



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

Project Name: FTAA-2603-1178 Alternative to the Brynderwyn Hills - Brynderwyn Hills section

To:	Date:
Panel Convener, Jane Borthwick	29 April 2026

Number of attachments: 8	Attachments: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Provisions of section 18 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 20242. Project location maps3. List of relevant Māori groups4. Map of Kaipara Harbour statutory acknowledgement from Te Uri o Hau deed of settlement5. Kaipara Harbour statutory acknowledgement provisions from Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 20026. Statement by Te Uri o Hau of association with indigenous species7. Mana Whakahono ā Rohe between Northland Regional Council and hapū of Te Taitokerau8. Patuharakeke Hapū Environmental Management Plan
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Ministry for the Environment contacts:

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Key points

1. As required by section 49 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (the Act), the Ministry for the Environment (on behalf of the Secretary for the Environment) has prepared this report on Treaty settlements and other obligations (section 18 of the Act) in relation to the substantive application FTAA-2603-1178 Alternative to the Brynderwyn Hills – Brynderwyn Hills section.
2. The applicant, New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA), proposes to develop a 17 kilometre four-lane alternative route for State Highway One (SH1) traversing the Brynderwyn Hills

between Waipū in the north and Pukekaroro in the south. The new route will lie west of the existing SH1 and require two new district plan designations to create a highway corridor for developing the alternative route. The land required for the project (74 properties) is either currently owned or will be owned by the Crown, some potentially via acquisition under the Public Works Act 1981 (PWA). No identified Māori land is involved.

3. The applicant is seeking two notices of requirement and a range of resource consents that would otherwise be sought under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). The applicant is also seeking approvals under the Wildlife Act 1953 and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.
4. 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. Most of those groups must be invited by the panel to comment on a substantive application under section 53(2) of the Act. We have listed all the relevant groups at **Attachment 3**.
5. The Treaty settlement relevant to the project area is the Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002.
6. The Te Uri o Hau settlement provides for a coastal statutory acknowledgement over the Kaipara Harbour southwest of the project area, which may be relevant if the proposed activities directly affect the statutory area. Under the RMA and the settlement legislation, a consent authority must have regard to a statutory acknowledgement when deciding whether an iwi is an 'affected person' for the purposes of notification decisions and must provide a summary of any consent applications relevant to the statutory area to a statutory acknowledgement holder.
7. We consider the process of inviting comment (including providing information about the application) from Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust is comparable to the process under the RMA and Treaty settlements where local authorities are required to have regard to statutory acknowledgements when considering who is an affected person for a consent application.
8. Under clause 5 of Schedule 3 to the Act, we consider the panel will need to comply with the relevant procedural requirements outlined in the Mana Whakahono ā Rohe between Northland Regional Council (NRC) and hapū of Te Taitokerau including:
 - a. providing copies of the application to Patuharakeke and Te Parawhau and inviting comments;
 - b. engagement with Patuharakeke and Te Parawhau on their comments;
 - c. observing the provisions relating to the appointment of hearing commissioners; and
 - d. recording the Hapū Environmental Management Plans and how they were considered in any decision documents.

Signature



Ben Bunting
Acting Manager – Fast-track Operations

Introduction

9. For a substantive application that relates to a listed project, under section 49 of the Act, the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) must request a report from the responsible agency (Secretary for the Environment) that is prepared in accordance with section 18(2) and (3)(a) of the Act (but does not contain the matters in section 18(2)(l) and (m)).
10. The information which must be provided in this report includes:
 - a. relevant iwi authorities, Treaty settlement entities, applicant groups under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 (MACA), and other Māori groups with interests in the project area; and
 - b. relevant principles and provisions in Treaty settlements and other arrangements.
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, NZTA, proposes to develop a 17 km four-lane alternative route for State Highway One (SH1) traversing the Brynderwyn Hills between Waipū in the north and Pukekaroro in the south. The new route will lie west of the existing SH1 and require two new district plan designations to secure the proposed state highway corridor and support the future construction, operation and maintenance of the alternative SH1 route.
13. The project will include the construction of four new overbridges, State Highway 12 interchange, roundabouts, significant earthworks cuts and fills, diversion and realignment of streams, and landscape planting and wetland planting. The land required for the project is either currently owned or will be owned by the Crown. There are 74 properties either partially or fully within the proposed designations. Of these, two are currently owned by the Crown, leaving a further 72 where interests are yet to be acquired. Acquisition of some land may be sought under the PWA. No identified Māori land is involved.
14. NZTA is preparing notices of requirement for two new designations which would otherwise be lodged under the RMA with the Kaipara District and the Whangārei District Councils. Additionally, NZTA is seeking resource consents under the Act that would otherwise be sought under the RMA for activities which may include vegetation clearance, earthworks, land disturbance, damming, diversion or discharge of water, dewatering, river channel diversion, riverbed reclamation, construction or removal of structures in riverbed, lakebed or wetlands, activities and structures in relation to wetlands, riparian areas, flood hazard areas, specified setbacks, and other matters.
15. NZTA is also seeking a wildlife authority under the Wildlife Act 1953 and an archaeological authority under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.
16. We have provided project location maps at **Attachment 2**.

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

17. 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**, including contact details.¹

¹ These are the contact details we could locate in the time available, and in some cases they will be the generic email address for the entity.

Iwi authorities

18. 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.

19. We consider the following groups to be the relevant iwi authorities for the project area:

- a. Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust, representing Te Uri o Hau;
- b. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua, representing Ngāti Whātua;
- c. Ngātiwai Trust, representing Ngātiwai; and
- d. Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board, representing Patuharakeke.
- e. Te Pouwhenua o Tiakiriri Kukupa Trust, representing Te Parawhau ki Tai.

Treaty settlement entities

20. Under section 4(1) of the Act, "Treaty settlement entity" means any of the following:

(a) a post-settlement governance entity (PSGE):

(b) a board, trust, committee, authority, or other body, incorporated or unincorporated, that is recognised in or established under any Treaty settlement Act:

(c) an entity or a person that is authorised by a Treaty settlement Act to act for a natural resource feature with legal personhood:

(d) Te Ohu Kai Moana or a mandated iwi organisation (as those terms are defined in section 5(1) of the Maori Fisheries Act 2004):

(e) an iwi aquaculture organisation (as defined in section 4 of the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004).

21. 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).

22. 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.²
23. We have identified the following relevant Treaty settlement entities for this project area:
- a. Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust, PSGE for the Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002.
24. A PSGE may be established ahead of finalising a deed of settlement and/or enactment of Treaty settlement legislation. The following PSGEs in this category are also relevant:
- a. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua, PSGE representing Ngāti Whātua for settlement of remaining claims, agreement in principle signed 18 August 2017.

