

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

Project Name: FTAA-2511-1140 Waikato West Coast Mussel Spat Nursery Critical Industry Infrastructure

To:	Date:
Hon Chris Bishop, Minister for Infrastructure	25 March 2026

Number of attachments: 5	Attachments: - Provisions of section 18 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 - Project location maps - List of relevant Māori groups - Comments received from invited Māori groups - Comments received from the Minister for Māori Development and Minister for Māori Crown Relations
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Ministry for the Environment contacts:

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Key points

- The Ministry for the Environment (on behalf of the Secretary for the Environment) has prepared this report on Treaty settlements and other obligations under section 18 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (the Act), in relation to the Waikato West Coast Mussel Spat Nursery Critical Industry Infrastructure referral application.
- The applicant, North Western Mussels Limited, proposes to establish and operate a new approximately 700-hectare mussel spat nursery farm roughly three to five kilometres offshore from the coastline near Whāingaroa / Raglan. The applicant is seeking resource consents (coastal permits) under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and an aquaculture decision under Schedule 5 clause 20 of the Act. No other approvals are being sought for the application.

3. Section 18(2) of the Act requires that the report provide a list of relevant Māori groups, including relevant iwi authorities and Treaty settlement entities. We have identified Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Inc, Te Ohu Kaimoana, six Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 (MACA) applicant groups, Aotea Harbour Mātaiatai Reserve, and Ngāti Tahinga hapū local fishery as relevant groups for this project area, which we have listed at **Attachment 3**.
4. We have identified the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992, Maori Fisheries Act 2004 and the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004, as relevant to the project area. Negotiations over Waikato Tainui remaining claims are in their early stages. No Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements are relevant to the project area. The completed settlements do not place any procedural requirements on you in relation to the application.
5. However, should you accept the application for referral, the panel may wish to consider whether the project would affect the exercise of customary fishing and food gathering within the mātaiatai and area/rohe moana.
6. In response to the invitation for Māori groups to comment under section 17(1)(d) of the Act, you received comments on the application from Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Inc, Te Ohu Kaimoana (TOKM), and Tainui o Tainui. Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Inc noted they have unresolved Treaty claims over the project area and do not yet have a position on the project. They also emphasised the need for further engagement and more detailed assessment of effects guided by mana whenua. TOKM remains neutral on the application and recognises its potential economic benefits but noted concerns about impacts on customary fishing interests. TOKM advises the project may trigger a new space aquaculture settlement obligation, and the applicant needs to engage directly with tangata tiaki of area/rohe moana. Tainui o Tainui opposes the application, citing potential non-compliance issues, risk to Māui dolphins, impact on customary fishing grounds and Treaty rights, and impacts from storm damage.
7. The Minister for Māori Development and the Minister for Māori Crown Relations; Te Arawhiti support the application for referral and recommend that the panel considering a substantive application: maintain ongoing engagement with the relevant Māori groups responsible for customary fisheries management in the project area; consider the potential impacts of the project on customary fishing practices, including within the nearby Aotea Harbour Mātaiatai Reserve and the customary fisheries rohe moana associated with Ngāti Tahinga and Ngā Kaitiaki o Whāingaroa; and ensure that any aquaculture settlement obligations are appropriately recognised and provided for should the proposal proceed.
8. We do not consider there are any matters identified in section 18 which make it more appropriate for the proposed approvals to be authorised under another Act or Acts.

Signature



Ben Bunting
Manager – Fast-track Operations

Introduction

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

Proposed project

12. The applicant, North Western Mussels Limited, proposes to establish and operate a new approximately 700-hectare mussel spat nursery farm roughly three to five kilometres offshore from the coastline near Whāingaroa / Raglan, on the west coast of the Waikato Region. The spat nursery farm will use conventional longline methods at four sites for the purpose of spat catching and seed holding and transfer of Greenshell mussel (*Perna canaliculus*). The juvenile mussels from the four sites will be transferred from the project area to existing marine farms in the Coromandel and Bay of Plenty for grow-out and harvesting.
13. The applicant is seeking resource consents (coastal permits) that would otherwise be sought under the RMA for aquaculture activities, occupation of coastal space, the installation and maintenance of structures, and discharges associated with the operation of the mussel spat nurseries. Additionally, the project will require an aquaculture decision under Schedule 5 clause 20 of the Fast-track Approvals Act. No other approvals are being sought for the application.
14. We have provided location maps at **Attachment 2**.

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

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

Iwi authorities

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

the authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so.
17. We consider the following groups to be the relevant iwi authorities for the project area:
 - a. Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Inc representing Waikato-Tainui.

Treaty settlement entities

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

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

19. Under the Act, a PSGE:

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

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

21. We have identified the following relevant Treaty settlement entities (including mandated iwi organisations (MIO) under the Maori Fisheries Act 2004) and iwi aquaculture organisations (IAO) under the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004, which may be relevant for this project area:

- a. Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Inc representing Waikato-Tainui, MIO and IAO for Waikato-Tainui; and
- b. TOKM.²

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

² TOKM is the trustee of the Fisheries Settlement established under the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992 and manages the quota of iwi groups that do not have a MIO listed in the Māori Fisheries Act 2004.

Groups mandated to negotiate Treaty settlements

22. Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Inc has a recognised mandate to negotiate a Treaty settlement in relation to the Waikato-Tainui remaining claims over an area which may include the project area, and is in the early stages of negotiating this Treaty settlement with the Crown.

Takutai Moana groups and ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou

23. At the time of writing, there are no groups with court orders or agreements that recognise protected customary rights (PCR) or customary marine title (CMT) within the project area under MACA.
24. The following applicant groups are seeking recognition of CMT or PCR within the project area, under MACA:
- a. MAC-01-04-012 / CIV-2017-404-575 Te Ruunanga o Ngaati Mahuta ki te Hauaauro, CMT PCR;
 - b. MAC-01-04-001 / CIV-2017-419-080 Kawhia Tangata, Aotea Whenua, Whāingaroa Moana CMT;
 - c. MAC-01-04-014 / CIV-2017-419-084 Ngaa marae o te takutai moana o Waikato-Tainui, CMT PCR;
 - d. MAC-01-04-011 / CIV-2017-419-083 Tainui hapu o Tainui Waka, CMT PCR;
 - e. MAC-01-03-005 Ngāti Māhanga, CMT PCR;
 - f. MAC-01-04-010 Ngāti Whakamarurangi/Tainui i.e. Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Motemote, Ngāti Tahinga, CMT PCR;
25. The project area is not within ngā rohe moana o ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou (as set out in the Ngā Rohe Moana o Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Porou Act 2019).

