

Appendix G

Cultural Values Assessment



Cultural Values Assessment Report

Mana Whenua in Tāmaki Makaurau

Fast-Track Project: Redvale Landfill

Waste Management New Zealand

Prepared By:

Version Control Table		
Version No.	Document comments	Date
1	Draft report prepared primarily from review of publicly available iwi documents, specifically Treaty settlement legislation, Deeds of Settlement, and Iwi Environmental Management Plans. This version was used to inform memo for referral application to Environmental Protection Authority.	November 2025
2	Updated report. Also, Section 3 Mana Whenua Engagement of the report was sent to the Independent Cultural Advisor (Workstream 1) for review and feedback/comments.	March 2026
3	Finalised report	August 2026

Statement of Qualifications and Relevant Experience

This report has been prepared by James Whetu of Whetū Consulting Group.

My qualifications and experience are provided in Appendix F to this report along with confirmation that this report has been prepared in accordance with the Environment Court's Code of Conduct for Expert Witnesses.

Author: James Whetu

All work contained within this report has been completed for the use of the client, being Waste Management New Zealand and their agent Tonkin & Taylor Limited.

Whetū Consultancy Group takes every effort to ensure that the information, analysis, findings and interventions provided to the client are accurate and reliable.

Although Whetū Consultancy Group uses ChatGPT and other forms of generative artificial intelligence in aspects of its services, no artificial intelligence was used in the preparation of this report.

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Executive Summary

This report has been prepared by Whetū Consultancy Group to document the consultation and engagement with Mana Whenua by Waste Management New Zealand for their fast-track referral application and substantive application to the Environmental Protection Authority to expand and extend the footprint of their Redvale Landfill in Dairy Flats, Auckland.

The report also includes an outline of shared Mana Whenua/cultural values and interests, as well as their spiritual, historical, and traditional associations to the Redvale Landfill proposal area.

Engagement and Consultation

Approach

The Mana Whenua consultation and engagement approach for the proposed Redvale Landfill fast-track proposal was delivered in manner that upheld the following engagement principles:

- Principle #1 – Mana ki te Mana / Rangatira ki te Rangatira
- Principle #2 – Tikanga-Led Approach
- Principle #3 – Best Endeavours to Uphold Consultation Principles
- Principle #4 – Good Neighbour

The proposal actively sought to engage and consult with Mana Whenua, with WMNZ engaging meaningfully with a number of Mana Whenua with the aim and intent to recognise the practical expression of their kaitiakitanga in the project.

Treaty Settlement Legislation & Identifying Association with Redvale Landfill proposal area

In total, 10 Treaty settlement legislation (and their Deeds of Settlement) were reviewed. Additionally, two signed Deeds of Settlement, four initialled Deeds of Settlement, and the Treaty settlement documents for another three Mana Whenua, were also reviewed. The investigation:

- Identified Mana Whenua rohe (area of interests) that encompasses (and outside of) the Redvale Landfill proposal area,
- Identified (an understanding of) the values and interests of those Mana Whenua where their rohe (area of interests) encompasses the Redvale Landfill proposal area, and
- Sought to understand the extent of the Mana Whenua relationship with the Redvale Landfill proposal area.

The investigation identified that there are 13 Mana Whenua in Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland that have an interest and an actual or potential association with the Redvale Landfill proposal area. Those Mana Whenua are:

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Ngāti Manuhiri | 5. Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki | 9. Ngāti Tamaoho |
| 2. Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei | 6. Ngāti Pāoa | 10. Ngāti Tamaterā |

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 3. Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara | 7. Ngāti Whātua | 11. Ngāti Maru |
| 4. Te Kawerau ā Maki | 8. Ngaati Whanaunga | 12. Ngāti Te Ata |
| | | 13. Te Ākitai Waiohū |

Cultural Values and Interests

The report identifies the values and interests of Mana Whenua, the Treaty settlement legislation, Deeds of Settlement and other Treaty settlement documents, and Iwi Environmental Management Plans of five Mana Whenua were reviewed, as well as the consultation and engagement with Mana Whenua. The following shared values and interests were identified (and related to):

- Rangatiratanga / Mana (includes participation in supporting the wellbeing of Māori)
- Kaitiakitanga
- Protection of Waahi Tapu and Cultural Heritage Sites
- Restoration and Protection of Waterways
- Enhance and Protect Native Flora and Fauna (Terrestrial Biodiversity)
- Managing Risk and Uncertainty

The report provides commentary (views and guidance) regarding each of the values and interests and outlines some action for consideration by Waste Management New Zealand regarding how the proposal could/can respond to those shared values and interests.

Relative Strength – Strength of Relationship to the Redvale Landfill proposal area

In seeking understanding of the extent of Mana Whenua relationship with the Redvale Landfill proposal area, the investigation identified that of the 13 Mana Whenua, Te Kawerau ā Maki has a recorded relationship in proximity to the Redvale Landfill enabled through statutory acknowledgement OTS-106-12 over Rangitōpuni Stream and tributaries.

Another Mana Whenua is Ngāti Rango, who is a hapū of Ngāti Whātua/Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara. Ngāti Rango have a 20+ year relationship with Waste Management New Zealand which has its genesis in the establishment of the Redvale Landfill.

The third Mana Whenua is Ngāti Manuhiri. Through the consultation and engagement process, Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāti Rango identified, and confirmed, Ngāti Manuhiri as having a relationship in the Redvale Landfill proposal area.

For this reason, and at the time of writing this report, it is considered that there are three Mana Whenua that have a strong relationship with the Redvale Landfill:

1. Te Kawerau ā Maki
2. Ngāti Rango (whilst recognising that Ngāti Whātua and Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara are identified by Auckland Council as the iwi authorities in Auckland Tāmaki Makaurau, and are referred to individually as Mana Whenua), and
3. Ngāti Maunhiri

The investigation also identified that the outlet/mouth of the Rangitōpuni Stream is into the waters of the Waitematā where Te Kawerau ā Maki, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki and Ngāti Tamaoho have statutory acknowledgements. Also, the signed Deed of Settlement for Te Ākitai Waiohū identifies an intended statutory acknowledgement for the Waitematā that encompasses the outlet point of the Rangitōpuni Stream at the Riverhead area. Although the Redvale Landfill site is not within these statutory acknowledgement areas, these acknowledgements have been considered relevant to the project because the waters of Rangitōpuni Stream flow east and towards Riverhead and into the waters of the Waitematā.

Recommendations

Contained within the report are recommendations. The recommendations are aimed to accommodate the shared and individual values and interest of Mana Whenua.

All of the recommendations are listed, and explained, in section 5.2 of the report. In total there are four recommendations that capture the values and interests outlined in section 5.1.

- **Recommendation #1** - Continued Engagement with Mana Whenua & Consideration of Cultural Mana Whenua Values in Technical Reports
- **Recommendation #2** - Establish a Mana Whenua Governance Committee for Redvale Landfill & Supporting Formal Relationship Agreements
- **Recommendation #3** - Inclusion of Mana Whenua Values, and Role of Kaitiaki in Management Plans
- **Recommendation #4** - Kaitiaki Monitoring
- **Recommendation #5** - Enhancement and Restoration Measures & Establish Exclusionary Areas
- **Recommendation #6** - Commitment for Redvale Landfill to cease accepting waste by 2036 & Rehabilitation Plan (includes Aftercare and Monitoring Plan)

Overall, it is considered that the engagement with Mana Whenua on the proposal meets both the obligations of the Fast Track Approval Act 2024, and the 2025 amendments, to notify and engage Mana Whenua and consider their respective treaty settlement legislation and relevant documents.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Whetū Consultancy Group (hereon “Whetū”) has been engaged by Waste Management New Zealand (hereon “WMNZ”) to support the reporting of their Mana Whenua engagement by preparing a Cultural Values Assessment report (hereon “CVA report”), to inform and to be lodged with their proposed fast-track referral application and substantive application to the Environmental Protection Authority (hereon “EPA”) to expand and extend the footprint of their Redvale Landfill in Dairy Flats, Auckland.

This CVA report documents the cultural and environmental values and interests of Mana Whenua in Tāmaki Makaurau, as well as their spiritual, historical, and traditional associations to the Redvale Landfill Project area/catchment.

The report does not identify the adverse (nor positive) impacts that will/may arise from the proposed fast-track activity. However, the report does offer recommendations for consideration by WMNZ to respond to the values of Mana Whenua.

1.2 Report Methodology and Framework

Whetū has been engaged by WMNZ to primarily support the engagement with Mana Whenua that is being led by WMNZ’s Managing Director Evan Maehl and Independent Engagement Lead Terrence ‘Mook’ Hohneck. Whetū has not participated directly in any engagement between WMNZ and Mana Whenua.

Report Methodology

The report methodology to prepare the CVA report primarily focused on reviewing available documentation:

- Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 (here “FTA Act”)
- Treaty settlement legislation and Deeds of Settlement within Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland
- Relevant Mana Whenua provisions in the Auckland Unitary Plan
- Iwi Environmental Management Plans
- Information recorded from consultation sessions with Mana Whenua, and
- Technical reports prepared to support the WMNZ’s substantive application

Assessment Framework

The assessment framework for the CVA report intends to identify provisions in the Iwi Environmental Management Plans (hereon “IEMP”) and the Auckland Unitary Plan that are relevant to the proposed Redvale Landfill fast-track project.

1.3 Limitations of Report

Whetū relies on the information provided from Mr Evan Maehl and Mr Terrance ‘Mook’ Hohneck regarding engagement. No direct engagement with Mana Whenua representatives was undertaken by Whetū to confirm the content of the information recorded.

Additionally, Whetū did not undertake a site visit as part of this reporting and therefore we are unfamiliar with the Redvale Landfill site and wider area/environment. The descriptions of the Redvale Landfill site within available documentations (technical reports) have been relied on as an accurate description by Whetū.

The focus of this cultural values assessment is regarding Mana Whenua as iwi authorities for the purpose of Resource Management Act 1991. It is noted that section 11 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 includes/refers to additional Māori groupings/representations i.e applicants for customary recognitions under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011, however this report does not accommodate the views/values of those applicants, nor any other Māori group.

Lastly, it is the assumption of Whetū that the values identified within this report will be presented to, and discussed and progressed with, Mana Whenua after the lodgement of the referral application to the fast-track process.

2. Fast-Track Project – Redvale Landfill Extension

2.1 Property Information

2.1.1 Landfill Access Road, Dairy Flat – Auckland

The Redvale Landfill property and operations are located in the Dairy Flat area of Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland. The landfill envelope is shown in the yellow below.



Sourced from Land Information New Zealand

It is understood that the Redvale Landfill operates across three properties:

- Record of Title 562515 (Lot 1 DP 155355 and Lot 2 DP 446482) with 56.9103ha
- Record of Title 218904 (Lot 1 DP 353568) with 26.5589ha, and
- Record of Title 218905 (Lot 1 DP 125471 and Lot 2 DP 353568) with 31.9395ha

The total land area across these three titles is approximately 115.4087ha.

The Redvale Landfill is located on hilly terrain, with the Rangitōpuni Stream running along the northwest and eastern boundaries of the site, flowing in a southerly direction¹.

There is a mixture of planted native vegetation, exotic vegetation, and mixed native exotic vegetation with the Redvale Landfill site².

It is noted that there are existing resource consents in place for the activities at/within the Redvale Landfill.

2.1.2 Auckland Unitary Plan

The Auckland Unitary Plan informs that the Redvale Landfill site is located in the Mixed Rural Zone (shown as brown diagonal lines) and interacts with the framework for Rural Urban Boundaries (shown as black dash lines along Dairy Flat Road).



Sourced from the Auckland Council – Auckland Unitary Plan online map

Within, and on the periphery of, the site are pockets of significant ecological areas (shown in green) and pockets of areas identified as macroinvertebrate community index (shown in grey).

The Auckland Unitary Plan also identifies (not shown in the image above) that the Redvale Landfill property is within the Te Kawerau ā Maki statutory acknowledgment.

¹ Tonkin + Taylor (2025) Stormwater, ITA and Sediment Assessment, 1.2 Site Description, Page 1

² Bioresearches (2025) Ecological Values Assessment, 3.1 Vegetation, Page 24

2.2 Proposal Information

2.2.1 Redvale Landfill Proposal

Details of the proposed fast-track activity are outlined within section 4 of the report.

It is understood that the proposed fast-track Redvale Landfill project is in response³ to the scheduled ceasing of receiving/accepting waste in December 2028. WMNZ are proposing to extend the operation of the Redvale Landfill to the end of 2036 and develop 4.56Mm³ of additional airspace at the existing Redvale Landfill site.

As a summary of the project, the proposal includes 3.13Mm³ in additional Class 1 Landfill expansion on top of the existing Class 1 refuse placement area and 1.43Mm³ of Class 2 Landfill extension. The proposed works include the following:

- Class 1 landfill expansion: placement of waste within the existing landfill footprint, involving the removal of final cover and steepening of the final cap slope to accommodate additional waste.
- Class 2 footprint extension: extension of the existing landfill to the southwest to accommodate disposal of waste meeting Class 2 landfill waste acceptance criteria (WAC).
- Relocation of ancillary activities: the relocation of ancillary activities, inclusive of existing ponds, to allow for the placement of waste.

2.2.2 Approval Sought - Resource Consents

Based on the current understanding of the proposed fast-track project, the approvals sought are under the following:

- Auckland Unitary Plan – Operative in Part for a Non-Complying Activity
 - Discharge of contaminants to land and water
 - Ground water diversions for construction and ongoing operation of the landfill
 - Diversion and discharges of stormwater from impervious surfaces following treatment in sedimentation ponds
 - Earthworks for construction and ongoing operation of the landfill
 - Landfill discharges
 - Leachate evaporation associated with the use of the Benevap
 - Combustion of leachate within the leachate evaporator unit (Benevap)
 - Air discharges associated with the ongoing operation of the landfill
 - Vegetation removal

³ Due to a delay in obtaining the resource consents required for the establishment and operation of the replacement Auckland Regional Landfill (ARL).

- Landfill as a high-risk industrial and trade activity (“ITA”)
- Discharges from areas which have been assessed as ITA including access road, gas energy plant, wheel wash and workshops
- Discharge of contaminants associated with ITA
- Relocation of ancillary activities within a floodplain
- Works within the overland flow path as identified on Auckland Council GeoMaps
- Landfilling activities
- Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020 for a Discretionary Activity
 - Earthworks or land disturbance outside a 10m, but within a 100m, setback from a natural inland wetland
 - Taking, use, damming or diversion of water within, or within a 100m setback from, a natural inland wetland
 - Discharge of water into water within, or within a 100m setback from, a natural inland wetland
- Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health) Regulations 2011 for a Discretionary Activity
 - Activities on a ‘piece of land’ with identified activities under the HAIL and exceeding two months in duration and is without a Detailed Site Investigation

3. Mana Whenua Engagement

3.1 Engagement with Mana Whenua

3.1.1 Fast Track Legislation

The proposal commenced under the FTA Act, however over time, amendments to the FTA Act were carried out which changed and replaced the initial consultation provisions. For this reason, it is important to outline that the statutory requirements of both the FTA Act and Fast-track Approvals Amendment Act 2025 (hereon 'FTAA Act') and describe how these consultation provisions were applied.

Fast-track Approvals Act 2024

Section 29(1)(a) of the FTA Act prescribed that before lodging a substantive application for a listed project, the project must consult persons and groups referred to in section 11 of the FTA Act. Prior to amendments, section 11 required consultation with the following:

- s11(1)(b) any relevant iwi authorities, hapū, and Treaty settlement entities, including—
 - iwi authorities and groups that represent hapū that are parties to relevant Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements; and
 - the tangata whenua of any area within the project area that is a taiāpure-local fishery, a mātaimai reserve, or an area that is subject to bylaws or regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996; and
- s11(1)(c) any relevant applicant groups with applications for customary marine title under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 (hereon 'MACA Act'); and
- s11(1)(d) ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou, if the project area is within or adjacent to, or the project would directly affect, ngā rohe moana o ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou.

Also, the FTA Act defines Treaty settlements as both Treaty settlement Act (legislation) and signed Deed of Settlement. Additionally, the FTA Act defines Treaty settlement entities as any of the following:

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

Fast-track Approvals Amendment Act 2025

The changes/amendment to the FTAA Act that are of relevance to the consultation and engagement process for this proposal are the changes to section 11 and section 29.

Under the FTAA Act, section 29(1) of the FTA Act prescribed that before lodging a substantive application for a listed project, the project must consult only the groups listed in section 11(1)(a), and notify in writing the groups listed in section 11(1)(b) and must not lodge a substantive application until 20-working day period has expired.

Section 11(1)(a) of the FTAA Act prescribes that consultation must occur with:

- any relevant applicant groups with applications for customary marine title under the MACA Act'; and
- ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou, if the project area is within or adjacent to, or the project would directly affect, ngā rohe moana o ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou.

Section 11(1)(b) of the FTAA Act prescribes that the applicant must notify in writing:

- any relevant iwi authorities, hapū, and Treaty settlement entities, including—
 - iwi authorities and groups that represent hapū that are parties to relevant Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements; and
 - the tangata whenua of any area within the project area that is a taiāpure-local fishery, a mātaihai reserve, or an area that is subject to bylaws or regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996.

3.2 Consultation & Engagement Strategy with Mana Whenua

There are two workstreams for Mana Whenua consultation and engagement, they are:

1. Workstream 1 – Consultation and Engagement, and
2. Workstream 2 – Reporting Cultural/Mana Whenua Values (Cultural Values Assessment Report)

Workstream 1 leads the consultation and engagement between WMNZ and Mana Whenua. This workstream is led by WMNZ's Managing Director Evan Maehl, with an independent advisor, Mr Terrence 'Mook' Hohneck, ensuring expertise and the mana to deliver a tikanga-led approach. An explanation on the engagement approach is outlined below in section 3.2.1 Engagement Principles.

Workstream 2 supports Workstream 1 by preparing the report (this CVA report) to document WMNZ's consultation and engagement with Mana Whenua, alongside the review and consideration of available documentation, to identify values and interests of Mana Whenua and associations with the Redvale Landfill project area.

3.2.1 Engagement Principles

In consideration and implementation of the obligations of the FTA Act, whilst also delivering a commitment to work with Mana Whenua associated with the Redvale Landfill project area, the following engagement principles will be delivered:

- Principle #1 - Mana ki te Mana / Rangatira ki te Rangatira
- Principle #2 - Tikanga-Led Approach
- Principle #3 - Best Endeavours to Uphold Consultation Principles
- Principle #4 - Good Neighbour

The principles intend to recognise the High Court decision in the *Ngāti Maru Trust v Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Whaia Maia Limited* [2020] NZHC 2768 which deals with the application of tikanga Māori in the Resource Management Act 1991 (hereon “RMA”). Although it is about processes and decisions with the RMA, it is viewed that it has wider relevance across any resource management legislation, including the FTA Act.

The Court summarised its findings as follows:

... when addressing the s 6(e) RMA requirement to recognise and provide for the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga, a consent authority, including the Environment Court, does have jurisdiction to determine the relative strengths of the hapu/iwi relationships in an area affected by a proposal, where relevant to claimed cultural effects of the application and wording of the resource consent conditions. But any assessment of this kind will be predicated on the asserted relationship being clearly grounded in and defined in accordance with tikanga Maori and matauranga Maori and that any claim based on it is equally clearly directed to the discharge of the statutory obligations to Maori and to a precise resource management outcome.⁴

The High Court decision emphasised the relevance and importance of looking at cultural effects from an RMA perspective as identified through a tikanga process.

....the obligation “to recognise and provide for” the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their whenua and other taonga must necessarily involve seeking input from affected iwi about how their relationship, as defined by them in tikanga Māori, is affected by a resource management decision⁵.

On kaitiakitanga in the RMA:

[69] It is not possible to be definitive about the scope of the jurisdiction to respond to iwi tikanga-based claims, including claims based on asserted mana whenua, in the abstract. But the operation of s 7(a) dealing with kaitiakitanga is illustrative. Kaitiakitanga is exercised by the hapū or iwi that holds mana whenua over a particular area. As the RMA anticipates, and as this case exemplifies,

⁴ Ngāti Maru Trust v Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Whaia Maia Ltd at 133

⁵ Ngāti Maru Trust v Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Whaia Maia Ltd at 73

there will be occasions when there are overlapping iwi interests in the same whenua. Nevertheless, s 7(a) directs that regard must be had to their respective kaitiakitanga. Where the views of those iwi diverge as to the responsibilities of kaitiaki, a decision may need to be made as to which of those views is to apply in the context of that particular application and that may involve evidential findings as to what the iwi consider is required in tikanga Māori.⁶

Principle #1 - Mana ki te Mana / Rangatira ki te Rangatira

This principle recognises, and accommodates, the conduct in WMNZ's consultation and engagement with Mana Whenua that people of equivalent mana/authority and decision-making are present and leading the discussion.

To uphold this principle, consultation and engagement with Mana Whenua by WMNZ is being led by WMNZ's Managing Director Evan Maehl.

Principle #2 - Tikanga-Led Approach

A tikanga-led approach ensures Mana Whenua are placed at the centre of WMNZ's consultation and engagement with Mana Whenua, this includes WMNZ being consistent with any guidance and/or direction outlined in relevant IEMPs.

To support WMNZ's Managing Director Evan Maehl with this principle is an independent advisor with expertise and mana to deliver a tikanga-led approach in WMNZ's consultation and engagement with Mana Whenua.

Principle #3 - Best Endeavours to Uphold Consultation Principles

The following principles are derived from case law which have define good consultation in RMA processes:

- Early (consult as soon as possible, when proposal is less 'set in concrete')
- Transparent (open about what you want to achieve)
- Open mind (keep personal views open to other people's responses)
- Two-way process (reciprocal exchange of information. listen and consider other perspectives)
- Ongoing (communication continuing after lodgement of application, or even after a decision has been made)
- Agreement not necessary (consultation does not mean that all parties have to agree, although it is expected that a genuine effort is made).

WMNZ has endeavoured to uphold these consultation principles in its consultation and engagement with Mana Whenua to date, and will continue to do so in its ongoing engagement.

⁶ Ngāti Maru Trust v Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Whaia Maia Ltd at 69

Principle #4 - Good Neighbour

In its first interim Environment Court decision *Port of Tauranga Limited v Bay of Plenty Regional Council* [2023] NZEnvC 270, the Court referred to the concept “good neighbour” regarding the efforts required of the Port of Tauranga Ltd (“POTL”) to consult and respond to tangata whenua, and cites the *Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Te Rangī Trust v Bay of Plenty Regional Council* [2011] NZEnvC 402 decision in regards to the “good neighbour” concept.

Additionally, the POTL Environment Court decision outlines the applicability of the consultation principles (identified above), and the nature of developers/resource users to be a good neighbour to those affected.

WMNZ has consulted and engaged (and will continue to) in a manner that input from Mana Whenua in the proposed Redvale Landfill fast-track project is necessary to identify and appropriately manage any adverse effect on Mana Whenua values.

3.3 Mana Whenua in Tāmaki Makaurau

3.3.1 Auckland Council Register - Mana Whenua

The Auckland Council website⁷ identifies 19 iwi authorities they recognise as representing the interest of mana whenua in Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland. They are:

- Ngāti Wai
- Ngāti Manuhiri
- Ngāti Rehua Ngātiwai ki Aotea
- Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua
- Te Uri o Hau
- Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara
- Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei
- Te Kawerau ā Maki
- Ngāti Tamaoho
- Te Ākitai Waiohū
- Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki
- Ngāti Te Ata Waiohū
- Te Ahiwaru Waiohū
- Waikato-Tainui
- Ngāti Pāoa
- Ngaati Whanaunga
- Ngāti Maru
- Ngāti Tamaterā
- Te Patukirikiri.

Missing from this list is the Hauraki Māori Trust Board, which represents the collective interest of Ngāti Pāoa, Ngaati Whanaunga, Ngāti Maru, Ngāti Tamaterā, and Te Patukirikiri as iwi with registered interests in Tāmaki Makaurau.

3.3.2 Mana Whenua with Treaty Settlement Legislation and Signed Deeds of Settlement

The following Treaty settlement legislation were identified:

- Waikato Raupatu Claims Settlement Act 1995

⁷ <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-plans-strategies/auckland-plan/about-the-auckland-plan/Pages/iwi-tamaki-makaurau.aspx>

- Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002
- Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012
- Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Claims Settlement Act 2012
- Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara Claims Settlement Act 2013
- Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014
- Te Kawerau ā Maki Claims Settlement Act 2015
- Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018
- Ngāti Tamaoho Claims Settlement Act 2018
- Ngāti Pāoa Claims Settlement Act 2025

The above legislation was reviewed to determine whether they were relevant to the Redvale Landfill project area, and therefore a relevant Mana Whenua to engage and identify and consider their respective cultural values.

Additionally, the following signed Deeds of Settlement and Bills were identified:

- Te Patukirikiri - Signed Deed of Settlement 2018
- Te Ākitai Waiohū – Signed Deed of Settlement 2021

Upon completing a review of these legislation and signed Deed of Settlement documents, the review identified that the claim areas (maps are included in **Appendix A** of the report) associated with the above Treaty Settlement Legislation and signed Deed of Settlement clearly did not encompass the Redvale Landfill project area:

- > Waikato Raupatu Claims Settlement Act 1995
- > Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002
- > Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014
- > Te Patukirikiri - Signed Deed of Settlement 2018

The review also identified Treaty Settlement Legislation and signed Deed of Settlement where the claim areas (maps are included in **Appendix A** of the report) encompasses, or in close proximity to, the Redvale Landfill project area:

- > Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012
- > Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Claims Settlement Act 2012
- > Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara Claims Settlement Act 2013
- > Te Kawerau ā Maki Claims Settlement Act 2015
- > Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018
- > Ngāti Tamaoho Claims Settlement Act 2018
- > Ngāti Pāoa Claims Settlement Act 2025
- > Te Ākitai Waiohū - Signed Deed of Settlement 2021

3.3.3 Mana Whenua without Treaty Settlement Legislation

Initialled Deeds of Settlement

There are a number of Mana Whenua with Deeds of Settlement that are initialled but not signed. These Mana Whenua and their Deeds of Settlement are:

- Ngāti Rehua-Ngātiwai ki Aotea - Initialled Deed of Settlement on 19 December 2016
- Ngaati Whanaunga – Initialled Deed of Settlement on 25 August 2017
- Ngāti Tamaterā – Initialled Deed of Settlement on 8 September 2017
- Ngāti Maru – Initialled Deed of Settlement on 8 September 2017

The Deeds of Settlement for the above Mana Whenua were reviewed including the maps outlining their areas of interest. These maps are included within **Appendix A** of this report.

It is considered that the fast-track proposal is potentially located within (proximity to) the claim area and rohe of:

- > Ngaati Whanaunga
- > Ngāti Tamaterā
- > Ngāti Maru

On this basis, a review and consideration of their respective Deeds of Settlement was undertaken, with key matters identified within the table contained in **Appendix B**.

No Deeds of Settlement

There are also four (4) Mana Whenua identified on the Auckland Council register that do not have a Deed of Settlement. These Mana Whenua are:

- > Ngāti Te Ata Waiohū⁸
- > Ngāti Wai
- > Ngāti Whātua
- > Te Ahiwaru Waiohū

The area of interest for Ngāti Te Ata Waiohū⁸ is contained within their Terms of Negotiation which shows an extensive area stretching from Port Waikato up to Mahurangi and Kaipara, which encompasses the proposed Redvale Landfill project area. The Terms of Negotiation is a very early step in the Treaty settlement process, therefore little detail on the concerns, interests and specified areas to exercise rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga by Ngāti Te Ata Waiohū is provided. For fullness, a review and consideration of their Terms of Negotiation was undertaken and is contained in **Appendix B**.

⁸ https://whakatau.govt.nz/assets/Treaty-Settlements/FIND_Treaty_Settlements/Ngati-Te-Ata/Ngati-Te-Ata-Terms-of-Negotiation-29-Jun-2011.pdf

The map outlining the area of interest for Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua (representing the wider claims of Ngāti Whātua) is included within **Appendix A** of this report. It is considered that the proposed Redvale Landfill fast-track project is located inside the claim area and rohe of Ngāti Whātua. Similar to Ngāti Te Ata Waihoua, an Agreement in Principle is a very early step in the Treaty settlement process, however for fullness, a review and consideration of their Agreement was undertaken and is contained in **Appendix B**.

The proposed Redvale Landfill project area is considered outside of the area of interest for Ngāti Wai⁹. On this basis, no review, nor consideration of their Deed of Mandate or any other available documentation was undertaken.

Lastly, with Te Ahiwaru Waiohua, no map outlining the area of interest of Te Ahiwaru Waiohua was readily findable and available to understand extent of interest. It is understood that Te Ahiwaru Waihoua have shared whakapapa with, and have representation on, Te Whakakitenga o Waikato as a marae of Waikato-Tainui. On this basis, it is considered that the proposed Redvale Landfill fast-track project is located outside the claim area and rohe of Waikato-Tainui.

3.4 Consultation and Engagement

3.4.1 Public Consultation

Although not specifically targeting its engagement with Mana Whenua, the public consultation process sought to outreach to affected communities. Public consultation occurred across two phases.

Phase 1 Consultation – March 2025

Phase 1 raised awareness of the waste gap expected between the end of waste acceptance at Redvale Landfill on 31 December 2028 and the expected opening of the Auckland Regional Landfill (hereon “ARL”) in the mid-2030s. Phase 1 sought early input from the public on potential interim options for managing Auckland’s residual waste and to understand community and stakeholder views before progressing further with option development. Four options were presented as part of Phase 1:

1. Rebalance Existing Landfills
2. Identify a New Temporary Landfill Site
3. Alternative Technologies
4. Auckland Recovers More

The scope of the potential interim options also included the Whitford Landfill.

⁹ https://whakatau.govt.nz/assets/Treaty-Settlements/FIND_Treaty_Settlements/Ngatiwai/DOS_SUPPORT/Ngatiwai-Deed-of-Mandate-Attachments-07-Jun-2014.pdf

Phase 2 Consultation – July/August 2025

Following Phase 1 consultation, and considering technical analysis, time constraints and practical delivery considerations, WMNZ determined that new landfill sites or waste technologies could not be delivered in time to address the gap.

Phase 2 was designed to test and refine the solutions presented in Phase 1. It focused on presenting viable interim options for rebalancing Auckland's waste between existing landfills between the scheduled end to waste acceptance at Redvale Landfill (2028) and the expected opening of the ARL by 2036. WMNZ sought public and stakeholder and Mana Whenua feedback on these options, to help identify a preferred approach. Three options were presented:

1. Reconsent and extend Redvale Landfill (maintain status quo)
2. Redirect all waste to Whitford Landfill
3. Balance waste between Redvale and Whitford landfills (four variations were presented)

Phase 3 Consultation – October 2025

Phase 3 was the final stage of consultation, with WMNZ presenting the proposed solution which is to extend the Redvale Landfill and Energy Park until 2036 to manage residual waste during the interim/transition period leading towards the opening of ARL.

