

## Application 2023-167 La Quinta Kāpiti 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: 20 June 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 La Quinta Kāpiti Project (project) to an expert consenting panel (panel).

## Proposed project

3. The applicant (Marine Parade Trust Company Limited) proposes to develop a site of approximately 1297 square metres into a mixed use development located at 26 and 29 Marine Parade, Paraparaumu Beach, Wellington region.
4. The project will provide 44–58 hotel units and 12–36 residential apartment units (80 in total), and will include ground floor hotel reception, a gym, conference centre and supporting infrastructure including vehicle and pedestrian and cycle accessways, car-parking areas and three-waters services.
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	3
17(3)(b)	Treaty settlements that relate to the project area	1
17(3)(a)	Relevant Treaty settlement entities	1
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	-
17(3)(d)	Current Treaty settlement negotiations	-
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

- The project site is located in an urban setting and cover approximately 1297 square metres at 26 and 29 Marine Parade, Paraparaumu Beach, Wellington region. The site access will be gained from Marine Parade to the west.
- The project involves activities such as carrying out earthworks (including earthworks that disturb potentially contaminated soils), discharging stormwater onto land, constructing units, landscaping and planting of open space, constructing or installing infrastructure or structures including accessways, and infrastructure for three waters services.
- A site layout is in Attachment 3.

## Statutory matters relating to this report

10. 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.
11. There are no court orders granted under the MACAA or another Act to consider in your referral decision for this project.<sup>1</sup>

## Iwi authorities

### Methodology and information sources

12. 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.
13. '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.
14. 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.
15. 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.

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<sup>1</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.

16. 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.
17. To identify iwi authorities associated with the identified areas of interest, we considered information from:
  - a. the TKM online directory noted above
  - b. Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) and Kapiti Coast District Council (KCDC) as relevant local authorities.

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

18. We have identified, via the TPK viewer, TKM website and Council information, the relevant iwi authorities for the project area, as:
  - a. Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira Incorporated, representing Ngāti Toa Rangātira iwi
  - b. Muaūpoko Tribal Authority Incorporated, representing Muaūpoko iwi
  - c. Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust, representing Te Ātiawa (Kāpiti) iwi
19. GWRC identified two and KCDC identified one of the same relevant iwi authorities.

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

20. We have not identified any other parties who may have an interest.

### **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 [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.
24. 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.
25. Toa Rangātira Trust<sup>2</sup> is the post-settlement governance entity under the Ngāti Toa Rangātira Claims Settlement Act 2014.

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<sup>2</sup> Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira Incorporated is the trustee of this trust.

26. 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.
27. No such entity established by the Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act is relevant to the proposed project.

## **Relevant principles and provisions of the Ngāti Toa Rangatira Treaty settlement**

### ***Crown acknowledgements and apologies***

28. 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.
29. 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.
30. 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.
31. 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.
32. The Crown profoundly regrets and apologises for leaving Ngati Toa Rangatira virtually landless and unable to access customary resources and significant sites.
33. 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.
34. 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.
35. Affording respect to the views of Ngāti Toa Rangatira 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***

36. 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.
37. 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.

38. 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**

39. 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.
40. We have identified the recognised negotiation mandates that relate to the project area for Muaūpoko Tribal Authority Incorporated. Muaūpoko has a traditional area of interest extending from the Rangitikei River to Sinclair and Turakirae Heads in Wellington.
41. The Crown recognised the mandate of Muaūpoko Tribal Authority Incorporated to negotiate a Treaty settlement in September 2013. Negotiations have not yet commenced. The Crown recognition of the mandate has not been withdrawn. Muaūpoko has yet to establish a post-settlement governance entity to receive redress under their settlement.
42. We have identified the project site is within the area of interest for Te Ātiawa ki Kapiti. A mandate is yet to be recognised by the Crown and negotiations are yet to commence.
43. 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**

44. 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.
45. 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.
46. We have identified three relevant iwi authorities and one relevant Treaty settlement entity for receipt of the notice of decisions. Contact details are in Attachment 2.
47. We have not identified any 'other' parties who may have an interest in the project and there are no relevant joint management agreements or Mana Whakahono ā Rohe to consider.

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

48. 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.

49. 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.
50. 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).
51. We have identified three relevant iwi authorities and one relevant Treaty settlement entity.
52. We have not identified any other parties who may have an interest in the project and note a panel may also invite comments from any other person it considers appropriate.

