

Application 2021-067 Rotokauri North Stage 1 (Rotokauri North Holdings Limited)

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: 2 December 2021	

Ministry for the Environment contacts

Position	Name	Cell Phone	1 st Contact
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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 to accept the application to refer the Rotokauri North Stage 1 project to an expert consenting panel (a panel).

Proposed project

3. The applicant proposes to establish the first part of its multi-stage residential development of a greenfield site on the north-western outskirts of Hamilton. A location map is in Attachment 1 and Attachment 2 shows further detail.
4. The project includes subdivision of approximately 62 hectares to create approximately 400 residential lots, additional superlots and balance lots, and roads intended to vest in the local authority (refer to Attachment 3).

5. Construction of 40 residential units on approximately 20 of the residential lots, installation of associated infrastructure and enhancement of stream channels associated with stormwater management is also proposed. The applicant is currently negotiating with the Ministry of Education regarding the purchase of one of the superlots for a primary school.

Essential information

6. 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 (2)	Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated Ngāti Hauā Iwi Trust <i>Contact details are in Attachment 4</i>
s17(3)(b)	Relevant Treaty settlements (3)	Waikato Raupatu Claims Settlement Act 1995 Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010 Ngāti Hauā Claims Settlement Act 2014
s17(3)(a)	Relevant Treaty settlement entities (4)	Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated Ngāti Hauā Iwi Trust Waikato Raupatu River Trust Waikato River Authority <i>Contact details are in Attachment 4</i>
s17(3)(c)	Relevant principles and provisions of the Treaty settlements	<i>See below</i>
s17(3)(d)	Negotiation mandates recognised by the Crown	none
s17(3)(d)	Current Treaty settlement negotiations	Waikato-Tainui (Waikato-Tainui Negotiator) - remaining claims
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 as the project does not occur in the coastal marine area.

Supporting material

Project area

7. The project site lies within the catchment of the Waikato River, in an area with low topographical relief. The applicant advises there is a network of intersecting artificial watercourses across the site which drain water away from productive agricultural areas towards a modified section of an unnamed tributary of Ohote Stream (in the western part of the site).
8. As shown in Attachment 2, Lake Rotokauri (a local purpose (ecological management) reserve) lies approximately one kilometre to the south of the project site. In normal circumstances water flows out of the lake via another unnamed tributary of Ohote Stream. The Waikato Regional Council has advised that after periods of high rainfall, flows can reverse up Ohote Stream and flow into, rather than out of Lake Rotokauri. At such times the lake may become a sink for runoff from the development site.
9. According to information from the Rotokauri North Tangata Whenua Working Group (TWWG)¹ – that was included in the referral application – the project site lies within the tribal area of Waikato-Tainui iwi and the area over which the following TWWG hapū exercise mana whakahaere²:
 - a. Ngaati Hauaa
 - b. Ngaati Māhanga
 - c. Ngaati Reko (Waikeri Marae)
 - d. Ngaati Tamaiunapo
 - e. Ngaati Wairere
 - f. Te Uri o Mahanga.

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.

¹ TWWG was established with direction from Te Haa o te Whenua o Kirikiriroa (a consultative group representing local tangata whenua on issues relating to management of Hamilton’s natural and physical resources) to enable local tangata whenua engagement specifically in relation to Private Plan Change 7. The plan change (by Green Seed Consultants Ltd, a company related to Rotokauri Holdings Ltd) seeks to zone 140 ha of land in Rotokauri North for urban activities. This area includes the project area.

² In this context, mana whakahaere refers to the authority that has been established by these groups in respect of the Waikato River over many generations. It entails the exercise of rights and responsibilities to ensure the balance and mauri (life force) of the Waikato River is maintained.

11. There are therefore no court orders granted under the MACAA or another Act to consider in your referral decision for this project.³

Iwi authorities

Methodology and information sources

12. This report must identify the relevant iwi authorities for a 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 can be difficult to define precisely on a map, particularly on small scale maps depicting large geographical areas. For the purposes of this report, we have used information from the following sources as a basis for identifying iwi areas of interest:

- 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, which includes information on rohe (tribal areas) provided by those organisations
- c. the 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
- d. area of interest maps included in signed Treaty settlement deeds or other Treaty settlement documents
- e. Waikato Regional Council's [online interactive map](#) depicting iwi acknowledgement areas in the Waikato Region.