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

26. The project area does not include a taiāpure-local fisheries area. However, the Aotea Harbour and Adjacent Waters Mātaitai Reserve lies south of the project area, close to Site D (the southern-most aquaculture block of the project). This mātaitai reserve was established by Fisheries (Declaration of Mātaitai Reserve at Aotea Harbour and Adjacent Waters, and Appointment of Tangata Kaitiaki/Tiaki) Notice 2008 (No. F433) pursuant to Regulations 23, 24 and 25 of the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998. The relevant tangata whenua for this mātaitai reserve are Ngā Hapū o Aotea Moana.
27. Site A, comprising the northern-most aquaculture block of the project, appears to lie within the area/rohe moana of Ngāti Tahinga established by Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Notice (No. 4) 2013 (Notice No. MPI 149) pursuant to Regulation 9 of the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998. The tangata whenua for this rohe moana is Te Akau Marae, which affiliates with Ngāti Tahinga hapū.
28. Sites B, C and D of the project are situated within the area/rohe moana of Nga Kaitiaki o Whāingaroa Rohe Moana established by Fisheries (Notification of Tāngata Kaitiaki/Tiaki for (Poihākena Marae, Ngā Kaitiaki o Whāingaroa Rohe Moana) Notice 2025 (Notice No. MPI 1983). The tangata whenua for this area/rohe moana is Poihākena Marea, which also affiliates with Ngāti Tahinga hapū.

29. The mātaihai reserve and two area/rohe moana and are depicted in Map 3 at **Attachment 2**.

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

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

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

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

Any other Māori groups with relevant interests

34. In addition to the groups identified at paragraphs 17-28, we have identified Ngā Hapū o Te Uru o Tainui Customary Fisheries Forum as a group having relevant interests in the project area, as this forum provides input on fisheries management on the West Coast of the North Island from Mōkau to Manukau. Should you accept the application for referral, a panel considering any substantive application may wish to discuss the project with Ngā Hapū o Te Uru o Tainui Customary Fisheries Forum.
35. For your information, the applicant advises they have undertaken an extensive programme of engagement on the application with coastal hapū and marae (particularly Ngāti Tahinga), MACA applicants, and the relevant iwi authorities and mandated iwi organisations of Waikato-Tainui and Maniapoto. Poihākena Marae and Pukerewa Marae are willing to undertake a cultural impact assessment if coastal hapū consider this appropriate. The applicant remains committed to providing coastal hapū with an opportunity for partnership in the activity, including gifting 20% of the consented space, in addition to any aquaculture space received from the Crown.

Relevant principles and provisions in Treaty settlements and other arrangements

Treaty settlements

36. Under section 4(1) of the Act, a Treaty settlement includes both a Treaty settlement Act and a Treaty settlement deed which is signed by both the Crown and representatives of a group of Māori.
37. We note that while the project area is located in the rohe of Waikato Tainui, the project area lies outside of the areas of interest of the Waikato Raupatu Claims Settlement Act 1995 and Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010.
38. However, the Maori Fisheries Act 2004 and the Maori and Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004, as part of the comprehensive Treaty of Waitangi fisheries settlement arising from the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992, may be relevant to the project area.

Relevant principles and provisions

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

Maori Fisheries Act 2004

40. The Māori Fisheries Act 2004 provides a framework for the allocation and transfer of specified settlement assets to iwi, in the form of fisheries quota, and management of the remainder of those settlement assets. While Te Whakakitenga o Waikato holds fishing quota in the wider Quota Management Area (QMA), the effect of the application on interests in the QMA is uncertain. The Ministry for Primary Industries has previously advised that if a proposal has an impact on fisheries it would affect all iwi with quota in the vicinity of the project area.

Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004

41. The Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004 provides for the settlement of Māori claims to commercial aquaculture through the allocation and management of aquaculture settlement assets. Te Whakakitenga o Waikato is an IAO for the purposes of the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004. Under the 'new space' requirements of the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004, the Crown must provide iwi with settlement assets equivalent to 20% of the value of all new marine farming space created after 1 October 2011.
42. Ultimately, iwi and hapū are likely to have cultural associations with ancestral waterbodies, fisheries, wāhi tapu, and other taonga beyond what is specifically identified in a Treaty settlement or other arrangements. Local tangata whenua and their representatives would be best placed to advise on such matters in the first instance.
43. The existence of a mātaiatai reserve, two area/rohe moana, and several MACA applications in the vicinity of the project area indicates that iwi and hapū have strong interests in this coastal environment. This is underscored by the definition of the West Coast Harbours in the terms of negotiation for the settlement of Waikato-Tainui remaining claims as being bounded on the landward side by the line of mean high-water springs and on the seaward side by the outer limits of the Exclusive Economic Zone.

Customary Marine Title/Protected Customary Rights

44. As noted above, the project area is not within a customary marine title area, protected customary rights area, or within or adjacent to ngā rohe moana o ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou.
45. However, as noted at paragraph 24, there are currently six applicant groups seeking recognition of PCR or CMT over areas which include the project area.
46. Under section 53(2)(e) of the Act, the panel must also invite comments from MACA applicants identified in this report. This will provide groups a further opportunity to comment on the application and have their views taken into consideration by the panel when making a decision on a substantive application for this project.³
47. We note that if any of the CMT/PCR applications are ultimately successful, a number of rights would be conferred on the relevant applicants under MACA, including a permission right that applies to activities that are to be carried out under future resource consents within a CMT area.

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

48. As noted in paragraph 26, the project area does not include a taiāpure or mātaimai reserve but is situated close to the Aotea Harbour and Adjacent Waters Mātaimai Reserve (south of the project area).
49. The purpose of mātaimai reserves is to sustainably manage kaimoana to provide for the cultural, social and economic well-being of tangata whenua who have a special relationship with that customary fishing ground. Commercial fishing is usually prohibited in mātaimai reserves unless the tangata kaitiaki/tiaki for the relevant mātaimai reserve requests some commercial fishing return.
50. We have also noted that the project area is located within the area/rohe moana of Ngā Kaitiaki o Whāingaroa and the area/rohe moana of Ngāti Tahinga, established under the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998 and Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996. Area/rohe moana are gazetted customary fishing areas that provide for tangata whenua (in this case Ngāti Tahinga represented by Poihākena Marae and Te Akau Marae) to manage customary food gathering of fisheries resources anywhere in the area/rohe moana for which they are tangata whenua.
51. The project involves the placement and operation of many longlines and associated mooring structures and the transit of serving vessels directly in two rohe moana. It is possible that the project may affect the ability of the tangata whenua to exercise customary fishing and food gathering practices under the authority of the respective kaitiaki/tiaki and tangata whenua responsible for the mātaimai reserve and two area/rohe moana.
52. Should you accept the application for referral, the panel may wish to consider whether the project would affect the exercise of customary fishing and food gathering within the mātaimai and area/rohe moana. Tangata whenua are likely best placed to inform the panel of these effects.