3.4.2 Notifying Mana Whenua of Project

Letter #1 - Initiating and Requesting Engagement

A letter from WMNZ was sent to the following Mana Whenua on 21 July 2025 to request engagement and formally introduce, and inform Mana Whenua on, the proposal the need for a transitional project while resource consents for the Auckland Regional Landfill were progressing:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| • Ngāti Manuhiri | • Ngaati Whanaunga |
| • Ngāti Maru | • Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki |
| • Ngāti Tamaterā | • Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei |
| • Ngāti Pāoa | • Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara |
| • Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua | • Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua |
| • Ngātiwai | • Te Ākitai Waiohua |
| • Te Ahiwaru Waiohua | • Te Kawerau ā Maki |

Letter #2 - Organising Hui/Wānanga

A second letter was sent to Mana Whenua on 11 September 2025 inviting Mana Whenua to one of the two hui/wānanga hosted by WMNZ at the Redvale Landfill site to enable direct dialogue and information sharing regarding the options for the transitional project.

The two hui/wānanga were held on Thursday 18 September 2025 and Friday 19 September 2025.

3.4.3 Collective Hui/Wānanga with Mana Whenua

It is understood that the matters discussed at the hui/wānanga centred around:

1. designing a solution for Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland’s residual waste problem,
2. the role of WMNZ in Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland, and
3. WMNZ’s pursuit to ensure that Mana Whenua are engaged in the solution design process.

Key points presented:

- The Redvale Landfill is currently set to stop accepting waste for landfilling in December 2028, with the planned replacement in Wayby Valley (the Auckland Regional Landfill) going through the court processes and is not expected to open until the mid-2030s;
- The rebalancing of existing landfills is the only viable medium-term option, alongside a commitment to waste minimisation and recovery, with WMNZ looking at Redvale and Whitford landfills;
- WMNZ is framing exactly what the solution looks like but knows it will require a new consent for Redvale Landfill, which will go through the FTA Act because the fast-track process is viewed as the pathway to deliver an interim solution;
- The final design will aim to:
 - Work with appropriate mana whenua
 - Reflect what has been heard across the region,
 - Balance what is feasible with minimising community impacts and address concerns raised, and
 - Deliver a solution on time.

3.4.4 One-on-One Hui/Wānanga with Mana Whenua

Lead by WMNZ’s cultural expert advisor for workstream 1, a number of touchpoint sessions between WMNZ and Mana Whenua representatives were performed across a mixture of in-person and/or by telephone.

A record of those touchpoints are included in **Appendix E** of the is report.

3.4.5 Consultation Record – Hui/Wānanga with Mana Whenua

Summary of Consultation – Key Considerations

The consultation and engagement record set out in sections 3.4.1 to 3.4.4 above establishes that all Mana Whenua identified in section 3.6 as holding a potential interest in the Redvale Landfill project area were formally invited to participate in, and be engaged on, the proposed extension of consented operations at Redvale Landfill to 2036. In summary:

- all 14 Mana Whenua entities listed in section 3.4.2 (Letter #1) were written to on 21 July 2025 to introduce the project and request engagement;

- all Mana Whenua were subsequently invited, by letter dated 11 September 2025, to attend one of two collective hui/wānanga held at the Redvale Landfill site on 18 and 19 September 2025;
- WMNZ, through its cultural expert advisor for workstream 1, has continued to offer one-on-one and collective hui/wānanga to Mana Whenua representatives (recorded in Appendix E); and
- engagement has been led in accordance with the four engagement principles set out in section 3.2.1, including Principle #1 (Mana ki te Mana / Rangatira ki te Rangatira) and Principle #3 (best endeavours to uphold the RMA consultation principles, including that consultation remain open, ongoing, and does not require agreement from every party invited).

This engagement has been led by the WMNZ Managing Director Evan Maehl, and, in respect of the tikanga-led approach (under Principle #2), is supported by the independent advisor Mr Terrence ‘Mook’ Hohneck — who is also Chair of Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust.

Overall, the engagement culminated in the collective organising and response by three Mana Whenua, Te Kawerau ā Maki, Ngāti Rango and Ngāti Manuhiri. This is discussed further at section 3.6.2 of this report.

3.5 Review of Iwi Environmental Management Plans

Of the known and available IEMPs in the Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland area applicable to the proposed Redvale Landfill project area are:

- Te Kawerau ā Maki – Resource Management Statement 1995
- Hauraki Māori Trust Board – Whaia Te Mahere Taiao a Hauraki: Hauraki Iwi Environmental Management Plan 2004
- Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei – Te Pou o Kahu Pōkere Iwi Management Plan 2018
- Ngaati Whanaunga – Environmental Management Plan 2019
- Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki – Take Taiaomaurikura 2022

3.5.1 Te Kawerau ā Maki - Resource Management Statement 1995

The IEMP for Te Kawerau ā Maki informs¹⁰ that the plan is “designed primarily for use by resource consent applicants, Territorial Authorities and the Department of Conservation”. A table contained within **Appendix B** provides the commentary on the review and consideration of all the objectives and policies in the IEMP.

¹⁰ Te Kawerau ā Maki (1995) Resource Management Statement, Cover Letter <https://gkz.f9f.myftpupload.com/wp-content/uploads/te-kawerau-a-maki-1995.pdf>

Although there is no map in the IEMP illustrating the extent of the area of interest of Te Kawerau ā Maki, the map complementing the Te Kawerau ā Maki treaty settlement and its legislation confirms that the proposed Redvale Landfill fast-track project is located within their rohe. The map is included in Appendix A of this report.

There are four (4) parts to the IEMP, and an Appendix. The four parts are 1. Introduction; 2. Kaitiakitanga; 3. Consents, Plans and Policies, and 4. Matters of Resource Management Significance to Te Kawerau ā Maki Trust

Within the 1. Introduction of the IEMP, it is outlined that it is important to Te Kawerau ā Maki to achieve the balance between¹¹ the *Maintenance of spiritual and cultural values, Environmental and heritage protection and enhancement, and Social and economic development.*

The exercise of kaitiakitanga is the method to achieve this balance, with the IEMP informing¹² that the role of kaitiaki is to (but not limited to):

- The protection and maintenance of wāhi tapu and other heritage sites
- The placing of rāhui to allow replenishment of harvested resources
- Directing development in ways which are in keeping with the environment
- Observing the tikanga associated with traditional activities
- Active opposition to developments with actual or potential adverse effects on taonga
- Providing for the needs of present and future generations

All objectives and policies of the IEMP were reviewed against the activities of the proposed fast-track project. The key objectives of the IEMP are:

- Objective 2.1 Kaitiakitanga
- Objective 4.4.1 Water
- Objective 4.6.1 Waste
- Objective 4.7.1 Land and Landscape

3.5.2 Hauraki Māori Trust Board - Whaia Te Mahere Taiao a Hauraki: Hauraki Iwi Environmental Management Plan 2004

The Hauraki Māori Trust Board represents the interests of 12 iwi. Those iwi are:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| • Ngāti Maru | • Patukirikiri |
| • Ngāti Tamaterā | • Ngaati Whanaunga |
| • Ngāti Tara Tokanui | • Ngāi Tai |
| • Ngāti Hako | • Ngāti Pāoa |
| • Ngāti Hei | • Ngāti Rāhiri-Tumutumu |

¹¹ Te Kawerau ā Maki (1995) Resource Management Statement, 1.0 Introduction, Page 1

¹² Te Kawerau ā Maki (1995) Resource Management Statement, 2.0 Kaitiakitanga, Page 2

- Ngāti Pūkenga ki Waiau

- Ngāti Porou ki Harataunga ki Mataora

The Hauraki IEMP pertains to the areas from Matakana Island (near Tauranga) to the Matakana estuary (north of Warkworth)¹³ with aspirations to sustain the mauri of the natural environment and cultural heritage in the Hauraki area over the next 50-years¹⁴. A table contained within **Appendix B** under the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective provides the commentary on the review and consideration of all the objectives and outcome in the IEMP.

There are six distinct areas of focus in the IEMP, each with resource management issues significant to iwi outlined. All objectives and policies of the IEMP were reviewed against the activities of the proposed fast-track project. The relevant objectives of the IEMP that have been identified are:

- Papatūānuku
 - Sustainable land use and energy efficiency practices including the safe disposal of contaminants, the reduction, re-use and recycling of waste is standard practice amongst Hauraki Whānui and local communities
 - The environmental risks of new, existing and closed mines, quarries and landfills and contaminated sites are significantly reduced.
- Ranginui
 - Encourage and support local energy efficiency initiatives by Hauraki Whānui such as:
 - Alternative energy sources for example using methane from farm production, sewage treatment and landfills as an alternative energy source
 - Viable alternatives to the burning of farm and domestic waste
- Tāne Mahuta
 - Replant native plants in ecological corridors along river and streams, rural, shelterbelts, roadside, subdivision, urban and amenity plantings in Hauraki tribal region
- Tangaroa Rerenga Wai Māori
 - To promote and encourage sustainable water use practices
- Rongomatāne
 - Wāhi tapu and cultural heritage sites are being protected from use and development in the Hauraki tribal region

¹³ The Hauraki tribal area is further described on Page 9 of the IEMP, with a map image of the area on Page 10. The Redvale Landfill is considered within the Hauraki tribal area.

¹⁴ Hauraki Māori Trust Board (2004) Whaia Te Mahere Taiao a Hauraki – Hauraki Iwi Environmental Plan, Section 1: Wahakmōhiotanga, 2. Purpose, Page 7 <https://www.hauraki.iwi.nz/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/HMTB-Environmental-Plan.pdf>

- The relevant statutory agencies and resource developers and users are working with Hauraki Whānui to protect wāhi tapu and cultural heritage sites.

3.5.3 Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei - Te Pou o Kāhu Pōkere Iwi Management Plan 2018

The IEMP is a statement of Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei interests and values as they apply in resource management¹⁵. A table contained within **Appendix B** provides the commentary on the review and consideration of all the relevant desired outcomes of the IEMP.

The IEMP informs that the rohe of Ngāti Whātua “*runs from Te Wai o Tāiki (the Tāmaki River and estuary) across the isthmus to the foothills of the Waitākere Ranges, and includes the whole of the inner Waitematā Harbour and the North Shore. It extends along the Manukau Harbour from its northern entrance to Onehunga and Māngere*”¹⁶.

It is considered that the proposed Redvale Landfill fast-track project is likely in the rohe of Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei. The IEMP further informs that at the northern extent of rohe there is shared interest with Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara¹⁷, and Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāti Pāoa¹⁸.

The IEMP states that “the goal for Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei is to ensure all activities are environmentally restorative and reflects their kaitiakitanga and guardianship roles in Tāmaki Makaurau, which will require the use and creation of innovative approaches to solve the environmental challenges such as increasing population pressures, global warming, freshwater pollution, ocean acidification, sea level rise and biodiversity decline”¹⁹.

The desired outcomes outlined within the IEMP were reviewed against the activities of the proposed fast-track project. The desired outcomes under the following section headings were identified:

- Kaitiakitanga
- Common Issues and Solutions
 - Energy Efficient Building and Urban Design
- Terrestrial Biodiversity
- Waste Management: Zero Waste
- Water

¹⁵ Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei (2018) Te Pou o Kāhu Pōkere Iwi Management Plan for Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, Purpose of the Document, Page 10.

¹⁶ Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei (2018) Te Pou o Kāhu Pōkere Iwi Management Plan for Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Rohe, Section 2.1, Page 12. Also included with the description is a map illustrating the extent of the area of interest.

¹⁷ Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei (2018) Te Pou o Kāhu Pōkere Iwi Management Plan for Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Rohe, Section 2.3, Page 13.

¹⁸ Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei (2018) Te Pou o Kāhu Pōkere Iwi Management Plan for Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Rohe, Section 2.4, Page 13.

¹⁹ Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei (2018) Te Pou o Kāhu Pōkere Iwi Management Plan for Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, Kaitiakitanga Framework, Section 4.8, Page 20.

- Cultural Heritage

Within chapter Engagement Protocols / Tikanga, section Preferred Means of Engagement, of the IEMP, Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei provide guidance on engagement with the iwi on any policy development initiative and resource consent application.

3.5.4 Ngaati Whanaunga - Environmental Management Plan 2019

The IEMP for Ngaati Whanaunga outlines that the “over-arching purpose of the IEMP is to provide a robust management framework to promote effective, integrated and sustainable management of resources within the rohe of Ngaati Whanaunga”²⁰. A table contained within **Appendix B** provides the commentary on the review and consideration of all the objectives and goals in the IEMP.

It is noted that Ngaati Whanaunga are an iwi of the Hauraki Māori Trust Board and therefore are associated with Whaia Te Mahere Taiao a Hauraki IEMP.

Within the chapter About Us, the IEMP provides an image²¹ of the Area of Interest/Rohe of Ngaati Whanaunga. It is considered that the proposed Redvale Landfill fast-track project is likely in the rohe of Ngāti Whanaunga, accordingly, the IEMP were reviewed against the activities of the proposed fast-track project.

The strategic priorities/goals for Ngaati Whanaunga are:

- Healthy Land
- Healthy Water – Freshwater
- Healthy Water – Coastal and Marine Areas
- Healthy Biodiversity
- Healthy Air, and
- Healthy Culture and Heritage

Each of these strategic priorities/goals are described in detail in the IEMP. After reviewing all the strategic priorities/goal, it is considered that all are relevant to the proposed fast-track project.

3.5.5 Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki - Take Taiaomaaurikura 2022

The IEMP sets out Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki expectations and actions to protect and restore the mauri of te taiao within their rohe. A table contained within **Appendix B** provides the commentary on the review and consideration of all the objectives in the IEMP.

It is considered that the proposed Redvale Landfill fast-track project is likely in the rohe of Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, accordingly, the overarching principles, objectives and ngā kaupapa of the IEMP

²⁰ Ngaati Whanaunga (2019) Environmental Management Plan, Document Overview, Purpose, Page 11.

²¹ Ngaati Whanaunga (2019) Environmental Management Plan, About Us, Rohe, Page 18.

were reviewed against the activities of the proposed fast-track project. The relevant sections of the IEMP that have been identified are:

- 8.1 Taera
- 8.3 Te Wai Ngāi Tai
- 8.4 Te Ara Rangi
- 8.5 Te Āhuarangi -Climate
- 8.6 Whenua
- 8.8 Ngā Tai Tānga

Within Appendix A of the IEMP, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki provide guidance on engagement with the iwi on any policy development initiative and resource consent application.

3.6 Mana Whenua within the Proposed Redvale Landfill Project Area

On review of the Auckland Council Register for Iwi/Mana Whenua, and review of treaty settlement legislation and Deeds of Settlements within Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland area, Whetū are of the view that the following Mana Whenua are applicable to the proposed Redvale Landfill project area:

1. Ngāti Manuhiri (represented by the Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust)
2. Ngāti Whātua Ōrakei (represented by the Ngāti Whātua o Ōrakei Trust Board)
3. Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara (represented by Ngā Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara Development Trust)
4. Te Kawerau ā Maki (represented by the Te Kawerau Iwi Settlement Trust)
5. Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki (represented by the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Trust)
6. Ngāti Tamaoho (represented by the Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust)
7. Ngāti Pāoa (represented by the Ngāti Pāoa Iwi Trust)
8. Te Ākitai Waiohua (represented by the Te Ākitai Waiohua Settlement Trust)

In addition to the above Mana Whenua, it is considered that the following Mana Whenua are also applicable to the proposed Redvale Landfill project area:

9. Ngāti Whātua (represented by Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua)
10. Ngaati Whanaunga (represented by the Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society)
11. Ngāti Tamaterā (represented by the Ngāti Tamaterā Treaty Settlement Trust)
12. Ngāti Maru (represented by the Ngāti Maru Rūnanga Trust)
13. Ngāti Te Ata (represented by the Ngāti Te Ata Claims Support Whānau Trust)

3.6.1 Analysis - Extent of Mana Whenua Relationship with Redvale Landfill Area

In addition to the listed shared Mana Whenua values and interests, it is considered that there are specific matters that a few of the Mana Whenua have that requires appropriate recognition and

consideration within the proposed fast-track project, whilst not extinguishing any other values and interest.

Te Kawerau ā Maki

Te Kawerau ā Maki have a statutory acknowledgment OTS-106-12 Rangitōpuni Stream and tributaries. The map illustrating the statutory area, and statement of association, are included in **Appendix C** of the report.

The Redvale Landfill site sits within this statutory area due to its proximity to the Rangitōpuni Stream and within its catchment. This Te Kawerau ā Maki statutory acknowledgement is the only statutory acknowledgement that is clearly applicable to the proposed fast-track project.

Section 31 of the Te Kawerau ā Maki Claims Settlement Act 2015 requires consent authorities, Environment Court and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to statutory acknowledgements.

As part of the notification assessment in the RMA, sections 95B and 95E outline that when consent authorities identify affected groups/persons, must have regard to statutory acknowledgements.

With the FTA Act, section 82 states that panels are to recognise the document (in this case a statutory acknowledgement) as it would under any relevant specified Act, which in this case with the proposed fast-track project, is the RMA.

It is considered that the Te Kawerau ā Maki statutory acknowledgement confirms that there are cultural heritage matters at the Redvale Landfill site, and that through engagement with Te Kawerau ā Maki, identify the extent of the adverse effects on their cultural heritage, and discuss how their cultural heritage could be recognised, protected and enhanced in the project.

Ngāti Manuhiri

Ngāti Manuhiri is named after the tupuna (eponymous ancestor) Manuhiri, who was the eldest son of Maki. The Ngāti Manuhiri Deed of Settlement refers to Ngāti Manuhiri as being affiliated to the Te Kawerau confederation²².

With shared whakapapa and descent from Maki, Ngāti Manuhiri, Te Kawerau ā Maki, and Ngāti Rango operate independently of each other and in their own authority and mana whenua status, with a history of travel and occupation in and around the Redvale Landfill and wider area.

Te Kawerau ā Maki / Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki / Ngāti Tamaoho / Te Ākitai Waiohū

The Redvale Landfill site is located within the areas of interest of these four Mana Whenua.

²² Ngāti Manuhiri Deed of Settlement, Chapter 1 Background, Point 1.1, Page 1

Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki have statutory acknowledgements in the Waitematā that encompasses the outlet point of the Rangitōpuni Stream at the Riverhead area.

Ngāti Tamaoho also has a statutory acknowledgement in the Waitematā but does not encompass the outlet point of the Rangitōpuni Stream.

With Te Ākitai Waiohū, their Deed of Settlement identifies an intended statutory acknowledgement for the Waitematā that encompasses the outlet point of the Rangitōpuni Stream at the Riverhead area.

Although the Redvale Landfill site is not within these statutory acknowledgement areas, these acknowledgements have been considered relevant to the project because the waters of Rangitōpuni Stream flow east and towards Riverhead and into the waters of the Waitematā.

The intent behind identifying the value and interest is to apply a holistic view and recognise that there is an extension of the Te Kawerau ā Maki/Rangitōpuni Stream statutory acknowledgment to/across the Waitematā. However in recognising this extension, it brings into context that there are also three other Mana Whenua who have statutory acknowledgement in the Waitematā which cannot be ignored.

Ngāti Rango

Ngāti Rango has an identity that has dual descent lines.

They are known as a hapū of Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara, and collectively as part of Ngāti Whātua. Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara and Ngāti Whātua are identified as iwi authorities and Mana Whenua in Auckland Tāmaki Makaurau by Auckland Council and Ngāti Rango has the established authority that enables the two Mana Whenua to have an association in the Redvale Landfill proposal area.

Ngāti Rango also asserts an identity based upon a whakapapa through their ancestor Ngawhetu, the son of Maki, which places them within the wider Te Kawerau confederation.

Alongside their connection to Ngāti Whātua, Ngāti Rango have asserted, at times, their authority in the area on the basis of their descent from Maki.

Ngāti Whātua and Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara

The inclusion of the two Mana Whenua entities, alongside Ngāti Rango, is not intended to minimise the Rangitira / Mana of each entity, nor their formal recognitions (e.g Treaty settlement legislation and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua Act 1988).

The intent is to encourage a collaborative approach through the consultation and engagement process to recognise, and find resolve for, the:

- shared whakapapa and shared values and interests,
- proximity of Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei and Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara rohe to the Redvale Landfill, noting that it is viewed that the Redvale Landfill site is outside of these two rohe

- Redvale Landfill is within the rohe of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua
- existing relationship at Redvale Landfill between WMNZ and Ngāti Rango. Ngāti Rango is identified as a hapū of Ngāti Whātua / Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara.

Marutūāhu Iwi (Ngāti Pāoa / Ngaati Whanaunga / Ngāti Tamaterā / Ngāti Maru)

There are five Mana Whenua associated with the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress, they are Ngāti Maru, Ngāti Pāoa, Ngāti Tamaterā, Ngaati Whanaunga, and Te Patukirikiri. The area of interest for Te Patukirikiri does not extend out to the Redvale Landfill site, however it is considered that the area of interests for the other four Mana Whenua does include the Redvale Landfill.

The historical accounts in the Deeds of Settlement of the four iwi are shared, whilst also distinctive in its own right, outlining the extent of their individual Mana Whenua relationship with the area, and widely the Waitematā. This traditional, historical and spiritual relationship/association with the Waitematā is acknowledged within all four Deeds of Settlement with a planned collective approach to settle the cultural redress in respect of the Waitematā.

It is with this recorded relationship/association with the area and the Waitematā in mind that it is encouraged that a collaborative approach with the four Mana Whenua is undertaken to clarify/understand the extent of their relationship/association, and where appropriate, consideration of measures to manage the adverse effects of the proposed fast-track project.

3.6.2 Mana Whenua Partners

Through the consultation and engagement process, three Mana Whenua identified themselves as Mana Whenua in Redvale Landfill proposal area, and collectively confirmed their position on the proposal. Those Mana Whenua are:

1. Te Kawerau ā Maki,
2. Ngāti Rango, and
3. Ngāti Manuhiri

A joint letter of support dated 4 August 2026 from Te Kawerau ā Maki, Ngāti Rango and Ngāti Manuhiri (together “the Mana Whenua Partners”) was provided to WMNZ’s Redvale Landfill Expansion Panel recording their support for WMNZ’s substantive application to extend consented operations at Redvale Landfill to 2036. A copy of the letter is attached at **Appendix G**.

In that letter, the Mana Whenua Partners record that:

- Te Kawerau ā Maki, Ngāti Rango and Ngāti Manuhiri are Mana Whenua over the Redvale Landfill site and the wider Dairy Flat area;

- as part of the consultation and engagement for the project, all Mana Whenua in Auckland Tāmaki Makaurau were invited to be consulted and to participate, and to date none of those other Mana Whenua have responded to those invitation;
- the Mana Whenua Partners remain open to engaging with any other iwi or hapū groups that would challenge their mana whenua status; and
- the Mana Whenua Partners have a working relationship with WMNZ in respect of the Redvale Landfill, and their support is conditional on WMNZ continuing to work with them on the operational, cultural and environmental performance of the site for the duration of the extended consent, and on the extension being appropriately time-limited so that Redvale Landfill transitions to closure once the Auckland Regional Landfill is available.

4. Review of Draft Substantive Application & Auckland Unitary Plan

4.1 Proposal and Application Information

The following technical reports were made available by WMNZ for review.

- Bioresearches Ltd
 - Redvale Landfill Extension – Ecological Impact Assessment for WM New Zealand; Job Number: 67881; Version 1 dated 1 August 2025
 - Redvale Landfill Extension – Ecological Values Assessment for WM New Zealand; Job Number: 67602; Version Draft 3 dated 23 May 2025
- Boffa Miskell Ltd
 - ARL-TP: Redvale – Landscape Effects Assessment for WM New Zealand (Draft) dated 21 March 2025
- Don McKenzie Consulting Ltd
 - WM New Zealand Auckland Regional Landfill Transition Project – Redvale – Draft Transportation Assessment; Job Number: 25113; Version 2 dated 18 August 2025
- Marshall Day Acoustics Ltd
 - ARL Transition Project – Assessment of Noise Effects; Report Number: RP 001 20241151; Draft 01 dated 29 July 2025
- Tonkin + Taylor Ltd
 - Air Quality and Odour Technical Assessment ARL-TP: Redvale Landfill for WM New Zealand; Job Number 1092369.4000 v1; Version 1 (Preliminary Draft) dated September 2025
 - Geotechnical Assessment Report ARL-TP: Redvale Landfill for WM New Zealand; Job Number 1092369.2000 v1; Version 1 (Draft) dated 15 July 2025
 - Hydrogeological Assessment Report ASL-TP: Redvale Landfill for WM New Zealand; Job Number 1092369.6000 v1.0; Version 1.0 (Draft) dated July 2025
 - Landfill Engineering Report ARL-TP: Redvale Landfill for WM New Zealand; Job Number 1092369.3000 v1; Version 1 (Draft) dated 18 July 2025
 - Stormwater, ITA and Sediment Assessment ARL-TP Redvale Landfill for WM New Zealand; Job Number 1092369.7000 v1; Version 1 (Draft) dated August 2025
 - Waste Acceptance Criteria ARL-TP: Redvale Landfill for WM New Zealand; Job Number 1092369.8000 v1; Version 2 (Preliminary Draft) dated 17 September 2025

4.2 Auckland Unitary Plan – Relevant Mana Whenua Provisions

The Auckland Unitary Plan (hereon “AUP”) was reviewed to identify the relevant cultural/Mana Whenua provisions for the proposed fast-track project. The following chapters and sections of the AUP were reviewed:

- Chapter B Regional Policy Statement
 - B6 Mana Whenua
- Chapter D Overlays
 - Natural Resources
 - D9 Significant Ecological Areas Overlay
 - Natural Heritage
 - D10 Outstanding Natural Landscape Overlay
- Chapter E Auckland Wide
 - Natural Resources
 - E1 Water Quality and Integrated Management
 - E3 Lakes, Rivers, Streams and Wetlands
 - E11 Land Disturbance – Regional
 - E12 Land Disturbance – District
 - E13 Cleanfills, Managed Fills and Landfills
- Chapter H Zones
 - H19 Rural Zones
 - H19.4 Rural – Mixed Rural Zone

The details of the review and commentary are included in **Appendix D** of the report. The review of the AUP was not for the purpose of a planning assessment but to identify provisions that required attention where relevant and specific to Mana Whenua.

5. Cultural Values and Interests

5.1 Shared Values and Interests

Identified below is a series of shared values and interests that were noted across the available Mana Whenua documents that were reviewed.

Important to outline that the intent is not restrict the individual expressions of the values and interests listed, but to provide context to value and/or interest so that they can be considered in the preparation of the substantive consent application for the proposed fast track project at the Redvale Landfill site.

5.1.1 Rangatiratanga / Mana

A shared Mana Whenua value is the exercise of Rangatiratanga / Mana. It is acknowledged that the individual expressions of Rangatiratanga / Mana will differ between Mana Whenua, but in essence, the value is about the exercise of an inherent authority (which is qualified by whakapapa and whanaungatanga) to a defined area and place. The nature and essence of Treaty settlement legislation is recognising the Rangatiratanga / Mana of Mana Whenua, with Deeds of Settlement outlining the historical account of occupation and associations (traditional, spiritual, historical and cultural) within the claim area and their strength of relationship to specific sites and areas of importance/significance in that claim area.

In addition to the Treaty settlement legislation are the IEMPs. All five of the IEMPs that were reviewed outline the role and responsibility of Mana Whenua to exercise their Rangatiratanga / Mana in managing the health and wellbeing (and mana and mauri) of their environment (taiao) and sites and areas of importance/significance. Also, it is important to be mindful of the temporal (time relative) element in the exercise of Rangatiratanga / Mana. This can be seen in the overlapping interests of the 19 Mana Whenua in Tāmaki Makaurau. On this matter, it is important to pursue an understanding of the relative strength of the relationship Mana Whenua have with the area and place. An example of strength of relationship is maintaining ahi kā.

Rangatiratanga / Mana is reflected in a number of ways:

- Recognising the customary authority and role of Mana Whenua in resource management
- Mana Whenua taking leadership role to restoring the mauri of te taiao
- The importance of ahi kā and whakapapa/connection to place.

Auckland Unitary Plan

Also, B6 Mana Whenua of the Auckland Unitary Plan outlines the commitment to Mana Whenua to actively participate in resource management processes (especially where a proposal affects land or resources subject to Treaty settlement legislation) and the commitment to recognise and integrate Mana Whenua values.

For Consideration by WMNZ

As a result of WMNZ's consultation and engagement, a group of three Mana Whenua (Te Kawerau ā Maki, Ngāti Rango and Ngāti Manuhiri) have collectively expressed their position of support to the proposal in a formal letter. The letter is attached as **Appendix G**.

Also, it is understood that there is an existing relationship between WMNZ and Ngāti Rango at the Redvale Landfill site.

It is considered that this existing agreement/relationship provides a pathway for Ngāti Whātua (as Mana Whenua) to exercise Rangatiratanga / Mana in the proposal but also in a manner that is not narrow to the FTAA Act, and the other legislation therein e.g Resource Management Act 1991. The inclusion of Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara and Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei will need to be considered by WMNZ. Also, to accommodate the interests of those Mana Whenua identified in section 3.6 of this report and that do not have an established agreement/relationship with WMNZ, such as Te Kawerau ā Maki, this should be explored by WMNZ.

A mechanism that enables Mana Whenua participation that has been employed by WMNZ in the ARL proposal is an Executive Committee where Mana Whenua and WMNZ sit alongside each other in the implementation of consents (should those consents be granted). For consistency, a similar forum for the Redvale Landfill should be considered.

5.1.2 Kaitiakitanga

A shared Mana Whenua value is the exercise of Kaitiakitanga. Although generally consistent across Mana Whenua as guardianship and the pursuit of conservation and/or protection, it is acknowledged that the individual expressions of Kaitiakitanga will differ between Mana Whenua as it is exercised in accordance with the tikanga of that particular Mana Whenua for that kaupapa/mahi, and is viewed to be inclusive of the environmental, social, community, economic, and cultural well-beings.

All five IEMPs that were reviewed provided an outline on what a practical expression of kaitiakitanga is for that Mana Whenua. A small sample of those views within each IEMPs are outlined below:

- **Te Kawerau ā Maki**

Practical expression of kaitiakitanga is direct participation in the consent process and activities/measures to manage (protect, enhance, restore, harvest) the environment and safeguard cultural heritage, and is viewed as being more than consultative role.

- **Hauraki Māori Trust Board**

Practical expression of kaitiakitanga would reflect the protection and enhancement of mauri (includes restoring ecosystems), safeguard cultural heritage, and enable exercise of rangatiratanga in decisions.

- **Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei**

Practical expression of kaitiakitanga is enabled through early and direct engagement but also through the use of the IEMP to inform/embed the views and values of Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei in policy and development proposals. Some relevant views are onsite cultural monitoring, low-impact urban design, restoration of biodiversity, and protect or sites and cultural landscapes.

- **Ngaati Whanaunga**

Practical expression of kaitiakitanga is enabled through early and meaningful engagement and policy and consent processes, to prepare cultural impact assessment reports, and perform onsite cultural monitoring.

- **Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki**

Practical expression of kaitiakitanga is through early and direct engagement and the preparation of cultural impact assessment reports. Environmental monitoring that incorporates mātauranga Māori is important to the Mana Whenua, as well as protection of waahi tapu and culturally significant landscapes, restoration of freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems/biodiversity.

Auckland Unitary Plan

B6 Mana Whenua in the Auckland Unitary Plan promotes the role of Mana Whenua as kaitiaki, with the Plan encouraging the provision for practical expression of kaitiakitanga. Also, the objectives and policies of B6.3 Mana Whenua in the Auckland Unitary Plan outlines the Plan's recognition of Mana Whenua values, mātauranga and tikanga, and the enhancement of mauri (and relationship with) natural and physical resources.