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 TKM online directory noted above
- b. Hamilton City Council, Waikato District Council and Waikato Regional Council, provided in response to the invitation to comment on the referral application under section 21(2)(a) of the FTCA.

Iwi authorities relevant to project

16. The project site lies within the areas of interest, identified via one or more of the sources in paragraph 13, for Waikato-Tainui and Ngāti Hauā. There are two relevant iwi authorities:

- a. Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated, representing Waikato iwi
- b. Ngāti Hauā Iwi Trust, representing Ngāti Hauā, which is part of the Waikato-Tainui confederation.

³ 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.

Treaty settlements and Treaty settlement entities

17. 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. The Te Arawhiti i-Cat database listed in paragraph 13(c) and documents on the [NZ Government Treaty settlements website](#) were the primary information sources for our analysis.

Treaty settlements relating to the project area

18. 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.

19. The project site falls within the area of interest covered by the following three Treaty settlement Acts:

- a. the Waikato Raupatu Claims Settlement Act 1995, that gives effect to certain provisions of the deed of settlement signed by Waikato-Tainui and the Crown on 22 May 1995. Subsequent amendment deeds were signed in late 1995, 1996 and 1997. [Relevant settlement documents](#) are available on the NZ Government Treaty settlement website
- b. the Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010, that gives effect to certain provisions of the deed of settlement between Waikato-Tainui and the Crown signed on 17 December 2009. [The deed and other relevant documents](#) are available on the NZ Government Treaty settlement website
- c. the Ngāti Hauā Claims Settlement Act 2014, that gives effect to certain provisions of the deed of settlement signed between Ngāti Hauā and the Crown on 18 July 2013, and amendment deeds signed in September 2013 and July 2014. [Relevant documents](#) are available on the NZ Government Treaty settlement website.

Relevant Treaty settlement entities

20. We have identified four relevant Treaty settlement entities for the project. These are listed in paragraph 6 and further explanation is provided below.

Post-settlement governance entities

21. 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.

22. Two such entities were established under the 1995 Waikato settlement:

- a. the Waikato Raupatu Lands Trust; set up to receive and hold settlement properties, and to acquire further properties in accordance with settlement arrangements. No such properties are affected by the project.
- b. the Waikato Land Acquisition Trust; a temporary entity responsible for receiving settlement funds and distributing them to the land holding Trust. This Trust was to be wound up when it had distributed all of its funds. We have not located any record suggesting it is still in existence. In any event, it is not likely to have any direct relevance to the project.

23. The 2010 Waikato River settlement established several entities, including the Waikato Raupatu River Trust. Under the settlement, this Trust had certain significant sites and other Crown-owned land adjacent to the Waikato River vested in it, and it entered into a range of co-management arrangements with various Crown agencies and local authorities in relation both to this land and in relation to matters affecting the Waikato River and its catchment.

24. Since the settlements there have been some changes to the trustees of the original trusts. Currently, Te Whakakitenga o Waikato (formerly Te Kauhanganui) - the tribal authority that represents tribal members of the 68 Marae of Te Whakakitenga o Waikato - acts as the trustee of the Waikato Raupatu River Trust and also the Waikato Raupatu Lands Trust.
25. The Ngāti Hauā Iwi Trust is the post-settlement governance entity for the Treaty settlement with Ngāti Hauā.

Other bodies recognised or established under a Treaty settlement Act

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. No such entities established under the Ngāti Hauā Claims Settlement Act 2014 are relevant to the proposed project.
27. The Waikato River Authority (WRA) was established under the Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010 (and the Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010) to participate in the co-governance arrangements with local authorities over the Waikato River and its catchment, as set out in the associated deeds of settlement.
28. The WRA has 10 board members comprising equal numbers of members appointed by the river iwi (Waikato-Tainui, Te Arawa, Tūwharetoa, Raukawa and Maniapoto) and Ministers of the Crown. One of Crown appointees is nominated by the Waikato Regional Council and one by the relevant territorial authorities. The WRA's functions include:
 - a. requesting call-ins under the RMA (of resource consent applications to the Waikato Regional Council affecting the Waikato River⁴)
 - b. appointing accredited commissioners to sit on boards of inquiry and hearings committees when required to do so.
29. The Waikato River Clean-up Trust was established under the Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010 and the Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010. It administers a contestable fund for projects focused on restoration and protection of the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River and its catchment. It would be unlikely to have a direct interest in the proposed project unless the applicant sought funding from them for a relevant aspect of the proposed development.