³ We note sections 62(2) and 62A of MACA provide for CMT applicants to be notified of, and consulted on, applications for resource consents in that part of the common marine and coastal area where CMT is being sought.

Mana Whakahono ā Rohe/Joint management agreement

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

Summary of comments received and advice

Comments from invited Māori groups

54. Pursuant to section 17(1)(d) of the Act, on 13 January 2026 you invited written comments from the Māori groups identified above in paragraphs 17-28, from a list we previously provided you. These groups were provided with access to the application material and had 20 working days from receipt of the copy of the application to respond.

55. You received comments on the application from Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Inc, TOKM, and Tainui o Tainui, which can be summarised as follows:

Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Inc

- a. Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Inc make the following comments on behalf of Waikato-Tainui regarding the application:
 - i. Waikato-Tainui has outstanding and unresolved Treaty of Waitangi claims which underpin the Iwi's recognised interests and authority over West Coast coastal waters, harbours, waterways, and their connected catchments.
 - ii. A collective mana whenua position in relation to the project has not yet been confirmed. Waikato-Tainui also does not have a formal position on the referral application at this stage.
 - iii. Waikato-Tainui reserves the right as a MIO and IAO to provide separate commentary or responses should the need arise to protect wider iwi interests or to align with their statutory mandates and strategic priorities.
 - iv. Waikato-Tainui acknowledges the engagement undertaken by the applicant to date.
 - v. Should the proposal proceed to a substantive stage, Waikato-Tainui expects further engagement, comprehensive assessment, ongoing monitoring, and more detailed information regarding the potential cultural, environmental, social, economic, and Treaty-related effects of the project. This includes cumulative, indirect, seasonal, and long-term impacts on customary practices and iwi interests.
 - vi. Further clarity is needed on how iwi input will shape operational decision-making, monitoring, and adaptive management to ensure mana whenua values are safeguarded, and whether benefits accruing to mana whenua will adequately compensate for any potential adverse impacts.
 - vii. All engagement, assessment, and decision-making should be guided by the principles and standards set out in Tai Tumu, Tai Pari, Tai Ao (Waikato-Tainui Environmental Plan).
 - viii. Waikato-Tainui indicated that more robust and comprehensive assessment is required in specifically relation to: Mana whenua/cultural effects; ecosystem/environmental effects; public access and customary use; natural character and landscape; economic and social effects, and; procedural and governance considerations.

TOKM

- b. TOKM remains neutral on the application but recognises the potential economic development and aquaculture sector benefits associated with the project. TOKM emphasises it is essential to uphold Te Tiriti o Waitangi obligations in relation to the application and appropriately recognise and protect Māori fisheries and aquaculture settlement interests. TOKM comments specifically on the following matters:

Hector and Māui Dolphins

- i. TOKM notes the work the applicant has undertaken in developing their Marine Wildlife Management Plan to mitigate any impacts on marine mammals including the Hector's and Māui dolphins. TOKM reserves comment as they continue to engage with their MIOs on this matter.

Māori Commercial Aquaculture Settlement Interests

- ii. TOKM acknowledge that the application site appears to be fully located within the Waikato-Tainui rohe moana.
- iii. TOKM indicates this application, if approved at the full scale of 700 hectares, would trigger a new space aquaculture settlement obligation under the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004 for Waikato West iwi IAOs. TOKM says this would be a positive development for iwi in Waikato West, where only limited aquaculture development has occurred to date.
- iv. TOKM says hapū have raised concerns about impacts of aquaculture development on their rohe moana, on Tangaroa, and on the occupation of the moana by external interests.

Māori Customary Non-Commercial Fisheries Interests

- v. TOKM notes that the project area appears to be located directly within at least two rohe moana.
- vi. Whilst TOKM acknowledges that many Tangata Kaitiaki of rohe moana operate at the hapū level, and that the applicant has focussed much of their engagements at the hapū level, TOKM considers it important that the applicant engage with Tangata Kaitiaki directly. This is because Tangata Kaitiaki hold statutory authority over their respective rohe moana and the customary non-commercial fishing interests they exercise on behalf of hapū.

Māori Customary Commercial Interests

- vii. TOKM notes that the project is located within Fisheries Management Area 9 (FMA 9).
- viii. TOKM notes that Moana New Zealand, established under the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992, does not currently operate commercial fishing activities in the immediate vicinity of the application. However, if fish stocks move southward in the future or should iwi decide to expand their Danish seine and longline vessel fishing operations toward Raglan, the project could result in potential constraints or impacts on those future Moana New Zealand operations.

Tainui o Tainui

- c. Tainui o Tainui represents the interests of 12 Tainui hapū in relation to MACA applications and the area/rohe moana of Ngā Kaitiaki o Whāingaroa. While Tainui

o Tainui acknowledges the A+ sustainable aquaculture rating of the nearby Dockery mussel spat farm in Aotea Harbour, they oppose this project for the following reasons:

- i. Concerns about the project maintaining regulatory compliance.
- ii. Increasing risk to Māui dolphins in a trawler-free area.
- iii. Location in Tainui o Tainui gazetted rohe moana and customary fishing grounds and impacts on Tainui o Tainui Treaty rights.
- iv. Potential for mussel farm storm damage to create off-site impacts.

Consultation with departments and Ministers

56. In preparing this report, we are required to:

- a. consult relevant departments; and
- b. provide a draft of the report to the Minister for Māori Development and the Minister for Māori Crown Relations: Te Arawhiti (for response within 10 working days).

57. We sought advice from Te Puni Kōkiri and the Office of Treaty Settlements and Takutai Moana – Te Tari Whakatau, and the Ministry for Primary Industries regarding the relevant Māori groups, and have incorporated their views into this report.

