

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

Application 2022-129 Jamaica Rise 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: 23 May 2023	

Ministry for the Environment contacts

Position	Name	Cell Phone	1 st Contact
Principal Author	Stephanie McNicholl		
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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 regarding the application request to refer the Jamaica Rise Project (the project) to an expert consenting panel (a panel).

Proposed project

3. The applicant (Grenada North Nominees Limited) proposes to develop an approximately 23.1-hectare site into a residential development located at 133, 143, 148, 155, 158, 161, 169, 171, 174, 175, 176, 178, 179, 182, 186, 198 Jamaica Drive, Grenada North, Wellington (Jamaica Drive site), Wellington region.
4. The project will involve the construction of a residential development comprising of approximately 213 residential units, including approximately 52 units within eight apartment buildings that are each 3 storeys high.
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
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	Ngāti Tama (Wellington)
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 23.1 hectares of land situated on a ridgeline, covered in dense vegetation. The site access will be gained solely via Jamaica Drive, to the north.
8. The project includes the construction of supporting infrastructure, including roads and reserves intended to vest with Wellington City Council, accessways and three-waters services.
9. The project will also include associated works within the Takapu Road and State Highway 1 road reserves to upgrade the intersection, new stormwater infrastructure and a recreation area at 2 Takapu Road, Grenada North (Grenada North Reserve) and a new water reservoir, on the same site as the existing reservoir, at 38 Caribbean Drive, Grenada North (Caribbean Avenue Reserve). The Grenada North and Caribbean Avenue Reserves are owned by Wellington City Council (WCC).
10. The project layout is in Attachment 3.

Statutory matters relating to this report

11. No parts of the proposed project will occur in the coastal marine area, meaning:
- pursuant to section 16(1) of the FTCA you are the sole party required to consider this report
 - 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.¹

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.
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. Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) and Wellington City Council (WCC) as relevant local authorities.

Iwi authorities relevant to project

19. We have identified the relevant iwi authorities for the project area, as:

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.

- Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, representing Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika and Ngāti Tama ki Te Upoko o Te Ika (Wellington)
 - Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira Incorporated, representing Ngāti Toa Rangātira.
20. We note in their invited comments, both Greater Wellington Regional Council and Wellington City Council identified two of the same relevant iwi authorities.

Treaty settlements and Treaty settlement entities

21. 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.
22. 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.
23. The project site falls within the area of interest covered by Treaty settlements with the following iwi:
- a. Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika – settlement act
 - b. Ngāti Toa Rangātira – settlement act.
24. The [Port Nicholson Block \(Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika\) Claims Settlement Act 2009](#) is the settlement of historical Treaty claims relating to the project area. The Act gives effect to certain provisions of the deed of settlement signed by Taranaki Whānui and the Crown on 19 August 2008, and amendment deed signed in December 2018. [Taranaki Whānui deed of settlement documents](#) can be accessed on the NZ Government Treaty settlements website.
25. The [Ngāti Toa Rangātira Claims Settlement Act 2014](#) is the 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 Toa Rangātira, Trustee of the Toa Rangātira Trust and the Crown on 7 December 2012 and amendment dated November 2013. [Ngāti Toa Rangātira deed of settlement documents](#) can be accessed on the NZ Government Treaty settlements website.

Relevant Treaty settlement entities

Post-settlement governance entities

26. 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.
27. Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust is the post-settlement governance entity under the [Port Nicholson Block \(Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika\) Claims Settlement Act 2009](#).
28. Toa Rangātira Trust² is the post-settlement governance entity under the [Ngāti Toa Rangātira Claims Settlement Act 2014](#).

² Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira Incorporated is the trustee of this trust.

Other bodies recognised or established under a Treaty settlement Act

29. 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.
30. No such entity established by any of the Claims Settlement Acts noted above are relevant to the proposed project.

Relevant principles and provisions of the Treaty settlement

Taranaki Whānui and Ngāti Toa Rangatira Treaty settlements

Crown acknowledgements and apologies

31. 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 Taranaki Whānui Treaty settlement

