



Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 – Treaty settlements and other obligations (Section 18) report

Project Name: FTAA-2606-1249 The Rest

To:	Date:
Hon Chris Bishop, Minister for Infrastructure	19/08/2026

Number of attachments: 5	Attachments: 1. Provisions of section 18 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 2. Project location map 3. List of relevant Māori groups 4. Excerpt from Ngāti Hauā conservation relationship agreement 5. Comments received from invited Māori groups
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Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions & Transport contacts:

Position	Name	Cell phone	1 st contact
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Key points

1. The Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions & Transport (on behalf of the Secretary for the Environment) has prepared this report on Treaty settlements and other obligations under section 18 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (the Act), in relation to the FTAA-2606-1249 The Rest referral application.
2. The applicant, Shannon Leigh Trust, proposes to develop an approximately 55.27-hectare site located at Tauwhare, approximately 18 kilometres east of Hamilton City. The project comprises the establishment of an agricultural education institute, 36 rural residential lots, a retirement village, commercial centre, storage units, integrated open spaces adjoining existing watercourses, and associated roading and three waters infrastructure. The applicant is seeking approvals under the Act which would otherwise be sought under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and the Wildlife Act 1953.
3. Section 18(2) of the Act requires that the report provide a list of relevant Māori groups, including relevant iwi authorities and Treaty settlement entities. We have identified Te Whakakitenga o Waikato, Ngāti Hauā Iwi Trust, Ngāti Wairere, and Te Haa o te Whenua o Kirikiriroa as relevant groups for this application.
4. We have identified the following Treaty settlements as relevant to the project area: Waikato Raupatu Claims Settlement Act 1995; Ngāti Hauā Claims Settlement Act 2014; and

elements of the Pare Hauraki iwi Collective Redress Bill and Deed. No other arrangements have been identified as relevant to the project area.

5. The Ngāti Hauā settlement provides for a conservation relationship agreement which sets out a consultation process for certain categories of statutory authorisations, which currently includes the Wildlife Act 1953 authority sought by the applicant. You have invited Ngāti Hauā to comment on this application, and under section 53(2)(c) of the Act a panel will also be required to invite Ngāti Hauā to comment on any substantive application for this project. In doing so, the panel may wish to consider the consultation process in the conservation relationship agreement to inform their engagement with Ngāti Hauā.
6. You received comments on the referral application from Te Whakakitenga o Waikato, on behalf of Waikato-Tainui. Waikato-Tainui reserves its position on the application at the referral stage but note a number of matters of importance to them which should be addressed if the project is advanced to the substantive phase. This includes further consideration of the effects on freshwater systems of the proposed three waters servicing strategy (given the existing capacity), loss of highly productive land and the cumulative effect of land use change outside identified growth areas, alignment with cultural values, and continued engagement with mana whenua.
7. We do not consider there are any matters raised in this report which make it more appropriate for the proposed approvals to be authorised under another Act or Acts.

Signature

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'S Frame', is written over a light blue rectangular background.

Stephanie Frame
Manager – Fast-track Operations

Introduction

8. Under section 18 of the Act, you must consider a report on Treaty settlements and other obligations for each referral application, prepared and provided by the responsible agency (Secretary for the Environment).
9. The information which must be provided in this report includes:
 - a. relevant iwi authorities, Treaty settlement entities, applicant groups under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 (MACA), and other Māori groups with interests in the project area;
 - b. relevant principles and provisions in Treaty settlements and other arrangements;
 - c. a summary of comments and further information received from invited Māori groups; and
 - d. advice on whether it may be more appropriate to deal with the matters that would be authorised by the proposed approvals under another Act or Acts.
10. This report is structured accordingly. We have provided a list of the relevant provisions of section 18 at **Attachment 1**.