Groups mandated to negotiate Treaty settlements

25. In addition to the PSGEs identified at paragraph 24, the following group has a recognised mandate to negotiate a Treaty settlement over an area which may include the project area and is in the early stages of negotiating their Treaty settlements with the Crown:
- a. Ngātiwai Trust, representing Ngātiwai, deed of mandate recognised by the Crown on 21 October 2015.

Takutai Moana groups and ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou

26. The project area does not include the common marine and coastal area, and accordingly there are no relevant applicant groups under MACA, and no court orders or agreements that recognise protected customary rights or customary marine title within the project area.
27. 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

28. The project area does not include a taiāpure-local fisheries area, mātaimai reserve, or area subject to a bylaw or regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996.
29. However, while the project area is situated inland, it lies upstream of, and close to, the Patuharakeke area/rohe moana in Bream Bay in the northeast, and Te Uri o Hau area/rohe moana in the southwest which includes the northern half of Kaipara Harbour and its tidal reaches.
30. The northern two thirds of the project area are situated in the catchments of the Ahuroa and Waihoihoi Rivers, which are tributaries of Waipu River, a tidal river discharging into Bream Bay. The Waipu River begins at the confluence of the Ahuroa and Waihoihoi Rivers on the northern side of Waipu settlement, close to the northern perimeter of the project area, and flows roughly five kilometres east from the confluence to the coast. The estuary and coastal receiving waters of the Waipu River are situated within the Patuharakeke area/rohe moana.

² 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.

31. The southern third of the project area is located in the headwaters of the Wairau River and Pukekaroro Stream, a tributary of the Kaiwaka River. The Wairau and Kaiwaka Rivers are tributaries of Otamatea River (a tidal arm of the northern Kaipara Harbour), which forms part of the Te Uri o Hau area/rohe moana. The project area is situated a significant distance upstream of the tidal reaches of these river systems.
32. While these two area/rohe moana are outside the project area, we bring them to the panel's attention in case further information suggests they may be relevant to the consideration of the application.
33. We have included maps 4 and 5 at **Attachment 2** which show the proximity of the project area in relation to the Patuharakeke area/rohe moana and Te Uri o Hau area/rohe moana.

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

34. Section 39 of the Act provides that before a substantive application is lodged for a listed project or a referred project, the Minister may determine under section 23 or 24 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.
35. 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

36. 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.
37. The project area is within the boundaries of a Mana Whakahono ā Rohe between NRC and each of:
 - a. Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board – signed December 2020; and
 - b. Te Pouwhenua o Tiakiriri Kukupa Trust (trading as Te Parawhau ki Tai) signed April 2024.
38. We consider the resource consents and the designations sought by the applicant fall within the scope of proposed approvals outlined in section 42(4)(a) of the Act, under section 87(c) of the RMA.
39. We note that Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board began negotiating a Mana Whakahono ā Rohe agreement with Whangārei District Council in 2017, however, while the agreement has been formally adopted by the two parties it is currently awaiting co-signing.

Any other Māori groups with relevant interests

40. In addition to the groups above, we have also identified Te Rūnanga a Iwi o Ngāpuhi as a Māori group which may have relevant interests.
41. For the panel's information, NZTA reports it has had ongoing engagement with Te Uri o Hau, Patuharakeke, and Te Parawhau on the proposal since November 2024 including regular monthly hui. These groups have been integrated into the wider Northland Corridor project as partners since 2024, and these partnerships have continued throughout the project to date. Te Uri o Hau, Patuharakeke and Te Parawhau have been involved in design workshops and assessment of alternatives. Te Uri o Hau and Patuharakeke have each provided a cultural impact assessment for the project. NZTA intends and expects this partnership will continue going forward.

Relevant principles and provisions in Treaty settlements and other arrangements

Treaty settlements

42. 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.
43. The following Treaty settlement relates to land, species of plants or animals, or other resources within the project area:
 - a. Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002.

Relevant principles and provisions

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

Crown acknowledgements and apologies

45. The Crown offers acknowledgements and an apology to Te Uri o Hau as part of Treaty settlement redress for historical wrongs that breached te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.
46. The Crown in particular acknowledges, unreservedly apologises for and profoundly regrets, its actions that have resulted in the loss of Te Uri o Hau control over land, prejudiced and hindered the economic, social, and cultural development of Te Uri o Hau, impeded the ability of Te Uri o Hau to exercise control over their taonga and wahi tapu and maintain and foster spiritual connections to their ancestral lands, and resulted in pervasive and enduring consequences for Te Uri o Hau.
47. The redress mechanisms provided for in the Te Uri o Hau settlement should be viewed in the context of these acknowledgements and apology.

Statutory acknowledgements

48. A statutory acknowledgement is an acknowledgement by the Crown of a 'statement of association' between the iwi and an identified area (the 'statutory area'). The Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002 provides for a coastal statutory acknowledgement over the Kaipara Harbour coastal area.

49. As previously mentioned, the southern third of the project area is located in the headwaters of river systems that drain westward to the Kaipara Harbour via the Wairau River, Pukekaroro Stream and Kaiwaka River. The Wairau and Kaiwaka Rivers are tributaries of Otamatea River (a tidal arm of the northern Kaipara Harbour). The project area is situated a significant distance upstream of the tidal reaches of these river systems and does not include the statutory area.
50. For your reference, we have included a map depicting the location of Kaipara Harbour statutory area at **Attachment 4** and provisions of the statutory acknowledgement at **Attachment 5**. Additionally, Maps 4 and 5 at **Attachment 2** show the proximity of the project area in relation to Kaipara Harbour and the statutory area.
51. Under the RMA and the relevant settlement Acts, a consent authority must, when considering a resource consent for a proposed activity that is within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area:
- a. provide a summary of the application to the holder of the statutory acknowledgement. The summary of the application must be the same as would be given to an affected person by limited notification under the RMA. The summary must be provided as soon as is reasonably practicable after the relevant consent authority receives the application, but before they decide whether to notify the application; and
 - b. have regard to the statutory acknowledgement when deciding whether the holder (generally a PSGE) is an 'affected person' for the purposes of notification decisions under the RMA.³
52. The holder of a statutory acknowledgment may also cite this as evidence of their association with a statutory area in any submission before a relevant consent authority (or the Environment Court, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, the EPA, or a board of inquiry), which may, in turn, take that statutory acknowledgement into account.
53. There is a possibility that some of the activities for which resource consents are being sought (e.g. earthworks, vegetation clearance, land disturbance, construction works in waterways) may generate potential for sediment and other contaminants to migrate from the project area into the Otamatea River system and Kaipara Harbour. NZTA indicates that a suite of measures will be implemented to address such matters including the use of: appropriate construction methods; design, staging and sequencing of works; site management practices; erosion and sediment control systems; stormwater treatment; dust management plan; contaminated soil management plan; revegetation; and remediation action plans.
54. While it appears unlikely that the application will affect Kaipara Harbour, we draw the panel's attention to the statutory acknowledgement in case it receives advice to the contrary. Under section 53(2)(b) and (c) of the Act, the panel must direct the EPA to invite written comments from Te Uri o Hau, who will be provided access to the application information which has been provided to the EPA. We consider the process of inviting comment (including providing information about the application) is comparable to the process under the RMA and Treaty settlements, where local authorities are required to provide information about the application to the holder of a statutory acknowledgement, and to have regard to statutory acknowledgements when considering who is an affected person for the purposes of limited notification of a resource consent application.