58. The Minister for Māori Development and the Minister for Māori Crown Relations: Te Arawhiti support the application for referral and recommend that the panel considering a substantive application:

- a. maintain ongoing engagement with relevant iwi authorities, coastal hapū, and tangata kaitiaki responsible for customary fisheries management in the project area, including those who provided comments on the application;
- b. consider the potential impacts of the proposed aquaculture development on customary fishing practices, including within the nearby Aotea Harbour and Adjacent Waters Mātaitai Reserve and the customary fisheries rohe moana associated with Ngāti Tahinga and Ngā Kaitiaki o Whāingaroa; and
- c. ensure that any aquaculture settlement obligations arising under the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004 are appropriately recognised and provided for should the proposal proceed.

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

59. Under section 18(2)(m), this report must include our advice on whether, due to any of the matters identified in section 18, it may be more appropriate to deal with the matters that would be authorised by the proposed approvals under another Act or Acts.

60. We do not consider there are any matters raised in this report which make it more appropriate for the proposed approvals to be authorised under another Act or Acts

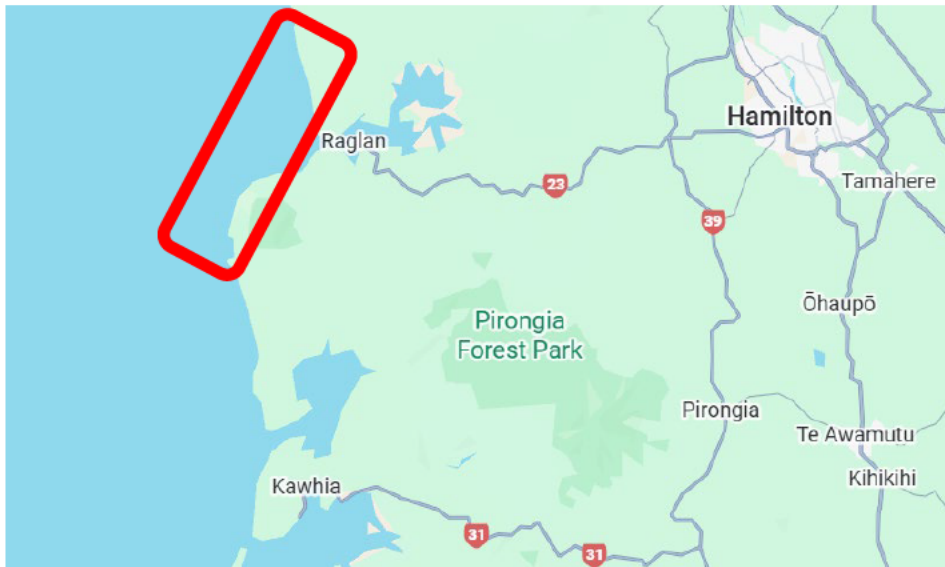
Attachment 1: Provisions of section 18 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024

Section	Information required	Paragraph reference in this report
18(1)	The Minister must, for a referral application, obtain and consider a report that is prepared by the responsible agency in accordance with this section.	9, 10
18(2)(a)	Any relevant iwi authorities and relevant Treaty settlement entities	17
18(2)(b)	Any Treaty settlements that relate to land, species of plants or animals, or other resources within the project area	37, 38
18(2)(c)	The relevant principles and provisions in those Treaty settlements, including those that relate to the composition of a decision-making body for the purposes of the Resource Management Act 1991	39-43
18(2)(d)	Any recognised negotiation mandates for, or current negotiations for, Treaty settlements that relate to the project area.	22
18(2)(e)	Any court orders or agreements that recognise protected customary rights or customary marine title within the project area.	23, 24, 48-52
18(2)(f)	Any applicant groups under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 that seek recognition of customary marine title or protected customary rights within the project area.	23, 24, 44-47
18(2)(g)	Whether the project area would be within or adjacent to, or the project would directly affect, ngā rohe moana o ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou (and, if so, the relevant provisions of the Ngā Rohe Moana o Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Porou Act 2019).	25
18(2)(h)	Whether the project area includes any taiāpure-local fisheries, mātaihai reserves, or areas that are subject to bylaws or regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996 (and, if so, who the tangata whenua are).	26-28, 48-52
18(2)(i)	Whether the project involves an activity that could be the subject of a determination under 23 (and, if so, who the owners of the land are).	31
18(2)(j)	If the proposed approvals include an approval described in any of section 42C(4)(a) to (d) (resource consent, certificate of compliance, or designation), (i) iwi authorities and groups that represent hapū that are parties to any relevant Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements.	33, 53

	(ii) The relevant principles and provisions in those Mana Whakahono ā Rohe and joint management agreements.	
18(2)(k)	Any other Māori groups with relevant interests.	34
18(2)(l)	A summary of— (i) comments received by the Minister after inviting comments from Māori groups under section 17(1)(d) and (e); (ii) any further information received by the Minister from those groups	54, 55
18(2)(m)	The responsible agency's advice on whether, due to any of the matters identified in this section, it may be more appropriate to deal with the matters that would be authorised by the proposed approvals under another Act or Acts.	60
18(3)	In preparing the report required by this section, the responsible agency must— (a) consult relevant departments; and (b) provide a draft of the report to the Minister for Māori Development and the Minister for Māori Crown Relations: Te Arawhiti.	56, 57
18(4)	Those Ministers must respond to the responsible agency within 10 working days after receiving the draft report	56