Proposed project

11. The applicant, Shannon Leigh Trust, proposes to develop an approximately 55.27-hectare site located at Tauwhare, approximately 18 kilometres east of Hamilton City. The project comprises the establishment of an agricultural education institute (including classrooms and workshops, staff and student accommodation, paddocks and other facilities), 36 rural residential lots, a retirement village, commercial centre, storage units, integrated open spaces adjoining existing watercourses, and associated roading and three waters infrastructure.
12. The applicant is seeking approvals under the Act which would otherwise be sought under the RMA (including subdivision, earthworks, land use, water permit, discharge), and the Wildlife Act 1953 (salvage, relocation and accidental death of indigenous lizards). The applicant holds a legal interest in the three titles comprising the project area at 1073, 1171, 1185 Tauwhare Road.
13. We have provided location maps at **Attachment 2**.

Relevant iwi authorities, Treaty settlement entities, and other Māori groups

14. We note that some entities identified below may be included in more than one category. We have included a composite list of all groups at **Attachment 3**.

Iwi authorities

15. Under section 4(2) of the Act, 'iwi authority' has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the RMA:

the authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so.
16. We consider the following groups to be the relevant iwi authorities for the project area:
 - a. Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated, representing Waikato-Tainui; and
 - b. Ngāti Hauā Iwi Trust, representing Ngāti Hauā.

Treaty settlement entities

17. Under section 4(1) of the Act, “Treaty settlement entity” means any of the following:

- (a) a post-settlement governance entity (PSGE):*
- (b) a board, trust, committee, authority, or other body, incorporated or unincorporated, that is recognised in or established under any Treaty settlement Act:*
- (c) an entity or a person that is authorised by a Treaty settlement Act to act for a natural resource feature with legal personhood:*
- (d) Te Ohu Kai Moana or a mandated iwi organisation (as those terms are defined in section 5(1) of the Maori Fisheries Act 2004):*
- (e) an iwi aquaculture organisation (as defined in section 4 of the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004).*

18. Under the Act, a PSGE:

- (a) means a body corporate or the trustees of a trust established, for the purpose of receiving redress in the Treaty settlement of a claimant group,—*
 - (i) by that group; or*
 - (ii) by or under an enactment or order of a court; and*
- (b) includes—*
 - (i) an entity established to represent a collective or combination of claimant groups; and*
 - (ii) an entity controlled by an entity referred to in paragraph (a); and*
 - (iii) an entity controlled by a hapū to which redress has been transferred by an entity referred to in paragraph (a).*

19. In keeping with the procedural principles outlined at section 10 of the Act, we only identify those PSGEs which are specified in the relevant Treaty settlement Act or Treaty settlement deed.¹

20. We have identified the following relevant Treaty settlement entities for this project area:

- a. Te Whakakitenga o Waikato, PSGE for the Waikato Raupatu Claims Settlement Act 1995 (also PSGE for the Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010, which does not apply to the project area);
- b. Ngāti Hauā Iwi Trust, representing Ngāti Hauā, as PSGE for the Ngāti Hauā Claims Settlement Act 2014.

Groups mandated to negotiate Treaty settlements

21. The following groups have recognised mandates to negotiate a Treaty settlement over an area which may include the project area, and are in the early stages of negotiating their Treaty settlements with the Crown:

- a. Te Whakakitenga o Waikato, in relation to remaining Waikato-Tainui claims.

¹ Should a panel be made aware of a Treaty settlement entity established after the Treaty settlement Act is enacted (e.g. on the advice of a PSGE), then there would appear to be nothing to prevent the panel from inviting that entity to comment on the application under section 53(2)(c) of the Act.

Takutai Moana groups and ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou

22. The project area does not include the common marine and coastal area, and accordingly there are no relevant applicant groups under MACA, and no court orders or agreements that recognise protected customary rights or customary marine title within the project area.
23. The project area is not within ngā rohe moana o ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou (as set out in the Ngā Rohe Moana o Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Porou Act 2019).

Iwi or hapū whose practices are recognised under the Fisheries Act 1996 through regulation or bylaws

24. The project area does not include a taiāpure-local fisheries area, mātaihai reserve, or area subject to a bylaw or regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996.