Relevant principles and provisions of the Treaty settlements

Waikato Raupatu Claims Settlement Act 1995 and Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010

Crown acknowledgements and apologies

30. The Crown offers an apology as part of Treaty settlement redress in order to atone for historical wrongs, restore its honour, and begin the process of healing.
31. In the 1995 Treaty settlement with Waikato, the Crown expresses its profound regret and apologises unreservedly for the loss of lives because of the hostilities arising from its invasion of Waikato lands, and at the devastation of property and social life which resulted.

⁴ In this context, applications have to be for: take, use, damming or diverting water in the Waikato River; a point source discharge to the Waikato River; or any activity listed in section 13 of the RMA relating to the Waikato River; noting also that "Waikato River" as defined in the Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010 includes the river and all its tributaries, and the surrounding lakes and wetlands (and their beds and banks).

32. The Crown also recognises that the lands confiscated in the Waikato have made a significant contribution to the wealth and development of New Zealand, whilst the Waikato tribe has been alienated from, and deprived of the benefit of, its lands.
33. The Crown therefore seeks on behalf of all New Zealanders to atone for the acknowledged injustices, and to begin the process of healing and to enter a new age of co-operation with the Kiingitanga and Waikato.
34. In the 2010 Waikato River Treaty settlement, the Crown recognises the following statement of significance of the Waikato River to Waikato-Tainui:

“The Waikato River is our tupuna (ancestor) which has mana (spiritual authority and power) and in turn represents the mana and mauri (life force) of Waikato-Tainui. The Waikato River is a single indivisible being that flows from Te Taheke Hukahuka to Te Puuaha o Waikato (the mouth) and includes its waters, banks and beds (and all minerals under them) and its streams, waterways, tributaries, lakes, aquatic fisheries, vegetation, flood plains, wetlands, islands, springs, water column, airspace, and substratum as well as its metaphysical being. Our relationship with the Waikato River, and our respect for it, gives rise to our responsibilities to protect te mana o te Awa and to exercise our mana whakahaere in accordance with long established tikanga to ensure the wellbeing of the river. Our relationship with the river and our respect for it lies at the heart of our spiritual and physical wellbeing, and our tribal identity and culture”.

Overview of redress

35. While redress under the 1995 settlement was primarily concerned with the return of Crown land to Waikato-Tainui, the overarching purpose of the following 2010 settlement with Waikato-Tainui was to restore and protect the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River for future generations.
36. This was to be achieved principally through the following provisions⁵:
 - a. the establishment of a vision and strategy for the Waikato River which forms part of the Waikato Regional Policy Statement
 - b. associated co-governance arrangements with local authorities, primarily through the WRA
 - c. establishment and funding of the Waikato River Clean-up Trust to undertake river rehabilitation initiatives
 - d. co-management arrangements, to facilitate the exercise of mana whakahaere by Waikato-Tainui, including:
 - i. a co-management agreement between the Waikato Raupatu River Trust and Waikato Regional Council in relation to river-related lands vested in the Trust, and lands held by the council for flood protection
 - ii. an accord with the Minister of Conservation and Director-General of Conservation relating to co-management of specified river-related lands remaining in Crown ownership
 - iii. development of a Waikato-Tainui environmental plan by the Waikato Raupatu River Trust
 - iv. involvement in the development of an integrated river management plan

⁵ For further detail refer to parts 3, 6, 7 and 8 of the Waikato-Tainui deed of settlement (17 December 2009).

