

Application 2021-050 Lakeview Taumata (QT Lakeview Developments 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
Date submitted: 23 September 2021	

Ministry for the Environment contacts

Position	Name	Cell Phone	1 st Contact
Principal Author	Pip Lee		
Manager	Stephanie Frame	s9(2)(a)	✓
Director (Acting)	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 Lakeview Taumata project to an expert consenting panel (a panel).

Proposed project

3. The project comprises the first two stages of a large mixed-use precinct development proposed by the applicant, in collaboration with the Queenstown Lakes District Council, on the former Lakeview Campground site lying approximately 500 metres west of the Queenstown CBD.
4. Maps showing the general location and the full development site are in Attachment 1.

Essential information

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

Section of the FTCA	Information required	Detail
s17(3)(a)	Relevant iwi authority	Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (TRoNT) <i>Contact details are in Attachment 2</i>
s17(3)(b)	Relevant Treaty settlement	Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998
s17(3)(a)	Relevant Treaty settlement entity	TRoNT <i>Contact details are in Attachment 2</i>
s17(3)(c)	Relevant principles and provisions of the Treaty settlement	<i>See below</i>
s17(3)(d)	Negotiation mandates recognised by the Crown	None
s17(3)(d)	Current Treaty settlement negotiations	None
s17(3)(e)	Court orders recognising customary marine title or protected customary rights under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 or another Act	None that are relevant and the project does not occur in the coastal marine area.

Supporting material

Project details

6. The location of the project site (Stages 1 and 2) within the overall development is shown in Attachment 3.
7. An outline of the project concept and an illustration of its relationship to central Queenstown are in Attachment 4.
8. The project includes the key residential-focused components of the overall development proposal. It will involve construction of five buildings between 9 and 13 storeys high that will provide:
 - a. approximately 233 residential units
 - b. 137 co-living units (primarily residential units with shared open spaces designed for short to medium occupancy)
 - c. provision for co-working, commercial, retail and hospitality activities
 - d. vehicle access and car parking.
9. It will also include a publicly accessible terrace on level 5 with views across Lake Wakatipu.

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 therefore no court orders granted under the MACAA or another Act to consider in your referral decision for this project.¹

Iwi and iwi authorities

Information sources

12. 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. 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.
14. 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. Queenstown Lakes District Council and Otago Regional Council as the relevant local authorities.

Iwi authorities relevant to project

15. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (TRoNT) is the sole iwi authority for the project area.
16. TRoNT is the governing council of Ngāi Tahu iwi, established by the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996 (TRoNT Act) to protect and advance the collective rights and interests of the iwi.
17. TRoNT is made up of 18 Papatipu Rūnanga (rūnanga) to which members of Ngāi Tahu Whānui can belong. Each rūnanga holds the rights, interests and responsibilities to specific takiwā (areas of land and waters) within the Ngāi Tahu Takiwā.² Each rūnanga has its own governance structure

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.

² The Papatipu Rūnanga of Ngāi Tahu Whānui and their respective takiwā are described in the Schedule to the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (Declaration of Membership) Order 2001, which superseded Schedule 1 to Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996.

and it is through this mechanism that the collective Ngāi Tahu voice in a region is represented and heard at local government and community level.

18. Seven rūnanga have a shared interest in the Queenstown Lakes District:
 - a. Moeraki Rūnaka, Kāti Huirapa ki Puketeraki Rūnaka and Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou (Kai Tahu ki Ōtākou)
 - b. Te Rūnanga o Hokonui, Te Rūnanga o Ōrāka-Aparima, Te Rūnanga o Awarua and Waihōpai Rūnanga (Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku).
19. Section 15 of the TRoNT Act specifies that where any enactment requires consultation with any iwi or iwi authority in respect of matters affecting Ngāi Tahu Whānui, it will be held with TRoNT.
20. When TRoNT undertakes such consultation, the TRoNT Act also requires it to seek and have regard to the views of the rūnanga and hapū they consider may wish to comment on the matter being consulted on.
21. Two organisations undertake liaison between the rūnanga of the Otago/Southland regions and TRoNT, and on their behalf engage with the local authorities and others in relation to RMA matters:
 - a. Aukaha Ltd – a Dunedin-based consultancy which is owned by, and represents, Kai Tahu ki Ōtākou.
 - b. Te Ao Marama Incorporated, based at Murihiku Marae in Invercargill and which represents Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku.