For Consideration by WMNZ

Kaitiakitanga is expressed in the form of:

- Active involvement (varies between Mana Whenua) in the management of natural resources (and waahi tapu/heritage site)
- The implementation of tikanga (e.g rāhui) and application of mātauranga (whether in whole or alongside western science/perspectives)
- Applying a holistic view to resource management, and
- Ensuring resource use and development activities and approaches address cumulative effects.

Further understanding, and provision for, the individual expressions of Kaitiakitanga of each Mana Whenua is necessary for the proposed Redvale Landfill project (which is envisioned by Whetū through continued engagement) so that kaitiakitanga can be exercised in accordance with the tikanga of that particular Mana Whenua. The consideration of Mana Whenua values by other technical experts and their reports, and the inclusion of those values in relevant Management Plans, including kaitiaki monitoring, should be pursued by WMNZ.

5.1.3 Protection of Waahi Tapu & Cultural Heritage Sites

A shared Mana Whenua value is the protection of waahi tapu and cultural heritage sites.

Every Deed of Settlement that was reviewed, informs on the historical and tradition association in/with the area of each Mana Whenua, the sites and areas of significance to them, and the importance of their heritage. It is noted that Te Kawerau ā Maki have statutory acknowledgement OTS-106-12 for the Rangitōpuni Stream which is clearly applicable to the proposed fast-track project as it adjoins the Redvale Landfill site. Additionally, all five of the IEMPs have a view and objective to manage (protect, enhance, and maintain) their cultural heritage and sites and areas of significance. A small sample of those views within each IEMPs are outlined below:

- **Te Kawerau ā Maki**

Emphasised the importance of protecting cultural heritage and sites of significance to the Mana Whenua, and stated that resource management decisions recognise and provided for their cultural and spiritual values, and that the Mana Whenua hold the authority regarding interpretations of their heritage and sites of significance.

- **Hauraki Māori Trust Board**

Outlines that waahi tapu and culturally significant landscapes are taonga because they embody identity and ancestral connection, therefore they should identified, protected, and appropriately managed.

- **Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei**

Informs that cultural heritage and sites and areas of significance are inseparable from the Mana Whenua, and that their protection is central to maintaining identity and wellbeing of the Mana Whenua. It is important that developments do not diminish the values and significance of sites in their rohe so that they are preserved for future generations.

- **Ngaati Whanaunga**

Cultural heritage protection is an intergenerational responsibility, therefore the protection, preservation and management of cultural heritage and sites and areas of significance (includes waahi tapu and archaeological sites) is important to the Mana Whenua, alongside the safeguard of mātauranga Māori.

- **Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki**

It is important to the Mana Whenua that developments (and environmental management) recognise and protect the ancestral connection the Mana Whenua has in the rohe, and subsequently the importance to restore and protect the mauri of their cultural heritage and sites of significance (includes waahi tapu).

Auckland Unitary Plan

B6.5 of the Auckland Unitary Plan provides for protection of Mana Whenua cultural heritage, and informs that the tangible and intangible values of Mana Whenua cultural heritage are to be

identified, protected and enhanced, as well as the provision for Mana Whenua to have a relationship with their cultural heritage.

Also, identified in Auckland Unitary Plan's map is an Outstanding Natural Landscape area in proximity to the Redvale Landfill. Accordingly, Chapter D Overlay, and the Natural Heritage D10 Outstanding Natural Features Overlay and Outstanding Natural Landscapes Overlay section was reviewed. The Mana Whenua specific objective in D10 is Objective D10.2(2), which requires the ancestral relationship of Mana Whenua with outstanding natural features and landscape to be recognised and provided for, with policies D10.3(3)(3) and (4)(c) stating:

- Protect the physical and visual integrity of outstanding natural features, including volcanic features that are outstanding natural features, by:
 - avoiding adverse effects on Mana Whenua values associated with an outstanding natural feature.
- Protect the physical and visual integrity of outstanding natural features, while taking into account:
 - the historical, cultural and spiritual association with the outstanding natural feature held by Mana Whenua.

Also reviewed was Chapter E - Auckland-Wide and the Natural Resource E11 Land Disturbance – Regional section, and E12 Land Disturbance – District section. There are provisions, at a regional level, to manage the impact on Mana Whenua cultural heritage (Policy E11.3(3)) and standards for accidental discovery, and at a district level, there are provisions for the management of land disturbance to maintain cultural and spiritual values of Mana Whenua.

For Consideration by WMNZ

It is noted that the Auckland Unitary Plan's map does not show any waahi tapu or cultural heritage sites at Redvale Landfill. Additionally, there is no archaeological assessment report prepared for the project to inform whether the Redvale Landfill site contains any archaeological sites or not. Additionally, based on the information available, there are no waahi tapu and cultural heritage sites recorded at the Redvale Landfill site.

Although this is understood, Te Kawerau ā Maki have a statutory acknowledgement OTS-106-12 for the Rangitōpuni Stream which is clearly applicable to the proposed fast-track project as it adjoins the Redvale Landfill site. The statement for OTS-106-12 informs that the name Rangitōpuni Stream was given in the early eighteenth century as a result of a series of peace making meetings with another tribe, in an event known as “Rangi tōpuni”, “the day of the (gifting of) the dog skin cloaks”. Accordingly, Rangitōpuni Stream and its catchment holds significant historical, cultural and spiritual association for Te Kawerau ā Maki. It advises that within the catchment is located the waahi tapu area known as Onehungahunga. At the south-western edge of the catchment is the sacred hill known as Te Pane ō Poataniwha, named after the Te Kawerau ā Maki ancestor Poataniwha.

it is viewed by Whetū that consultation and engagement with Te Kawerau ā Maki, and widely Mana Whenua, is continued by WMNZ to confirm this understanding to avoid adverse impacts on waahi tapu that are not immediately known to the project.

5.1.4 Restoration and Protection of Waterways

A shared Mana Whenua value is restoring the mauri (life force) and wellbeing of waterways in Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland. There is a consistent concern of Mana Whenua regarding the degradation of waterways. The Redvale Landfill site adjoins the Rangitōpuni Stream, which flows into the waters of the Waitematā.

Consistent across the five IEMPs is the restoration and protection of waterways, and to recognise the interconnectedness with land use activities, and the role of catchment based approaches to manage water quality. All of the IEMPs articulate that the mauri of waterways are fundamental to the wellbeing of the Mana Whenua. A small sample of those views within each IEMPs are outlined below:

- **Te Kawerau ā Maki**

Viewed as a core responsibility for the Mana Whenua is protecting the life-supporting capacity of waterways (includes its ability to produce food), and its mauri.

- **Hauraki Māori Trust Board**

Protecting water quality from contamination and sedimentation is a priority for the Mana Whenua, and the use of riparian planting to restore freshwater ecosystems.

- **Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei**

Low-impact urban design is a desired outcome of the Mana Whenua, as well as reducing discharges and restoring natural hydrological systems.

- **Ngaati Whanaunga**

The IEMP informs that the health of waterways underpins the identity and customary practice of Ngaati Whanaunga, and seeks to avoid contamination (includes sediments) entering waterways, the restoration of degraded streams, and safeguard mahinga kai.

- **Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki**

Restoring the mauri of waterways are important to the Mana Whenua, with a number of actions/measures suggested in the IEMP to enhance and restore waterways.

Protection is viewed as the avoidance of further degradation of waterways, as well as protecting the efforts where restoration has occurred.

Auckland Unitary Plan

The objectives and policies of B6.3 Mana Whenua in the Auckland Unitary Plan outlines the Plan's recognition of Mana Whenua values, mātauranga and tikanga, and the enhancement of mauri (and relationship with) natural and physical resources. Policy B6.3.2(4)(c) of the Auckland Unitary Plan encourages provision and opportunities for Mana Whenua to be involved in the

integrated management of natural resource in a manner that restores or enhances the mauri of freshwater.

Also, identified in the Auckland Unitary Plan under Chapter E Auckland-Wide and in the Natural Resource E1 Water Quality and Integrated Management section, Objective E1.2(2) states that “the mauri of freshwater is maintained or progressively improved over time to enable traditional and cultural use of this resource by Mana Whenua”. Additionally, Policy E3.3(5) in E3 Lakes, Rivers, Streams and Wetlands outlines a string position for the Rangitōpuni Stream (as a stream in Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland):

- Avoid significant adverse effects, and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of activities in, on, under or over the beds of lakes, rivers, streams or wetlands on:
 - the mauri of the freshwater environment; and
 - Mana Whenua values in relation to the freshwater environment.

Policy E3.3(12) encourages the incorporation of Mana Whenua mātauranga, values and tikanga in any planting in, on, or under the bed of a lake, river, stream or wetland.

For Consideration by WMNZ

Te Kawerau ā Maki have a statutory acknowledgement OTS-106-12 for the Rangitōpuni Stream which is clearly applicable to the proposed fast-track project as it adjoins the Redvale Landfill site. Although consultation and engagement was pursued and undertaken with Te Kawerau ā Maki, no concern or formal response/assessment was advanced to inform the proposed Redvale Landfill project. In the absence of an assessment/response from Te Kawerau ā Maki, a review of their IEMP was undertaken. Restoration and protection of waterways are the aspirations sought by the Mana Whenua.

5.1.5 Enhance and Protect Native Flora and Fauna (Terrestrial Ecology)

A shared concern is the loss and/or decline of native flora and fauna. A common goal (and Mana Whenua value) is to enhance native biodiversity and its resilience. The IEMPs articulate that the indigenous ecosystem is intrinsically linked to whakapapa, mauri and cultural wellbeing of Mana Whenua. Integrating mātauranga is also encouraged.

- **Te Kawerau ā Maki**

Preventing degradation and loss of native biodiversity is sought, as well as active restoration and safeguarding indigenous ecosystem and ecological integrity.

- **Hauraki Māori Trust Board**

A focus of the IEMP is the enhancement of biodiversity through replanting with eco-sourced native species, and active pest and weed control to reduce pressures on indigenous ecosystems.

- **Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei**

Protection of remnant bush, coastal margins and urban green spaces is a desired outcome of Mana Whenua. Replanting of plants that are locally sourced is key action, as well as active pest and weed control and ongoing management.

- **Ngaati Whanaunga**

Safeguarding remaining bush is emphasised in the IEMP, with locally sourced native species advised to be used in any restoration measures.

- **Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki**

Active pest and weed management to protect native biodiversity is outlined in the IEMP, alongside rehabilitation of degraded habitats and using eco-sourced native species in all replanting measures.

Auckland Unitary Plan

B6 Mana Whenua of the Auckland Unitary Plan outlines the commitment to recognise and integrate Mand Whenua values to enhance ecosystem health.

Also, identified in the Auckland Unitary Plan's map primarily along the periphery of the Redvale Landfill are significant indigenous/native vegetation and/or habitats, referred as Significant Ecological Areas in the Auckland Unitary Plan. Chapter D Overlay was reviewed, and the Mana Whenua specific objective in D9 Significant Ecological Areas Overlay, Objective D9.2(3), requires the relationship of Mana Whenua and their customs and traditions with indigenous vegetation and fauna to be recognised and provided for, with policies D9.3(2)(n) and (3)(g) stating:

- Adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity values in significant ecological areas that are required to be avoided, remedied, mitigated or offset:
 - a reduction in the historical, cultural, and spiritual association held by Mana Whenua or the wider community;
- Enhance indigenous biodiversity values in significant ecological areas through:
 - providing for the role of Mana Whenua as kaitiaki and for the practical exercise of kaitiakitanga in restoring, protecting and enhancing areas.

Also reviewed was Chapter E - Auckland-Wide and the Natural Resource E11 Land Disturbance – Regional section, and E12 Land Disturbance – District section. There are provisions, at a regional level, to manage the impact on Mana Whenua cultural heritage (Policy E11.3(3)) and standards for accidental discovery, and at a district level, there are provisions for the management of land disturbance to maintain cultural and spiritual values of Mana Whenua.

For Consideration by WMNZ

It is noted by Whetū that a comprehensive landscape and ecological mitigation package is proposed.

It is advised that the proposed replanting uses eco-sourced/locally sourced native species. This approach will be consistent with the guidance/direction outlined the five IEMPs, and would align with the Policy E3.3(12) in the Auckland Unitary Plan. Additionally, the pest and weed control and management as proposed for implementation through the management plans is an important measure as outlines schedule/timing (active management) and provides certainty that the replanted and enhanced native area is being protected.

5.1.6 Managing Risk and Uncertainty

A shared Mana Whenua interest is the importance of understanding and managing the risks to the environment (includes ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga), and to people/communities, arising from landfills. Likely areas of interests with the project are:

- air quality / discharge to air (leading to risk to health)
- contamination of whenua/land (to Papatūānuku) and into Rangitōpuni Stream (freshwater)
- activities in proximity to waahi tapu and cultural heritage sites

As an extension of this shared Mana Whenua interest could also include seeking certainty around the closure and rehabilitation of the Redvale Landfill.

Auckland Unitary Plan

Also, B6 Mana Whenua of the Auckland Unitary Plan outlines the commitment to Mana Whenua to actively participate in resource management processes (especially where a proposal affects land or resources subject to Treaty settlement legislation) and the commitment to recognise and integrate Mand Whenua values.

For Consideration by WMNZ

The Auckland Unitary Plan's air quality provisions seek to protect human health, property and the environment from significant adverse effects from discharges to air. It is considered important by Whetū that WMNZ demonstrate to Mana Whenua that there are no health risk from any air discharges from the Redvale Landfill, and that the extent of the discharge does/will not compromise the relationship of Mana Whenua with the air/airspace (as an Atua and/or taonga to Mana Whenua).

It is important that WMNZ does not treat "risk and uncertainty" as only technical or biophysical areas/matters to manage. It is advised that it also treats "risk" as risk to mauri, whakapapa, waahi tapu, customary access, and cultural relationships with land, water and air.

5.2 Recommendations

The recommendations proposed in this report are aimed to accommodate the shared values and interest of Mana Whenua, whilst also provide for the relative strength of the relationship that each identified Mana Whenua.

All of the recommendations are listed, and explained, in the table below. In total there are four recommendations that capture the values and interests outlined in section 5.1

Recommendations	Explanation
1 Continued Engagement with Mana Whenua & Consideration of Cultural/Mana Whenua Values in Technical Reports	The values and interests of Mana Whenua identified within this CVA report will need to be presented to, discussed and progressed further with, Mana Whenua. The input and clarity from Mana Whenua is needed to ensure effects/impacts are identified and understood, as well as obtain feedback on the recommended measures of the CVA report (and other technical reports) are deemed appropriate by Mana Whenua to provide for, and respond to, their values and interests in the activities at Redvale Landfill. Also, the recommendation requires the consideration of Mana Whenua values and interests by the expertise commissioned to prepare technical reports for WMNZ. It is considered that after reviewing the reports, there were information gaps where Mana Whenua descriptions and assessment of Mana Whenua values (that are publicly available) were not undertaken or not visible. It is encouraged that further investigation and/or undertaken. Also, clause 5(1)(b) in Schedule 5 of the FTA Act requires the map of the statutory area of Te Kawerau ā Maki statutory acknowledgement OTS-106-12 is included in application.
2 Establish a Mana Whenua Governance Committee for Redvale Landfill & Supporting Relationship Agreement	To recognise and provide for the Rangatiratanga and Kaitiakitanga of Mana Whenua at Redvale Landfill, it is recommended that a Mana Whenua Governance Committee is established. The intent of the committee is to recognise customary authority (and ahi kā) of Mana Whenua, and to enhance their involvement in all aspects of management, monitoring, cultural assessment and governance at Redvale Landfill. It is viewed that the committee will provide a platform for Mana Whenua to take leadership roles for the enhancement and restorative activities proposed within, and in proximity to, the Redvale Landfill site.

	Also, it is proposed that those Mana Whenua who are party to the recommended Mana Whenua Governance Committee are supported with individual relationship agreements (e.g. Memoranda of Understanding / Heads of Agreement). In the first instance it is considered that there are two Mana Whenua on the Mana Whenua Governance Committee with WMNZ. A representative from Te Kawerau ā Maki and a representative from the Ngāti Whātua Collective (Ngāti Whātua / Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara / Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei). Te Kawerau ā Maki is a party to the committee based on their statutory acknowledgement OTS-106-12 for the Rangitōpuni Stream and tributaries. The Ngāti Whātua collective is suggested in response to the existing relationship at Redvale Landfill between WMNZ and Ngāti Rango. Ngāti Rango is identified as a hapū of Ngāti Whātua / Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara.
3 Inclusion of Mana Whenua Values, and Role of Kaitiaki, In Management Plans	Management Plans play an important role to ensure conditions of resource consent are met. The inclusion of Mana Whenua values, and kaitiaki, is to enable a holistic understanding of potential effects from the Redvale Landfill operation and establish methods and practices to be implemented to reduce any anticipated/real impacts. This recommendation is in addition to the role/function of the Mana Whenua Governance Committee to review and input into all management plans prior to submission to Auckland Council.
4 Kaitiaki Monitoring	The recommendation seeks to enable Mana Whenua to implement their respective mātauranga founded framework for monitoring at Redvale Landfill. This includes any digital/technological device that supports with their kaitiaki/cultural monitoring, and access to any relevant monitoring data and information.
5 Enhancement and Restoration Measures & Establish Exclusionary Areas	Enhancement of native biodiversity at the Redvale Landfill site, in addition to the existing pockets of vegetation, are recommended. Similarly with measures to manage water quality. It is recommended that restoration/enhancement of Rangitōpuni Stream and other connected water features are implemented.

	Also, it is considered that areas where restoration efforts are established, these are mapped and physically demarcated onsite to ensure protection.
6 Commitment for Redvale Landfill to cease accepting waste by 2036 & Rehabilitation Plan (includes Aftercare and Monitoring Plan)	The idea behind the Rehabilitation Plan is to encourage a reciprocity/utu, a payment, or contribution, back to Papatūānuku. The intent is to enable open-minded discussions regarding the progressive closure of landfill areas, and commencement of any rehabilitation of those areas whilst expanding the current Redvale Landfill as part of the fast-track project.

6. Conclusion

6.1 Summary of Engagement and Consultation

The Mana Whenua consultation and engagement approach for the proposed Redvale Landfill fast-track proposal was delivered in manner that upheld the following engagement principles:

- Principle #1 – Mana ki te Mana / Rangatira ki te Rangatira
- Principle #2 – Tikanga-Led Approach
- Principle #3 – Best Endeavours to Uphold Consultation Principles
- Principle #4 – Good Neighbour

The proposal actively sought to engage and consult with Mana Whenua, with WMNZ engaging meaningfully with a number of Mana Whenua with the aim and intent to recognise the practical expression of their kaitiakitanga in the project.

After reviewing Treaty settlement legislation and Deed of Settlements, and other Treaty settlement documents, and information obtained through engagement with Mana Whenua, it is considered that there are 13 Mana Whenua that have actual and potential interests in the Redvale Landfill site.

It is considered that there are three Mana Whenua that have a strong relationship with the Redvale Landfill site/area:

1. Te Kawerau ā Maki
2. Ngāti Rango, and
3. Ngāti Manuhiri

The Redvale Landfill site adjoins the Te Kawerau ā Maki statutory acknowledgment OTS-106-12 over Rangitōpuni Stream and tributaries. This statutory acknowledgement is the only statutory acknowledgement that is clearly applicable to the proposed fast-track project.

Ngāti Rango have an existing relationship with WMNZ for the Redvale Landfill. They have dual whakapapa lines upon which mana is asserted – as a hapū of Ngāti Whātua / Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara, and as an iwi in their own right as part of the wider Te Kawerau confederation.

Ngāti Manuhiri affiliate closely to the Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngati Rango with shared whakapapa and history back to Maki. Their relationship in the Redvale Landfill proposal area was confirmed through the consultation and engagement process.

Collectively, the three Mana Whenua have partnered to participate in the proposal, with a joint letter of support provided to WMNZ.

6.2 Summary of Cultural Values

Section 5.1 of the report outlines five shared values and interests were identified (and related to):

- Rangatiratanga / Mana (includes participation in supporting the wellbeing of Māori)
- Kaitiakitanga
- Protection of Waahi Tapu and Cultural Heritage Sites
- Restoration and Protection of Waterways
- Enhance and Protect Native Flora and Fauna (Terrestrial Biodiversity)
- Managing Risk and Uncertainty

These shared values and interests of Mana Whenua were identified after reviewing relevant Treaty settlement legislation, Deeds of Settlement and other Treaty settlement documents, the IEMPs of five Mana Whenua, as well as the consultation and engagement with Mana Whenua performed by Workstream 1.

The report provides commentary (views and guidance) regarding each of the values and interests and outlines some action for consideration by WMNZ regarding how the proposal could/can respond to those shared values and interests.

Recommendations have been proposed to accommodate the shared values and interest of Mana Whenua, whilst also provide for the relative strength of the relationship that each identified Mana Whenua.

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Appendix A Mana Whenua in Tāmaki Makaurau

Mana Whenua with Treaty Settlement Legislation & Signed Deeds of Settlement in/proximity to Redvale Landfill
Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012



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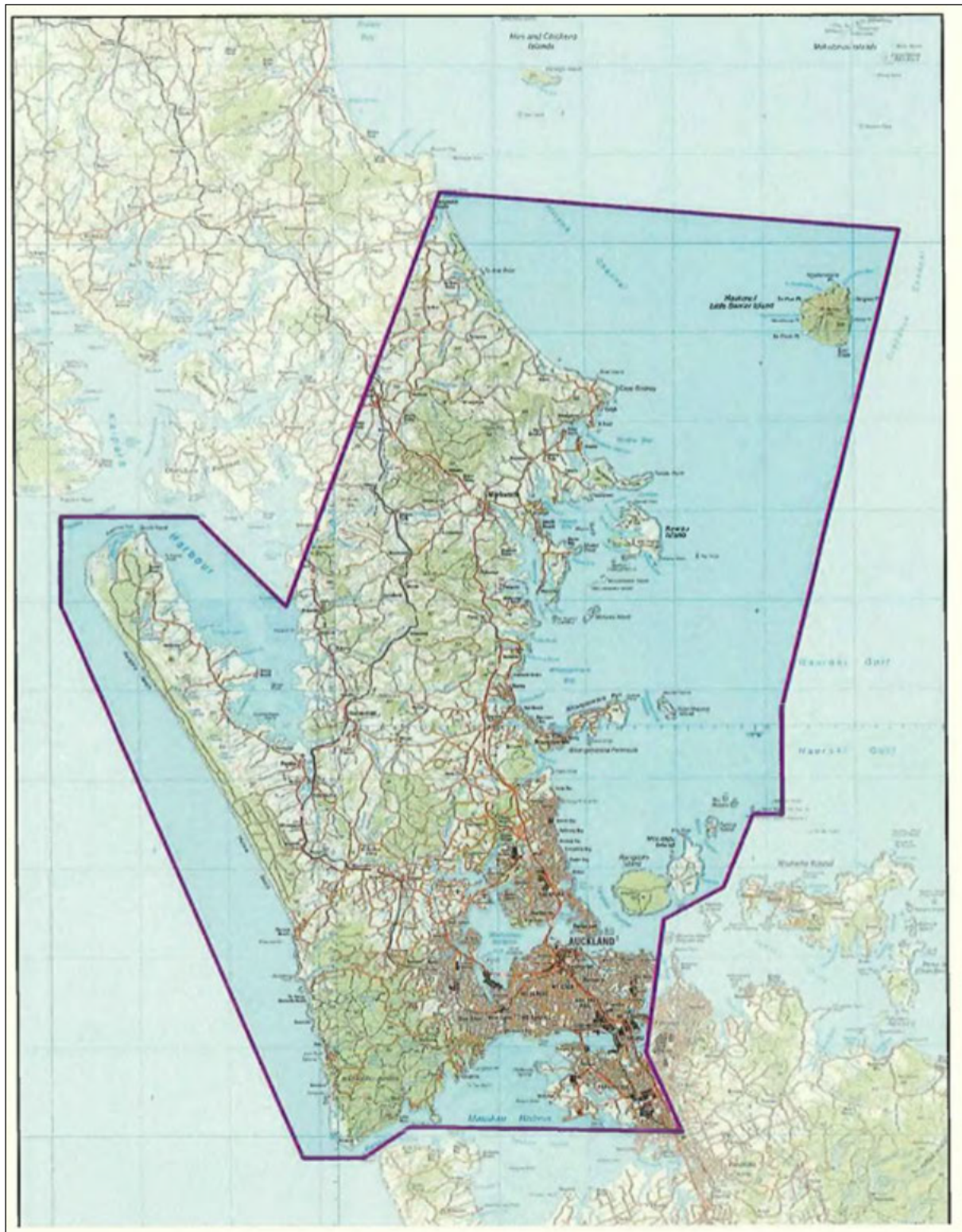
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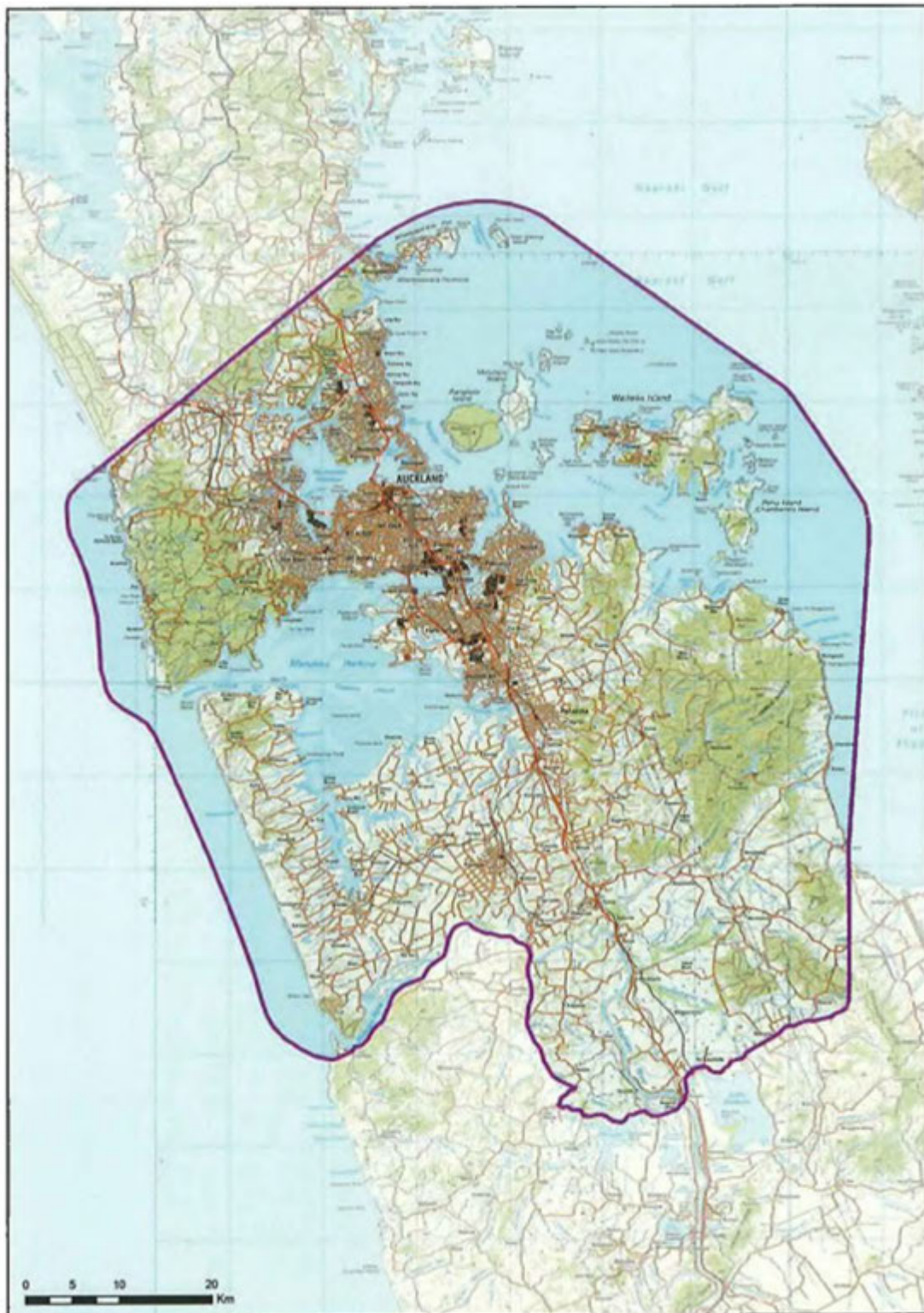
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Ngāti Tamaoho Claims Settlement Act 2018



Sourced from Deed of Settlement

https://whakatau.govt.nz/assets/Treaty-Settlements/FIND_Treaty_Settlements/Ngati-Tamaoho/DOS_documents/Ngati-Tamaoho-Deed-of-Settlement-Schedule-Attachments-30-April-2017.pdf

Ngāti Pāoa Claims Settlement Act 2025



Sourced from Deed of Settlement

https://whakatau.govt.nz/assets/Treaty-Settlements/FIND_Treaty_Settlements/Ngati-Paoa/DOS_documents/2021-03-20-N-Paoa-Deed-of-Settlement-Attachments.pdf

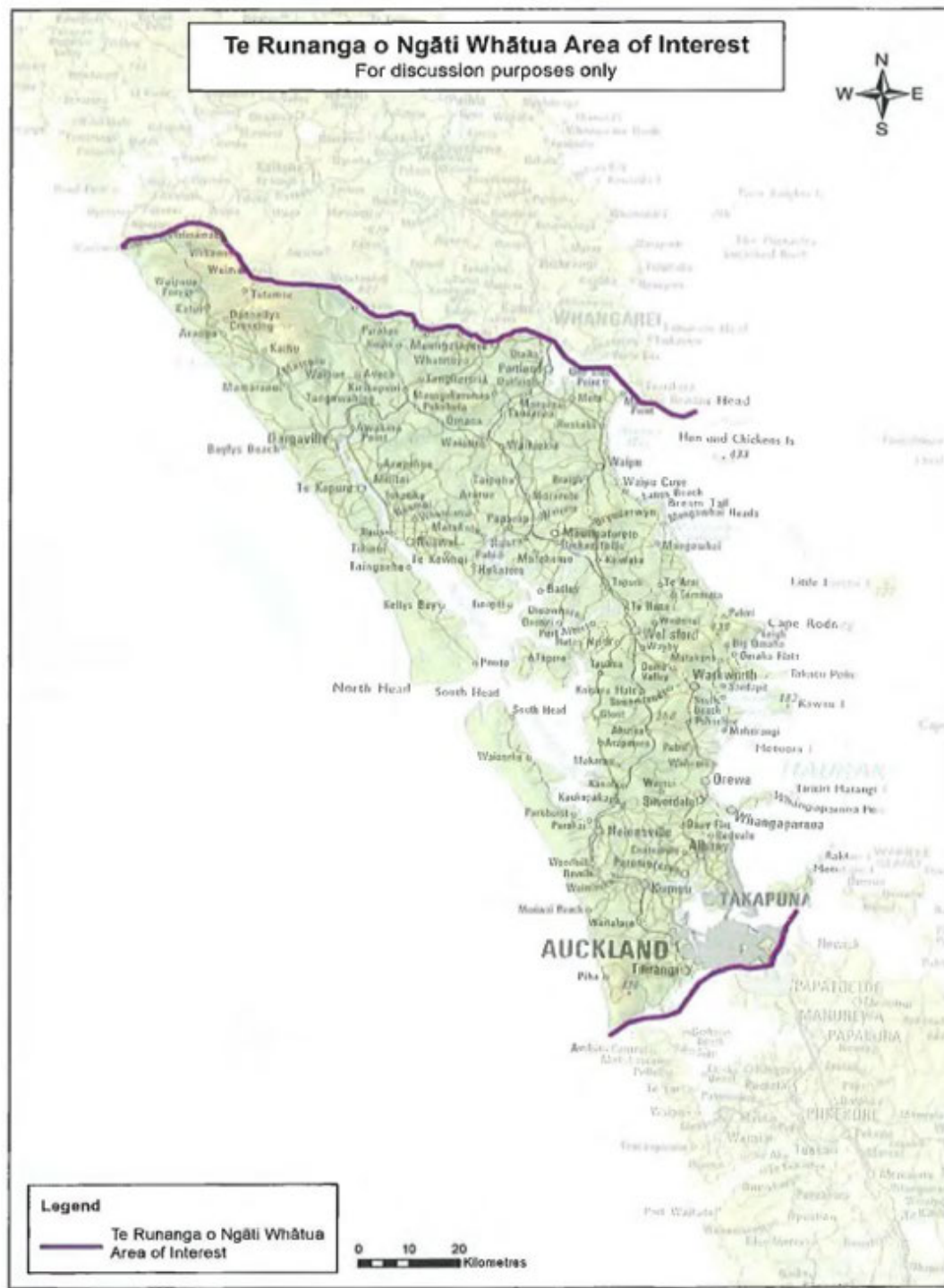
Te Ākitai Waiohū Deed of Settlement 2021