Owners of identified Māori land where electricity infrastructure or land transport infrastructure is proposed

25. Section 23 of the Act provides that, in making a decision on a referral application under section 21, the Minister may determine that, for the purposes of the project, an activity described in section 5(1)(a) is not an ineligible activity if it:
 - a. is the construction of electricity lines or land transport infrastructure by (or to be operated by) a network utility operator that is a requiring authority; and
 - b. would occur on identified Māori land that is Māori freehold land or General land owned by Māori that was previously Māori freehold land.
26. This project does not involve an activity described in section 23(1) (i.e. including both (a) and (b)) of the Act.

Iwi authorities and groups representing hapū who are party to relevant Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements

27. If the project area is within the boundaries of either a Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreement, and the application includes a proposed RMA approval described in section 42(4)(a) to (d) (resource consent, certificate of compliance, or designation), we are required to identify the relevant iwi authority/group that represent hapū that are parties to these arrangements.
28. We have not identified any Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements that are relevant to the project area, and accordingly there no parties to these arrangements to identify.

Any other Māori groups with relevant interests

29. In addition to the groups above, we have identified the following groups who may have relevant interests in the project:
 - a. Ngāti Wairere (a hapū of Waikato-Tainui); and
 - b. Te Haa o te Whenua o Kirikiriroa (a collective representing the mana whenua interests of Hamilton City).
30. For your information, the applicant advises they have consulted Te Whakakitenga o Waikato, Ngāti Hauā, and Ngāti Wairere.

Relevant principles and provisions in Treaty settlements and other arrangements

Treaty settlements

31. Under section 4(1) of the Act, a Treaty settlement includes both a Treaty settlement Act and a Treaty settlement deed which is signed by both the Crown and representatives of a group of Māori.
32. The following Treaty settlements relate to land, species of plants or animals, or other resources within the project area:
 - a. Waikato Raupatu Claims Settlement Act 1995;
 - b. Ngāti Hauā Claims Settlement Act 2014; and
 - c. Pare Hauraki Collective Redress Bill and Pare Hauraki Collective Redress Deed (signed on 2 August 2018).
33. While we have included the Pare Hauraki Collective Redress Bill and Deed as a relevant Treaty settlement, we have not included any of the Hauraki iwi in the lists of the relevant iwi authorities, Treaty settlement entities, or groups mandated to negotiate settlements, outlined above. This is because the project area does not fall within the areas of interest of Hauraki iwi.
34. However, the Pare Hauraki Collective Redress Bill and Deed provide for redress over the entire Piako River catchment, which extends south beyond the areas of interest of Hauraki iwi to include the project area. Generally, the Crown does not offer redress outside the area of interest of a negotiating group. In this instance, the agreed redress over the Waihou, Piako and Coromandel catchments (discussed further below) also incorporates other groups with interests in the upper Piako catchment, including Ngāti Hauā. Accordingly, the Pare Hauraki Collective Redress Bill and Deed are pertinent to the extent that they provide for redress over the project area, and to those groups relevant to project area (i.e. Ngāti Hauā).
35. We note the project does not include the Waikato River or its catchment and will therefore not interact with the Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010.

Relevant principles and provisions

36. Section 7 of the Act requires all persons exercising powers and functions under the Act to act in a manner consistent with Treaty settlements. The relevant principles and provisions for each of these settlements are set out below.

Crown acknowledgements and apologies

37. The Crown offers acknowledgements and an apology to relevant groups as part of Treaty settlement redress to atone for historical wrongs that breached te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi, to restore honour, and begin the process of healing.
38. As part of the apology included in the Waikato Raupatu Claims Settlement Act 1995, the Crown sought to atone for the acknowledged injustices and begin the process of healing and to enter a new age of co-operation with the Kiingitanga and Waikato.
39. In its apology to Ngāti Hauā, the Crown undertook to embark on a new relationship founded on mutual trust, co-operation, and respect for the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.