- v. joint management agreements between the Waikato Raupatu River Trust and individual local authorities.
- e. We note that Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Raukawa, Te Arawa River Iwi and Maniapoto are also included in the Waikato River co-governance and co-management arrangements. There are three areas (A, B and C) where arrangements with each iwi apply. Area A, covering the lower Waikato River and lower Waipā River, is where the co-management and joint-management agreements between local authorities and Waikato-Tainui apply. The project site lies within this area.

Redress relevant to project

37. As noted in paragraph 8, the project site lies approximately one kilometre north of Lake Rotokauri, which is a local purpose ecological reserve vested in the Waikato District Council⁶. As a lake in the Waikato River catchment, it is subject to the co-governance and co-management arrangements noted above. In particular, the lake is identified as a co-management property and ‘reversionary interest site’ in the Waikato-Tainui Deed of Settlement in relation to the Waikato River.⁷
38. Paragraph 8 also notes that parts of the project site drain to the Ohote Stream. This is a tributary of the Lower Waipā River, which is a tributary of the Waikato River. As such, Ohote Stream is also subject to subject to the Waikato River co-governance and co-management arrangements.
39. In respect of the co-governance arrangements: if application is made to the Waikato Regional Council under standard RMA process for a resource consent to take, use, dam or divert water; make a point source discharge; or undertake any activity listed in section 13 of the RMA, in relation to the Waikato River (which in this context would include Lake Rotokauri and the Ohote Stream), then the Waikato Regional Council:
- a. must give the WRA and the trustees of the relevant trusts (which in the case of the proposed project is the Waikato Raupatu River Trust) notice of receipt of the application within 5 working days
 - b. must ensure that if it decides to hold a hearing on the application, the hearing committee is comprised of an equal number of council-appointed RMA decision-makers and members appointed by the WRA from their register, and an independent chair jointly appointed by the council and the WRA.
40. In relation to the co-management arrangements: there are three joint management agreements (JMAs), between the Waikato Raupatu River Trust and the Waikato Regional Council, Hamilton City Council and Waikato District Council respectively⁸, that apply generally to the area within which the proposed project lies, or drains to.
41. The protocols relating to resource consent applications (made under standard RMA processes) to take, use, dam or divert water; make a point source discharge; or undertake any activity listed in section 13 of the RMA, in relation to the Waikato River (which again in this context would include Lake Rotokauri and the Ohote Stream) are contained in Schedule 3 of the JMA with Waikato Regional Council. These include commitments by the council to early engagement and providing opportunities for the Waikato Raupatu River Trust input into the consideration of relevant consent

⁶ Gazette Notice 5627783.1 lodged by the Waikato District Council on 3 July 2003.

⁷ Pt 10 Co-Management Properties of the [Schedule to the Waikato-Tainui Deed of Settlement in relation to the Waikato River 17 Dec 2009](#)

⁸ [Joint Management Agreement: Waikato Raupatu River Trust and Waikato Regional Council 18 June 2013](#); [Joint Management Agreement: Waikato Raupatu River Trust and Hamilton City Council 10 Feb 2012](#); [Joint Management Agreement: Waikato Raupatu River Trust and Waikato District Council 23 March 2010](#)

applications, and provisions for the Trust's involvement in subsequent monitoring and review of granted consents.

42. Under clause 5 of Schedule 5 of the FTCA the panel convener and a panel must either comply with the above requirements (where they apply to resource consent applications for the project) as if they were the Waikato Regional Council, or obtain the agreement of the WRA and the Waikato Raupatu River Trust to adopt a suitable modified arrangement.
43. Should you decide to refer the project to a panel for consideration, it will be important in the first instance for the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) to carefully assess whether any resource consent applications lodged with it are captured by the provisions outlined above and advise the panel convener accordingly. This is to avoid any issues arising with panel constitution in the event that it decided to hold a hearing.