Sourced from Deed of Settlement

https://whakatau.govt.nz/assets/Treaty-Settlements/FIND_Treaty_Settlements/Te-Akitai-Waiohū/DOS_documents/Te-Akitai-Waiohū-deed-of-settlement-attachments-23-Dec-2020.pdf

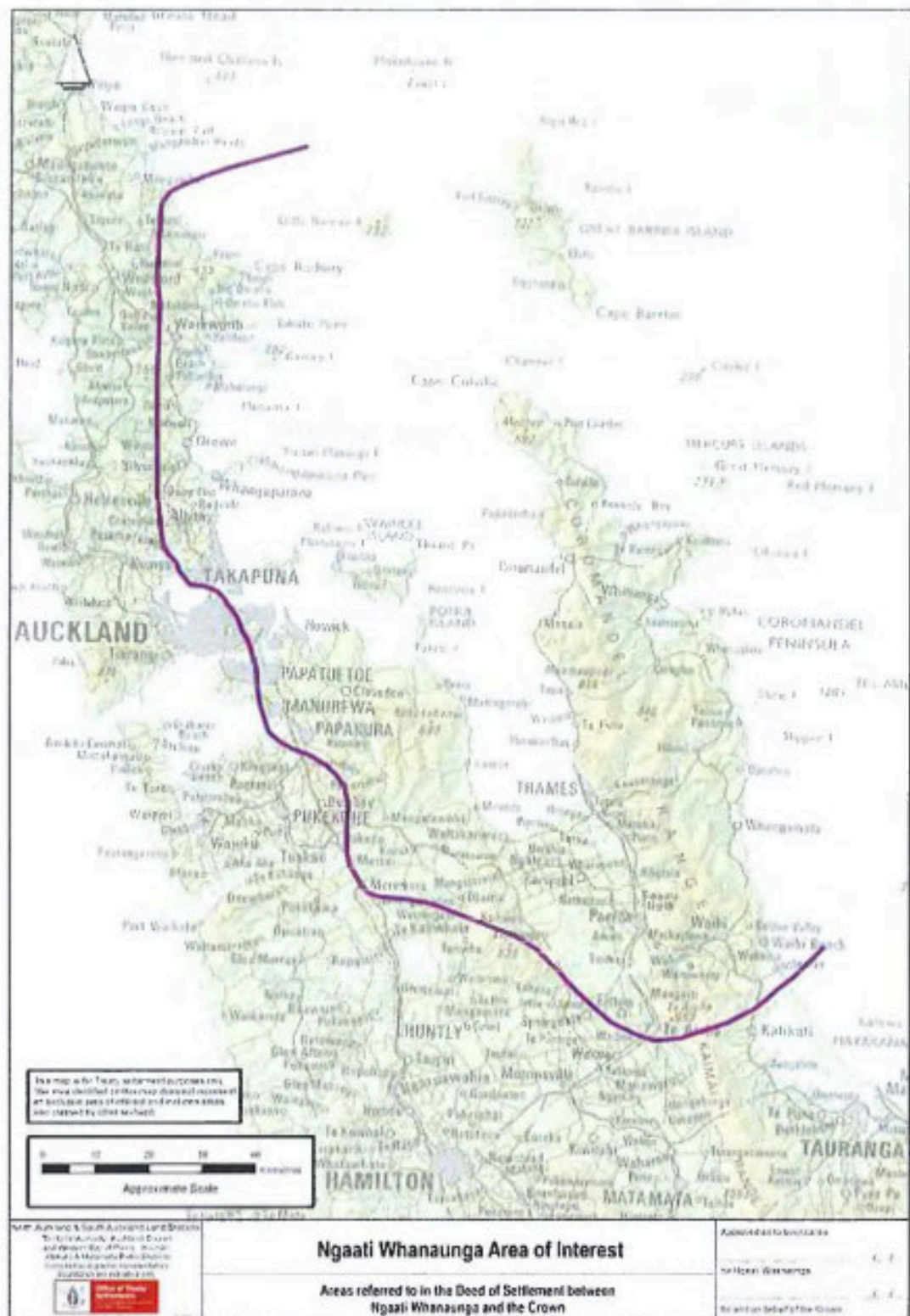
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua (Agreement in Principle)



Sourced from Agreement in Principle

https://whakatau.govt.nz/assets/Treaty-Settlements/FIND_Treaty_Settlements/Ngati-Whatua/DOS_SUPPORT/Ngati-Whatua-Agreement-in-Principle-18-August-2017.pdf

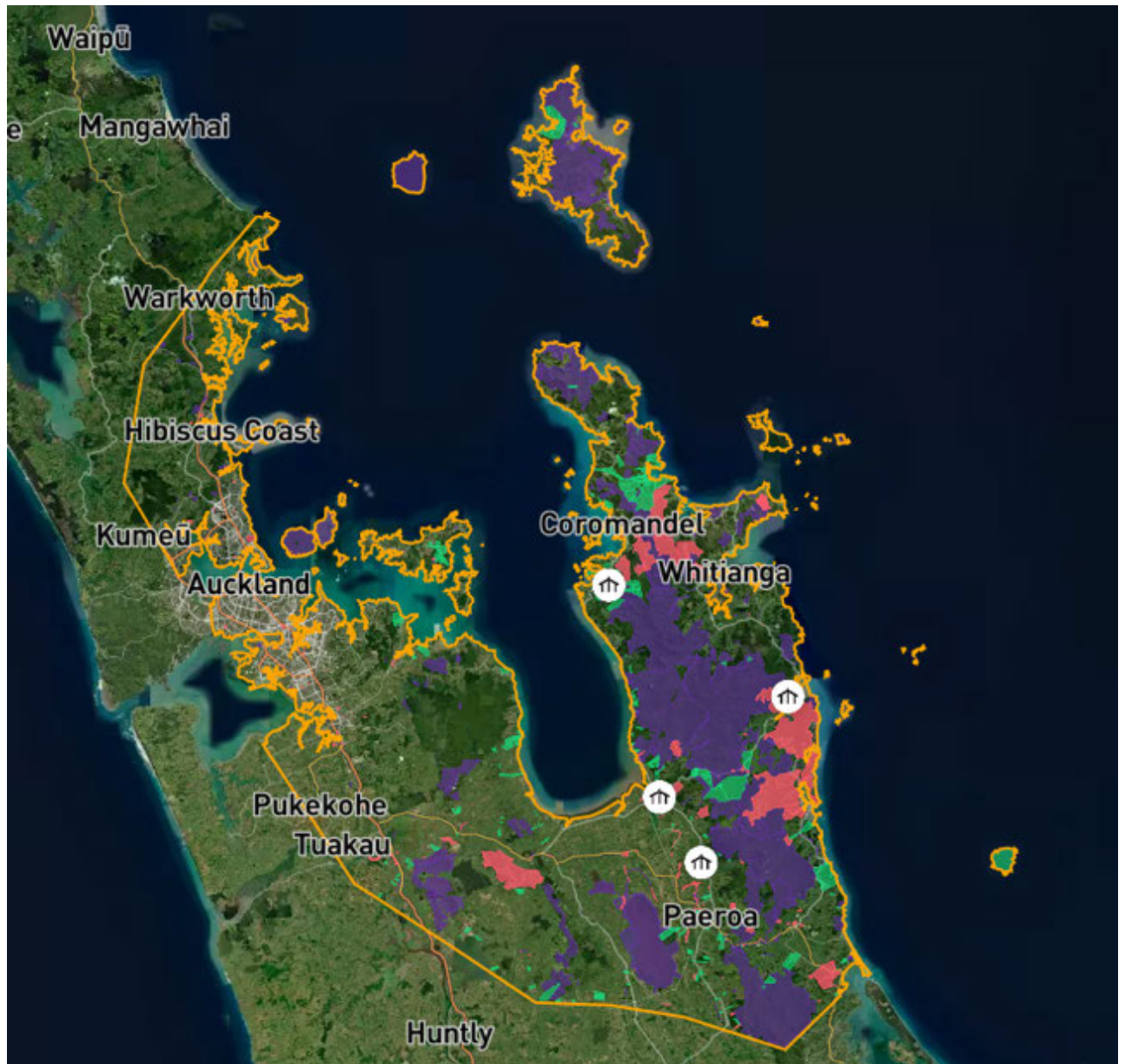
Ngaati Whanaunga (Initialled Deed of Settlement 2017)



Sourced from Deed of Settlement

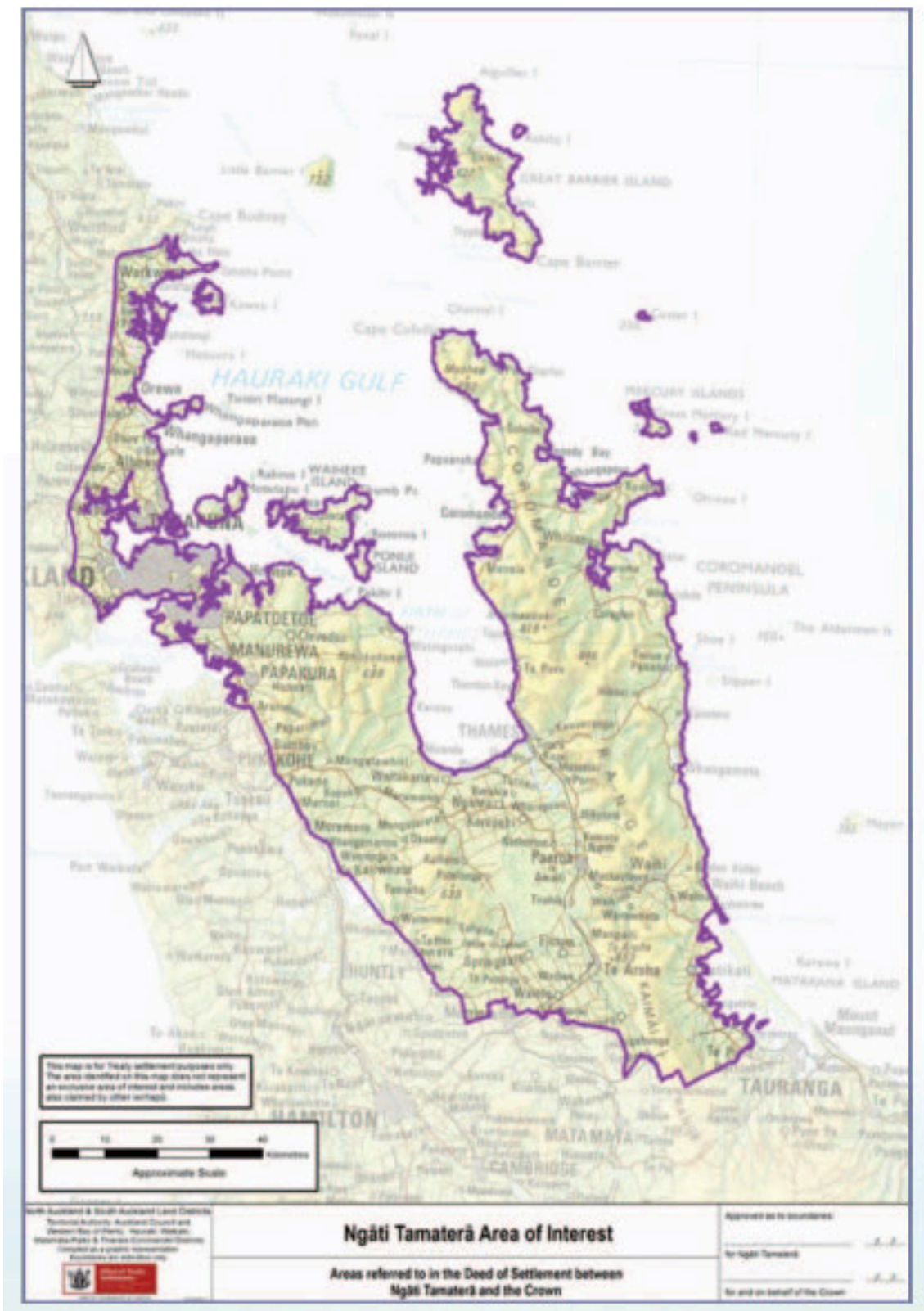
https://whakatauranga.govt.nz/assets/Treaty-Settlements/FIND_Treaty_Settlements/Ngaati-Whanaunga/DOS_SUPPORT/Ngaati-Whanaunga-Attachments-Schedule.pdf

Ngāti Maru (Initialled Deed of Settlement 2017)



Sourced from Te Whata <https://tewhata.io/ngati-maru-hauraki/>

Ngāti Tamaterā (Initialled Deed of Settlement 2017)



Sourced from Ngāti Tamaterā Treaty Settlement Trust

<https://irp.cdn-website.com/c167e149/files/uploaded/Ngati-Tamatera-2018-DOS-Information-Book-v2.pdf>

Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Deed of Settlement 2017



Sourced from Deed of Settlement

https://whakatau.govt.nz/assets/Treaty-Settlements/FIND_Treaty_Settlements/Marutuahu/Collective-Redress/Marutuahu-Iwi-Collective-Redress-Deed.pdf

Ngāti Te Ata Waiohū

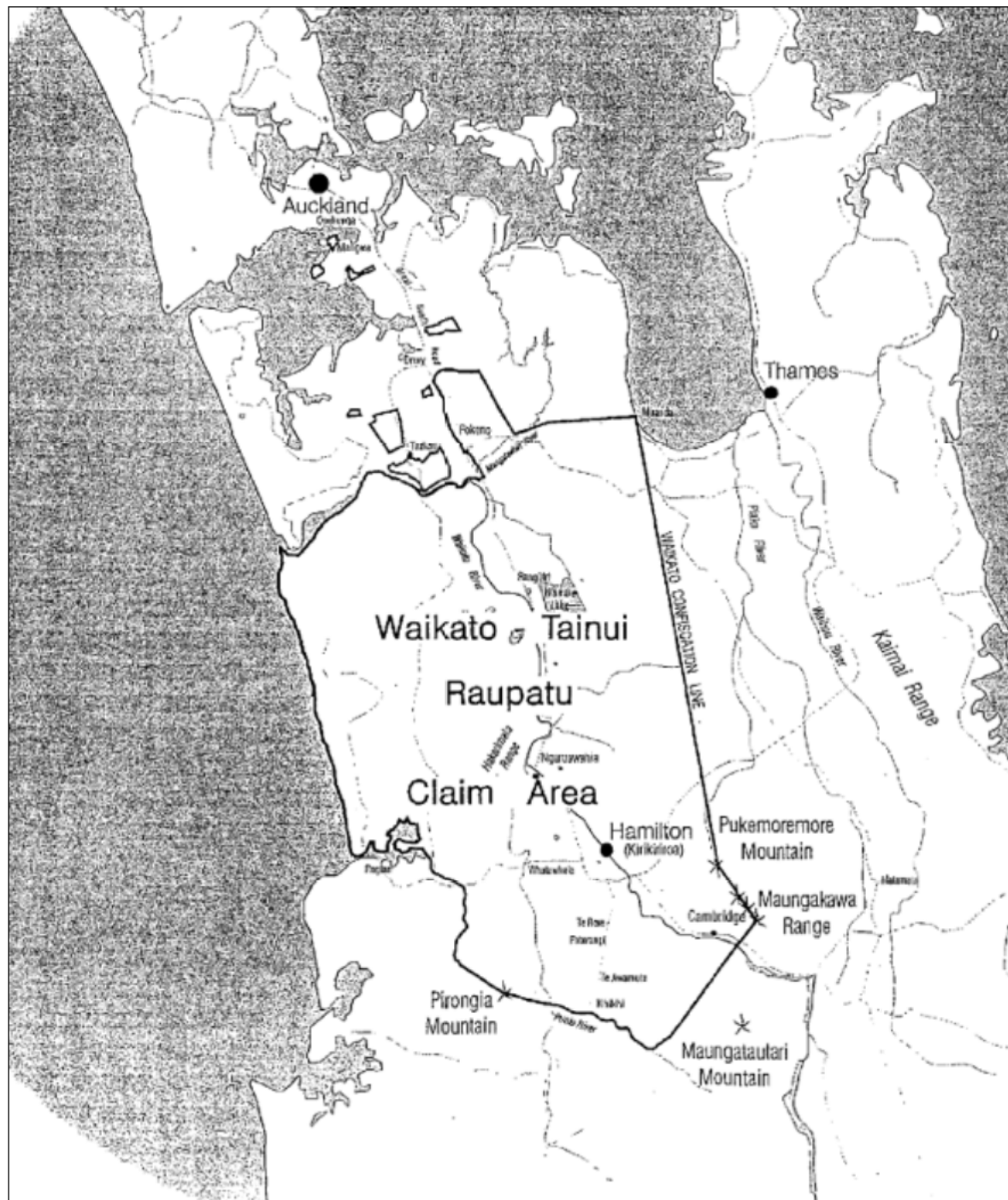


Sourced from Terms of Negotiation

https://whakatau.govt.nz/assets/Treaty-Settlements/FIND_Treaty_Settlements/Ngati-Te-Ata/Ngati-Te-Ata-Terms-of-Negotiation-29-Jun-2011.pdf

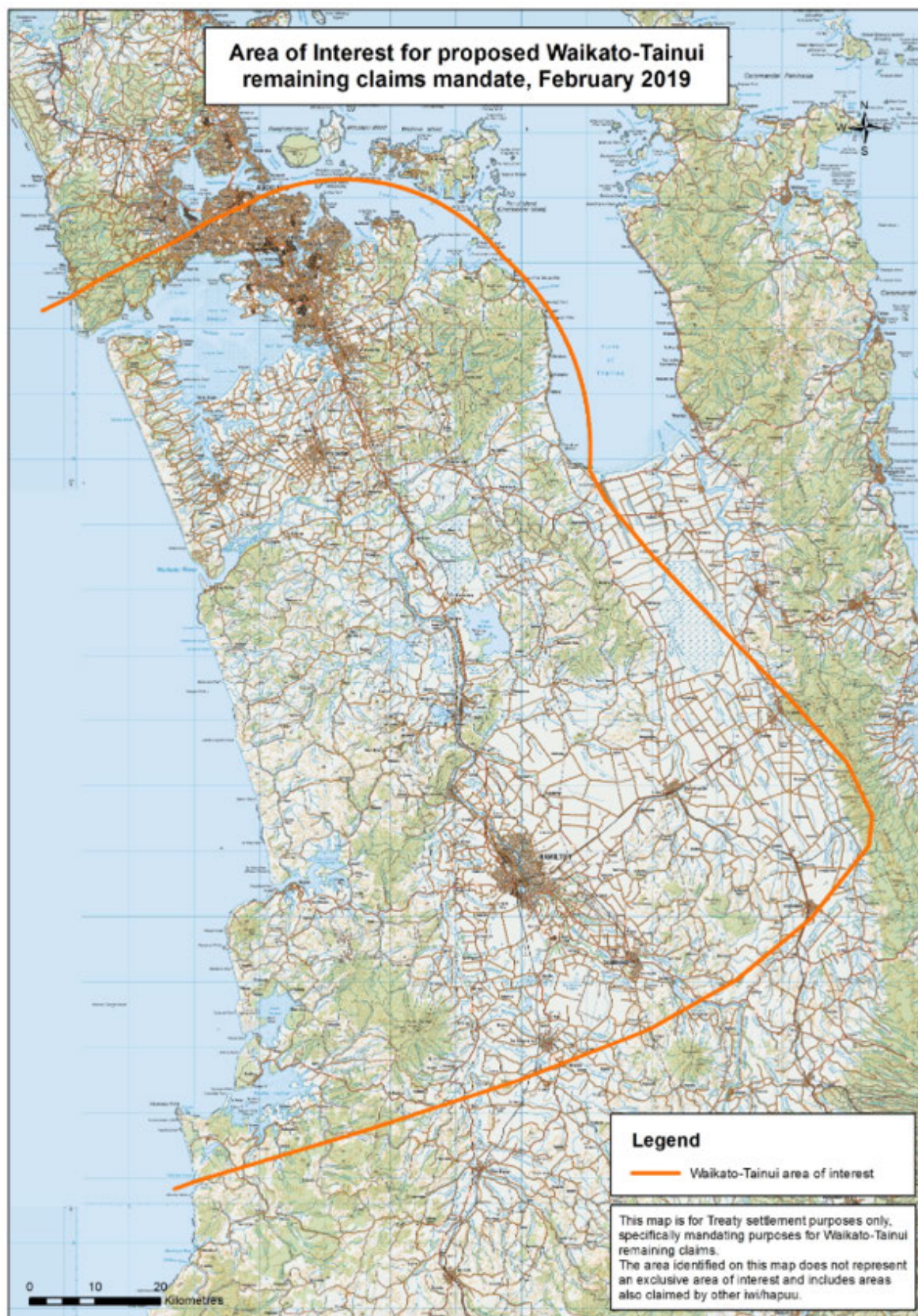
Mana Whenua with Treaty Settlement Legislation, Signed Deeds of Settlement, or No Deeds of Settlement outside the Redvale Landfill Project Area

Waikato Raupatu Claims Settlement Act 1995



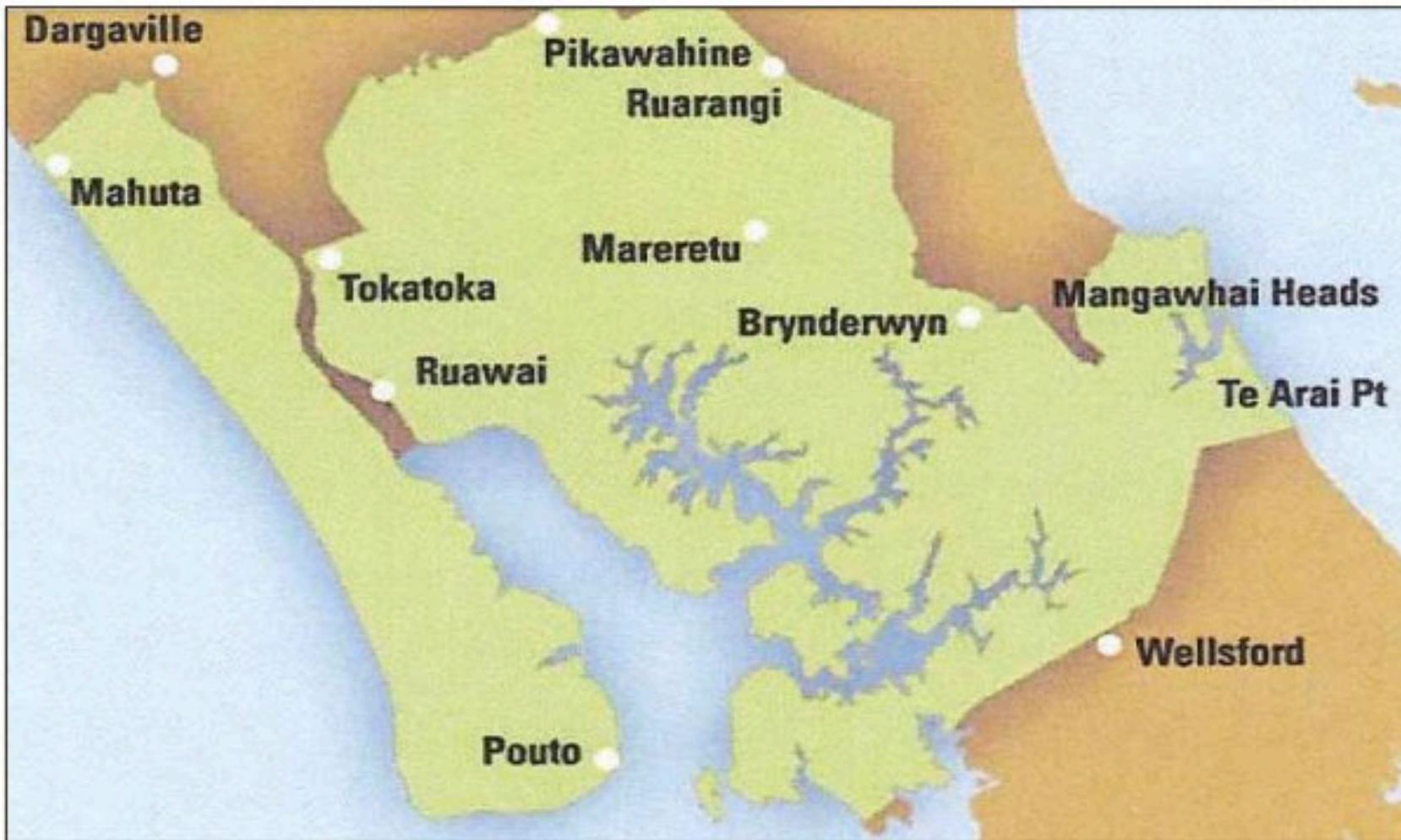
Sourced from Deed of Settlement

https://whakatau.govt.nz/assets/Treaty-Settlements/FIND_Treaty_Settlements/Waikato-Tainui-Raupatu/DOS_documents/Waikato-Tainui-Deed-of-Settlement-22-May-1995.pdf



Sourced from Te Puni Kōkiri

[https://www.tpk.govt.nz/blogs/download/12705/Appendix%20B%20-%20Area%20of%20Interest%20for%20proposed%20Waikato-Tainui%20remaining%20claims%20mandate%20\(high%20resolution\).jpg](https://www.tpk.govt.nz/blogs/download/12705/Appendix%20B%20-%20Area%20of%20Interest%20for%20proposed%20Waikato-Tainui%20remaining%20claims%20mandate%20(high%20resolution).jpg)



Sourced from Te Uri o Hau Iwi Environmental Management Plan 2011

<https://www.nrc.govt.nz/media/z5iipbv/te-uri-o-hau-environmental-management-plan-2011.pdf>

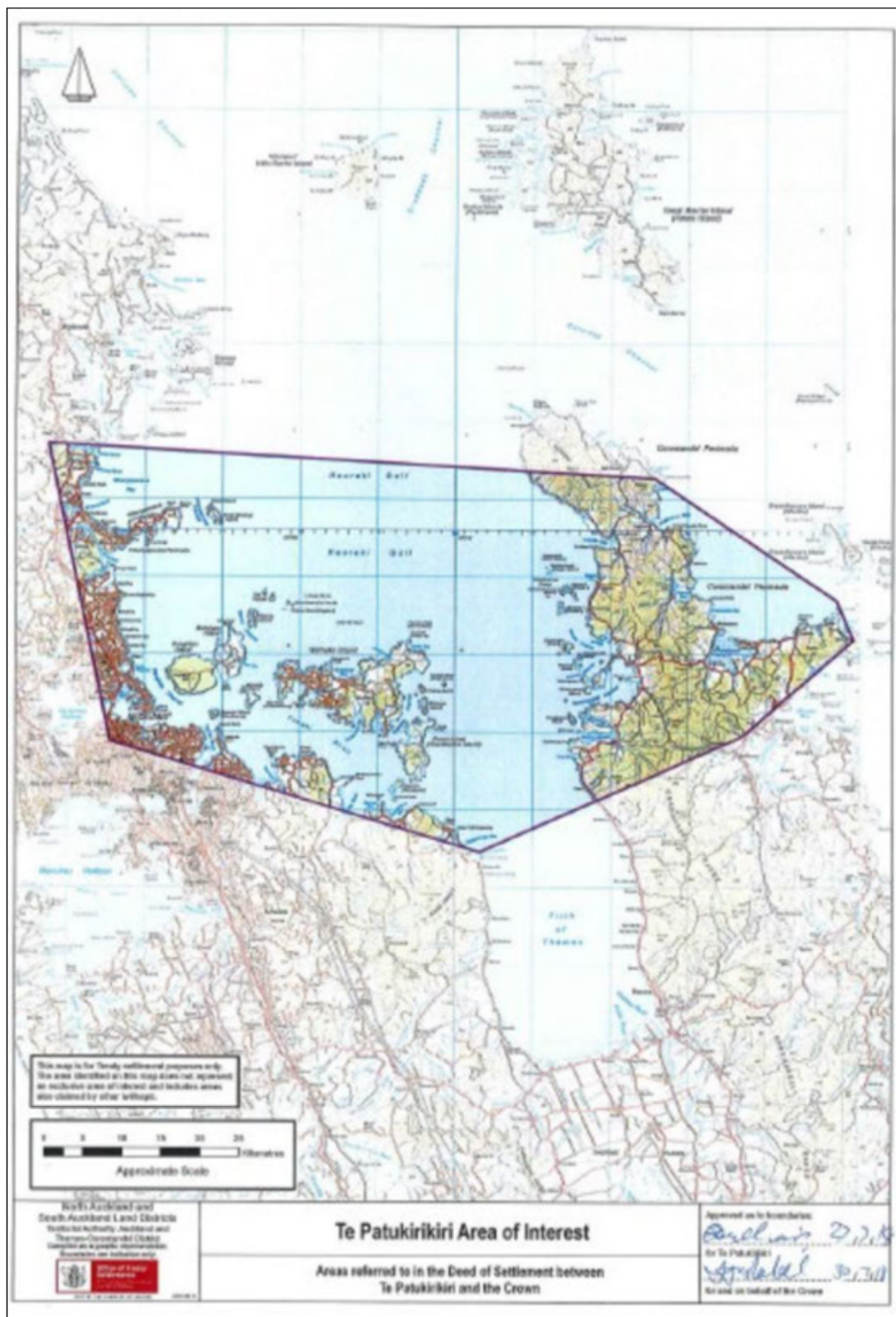
Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014



Sourced from Deed of Settlement

https://whakatau.govt.nz/assets/Treaty-Settlements/FIND_Treaty_Settlements/Tamaki-Makaurau/DOS_documents/Tamaki-Makaurau-Collective-Deed-of-Settlement-Attachments-5-Dec-2012.pdf

Te Patukirikiri - Signed Deed of Settlement 2018



Sourced from Deed of Settlement

https://whakatau.govt.nz/assets/Treaty-Settlements/FIND_Treaty_Settlements/Te-Patukirikiri/DOS_documents/Te-Patukirikiri-Deed-of-Settlement-Attachments-7-Oct-2018.pdf

Ngāti Rehua-Ngātiwai ki Aotea (Initialled Deed of Settlement 2016)



Sourced from Deed of Settlement

https://whakatau.govt.nz/assets/Treaty-Settlements/FIND_Treaty_Settlements/Ngati-Rehua-Ngatiwai/DOS_documents/Ngati-Rehua-Ngatiwai-ki-Aotea-Deed-of-Settlement-Schedule-Attachments.pdf

Ngāti Wai (Deed of Mandate 2015)



Sourced from Deed of Mandate

https://whakatau.govt.nz/assets/Treaty-Settlements/FIND_Treaty_Settlements/Ngatiwai/DOS_SUPPORT/Ngatiwai-Trust-Board-Deed-of-Mandate-27-May-2016.pdf

Pare Hauraki Collective Deed of Settlement 2018



Sourced from Deed of Settlement

https://whakatau.govt.nz/assets/Treaty-Settlements/FIND_Treaty_Settlements/Pare-Hauraki-/DOS_documents/Pare-Hauraki-Collective-Redress-Deed-Schedule-Attachments.pdf

Appendix B Review of Treaty Settlement Legislation, Deeds of Settlement, Iwi Environmental Management Plans and Relevant Iwi Documents

Ngāti Manuhiri

Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012 and Deed of Settlement of Historical Claims		
Deed of Settlement	Sections of the Act	Commentary on Cultural/Mana Whenua Values
Part 1: Background Part 2: Kōrero Nō Onamata / Historical Account Part 3: Acknowledgement and Apology Attachment: Area of Interest	Key sections of the Act: • Section 3 Purpose of Act • Section 7 Acknowledgment and Apology • Section 10 Interpretation of Act generally • Section 12 Meaning of Ngāti Manuhiri • Section 13 Meaning of Historical Claims • Section 41 Amendment to Resource Management Act 1991	The identified matters in the Deed of Settlement and sections of Act are considered relevant in context of the proposed fast-track project. The historical account (Kōrero Nō Onamata) outlined in Part 2 of the Deed of Settlement provides a detailed account of Ngāti Manuhiri traditional, historical, cultural and spiritual association across their area of interests, and the magnitude of the impact of introduced laws, acquisitions, and purchases. The map of their Area of Interest is included in Appendix A of this report. On review, it is considered that the Redvale Landfill site is in close proximity to Ngāti Manuhiri's Area of Interest rather than clearly within. In summary, the Deed of Settlement, and the Act, acknowledge and respond to the understood rangatiratanga / mana of Ngāti Manuhiri in proximity to, and around, the Redvale Landfill project area.
Part 5: Cultural Redress Attachment: Statement of Association	Key sections of the Act: • Section 3 Purpose of Act • Section 14 Settlement of Historical Claims Final • Sections 26 – 36 Statutory Acknowledgement • Sections 38 – 41 General Provisions • Schedule 1 Statutory Areas	A key mechanism identified in Part 5 of the Deed of Settlement and enabled in the Act are statutory acknowledgments. After reviewing the identified statutory areas, it is considered that none of the statutory acknowledgements are relevant to the proposed fast-track project. The nearest statutory acknowledgement is the Coastal Statutory

		Acknowledgment Area OTS-125-06. It is considered that this particular statutory acknowledgement is not relevant because: • the Redvale Landfill project area is outside the statutory acknowledgement area, and • the Rangitōpuni Stream flows east and towards Riverhead and into the waters of the Waitematā rather than towards the Whangaparāoa Peninsula.
Summary The Deed of Settlement and the Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012 settle the historical claims of Ngāti Manuhiri with specified cultural redress and financial and commercial redress. The Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust is the iwi authority representing Ngāti Manuhiri. The customary authority (rangatiratanga/mana) of Ngāti Manuhiri is recognised and provided for through various mechanisms (e.g co-governance and property) in the Act, however none of these mechanisms are considered applicable to the project. In relation to the Tāmaki collective settlement, Ngāti Manuhiri (and the Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust) are not an identified Mana Whenua under the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makauaru Collective Redress Act 2014. Overall, Ngāti Manuhiri are a Mana Whenua to consult and engage with on the project to clarify/understand the extent of their relationship/association with the project area (includes Rangitōpuni Stream and its catchment), and where appropriate, consideration of measures to manage the adverse effects of the proposed fast-track project.		

Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei

Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Claims Settlement Act 2012 and Deed of Settlement of Historical Claims		
Deed of Settlement	Sections of the Act	Commentary on Cultural/Mana Whenua Values
Part 1: Background Part 2: Treaty of Waitangi, Ngāti Whāuua Ōrākei Statement, and Agreed Historical Account	Key sections of the Act: • Section 3 Purpose • Section 6 Text of Acknowledgments • Section 7 Text of Apology	The identified matters in the Deed of Settlement and sections of Act are considered relevant in context of the proposed fast-track project. The historical account outlined in Part 2, alongside the map of primary area of interest, within the Deed of Settlement provides a specific account of Ngāti

Part 3: Ngā Whakaaetanga me Te Whakapāha / Acknowledgement and Apology Attachment: Primary Area of Interest	- Section 9 Interpretation of Act generally - Section 11 Meaning of Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei - Section 12 Meaning of Historical Claims - Section 41 Amendment to Resource Management Act 1991	Whātua Ōrākei traditional, historical, cultural and spiritual association in Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland. Of particular note at 2.5 in the Deed of Settlement is the reference to ahi kā which is explained as not a passive exercise because the outcome was the hapū's need to survive. Also of relevance is the provision of redress provided through the Tāmaki Makaurau collective settlement. The map of their Area of Interest, and the map of the Tāmaki Makaurau collective area, are both included in Appendix A of this report. On review, it is considered that the Redvale Landfill site is in close proximity to both Areas of Interest rather than clearly within. Overall, the Deed of Settlement, and the Act, acknowledge and respond to the understood rangatiratanga / mana of Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei in proximity to, and around, the Redvale Landfill project area.
Part 5: Cultural Redress Attachment: Statement of Association	Key sections of the Act: - Section 3 Purpose - Sections 13 and 13A Settlement of Historical Claims Final - Sections 28 – 41 Statutory Acknowledgement	A key mechanism identified in Part 5 of the Deed of Settlement and enabled in the Act are statutory acknowledgments. Also of relevance is the provision of cultural redress provided through the Tāmaki Makaurau collective settlement which is in relation to portions of maunga (mountain) of Tāmaki isthmus and surrounds and motu (island) of the inner Hauraki Gulf, specifically co-governance. After reviewing the two identified statutory areas and the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014, it is viewed that there are no specific cultural redress matters to progress.
Te Pou o Kāhu Pōkere Iwi Management Plan for Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei 2018		
Section of IEMP	Relevant Matters	Commentary on Cultural/Mana Whenua Values
Chapter 1 Ko Au, Ko Ngāti Whātua (We are Ngāti Whātua)	Key sections are: - Brief History - Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Today - Desired Outcomes	Matters considered relevant in context of the proposed fast-track project were information/explanations regarding the: - Extent of Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei associations with Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland; - The structure and representation of Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei (mandated iwi authority)

	Implementation	- IEMP's intent to embed Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei kaitiakitanga into mainstream documents; and - Desired outcome for the IEMP to be implemented in regulatory decisions, with specific reference to resource consents (approvals under the RMA) An important explanation is at 1.14 where the IEMP informs that the Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Trust is the mandated iwi authority representing the descendants of Tuperiri and Te Tāōū. There are two operating companies under the Trust, they are Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Whai Rawa Ltd and Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Whai Maia Ltd. Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Whai Maia Ltd advances the cultural, social and environmental aspirations of Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei.
Chapter 2 Rohe (Area of Application)	Key sections are: - Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Rohe - Desired Outcomes	Matters considered relevant in context of the proposed fast-track project were information/explanations regarding the: - Extent of Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei rohe and specific areas of interests - Desired outcomes for the Ōrākei area At 2.3, there is acknowledgement in the IEMP that there are shared interests in the northern extent of the rohe with Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara, and with Ngāti Pāoa in the North Shore area and east Auckland. Also, there is acknowledgement of shared interests in the west coast with Te Kawerau ā Maki.
Chapter 3 Tikanga (Engagement Protocols)	Key sections are: - Priorities for Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei - Preferred Means of Engagement	At 3.1, the IEMP advises that Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei seek engagement on any matter which effect the lands, air and water within the rohe. It is considered that the proposed fast-track project is within the "Wider Rohe" layer of the Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei rohe. The priorities for the Wider Rohe are: - All policy and strategy proposals with a city-wide application, - Any development proposal which is publicly notified under the provision of the Auckland Unitary Plan, and - Any proposal within 50m of a known Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei site of cultural significance These are considered not applicable to the fast-track project. At 3.4, the IEMP outlines the Preferred Means of Engagement. This is identified as: - Early (before substantive investment has been made) - Proactive approach in the spirit of partnership (opportunities and mutual benefit)

		• First instance, simple notification to Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei of the project • Direct communication (kanohi ki te kanohi) and substantive engagement with Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei (Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei do not acknowledge nor participate in forums that have no basis in tikanga) • Establish formal relationship/partnership agreements
Chapter 4 Kaitiakitanga Framework	Key sections are: • Kaitiakitanga - Desired Outcomes 4 and 5 • Air Quality • Common Issues and Solutions (Energy Efficient Building and Urban Design) - Desired Outcomes 9 and 10 • Terrestrial Biodiversity - Desired Outcomes 13, 15 – 17 • Waste Management: Zero Waste • Water / Stormwater / Wastewater - Desired Outcomes 21, 22-24, and 26 - 27 • Cultural Heritage - Desired Outcomes 31 and 33 • City-Wide Heritage – Cultural Landscape - Desired Outcomes 36, 38 and 42 • Accidental Discoveries - Desired Outcome 43 • Cultural Monitoring and Practices - Desired Outcome 45	The following Desired Outcomes within the IEMP were reviewed: • Desired Outcome 4 – The incorporation of mātauranga Māori and role of Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei kaitiakitanga in ecological reporting and initiatives for the environment. <i>This should be discussed with Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei during consultation and engagement as part of clarity/understanding the extent of their relationship/association with the project area (includes Rangitōpuni Stream and its catchment).</i> • Desired Outcome 5 – The desired outcome is for increased acknowledgement of Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei values and active exercise of kaitiakitanga in resource management in Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland. <i>Similar to above comment, during consultation and engagement with Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, when the relationship/association with the project area (includes Rangitōpuni Stream and its catchment) is understood, measures to implement and strengthen Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei values in the project can be identified and pursued.</i> • Desired Outcome 9 – At a local level, it is desired that all developments should incorporate energy-efficient design. <i>This desired outcome is in-place. The Redvale Landfill has an on-site renewable electric generation function.</i> • Desired Outcome 10 – An increase in native trees and other vegetation is desired by Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei. <i>During consultation and engagement with Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, outlining the proposed measures to manage the indigenous/native vegetation on, and in proximity to, the Redvale Landfill site can inform Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei on whether this is an acceptable level of increase (relative to the extent of the effects generated).</i> • Desired Outcome 13 – The IEMP promotes green design to be incorporated to maximise ecological and indigenous biodiversity.

		<i>The Redvale Landfill is not a new development however the proposal to extend/expand the landfill operations is new. Similar to the above comment, consultation and engagement with Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, will determine whether the proposed ecology assessment measures are an acceptable level of increase (relative to the extent of the effects generated).</i> • Desired Outcome 15 – The IEMP promotes companion planting (includes harakeke and kiekie) to enable establishment of functioning ecosystems and cultural resources. <i>Consultation and engagement with Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei can further inform the project on this matter.</i> • Desired Outcome 17 – Chemical free approach to pest management is encouraged in the IEMP so as to avoid damage to the wider environment and also to allow for safe harvesting of plants and animals. <i>It is noted that there is vegetation along the periphery of, and slightly within, the Redvale landfill site. The desired outcome will need to be considered in any pest management plan for Redvale Landfill.</i> • Desired Outcome 21 – Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei wants certainty that water is managed, and where necessary restored, to maintain and enhance mauri and protect ecosystem and amenity. <i>The Rangitōpuni Stream adjoins the Redvale Landfill site. The water quality will need to be monitored with is desire in mind. This can be discussed with Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei during consultation and engagement.</i> • Desired Outcome 22 – New developments should incorporate the use of sustainable (low implace) design to manage surface water runoff. <i>The Redvale Landfill is not a new development however the proposal to extend/expand the landfill operations is new. The management of surface water runoff from the Redvale Landfill will need to be discussed with Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei.</i> • Desired Outcome 23 – Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei do not want direct discharge of untreated surface water into waterways. <i>The management of surface water runoff from the Redvale Landfill will need to be discussed with Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei.</i> • Desired Outcome 24 – Naturalisation (natural condition) of waterways are desired by Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei through restoration efforts.
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		<i>During consultation and engagement with Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, outlining the proposed measures to manage effects on Rangitōpuni Stream can inform Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei on whether the measures are sufficient to accommodate this desired outcome.</i> • Desired Outcome 26 – Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei do not want direct discharge of wastewater into waterways. Land-based treatment is promoted by Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei. <i>The management of wastewater will need to be discussed with Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei.</i> • Desired Outcome 27 – Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei are of the view that wastewater management in Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland is sub-standard. Minimising waste and treating waste at the source is sought. <i>The management of wastewater will need to be discussed with Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei.</i> • Desired Outcome 31 – Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei sites of significance are maintained and enhanced. <i>Based on current available information, the investigations have informed that there are no recorded Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei sites on the Redvale Landfill site. Should one or more sites be identified during consultation and engagement, those sites will need to be maintained and enhanced.</i> • Desired Outcome 33 – Cultural Impacts Assessments are commissioned where activities/developments affect sites of cultural significance. <i>Similar to the above comment, based on current available information, investigations have informed that there are no recorded Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei sites on the Redvale Landfill site.</i> • Desired Outcome 36 – Cultural landscapes of Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei are identified, enhanced and celebrated. <i>Based on current available information, there are no recorded Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei sites on the Redvale Landfill site, nor whether the Redvale Landfill site is located in its cultural landscape.</i> • Desired Outcome 38 – Waterways are included in the cultural landscape, and should be managed with Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei. <i>The Rangitōpuni Stream adjoins the Redvale Landfill site. Whilst acknowledging this desired outcome sought by Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, Te Kawerau ā Maki have a statutory acknowledgement is over the stream and tributaries. Both views will need to be managed.</i> • Desired Outcome 42 – Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei seek landscapes to be enhanced with cultural/native planting to support cultural use/practices.
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		<i>During consultation and engagement with Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, measures to manage landscape and visual effects will need to be discussed to determine whether the proposed measures are an acceptable level of enhancement (relative to the extent of the effects generated).</i> • Desired Outcome 43 – Accidental discovery protocols are followed. <i>The IEMP provisions for accidental discovery protocols are followed where works are 50m of a known Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei site. Based on available information, investigations have informed that there are no recorded Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei sites on the Redvale Landfill site, however a precautionary approach should be considered/applied at Redvale Landfill as part of the proposed fast-track project.</i> • Desired Outcome 45 – The desired outcome sought relates to onsite cultural monitoring is provided for in situations where sites have known cultural significance or an accidental discovery is made <i>Based on available information, investigations have informed that there are no recorded sites on the Redvale Landfill site, nor at this stage have any site of significance to Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei been identified.</i>
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Summary

The Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Whaia Maia Ltd of the Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Trust Board is the iwi authority representing Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei.

The Deed of Settlement and the Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Claims Settlement Act 2012, alongside the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014, settle the historical claims of Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei with specified cultural redress and financial and commercial redress. In relation to the Tāmaki collective settlement, Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei are an identified Mana Whenua under the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014.

The customary authority (rangatiratanga/mana) of Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei is recognised and provided in both Acts, however there are no specific mechanism in either Act that are considered applicable to the project.

Additionally, the exercise of kaitiakitanga is explained in the Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei IEMP. The IEMP has a view on waste management. It encourages a shift towards waste reduction and better resource husbandry and promotes the hierarchy of Reduce (avoid the generation of waste), Reuse (reuse products either for their original or another purpose) and Recycle (process waste materials to replace virgin raw materials). For their marae, they have a Para Kore programme in place.

Overall, Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei are a Mana Whenua to consult and engage with on the project to clarify/understand the extent of their relationship/association with the project area (includes Rangitōpuni Stream and its catchment), and where appropriate, consideration of measures to manage the adverse effects of the proposed fast-track project, especially measures to enhance and restore biodiversity, and measures that reflect low impact on the environment, (e.g minimise impacts on waterways).

Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara

Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara Claims Settlement Act 2013 and Deed of Settlement of Historical Claims (Includes Amendment)		
Deed of Settlement	Sections of the Act	Commentary on Cultural/Mana Whenua Values
Purpose of the Deed Part 1: Background Part 2: Historical Account Part 3: Acknowledgement and Apology Attachment: Area of Interest	Key sections of the Act: • Section 3 Purpose of Act • Sections 7 – 9 Acknowledgment and Apology • Section 10 Interpretation of Act generally • Section 12 Meaning of Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara • Section 13 Meaning of Historical Claims • Section 71 Amendment to Resource Management Act 1991	The identified matters in the Deed of Settlement and sections of Act are considered relevant in context of the proposed fast-track project. The historical account outlined in Part 2 of the Deed of Settlement provides a detailed account of Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara traditional, historical, cultural and spiritual association across their area of interests, and the magnitude of the impact of Crown actions. The map of their Area of Interest is included in Appendix A of this report. On review, it is considered that the Redvale Landfill site is in close proximity to Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara Area of Interest rather than clearly within. In summary, the Deed of Settlement, and the Act, acknowledge and respond to the understood rangatiratanga / mana of Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara in proximity to, and around, the Redvale Landfill project area.
Part 5: Cultural Redress Attachment: Statement of Association	Key sections of the Act: • Section 3 Purpose of Act • Section 13 Meaning of Historical Claims • Sections 26 – 36 Statutory Acknowledgement • Schedule 3 Statutory Areas	A key mechanism identified in Part 5 of the Deed of Settlement and enabled in the Act are statutory acknowledgments. After reviewing the identified statutory areas it is viewed that there are no specific cultural redress matters to progress.
Summary The Deed of Settlement and the Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara Claims Settlement Act 2013 settle the historical claims of Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara with specified cultural redress and financial and commercial redress. In relation to the Tāmaki collective settlement, Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara are an identified Mana Whenua under the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makauaru Collective Redress Act 2014. Accordingly, the customary authority (rangatiratanga/mana) of Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara is recognised and provided for in the Act. The Ngā Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara Development Trust is the iwi authority representing Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara.		

It was observed both the Deed of Settlement and settlement Act that Ngāti Rango is a hapū of Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara. The relevance of this observation is recognising the existing relationship between WMNZ and Ngāti Rango at the Redvale Landfill site.

Overall, Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara are a Mana Whenua to consult and engage with on the project to clarify/understand the extent of their relationship/association with the project area (includes Rangitōpuni Stream and its catchment), and where appropriate, consideration of measures to manage the adverse effects of the proposed fast-track project.

Ngāti Whātua

Agreement in Principle 2017	
Matters Identified in the Agreement	Commentary on Cultural/Mana Whenua Values
Part 1: Background Part 2: Agreement in Principle Part 4: Historical Account, Acknowledgement and Apology Part 5: Cultural Redress Attachment: Area of Interest	The historical account outlined in Part 4 of the Agreement in Principle provides a detailed account on the extent of the Ngāti Whātua traditional, historical, cultural and spiritual association across their area of interests, that remaining matter to address and settle, and the role of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua. The map of their Area of Interest is included in Appendix A of this report. On review, it is considered that the Redvale Landfill site is within the area of interest of Ngāti Whātua / Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua. Although the robust Treaty settlement process is still yet to occur for those remaining rangatiratanga / mana matters for Ngāti Whātua, the rangatiratanga of Ngāti Whātua is considered to be provided for by both the Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei and Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara settlements. For this reason, the values and interests of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua is relevant to the proposed fast-track project.
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua Act 1988	
Relevant Sections of the Act	Commentary on Cultural/Mana Whenua Values
Section 4 Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua constituted Section 5 Membership of Te Rūnanga Section 6 Functions, Objects and Powers Section 7 Te Kauhanganui	The Act informs that Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua serves the beneficiaries who are descendants of Haumoewarangi, and connection to the requirements (as a Board) of the Māori Trust Board Act 1955.

Summary

A number of documents associated with the Treaty settlement process for Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua (who are the iwi authority representing Ngāti Whātua) were reviewed, primarily the Agreement in Principle dated 18 August 2017. Additional documents that were reviewed (Terms of Negotiation document and Kaipara Moana Framework Agreement) but considered not applicable. The Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua Act 1988 was also reviewed.

In relation to the Tāmaki collective settlement, the hapū of Ngāti Whātua who are beneficiaries of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua are identified as Mana Whenua under the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makauaru Collective Redress Act 2014.

Accordingly, the customary authority (rangatiratanga/mana) of Ngāti Whātua is recognised and provided for in the 1988 Act.

It is noted that there is an existing relationship between WMNZ and Ngāti Rango at the Redvale Landfill site. The Agreement in Principle identifies Ngāti Rango as a hapū of Ngāti Whātua. Also, it was observed both the Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara Claims Settlement Act 2013 and its Deed of Settlement that Ngāti Rango is a hapū of Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara.

Overall, Ngāti Whātua are a Mana Whenua to consult and engage with on the project to clarify/understand their relationship/association with the project area (includes Rangitōpuni Stream and its catchment), and where appropriate, consideration of measures to manage the adverse effects of the proposed fast-track project.

Te Kawerau ā Maki

Te Kawerau ā Maki Claims Settlement Act 2015 and Deed of Settlement of Historical Claims		
Deed of Settlement	Sections of the Act	Commentary on Cultural/Mana Whenua Values
Purpose of Deed Part 1: Background Part 2: Historical Account Part 3: Acknowledgement and Apology Attachment: Area of Interest	Key sections of the Act: • Section 3 Purpose of Act • Sections 7-9 Acknowledgment and Apology • Section 10 Interpretation of Act generally • Section 12 Meaning of Te Kawerau ā Maki • Section 13 Meaning of Historical Claims • Section 14 Settlement of Historical Claims Final • Section 40 Amendment to Resource Management Act 1991	The identified matters in the Deed of Settlement and sections of Act are considered relevant in context of the proposed fast-track project. The historical account outlined in Part 2 of the Deed of Settlement provides a detailed account of Te Kawerau ā Maki traditional, historical, cultural and spiritual association across their area of interests, and the magnitude of the impact of introduced laws, acquisitions, and purchases, resulting in landlessness and isolation. The map of their Area of Interest is included in Appendix A of this report. On review, it is considered that the Redvale Landfill site is within the area of interest of Te Kawerau ā Maki.
Part 5: Cultural Redress Attachment: Statement of Association	Key sections of the Act: • Section 3 Purpose of Act • Section 13 Meaning of Historical Claims • Section 14 Settlement of Historical Claims Final • Sections 28 – 35 Statutory Acknowledgement • Sections 37 – 39 General Provisions • Schedule 1 - Statutory Areas	A key mechanism identified in Part 5 of the Deed of Settlement and enabled in the Act are statutory acknowledgments. After reviewing the identified statutory areas, it is considered that there is one relevant statutory acknowledgement to the proposed fast-track project. • Rangitōpuni Stream and tributaries OTS-106-12 The Redvale Landfill site is within this statutory area and adjoins the Rangitōpuni Stream. The map/image of the statutory OTS-106-12 is included in Appendix C alongside the statement of association. There is also possibly a second statutory acknowledgement relevant to the proposed fast-track project, which is the Coastal Statutory Acknowledgment Area OTS-106-14. Downstream of the Rangitōpuni Stream, the stream meets the waters encompassed within the statutory acknowledgement area. The map/image of the statutory OTS-106-14 is also included in Appendix C alongside its statement of association.

Resource Management Statement 1995		
Objectives	Policies	Commentary on Cultural/Mana Whenua Values
Kaitiakitanga Objective 2.1 To meet in full our responsibilities as Kaitiaki	Policy 2.2 (1) Within the limits of Te Kawerau ā Maki's resources, Trust representatives will actively participate in all relevant aspects of resource management	To uphold this policy, it is important that Te Kawerau ā Maki are approached in a manner that recognises the guidance within thin IEMP, and the tikanga of engagement.
	Policy 2.2 (2) By promoting the sustainable management of the environment in accordance with Te Kawerau ā Maki tikanga	This policy is relevant to the proposed fast-track project. The RMA has a description/interpretation for sustainable management. It is anticipated that the proposed fast-track project will pursue this meaning. With that said, on review of Chapter 2 Kaitiakitanga of the IEMP, it is the view of Whetū that the policy's reference to sustainable management in accordance with Te Kawerau ā Maki tikanga is interpreted to mean the safeguard and protection of mauri or life force of taonga and performing the following duties: • The protection and maintenance of wāhi tapu and other heritage sites • The placing of rāhui to allow replenishment of harvested resources • Directing development in ways which are in keeping with the environment • Observing the tikanga associated with traditional activities • Active opposition to development with actual or potential adverse effects on taonga • Providing for the needs of present and future generations
	Policy 2.2 (3) By ensuring that all agencies involved in resource management in the rohe of Te Kawerau ā Maki recognise the role of kaitiaki and by working with these agencies to establish methods by which our role as kaitiaki is given effect.	This policy is relevant to the proposed fast-track project. Not forsaking the importance of engagement, it is also important that the proposed fast-track project appropriately considers the Te Kawerau ā Maki statutory acknowledgement for Rangitōpuni Stream as an action by Te Kawerau ā Maki to ensure their values and interests and role as kaitiaki are recognised. Similarly with the IEMP, although 30-years, it outlines methods to give effect to the exercise of Te Kawerau ā Maki kaitiakitanga.

	Policy 2.2 (4) By ensuring wānanga and other programmes are held to educate iwi members on issues regarding resource management and Te Kawerau ā Maki tikanga.	This policy is best placed to be implemented by Te Kawerau ā Maki.
Social, Economic and Cultural Wellbeing Objective 4.1.1 To advocate for and within the Trust's resources, provide for the social	Policy 4.1.2 (1) By ensuring that marae and papakāinga are established which provide for the needs of Te Kawerau ā Maki.	This policy is best placed to be implemented by Te Kawerau ā Maki.
	Policy 4.1.2 (2) By working with agencies involved in resource management to gain support for Te Kawerau ā Maki initiatives to protect, restore and enhance the collective social, economic and cultural well-being of the iwi.	This policy is relevant to the proposed fast-track project. It is anticipated that through the engagement with Te Kawerau ā Maki, discussions on collective understanding and interests would occur and initiatives that deliver social, economic and cultural wellbeing would be identified.
	Policy 4.1.2 (3) By ensuring that the cumulative effects of activities upon Te Kawerau ā Maki and our taonga are fully recognised and provided for in all resource management decision-making, in particular resource consent and policy making processes.	This policy is relevant to the proposed fast-track project. As a starting point, it is known that Te Kawerau ā Maki have a statutory acknowledgement in place over/for Rangitōpuni Stream. Not forsaking any other matter identified through engagement, it is considered appropriate that the proposed fast-track project responds to this policy relative to the extent of the effects generated by the proposal, whilst also the effects generated over the landfill's operation needing to be considered.
	Policy 4.1.2 (4) By restoring and sustaining a land and economic base for Te Kawerau ā Maki.	This policy is best placed to be implemented by Te Kawerau ā Maki.
	Policy 4.1.2 (5) By ensuring that Council policies and plans do not restrict the functioning and development of marae and papakāinga.	This policy is best placed to be implemented by Te Kawerau ā Maki.
Heritage Objective 4.2.1	Policy 4.2.2 (1) By ensuring protection of all heritage sites and establishing appropriate controls over access to these sites, including the right to control the use and access of others.	This policy is relevant to the proposed fast-track project. After reviewing the available technical reports, it is understood that there are no heritage sites on/in proximity to Redavle Landfill site.

To give effect to our role as Kaitiaki in the protection and appropriate use of our heritage.	Policy 4.2.2 (2) By ensuring resource consent applications which affect or have the potential to affect Te Kawerau ā Maki heritage do not proceed without appropriate action being taken to provide protection as directed by the Te Kawerau ā Maki Trust.	This policy is relevant to the proposed fast-track project. The Te Kawerau ā Maki statutory acknowledgement for Rangitōpuni Stream will be appropriately considered as a taonga that embodies Te Kawerau ā Maki heritage. It is envisaged that through engagement, the role of WMNZ, alongside Te Kawerau ā Maki, to sustainably manage the values of Te Kawerau ā Maki associated with Rangitōpuni Stream will be provided for in the proposed fast-track project.
	Policy 4.2.2 (3) By ensuring recognition of Te Kawerau ā Maki cultural and spiritual values, and relationships with our heritage in the policies of those statutory bodies that manage our taonga.	This policy is relevant to the proposed fast-track project. The Te Kawerau ā Maki statutory acknowledgement for Rangitōpuni Stream will be appropriately considered by the proposed fast-track project.
	Policy 4.2.2 (4) By ensuring recognition of Te Kawerau ā Maki cultural and spiritual values in resource management decision making.	Resource management decisions are outside the control of WMNZ as applicant to the fast-track process, however the substantive application intends to recognise the rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga of Te Kawerau ā Maki and their cultural and spiritual values (where made available and/or shared through engagement).
	Policy 4.2.2 (5) By working with those statutory bodies that manage our taonga to establish effective means to facilitate our role as Kaitiaki, including developing and implementing a programme to manage, enhance and monitor our heritage.	This policy is best placed to be implemented by Te Kawerau ā Maki with statutory bodies.
	Policy 4.2.2 (6) By retaining sole authority over the interpretation of our heritage.	This policy is best placed to be implemented by Te Kawerau ā Maki.
	Policy 4.2.2 (7) By actively opposing any interpretation or use of our heritage by organisations or individuals without the written permission of the Te Kawerau ā Maki Trust.	This policy is best placed to be implemented by Te Kawerau ā Maki.
	Policy 4.2.2 (8) By retaining sole authority to identify appropriate commercial use of our heritage.	This policy is best placed to be implemented by Te Kawerau ā Maki.