³ In addition to consent authorities, the Environment Court and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must also have regard to statutory acknowledgements in relation to some of their processes.

Te Uri o Hau conversation protocol

55. The Te Uri o Hau deed of settlement provides for a conservation protocol setting out how the Department of Conservation (DOC) will interact with the Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust on specified issues and enables Te Uri o Hau to input into the decision-making processes and management of conservation lands within the Te Uri o Hau DOC Protocol Area. While the protocol which covers the project area provides for engagement with Te Uri o on certain matters,⁴ in general it does not address the types of conservation-related approvals sought by the applicant (i.e. wildlife authority under the Wildlife Act 1953).

Te Uri o Hau statement of association with indigenous species

56. Te Uri o Hau's special relationship with indigenous species is acknowledged in Schedule 13 of the Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002, which contains a statement of association with indigenous species. We note the project will modify parts of aquatic and terrestrial habitats. The statement of association provides a schema for understanding the cultural significance of impacts on native flora, fauna and ecosystems from a kaitiaki perspective.

57. We have included the statement of association with indigenous species from Schedule 13 of the Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002 at **Attachment 6**.

58. We note that the applicant is seeking a wildlife authority under the Wildlife Act 1953 to handle, salvage and transfer/relocate (and incidentally kill) lizards, frogs and invertebrates to enable management of actual and potential effects on protected wildlife associated with the construction of the project. The applicant has identified Hochstetter's frog, kauri snail, Pacific gecko, forest gecko, elegant gecko, copper skink, ornate skink, and any other lizard protected by the Wildlife Act 1953 as the species for which the wildlife authority will be required. These indigenous species will likely be of interest to Te Uri o Hau.

59. Although the Te Uri o Hau statement of association with indigenous species does not place any procedural obligations on the applicant or panel in relation to the approvals being sought by the applicant, the redress illustrates the importance of these species to Te Uri o Hau.⁵ Accordingly, the panel may wish to take these cultural associations into consideration.

60. Ultimately, iwi and hapū are likely to have cultural associations with ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga beyond what is specifically identified in a Treaty settlement or other arrangements. Local tangata whenua and their representatives would be best placed to advise on such matters in the first instance.

⁴ The protocol specifies the following matters: Implementation and communication, specific projects, cultural materials, historic resources / wāhi tapu, indigenous flora and fauna, marine mammals, the RMA, freshwater fisheries, pest control, visitor and public information, and concession applications. The protocol provisions relating to the RMA are about working with DOC on advocacy regarding the environmental effects of activities controlled and managed under the RMA, and are unlikely to be directly relevant to this application.

⁵ Section 103 of the Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002 states that the only purpose of this acknowledgement is for the purposes of the conservation protocol.

Customary Marine Title/Protected Customary Rights

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

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

62. As noted at paragraphs 28-33, the project area does not include a taiāpure-local fishery or mātaitai reserve but is close to the Patuharakeke area/rohe moana in Bream Bay and Te Uri o Hau area/rohe moana in Kaipara Harbour. These area/rohe moana were gazetted respectively by Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Notice (No. 1) 2009 (No. F482) and Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Notice (No. 5) 2012 (No. MPI 69), under Regulation 9 of the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998, pursuant to Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996.

63. These regulations/notices provide that the tangata kaitiaki/tiaki appointed for the areas may authorise any individual to take fisheries resources, managed under the Fisheries Act 1996, for customary food-gathering purposes from within the whole or any part of the area/rohe moana. No customary food-gathering of fisheries resources may take place in the area/rohe moana without an authorisation from a tangata kaitiaki/tiaki.

64. It is uncertain whether the project may affect the ability of the tangata whenua to exercise customary food-gathering practices under the authority of the kaitiaki/tiaki. Tangata whenua (Patuharakeke and Te Uri o Hau) are likely best placed to advise the panel on this matter.

65. In addition, the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) advise that the tangata whenua who appointed tangata kaitiaki under Notice F482, and another area/rohe moana group representing Te Parawhau ki Tai, are currently developing applications for mātaitai reserves across most of their rohe in the Bream Bay and Whangārei Harbour area. They are deciding whether to apply for one mātaitai covering both areas of interest or to have two separate sites.

66. We have included maps 4 and 5 at **Attachment 2** which show the proximity of the project area in relation to Bre the Patuharakeke area/rohe moana and Te Uri o Hau.

Mana Whakahono ā Rohe/Joint management agreement

67. As noted above, the project area is within the boundaries of a Mana Whakahono ā Rohe between NRC and Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board and Te Pouwhenua o Tiakiriri Kukupa Trust (Te Parawhau ki Tai), and the application includes proposed approvals outlined in section 42(4)(a) of the Act (regional resource consents and designations).

68. Under section 18(2)(j)(ii) of the Act, this report must include the relevant principles and provisions in any relevant Mana Whakahono ā Rohe. In this instance, the Mana Whakahono ā Rohe is a single document agreed between NRC and the hapū of Te Taitokerau, which has been signed by three hapū entities to date: Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board, Te Pouwhenua o Tiakiriri Kukupa Trust (Te Parawhau ki Tai), and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rēhia. We have provided a copy of the Mana Whakahono ā Rohe at **Attachment 7**.⁶

69. The Mana Whakahono ā Rohe includes a set of common relationship principles:

⁶ The project area is outside the rohe of Ngāti Rehia.