Attachment 2: Project location maps

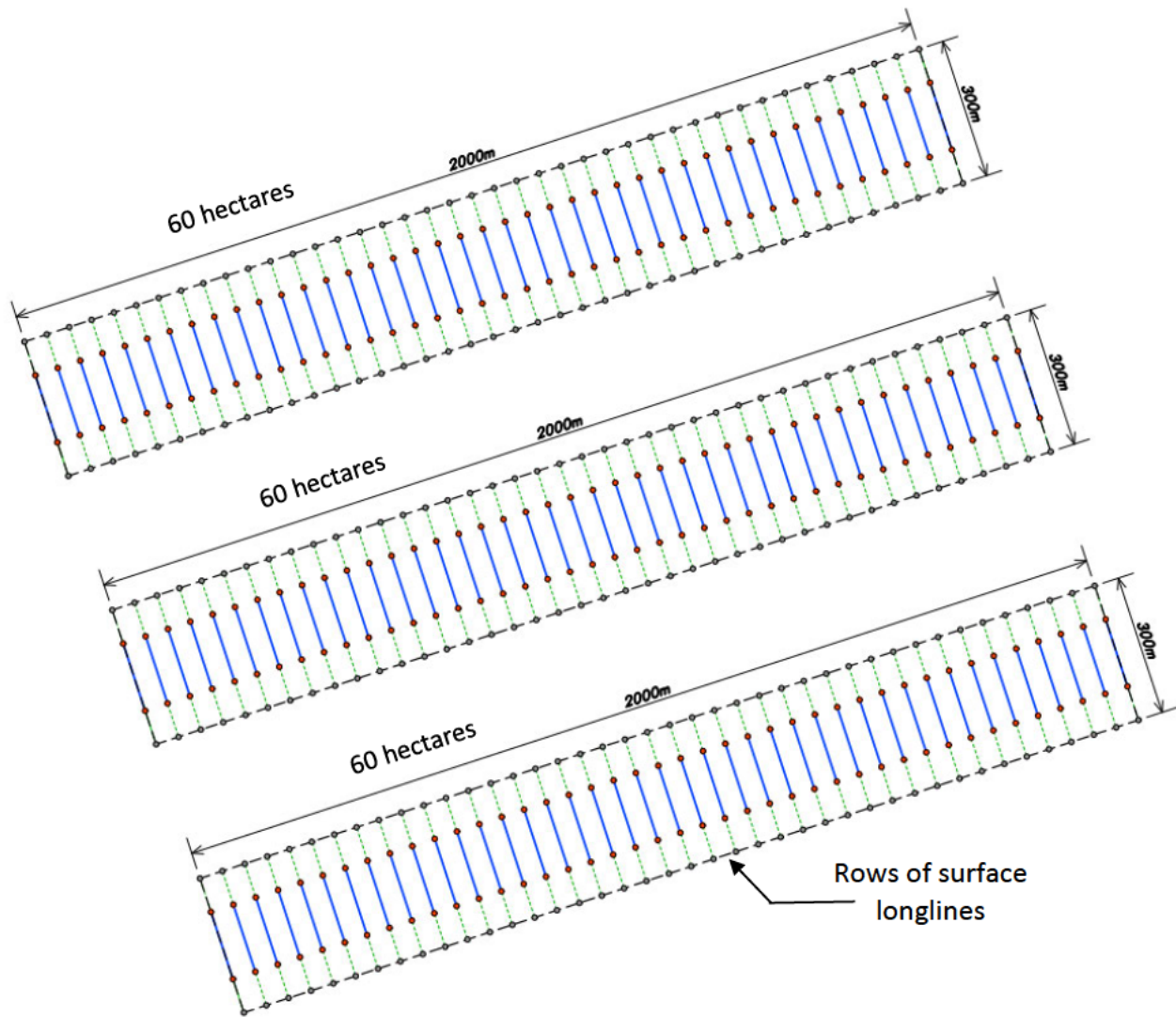
Map 1. Location of proposed Waikato West Coast Mussel Spat Nursery



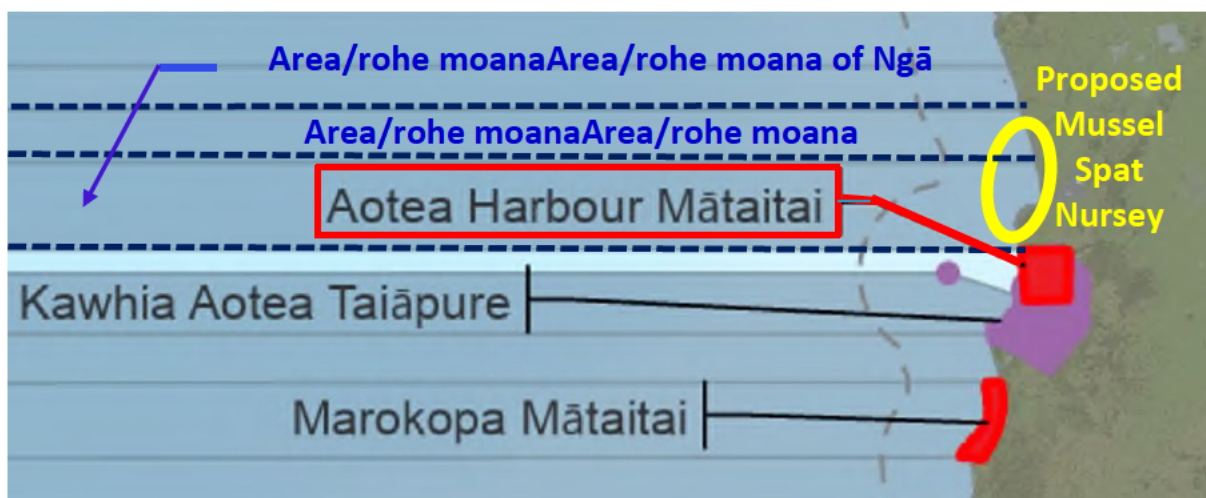
Map 2. Local area - location of proposed mussel spat nursery blocks



Figure 1. Typical arrangement of proposed 60-hectare mussel spat nursery blocks



Map 3. Location of proposed Waikato West Coast Mussel Spat Nursery in relation Aotea Harbour Mātaitai and Area / Rohe Moana of Ngāti Tahinga and Ngā Kaitiaki o Whāingaroa.



Attachment 3: List of relevant Māori groups

Name of group	Type of group (section of Act)
Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Inc	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a)), Treaty settlement entity – MIO/IAO (s18(2)(a))
MAC-01-04-012 / CIV-2017-404-575 Te Ruunanga o Ngaati Mahuta ki te Hauaaauru, CMT PCR	MACA applicant group (s18(2)(f))
MAC-01-04-001 / CIV-2017-419-080 Kawhia Tangata, Aotea Whenua, Whāingaroa Moana CMT	MACA applicant group (s18(2)(f))
MAC-01-04-014 / CIV-2017-419-084 Ngaa marae o te takutai moana o Waikato-Tainui, CMT PCR	MACA applicant group (s18(2)(f))
MAC-01-04-011 / CIV-2017-419-083 Tainui hapu o Tanui Waka, CMT PCR	MACA applicant group (s18(2)(f))
MAC-01-03-005 Ngāti Māhanga	MACA applicant group (s18(2)(f))
MAC-01-04-010 Ngāti Whakamarurangi/Tainui ie Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Motemote, Ngāti Tahinga	MACA applicant group (s18(2)(f))
Te Ohu Kaimoana	Treaty settlement entity – MIO(s18(2)(a))
Ngā Hapū o Aotea Moana	Local fishery group (s18(2)(h))
Ngāti Tahinga	Local fishery group (s18(2)(h))
Ngā Hapū o Te Uru o Tainui Customary Fisheries Forum	Group with relevant interests (s18(2)(k))