Crown acknowledgements and apologies

32. As part of the Treaty settlement, 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.
33. As part of the apology offered by the Crown to Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika and their ancestors and descendants in the Port Nicholson Block (Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika Claims Settlement Act 2009, the Crown states it is deeply sorry that it has not always lived up to its Treaty of Waitangi obligations and that it has breached the Treaty of Waitangi, and its principles, in its dealings with Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika.
34. The Crown recognises the tireless efforts and struggles of the ancestors of Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika in pursuit of their longstanding claims for justice and redress from the Crown.
35. On 29 April 1840, Rangatira of Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika signed the Treaty of Waitangi in good faith and the spirit of establishing a peaceful and mutually beneficial relationship. Wellington has been the capital city of New Zealand since 1865. The location of government has added a special dimension to our relationship. The Crown has not always appropriately acknowledged your mana and rangatiratanga, but it has benefited from your exercise of kaitiakitanga, manaakitanga and whanaungatanga in the Wellington area.
36. The Crown has failed to protect your interests in a number of ways over the generations. These include the Crown's dealings over, and eventual acquisition of, the Port Nicholson Block, the long delays in ensuring there was appropriate administration of the lands reserved for you in the Port Nicholson Block, and the Crown's compulsory acquisition and endowment of your lands for public purposes.
37. The Crown profoundly regrets that over the generations to the present day its breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi have significantly impacted on your social and traditional structures, your autonomy, your ability to exercise your customary rights and responsibilities, your capacity for economic and social development and your physical, cultural and spiritual well-being.

38. The Crown unreservedly apologises to your ancestors, to their descendants, and to the people of Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika today for its actions which have hurt and caused prejudice to you.
39. Through this settlement the Crown is seeking to atone for its past wrongs towards you, restore its honour which has been tarnished by its actions, and to begin the process of healing. It is the Crown's hope that this apology will mark a pivotal point in the rebuilding and enhancement of our relationship with you. We look forward to building a relationship of mutual trust and co-operation that can flourish in the future.
40. Waiho i te toipoto, kaua i te toiroa. Let us keep close together, not wide apart.

Relevant principles and provisions of the Ngāti Toa Rangatira Treaty settlement

Crown acknowledgements and apologies

41. As part of the Ngāti Toa Rangatira Treaty settlement, 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.
42. The Crown recognises that a number of Ngati Toa Rangatira, including Te Rauparaha and Te Rangihaeata, signed Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the [Treaty of Waitangi](#) in 1840. The Crown profoundly regrets that it has not always lived up to its obligations to Ngati Toa Rangatira under Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi.
43. As part of the apology offered by the Crown to Ngāti Toa Rangatira, to their ancestors, and to their descendants in the Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014, the Crown unreservedly apologises for failing its obligations and for breaching Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles which have hurt and caused prejudice to Ngati Toa Rangatira.
44. The Crown says it is deeply sorry for its actions that intentionally undermined the mana and rangatiratanga of leading Ngati Toa Rangatira chiefs, in particular, for its indefinite detention of Te Rauparaha, and deeply regrets it has failed, until now, to acknowledge this injustice in an appropriate manner.
45. The Crown profoundly regrets and apologises for leaving Ngati Toa Rangatira virtually landless and unable to access customary resources and significant sites.
46. The Crown deeply regrets the cumulative effect of its actions and omissions which severely damaged Ngati Toa Rangatira social and traditional tribal structures, their autonomy and ability to exercise customary rights and responsibilities, their capacity for economic and social development, and physical, cultural, and spiritual well-being.
47. Through the settlement and the apology, the Crown states it hopes the apology and settlement will mark the beginning of a new, positive and enduring relationship with Ngāti Toa Rangatira founded on mutual trust and co-operation and respect for Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.

Resource management matters

48. 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

49. The Treaty settlement does 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 settlement.

50. 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.
51. 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

52. 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.
53. We have identified a recognised negotiation mandate that relates to the project area for Ngāti Tama ki Te Upoko which has a traditional area of interest in Wellington.
54. The Crown recognised the mandate for Ngāti Tama ki Te Upoko o Te Ika who are part of the Taranaki Whānui settlement but have the option to have their historical claims settled by another group holding a Crown-recognised mandate.
55. Ngāti Tama Mandate Ltd (NTML) was established in 2009 to represent Ngāti Tama iwi members wishing to engage in direct negotiations with the Crown and had their mandate to negotiate a Treaty settlement recognised by the Crown in December 2013. Negotiations have not commenced yet. The Crown recognition of the mandate has not been withdrawn. A post-settlement governance entity to receive redress under their settlement has not been established yet.
56. 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

57. 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.
58. 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.
59. 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.
60. There are no relevant joint management agreements or Mana Whakahono ā Rohe to consider.

Expert consenting panel membership and invitation to comment

61. 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.
62. 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.