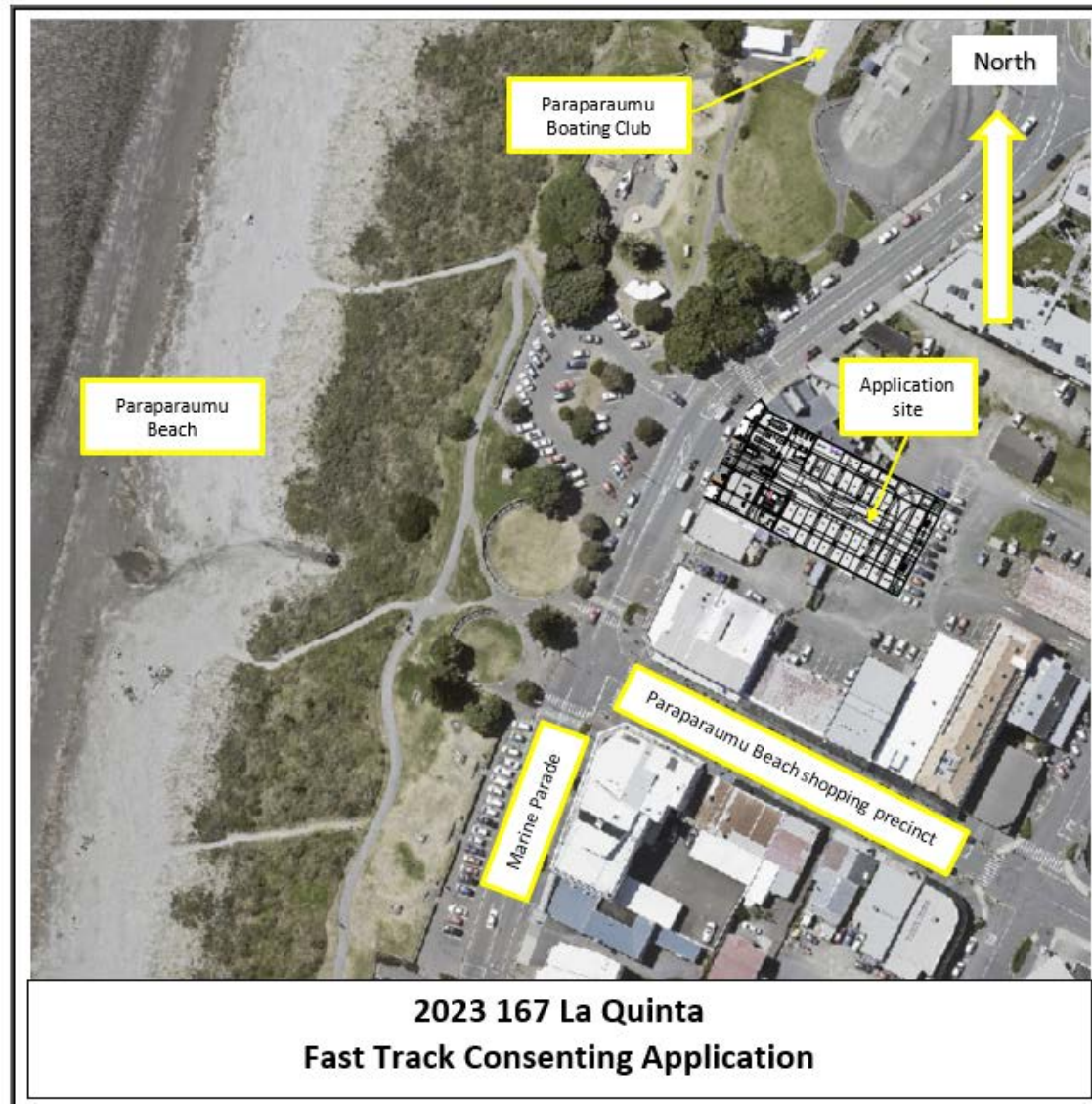
### **Provision of cultural impact assessment**

53. 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.
54. 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.

