

## Report prepared in accordance with Section 17 Covid-19 (Fast-track Consenting) Act 2020

### Application 2022-117 Taheke Geothermal Project

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: 8 May 2023	

### Ministry for the Environment contacts

Position	Name	Cell Phone	1 <sup>st</sup> Contact
Principal Author	Stephanie McNicholl		
Acting Manager	Rebecca Perrett	s 9(2)(a)	✓
Acting Director	Lorena Stephen	s 9(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 regarding the application request to refer the Taheke Geothermal Project (project) to an expert consenting panel (panel).

### Proposed project

3. The applicant (ROOPU Whakarite Mahi Limited Partnership) proposes to develop an approximately 1.95-hectare site into a geothermal power station development comprising approximately 10 properties located 18 kilometres north/north-east of Rotorua and two kilometres north-east of the Okere Village, Okere, Rotorua, Bay of Plenty region.
4. The project will involve the construction, operation and maintenance a geothermal power station with an output of approximately 25 to 40 Megawatts net at various locations 18 kilometres north-east of Rotorua and 2 kilometres north-east of Okere Village above the Taheke geothermal field.
5. A location map is in Attachment 1.

## Essential information

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

FTCA Section	Information required	Detail	
17(3)(a)	Relevant iwi authorities	2	Refer relevant sections below.  <i>Contact details are in Attachment 2</i>
17(3)(b)	Treaty settlements that relate to the project area	2	
17(3)(a)	Relevant Treaty settlement entities	2	
17(3)(c)	Relevant principles and provisions of the Treaty settlements	Details in blue-shaded section below	
17(3)(d)	Groups with a negotiation mandate recognised by the Crown which are yet to commence Treaty settlement negotiations	N/A	
17(3)(d)	Current Treaty settlement negotiations	N/A	
17(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	N/A – not in CMA	

## Supporting information

### Project details

7. The project site covers approximately 500-hectares of characteristically rural land. Access to the site is to be provided from Taheke Road by way of access arrangements including easements and leases, with adjoining land owners.
8. The project will include the take and reinjection/injection of approximately 10,000 tonnes of geothermal fluid per day from the geothermal field and will include installation of approximately 8 production wells and 6 reinjection wells, construction of pipelines, underground and overhead transmission lines for supplying electricity to the national grid, and other ancillary infrastructure and structures.
9. The project includes two options for the design of the geothermal power station, either a conventional geothermal steam turbine or an organic Rankine cycle plant<sup>1</sup>. The project seeks to enable either option, with the final option being selected through detailed design.
10. The project layout is in Attachment 3.

<sup>1</sup> A power plant where an operating fluid is continuously evaporated and condensed.

## 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. There are no court orders granted under the MACAA or another Act to consider in your referral decision for this project.<sup>2</sup>

## Iwi authorities

### Methodology and information sources

13. 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.
14. '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.
15. For the purpose of this report, we have considered information from the following sources as a starting point for identifying iwi areas of interest:
  - a. 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. the Iwi Areas of Interest viewer, an online application managed by the Ministry of Māori Development – Te Puni Kōkiri (TPK)
  - d. 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.
16. 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 carefully consider 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.
17. 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.

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

18. To identify iwi authorities associated with the identified areas of interest, we considered information from:
  - a. the sources noted above including the TKM online directory
  - b. Bay of Plenty Regional Council (BOPRC) and Rotorua Lakes Council (RLC) as relevant local authorities.

### **Iwi authorities relevant to project**

19. From the information sources, we have identified the relevant iwi authorities for the project area, as:
  - a. Te Pūmautanga o Te Arawa Trust representing Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi and Hapū
  - b. Ngāti Mākino Iwi Authority representing Ngāti Mākino iwi.
20. Both local authorities identified Ngāti Mākino iwi, which we consider to be relevant and Ngāti Pīkiao iwi, which we consider may have an interest.