40. The redress mechanisms provided for in Treaty settlements should be viewed in the context of these intentions.

Ngāti Hauā conservation relationship agreement

41. The Ngāti Hauā deed of settlement provides for a relationship agreement with the Department of Conservation (DOC) which incorporates the project area. This relationship agreement enables Ngāti Hauā to identify categories of statutory authorisations that may have a significant impact on their spiritual, cultural or historic values. Under the terms of the relationship agreement, statutory authorisations may include approvals under the Wildlife Act 1953, such as that sought by the applicant.²
42. For those significant categories of statutory authorisations to be identified by Ngāti Hauā, the relationship agreement provides that DOC and Ngāti Hauā will adopt a specified consultation process, which can be summarised as:
- a. DOC notifying Ngāti Hauā of the application and timeframe for a response/decision;
 - b. Ngāti Hauā notifying DOC of their views on the proposal within an agreed timeframe;
 - c. DOC acknowledging the views of Ngāti Hauā, providing an opportunity to clarify DOC's understanding of those views, and how they will be reflected in the decision-making process;
 - d. DOC considering whether it is possible to reconcile the views of Ngāti Hauā with other considerations in the decision-making process; and
 - e. DOC recording in its decision the nature of the views of Ngāti Hauā.
43. We have included the relevant excerpt from the relationship agreement at **Attachment 4**.
44. DOC advise that they are still working with Ngāti Hauā to identify the categories of statutory authorisations that are of significance. In the interim, DOC consults Ngāti Hauā on all Wildlife Act 1953 applications within their area of interest.
45. You have invited Ngāti Hauā to comment on this application, and under section 53(2)(c) of the Act a panel will also be required to invite Ngāti Hauā to comment on any substantive application for this project. Although the statutory authorisations of significance to Ngāti Hauā have not been formally identified, the panel may wish to consider the procedures at Attachment 4 to inform their engagement with Ngāti Hauā during the substantive application process.

Waihou, Piako and Coromandel catchments redress

46. The project area is within the Piako River catchment. Watercourses draining the site are part of the Waikato Central Drainage Scheme and Waitakaruru drainage network managed by the Waikato Regional Council. This system generally flows northwards through the centre of the project area and ultimately into a tributary of Waitakaruru Stream and the Piako River catchment, which discharges into the Firth of Thames. It is possible some of the proposed activities may affect the catchment, such as potential modifications to wetlands or artificial watercourses, construction of culverts, earthworks, and discharge of treated stormwater.

² Paragraph 26.1 of the Ngāti Hauā conservation relationship agreement refers.

47. As noted above, the Pare Hauraki Collective Redress Bill and Deed provide for redress over the Waihou, Piako and Coromandel catchments. This includes the establishment of the Waihou, Piako and Coromandel Catchment Authority, to provide co-governance, oversight and direction for the Coromandel, Waihou and Piako waterways, and the preparation of a Waihou, Piako and Coromandel Catchments Plan.
48. The proposed Waihou, Piako and Coromandel Catchment Authority would include a subcommittee, Te Mātāpuna o ngā awa o Waihou Piako, with a specific focus on the upper Waihou and Piako catchments. Te Mātāpuna o ngā awa o Waihou Piako comprises one member appointed by each of Raukawa, Ngāti Hauā and Ngāti Hinerangi, one member appointed by Pare Hauraki, and one member appointed by each of the Waikato Regional Council, Matamata-Piako District Council, Hauraki District Council, and South Waikato District Council. Te Mātāpuna o ngā awa o Waihou Piako would provide one member to the Waihou, Piako and Coromandel Catchment Authority which oversees the entirety of all three catchments.
49. Amongst other responsibilities, the proposed Waihou, Piako and Coromandel Catchment Authority would maintain a register of hearing commissioners, in consultation with Te Mātāpuna o ngā awa o Waihou Piako, for resource consents relating to the waterways in the catchments. The Pare Hauraki Collective Bill and Deed provide that the relevant consent authority must have particular regard to the commissioner register when appointing hearing commissioners in relation to consent applications that affect the catchments.
50. The Pare Hauraki Collective Bill and Deed also require the relevant local authorities to provide the Waihou, Piako and Coromandel Catchment Authority, Ngāti Hauā, Ngāti Hinerangi, Raukawa, and the Pare Hauraki collective cultural entity, with information about resource consent applications for activities which would affect the catchments.
51. We note that these provisions relating to the Piako catchment are not operative, and that the Waihou, Piako and Coromandel Catchment Authority and Te Mātāpuna o ngā awa o Waihou Piako have yet to be established, because the Pare Hauraki Collective Redress legislation has not been enacted. However, we draw this redress to your attention for context and completeness, and it is possible that the Waihou, Piako and Coromandel Catchment arrangements may be in place if and when a substantive application is lodged.
52. Finally, we also note that iwi and hapū are likely to have cultural associations with ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga beyond what is specifically identified in a Treaty settlement or other arrangements. Local tangata whenua and their representatives would be best placed to advise on such matters in the first instance.