- a. working together in good faith and in a spirit of co-operation;
 - b. communicating with each other in an open, transparent, and honest manner;
 - c. recognising and acknowledging the benefit of working together by sharing each other's respective vision, aspirations and expertise; and
 - d. the Treaty of Waitangi Principles (citing the interpretation of the Waitangi Tribunal).
70. The Mana Whakahono ā Rohe has common provisions relating to regional plan and regional policy statement processes, including the status of Hapū Environmental Management Plans (HEMPs), identifying sites or areas of significance, policy statement and plan change prioritisation, consultation, hearing panels, hearings, and review of the regional plan and regional policy statement. The Mana Whakahono ā Rohe also includes provisions regarding resource consent monitoring, delegation of functions, powers or duties, and training opportunities.
71. Of most direct relevance to this application, the Mana Whakahono ā Rohe includes provisions relating to resource consent applications, including agreement that NRC will:
- a. provide a copy to hapū of all resource consent applications within their rohe;
 - b. provide hapū 12 working days to respond from the date the copy of the resource consent application was sent;
 - c. talk with hapū representatives (phone or meeting, followed by email) to get a better understanding of any concerns they have raised, or to let them know what NRC's response is to the concerns raised (with an explanation). This is to occur prior to a formal request for further information from the resource consent applicant, or before the decision on the resource consent application if no formal request for further information is made;
 - d. in all resource consent decision documents for activities within the rohe of the hapū, record any HEMP lodged with NRC and provide a summary of how the HEMP was considered;
 - e. decide whether to appoint a Māori commissioner to the hearing panel for a notified resource consent application and, if a Māori commissioner is to be appointed, it will be from a list of preferred independent Māori commissioners it maintains, to which hapū may nominate candidates, unless there is a good reason not to; and
 - f. if requested by hapū, provide a written response within 20 working days outlining the reasons for its decision, for a notified resource consent application, to include a Māori commissioner on the hearing panel, and/or to select a particular Māori commissioner.
72. Further to paragraph 71(d) above, Patuharakeke have lodged a HEMP with NRC, which we have included as **Attachment 8** of this report. Patuharakeke raise a number of objectives, policies, and methods in their HEMP that are likely to be relevant to this application, including (but not limited to):
- a. requesting that the agencies require all applicants for consents / concessions / permits to demonstrate that they have ascertained whether their proposal has any effects, major or minor, on Patuharakeke values and resources;
 - b. requesting that the agencies place conditions on consents that provide for the avoidance of effects on matters of significance to Patuharakeke and provide for the involvement of Patuharakeke in the monitoring and review of resource consents;

- c. Patuharakeke will participate fully in all decision-making processes of over planning for, development and management of utilities, amenities and infrastructure within their rohe;
- d. earthworks activities need to be managed to avoid damaging or destroying sites of significance, and to avoid or minimise erosion and sedimentation;
- e. integrated earthworks management plans are required for earthworks consent applications detailing how erosion, sediment control, possible archaeological or cultural sites and rehabilitation are to be managed, and how risks will be identified and minimised;
- f. the mauri of water is enhanced in ways which enable Patuharakeke to provide for their physical, social, economic and cultural wellbeing;
- g. all puna (water springs) and repo (wetlands) will be protected from inappropriate use and development;
- h. decision-makers will ensure that economic costs do not take precedence over the cultural, environmental and intergenerational costs of poor water quality;
- i. Patuharakeke requests statutory authorities to:
 - i. ensure that when water quality issues arise, the source of the problem must be addressed rather than adopting “band aid” solutions (e.g. as opposed to addressing sedimentation and pollution in the upper catchment, etc);
 - ii. promote the rehabilitation, enhancement and protection of waterbodies and margins and ensure that riparian margins are as wide as possible and planted in locally sourced indigenous plants;
 - iii. ensure that resource consents for works stipulate regular cultural health monitoring by resourced kaitiaki as part of compliance monitoring;
 - iv. ensure that when structures are placed in waterbodies provision is made for indigenous migratory species;
- j. the mauri of indigenous ecosystems is protected and enhanced, enabling Patuharakeke to provide for their physical, social, economic and cultural wellbeing;
- k. proposed activities which involve modification of existing indigenous flora or habitats of indigenous fauna are to be preceded by thorough biological audits to identify indigenous species and potential impacts;
- l. sites and resources of importance to Patuharakeke and customary access to them, are protected and enhanced;
- m. any application for an archaeological authority to damage, destroy or modify a waahi tapu site must involve engagement with Patuharakeke; and
- n. should an archaeological authority be granted, Patuharakeke must be involved in the setting of conditions on the authority, including cultural monitoring provisions, induction training for contractors undertaking earthworks, and tikanga issues surrounding accidental discoveries.

73. As far as we can ascertain in the time available, Te Parawhau has yet to lodge a HEMP with NRC. The panel may wish to make further enquiries to satisfy themselves that this is the case.

74. Under clause 5 of Schedule 3 to the Act, if a Mana Whakahono ā Rohe includes procedural arrangements relating to the appointment of a decision-making body for hearings and other

procedural matters (including notice or consultation requirements), the panel convener or panel must comply with those arrangements or obtain the agreement of the relevant party to the Mana Whakahono ā Rohe to adopt a modified arrangement.

75. Accordingly, we consider the panel will need to comply with the relevant procedural requirements in the Mana Whakahono ā Rohe between NRC and hapū of Te Taitokerau including:

- a. providing copies of the application to Patuharakeke and Te Parawhau and inviting comments;
- b. engagement with Patuharakeke and Te Parawhau on their comments;
- c. observing the provisions relating to the appointment of hearing commissioners; and
- d. recording the HEMPs and how they were considered in any decision documents.

Consultation with departments

76. In preparing this report, we are required to consult relevant departments. We sought advice from Te Puni Kōkiri, 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.

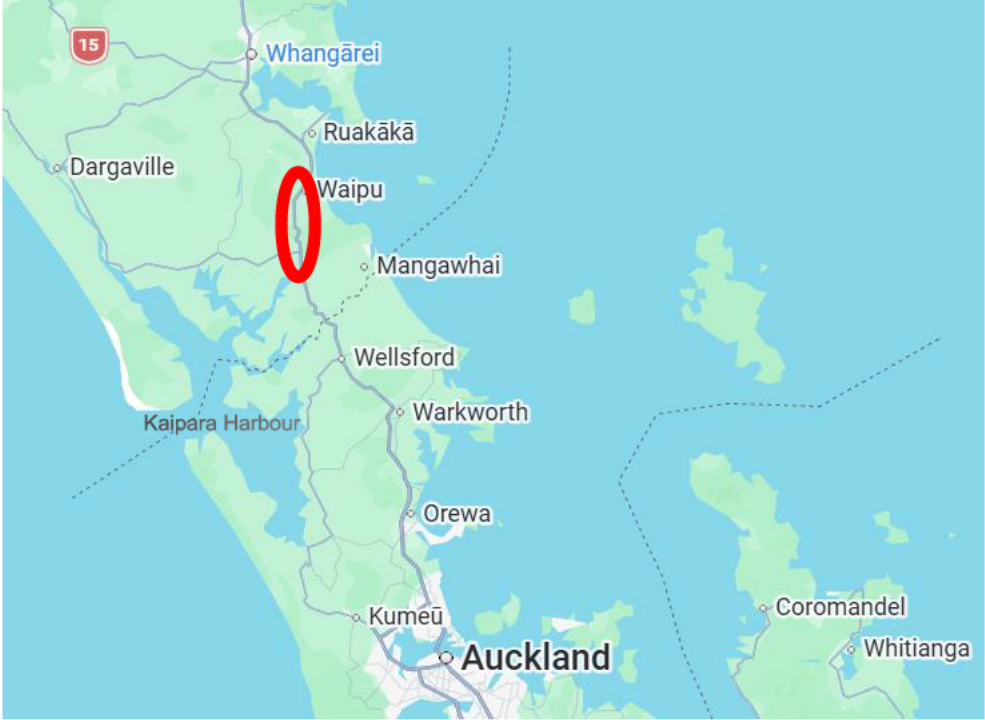
Attachment 1: Provisions of section 18 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024