### **Other iwi authorities, treaty settlement entities and parties which may have an interest in the project**

21. We note both local authorities identified Ngāti Pīkiao, however this is not supported by any other available information. We recommend including the relevant representative body, which is Ngāti Pīkiao Iwi Trust as an 'other party' which may have an interest.
22. We consider Te Arawa, Ngāti Rangiwewehi and Tapuika may have an interest and recommend including the relevant representative bodies for each as 'other' parties which may have an interest.

### **Treaty settlements and Treaty settlement entities**

23. 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 iCat online database and [NZ Government Treaty settlements website](#), together with advice from the Office for Māori Crown Relations – Te Arawhiti.
24. 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.
25. The project site falls within the area of interest covered by Treaty settlements with the following iwi:
  - a. Affiliate Te Arawa – settlement act
  - b. Ngāti Mākino – settlement act
26. The [Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi and Hapu Claims Settlement Act 2008](#) is one settlement of historical Treaty claims relating to the project area. The Act gives effect to certain provisions of the deed of settlement signed by The Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi and Hapū and the Crown on 11 June 2008, and amendment deed signed in March 2009. [The Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi and Hapū deed of settlement documents](#) can be accessed on the NZ Government Treaty settlements website.
27. [Ngāti Mākino Claims Settlement Act 2012](#) is one settlement of historical Treaty claims relating to the project area. The Act gives effect to certain provisions of the deed of settlement signed by Ngāti Mākino and the Crown on 2 April 2011. [Ngāti Mākino deed of settlement documents](#) can be accessed on the NZ Government Treaty settlements website.

## Relevant Treaty settlement entities

### *Post-settlement governance entities*

28. 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.
29. We have identified the following post-settlement governance entities associated with the Treaty settlements:
  - a. Te Pūmautanga o Te Arawa Trust under the [Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi and Hapu Claims Settlement Act 2008](#)
  - b. Ngāti Māhino Iwi Authority under the [Ngāti Māhino Claims Settlement Act 2012](#).

### *Other bodies recognised or established under a Treaty settlement Act*

30. 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.
31. We note and BOPRC identified the site proximity to the Kaituna River may affect the area of interest expressed within the deed and treaty settlement and as such may affect the co-governance area of Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority (TMKRA), established under the Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014. As a committee, TMKRA oversees the restoration, protection, and enhancement of the environmental, cultural, and spiritual health and well-being of the Kaituna River. We consider the project has the potential to affect the Kaituna River and have identified the Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority as an 'other' party which may have an interest in the project.

## Relevant principles and provisions of the Treaty settlements for:

### [Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi/Hapū and Ngāti Māhino](#)

#### *Crown acknowledgements and apologies*

32. As part of all of the identified Treaty settlements, 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.

## Relevant principles and provisions of the Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi and Hapū Treaty settlement

33. The Crown recognises the efforts and struggles of the ancestors of the Affiliate in pursuit of their claims for redress, justice, and compensation and makes this apology to the members of the Affiliate, to their ancestors, and to their descendants.
34. The Crown profoundly regrets and unreservedly apologises to the Affiliate for the breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.
35. The Crown acknowledges that a large amount of Affiliate land has been alienated since 1840; and the combined effect of the Crown's actions and omissions has left some of the Affiliate virtually landless; and its failure to ensure that all members of the Affiliate were left with sufficient land for their present and future needs was a breach of the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.
36. The Crown profoundly regrets and unreservedly apologises for the cumulative effect of its actions over the generations, which have undermined tribal structures and had a damaging impact on the landholdings and development of the Affiliate.