Customary Marine Title/Protected Customary Rights

53. As noted above, the project area is not within a customary marine title area, protected customary rights area, or within or adjacent to ngā rohe moana o ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou.

Taiāpure-local fisheries/mātaitai reserves/areas subject to bylaws or regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996

54. As noted above, the project area does not include a taiāpure-local fishery, mātaitai reserve, or area subject to bylaws or regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996.

Mana Whakahono ā Rohe/Joint management agreement

55. As noted above, we have not identified any Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements that are relevant to the project area.

Summary of comments received and advice

Comments from invited Māori groups

56. Pursuant to section 17(1)(d) of the Act, on 14 July 2026 you invited written comments from the Māori groups identified above in paragraphs 14-30, from a list we previously provided you. These groups were provided with access to the application material and had 15 working days from receipt of the copy of the application to respond.

57. You received comments on the application from Te Whakakitenga o Waikato, representing Waikato-Tainui, which can be summarised as follows:

- a. careful assessment of the scale, location, and integration of the different components of the application will be required to ensure appropriate infrastructure provision, environmental outcomes, and long-term land use outcomes are achieved;
- b. Waikato-Tainui supports careful consideration of the appropriateness of locating a retirement village in a rural area outside identified growth areas;
- c. there is currently no wastewater network servicing the project area, and the capacity of the existing water supply scheme to accommodate a development of this scale requires technical assessment;
- d. given the scale and location of the proposed development, any substantive application should clearly demonstrate alignment with the Waikato Regional Policy Statement, Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato (where applicable), Tai Tumu, Tai Pari, Tai Ao (Waikato-Tainui Environmental Plan), and relevant growth strategies. This assessment should consider the cumulative effects of the proposal, including implications for infrastructure capacity, transport networks, freshwater values, biodiversity, landscape character, highly productive land, and cultural values; and
- e. the applicant should continue to engage with and appropriately resource relevant iwi and hapū, namely Ngāti Hauā and Ngāti Wairere, including through the preparation of a Cultural Values Assessment and the development of a memorandum of understanding, to inform the ongoing development and assessment of the proposal.

58. Waikato-Tainui reserves its position on the application at the referral stage but notes that the matters identified above are important to Waikato-Tainui and should be addressed if the project is advanced to the substantive phase. In particular, further consideration should be given to the effects on freshwater systems, loss of highly productive land and cumulative land use change, cultural values within the project area, and alignment with Te Ture Whaimana and Tai Tumu, Tai Pari, Tai Ao.

59. We have provided a copy of these comments at **Attachment 5**.

Consultation with departments

60. In preparing this report, we are required to consult relevant departments. We sought advice from Te Puni Kōkiri and the Office of Treaty Settlements and Takutai Moana – Te Tari

Whakatau regarding the relevant Māori groups and have incorporated their views into this report. We have previously consulted DOC in relation to the Ngāti Hauā conservation relationship agreement.