Attachment 4: Comments received from invited Māori groups

Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Inc
on behalf of Waikato-Tainui



COMMENTS –WAIKATO WEST COAST MUSSEL SPAT NURSERY FAST TRACK APPLICATION (FTA026)

This response is filed for Waikato-Tainui by:

Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated
PO Box 648
Hamilton 3240

INTRODUCTION

1. This response is made on behalf of Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated (formerly known as Waikato-Tainui Te Kauhanganui Incorporated).
2. Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated (Waikato-Tainui) is the governing body for the 33 hapuu and 68 marae of Waikato and manages the tribal assets for the benefit of over 97,000 registered tribal members.
 - a) the trustee of the Waikato Raupatu Lands Trust, the post-settlement governance entity for Waikato-Tainui for the purposes of the Waikato Raupatu Lands Deed of Settlement 1995 and the Waikato Raupatu Claims Settlement Act 1995;
 - b) the trustee of the Waikato Raupatu River Trust, the post-settlement governance entity for Waikato-Tainui for the purposes of the Waikato-Tainui River Deed of Settlement 2009 and the Waikato Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010 (River Settlement);
 - c) the mandated iwi organisation for Waikato-Tainui for the purposes of the Maori Fisheries Act 2002; and
 - d) the iwi aquaculture organisation for Waikato-Tainui for the purposes of the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004.
3. Waikato-Tainui welcomes the opportunity to comment on the Waikato West Coast Mussel Spat Nursery Fast Track referral application.

WAIKATO-TAINUI OUTSTANDING CLAIMS

4. Waikato-Tainui has outstanding and unresolved Treaty of Waitangi claims, including those specific to the West Coast. These claims form part of the broader Wai 30 claim, encompassing land, coastal and marine areas, and associated social, cultural, and economic interests. While settlement redress is not yet finalised, these claims underpin Waikato-Tainui's recognised interests and authority over West Coast coastal waters, harbours, waterways, and their connected catchments.
5. Waikato-Tainui notes that the proposed activity is located within the coastal marine area to which the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 applies, and where applications for recognition of customary marine title and protected customary rights have been lodged. Engagement on this application is therefore provided on a without-prejudice basis and should not be taken as conceding or determining any

rights, interests, or outcomes in relation to such claims, including any that may exist for Waikato-Tainui or its marae and hapuu affiliates. Waikato-Tainui considers that decision-making in the coastal marine area should proceed in a manner that does not undermine or pre-empt existing or potential customary interests pending the resolution of relevant statutory processes

TAI TUMU, TAI PARI, TAI AO

6. Tai Tumu, Tai Pari, Tai Ao (WEMP) provides guidance for plan readers and decision makers on the management and protection of environmental resources within the rohe of Waikato-Tainui. It sets out objectives, policies, and methods to inform activities affecting the environment, including the protection and restoration of ecosystems and the maintenance of ecological integrity and biodiversity. It recognises cultural values and provides direction to ensure resource use aligns with the environmental and cultural outcomes identified in the Plan. Tai Tumu, Tai Pari, Tai Ao also reflects long-term obligations, promoting the ongoing health and vitality of the environment, and serves as a standard against which the environmental performance of activities within the rohe may be considered.

COMMENTS ON THE PROJECT APPLICATION

7. Waikato-Tainui has reviewed the information provided in support of the proposed mussel spat farm. We are also aware of a related plan change application currently under consideration by Waikato Regional Council (on hold) which seeks to enable this activity, presently listed as a prohibited activity in the Regional Coastal Plan. While that process is separate, it provides additional context relevant to the consideration of this proposal.
8. While the referral application contains a degree of technical detail, the fast-track process remains at an early stage. Any assessment at this point is necessarily provisional. Should the proposal proceed to a substantive stage, Waikato-Tainui expects further engagement and more detailed information to support a comprehensive evaluation of potential environmental, cultural, and Treaty-related effect.
9. Waikato-Tainui acknowledges the engagement undertaken by the Applicant to date. However, consistent with the mandate structures of Waikato-Tainui, the position of our marae and hapuu within the affected rohe, including any recognised rohe moana and

associated customary rights, is determinative. In the absence of clear and collective support from the relevant affiliate marae and hapuu, Waikato-Tainui is not in a position to adopt or advance a formal position on the referral application. The views of mana whenua at place remain paramount.

10. However, reflecting the role of Waikato-Tainui in representing iwi customary fishing and aquaculture settlement interests, the iwi reserves the right to provide separate commentary or responses should the need arise to protect wider iwi interests or to align with our statutory mandate and strategic priorities. This may include, but is not limited to, further engagement with the Crown or the Applicant, consideration of environmental effects, and iwi-wide implications arising from the proposed activity.
11. At this stage, a collective mana whenua position in relation to the proposed mussel spat activity on the Waikato West Coast has not yet been confirmed. The principles reflected in Tai Tumu, Tai Pari, Tai Ao provide guidance on the importance of early and meaningful engagement with mana whenua and on understanding how their views are formed and expressed. In circumstances where a collective position has not yet been reached, it would be inappropriate for Waikato-Tainui, as iwi authority, to provide a definitive response that could pre-empt or cut across those processes. Further discussion is required to ensure the proposal is adequately considered through relevant mana whenua processes.
12. Based on the application, the Waikato West Coast Mussel Spat Nursery project is intended to:
 - a) Establish a 700-hectare mussel spat nursery across four sites off the coast of Whaaingaroa/Raglan to provide a secure and resilient supply of greenshell mussel spat.
 - b) Support the operational resilience and growth of the Waikato and national mussel industry, enabling year-round productivity and contributing to the Government's aquaculture growth objective.
 - c) Implement the actions of the Government's Aquaculture Strategy and the Agreed Plan for Securing Mussel Spat Supply, delivering regionally significant aquaculture infrastructure.
 - d) Enable timely access to spat and seed resources that are currently restricted under the operative Waikato Regional Coastal Plan, ensuring the viability of mussel farming in the region.