37. The Crown acknowledges that lands of particular significance to the Affiliate, including land at Te Ariki, Okere Falls, and lands with geothermal surface features at Orakei Korako and Rotorua Airport, were taken under public works legislation. The Crown acknowledges that these takings have impeded the ability of the Affiliate to exercise control over its taonga and wahi tapu and maintain and foster spiritual connections with those ancestral lands. This has resulted in a sense of grievance among the Affiliate that still exists today.
38. The Crown acknowledges the generosity of the Affiliate in gifting land containing scenic sites to the nation; and that, in the case of land gifted by Ngāti Pikiao for the Rotoiti Scenic Reserve and at the time of gifting, the Crown had been undertaking measures to compulsorily acquire a greater area of land under the Scenery Preservation Act 1908.
39. The Crown acknowledges that the Affiliate considers the geothermal resource a taonga. The Crown also acknowledges that the following matters have caused a sense of grievance within the Affiliate that is still held today: the passing of the Geothermal Energy Act 1953; and the loss of lands containing geothermal features for public works purposes.
40. The Crown acknowledges that— Affiliate expectations of an ongoing and mutually beneficial relationship with the Crown were not always realised; and twentieth-century land development did not always provide the economic opportunities and benefits that the Affiliate expected.
41. The Crown acknowledges that the Affiliate has been loyal to the Crown in honouring its obligations and responsibilities under the Treaty of Waitangi, especially, but not exclusively, in war service overseas by some of its members. The Crown pays tribute to the contribution made by the Affiliate to the defence of the nation.
42. Accordingly, the Crown seeks to atone for these wrongs and assist the process of healing with this settlement, and looks forward to building a relationship of mutual trust and co-operation with the Affiliate.

### **Relevant principles and provisions of the Ngāti Māhino Treaty settlement**

43. The Crown acknowledges that the people of Ngāti Māhino have long sought redress for their grievances, and that the Crown's withdrawal from earlier negotiations and the subsequent delay in settlement had a detrimental effect on Ngāti Māhino. The Crown hereby recognises the legitimacy of the historical grievances of Ngāti Māhino and makes the following acknowledgements.
44. The Crown acknowledges that when it despatched troops to the Bay of Plenty in 1864, following the outbreak of hostilities in the Waikato, Ngāti Māhino were drawn into the war and forced to choose between different allegiances. This split the iwi and pitted individuals and hapū against one another. The Crown acknowledges that Ngāti Māhino suffered loss of life at the hands of Crown forces in the battle of Te Ranga in 1864.
45. The Crown acknowledges the confiscation in the eastern Bay of Plenty in 1866 included some of Ngāti Māhino land; and affected all Ngāti Māhino, even those who had not been in conflict with the Crown; and compulsorily extinguished customary title in the confiscation district; and was, in its effects on Ngāti Māhino, unjust, indiscriminate, and a breach of the [Treaty of Waitangi](#) and its principles.
46. The Crown acknowledges the Compensation Court awarded land to individuals rather than iwi or hapū, which was not consistent with customary tenure. This system was imposed on Ngāti Māhino. The Crown acknowledges that Ngāti Māhino sought to retain authority over the determination of the ownership of their land; and the native land laws were enacted, in part, to facilitate the opening up of Māori land to Pākehā settlement. It was expected that Māori would abandon their tribal and communal structures as a

result of the new system; and the Native Land Court awarded land to individual Ngāti Māhino rather than to iwi or hapū, and that this made those lands more susceptible to alienation; and the Crown failed to provide an effective form of corporate title.

47. The Crown acknowledges that the native land laws contributed to the erosion of the mana, rangatiratanga, and traditional tribal structures of Ngāti Māhino. The Crown also acknowledges that its failure to provide an effective means in the native land legislation for the collective administration of Ngāti Māhino lands until 1894 was a breach of the [Treaty of Waitangi](#).
48. The Crown acknowledges that the cumulative effect of its actions rendered Ngāti Māhino virtually landless by 1900; and Ngāti Māhino were therefore left with insufficient land to participate in, or benefit from, the development and consolidation schemes initiated from the 1920s; and the lands formerly in Ngāti Māhino possession have contributed to the wealth and development of New Zealand, while Ngāti Māhino have been deprived of the benefits of those lands; and Ngāti Māhino physical, cultural, and spiritual wellbeing was compromised by the loss of their land and that this suffering and hardship has continued to the present day; and the Crown's failure to ensure that Ngāti Māhino were left with sufficient land for their present and future needs was a breach of the [Treaty of Waitangi](#) and its principles.
49. Through these acts, the Crown, its Ministers, and government departments have dishonoured the [Treaty of Waitangi](#), its principles, and its spirit, denigrating te mana motuhake o Ngāti Māhino. In so doing, the Crown acknowledges that it has brought dishonour upon itself. It now falls time for these grievances to be lifted. It is the desire of the Crown to build a foundation of trust and commitment, so that Ngāti Māhino and the Crown can work together to revitalise te rangatiratanga o Ngāti Māhino.