Ngāti Hauā Treaty Settlement

44. As for the two Treaty settlements discussed above, the deed of settlement with Ngāti Hauā includes the Crown's recognition of statements of the significance of the Waikato River (as a whole) to this iwi.
45. The Crown apology to Ngāti Hauā, to their ancestors, and to their descendants includes the following statements:
 - a. the Crown is deeply sorry for its breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles, which have left Ngāti Hauā virtually landless. The Crown profoundly regrets that the loss of land has undermined the social and traditional structures of Ngāti Hauā, and your ability to exercise customary rights and responsibilities over resources and sites of significance in your rohe
 - b. the Crown has for too many years failed to respond to your grievances in an appropriate and meaningful way, and profoundly apologises for its past failures to acknowledge the mana and rangatiratanga of Ngāti Hauā and its leaders
 - c. the Crown sincerely hopes this settlement will mark the beginning of a new relationship between the Crown and Ngāti Hauā founded on mutual trust, co-operation, and respect for the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.
46. None of the commercial or cultural redress provided to Ngāti Hauā under the settlement would be directly affected by the proposed project. Although some of the Waikato River co-management arrangements apply to parts of the Ngāti Hauā area of interest, this does not affect the project site.

Current negotiation mandates and settlement negotiations

47. The Crown is currently negotiating a Treaty settlement with the mandated Waikato-Tainui negotiator, who signed terms of negotiation on 14 December 2020 for the settlement of the remaining historical Treaty of Waitangi claims of Waikato-Tainui. The project site lies within the indicative area of interest for this Treaty settlement.

Details in this report affect certain provisions of the FTCA

Notices of referral decision

48. 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.

49. 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.
50. The relevant iwi authorities and Treaty settlement entities for receipt of the notice are identified in paragraph 6; contact details are in Attachment 4.
51. The Waikato Raupatu River Trust is party to joint management agreements with Waikato Regional Council, Hamilton City Council and Waikato District Council respectively, which apply over the area that includes the project site. There are no Mana Whakahono ā Rohe to consider.

Expert consenting panel membership

52. 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.
53. 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.
54. The two relevant iwi authorities for the project are identified in paragraph 6 and Attachment 4.
55. Should you decide to refer the project to a panel for consideration, it will be important in the first instance for the EPA to carefully assess whether any resource consent applications lodged with it are captured by the provisions outlined in paragraphs 37–43 and advise the panel convener accordingly, prior to confirmation of the panel membership for this project. This is because under the FTCA the panel is both the consenting authority and the body that would conduct hearings into applications before it (should they be deemed necessary). Taking this into consideration when appointing the panel would avoid any issues arising with panel constitution in the event that the panel decided to hold a hearing.