	Policy 4.2.2 (9) By retaining on-going control over the quality and nature of any authorised use of our heritage.	This policy is best placed to be implemented by Te Kawerau ā Maki.
	Policy 4.2.2 (10) By promoting recognition of the Mataatua Declaration by relevant authorities.	This policy is best placed to be implemented by Te Kawerau ā Maki.
	Policy 4.2.2 (11) By acquiring heritage sites of particular significance or having management of those sites returned to the Te Kawerau ā Maki Trust.	This policy is best placed to be implemented by Te Kawerau ā Maki.
	Policy 4.2.2 (12) By seeking to have built structures removed from heritage sites.	It is considered that this policy is not applicable to the proposed fast-track project.
Koiwi and Artefacts Objective 4.3.1 To meet our responsibilities as Kaitiaki in the reburial of koiwi and protection of artefacts.	Policy 4.3.2 (1) The Trust will work with Councils and the Department of Conservation to encourage developers and others to contact the Te Kawerau ā Maki Trust as soon as it becomes apparent that a burial site or artefact has been uncovered.	It is considered that this policy is not applicable to the proposed fast-track project.
	Policy 4.3.2 (2) By ensuring that an archaeological report is prepared for sites where koiwi or artefacts have been unearthed. And that where appropriate the site is registered with the Historic Places Trust Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.	After reviewing the available technical reports, it is understood that there are no archaeological sites on/in proximity to Redavle Landfill site.
	Policy 4.3.2 (3) By ensuring the appropriate reburial of koiwi and care of artefacts as directed by iwi Kuia and Kaumatua.	This policy is best placed to be implemented by Te Kawerau ā Maki.
Water Objective 4.4.1 To give effect to our role as Kaitiaki in the	Policy 4.4.2 (1) By ensuring that spiritual and cultural concepts are recognised as key issues in water management.	This policy is relevant to the proposed fast-track project. With the Te Kawerau ā Maki statutory acknowledgement for the Rangitōpuni Stream identified, the proposed fast-track project will need to respond to this policy.

management and of conservation water.	Policy 4.4.2 (2) By promoting the disposal of wastewater through land.	
	Policy 4.4.2 (3) By ensuring that natural waterways are recognised as food sources and that water management places a priority on protecting and enhancing the food producing capacity of waterways.	This policy is relevant to the proposed fast-track project. With the Te Kawerau ā Maki statutory acknowledgement for the Rangitōpuni Stream identified, the proposed fast-track project will need to respond to this policy.
	Policy 4.4.2 (4) By ensuring that land and water management is not directed only at maintaining water quality levels but that programmes are established to ensure the enhancement of natural waterways.	This policy is relevant to the proposed fast-track project. With the Te Kawerau ā Maki statutory acknowledgement for the Rangitōpuni Stream identified, the proposed fast-track project will need to respond to this policy.
	Policy 4.4.2 (5) By working with relevant statutory authorities to establish policies which ensure the appropriate long-term conservation and efficient use of water.	This policy is best placed to be implemented by Te Kawerau ā Maki.
	Policy 4.4.2 (6) By ensuring that Councils recognise and give effect to their Treaty of Waitangi responsibilities when entering into agreements with Watercare Services Ltd regarding the management of bulk water.	This policy is best placed to be implemented by Te Kawerau ā Maki.
Coastal Marine Area	Not Applicable	
Waste Objective 4.6.1 To give effect to our role as Kaitiaki in the management of waste.	Policy 4.6.2 (1) By ensuring that spiritual and cultural concepts are recognised as key issues in water management.	This policy is relevant to the proposed fast-track project. With the Te Kawerau ā Maki statutory acknowledgement for the Rangitōpuni Stream identified, the proposed fast-track project will need to respond to this policy.
	Policy 4.6.2 (2) By promoting the disposal of wastewater and storm water through land.	This policy is relevant to the proposed fast-track project.

	Policy 4.6.2 (3) By ensuring that natural waterways are recognised as food sources and that water management places a priority on protecting and enhancing the food producing capacity of waterways.	This policy is relevant to the proposed fast-track project. With the Te Kawerau ā Maki statutory acknowledgement for the Rangitōpuni Stream identified, the proposed fast-track project will need to respond to this policy.
	Policy 4.6.2 (4) By working with Councils in the selection of sites for wastewater and solid waste treatment or disposal and ensuring that places of cultural and spiritual value are not affected by treatment or disposal sites.	This policy is best placed to be implemented by Te Kawerau ā Maki.
	Policy 4.6.2 (5) By ensuring that Councils adequately monitor landfill operations.	This policy is relevant to the proposed fast-track project.
	Policy 4.6.2 (6) By opposing the generation, entry or disposal of toxic or hazardous waste within Te Kawerau ā Maki tribal areas.	This policy is acknowledged. The Redvale Landfill is an active operating landfill in the rohe of Te Kawerau ā Maki as an existing activity that receives and disposes of hazardous waste. Through engagement, the concerns of Te Kawerau ā Maki will be discussed and understood.
	Policy 4.6.2 (7) By ensuring that waste disposal sites are not licensed to operate without contingency plans for protecting koiwi and artefacts.	This policy is acknowledged.
Land and Landscape Objective 4.7.1 To give effect to our role as Kaitiaki in the management and protection of the land and landscape.	Policy 4.7.2 (1) By re-establishing a land base and marae complex for Te Kawerau ā Maki.	This policy is best placed to be implemented by Te Kawerau ā Maki.
	Policy 4.7.2 (2) By working with relevant statutory authorities to establish programmes and methods for the protection of Te Kawerau ā Maki heritage, cultural and spiritual values and the landscapes associated with these.	This policy is best placed to be implemented by Te Kawerau ā Maki.
	Policy 4.7.2 (3) By ensuring that Crown, Council or other agencies' decisions and policies do not inhibit the right of	This policy is best placed to be implemented by Te Kawerau ā Maki.

	Te Kawerau ā Maki to use ancestral lands and other taonga according to our own customs, needs and preferences.	
	Policy 4.7.2 (4) By promoting the sustainable management of land and the protection of its productive capacity.	This policy is acknowledged.
	Policy 4.7.2 (5) By promoting the protection of native flora and fauna, and natural waterways in land management.	This policy is relevant to the proposed fast-track project.
	Policy 4.7.2 (6) By seeking to balance the development of land with the protection of the values of the landscape.	This policy is acknowledged.
Flora and Fauna Objective 4.8.1 To give effect to our role as Kaitiaki in the protection, sustainable harvesting and management of native flora and fauna; and to protect the intellectual property rights of Te Kawerau with regard to flora and fauna.	Policy 4.8.2 (1) By working with relevant authorities to ensure Te Kawerau ā Maki rights to harvest native species for food, craft and medicine are recognised and provided for.	This policy is best placed to be implemented by Te Kawerau ā Maki.
	Policy 4.8.2 (2) By working with relevant authorities to establish sustainable management and harvesting programmes with regard to food, craft and medicinal species.	This policy is best placed to be implemented by Te Kawerau ā Maki.
	Policy 4.8.2 (3) By promoting the protection of native flora and fauna, other than for cultural harvest by Te Kawerau ā Maki within our tribal areas.	This policy is relevant to the proposed fast-track project.
	Policy 4.8.2 (4) By opposing destruction of native flora and fauna during development, unless the Trust is convinced that there is a legitimate reason for the development.	This policy is relevant to the proposed fast-track project.
	Policy 4.8.2 (5) By promoting the enhancement of ecosystems in order to achieve the conservation of native	This policy is relevant to the proposed fast-track project.

	species and enhance opportunities for sustainable harvesting.	
	Policy 4.8.2 (6) By promoting the protection and enhancement of the flora associated with the banks of natural waterways.	This policy is relevant to the proposed fast-track project.
	Policy 4.8.2 (7) By supporting the eradication of exotic flora and fauna which damages, destroys or competes with native species or their ecosystems.	This policy is relevant to the proposed fast-track project.
	Policy 4.8.2 (8) By participating in decisions regarding the introduction of exotic flora and fauna into New Zealand.	This policy is relevant to the proposed fast-track project.
	Policy 4.8.2 (9) By opposing any form of property right being given over any native species found within our tribal area without the written consent of the Te Kawerau ā Maki Trust.	It is considered that this policy is not applicable to the proposed fast-track project.
Design Objective 4.9.1 To give effect to our role as Kaitiaki in the appropriate representation of our heritage and design of buildings.	Policy 4.9.2 (1) By ensuring that territorial local authorities liaise with the Trust and seek opportunities to represent our heritage in public design.	This policy is best placed to be implemented by Te Kawerau ā Maki.
	Policy 4.9.2 (2) By ensuring recognition of Te Kawerau ā Maki cultural and spiritual values in decision making, especially in resource consent applications.	This policy is relevant to the proposed fast-track project.
	Policy 4.9.2 (3) By retaining sole authority over the interpretation of our heritage.	This policy is best placed to be implemented by Te Kawerau ā Maki.
	Policy 4.9.2 (4) By actively opposing any interpretation or use of our heritage by organisations or individuals without the written permission of the Te Kawerau ā Maki Trust.	This policy is best placed to be implemented by Te Kawerau ā Maki.
	Policy 4.9.2 (5) By retaining sole authority to identify appropriate commercial use of our heritage and on-going	This policy is best placed to be implemented by Te Kawerau ā Maki.

	control over the quality and nature of any authorised use of our heritage.	
	Policy 4.9.2 (6) By, where appropriate, working with territorial local authorities and developers to encourage building design which meets the needs of Māori with regards to hospitality and performance.	It is considered that this policy is not applicable to the proposed fast-track project.

Summary

The Deed of Settlement and the Te Kawerau ā Maki Claims Settlement Act 2012 settle the historical claims of Te Kawerau ā Maki with specified cultural redress and financial and commercial redress. In relation to the Tāmaki collective settlement, Te Kawerau ā Maki are an identified Mana Whenua under the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makauaru Collective Redress Act 2014. The Te Kawerau Iwi Settlement Trust is the iwi authority representing Te Kawerau ā Maki.

The customary authority (rangatiratanga/mana) of Te Kawerau ā Maki is recognised and provided for in the Act, with the kaitiakitanga of Te Kawerau ā Maki provided for across a number of specified statutory areas, with one of those statutory acknowledgements (Rangitōpuni Stream and tributaries OTS-106-12) relevant to the proposed fast-track project, with a second statutory acknowledgement (Coastal Statutory Acknowledgment Area OTS-106-14) potentially relevant because it is downstream of the Rangitōpuni Stream.

Also, complementary to the Deed of Settlement and Act is the IEMP. It is noted that the IEMP was prepared/published in 1995, however the IEMP is made available of the Te Kawerau ā Maki website, on this basis, the approach by Whetū is that the IEMP is still relevant in 2025. Accordingly, the proposed fast-track project has been considered against the objectives and policies of the IEMP.

The IEMP provides clear guidance that Te Kawerau ā Maki tikanga is applied when it comes to the mauri of taonga.

Additionally, although there are no known cultural heritage sites or waahi tapu at Redvale Landfill, the Te Kawerau ā Maki statutory acknowledgement (Rangitōpuni Stream and tributaries OTS-106-12) provides an account that Te Kawerau ā Maki heritage is applicable to Redvale Landfill.

Overall, Te Kawerau ā Maki are a Mana Whenua to consult and engage with on the project. Measures to manage the adverse effects of the proposed fast-track project should be thoroughly discussed with Te Kawerau ā Maki.

Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki

Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018 and Deed of Settlement of Historical Claims		
Deed of Settlement	Sections of the Act	Commentary on Cultural/Mana Whenua Values
Preamble Part 1: Background Part 2: Historical Account / Historical Account in Te Reo Part 3: Acknowledgement and Apology / Acknowledgement in Te Reo / Apology in Te Reo Attachment: Area of Interest	Key sections of the Act: • Section 3 Purpose of Act • Sections 7 - 8 Summary of Historical Account, Acknowledgements and Apology • Sections 9 - 10 Acknowledgment and Apology • Section 11 Interpretation of Act generally • Section 13 Meaning of Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki • Section 14 Meaning of Historical Claims • Section 86 Amendment to Resource Management Act 1991	The identified matters in the Deed of Settlement and sections of Act are considered relevant in context of the proposed fast-track project. The historical account outlined in Part 2 of the Deed of Settlement provides a detailed account of Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki traditional, historical, cultural and spiritual association across their area of interests and the magnitude of the impact of introduced laws, acquisitions, and purchases, war and confiscation, resulting in landlessness and isolation. In Part 1 Background of the Deed of Settlement it describes origins of Ngāti Tai to the pre-waka peoples known as Tūrehu and Patupaiarehe. There is also a preamble that presents the kōrero “Tapuwae Onuku, Tapuwae Ariki, Tapuwae o Tai – Sacred Footprints in the Earth, Footprints of the High-Born, Footprints on our Foreshores”. The map of their Area of Interest is included in Appendix A of this report. On review, it is considered that the Redvale Landfill site is within the area of interest of Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki.
Preamble Part 5: Cultural Redress Part 8: Harbours Attachment: Statement of Association	Key sections of the Act: • Section 3 Purpose of Act • Sections 7 - 8 Summary of Historical Account, Acknowledgements and Apology • Sections 9 - 10 Acknowledgment and Apology • Sections 74 - 81 Statutory Acknowledgement	Considered relevant in context of the proposed fast-track project are the identified matters in the Deed of Settlement and sections of Act. A key mechanism identified in Part 5 of the Deed of Settlement and enabled in the Act are statutory acknowledgments. After reviewing the identified statutory areas, it is considered that there is possibly

	Schedule 2 Statutory Areas	only one statutory acknowledgement relevant to the proposed fast-track project. Coastal Marine Area OTS-403-128 Although the Redvale Landfill project area is outside the statutory acknowledgement area, the Rangitōpuni Stream flows towards/into the waters of the Waitematā where the statutory acknowledgement is in place.
Ngāi Tai Te Taiaomaaurikura – Ka Puawai Ka Ora - Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Take Taiaomaaurikura 2022		
Section of the IEMP	Relevant Matters	Commentary on Cultural/Mana Whenua Values
1. Introduction	Opening Statement	Chapter 1 provides an explanation behind the name of the IEMP: - Take is the purpose or issue that drives the kaupapa - Taiao is the environment in its widest sense - Mauri is the life force to be protected and resourced - Kura is the shared education and shared learning that will lead to long term positive growth and understanding Also explains that the focus of the IEMP is to provide clarity and direction to protect and restore the environment, to deliver positive results, and the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki framework to fulfil role as kaitiaki.
2. Whakatara	Outline of the Challenge	Chapter 2 presents an overview on the concerns of Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki and the challenge for Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki and for all. The concerns outlined are: - Our ecosystems are being unreasonably degraded with native species either lost or threatened. - Our skies are no longer clean or clear and the stars at night are eclipsed by the lights from the land. - The effects of climate change is wreaking havoc with more and more extreme weather events and sea level rise. - Our fish in rivers and the sea and their habitats are in decline due to pollution and over fishing.

		• Our forests are shrinking and our native manu and other native species are dying or being displaced by introduced species. • Our knowledge is being lost and Ngāi Tai is becoming more marginalised from Te Taiao and resources.
3. Ngāi Tai	3.1 Mauri 3.2 Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Rohe 3.3 Te Taiao 3.4 Taiaomaaurikura	The IEMP describes mauri as “<i>life-force that generates, regenerates and upholds creation, binding the physical and spiritual elements of all things together. Mauri is the balance or imbalance and essence of all things, and represents the wellbeing and connectivity of all things. Without Mauri nothing can survive.</i>” The focus and fundamental guiding principles of the IEMP is the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki connection with the environment and its protection, restoration and education. 1. the PROTECTION of our taonga – our people, kōrero tuku iho, wāhi tapu, sites of cultural significance. 2. to RESTORE Mana and Mauri to our Taonga – our people, wāhi tapu, including sites of cultural significance affected by the destructive hands and thoughts of others. 3. to EDUCATE others of Ngāi Tai taonga – strategies to care for, respect, and retain our wāhi tapu, sites of cultural significance and kōrero tuku iho. The chapter outlines that Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki acknowledge Papatūānuku, Ranginui, their Tamariki mokopuna and have regard for all Iwi that co-exist amongst them and their boundaries. The IEMP sits under the Pou Tāngata Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Community Development Team, with direction outlined in the IEMP that kaitiaki ae the first point of contact for all matters relating to the implementation of the IEMP.
4. Context and Purpose	4.1 Scope 4.2 Status and Use	The commentary in this chapter expresses the concern that the mauri of te taiao within the rohe of Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki has significantly declined from increased population pressures, urbanisation, deforestation, siltation in waterways, drainage of swamps and wetlands, intensive agriculture, mineral extraction aquaculture and overfishing, and introduction of exotic biodiversity.
5. Take Taiaomaaurikura Vision	Vision Statement	Tāmata te Mauri o Ngāi Tai Ao – Restoring the Mauri of Ngāi Tai This is the overall objective of the IEMP.
6. Values	Values	To ensure the vision is achieved, the IEMP outlines six values of Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki:

		• Mana Whenua Mana Moana – Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki is responsible for exercising mana in their Rohe • Rangatiratanga – Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki will be at the forefront of restoring their mauri, taking a leadership role. • Whanaungatanga – Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki will work together to restore Te Taiao and the Ngāi Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki connection to Te Taiao, strengthening the Iwi as a whole. • Kotahitanga - Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki working collectively as an Iwi and with others to restore Te Taiao. • Kaitiakitanga - Ngāi Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki will be active Kaitiaki of their taiao. • Manaakitanga – Restoring Te Taiao to create a better place for all people to live. • Ngāi Tai Tānga – Application of Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki knowledge and expertise that will change and grow over time and be clearly and assertively applied for the betterment of the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Taiao. • Tika and Pono – Be genuine and true in actions and to the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki way.
7. Overarching Principles	Overarching Principles	The principles outlined in the IEMP are referred to as ‘touchstone’ statements which the wider plan will be consistent with. These principles are: 1. Ngāi Tai Tai Ao – Ngāi Tai are a part of Te Taiao and Te Taiao is Ngāi Tai. 2. The Mauri of the Ngāi Tai rohe will be restored through the actions of Ngāi Tai and the wider community. 3. All actions should aim to leave Te Taiao in a better state. 4. Ngāi Tai will educate and empower their people and the wider community to restore the Mauri of Te Taiao, ensuring that resilient outcomes are created and sustained. 5. Tapuwae Ohiti – to tread carefully, to be vigilant and exercise utmost caution. To be mindful of our actions, the footprints you take and those you leave behind. To remember the footprints of our tūpuna, they who did not degrade Te Taiao, that which was to nurture and sustain them. 6. By Ngāi Tai For Ngāi Tai – reflect Ngāi Tai tānga and way of thinking and working. 7. Ngāi Tai will live in a manner that sustains and restores the Mauri of Te Taiao for the long-term wellbeing of all.

		8. Ki uta ki tai - what happens on the land will affect the moana and these connections need to be central to thinking. All aspects of Te Taiao are linked and so must be our strategy and actions. 9. Ngāi Tai will take a leadership role in the restoration of Te Taiao and strongly advocate that the need to restore Te Taiao is a priority for Crown and others. 10. Ngāi Tai have a history of being explorers and innovators. They will continue to be so and apply this whakapapa to achieving their vision for Te Taiao.
8. Ngāi Tai Kaupapa Taiao	8.1 Taera 8.3 Te Wai Ngāi Tai 8.4 Te Ara Rangi 8.5 Te Āhurangi – Climate 8.6 Whenua 8.7 Te Wao nui ā Tāne 8.8 Ngāi Tai Tānga	Section 8.1 Taera sets the foundation across the individual areas (sections 8.2 – 8.8) of the IEMP. There are 12 foci and all are considered relevant to the proposed fast-track project: 1. The Ngāi Tai rohe will be a place that supports and sustains the needs of Ngāi Tai culturally, spiritually, and economically. It is a place for the Ngāi Tai nation to live, grow and thrive together like their ancestors who have walked these lands and sailed its waters before them; 2. Ngāi Tai are active kaitiaki. Current and future generations of Ngāi Tai will actively work (in partnership with, neighbouring iwi, the Crown and community) to restore the Mauri of the air, lands and waters which make up Te Taiao; 3. Ngāi Tai will actively oppose actions that will lead to impacts on the Mauri of Te Taiao which are irreversible and unacceptable to Ngāi Tai; 4. All actions affecting the taiao should demonstrate how they have sought to avoid adverse effects and consider restoration outcomes; 5. Ngāi Tai Tānga will be applied in the protection and restoration of the Mauri of Te Taiao. This knowledge will be actively cultivated over time to guide the ongoing restoration; 6. Ngāi Tai will walk the talk with leadership by action and advocacy to restore the Mauri of Te Taiao in their rohe; 7. Ngāi Tai will have a strong and consistent voice in ensuring that the important values of Te Taiao are protected and restored; 8. Ngāi Tai will be involved in projects relating to the active protection and restoration of Te Taiao. They will work alongside the Crown, Councils, community and other Iwi to ensure the vision of Take Taiaomaurikura is fulfilled; 9. Ngāi Tai actions and decision making will be guided by the kaupapa of Take Taiaomaurikura; 10. Statutory authorities will engage at the earliest possible opportunity with Ngāi Tai in the development of plans, policy and strategy to ensure the kaupapa of the Take Taiaomaurikura

		is given effect to. This includes but is not limited to activities such as planning and decision making undertaken under the Resource management Act, Local Government Act, Conservation and Marine legislation; 11. Applicants seeking permission for developments or activities within the Ngāi Tai rohe should read Take Taiaoumaurikura and then engage with Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki at the earliest possible opportunity to ensure their proposed activities are consistent with Take Taiaoumaurikura; and 12. Development and permissions within or adjacent to sites of known significance, wāhi tapu or Ngāi Tai Statutory Acknowledgement Areas (as identified in the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018) require express permission from Ngāi Tai. After the review of the other sections within this chapter, the objectives for each section (8.2 – 8.8) pursue restoration of the mauri.
9. Actions and Implementation	9.1 Ngāi Tai Actions 9.2 Actions of Others	The chapter sets out and promotes a series of actions to be undertaken by Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki (section 9.1) and by Councils, external agencies and developers (section 9.2). Of relevance to the proposed fast-track project are the following actions: • External organisations to upskill om Ngāi Tai Tanga • Develop Management Plans with Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki
Appendices	Appendix 1 - Engaging with Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Appendix 2 - Statutory Acknowledgement Appendix 4 - Rohe	Appendix 1 outlines the resource management processes/areas of interests (e.g resource consents and policy) and sets out the consultation process (including costs) for their involvement.
Summary The Deed of Settlement and the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018 settle the historical claims of Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki with specified cultural redress and financial and commercial redress. In relation to the Tāmaki collective settlement, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki are an identified Mana Whenua under the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makauaru Collective Redress Act 2014. Additionally, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki are included in the Pare Hauraki Collective Redress Deed of Settlement that was signed 2 August 2018.		

The customary authority (rangatiratanga/mana) of Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki is recognised and provided for within the area of interest and rohe of Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki. Additionally, the exercise of kaitiakitanga is provided for on specified statutory areas, and of potential relevance with the proposed fast-track project is statutory acknowledgement Coastal Marine Area OTS-403-128.

Also, complementary to the Deed of Settlement and Act is the IEMP. The IEMP describes the perspective/whakaaro of Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki and their approach to caring for their environment which is primarily the restoration of the mauri of the environment. It is also acknowledged that there is guidance in the IEMP regarding the consultation process with Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki.

Overall, it is considered that the Redvale Landfill site is within the area of interest of Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki and are a Mana Whenua to consult and engage with on the project. Measures to manage the adverse effects of the proposed fast-track project should be thoroughly discussed with Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki.

Ngāti Tamaoho

Ngāti Tamaoho Claims Settlement Act 2018 and Deed of Settlement of Historical Claims		
Deed of Settlement	Sections of the Act	Commentary on Cultural/Mana Whenua Values
Purpose of this Deed Part 1: Background Part 2: Historical Account / Ngā Tātai Kōrero o Nehe Part 3: Acknowledgement and Apology / He Whakaaetanga, He Whakapāha Attachment: Area of Interest	Key sections of the Act: • Section 3 Purpose of Act • Sections 7 - 8 Summary of Historical Account, Acknowledgements and Apology • Sections 9 - 10 Acknowledgment and Apology • Section 11 Interpretation of Act generally • Section 13 Meaning of Ngāti Tamaoho • Section 14 Meaning of Historical Claims • Section 41 Amendment to Resource Management Act 1991	The historical account outlined in Part 2 of the Deed of Settlement provides a detailed account of Ngāti Tamaoho traditional, historical, cultural and spiritual association across their area of interests and the magnitude of the impact of Governor Grey's ultimatum, war and confiscation, introduced laws, acquisitions, and purchases that resulted in landlessness and environmental issues. The map of their Area of Interest is included in Appendix A of this report. On review, it is considered that the Redvale Landfill site is within the area of interest of Ngāti Tamaoho.
Part 5: Cultural Redress Attachment: Statement of Association	Key sections of the Act: • Section 3 Purpose of Act • Sections 7 - 8 Summary of Historical Account, Acknowledgements and Apology	A key mechanism identified in Part 5 of the Deed of Settlement and enabled in the Act are statutory acknowledgments. There is an extensive list of statutory areas identified in the Deed of Settlement and enabled through the Act. After reviewing the identified statutory

	- Sections 9 - 10 Acknowledgment and Apology - Sections 29 - 36 Statutory Acknowledgement - Schedule 1 Statutory Areas	areas, it is considered that there are no statutory acknowledgements relevant to the proposed fast-track project.
Summary The Deed of Settlement and the Ngāti Tamaoho Claims Settlement Act 2018 settle the historical claims of Ngāti Tamaoho with specified cultural redress and financial and commercial redress. In relation to the Tāmaki collective settlement, Ngāti Tamaoho are an identified Mana Whenua under the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makauaru Collective Redress Act 2014. The customary authority (rangatiratanga/mana) of Ngāti Tamaoho is recognised in the Act. Additionally, the exercise of kaitiakitanga is provided for with specified statutory areas. After reviewing the identified statutory areas, it is considered that there are no statutory acknowledgements relevant to the proposed fast-track project. Overall, the Redvale Landfill site is within the area of interest of Ngāti Tamaoho, therefore are a Mana Whenua to consult and engage with on the project. Measures to manage the adverse effects of the proposed fast-track project should be thoroughly discussed with Ngāti Tamaoho.		

Tāmaki Collective

Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014 and Deed of Settlement of Historical Claims		
Deed of Settlement	Sections of the Act	Commentary on Cultural/Mana Whenua Values
Part 1: Background Part 2: Maunga Part 3: Motu Attachment: Area of Interest	Key sections of the Act: - Section 3 Purpose of Act - Section 7 Interpretation of Act generally - Section 9 Meaning of Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau	The identified matters in the Deed of Settlement and sections of Act are considered relevant in context of the proposed fast-track project. The Deed of Settlement provides collective redress for the shared interests of 13 iwi/hapū in Tāmaki Makaurau in maunga, motu and lands within Tāmaki Makaurau. The map of the Area of Interest is included in Appendix A of this report. There is reference in Part 10 of the Deed of Settlement about further/subsequent discussions will be needed in addressing and

		accommodating a collective solution for the shared interest in the Waitemata and Manukau Harbours. In summary, the Deed of Settlement, and the Act, acknowledge and respond to the understood rangatiratanga / mana of the following iwi/hapū: • Ngāti Maru • Ngāti Tamatera • Ngāti Tamaoho • Ngāti Te Ata • Ngāi Tai ki Tamaki • Ngāti Whatua o Kaipara • Ngāti Whatua Orakei • Te Patukirikiri • Ngaati Whanaunga • Te Ākitai Waiohua • Ngāti Pāoa • Te Kawerau ā Maki • Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whatua
Part 4 Co-Governance Arrangements & Statements of Interests Part 5: Geographic Names Attachment: Statement of Association	Key sections of the Act: • Section 3 Purpose of Act • Section 10 Meaning of Maunga • Section 11 Meaning of Motu • Section 17 Statements of Association • Sections 106 – 116 Tūpuna Maunga o Tāmaki Makaurau Authority	A key mechanism identified in Part 5 of the Deed of Settlement and enabled in the Act are statutory acknowledgments. After reviewing the identified statutory areas, it is considered that there are no statutory acknowledgement relevant to the proposed fast-track project.
Summary The Deed of Settlement and the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014 settle the collective redress of the 13 Mana Whenua as it relates to maunga, motu and lands within Tāmaki Makaurau. The customary authority (rangatiratanga/mana) of the 13 Mana Whenua is recognised and provided for in the Act, with the establishment of the Tūpuna Maunga o Tāmaki Makaurau Authority providing overarching governance representing the interests of Mana Whenua and Auckland Council. The map illustrating the Area of Interest for the Act is included in Appendix A of this report, and it is considered that the Redvale Landfill is outside of this area and therefore the scope of the Act is not applicable to the proposed fast-track project.		

Te Ākitai Waiohū

Te Ākitai Waiohū - Deed of Settlement of Historical Claims	
Deed of Settlement	Commentary on Cultural/Mana Whenua Values
Part 1: Background Part 2: Historical Account Part 3: Ngā Whakaaetanga me Te Whakapāha / Acknowledgement and Apology Attachment: Area of Interest	The identified matters in the Deed of Settlement and sections of Act are considered relevant in context of the proposed fast-track project. The historical account outlined in Part 2 of the Deed of Settlement provides a detailed account of Te Ākitai Waiohū traditional, historical, cultural and spiritual association across their area of interests and the magnitude of the impact of war and confiscation, eviction/arrest/imprisonment, introduced laws, acquisitions, and purchases that resulted in landlessness. The map of their Area of Interest is included in Appendix A of this report. On review, it is considered that the Redvale Landfill site is within the area of interest of Te Ākitai Waiohū.
Part 5: Cultural Redress Part 7: Collective Redress Part 8: Harbours Attachment: Statement of Association	A key mechanism identified in Part 5 of the Deed of Settlement and enabled in the Act are statutory acknowledgments. There are 29 statutory acknowledgments within the Deed of Settlement. After reviewing these statutory acknowledgments and areas, it is considered that there is possibly only one statutory acknowledgement relevant to the proposed fast-track project, which is Coastal Statutory Acknowledgment Area OMCR-131-037. Although the Redvale Landfill project area is outside the statutory acknowledgement area, downstream of the Rangitōpuni Stream, the stream meets the waters encompassed within the statutory acknowledgement area.
Summary The Deed of Settlement to settle the historical claims of Te Ākitai Waiohū is currently only initialled, rather than signed, and therefore does not meet the definition for Treaty Settlement Deed in the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024. Although the Te Ākitai Waiohū Deed of Settlement does not qualify as a Treaty Settlement Deed, Te Ākitai Waiohū is an iwi authority / Mana Whenua with Auckland Council. Additionally, the customary authority (rangatiratanga/mana) of Te Ākitai Waiohū recognised and provided for through the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014. Despite the Deed of Settlement has yet to ascend through Parliament, the Redvale Landfill site is within the area of interest of Te Ākitai Waiohū. On this basis, Te Ākitai Waiohū are a Mana Whenua to consult and engage with on the project. Measures to manage the adverse effects of the proposed fast-track project should be thoroughly discussed with Te Ākitai Waiohū, including their values and interests associated with their proposed statutory acknowledgement OMCR-131-037.	