Treaty settlement and Treaty settlement entity

22. The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 is the only settlement of historical Treaty claims relating to the proposed project area.
23. The Act gives effect to certain provisions of the deed of settlement signed on 21 November 1997, and amendment deeds signed in 1998 and 1999. The [deed, amendment deeds and related documents](#) are available on the NZ Government's Treaty settlement website.
24. The settlement applies to the Takiwā of Ngāi Tahu, as defined in section 5 of the TRoNT Act, and which covers the majority of the South Island of Aotearoa (Te Waipounamu). A [settlement summary](#) is available on the TRoNT website.
25. TRoNT is the post-Treaty settlement governance entity associated with the Treaty settlement.
26. A Treaty settlement entity is also defined for the purposes of the Act as including a board, trust, committee, authority, or other body, recognised in, or established under a Treaty settlement Act.
27. No such entities established by the Ngāi Tahu Treaty settlement are relevant to the proposed project.

Relevant principles and provisions of the Ngāi Tahu Treaty settlement

Crown acknowledgements and apology

28. The Crown offers an apology as part of Treaty settlement redress to atone for historical wrongs, restore its honour, and begin the process of healing.
29. As part of its apology to Ngāi Tahu, the Crown apologises for its past failures to acknowledge Ngāi Tahu rangatiratanga and mana over the South Island lands within its boundaries, and, in fulfilment

of its Treaty obligations, the Crown states that it recognises Ngāi Tahu as the tāngata whenua of, and as holding rangatiratanga within, the Takiwā of Ngāi Tahu Whānui.

30. Rangatiratanga as a concept and a practice encompasses rights, responsibilities and obligations, including kaitiakitanga in relation to the land and resources within the Takiwā.
31. Respect for Ngāi Tahu views on resource management matters and enabling effective involvement of Ngāi Tahu as a Treaty partner in resource management decision-making within the Takiwā are important ways in which the Crown can give on-going effect to these acknowledgements and uphold its relationship with Ngāi Tahu.

Other redress

32. The settlement did not create any new co-governance or co-management processes affecting decision-making under the RMA.
33. The proposed project does not directly affect any specific commercial or cultural redress provided by the Treaty settlement.
34. 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 or affected by a statutory acknowledgement – are deemed to be matters of national importance that must be recognised and provided for in decision-making under Part 2 section 6(e) of the RMA.
35. While the Treaty settlement identifies the Ngāi Tahu association with many named sites and areas, there are many other sites within the Ngāi Tahu Takiwā which are sacred or hold special significance for both local Ngāi Tahu tangata whenua and the iwi as a whole.
36. The relevant rūnanga and their agents are best placed to advise on such matters in the first instance.

Current negotiation mandates and settlement negotiations

37. There are no recognised mandates for negotiation of any further historical Treaty claims, or any current or anticipated negotiations for settlement of historical Treaty claims, affecting the proposed project area.

Details in this report affect certain provisions of the FTCA

Notices of referral decision

38. 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.
39. You did not invite comment on the referral application from TRoNT 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. TRoNT, as the relevant iwi authority and Treaty settlement entity 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.

40. There are no other iwi authorities or Treaty settlement entities likely to have an interest in the matter, and no joint management agreements or Mana Whakahono ā Rohe to consider.
41. If you decide to refer the project we recommend copying the notice to the relevant rūnanga through their representative agents Aukaha Ltd and Te Ao Marama Incorporated, to facilitate their preparedness for engagement in the panel process (should they wish to do so). Contact details are in Attachment 2.

Expert consenting panel membership

42. 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.
43. 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.
44. TRoNT is the sole relevant iwi authority for the project; contact details are in Attachment 2.

Panel invitations to comment

45. 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
46. TRoNT is the sole relevant iwi authority and Treaty settlement entity for the proposed project.
47. We also recommend a panel invite comments from the appropriate rūnanga, through their representative agents Aukaha Ltd and Te Ao Marama Incorporated. This is because TRoNT is obliged to consult with the rūnanga when providing comments on local issues. Additionally, this consultative framework has been agreed between Ngāi Tahu and local authorities and is well established under standard RMA process. Contact details are included in Attachment 2.
48. A panel may also invite comments from any other person it considers appropriate. We have not identified any further parties.