Section	Information required	Paragraph reference in this report
18(1)	The Minister must, for a referral application, consider a report that is prepared and provided by the responsible agency in accordance with this section.	Not applicable to substantive applications – section 18 report is required by section 49.
18(2)(a)	Any relevant iwi authorities and relevant Treaty settlement entities	19, 23
18(2)(b)	Any Treaty settlements that relate to land, species of plants or animals, or other resources within the project area	43
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	45-60
18(2)(d)	Any recognised negotiation mandates for, or current negotiations for, Treaty settlements that relate to the project area.	24, 25
18(2)(e)	Any court orders or agreements that recognise protected customary rights or customary marine title within the project area.	26, 61
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.	26, 61
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).	27, 61
18(2)(h)	Whether the project area includes any taiāpure-local fisheries, mātaimai 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).	28-33, 62-66
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).	35
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),	36-39, 67-75

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) iwi authorities and groups that represent hapū that are parties to any relevant Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements. (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.	40
18(2)(l)	<p>A summary of—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 	Not applicable to substantive applications
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.	Not applicable to substantive applications
18(3)	In preparing the report required by this section, the responsible agency must consult relevant departments.	76
18(4)	The responsible agency must provide the report to the Minister not later than 20 working days after the date for providing comments under section 17(6).	N/A
18(5)	However, if the Minister requests further information about a referral application under section 20, the time period specified in subsection (4) ceases to run for the period of time specified in the request.	N/A

Attachment 2: Project location maps

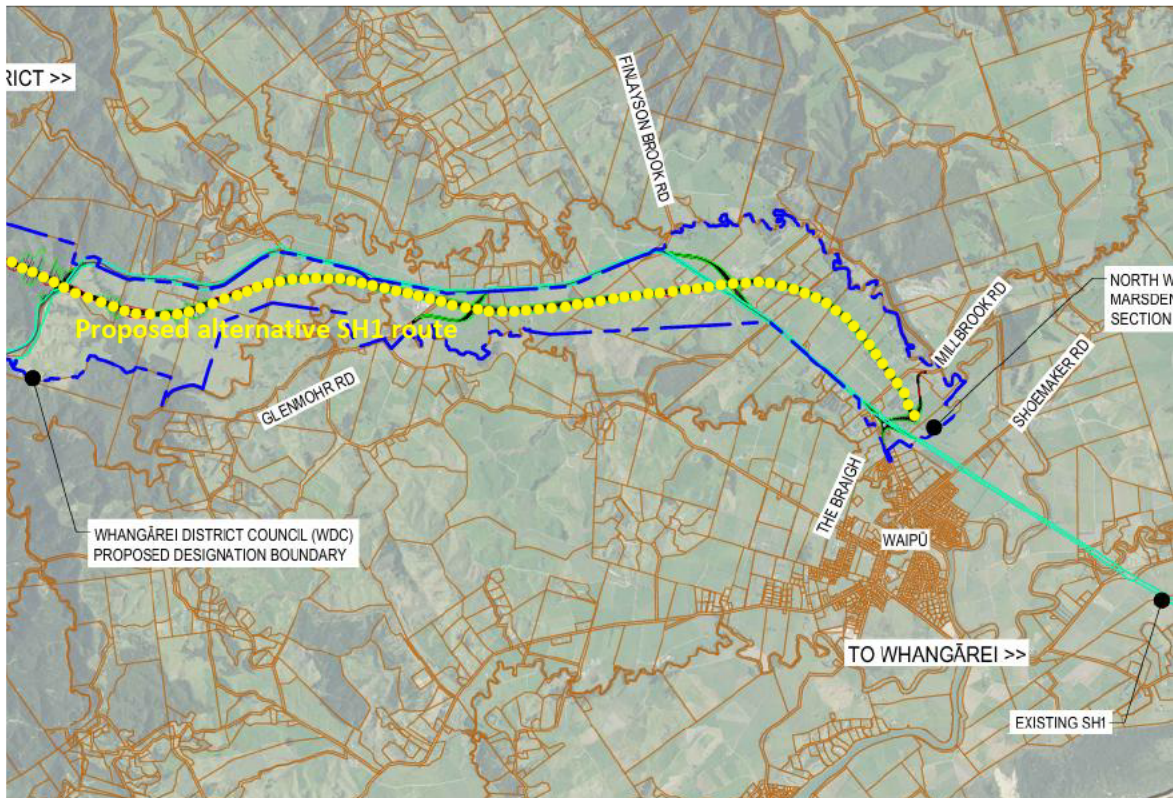
Map 1. Location of proposed Alternative to Brenderwyn Hills SH1 route shown by red marking below.



