona Oliver s9(2)(a)
Ngāti Whātua	Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua	PO Box 1784 Whangarei 0140	Represents Ngāti Whātua as an iwi authority for RMA purposes			Manahautū / CE: Alan Riwaka runanga@ngatiwhatua.iwi.nz	RMA Contact: Antony Thompson s9(2)(a)
Te Kawerau ā Maki	Te Kawerau Iwi Settlement Trust		Represents Te Kawerau ā Maki as an iwi authority for RMA purposes	PSGE under Te Kawerau ā Maki Claims Settlement Act 2015		Executive Chair: Te Warena Taua s9(2)(a)	Kaitiaki: Robin Taua-Gordon s9(2)(a)
Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki	Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Tribal Trust	PO Box 141 Clevedon Auckland 2248	Represents Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki as an iwi authority for RMA purposes			Chairperson: James Brown c/ s9(2)(a) (office manager)	Kaitiaki Unit kaitiaki@ngaitaitamaki.iwi.nz
	Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Trust			Post-settlement governance entity under the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki			

				Claims Settlement Act 2018			
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 Maru (Hauraki)	Ngāti Maru Runanga Trust	PO Box 37 Thames 3540	Represents Ngāti Maru as an iwi authority for RMA purposes	Post-settlement governance entity [DOS initialled 8 Sep 2017]	In Treaty settlement negotiations	Manager: David Taipari office@ngatimaru.iwi.nz	
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 [DOS initialled 20 Sep 2017]	In Treaty settlement negotiations	Chair: Antony Royal chair@tamatera.iwi.nz	RMA Kaitiaki rma@tamatera.iwi.nz
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 Ph: s9(2)(a) kaitiaki@teakitai.com
	Te Ākitai Waiohū Settlement Trust			Post-settlement governance entity [DOS initialled 23 Dec 2020]	In Treaty settlement negotiations		
Ngāti Te Ata	Te Ara Rangatu o Te Iwi o Ngāti Te Ata Waiohū		Represents Ngāti Te Ata as an iwi authority for RMA purposes			Manager: Karl Flavell	RMA Kaitiaki taiao@ngatiteata.iwi.nz

	Ngāti Te Ata Claims Support Whānau Trust				Mandate recognised by the Crown for Treaty settlement negotiations	Chair: Josie Smith s9(2)(a)	
Hako	Hako Tūpuna Trust			Post-settlement governance entity [confirmed 26 August 2014]	In Treaty settlement negotiations	Contact: Josie Anderson s9(2)(a)	
Ngāti Koheriki	Ngāti Koheriki Claims Committee	101 Albert Rd RD 4 Palmerston North 4474			Mandate recognised by the Crown for Treaty settlement negotiations	Chair: Joe Johnson s9(2)(a)	

Attachment 3 – Project area details

Map 1



Map 2



Attachment 4 – Proposed masterplan



Attachment 5 – Coastal statutory acknowledgement area