Advice on whether it may be more appropriate to deal with the proposed approvals under another Act/s

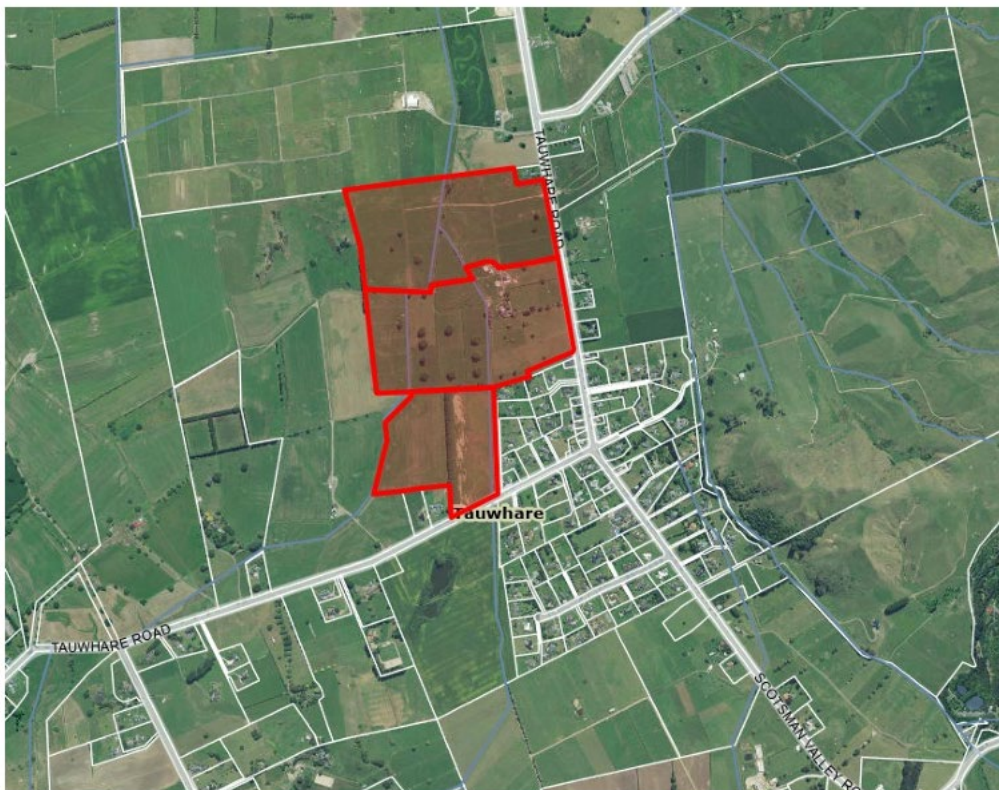
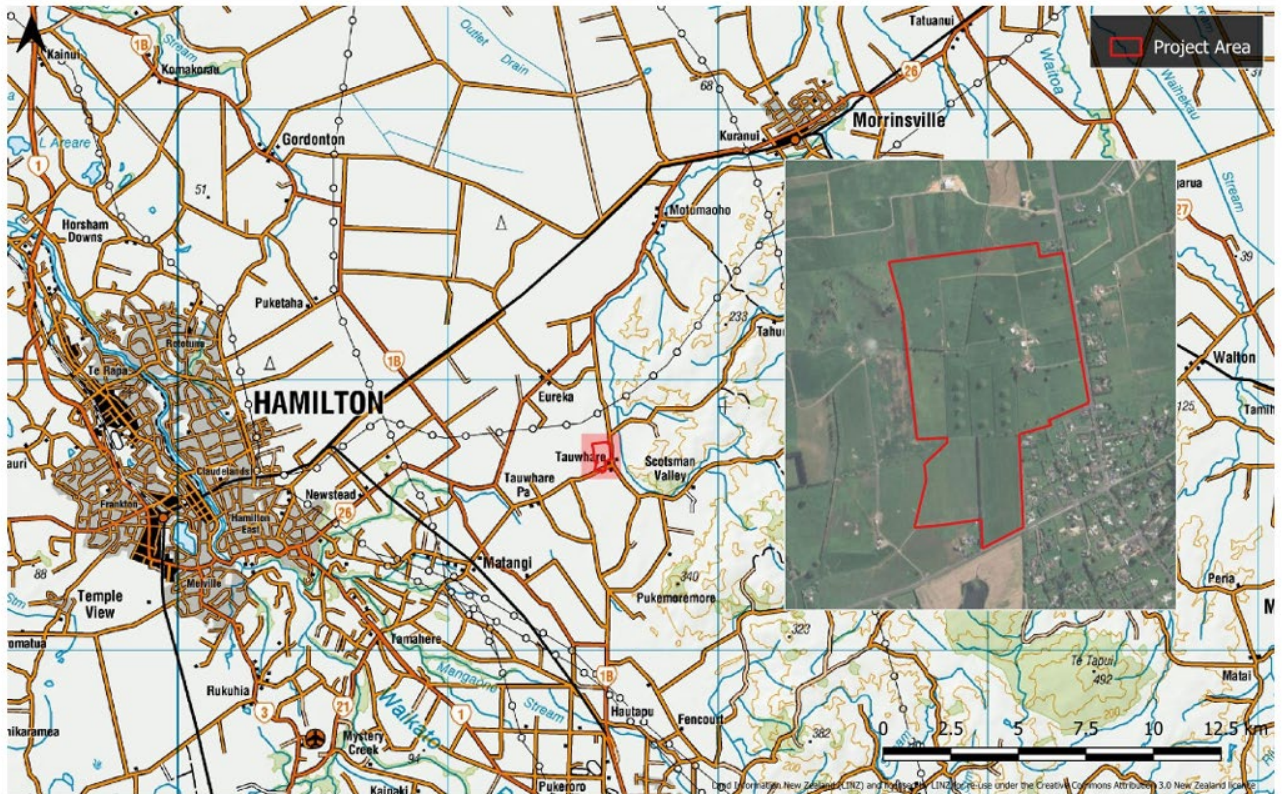
61. Under section 18(2)(m), this report must include our advice on whether, due to any of the matters identified in section 18, it may be more appropriate to deal with the matters that would be authorised by the proposed approvals under another Act or Acts.
62. We do not consider there are any matters raised in this report which make it more appropriate for the proposed approvals to be authorised under another Act or Acts.