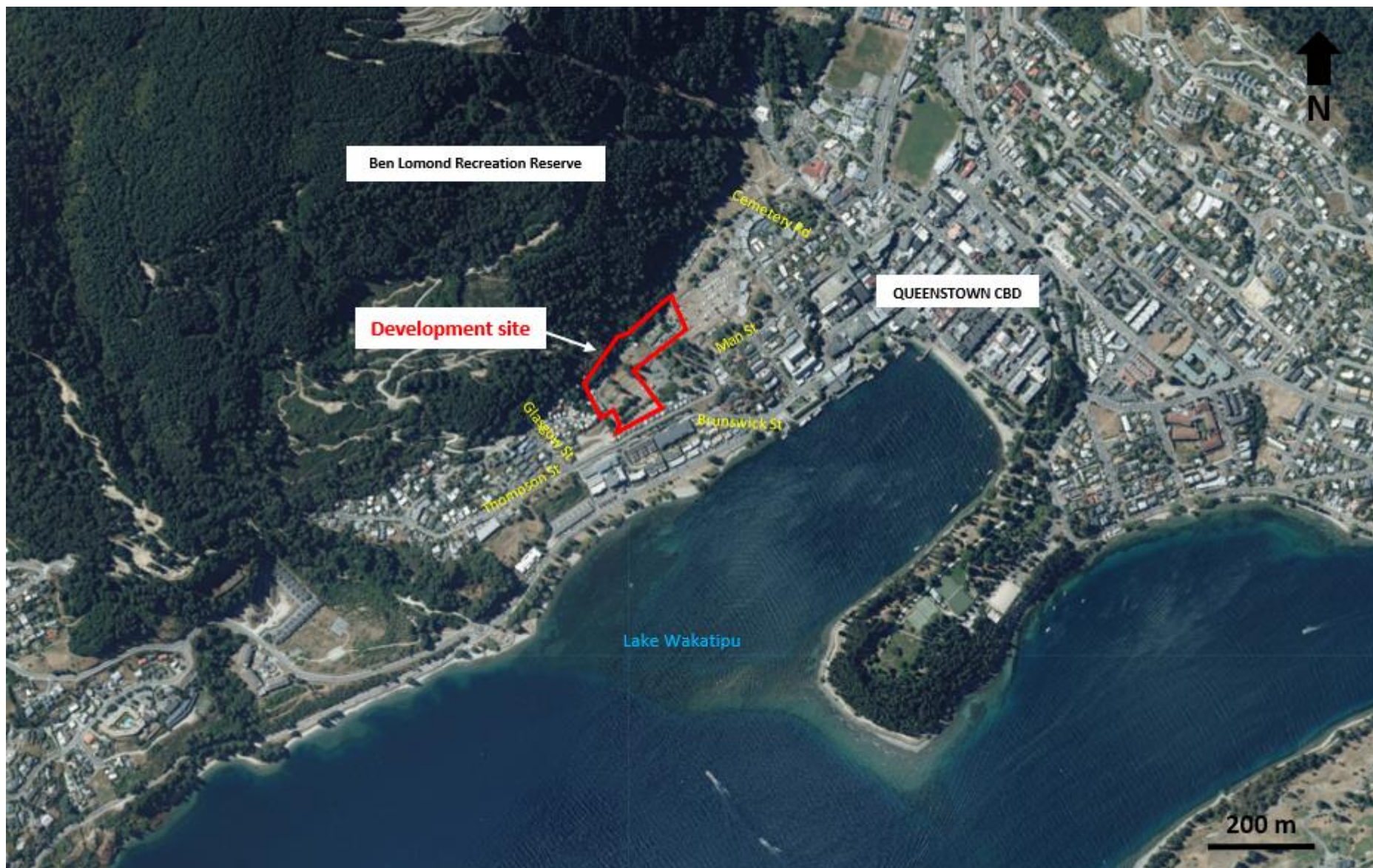
Provision of Cultural Impact Assessment

49. 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.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 has been satisfied.

³ Clause 9(5) of Schedule 6 of the FTCA.