Ngāti Pāoa

Ngāti Pāoa Claims Settlement Act 2025 and Deed of Settlement of Historical Claims		
Deed of Settlement	Sections of the Act	Commentary on Cultural/Mana Whenua Values
Part 1: Background / Te Waka Taua o Ngāti Pāoa: Pitau Whakarei Part 2: Historical Account / Te Waka Taua o Ngāti Pāoa: Te Takere o Te Waka Part 3: Acknowledgement and Apology / Te Waka o Ngāti Pāoa: Puhiariki Attachment: Area of Interest	Key sections of the Act: - Section 3 Purpose of Act - Sections 7 - 8 Summary of Historical Account, Acknowledgements and Apology - Sections 9 - 10 Acknowledgment and Apology - Section 11 Interpretation of Act generally - Section 13 Meaning of Ngāti Pāoa - Section 14 Meaning of Historical Claims - Section 15 Settlement of Historical Claims Final - Section 114 Amendment to Resource Management Act 1991	The identified matters in the Deed of Settlement and sections of Act are considered relevant in context of the proposed fast-track project. The historical account outlined in Part 2 of the Deed of Settlement provides a detailed account of Ngāti Pāoa traditional, historical, cultural and spiritual association across their area of interests and the magnitude of the impact of war and confiscation, introduced laws and drainage schemes, acquisitions, and purchases that resulted in landlessness and impacts on wāhi tapu and urupā. The map of their Area of Interest is included in Appendix A of this report. On review, it is considered that the Redvale Landfill site is within the area of interest of Ngāti Pāoa.
Part 5: Cultural Redress Part 7: Collective Redress Part 8: Harbours Attachment: Statement of Association	Key sections of the Act: - Section 3 Purpose of Act - Section 14 Meaning of Historical Claims - Section 15 Settlement of Historical Claims Final - Sections 103 – 113 Statutory Acknowledgement - Schedule 3 Statutory Areas	A key mechanism identified in Part 5 of the Deed of Settlement and enabled in the Act are statutory acknowledgments. After reviewing the identified statutory areas, it is considered that there are no statutory acknowledgement relevant to the proposed fast-track project.
Summary The Deed of Settlement and the Ngāti Pāoa Claims Settlement Act 2025 settle the historical claims of Ngāti Pāoa with specified cultural redress and financial and commercial redress.		

In relation to the Tāmaki collective settlement, Ngāti Pāoa are an identified Mana Whenua under the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makauaru Collective Redress Act 2014. Additionally, Ngāti Pāoa are included in both the Pare Hauraki Collective Redress and Marutūāhu Collective Redress. The Deed of Settlement for the Pare Hauraki Collective Redress was signed 2 August 2018, with the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress Deed only initialled.

From the Deed(s) of Settlement and the Act, it is considered that the customary authority (rangatiratanga/mana) of Ngāti Pāoa is recognised and provided for in the Act. Additionally, the exercise of kaitiakitanga is provided for on specified statutory areas, of which, none are applicable to the proposed fast-track project.

Overall, Ngāti Pāoa are a Mana Whenua to consult and engage with on the project to clarify/understand the extent of their relationship/association with the project area, and where appropriate, consideration of measures to manage the adverse effects of the proposed fast-track project.

Ngaati Whanaunga

Ngaati Whanaunga - Deed of Settlement of Historical Claims	
Deed of Settlement	Commentary on Cultural/Mana Whenua Values
Part 1: Background Part 2: Historical Account / Historical Account in Te Reo Part 3: Acknowledgement and Apology / Acknowledgement and Apology in Te Reo Attachment: Area of Interest	The identified matters in the Deed of Settlement and sections of Act are considered relevant in context of the proposed fast-track project. The historical account outlined in Part 2 of the Deed of Settlement provides a detailed account of Ngaati Whanaunga traditional, historical, cultural and spiritual association across their area of interests and the magnitude of the impact of introduced laws, Council levies and acquisitions, and impacts on socio-economic wellbeing and te reo Māori. The map of their Area of Interest is included in Appendix A of this report. On review, it is considered that the Redvale Landfill site is within the area of interest of Ngaati Whanaunga.
Part 5: Cultural Redress Part 7: Collective Redress Attachment: Statement of Association	A key mechanism identified in Part 5 of the Deed of Settlement and enabled in the Act are statutory acknowledgments. After reviewing the identified statutory areas, it is considered that none of the statutory acknowledgements are relevant to the proposed fast-track project. In Part 7 of the Deed of Settlement, it refers to two collective cultural redress provisions in addition to the Ngaati Whanaunga settlement: • Tāmaki Makaurau collective redress (completed through the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014), and

Pare Hauraki collective redress (the Deed of Settlement was signed on 2 August 2018, with the Bill introduced to Parliament on 19 December 2022. The settlement redress has not progressed further than this). The Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014 is in relation to portions of maunga (mountain) of Tāmaki isthmus and surrounds and motu (island) of the inner Hauraki Gulf. There are no specific cultural redress mechanism applicable to the proposed fast-track project.		
Ngaati Whanaunga Environmental Management Plan 2019		
Sections of the IEMP	Relevant Matters	Commentary on Cultural/Mana Whenua Values
INTRODUCTION	01 Document Overview 02 About Us	There is an outline of the framework of the IEMP and a description of Ngaati Whanaunga whakapapa and rohe, and their association to key areas/places. The IEMP also identifies the local government authorities that are located within the rohe of Ngaati Whanaunga, of which, the Auckland Council is one.
PART 1 – PLAN Environmental Policy and Environmental Planning	03 Strategic Direction 04 Te Ao Maaori (Our Worldview) 05 Environmental Context 06 Strategic Priorities 07 Tools for Decision-Making	The chapter outlined the “Strategic Direction”, “Vision” and “Mission” which are supported by a list of Principles and Values. There is an Environmental Policy stated within the IEMP which informs that “ <i>Ngaati Whanaunga is committed to enhancing the health and prosperity of our people, hapuu and iwi, business and environment</i> ”. The strategic priorities/goals for Ngaati Whanaunga are: • Healthy Land • Healthy Water – Freshwater • Healthy Water – Coastal and Marine Areas • Healthy Biodiversity • Healthy Air, and • Healthy Culture and Heritage Each of these strategic priorities/goals are described in detail in the IEMP. After reviewing all the strategic priorities/goal, it is considered that all are relevant to the proposed fast-track project.

PART 2 – DO Implementation and Operation	08 Roles and Responsibilities 10 Engagement and Communication	The chapter provides an overview on the roles and responsibilities of Ngaati Whanaunga in their participation of resource management processes in their rohe, and the expectation of Councils and external agencies and developers. The IEMP also provides direction and guidance for engagement, with the following principles prescribed in the IEMP: • ENGAGE EARLY Ensure engagement is early as possible (ideally in the concept planning stage) • KNOW WHY Provide enough information to make informed decisions about a proposal. At a minimum, 1. Project name 2. Description of the proposal (including its location, nature and scope) 3. Key contacts 4. Any background information • BE CLEAR Clear about expectations • KNOW HOW Be acquainted with Ngaati Whanaunga worldview, vision, core principles, values and operating principles. If unsure how to navigate Ngaati Whanaunga tikanga, seek help or communicate this to Ngaati Whanaunga • TIKANGA Provide for tikanga Maaori (and marae hearings) • EMBRACE PARTNERSHIP There are likely shared goals and values. The intention of Ngaati Whanaunga is to work with Councils and external agencies and developers to achieve common goals. The proposed fast-track project will uphold these engagement principles stated by Ngaati Whanaunga.
PART 3 – CHECK & ACT Checking and Corrective Action & Management Review	11 Monitoring and Reporting	The chapter identifies the following monitoring requirements: • Cultural Monitoring Protocols and Procedures for Accidental Archaeological Discoveries • Reporting of Incidents (such as fuel/chemical spills and/or emergency/natural disaster events etc) • Periodic or Annual Performance Reports regarding environmental management compliance

		It is considered that cultural monitoring protocols and procedures for accidental archaeological discoveries are relevant for works to occur as part of the proposed fast-track project. Simialrly, receiving periodic/annual performance reports is a measure that could be discussed further with Ngaati Whanaunga.
PART 4 - SCHEDULES	12 Maps 13 Our Resources	The schedules and maps were not attached to the IEMP, nor were any hyperlinks available, to access and review those attached documents.

Summary

The Deed of Settlement to settle the historical claims of Ngaati Whanaunga is currently only initialled, rather than signed, and therefore does not meet the definition for Treaty Settlement Deed in the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024.

Although the Ngaati Whanaunga Deed of Settlement does not qualify as a Treaty Settlement Deed, Ngaati Whanaunga is an iwi authority / Mana Whenua with Auckland Council. Additionally, the customary authority (rangatiratanga/mana) of Ngaati Whanaunga is recognised and provided for through the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014.

Also, it is noted that Ngaati Whanaunga are included in both the Pare Hauraki Collective Redress and Marutūāhu Collective Redress. The Deed of Settlement for the Pare Hauraki Collective Redress was signed 2 August 2018, with the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress Deed only initialled.

In addition to these documents, a review of the Ngaati Whanaunga IEMP was undertaken to identify and understand the values and interests of Ngaati Whanaunga in the resource management of natural resources in their rohe, and the exercise of their kaitiakitanga.

Despite the Deed of Settlement has yet to ascend through Parliament, the Redvale Landfill site is within the area of interest of Ngaati Whanaunga. On this basis, Ngaati Whanaunga are a Mana Whenua to consult and engage with on the project to clarify/understand the extent of their relationship/association with the project area, and where appropriate, consideration of measures to manage the adverse effects of the proposed fast-track project.

Ngāti Tamaterā

Ngāti Tamaterā - Deed of Settlement of Historical Claims	
Deed of Settlement	Commentary on Cultural/Mana Whenua Values
Part 1: Background Part 2: Historical Account Part 3: Acknowledgement and Apology Attachment: Area of Interest	The historical account outlined in Part 2 of the Deed of Settlement provides a detailed account of Ngāti Tamaterā traditional, historical, cultural and spiritual association across their area of interests and the magnitude of the impact of introduced laws and drainage schemes, acquisitions, and purchases that resulted in landlessness and environmental impacts from gold mining. The map of their Area of Interest is included in Appendix A of this report. On review, it is considered that the Redvale Landfill site is within the area of interest of Ngāti Tamaterā.
Part 5: Cultural Redress Part 7: Collective Redress Attachment: Statement of Association	Considered relevant in context of the proposed fast-track project are the identified matters in the Deed of Settlement and sections of Act. A key mechanism identified in Part 5 of the Deed of Settlement and enabled in the Act are statutory acknowledgments. After reviewing these statutory acknowledgments and areas, it is considered that there are no statutory acknowledgement relevant to the proposed fast-track project.
Summary The Deed of Settlement to settle the historical claims of Ngāti Tamaterā is currently only initialled, rather than signed, and therefore does not meet the definition for Treaty Settlement Deed in the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024. Although the Ngāti Tamaterā Deed of Settlement does not qualify as a Treaty Settlement Deed, Ngāti Tamaterā is identified as an iwi authority / Mana Whenua with Auckland Council. Additionally, the customary authority (rangatiratanga/mana) of Ngāti Tamaterā is recognised and provided for through the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014. Also, Ngāti Tamaterā are included in both the Pare Hauraki Collective Redress and Marutūāhu Collective Redress. The Deed of Settlement for the Pare Hauraki Collective Redress was signed 2 August 2018, with the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress Deed only initialled. Despite the Deed of Settlement has yet to ascend through Parliament, the Redvale Landfill site is within the area of interest of Ngāti Tamaterā. On this basis, Ngāti Tamaterā are a Mana Whenua to consult and engage with on the project to clarify/understand the extent of their relationship/association with the project area, and where appropriate, consideration of measures to manage the adverse effects of the proposed fast-track project.	

Ngāti Maru

Ngāti Maru - Deed of Settlement of Historical Claims	
Deed of Settlement	Commentary on Cultural/Mana Whenua Values
Part 1: Background Part 2: Historical Account Part 3: Acknowledgement and Apology Attachment: Area of Interest	The historical account outlined in Part 2 of the Deed of Settlement provides a detailed account of Ngāti Maru traditional, historical, cultural and spiritual association across their area of interests and the magnitude of the impact of introduced laws and drainage schemes, acquisitions, and purchases that resulted in landlessness and environmental impacts from gold mining. The map of their Area of Interest is included in Appendix A of this report. On review, it is considered that the Redvale Landfill site is within the area of interest of Ngāti Maru.
Part 5: Cultural Redress Part 7: Collective Redress Attachment: Statement of Association	Considered relevant in context of the proposed fast-track project are the identified matters in the Deed of Settlement, a key mechanism identified in Part 5 of the Deed of Settlement and enabled in the Act are statutory acknowledgments. After reviewing these statutory acknowledgments and areas, it is considered that there are no statutory acknowledgement relevant to the proposed fast-track project.
Summary The Deed of Settlement to settle the historical claims of Ngāti Maru is currently only initialled, rather than signed, and therefore does not meet the definition for Treaty Settlement Deed in the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024. Although the Ngāti Maru Deed of Settlement does not qualify as a Treaty Settlement Deed, Ngāti Maru is an iwi authority / Mana Whenua with Auckland Council. Additionally, the customary authority (rangatiratanga/mana) of Ngāti Maru is recognised and provided for through the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014. Also, Ngāti Maru are included in both the Pare Hauraki Collective Redress and Marutūāhu Collective Redress. The Deed of Settlement for the Pare Hauraki Collective Redress was signed 2 August 2018, with the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress Deed only initialled. Despite the Deed of Settlement has yet to ascend through Parliament, the Redvale Landfill site is within the area of interest of Ngāti Maru. On this basis, Ngāti Maru are a Mana Whenua to consult and engage with on the project to clarify/understand the extent of their relationship/association with the project area, and where appropriate, consideration of measures to manage the adverse effects of the proposed fast-track project.	

Marutūāhu Iwi Collective

Marutūāhu Iwi Collective - Deed of Settlement of Historical Claims		
Deed of Settlement		Commentary on Cultural/Mana Whenua Values
Part 1: Background and Area of Interest Part 3: Pare Hauraki Collective Cultural Entity Part 4: Statement of Pare Hauraki World View and Programme for a Culture of Natural Resource Partnership Attachment: Area of Interest		The five iwi/Mana Whenua of the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective are: • Ngāti Maru • Ngāti Pāoa • Ngāti Tamaterā • Ngaati Whanaunga, and • Te Patukirikiri The map of their Area of Interest is included in Appendix A of this report. On review, it is considered that the Redvale Landfill site is within the area of interest of five Mana Whenua. The Deed of Settlement acknowledge and respond to the understood rangatiratanga / mana of the five iwi (as a collective) with regard to the cultural and commercial redress in Tāmaki Makaurau, Mahurangi, and Hauraki Gulf/Tikapa Moana.
Part 2: Implementation and Effect on Various Statues Part 3: Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Cultural Redress Part 5: Other Collective and Shared Redress Part 6: Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress Legislation Attachment: Statement of Association		After reviewing these statutory acknowledgments and areas, it is considered that there are no statutory acknowledgement relevant to the proposed fast-track project.
Whaia Te Mahere a Hauraki – Hauraki Iwi Environmental Plan 2004		
Section of IEMP	Relevant Matters	Commentary on Cultural/Mana Whenua Values
Part 1 Whakamōhiotanga	Key Challenge Purpose Approach	The IEMP is administrated by the Hauraki Māori Trust Board. The Trust Board represents the following Hauraki iwi: • Ngāti Maru • Ngāti Tamaterā • Te Patukirikiri • Ngaati Whanaunga

		• Ngāti Tara Tokanui • Ngāti Hako • Ngāti Hei • Ngāti Pūkenga ki Waiau • Ngāi Tai • Ngāti Pāoa • Ngāti Rāhiri-Tumutumu • Ngāti Porou ki Harataunga ki Mataora The IEMP is to serve as a strategy for collective action by the Hauraki Iwi. It is outlined that the outlook of the IEMP is to sustain the mauri of the environment and pass on to mokopuna a place more like the one known by the old people.
Part 2 Ngā Matapono	Vision Central Goals Central Principles	The vision statement “Kia mau ki te mauri o te Taiao o Hauraki” is supported by six (6) goals: • Mauri (Sustaining and Enhancing) • Protecting Our Past (Protect Wāhi Tapu/Heritage Sites/ Places and Landscapes) • Supporting Kaitiaki (The role of Kaitiaki maintained and enhanced) • Making Decision (Hauraki whānui making informed decisions) • Building Partnerships (Te Tiriti o Waitangi upheld) • Community Awareness (Communities understand & values contributions of Hauraki iwi)
Part 3 Te Whenua o Hauraki, He taonga	Papatūānuku • Issue 1: Wetland Loss • Issue 2: Peatland Loss • Issue 3: Loss of Coastal Dune • Issue 4: Riparian Margins of Rivers and Streams • Issue 5: Productive Capacity of Whenua • Issue 6: Contaminants onto Land • Issue 7: Erosion and Sediment • Issue 8: Growth and Settlement	There are six distinct areas of focus in the IEMP, each with resource management issues significant to iwi outlined. All objectives of the IEMP were reviewed against the activities of the proposed fast-track project. The relevant objectives of the IEMP that have been identified below: Papatūānuku • Sustainable land use and energy efficiency practices including the safe disposal of contaminants, the reduction, re-use and recycling of waste is standard practice amongst Hauraki Whānui and local communities • The environmental risks of new, existing and closed mines, quarries and landfills and contaminated sites are significantly reduced.

	• Issue 9: Solid Waste • Issue 10: Extractive Industries Ranginui • Issue 1: Air Pollution • Issue 2: Ozone Depletion • Issue 3: Climate Change Tāne Mahuta • Issue 1: Loss of Forest Ecosystems • Issue 2: Animal and Plant Pests • Issue 3: Native Plants and Animals Tangaroa Rerenga Wai Māori • Issue 1: Loss of River and Stream Habitats • Issue 2: Water Pollution • Issue 3: Water Use • Issue 4: Loss of Fisheries Rongomatāne • Issue 1: Loss of Wāhi Tapu • Issue 2: Loss of Heritage Sites, Features, Places and Landscapes • Issue 3: Statutory Heritage Management Systems • Issue 4: Access to Heritage Sites • Issue 5: Customary Use • Issue 6: Traditional Knowledge and Practice • Issue 7: Intellectual Property Rights	The outcomes sought from the Papatūānuku objectives are: - For local communities to be more aware of sustainable land use, waste safe disposal of contaminants and local energy efficiency practices. - An increase in the diversity of native species, habitat and ecosystems through wetland, peatland, river and stream and duneland restoration activities. - For reduced environmental risk from mining and quarrying industries, landfills and contaminated sites in the Hauraki tribal region. - Reductions in erosion and sedimentation problems - Reductions in waste and the improvement in re-use and recycling of waste Ranginui • Encourage and support local energy efficiency initiatives by Hauraki Whānui such as: ○ Alternative energy sources for example using methane from farm production, sewage treatment and landfills as an alternative energy source ○ Viable alternatives to the burning of farm and domestic waste The outcome sought from the Ranginui objective is for the increase in local energy efficiency initiatives by Hauraki Whānui and local communities Tāne Mahuta • Replant native plants in ecological corridors along river and streams, rural, shelterbelts, roadside, subdivision, urban and amenity plantings in Hauraki tribal region The outcomes sought from the Tāne Mahuta objective is for forests, wetlands, coastal dune lands, species and ecosystems protected and restored, and the use of native plants as sustainable tribal resource Tangaroa Rerenga Wai Māori • To promote and encourage sustainable water use practices • To monitor fisheries health and recovery and water quality in Hauraki rivers The outcomes sought from the Tangaroa Rerenga Wai Māori objective is the:
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	Issue 8: Genetic Modification	- Enhancement of the freshwater fisheries habitat. - Restoration of wetland, river and stream plant life. - Improvement in water quality. - Sustainable use of the water resource by people, and - Increased populations of fisheries, birds and plant resources. Rongomatāne • Wāhi tapu and cultural heritage sites are being protected from use and development in the Hauraki tribal region • The relevant statutory agencies and resource developers and users are working with Hauraki Whānui to protect wāhi tapu and cultural heritage sites The outcomes sought from the Rongomatāne objectives are: - For heritage landscapes, heritage sites, features, places and wāhi tapu are protected - That cultural resources are used, enhanced and sustained - The application of traditional knowledge is valued and being passed on to the next generation - Hauraki Whānui are exercising their kaitiaki responsibilities
Part 4 Ngā Nekenekēhanga	Issues Objectives Outcomes	The objectives of, and outcomes sought in, the IEMP were reviewed against the activities of the proposed fast-track project. The relevant objectives of the IEMP that have been identified below: • Environmental performance is being reported annually as part of good corporate governance practice within Hauraki Whānui, government, local authorities and the wider community. • Hauraki Whānui have the necessary knowledge, information and skills to make wise decisions affecting their environment and heritage. • Western scientific research and information is accessible to Hauraki Whānui for their use to support their role as kaitiaki and traditional knowledge is protected from misuse.

		• Hauraki Whānui are monitoring the environment, heritage and the performance of relevant agencies in providing for the needs of Hauraki Whānui as kaitiaki. • Hauraki Whānui role is given effect to in policy, planning, consent, and monitoring processes under the Resource Management Act 1991. • Develop, maintain and enhance relationships with central and local government agencies and key community, industry, business and environmental groups in the Hauraki tribal region. The outcomes sought from the above objectives are: • Mātauranga Māori as it relates to environmental management is protected, maintained and enhanced • Treaty based relationships with central and local government and others • Hauraki Whānui have access to the results of scientific research. • Hauraki Whānui initiatives to address sustainability and heritage issues in the region are encouraged, and supported and where appropriate, coordinated.
Summary The Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Deed of Settlement is not to settle the historical claims of five iwi/Mana Whenua, the historical claims of the five iwi/Mana Whenua will be addressed in their individual Deeds of Settlement and settlement legislation. As an initialled Deed of Settlement, and not a signed Deed of Settlement, it does not meet the definition for Treaty Settlement Deed in the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024. Only Ngāti Pāoa has a signed Deed of Settlement and settlement legislation. However, although the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Deed of Settlement does not qualify as a Treaty Settlement Deed, the five iwi/Mana Whenua are iwi authorities / Mana Whenua with Auckland Council. Additionally, all five have recognised customary authority (rangatiratanga/mana) through the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014. Additionally, the Hauraki Māori Trust Board IEMP was reviewed. The Trust Board represents 12 iwi. Of those 12 iwi, only six iwi/Mana Whenua are iwi authorities / Mana Whenua in Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland.		

Ngāti Te Ata Waiohū

Terms of Negotiation between Ngāti Te Ata Claims Support Whānau Trust and the Crown 2011	
Relevant Matters in the Terms of Negotiation	Commentary on Cultural/Mana Whenua Values
Preamble Guiding Principles Objectives of the Negotiations Definition of Ngāti Te Ata Historical Claims of Ngāti Te Ata	The Terms of Negotiation is a very early step in the Treaty settlement process, therefore little detail on their interests and any specified areas to exercise rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga are outlined. The map of their Area of Interest is included in Appendix A of this report. On review, it is considered that the Redvale Landfill site is within the area of interest of Ngāti Te Ata Waiohū. The guiding principles in the document are viewed as being applicable to participating in resource consent/approvals processes. They are: • Mahi Rangatira working together to achieve a settlement and best outcomes that are manifestly fair and just • Whakahonohonotia respecting the mana motuhake of Ngati Te Ata and respecting the Crown through Her Majesty the Queen in right of Aotearoa New Zealand • Tikanga respecting Ngati Te Ata tikanga, doing what is right and the right way of doing things within a Ngati Te Ata cultural context, and · upholding these rights and related cultural values and institutions through the negotiation process • Whanaungatanga respecting Ngati Te Ata have and exercise rangatiratanga as between the 1w1, its rangatira, whanau and hapu and through its relationships to the Kingitanga and other mana whenua in Tamaki Makaurau • Kaitiakitanga respecting Ngati Te Ata cultural, traditional and current ties to Tamaki Makaurau, lands, waterways, wahi tapu, taonga and other cultural heritage.
Summary There was little documentation available that is associated with the Treaty settlement process for Ngāti Te Ata Waihoua. It is noted that the Terms of Negotiation is a very early step in the Treaty settlement process. However, in relation to the Tāmaki Makaurau collective settlement, Ngāti Te Ata are identified as Mana Whenua under the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014, and have customary authority (rangatiratanga/mana) recognised and provided for in that Act. Additionally, Ngāti Te Ata Waihoua is identified as an iwi authority / Mana Whenua with Auckland Council. Overall, Ngāti Te Ata Waiohū are a Mana Whenua to consult and engage with on the project to clarify/understand the extent of their relationship/association with the project area, and where appropriate, consideration of measures to manage the adverse effects of the proposed fast-track project.	

Appendix C Statutory Acknowledgements

Te Kawerau ā Maki – OTS-106-12 Rangitōpuni Stream and Tributaries



STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATION

Rangitopuni Stream

Statutory Area

The area to which this Statutory Acknowledgement applies is the area known as Rangitōpuni Stream, or to Te Kawerau ā Maki as Manga Rangitōpuni, as shown on deed plan OTS-106-12.

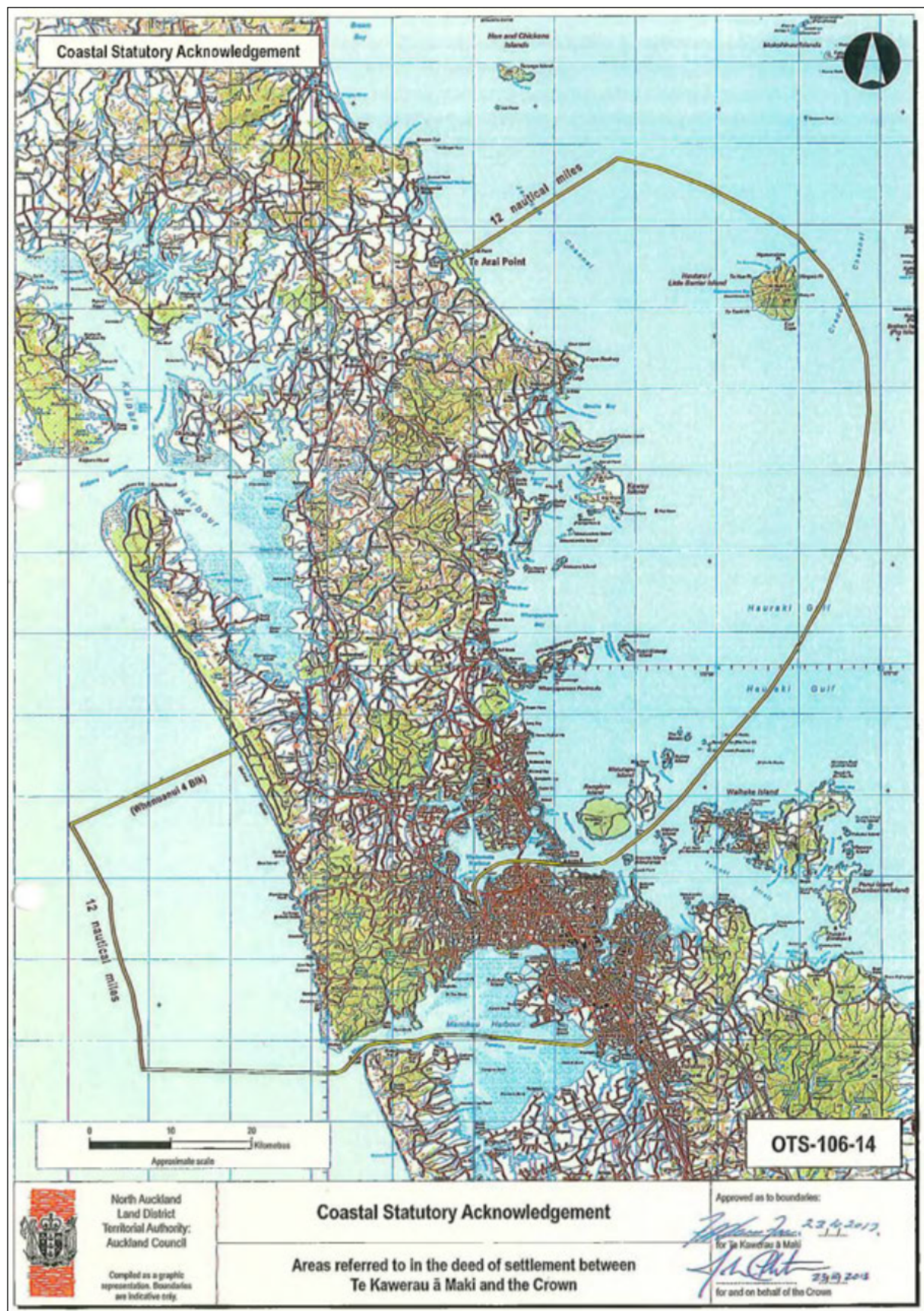
Cultural, Spiritual, Historic and Traditional Association of Te Kawerau ā Maki with Manga Rangitōpuni.

Te Kawerau ā Maki hold significant historical, cultural and spiritual associations with Manga Rangitōpuni and its catchment. The Rangitōpuni Stream extends inland for approximately 15 kilometres from the head of the Waitematā Harbour at Riverhead to the extensive land block known as Pukeatua. Its large catchment is enclosed in the north-west by part of what is now Riverhead Forest and the high point of Te Ahu. In the north east the catchment covers the areas known as Pukekauere and Paeraorao, from which flows the tributary stream known as Huruhuru. On the east the catchment is enclosed by the sacred hill Pukeatua and the long ridgeline known as Heruroa. The main sub-catchment in this area is the Mahoenui Stream, which extends over the area now known as Coatesville. Within this catchment is located the wāhi tapu area known as Onehungahunga. At the south western edge of the catchment is the sacred hill known as Te Pane ō Poataniwha, named after the Te Kawerau ā Maki ancestor Poataniwha.

Within the southern portion of the stream catchment is the locality which gives the Rangitōpuni Stream its name. Here, in the early eighteenth century, Te Kawerau ā Maki concluded a series of peace making meetings with another tribe, in an event known as “Rangi tōpuni”, “the day of the (gifting of) the dog skin cloaks”.

Traditionally occupation was concentrated in the southern area of the catchment around the strategically important area of Rangitōpuni, now known as Riverhead. At the falls marking the outlet of the Rangitōpuni Stream were two kāinga (settlements) known as Taurangatira and Ōrangikānohi. The latter settlement was named after a Te Kawerau ā Maki ancestress. On the south-western edge of the lower catchment is the locality known as Papakoura, which is a reminder of the harvesting of the fresh water crayfish, and the wide array of food that was traditionally taken from the stream and its margins. Also located within this area of the Rangitōpuni Stream catchment are several localities of considerable historical importance, including Te Wā Tira, Rakau Tūrua, Kaiakeake and Moaruku. These places are of particular significance to Te Kawerau ā Maki as they are linked with the tradition “Ruarangi haerere”, associated with the ancestor Ruarangi and his eventful journey from Tāmaki Makaurau to Kaipara.

Te Kawerau ā Maki – OTS-106-14 Coastal Statutory Acknowledgement



STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATION

Coastal Statutory Acknowledgment Area

Statutory Area

The area to which this Statutory Acknowledgement applies is the Te Kawerau ā Maki Coastal Acknowledgement Area, as shown on the deed plan OTS-106-14. This statutory acknowledgement should be considered alongside the Te Kawerau ā Maki statutory acknowledgements for the adjoining coastal environment and rivers of significance.

Statement of Association for the Te Kawerau ā Maki Coastal Statutory Acknowledgement Area

The coastal marine area and the coastline adjoining it are of central importance to the identity of Te Kawerau ā Maki, particularly in relation to the area adjoining the heartland of the iwi in West Auckland. Te Kawerau ā Maki hold a long and enduring ancestral and customary relationship with the coastal marine area bordering the northern shores of the Manukau Harbour, the west coast of the Waitākere Ranges and the upper Waitematā Harbour. Broader and shared ancestral interests are also held with a more extensive coastal area of interest covering Te One Rangatira (Muriwai Beach), the lower Waitematā Harbour, the coastline adjoining the North Shore – Mahurangi districts, and parts of Te Moana nui ō Toi (the Hauraki Gulf).