### **Cultural redress of the Treaty settlements**

50. We have noted the project site could potentially affect the Rotorua Geothermal System.
51. We have identified in the deed of settlement statements of the particular cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional association that the iwi has with the area, that is recognised within a statutory acknowledgement for Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi and Hapū:

#### **Affiliate Te Arawa**

*Geothermal resources are regarded as taonga - resources that are inherited from the ancestors and highly-prized. Among the first voyagers who came from Hawaiki to Aotearoa on the Arawa waka was the tohunga, Ngatoroirangi. On his travels around the district, Ngatoroirangi climbed Tongariro in order to survey the whole country from its summit. As he climbed the slopes of the mountain, the cold became unbearable, almost freezing him. He called on his sisters in Hawaiki to send him fire. On hearing his call, his sisters sent two taniwha underground, Pupu and Te Haeta, to bring him fire. The passage the two taniwha took, and the places where they surfaced became the connecting route of the geothermal system – from Whakaāri (White Island), via Kawerau, Rotorua and Taupo and on to Tongariro, distributing geothermal resources in the Rotorua districts including Rotoma, Taheke-Tikitere, Waikite-Waiotapu-Waimangu, Ohaaki and Orakei-Korako.*

*Places where surface geothermal activity was present were highly-favoured as places for settlement. All geothermal areas have traditional cultural and spiritual associations for the affiliate Te Arawa Iwi/Hapū.*

*There was considerable mana associated with iwi whose lands included geothermal resources. Geothermal resources were used in various ways. Hot pools (ngawha, puia, waiariki) provided hot water for cooking and bathing. Hot ground was used for cooking holes and ovens. Mud from some pools had medicinal properties, especially in the*

*treatment of skin infections such as ngerengere. Paint and dyestuffs such as kokowai (red ochre) were obtained from hydro-thermally altered ground.*

*Many hot pools had well-known therapeutic qualities in the treatment of muscular disorders, rheumatic and arthritic ailments, as well as skin conditions. Some had other qualities and were known as wāhi tapu, for example, a place for ritual cleansing after battle, or other spiritual qualities linked to medicinal or therapeutic use, or incidents of the past. Some had a particular tohunga associated with them. Some were burial places. Many hot pools are still regarded as wāhi tapu, or sacred places.*

*In the 19th Century there was a hive of tourism activity in and around Lake Tarawera and Lake Rotomahana. The people of Tuhourangi had seen the potential in geothermal activity in and around the lakes and at Te Wairoa as an economic bastion. The beauty of the Pink and White Terraces caused hordes of tourists to flock to Rotomahana from all over the world to see what was considered to be the eighth natural wonder of the world. Even after the eruption of the three peaks - Tarawera, Ruawāhia and Wahanga on 10 June 1886 when the Pink & White Terraces were destroyed - Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi/Hapū continued to utilise the geothermal resources around the Rotorua Region.*

52. We note that statutory acknowledgments are not indications of exclusive interest in a site, and sites subject to them may also hold importance for other iwi.

## **Other Redress within the Treaty settlements**

### ***Resource management matters***

53. Affording respect to the views of iwi on resource management matters and enabling iwi to meaningfully participate as a Treaty partner in resource management decision-making within their takiwā/area of interest are important ways in which the Crown can give effect to these acknowledgements and apologies.