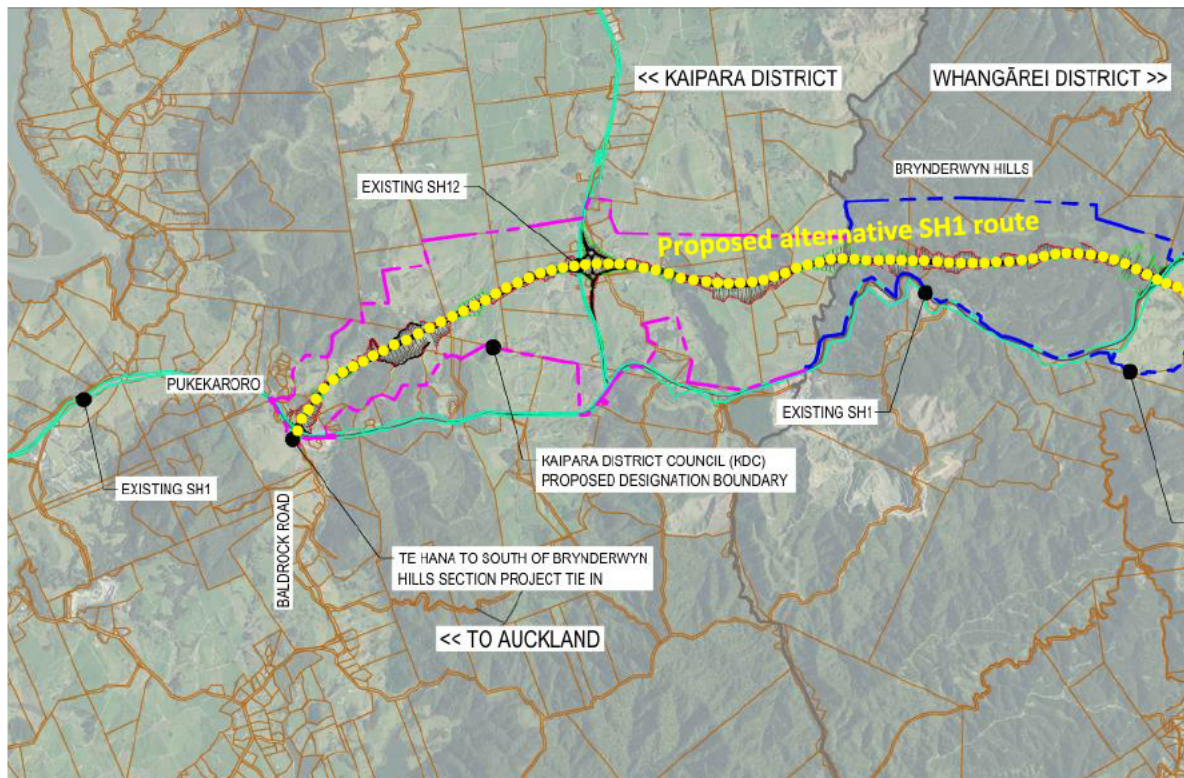
Map 2. Local area – location of proposed Alternative to Brynderwyn Hills SH1 route shown by red marking below.



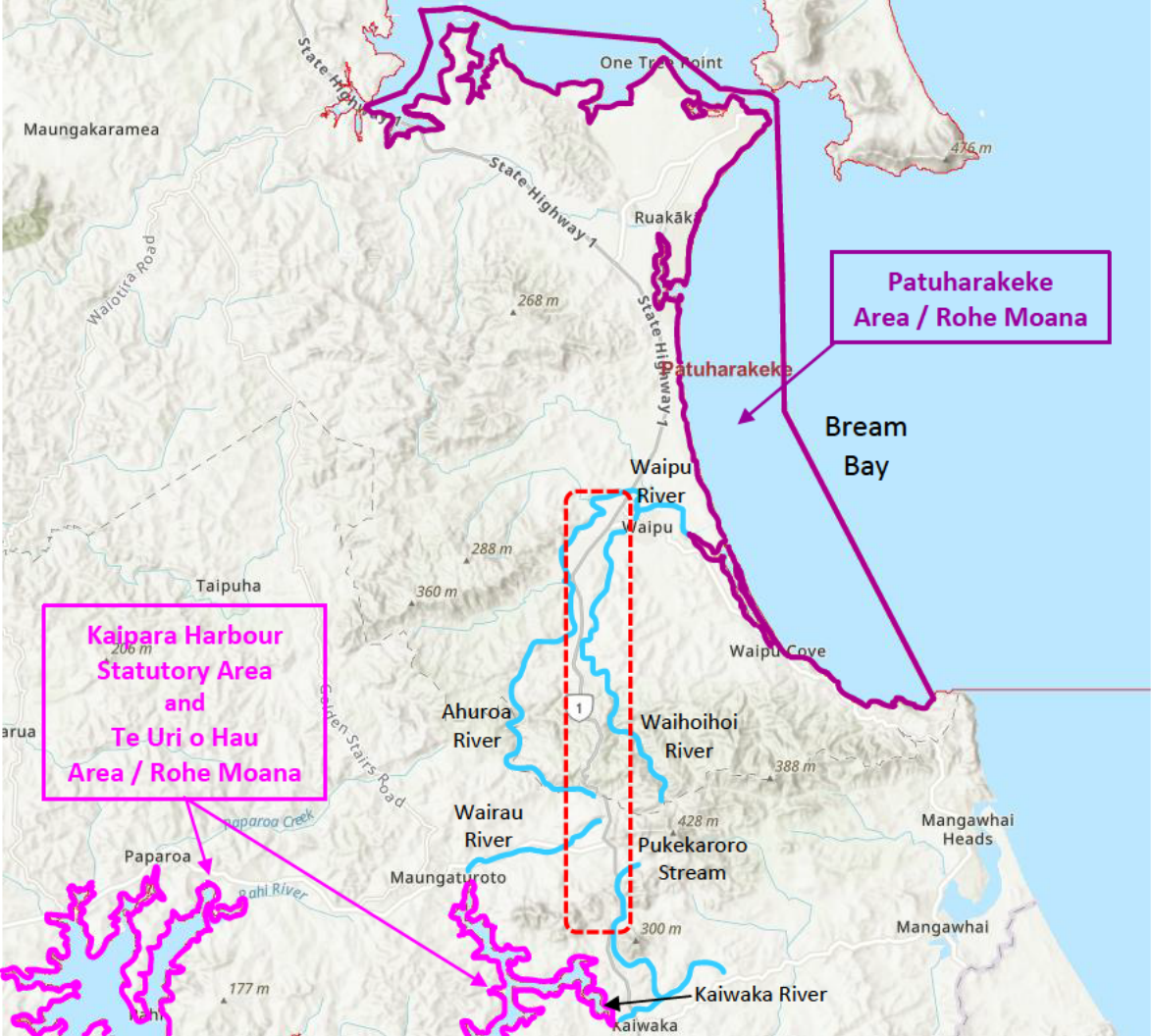
Map 3. Northern sector of proposed Alternative to Brynderwyn Hills SH1 route.