Panel invitations to comment

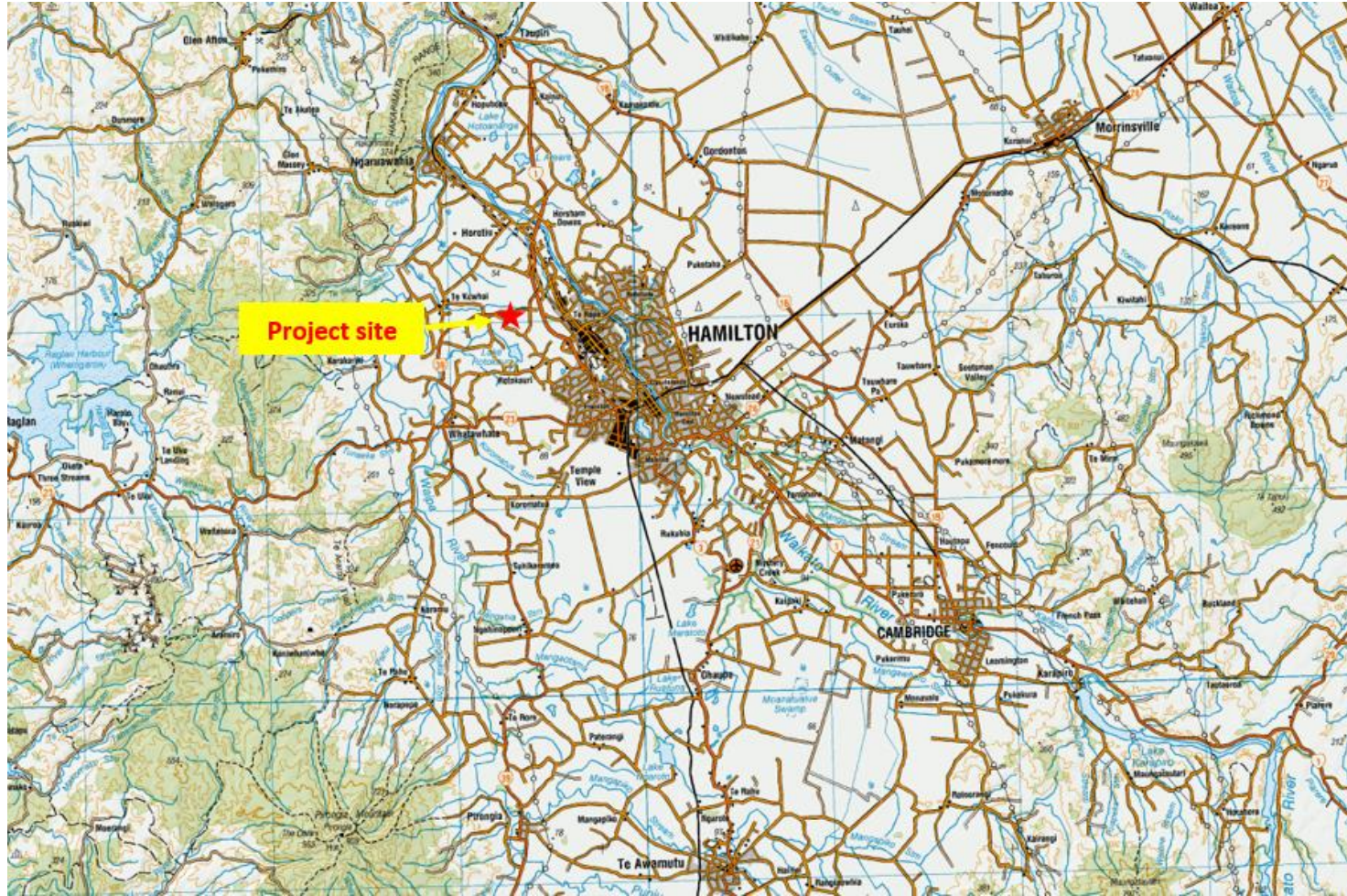
56. A panel must invite comments on a resource consent application or notice of requirement for a referred project from the parties listed in clause 17(6) of Schedule 6 of the FTCA. This includes:
- a. the relevant iwi authorities, including those identified in this report
 - b. a Treaty settlement entity 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.
57. The two relevant iwi authorities and Treaty settlement entities for the proposed project are listed in paragraph 6 and Attachment 4.
58. A panel may also invite comments from any other person it considers appropriate. We consider that it would be appropriate to invite the Rotokauri North Tangata Whenua Working Group (TWWG), noted in paragraph 9, to comment on any resource consent applications under consideration.