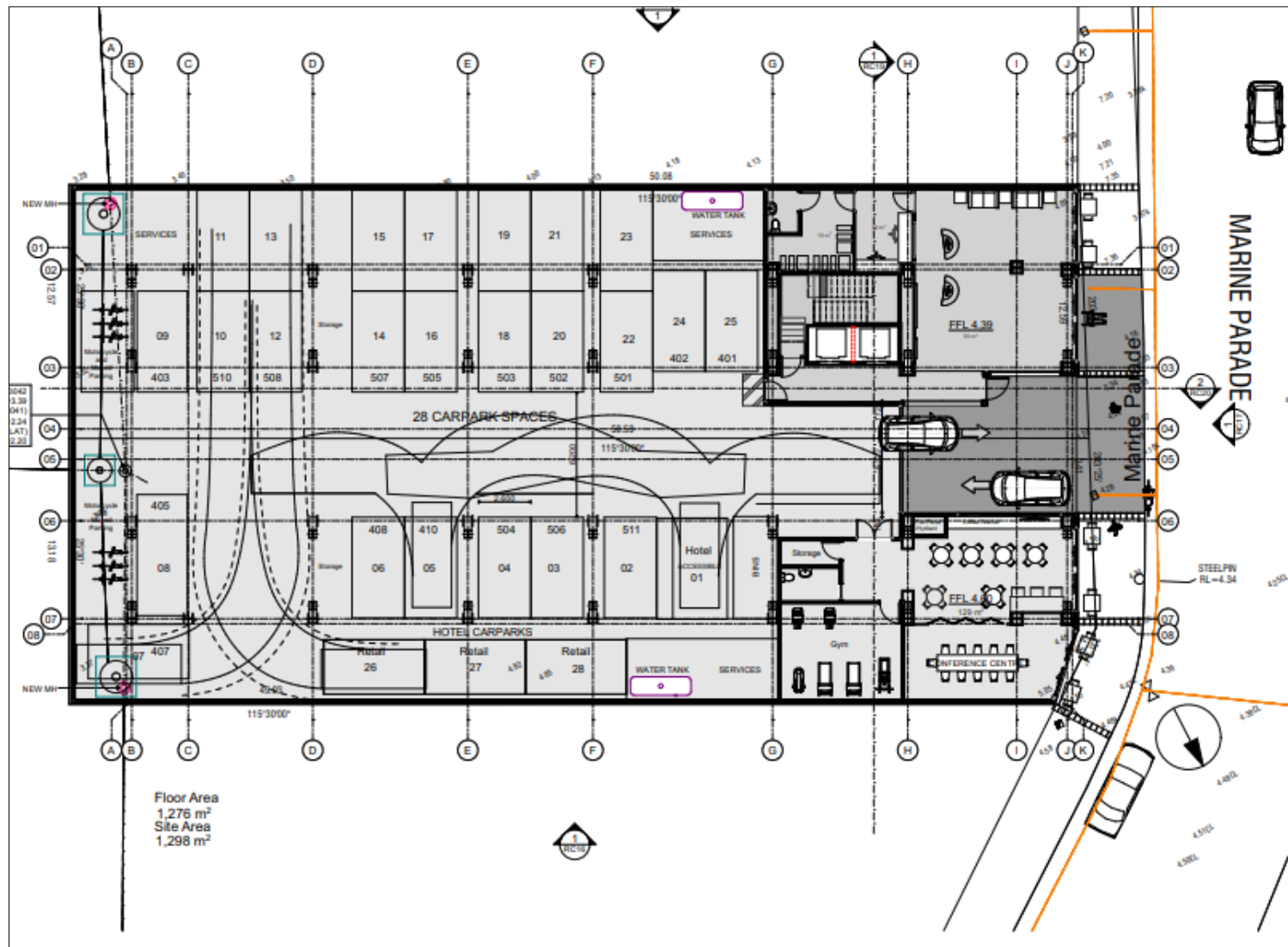
## Attachment 1 – Project Location



## Attachment 2 – Contact information

Iwi/hapū	Settlement documents / Status	Representative body	RMA relevant iwi authority	Treaty settlement entity	Other Party	Contact person
Ngāti Toa Rangātira		Te Runanga o Toa Rangātira Incorporated	Iwi authority for RMA purposes			CEO: Helmut Modlik s 9(2)(a)
	Ngāti Toa Rangātira Claims Settlement Act 2014	Toa Rangātira Trust		Post-settlement governance entity		cc: Debbie Rene <a href="mailto:resourcemanagement@ngatittoa.iwi.nz">resourcemanagement@ngatittoa.iwi.nz</a>
Te Atiawa (Kāpiti)		Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust	Iwi authority for RMA purposes			Chair: Andre Baker <a href="mailto:admin@teatiawakikapiti.co.nz">admin@teatiawakikapiti.co.nz</a>
Muaūpoko		Muaūpoko Tribal Authority Incorporated	Iwi authority for RMA purposes			CEO: Di Rump <a href="mailto:ceo@muaupoko.iwi.nz">ceo@muaupoko.iwi.nz</a>

### Attachment 3 – Planned Layout – Car parking



## Attachment 3 – Perspective