### ***Other redress of the Treaty settlements***

54. The aforementioned Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi and Hapū and the Ngāti Māhino Treaty settlements do not create any new co-governance or co-management processes which would affect decision-making under the RMA for the project. The proposed project does not directly affect any specific commercial or cultural redress provided by the Treaty settlements.
55. As a general principle, an absence of specific settlement redress does not indicate the absence of an iwi 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.
56. Importantly, 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 – 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.

## **Current negotiation mandates and settlement negotiations**

57. 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.
58. There are no current Treaty settlement negotiations affecting the project area.

## **Details in this report affect certain provisions of the FTCA**

### **Notices of referral decisions**

59. 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.
60. 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.
61. We have identified two relevant iwi authorities and two relevant Treaty settlement entities for receipt of the notice of decisions. Contact details are in Attachment 2.
62. If you decide to refer the project to a panel, we have identified five 'other' parties who may have an interest in the project for receipt of notice of decisions. Contact details are in Attachment 2.
63. There are no relevant joint management agreements or Mana Whakahono ā Rohe to consider.

### **Expert consenting panel membership and invitation to comment**

64. 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.
65. 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.
66. 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).
67. If you decide to refer, we have identified two relevant iwi authorities and two relevant Treaty settlement entities for the proposed project.
68. We have identified five 'other' parties which may have an interest in the project area. We recommend you direct a panel under section 24(2)(e) of the FTCA to invite comment from each party if you decide to refer the project. Contact details are in Attachment 2.
69. A panel may also invite comments from any other person it considers appropriate.

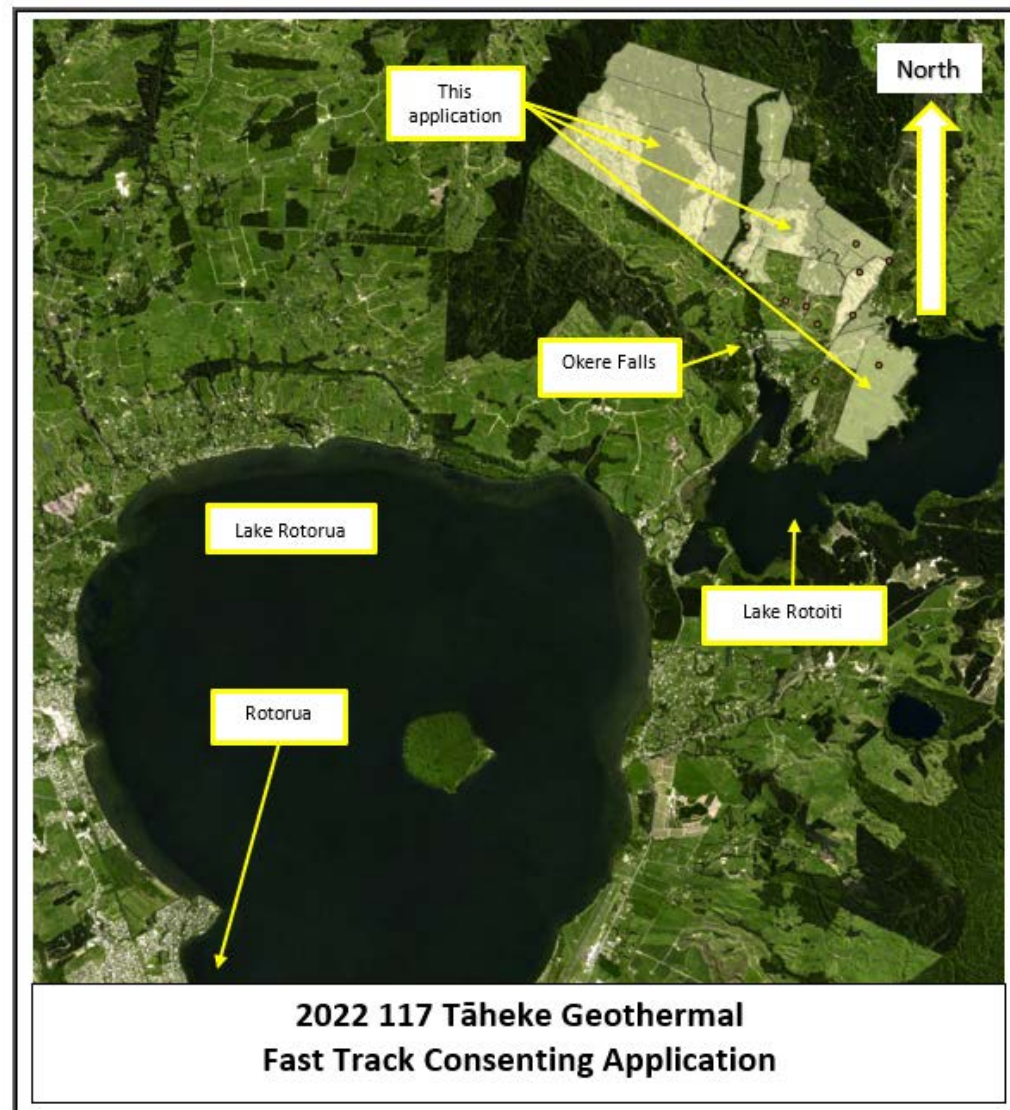
## **Provision of cultural impact assessment**