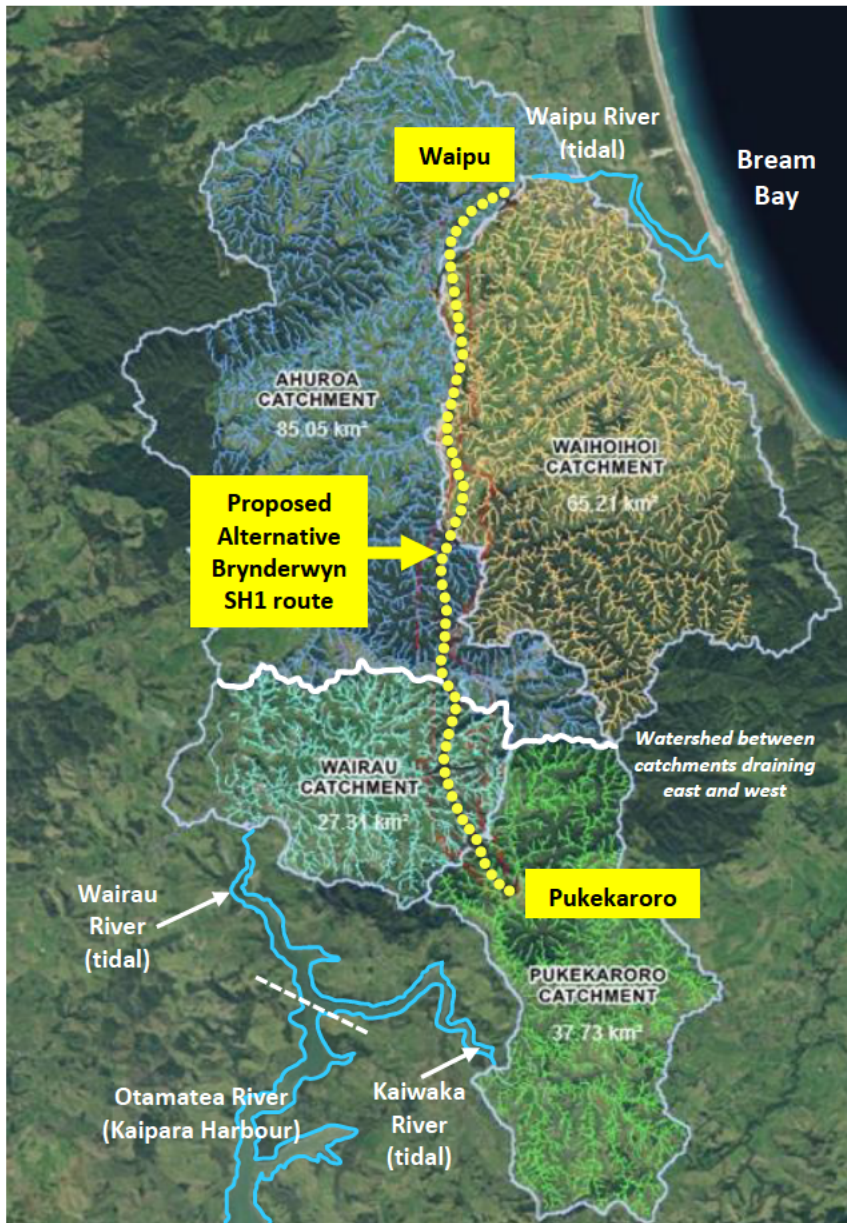
Map 4. Southern sector of proposed Alternative to Brynderwyn Hills SH1 route.



Map 5. Location of rivers in the project area in relation to the Patuharakeke Area / Rohe Moana, Te Uri o Hau Area/Rohe Moana, and Kaipara Harbour Statutory Area.



Map 6. Catchments draining the project area.

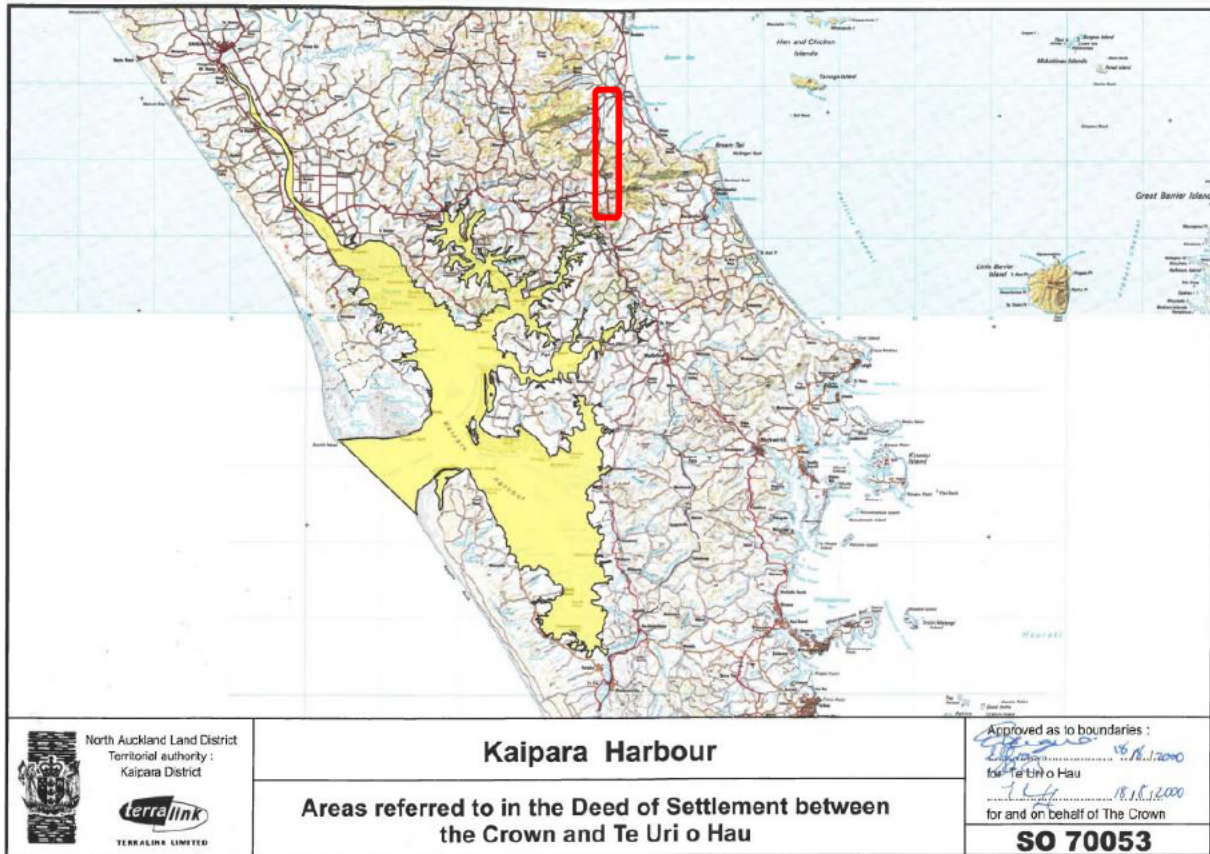


Attachment 3: List of relevant Māori groups

Name of group	Type of group (section of Act)	Contact person	Contact email
Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a)); Treaty settlement entity (s18(2)(a) – Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002	Rhys Manukau (CEO)	
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a)); Treaty settlement entity (s18(2)(a)); mandated entity (s18(2)(d))	Renata Blair (CEO) Ihaperā Paniora	
Ngātiwai Trust Board	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a)); mandated entity (s18(2)(d))	Aperahama Edwards (Chair) Simon Mitchell (CEO) Tania McPherson	
Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a)); tangata whenua for customary fisheries (s18(2)(h)); party to Mana Whakahono ā Rohe (s18(2)(j))	Deborah Harding (Chair)	
Te Pouwhenua o Tiakiriri Kukupa Trust (Te Parawhau ki Tai)	Party to Mana Whakahono ā Rohe (s18(2)(j))	Pari Walker (Chair)	
Te Rūnanga a Iwi o Ngāpuhi	Other Māori group with relevant interests (s18(2)(k))	Moana Tuwhare (Gen Mgr)	

Attachment 4: Map of Kaipara Harbour statutory acknowledgement from Te Uri o Hau deed of settlement

Map 7. Kaipara Harbour statutory area shown by yellow shading below and the location of the project area shown by red marking below.