Attachment 1 - Location



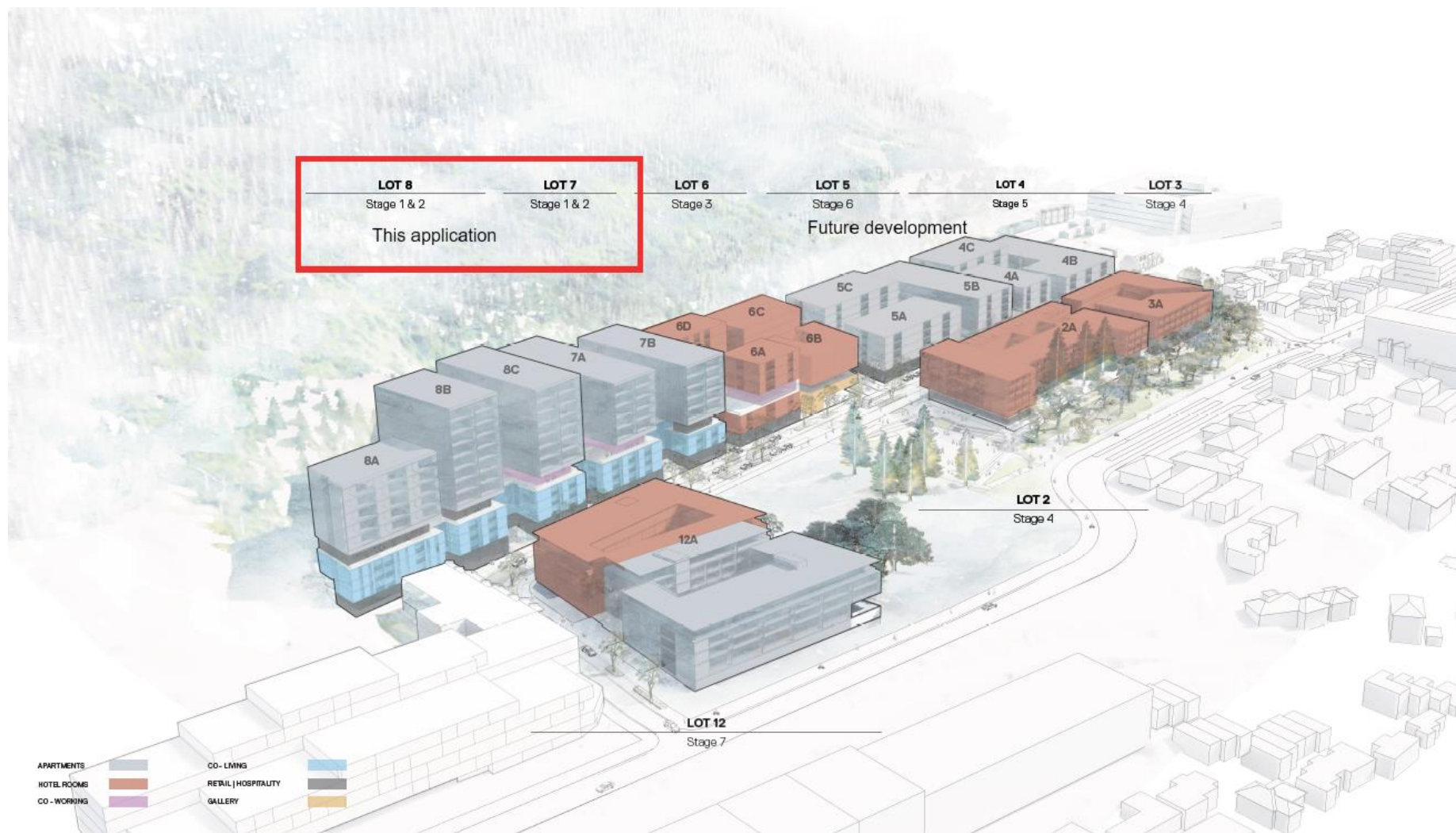


Attachment 2 - Contact information

Iwi/hapū	Representative body	Contact details	RMA Iwi authority	Treaty settlement entity	Other	Contact person	Copies to
Ngāi Tahu	Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (TRoNT)	P.O. Box 13 046 Christchurch 8141	Represents Ngāi Tahu as an 'iwi authority' for RMA purposes	The post-Treaty settlement governance entity under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998		CEO/Kaihautū – Arihia Bennett info@ngaitahu.iwi.nz	General Manager Te Ao Turoa: Trudy Heath s9(2)(a) Programme Leader Puna Mahara: Aaron Leith s9(2)(a)
Ngāi Tahu Papatipu Rūnanga with shared interests in Queenstown Lakes District: Moeraki Rūnaka Kāti Huirapa ki Puketeraki Rūnaka Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou	Aukaha Ltd - an advisory company which represents the Papatipu Rūnanga of Ōtākou (Otago)	Aukaha Ltd PO Box 446 Dunedin 9054 Ph: s9(2)(a)			General Manager, Mana Taiao – Kate Timms-Dean s9(2)(a)	Principal Planner, Mana Taiao – Sandra McIntyre s9(2)(a)	
Te Rūnanga o Hokonui Te Rūnanga o Ōrāka-Aparima Te Rūnanga o Awarua Waihōpai Rūnanga	Te Ao Marama Inc - represents the Rūnanga in Murihiku (south of the Clutha River/Mata-au)	Te Ao Marama Inc C/- Murihiku Marae 408 Tramway Rd Invercargill 9844 Ph: s9(2)(a)			Kaupapa Taiao Manager – Dean Whaanga s9(2)(a)		

Attachment 3 – Project concept





Attachment 4 – Illustration