70. Any resource consent application submitted to a panel for determination must include a cultural impact assessment prepared by or on behalf of the relevant iwi authorities, or a statement of any reasons given by the relevant iwi authorities for not providing that assessment.<sup>3</sup> 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 is satisfied.
71. 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. Relevant iwi authorities are listed in Attachment 2.

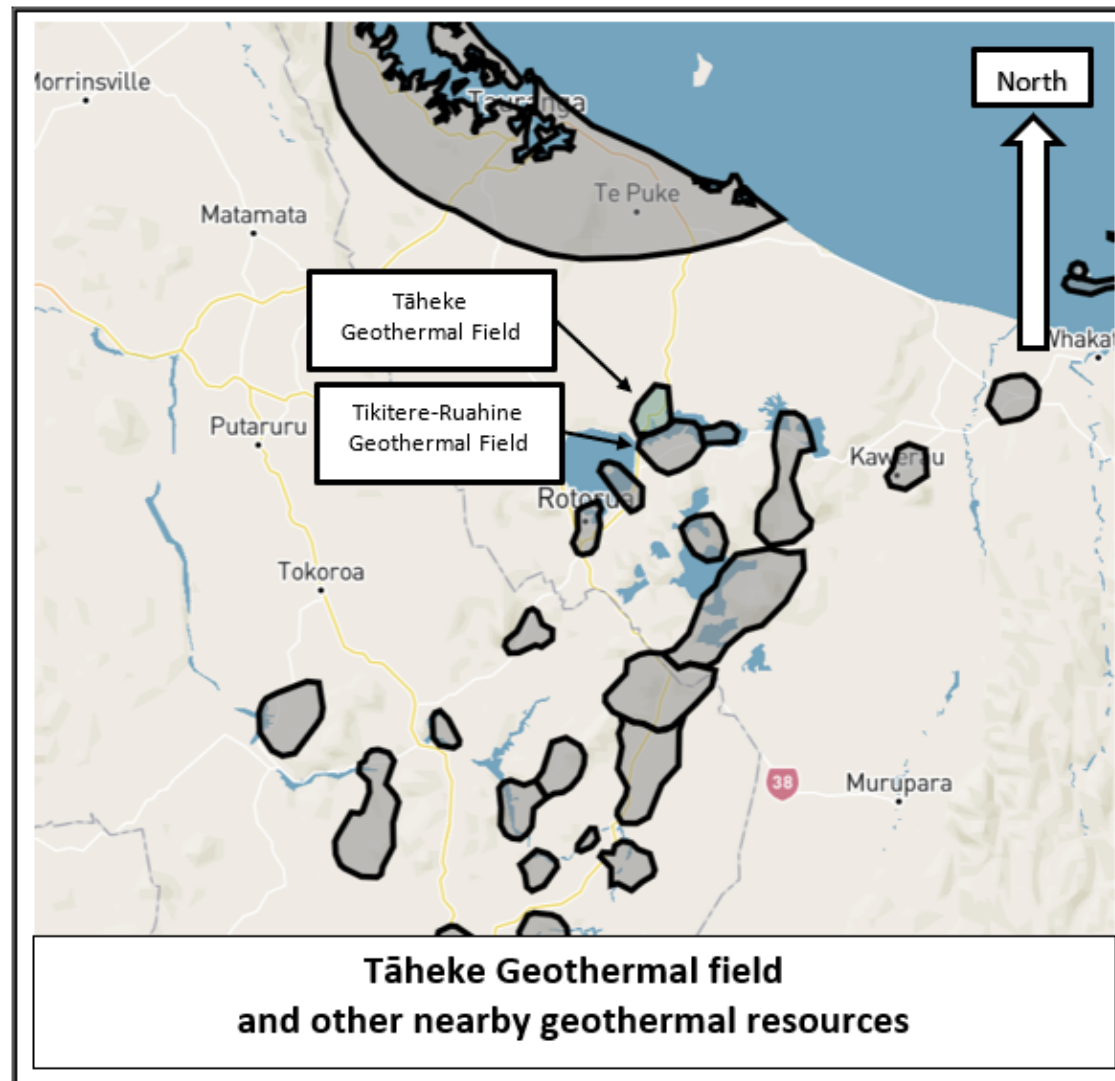
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<sup>3</sup> Clause 9(5), 13(1)(k) and 13(1)(l) of Schedule 6 of the FTCA.