Attachment 1: Provisions of section 18 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024

Section	Information required	Paragraph reference in this report
18(1)	The Minister must, for a referral application, consider a report that is prepared and provided by the responsible agency in accordance with this section.	8-10
18(2)(a)	Any relevant iwi authorities and relevant Treaty settlement entities	15-20
18(2)(b)	Any Treaty settlements that relate to land, species of plants or animals, or other resources within the project area	31-35
18(2)(c)	The relevant principles and provisions in those Treaty settlements, including those that relate to the composition of a decision-making body for the purposes of the Resource Management Act 1991	36-52
18(2)(d)	Any recognised negotiation mandates for, or current negotiations for, Treaty settlements that relate to the project area.	21
18(2)(e)	Any court orders or agreements that recognise protected customary rights or customary marine title within the project area.	22, 53
18(2)(f)	Any applicant groups under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 that seek recognition of customary marine title or protected customary rights within the project area.	22, 53
18(2)(g)	Whether the project area would be within or adjacent to, or the project would directly affect, ngā rohe moana o ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou (and, if so, the relevant provisions of the Ngā Rohe Moana o Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Porou Act 2019).	23, 53
18(2)(h)	Whether the project area includes any taiāpure-local fisheries, mātaihai reserves, or areas that are subject to bylaws or regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996 (and, if so, who the tangata whenua are).	24, 54
18(2)(i)	Whether the project involves an activity that could be the subject of a determination under 23 (and, if so, who the owners of the land are).	25-26
18(2)(j)	If the proposed approvals include an approval described in any of section 42C(4)(a) to (d) (resource consent, certificate of compliance, or designation), (i) iwi authorities and groups that represent hapū that are parties to any relevant Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements.	27-28, 55