Provision of Cultural Impact Assessment

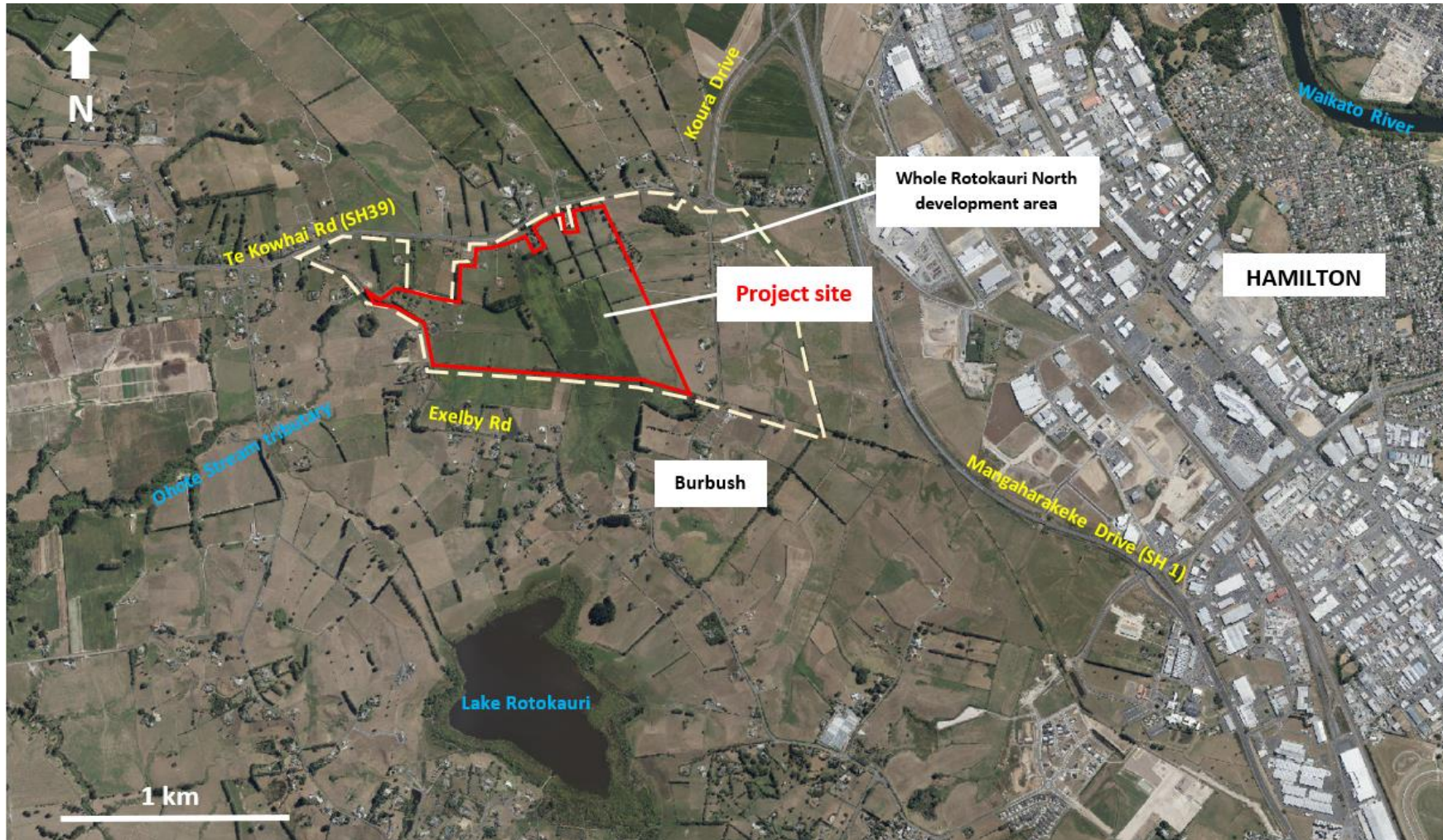
59. Any resource consent application that is submitted to a panel for determination must include a cultural impact assessment prepared by or on behalf of the relevant iwi authority or a statement of any reasons given by the relevant iwi authority for not providing that assessment.⁹ The Environmental 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.
60. Where there is more than one relevant iwi authority, it 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 defer to another party in respect of the matter. The two relevant iwi authorities for the Rotokauri North Stage 1 project are listed in paragraph 6.