Wai-te-matā-ō-Kahu

Te Kawerau ā Maki have an important shared ancestral and customary relationship with Waitematā-ō-Kahu (the Waitematā Harbour). This relationship applies in particular to the western shores of the harbour from Wai o Pareira (Henderson Creek) to Te Auanga (Oakley Creek), and the eastern and northern shores of the harbour. The Waitematā Harbour takes its name from a mauri stone, “Te Mata,” placed on the rock of that name (Boat Rock) by the Te Arawa ancestor Kahumatamomoe. As descendants of the crew of the Arawa canoe, Te Kawerau ā Maki in time became guardians of this mauri, and retain the karakia associated with it to this day.

Places of particular significance to Te Kawerau ā Maki on the western side of the harbour include: Wai o Pareira, Kopupāka, Mānutewhau in the West Harbour-Massey area, Ōrūkuwai and Ōrangihina on the Te Atatū Peninsula, Te Awa Whau (the Whau River) and Rangi Matariki, Motu Manawa, Te Kou and Te Auanga (Motumānawa / Pollen Island Marine Reserve). These kāinga were all associated with the seasonal harvest of the rich marine resources of the area. A place of considerable traditional importance to Te Kawerau ā Maki is Te Ara Whakapekapeka ā Ruarangi, “the diversion of Ruarangi” (Meola Reef). This reef was once a valued source of kūtai (mussels) before water quality issues began to arise in the harbour as a result of rapid urban growth in the catchment in the 1960s.

The historical focal point of Te Kawerau ā Maki associations with the lower Waitematā Harbour is Te Matarae ō Mana (Kauri Point). This fortified pā, named after the Te Kawerau ancestor Manaoterangi, and the adjacent kāinga of Rongohau (Kendall Bay), were occupied by Te Kawerau

ā Maki, with others, until the early 1840s. Te Mataarae ō Mana was strategically important as it controlled access to the upper harbour and overlooked a renowned tauranga mango (shark fishery). Other places of historical and cultural significance on this coastline include: Kaiwhānake, Te Wā iti ō Toroa, and Onetaunga. Through descent from both Tawhiakiterangi and his wife Marukiterangi, Te Kawerau ā Maki have ancestral and customary interests in the Oneoneroa (Shoal Bay) area, with the kāinga of Awataha having been occupied by members of the tribe, with others until around 1920. The many coastal places of significance in this area include Te Onewa (Northcote Point), a fortified pā, Te Kōpua ō Matakerepo (Onepoto Basin), Te Kōpua ō Matakamokamo (Tuff Crater), Wakatatere, Waititiko and Ngau te ringaringa (Ngataranga Bay).

Te Whenua roa ō Kahu – “the extensive landholding of Kahu”

Te Kawerau ā Maki have an important shared ancestral and customary relationship with Te Whenua roa ō Kahu (the North Shore) extending from Maunga ā Uika (North Head) to the Whāngaparāoa Peninsula, and including the adjoining seaways of Te Awanui ō Peretu (Rangitoto Channel) and Moana Te Rapu. This relationship also applies to the adjoining offshore islands extending from Rangitoto to Tiritiri Mātangi. The Devonport area is of historical importance to Te Kawerau ā Maki as the place at which the Tainui canoe first made landfall in the Waitematā Harbour, at Te Haukapua (Torpedo Bay). Several places on the eastern coastline of the North Shore are of particular importance to Te Kawerau ā Maki as they are directly associated with the ancestor Maki, his warrior sons, and their descendant the ancestress Kahu. These places include: Takapuna, Te Oneroa ō Kahu (Long Bay), Whakarewatoto (a battle site at Long Bay), Ōkura, Ōtaimaro, Te Ringa Kaha ā Manu and Karepiro (a battle site at Karepiro Bay, Weiti). The latter three sites are of significance as they are associated with the Te Kawerau ā Maki ancestor Taimaro (Manu).

The coastal environment of the Whāngaparāoa Peninsula contains a number of sites of historical and cultural significance to Te Kawerau ā Maki. They include: Rarohara (a fortified pā), Matakātia, Kotanui, Ōkoromai and Te Hāruhi (Shakespear Bay). Standing off the eastern end of the peninsula is the island of Tiritiri Mātangi, where Te Kawerau ā Maki have enduring associations including at the fortified pā Te Kawerau Pā (also known as Tiritiri Mātangi Pā. The seaways to the south and north of the Whāngaparāoa Peninsula are known respectively as Moana Te Rapu and Whānga-paraoa, because of their traditional association with the annual whale migration that took place through Te Moana nui ō Toi (the Hauraki Gulf).

Appendix D Review of the Auckland Unitary Plan

Auckland Unitary Plan	
Chapter and Section of the Plan	Specific Mana Whenua & Relevant Provisions
Chapter B Regional Policy Statement B6 Mana Whenua	B6.1 Issues 1. Recognising the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi and enabling the outcomes that Treaty settlement redress is intended to achieve 2. Protecting Mana Whenua culture, landscapes and historic heritage 3. Enabling Mana Whenua economic, social and cultural development on Māori Land and Treaty Settlement Land 4. Recognising the interests, values and customary rights of Mana Whenua in the sustainable management of natural and physical resources, including integration of mātauranga and tikanga in resource management processes 5. Increasing opportunities of Mana Whenua to play a role in environmental decision-making, governance and partnerships 6. Enhancing the relationship between Mana Whenua and Auckland's natural environment, including customary use
	B6.2 Recognition of Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi Partnerships and Participation Objective • B6.2.1(1) The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi are recognised and provided for in the sustainable management of natural and physical resources including ancestral lands, water, air, coastal sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga. • B6.2.1(2) The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi are recognised through Mana Whenua participation in resource management processes. Policies • B6.2.2(1) Provide opportunities for Mana Whenua to actively participate in the sustainable management of natural and physical resources including ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga in a way that does all of the following: - recognises the role of Mana Whenua as kaitiaki and provides for the practical expression of kaitiakitanga; - builds and maintains partnerships and relationships with iwi authorities; - provides for timely, effective and meaningful engagement with Mana Whenua at appropriate stages in the resource management process, including development of resource management policies and plans; - recognises the role of kaumātua and pūkenga;

	- recognises Mana Whenua as specialists in the tikanga of their hapū or iwi and as being best placed to convey their relationship with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga; - acknowledges historical circumstances and impacts on resource needs; - recognises and provides for mātauranga and tikanga; and - recognises the role and rights of whānau and hapū to speak and act on matters that affect them. • B6.2.2(2) Recognise and provide for all of the following matters in resource management processes, where a proposal affects land or resources subject to Treaty settlement legislation: - the historical association of the claimant group with the area, and any historical, cultural or spiritual values associated with the site or area; - any relevant memorandum of understanding between the Council and the claimant group; - any joint management and co-governance arrangements established under Treaty settlement legislation; and - any other specific requirements of Treaty settlement legislation.
	B6.3 Recognising Mana Whenua Values Objectives • B6.3.1(1) Mana Whenua values, mātauranga and tikanga are properly reflected and accorded sufficient weight in resource management decision-making. • B6.3.1(2) The mauri of, and the relationship of Mana Whenua with, natural and physical resources including freshwater, geothermal resources, land, air and coastal resources are enhanced overall. • B6.3.1(3) The relationship of Mana Whenua and their customs and traditions with natural and physical resources that have been scheduled in the Unitary Plan in relation to natural heritage, natural resources or historic heritage values is recognised and provided for. Policies • B6.3.2(1) Enable Mana Whenua to identify their values associated with all of the following: - ancestral lands, water, air, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga; - freshwater, including rivers, streams, aquifers, lakes, wetlands, and associated values; - biodiversity; - historic heritage places and areas; and - air, geothermal and coastal resources. • B6.3.2(2) Integrate Mana Whenua values, mātauranga and tikanga: - in the management of natural and physical resources within the ancestral rohe of Mana Whenua, including:

	- o ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga; - o biodiversity; and - o historic heritage places and areas. - in the management of freshwater and coastal resources, such as the use of rāhui to enhance ecosystem health; - in the development of innovative solutions to remedy the longterm adverse effects on historical, cultural and spiritual values from discharges to freshwater and coastal water; and - in resource management processes and decisions relating to freshwater, geothermal, land, air and coastal resources. • B6.3.2(3) Ensure that any assessment of environmental effects for an activity that may affect Mana Whenua values includes an appropriate assessment of adverse effects on those values. • B6.3.2(5) Integrate Mana Whenua values, mātauranga and tikanga when giving effect to the National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management 2014 in establishing all of the following: - water quality limits for freshwater, including groundwater; - the allocation and use of freshwater resources, including groundwater; and - integrated management of the effects of the use and development of land and freshwater on coastal water and the coastal environment. • B6.3.2(6) Require resource management decisions to have particular regard to potential impacts on all of the following: - the holistic nature of the Mana Whenua world view; - the exercise of kaitiakitanga; - mauri, particularly in relation to freshwater and coastal resources; - customary activities, including mahinga kai; - sites and areas with significant spiritual or cultural heritage value to Mana Whenua; and - any protected customary right in accordance with the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011.
	B6.4 Māori Economic, Social and Cultural Development Objective B6.4.1(1) Māori economic, social and cultural well-being is supported. Policy B6.4.2(2) Enable the integration of mātauranga and tikanga Māori in design and development.
	B6.5 Protection of Mana Whenua Cultural Heritage Objectives • B6.5.1(1) The tangible and intangible values of Mana Whenua cultural heritage are identified, protected and enhanced. • B6.5.1(2) The relationship of Mana Whenua with their cultural heritage is provided for.

	• B6.5.1(3) The association of Mana Whenua cultural, spiritual and historical values with local history and whakapapa is recognised, protected and enhanced. • B6.5.1(4) The knowledge base of Mana Whenua cultural heritage in Auckland continues to be developed, primarily through partnerships between Mana Whenua and the Auckland Council, giving priority to areas where there is a higher level of threat to the loss or degradation of Mana Whenua cultural heritage. • B6.5.1(5) Mana Whenua cultural heritage and related sensitive information and resource management approaches are recognised and provided for in resource management processes. Policies • B6.5.2(1) Protect Mana Whenua cultural and historic heritage sites and areas which are of significance to Mana Whenua. • B6.5.2(6) Protect Mana Whenua cultural heritage that is uncovered during subdivision, use and development by all of the following: - requiring a protocol to be followed in the event of accidental discovery of kōiwi, archaeology or artefacts of Māori origin; - undertaking appropriate actions in accordance with mātauranga and tikanga Māori; and - requiring appropriate measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate further adverse effects. • B6.5.2(8) Encourage appropriate design, materials and techniques for infrastructure in areas of known historic settlement and occupation by the tūpuna of Mana Whenua. (9) Protect sensitive information about the values and associations of Mana Whenua in relation to their cultural heritage where disclosure of such information may put a site, place or area at risk of destruction or degradation.
Chapter D Overlays Natural Resources • D9 Significant Ecological Areas Overlay	D9 Significant Ecological Areas Objective • D9.2(3) The relationship of Mana Whenua and their customs and traditions with indigenous vegetation and fauna is recognised and provided for. Policies • D9.3(2) Adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity values in significant ecological areas that are required to be avoided, remedied, mitigated or offset may include, but are not limited to, any of the following: - a reduction in the historical, cultural, and spiritual association held by Mana Whenua or the wider community; • D9.3(3) Enhance indigenous biodiversity values in significant ecological areas through any of the following: - providing for the role of Mana Whenua as kaitiaki and for the practical exercise of kaitiakitanga in restoring, protecting and enhancing areas.

	• D9.3(7) Provide for the role of Mana Whenua as kaitiaki in managing biodiversity, particularly in Treaty Settlement areas, and for cultural practices and cultural harvesting in significant ecological areas where the mauri of the resource is sustained.
Chapter D Overlays Natural Heritage • D10 Outstanding Natural Features Overlay and Outstanding Natural Landscapes Overlay	D10 Outstanding Natural Features Overlay and Outstanding Natural Landscapes Overlay Objectives • D10.2(2) The ancestral relationships of Mana Whenua with outstanding natural features and outstanding natural landscapes are recognised and provided for. Policies • D10.3(3) Protect the physical and visual integrity of outstanding natural features, including volcanic features that are outstanding natural features, by: - avoiding adverse effects on Mana Whenua values associated with an outstanding natural feature • D10.3(4) Protect the physical and visual integrity of outstanding natural features, while taking into account the following matters: - the historical, cultural and spiritual association with the outstanding natural feature held by Mana Whenua
Chapter E Auckland-Wide Natural Resources • E1 Water Quality and Integrated Management	E1 Water Quality and Integrated Management Objectives • E1.2(2) The mauri of freshwater is maintained or progressively improved over time to enable traditional and cultural use of this resource by Mana Whenua. Policies • E1.3(17) Avoid the discharge of wastewater to the coastal marine area and to freshwater, unless: - Mana Whenua have been consulted in accordance with tikanga Māori and due weight has been given to section 6, section 7 and section 8 of the Resource Management Act 1991; • E1.3(24) Require proposals for on-site wastewater treatment and disposal to land or water to demonstrate all of the following: - that adverse effects on Mana Whenua values will be avoided • E1.3(25) Only allow the discharge of treated wastewater to water where all the following are addressed: - the effects on Mana Whenua values

Chapter E Auckland-Wide Natural Resources • E3 Lakes, Rivers, Streams and Wetlands	E3 Lakes, Rivers, Streams and Wetlands Policies • E3.3(5) Avoid significant adverse effects, and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of activities in, on, under or over the beds of lakes, rivers, streams or wetlands on: - the mauri of the freshwater environment; and - Mana Whenua values in relation to the freshwater environment. • E3.3(6) Manage the adverse effects on Mana Whenua cultural heritage that is identified prior to, or discovered during, subdivision, use and development by: - complying with the protocol for the accidental discovery of kōiwi, archaeology and artefacts of Māori origin; - undertaking appropriate actions in accordance with mātauranga and tikanga Māori; and - undertaking appropriate measures to avoid adverse effects, or where adverse effects cannot be avoided, effects are remedied or mitigated.
Chapter E Auckland-Wide Natural Resources • E11 Land Disturbance - Regional	E11 Land Disturbance – Regional Objective • E11.2 (1) Land disturbance is undertaken in a manner that protects the safety of people and avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects on the environment. Policies • E11.3(1) Avoid where practicable, and otherwise mitigate, or where appropriate, remedy adverse effects on areas where there are natural and physical resources that have been scheduled in the Plan in relation to natural heritage, Mana Whenua, natural resources, coastal environment, historic heritage and special character. • E11.3 (2) Manage land disturbance to: - maintain the cultural and spiritual values of Mana Whenua in terms of land and water quality, preservation of wāhi tapu, and kaimoana gathering. • E11.3 (3) Manage the impact on Mana Whenua cultural heritage that is discovered undertaking land disturbance by: - requiring a protocol for the accidental discovery of kōiwi, archaeology and artefacts of Māori origin; - undertaking appropriate actions in accordance with mātauranga and tikanga Māori; and - undertaking appropriate measures to avoid adverse effects. Where adverse effects cannot be avoided, effects are remedied or mitigated.

	• E11.3 (7) Require any land disturbance that will likely result in the discharge of sediment laden water to a surface water body or to coastal water to demonstrate that sediment discharge has been minimised to the extent practicable, having regard to the quality of the environment; with: - (a) any significant adverse effects avoided, and other effects avoided, remedied or mitigated, particularly in areas where there is: - o relevant initiatives by Mana Whenua, established under regulations relating to the conservation or management of fisheries, including taiāpure, rāhui or whakatupu areas.
Chapter E Auckland-Wide Natural Resources • E12 Land Disturbance - District	E12 Land Disturbance – District Objective • E12.2(1) Land disturbance is undertaken in a manner that protects the safety of people and avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects on the environment. Policies • E12.3(1) Avoid where practicable, and otherwise, mitigate, or where appropriate, remedy adverse effects of land disturbance on areas where there are natural and physical resources that have been scheduled in the Plan in relation to natural heritage, Mana Whenua, natural resources, coastal environment, historic heritage and special character. • E12.3(2) Manage the amount of land being disturbed at any one time, to: - maintain the cultural and spiritual values of Mana Whenua in terms of land and water quality, preservation of wāhi tapu, and kaimoana gathering. • E12.3(4) Manage the impact on Mana Whenua cultural heritage that is discovered undertaking land disturbance by: - requiring a protocol for the accidental discovery of kōiwi, archaeology and artefacts of Māori origin; - undertaking appropriate actions in accordance with mātauranga and tikanga Māori; and - undertaking appropriate measures to avoid adverse effects, or where adverse effects cannot be avoided, effects are remedied or mitigated.
Chapter E Auckland-Wide Natural Resources • E13 Cleanfill, Managed Fills and Landfills	E13 Cleanfill, Managed Fills and Landfills Objectives • E13.2(1) Cleanfills, managed fills and landfills are sited, designed and operated so that adverse effects on the environment, are avoided, remedied or mitigated. • E13.2(2) Human health is protected from the adverse effects of operational or closed cleanfills, managed fills and landfills.

	Policy • E13.3(1) Avoid significant adverse effects and remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of cleanfills, managed fills and landfills on lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands, groundwater and the coastal marine area.
Chapter H Zones Rural Zone • H19.4 Mixed Rural Zone	H19.2.3 Objectives • H19.2.3(1) The character, amenity values and biodiversity values of rural areas are maintained or enhanced while accommodating the localised character of different parts of these areas and the dynamic nature of rural production activities. • H19.2.3(2) Areas of significant indigenous biodiversity are protected and enhanced. Policies • H19.2.4(2) Recognise the following are typical features of the Rural – Rural Production Zone, Rural – Mixed Rural Zone and Rural – Rural Coastal Zone and will generally not give rise to issues of reverse sensitivity in these zones: - activities which provide for the relationship of Mana Whenua to their ancestral land and taonga. • H19.2.4(3) Enable opportunities to protect existing Significant Ecological Areas or provide opportunities to enhance or restore areas to areas meeting criteria of Significant Ecological Areas.

Appendix E Consultation Record

Engagement Register – Redvale Landfill			
Date	Name	Organisation/Group	Summary of Discussion/Feedback
10/02/2025	Tuku Morgan	Waikato Tainui	Discussion regarding waste disposal and Redvale Landfill
12/03/2025	Ngarimu Blair	Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Trust	Discussion regarding iwi relationships
22/03/2025	Margie Tokerangi	Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua	Discussion regarding iwi relationships
15/04/2025	Tuku Morgan	Waikato Tainui	Discussion regarding iwi relationships and regional kaupapa alignment
23/04/2025	Tuku Morgan	Waikato Tainui	Discussion regarding waste disposal in Tāmaki Makaurau
21/06/2025	Tuku Morgan	Waikato Tainui	Discussion regarding Redvale Landfill
30/06/2025	Tuku Morgan	Historian	Historical report to identify customary interests associated with Redvale
03/07/2025	Tuku Morgan	Waikato Tainui	Discussion regarding Redvale Landfill
13/07/2025	Ngarimu Blair	Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Trust	Discussion regarding iwi relationships, waste disposal, and Redvale Landfill
21/07/2025		Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Settlement Trust	Letter outlining waste disposal issues and inviting engagement on proposal to continue use of Redvale Landfill
21/07/2025		Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust	Letter outlining waste disposal issues and inviting engagement on proposal to continue use of Redvale Landfill
21/07/2025		Ngāti Maru	Letter outlining waste disposal issues and inviting engagement on

			proposal to continue use of Redvale Landfill
21/07/2025		Ngāti Pāoa Iwi Trust	Letter outlining waste disposal issues and inviting engagement on proposal to continue use of Redvale Landfill
21/07/2025		Ngāti Tamaterā Settlement Trust	Letter outlining waste disposal issues and inviting engagement on proposal to continue use of Redvale Landfill
21/07/2025		Ngāti Te Ata	Letter outlining waste disposal issues and inviting engagement on proposal to continue use of Redvale Landfill
21/07/2025		Ngāti Wai	Letter outlining waste disposal issues and inviting engagement on proposal to continue use of Redvale Landfill
21/07/2025		Ngāti Whānaunga	Letter outlining waste disposal issues and inviting engagement on proposal to continue use of Redvale Landfill
21/07/2025		Ngā Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara Trust	Letter outlining waste disposal issues and inviting engagement on proposal to continue use of Redvale Landfill
21/07/2025		Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Trust	Letter outlining waste disposal issues and inviting engagement on proposal to continue use of Redvale Landfill
21/07/2025		Te Ākitai Waiohūa	Letter outlining waste disposal issues and inviting engagement on proposal to continue use of Redvale Landfill
21/07/2025		Te Kawerau ā Maki Settlement Trust	Letter outlining waste disposal issues and inviting engagement on proposal to continue use of Redvale Landfill
21/07/2025		Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua	Letter outlining waste disposal issues and inviting engagement on

			proposal to continue use of Redvale Landfill
21/07/2025		Te Ahiwaru Trust	Letter outlining waste disposal issues and inviting engagement on proposal to continue use of Redvale Landfill
22/07/2025	Margie Tokerangi	Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua	Discussion regarding iwi relationships, waste disposal, and Redvale Landfill
16/08/2025	Tuku Morgan	Waikato Tainui	Discussion regarding direction of waste disposal
20/08/2025	Tuku Morgan	Waikato Tainui	Discussion regarding iwi relationships and regional kaupapa alignment
11/09/2025		Ngāti Tia ki Tāmaki Settlement Trust	Follow up letter confirming hui to discuss the proposal to continue use of Redvale Landfill
11/09/2025		Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust	Follow up letter confirming hui to discuss the proposal to continue use of Redvale Landfill
11/09/2025		Ngāti Maru	Follow up letter confirming hui to discuss the proposal to continue use of Redvale Landfill
11/09/2025		Ngāti Pāoa Iwi Trust	Follow up letter confirming hui to discuss the proposal to continue use of Redvale Landfill
11/09/2025		Ngāti Tamaterā Settlement Trust	Follow up letter confirming hui to discuss the proposal to continue use of Redvale Landfill
11/09/2025	Karl Flavell	Ngāti Te Ata	Follow up letter confirming hui to discuss the proposal to continue use of Redvale Landfill
11/09/2025		Ngāti Wai	Follow up letter confirming hui to discuss the proposal to continue use of Redvale Landfill
11/09/2025		Ngāti Whānaunga	Follow up letter confirming hui to discuss the proposal to continue use of Redvale Landfill

11/09/2025		Ngā Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara Trust	Follow up letter confirming hui to discuss the proposal to continue use of Redvale Landfill
11/09/2025		Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Trust	Follow up letter confirming hui to discuss the proposal to continue use of Redvale Landfill
11/09/2025		Te Ākitai Waiohū	Follow up letter confirming hui to discuss the proposal to continue use of Redvale Landfill
11/09/2025		Te Kawerau ā Maki Settlement Trust	Follow up letter confirming hui to discuss the proposal to continue use of Redvale Landfill
11/09/2025		Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua	Follow up letter confirming hui to discuss the proposal to continue use of Redvale landfill
11/09/2025		Te Ahiwaru Trust	Follow up letter confirming hui to discuss the proposal to continue use of Redvale Landfill
18/09/2025			Hui to discuss the proposal to continue use of the Redvale Landfill Two invitees attended, Te Kura Kapea and Ngarimu Blair Te Warena Taua called to affirm that TKoM were interested. They supported the process moving forward and wanted to be included in any outcome Te Kura confirmed he was attending for Ngāti Rango, with the support of Ngā Maunga Whakahii Ngārimu confirmed he was attending for Ngāti Taoū who has an interest in the river. Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei knew he was attending, though claimed no interest The Fast-track proposal was discussed, along with the reasons

			that this was needed. All affirmed a desire to work with Waste Management Ngārimu mentioned he has a relationship with the surf park and that this needed to be kept in mind All were aware if the need to keep the door open for any other iwi that might assert an interest. In the attendees view, no other group had an interest
19/09/2025		No iwi respond to invitation	Meeting to discuss transition between Redvale and ARL
15/10/2025	Te Kura Kapea	Ngāti Rango	Discussion regarding letter sent from Mook / Evan regarding Redvale Landfill
23/10/2025	Tuku Morgan	Waikato Tainui	Discussion regarding direction of waste disposal
25/10/2025	Te Kura Kapea	Ngāti Rango	Discussion regarding Redvale Landfill
25/10/2025	Reno Skipper	Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua	Discussion regarding Redvale Landfill
25/10/2025	Tame Te Rangi	Ngāti Whātua	Discussion regarding Redvale Landfill
25/10/2025	Joe Pihema	Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua	Discussion regarding Redvale Landfill
25/10/2025	Tyronne Raumati	Ngā Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara Trust	Discussion regarding Redvale Landfill
25/10/2025	Margie Tokerangi	Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua	Discussion regarding Redvale Landfill
25/10/2025	Ngarimu Blair	Te Taoū	Discussion regarding Redvale Landfill
25/10/2025	Fiona Kemp	Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua	Discussion regarding Redvale Landfill
25/10/2025	Willie Wright	Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua	Discussion regarding Redvale Landfill

25/10/2025	Jerome Te Paa	Te Rūnanga ō Ngāti Whātua	Discussion Landfill	regarding	Redvale
28/10/2025	Te Kura Kapea	Ngāti Rango	Discussion Landfill	regarding	Redvale
28/10/2025	Tame Te Rangi	Ngāti Whātua	Discussion Landfill	regarding	Redvale
28/10/2025	Tuku Morgan	Waikato Tainui	Discussion Landfill	regarding	Redvale
29/09/2025	Fiona Kemp	Te Rūnanga ō Ngāti Whātua	Discussion Landfill	regarding	Redvale
04/10/2025	Tuku Morgan	Waikato Tainui	Discussion Landfill	regarding	Redvale
05/10/2025	Tuku Morgan	Waikato Tainui	Discussion Landfill	regarding	Redvale
10/10/2025	Tuku Morgan	Waikato Tainui	Discussion Landfill	regarding	Redvale
12/10/2025	Te Warena	Te Kawerau ā Maki Settlement Trust	Discussion Landfill	regarding	Redvale
13/10/2025	Te Warena	Te Kawerau ā Maki Settlement Trust	Discussion Landfill	regarding	Redvale
19/10/2025	Tuku Morgan	Waikato Tainui	Discussion Landfill	regarding	Redvale
13/11/2025		Tamaki Mana Whenua Collective	Email confirming fast track for Redvale as part of transition process		
14/11/2025	Te Kura Kapea	Ngati Rango	Email thanking for information and seeking catch up		
14/11/2025	Te Warena Taua	Te Kawerau a Maki	Chair going overseas signalling new contact for updates		
17/11/2025		Tamaki Mana Whenua Collective	Email confirming lodgement of Redvale extension referral application		
3/12/2025	Te Kura Kapea	Ngati Rango	Discuss processes moving forward and role of Ngati Rango		
3/4/2026	Te Warena Taua Te Kura Kapea	Te Kawerau a Maki Ngati Rango	Hui to discuss ongoing transition project		

29/4/2026		Tamaki Mana Whenua Collective	Email informing that Minister had accepted application for referral
12/6/2026	Fiona Kemp Tame Te Rangi Te Kura Kapea	Te Uri o Hau Kaipara remediation group Ngati Rango	Meeting of Executive Committee for ARL. Discussions of Redvale referral and relationship with ARL
17/6/2026		Tamaki Mana Whenua Collective	Email updating on transition process
7/7/2026	Te Kura Kapea Te Warena Taua	Ngati Rango Te Kawerau a Maki	Hui about Redvale proposal and mana whenua interests
28/7/2026	Te Kura Kapea	Ngati Rango	Hui to discuss Redvale proposal
28/7/2026	Te Warena Taua	Te Kawerau a Maki	Hui to discuss Redvale proposal
4/8/2026	Mook Hohneck Te Kura Kapea Te Warena Taua	Ngati Manuhiri Ngati Rango Te Kawerau a Maki	Letter of support received from Redvale Mana Whenua supporting application.

Tamaki Mana Whenua Collective is used in this table to refer to:

Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki: [REDACTED]

Ngāti Manuhiri: [REDACTED]

Ngāti Maru: [REDACTED]

Ngāti Pāoa: [REDACTED]

Ngāti Tamaterā: [REDACTED]

Ngāti Te Ata: [REDACTED]

Ngātiwai: [REDACTED]

Ngāti Whanaunga: [REDACTED]

Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara: [REDACTED]

Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei: [REDACTED]

Te Ākitai Waiohau: [REDACTED]

Te Kawerau ā Maki: [REDACTED]

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua: [REDACTED]

Te Ahiwaru: [REDACTED]

Appendix F Statement of Qualification and Relevant Experience

My name is James Luke Te Whakaheke Whetu. I am a Director (Planning and Policy) at Whetū Consultancy Group, and a shareholder of, and Advisor to The Stream Ltd.

Whetū Consultancy Group is a consultancy that was established in 2007 with a focus on resource management processes and approvals, and over time, now provides assistance, support and leadership in the integration and incorporation of Māori perspectives in resource management processes.

The Stream Ltd is an environmental and technology consultancy that was founded on the strategic partnership of similar minded professionals working towards better informed decisions in the management of Aotearoa New Zealand's natural resources, and to improve the understanding of the state of our natural resources to public agencies, businesses, Māori and wider community.

I have the following qualifications and experience relevant to this evidence:

- I hold a Bachelor in Tourism majoring in Resource Impacts and Planning from the University of Waikato, a Post-Graduate Diploma in Planning from Massey University and a Master of Resource and Environmental Planning from Massey University.
- I am a Full Member with the New Zealand Planning Institute, and an accredited hearings commissioner.

I have over 20 years of experience as a planner. I have a consenting and policy background with both local authorities and consultancies, and have worked for an iwi authority in the implementation of Treaty settlement legislation:

- I was a consent planner in my first seven years, and worked for a survey firm and with the Waikato District Council; and would later work for AECOM NZ continuing with resource consent applications as a senior planner;
- I worked for Waikato-Tainui (Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Inc) and was the policy planner implementing the Waikato-Tainui Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010, and other operational duties to advance the social, environmental, economic and cultural well-being initiatives;
- I worked for the Waikato Regional Council as a senior policy advisor supporting the second generation review of the Waikato Regional Policy Statement, regional policy integration with territorial authorities, and provided leadership in the co-management and co-governance arrangements within the Healthy Rivers | Wai Ora Plan Change 1; and
- I have been a member on the Environmental Protection Authority Māori Statutory Advisory Committee Ngā Kaihautū Tikanga Taiao, and have been appointed to other

Māori advisory/technical working groups, and I was a Maangai Maaori appointment on the Strategic Growth Committee for the Hamilton City Council.

Over the last 12 years I have worked in the area of integrating and incorporating Māori values and interests/rights in consent planning, policy development, research and decision making. This also includes the consideration and integration of Te Ao Māori / Māori perspectives and Te Tiriti o Waitangi obligations.

For the New Zealand Planning Institute, I am an active member and have been a Committee member of its Māori special interest group Papa Pounamu since 2013, and between June 2017 – December 2020 I have taught planning advice and practice guidance to planners to support their duties, functions and exercise of power to recognise Māori values, rights, interests and perspectives in the planning profession.

For NIWA, I was appointed as Vision Mātauranga lead on the Sustainable Seas National Science Challenge between 2015 – 2019. I worked alongside leading New Zealand scientists with a particular focus in marine and coastal science (biophysical and social) to encourage and/or ensure the application of kaupapa Māori in research investigations and the integration and incorporation of mātauranga Māori in modelling, outputs/tools and drafting of policy documents.

Appendix G Letter of Support from Mana Whenua Partners