13. Waikato-Tainui reiterates that the application and supporting documents should be considered provisional. While the accompanying assessments provide helpful context and detail, the conclusions drawn at this stage are indicative only. Should the proposal progress to the substantive phase, Waikato-Tainui considers that the following effects will require more detailed assessment and verification by appropriate experts:

- a) **Mana whenua/Cultural Effects:** The proposal has been developed with reference to relevant marae/hapuu environmental plans and baselines. The proposed sites are reportedly located away from identified areas of cultural significance; however, further engagement may be required to ensure that ongoing and cumulative effects on kaitiakitanga and customary relationships with the coastal marine area are fully understood. The Applicant has committed to continued engagement with iwi, and mechanisms for ensuring enduring cultural values are respected and integrated into operational decision-making should be clarified should the proposal progress.
- b) **Ecosystem/Environmental Effects:** Independent assessments indicate limited impacts on coastal habitats, water quality, and indigenous biodiversity. Draft management plans address marine mammals, seabirds, and biosecurity risks. Ongoing monitoring and verification, particularly regarding cumulative effects and seasonal variability, will help ensure that mitigation measures remain robust and comprehensive.
- c) **Public Access and Customary Use:** The sites are located offshore, and assessments suggest minimal interference with recreational or commercial use. However, the implications for customary access and traditional gathering practices remain uncertain. Any assumptions about negligible effects should be tested against mana whenua experiences and expectations, particularly for areas that may have ongoing customary significance even if not formally identified on maps.
- d) **Natural Character and Landscape:** The proposed spat catching and nursery areas are reported to be outside high natural character or outstanding landscape areas. While physical footprints are limited, the cultural significance of natural features and their connection to iwi identity should continue to be considered. The current assessments do not appear to integrate iwi perspectives on visual, spiritual, or environmental values tied to natural character.

- e) **Economic and Social Effects:** The proposal projects economic benefits, including direct and downstream employment opportunities. While these are relevant, there is limited analysis of how these benefits accrue to mana whenua, and whether they adequately compensate for or mitigate any potential cultural or environmental impacts. Assertions regarding regional benefits should be examined in the context of iwi participation and equitable distribution of outcomes.
 - f) **Procedural and Governance Considerations:** Effective iwi engagement and oversight mechanisms are critical to upholding tangata whenua rights and kaitiakitanga. Further clarity is needed on how iwi input will shape operational decision-making, monitoring, and adaptive management. Any substantive progression of the proposal should include independent verification of these arrangements to ensure enduring cultural and environmental values are safeguarded.
- 14. Waikato-Tainui notes that the matters outlined above are not exhaustive. Other potential effects, including cumulative, indirect, or long-term impacts on the environment, customary practices, and iwi interests, may arise as the proposal progresses. Ongoing monitoring and assessment will be essential to identify and address these.
 - 15. Waikato-Tainui preference is that agreement with mana whenua is reached prior to referral lodgement. In the absence of such agreement, it is essential that engagement with our marae and hapuu is continuous, meaningful, and adequately resourced by the applicant. Any measures to avoid, remedy, or mitigate effects should align with the highest standards outlined in section 8.3 of **Tai Tumu, Tai Pari, Tai Ao**, ensuring that Waikato-Tainui's aspirations are actively considered and upheld.
 - 16. Waikato-Tainui wish to remain informed throughout the entire process and will continue to monitor progress in support of our marae and hapuu on this matter.

SUMMARY

- 17. Waikato-Tainui acknowledges the referral for the Waikato West Coast Mussel Spat Nursery and appreciates the engagement undertaken to date. At this early stage, our views are provisional, pending collective consideration by affected Waikato-Tainui marae and hapuu. Waikato-Tainui reserves the right to provide additional commentary

should iwi interests, customary rights, or settlement obligations be adversely affected or compromised at any stage of this proposal.

18. All engagement, assessment, and decision-making should be guided by the principles and standards set out in Tai Tumu, Tai Pari, Tai Ao, including the protection of cultural, environmental, and social values, and the promotion of long-term environmental health
19. Should there be any questions or need for clarification regarding the matters raised in these comments, I am happy to provide further information

Naaku I roto I ngaa mihi, naa

T Mapu

Te Makarini Mapu

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNER

WAIKATO-TAINUI

Te Ohu Kaimoana



Fast Track Approvals

cc: Ben Bunting (Lead Contact)

Wellington

Te Ohu Kaimoana response to the Waikato West Coast Mussel Spat Nursery Critical Industry Infrastructure Fast Track Approval Referral Application

Tēnā koe,

Ka ū tonu mātau kia whakaratoa te iwi.

On behalf of Te Ohu Kaimoana, we submit this response on the Waikato West Coast Mussel Spat Nursery Critical Industry Infrastructure Fast Track Approval Referral Application (the application).

Te Ohu Kaimoana Trustee Limited is the corporate trustee for Te Ohu Kaimoana (also known as the Māori Fisheries Trust) and the Takutai Trust (also known as Māori Commercial Aquaculture Settlement Trust). Both have been established by legislation – the Māori Fisheries Act 2004 and the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004 (MCACSA). Our purpose, among others, is to assist the Crown to discharge its obligations under the Māori Fisheries Deed of Settlement and Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

Te Ohu Kaimoana acknowledges the importance of the Waikato West Coast Mussel Spat Nursery proposal through the Fast Track approvals process. Whilst we recognise the potential economic development and aquaculture sector benefits associated with the application, it is essential that the application uphold Te Tiriti o Waitangi obligations and appropriately recognise and protect Māori fisheries and aquaculture settlement interests. Our comments are therefore focused on ensuring that the application properly protect Māori rights and interests in fisheries and aquaculture.

There are five (5) key areas we wish to address in our response:

1. Our overall position;
2. Hector and Māui Dolphins;
3. Māori Commercial Aquaculture Settlement Interests;
4. Māori Customary Non-Commercial Fisheries Interests; and
5. Māori Customary Commercial Interests.

Ngā manaakitanga,

Brianna Boxall

TE MĀTĀRAE TAUPUA | INTERIM CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Our Overall Position

Te Ohu Kaimoana remains neutral on the application, as it is currently submitted, and will continue to engage with our MIO's on the application.

Hector and Māui Dolphins

Over the years, Te Ohu Kaimoana has engaged in processes relating to the management of Hector's and Māui dolphins, including participation in consultation on the 2019 Hector and Māui Dolphin Threat Management Plan (TMP). Our involvement in the TMP has been focussed on matters relating to the protection of rights and interests guaranteed to Māori under the Māori Fisheries Settlement. We note the work the applicant has undertaken in developing their Marine Wildlife Management Plan to mitigate any impacts on marine mammals including the Hector's and Māui dolphins. However, we reserve our comment as we continue to engage with our MIO's on this matter.