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

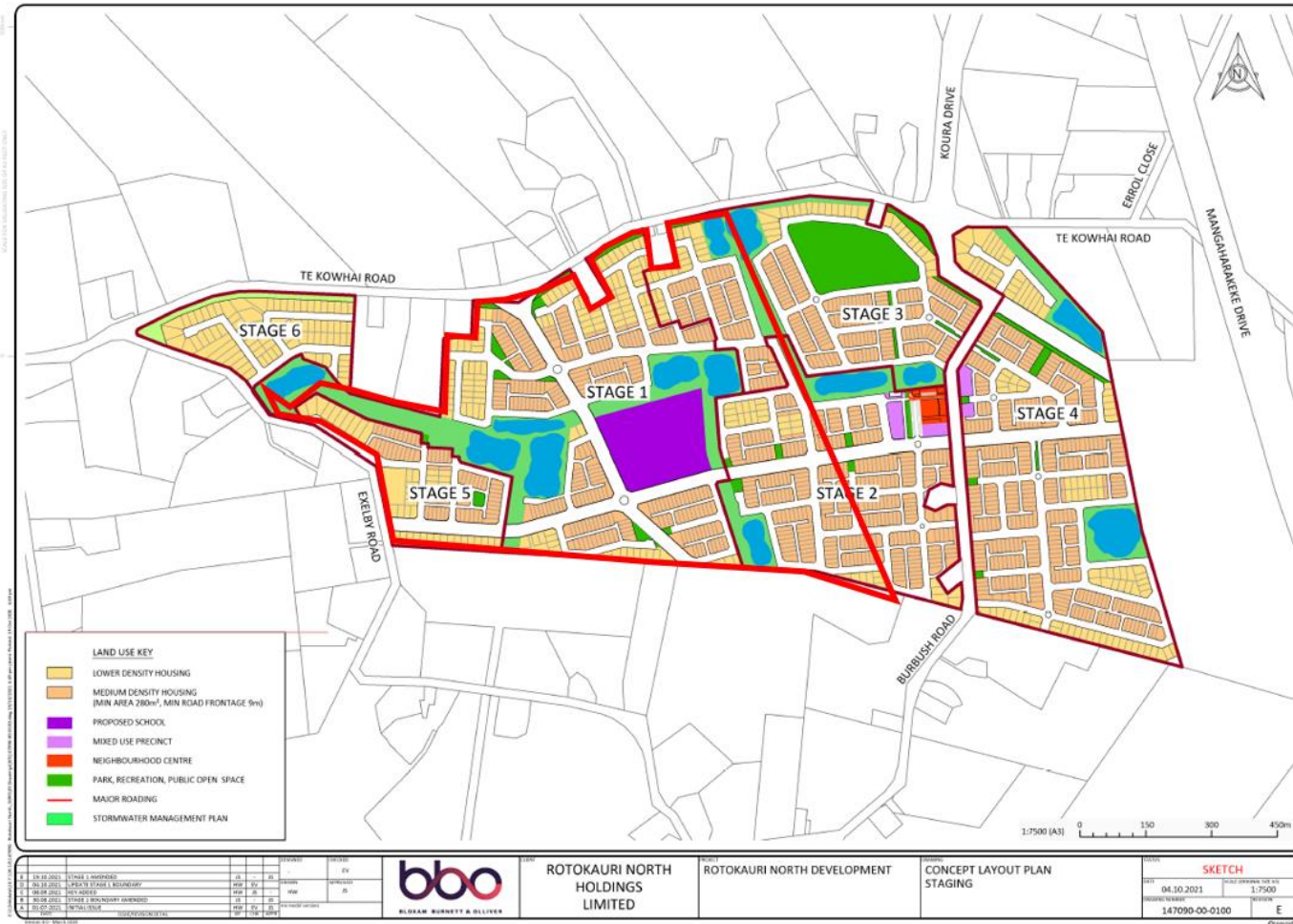
Attachment 1 – Location



Attachment 2 – Project area details



Attachment 3 – Layout for Stage 1 within the project site, and the wider development



Attachment 4 – Contact information

Iwi/hapū	Representative body	Contact details	RMA Iwi authority	Treaty settlement entity	Other	Contact person	Copies to
Ngāti Hauā	Ngāti Hauā Iwi Trust	PO Box 270 Morrinsville 3340	Represents Ngāti Hauā as an iwi authority for RMA purposes	Post-settlement governance entity under the Ngāti Hauā Claims Settlement Act 2014		General Manager & RMA contact: Lisa Gardiner s9(2)(a)	
Waikato-Tainui	Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated	PO Box 648 Waikato Mail Centre Hamilton 3240	Represents Waikato-Tainui as an iwi authority for RMA purposes	Trustee of both the Waikato Raupatu Lands Trust and the Waikato Raupatu River Trust (which are respectively the post-settlement governance entities under the Waikato Raupatu Claims Settlement Act 1995 And Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010)		CEO: Donna Flavell secretariat@tainui.co.nz	RMA contact: Marae Tukere s9(2)(a)
	Waikato Raupatu River Trust				Party to Joint Management Agreements applying generally over the project area, with Waikato Regional Council, Hamilton City Council and Waikato District Council.	CEO: Donna Flavell secretariat@tainui.co.nz	
	Waikato River Authority	PO Box 9338 Hamilton 3240		Post-settlement governance entity (co-governance entity) under the Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010 (and Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010).		CEO: Bob Penter enquiries@waikatoriver.org.nz	