Panel membership and invitation to comment

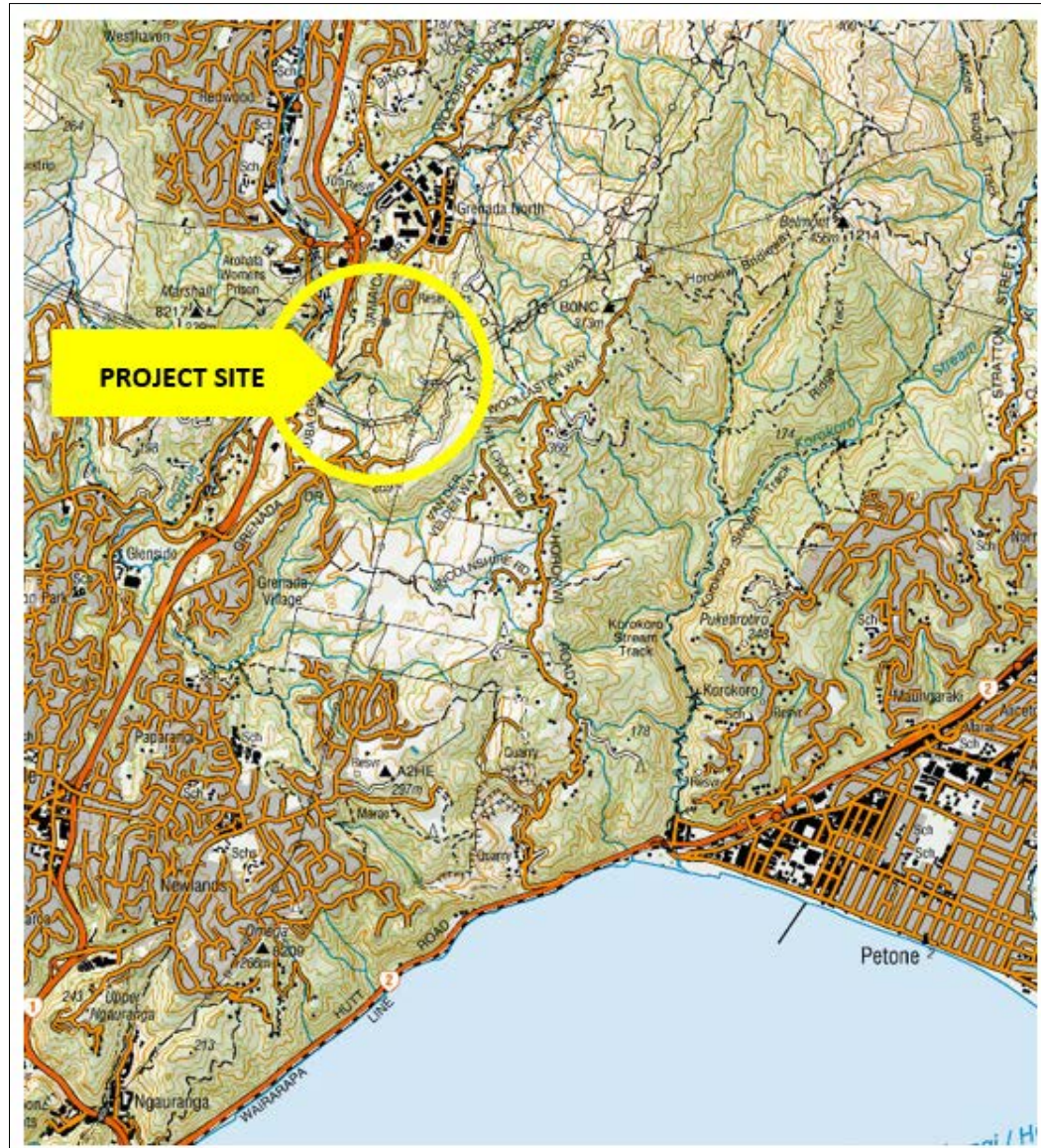
63. A panel must invite comments on a resource consent application or notice of requirement for a referred project from the parties listed in clause 17(6) of Schedule 6 of the FTCA. This includes:
 - a. the relevant iwi authorities, including those identified in this report
 - b. a Treaty settlement 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).
64. We have identified two relevant iwi authorities and two relevant Treaty settlement entities for the proposed project.
65. A panel may also invite comments from any other person it considers appropriate.

Provision of cultural impact assessment

66. 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.³ 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.
67. 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.

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

Attachment 1 – Project Area



Attachment 2 – Contact information

Iwi/hapū	Settlement documents / Status	Representative body	RMA relevant iwi authority	Treaty settlement entity (PSGE)	Other Iwi authority interest	Contact person
Ngāti Toa Rangatira		Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Incorporated	Iwi authority for RMA purposes			CEO: Helmut Modlik s 9(2)(a) cc: RMA Contact – Debbie Rene resourcemanagement@ngatitoa.iwi.nz
	Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014	Toa Rangatira Trust		Post-settlement governance entity		
Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika	Port Nicholson Block (Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika) Claims Settlement Act 2009	Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust	Iwi authority for RMA purposes			GM/Kaiwhakahaere Pakihi: Kirsty Tamanui reception@portnicholson.org.nz
				Post-settlement governance entity		

Attachment 3 – Planned Layout