## Attachment 1 – Project Location – Surrounding Area



## Attachment 1 – Project Location – Tāheke Geothermal field



## Attachment 2 – Contact information

Iwi/hapū	Settlement documents / Status	Representative body	RMA relevant iwi authority	Treaty settlement entity (PSGE)	Other parties	Contact person
Affiliate Te Arawa	Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi and Hapū Claims Settlement Act 2008	Te Pūmautanga o Te Arawa Trust	Iwi authority for RMA purposes	Post-settlement governance entity		GM – Wally Tangohau <a href="mailto:office@tpota.org.nz">office@tpota.org.nz</a>
Ngāti Mākino	Ngāti Mākino Claims Settlement Act 2012	Ngāti Mākino Iwi Authority	Iwi authority for RMA purposes	Post-settlement governance entity		Chair – Laurence Tamati <a href="mailto:admin@ngatimakino.co.nz">admin@ngatimakino.co.nz</a> cc: RMA Contact – John Papana § 9(2)(a)
Ngāti Pikiao (Te Runanga o Ngāti Pikiao)		Ngāti Pikiao Iwi Trust			Other party may have an interest	Chair/RMA Contact– Piki Thomas § 9(2)(a)
Te Arawa		Te Arawa Lakes Trust			Other party may have an interest	Chair: Geoff Rolleston <a href="mailto:reception@tearawa.iwi.nz">reception@tearawa.iwi.nz</a> cc: Environmental Manager – Nicola Douglas
Tapuika		Tapuika Iwi Authority			Other party may have an interest	Chair: Rāwiri Biel <a href="mailto:info@tapuika.iwi.nz">info@tapuika.iwi.nz</a> cc: RMA Contact – Helen Biel <a href="mailto:taiao@tapuika.iwi.nz">taiao@tapuika.iwi.nz</a>
		Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority			Other party may have an interest	<a href="mailto:info@kaituna.org.nz">info@kaituna.org.nz</a>
Ngāti Rangiwewehi		Te Maru o Ngāti Rangiwewehi Iwi Authority			Other party may have an interest	Chair: Joseph Tuhakaraina <a href="mailto:office@rangiwewehi.com">office@rangiwewehi.com</a>

## Attachment 3 – Proposed Layout