	(ii) The relevant principles and provisions in those Mana Whakahono ā Rohe and joint management agreements.	
18(2)(k)	Any other Māori groups with relevant interests.	29-30
18(2)(l)	A summary of— (i) comments received by the Minister after inviting comments from Māori groups under section 17(1)(d) and (e); (ii) any further information received by the Minister from those groups	56-59
18(2)(m)	The responsible agency's advice on whether, due to any of the matters identified in this section, it may be more appropriate to deal with the matters that would be authorised by the proposed approvals under another Act or Acts.	61-62
18(3)	In preparing the report required by this section, the responsible agency must consult relevant departments.	60
18(4)	The responsible agency must provide the report to the Minister not later than 20 working days after the date for providing comments under section 17(6).	N/A
18(5)	However, if the Minister requests further information about a referral application under section 20, the time period specified in subsection (4) ceases to run for the period of time specified in the request.	N/A

Attachment 2: Project location maps



Attachment 3: List of relevant Māori groups

Name of group	Type of group (section of Act)
Te Whakakitenga o Waikato	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a); Treaty settlement entity – Waikato Raupatu Claims Settlement Act 1995; negotiating mandate (s18(2)(d))
Ngāti Hauā Iwi Trust	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a); Treaty settlement entity – Ngāti Hauā Claims Settlement Act 2014 (s18(2)(a))
Ngāti Wairere	Any other Māori groups with relevant interests (s18(2)(k))
Te Haa o te Whenua o Kirikiriroa	Any other Māori groups with relevant interests (s18(2)(k))

Attachment 4: Excerpt from Ngāti Hauā conservation relationship agreement

14 STATUTORY AUTHORISATIONS

14.1 The Department acknowledges authorisations granted to third parties in relation to Conservation Land within the Rohe may impact on the spiritual, cultural or historic values of Ngāti Hauā. The Department will advise and encourage prospective applicants within the Ngāti Hauā area of interest to consult with Ngāti Hauā before filing their application.

14.2 From time to time Ngāti Hauā and the Department will identify categories of Statutory Authorisations that may have a significant impact on the spiritual, cultural or historic values of Ngāti Hauā.

14.3 For the categories of any Statutory Authorisations that Ngāti Hauā and the Department agree may be significant to Ngāti Hauā, the Governance Entity and the Department will adopt the following processes:

14.3.1 the Department will notify Ngāti Hauā of the application, timeframe for a decision and the timeframe for a Ngāti Hauā response;

14.3.2 Ngāti Hauā, within an agreed timeframe, will notify the Department of their response including the nature of their interests in the proposal and their views in relation to the proposal;

14.3.3 the Department will acknowledge Ngāti Hauā interests and views as conveyed (providing an opportunity to clarify or correct the Department's understanding of those interests and views), how those interests and views will be included in the decision-making process and any apparent issues or conflict that may arise;

14.3.4 the Department will, in making a decision, consider whether it is possible to reconcile any conflict between Ngāti Hauā interests and views and other considerations in the decision-making process;

14.3.5 the Department will record in writing as part of a decision document the nature of Ngāti Hauā interests and the views of Ngāti Hauā as conveyed.

14.4 The Department will advise Ngāti Hauā of potential opportunities for Ngāti Hauā or its members to obtain statutory authorisations on Conservation Land within the Ngāti Hauā area of interest, including in relation to commercial opportunities.

The entire conservation relationship agreement can be found in the documents schedule to the Ngāti Hauā deed of settlement: [Ngāti Hauā Deed of Settlement - Documents Schedule 18 Jul 2013](#)

Attachment 5: Comments received from invited Māori groups