Māori Commercial Aquaculture Settlement Interests

There are two Iwi Aquaculture Organisations (IAOs) within Waikato West: Ngāti Maniapoto and Waikato-Tainui. We acknowledge that the application site appears to be fully located within the Waikato-Tainui rohe moana.

This application, if approved at the full scale of 700 hectares, would trigger a new space aquaculture settlement obligation under the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act (MCACSA) for Waikato West IAOs. This would represent a positive development for iwi in Waikato West, where only limited aquaculture development has occurred to date.

Moreover, spat supply remains a significant and well-recognised issue across the country. This constraint has a direct impact on iwi that have taken space-based aquaculture settlements, as limited spat availability restricts the ability to fully utilise consented marine farming space, particularly for green-lipped mussel farming. It also adversely affects iwi that have opted for cash-based settlements, as reduced productivity within existing consented space diminishes the financial equivalent value of those settlement assets.

Noting the above, we are satisfied that the proposed development by the applicant has the potential to provide broader economic benefits to iwi beyond Waikato West. The anticipated scale of spat production could support marine farms across multiple regions where iwi plan to utilise aquaculture settlement assets for green-lipped mussel farming. Improved certainty and availability of spat supply would therefore enhance the long-term viability, productivity, and value of iwi aquaculture settlements nationally.

On balance, although we credit this application for its potential positive outcomes, we also acknowledge that some hapū and marae along the coast in the application area may have mixed views regarding aquaculture developments in their rohe. We are aware of concerns that hapū have raised about impacts on their rohe moana, on Tangaroa and on the occupation of the moana by external interests. We respect the rangatiratanga of iwi and hapū in determining their position on this application and support the ongoing kōrero currently underway. It is important that these discussions are given appropriate space and time to ensure that iwi and hapū aspirations for their moana are given effect to.

Māori Customary Non-Commercial Fisheries Interests

The Fisheries Settlement (the Settlement) was agreed through the signing of a Deed of Settlement in 1992 and then given effect through the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992 and the Māori Fisheries Act 2004. The Settlement is a foundational expression of the Crown's obligations under Te Tiriti in relation to Māori fishing rights.

In addition to these core Fisheries Settlement Acts, the broader legislative framework includes the Fisheries Act 1996, under which the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998 and the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999 were established. These Regulations are integral to the practical exercise of customary fishing affirmed by the Settlement. They enable Māori to exercise their customary fishing rights in a contemporary context.

The application acknowledges that there are several rohe moana located within the application area. Rohe moana have statutory recognition (established under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996). Therefore, each hapū or iwi with a recognised customary non-commercial fishing interest within a rohe moana appoints its own Tangata Kaitiaki to exercise statutory authority on behalf of their hapū or iwi. To put this background into the current context of this application, there are ten rohe moana within the Waikato West area. We note that the application area itself appears to be located directly within at least two of these rohe moana.

Upon reviewing the application, we were unable to identify any evidence that the applicant has engaged with the Tangata Kaitiaki of these rohe moana. Appropriate engagement is expected as per the Māori Fisheries Settlement. Whilst we acknowledge that many Tangata Kaitiaki operate at the hapū level, and that the applicant has focussed much of their engagements at the hapū level, we consider it important that the applicant engage with Tangata Kaitiaki directly. Tangata Kaitiaki hold statutory authority over their respective rohe moana and the customary non-commercial fishing interests they exercise on behalf of hapū, and iwi must be given direct consideration. To ensure that no customary non-commercial interests are sidelined in this process, we encourage the applicant to directly engage with the relevant Tangata Kaitiaki regarding this application.

Māori Customary Commercial Settlement Interests

In addition to recognising customary non-commercial fishing interests, the Settlement also established significant customary commercial fishing interests and created an economic foundation to support iwi in achieving their commercial fishing aspirations. The Deed of Settlement restored Māori property rights to fisheries resources and provided funding for iwi to purchase a 50% stake in Sealord Group Limited. Iwi were also guaranteed 20% of the quota for all new species introduced into the Quota Management System (QMS) as a part of their Settlement. Additionally, the iwi-owned commercial fishing enterprise Aotearoa Fisheries Limited (now trading as Moana New Zealand) was established. These commercial elements of the Settlement were designed to provide a sustainable economic base for iwi, uphold the Crown's obligations under Te Tiriti o Waitangi, and ensure iwi remained key participants in Aotearoa's growing seafood sector.

The application is located within Fisheries Management Area 9 (FMA 9). A 4-nautical-mile trawl restriction applies along the Waikato West coastline, within which trawling activities are prohibited, however, whilst trawling is excluded, other fishing methods, including longlining and Danish seining, are permitted within the 4-nautical-mile zone.

We note that Moana New Zealand does not currently operate commercial fishing activities in the immediate vicinity of the application. However, their Danish seine and longline vessels are operated further north of the application area, outside the Onehunga region. Although no fishing is presently undertaken in the application area by Moana New Zealand, if fish stocks move southward in the future or should iwi decide to expand their Danish seine and longline vessel fishing operations toward Raglan, the application could result in potential constraints or impacts on those future operations.

Attachment 5: Comments received from the Minister for Māori Development and Minister for Māori Crown Relations

Hon Tama Potaka Comment - Saved

Portals-Fast Track Portal - ftaa-portal

Submitted

Portal Status

Feedback

FTA - Feedback

General

Documents

Related

Feedback Details

Feedback ID

FD8001885J2X2

Title

Hon Tama Potaka Comment

Regarding

[FTAA-2511-1140 Waikato West Coast Mussel Spat Nursery - section 18 report \(draft\)](#)

Comments

I am supportive of this application progressing to the Expert Panel for substantive application consideration and I recommend that the Expert panel:

- maintain ongoing engagement with relevant iwi authorities, coastal hapū, and tangata kaitiaki responsible for customary fisheries management in the project area, including those who provided comments on the application.
- consider the potential impacts of the proposed aquaculture development on customary fishing practices, including within the nearby Aotea Harbour and Adjacent Waters Mātaitai Reserve and the customary fisheries rohe moana associated with Ngāti Tahinga and Ngā Kaitiaki o Whāingaroa
- ensure that any aquaculture settlement obligations arising under the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004 are appropriately recognised and provided for should the proposal proceed.

Feedback Contacts

Created By (Contact)

[Bria Kerei-Keepa](#)

Source

Portal

Application

[Waikato West Coast Mussel Spat Nursery Critical Industry Infrastructure](#)

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