The entire document can be found at this link [Te Uri o Hau Deed of Settlement Attachments](#) (page 13)

Attachment 5: Kaipara Harbour statutory acknowledgement provisions from Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002

Schedule 9

Statutory acknowledgement for Kaipara Harbour coastal area

s 59

Statutory area

The area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies (**statutory area**) is the area known as the Kaipara Harbour, as shown on SO Plan 70053.

Preamble

Under [section 59](#) of Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002 (clause 5.2.3 of the deed of settlement), the Crown acknowledges the statement by Te Uri o Hau of the cultural, spiritual, historic, and traditional association of Te Uri o Hau with the Kaipara Harbour as set out below.

Cultural, spiritual, historic, and traditional association of Te Uri o Hau with the statutory area

Te Uri o Hau has used the Kaipara Harbour for food and other resource gathering since long before 1840 and continue to do so today. Te Uri o Hau are kaitiaki (guardians) of the harbour and its resources.

There are many traditional land blocks surrounding the harbour that take their names from indigenous species that live within the Kaipara Harbour environs. There are natural features, which include sandbanks and reefs that have also been named after tupuna of Te Uri o Hau. Many whanau have also been given names that refer to these features. Indeed the very name given to the harbour, Kai meaning food and Para meaning king fern, is our acknowledgment of the sustenance obtained by our people in and around the harbour.

The Kaipara Harbour is a primary source of life and well being for Te Uri o Hau. The harbour has provided kaimoana (seafood) as well as communication routes. This is obvious in the placement of nga marae tuturu (the ancestral marae) of Te Uri o Hau at the headlands and on the foreshores of the harbour. Te Uri o Hau believe that water is the very life force of our people, a basic and core element providing for our own existence.

The harbour is a flowing together of the waters of many rivers as elaborated in the whaikorero (oral history) of our tupuna (ancestors) and honoured by each generation thereafter. The harbour has always been of the utmost importance to Te Uri o Hau.

Oruawharo River

The Oruawharo River was named after a rangatira, Ruawharo, who resided in the area around the river. The land adjoining the river, where the Te Uri o Hau marae “Rangimarie” is sited is also named Oruawharo.

Te Uri o Hau have long gathered kaimoana (seafood) from this river and continue to do so today, particularly from the oyster reserve located on the river.

It was on this river that the first settlement of Albertlanders from Manchester was established in the Kaipara area. This settlement not only provided Te Uri o Hau with a market for their goods, but also enabled Te Uri o Hau and the settlers to interact with each other and learn from each other.

As you travel from the mouth of the Oruawharo River, towards the east, you reach the Topuni River, meaning the Rainbow River. Sometimes a rainbow forms above the meeting point of the Oruawharo River and the Topuni River. This rainbow, which can be seen at night as well as in the daylight, is vertical rather than a bow. When this rainbow is present, Te Uri o Hau believe that war is inevitable.

The mauri (life force) of the Oruawharo River represents the essence that binds the physical and spiritual elements of all things together, generating and upholding all life. All elements of the natural environment possess a life force and all forms of life are related. Mauri is a critical element of the spiritual relationship of Te Uri o Hau with the Oruawharo River.

Wairoa River

The Wairoa River is one of the traditional communication links for all of Te Uri o Hau marae around the Kaipara Harbour. The awa (river) was used extensively throughout Te Uri o Hau history and last century prior to roads being established. Te Uri o Hau pa (fortified villages) sites, urupa (burial grounds) and Wahi Tapu (sacred areas) line the shores of the Wairoa River. The Waikaretu Marae was formerly located on the banks of the Wairoa River. It has now been relocated to higher ground.

The association of Te Uri o Hau with the Wairoa River has always been part of our history. Because it is the major transportation river of the northern Kaipara Harbour, many of Te Uri o Hau traditional histories involve the Wairoa. The numerous sandbanks and reefs along the length of the Wairoa River feature in many aspects of Te Uri o Hau history. Rongomai (Ariki of the Mahuhu ki te Rangi our ancestral waka) drowned on the west side of the Wairoa River; Mahanga (a Te Uri o Hau tupuna) and his people drowned at sandbanks now called “Te Wai a Mahanga” (the waters of Mahanga) and Te Hana (an important maiden in Te Uri o Hau history) rested on three sandbanks of the Wairoa during her swim to Okahukura. Te Uri o Hau kaumatua and kuia also speak of the taniwha (river guardians) whose presence may be observed at times.

For Te Uri o Hau, histories such as these represent the links and the continuity between past and present generations. They reinforce tribal identity and solidarity, and document the events that shaped Te Uri o Hau as a people.

The resources of the Wairoa River have sustained Te Uri o Hau for generations and still do today, although to a lesser degree. The kaimoana (seafood) of the Wairoa River is special to Te Uri o Hau and is considered a taonga (treasure). Te Uri o Hau historically guarded this taonga with extreme jealousy, threatening to kill anyone caught taking their resources without permission, especially if those caught did not belong to the tribe.

The mauri (life force) of the Wairoa River represents the essence that binds the physical and spiritual elements of all things together, generating and upholding life. All elements of the natural environment possess a life force and all forms of life are related. Mauri is critical element of the spiritual relationship for Te Uri o Hau.

Otamatea River

The Otamatea is a tidal tributary of the Kaipara Harbour. The land block known as “Ranganui” meaning the great spur divides the eastern end of the Otamatea into the Wairau River flowing northeast and the Kaiwaka River flowing southeast.

Te Uri o Hau know the part of the Otamatea River that is in front of the Ranganui as the Ranganui River. This part of the Otamatea River was crucial to Te Uri o Hau transportation and communication routes when travelling around the inner parts of their rohe. Traditionally Te Uri o Hau would travel by waka, past Ranganui, onto the Kaiwaka Creek, and then on to Mangawhai to gather kaimoana. As you travel down the Ranganui River toward the northeast you arrive at the Wairau River, which takes you into the township of Maungaturoto. To the southeast, the Ranganui River flows into the Kaiwaka River, which flows into the Kaiwaka township.

Otamatea was named after Tamatea, a visitor from a distant region who traveled extensively throughout Aotearoa. When Tamatea came to the Ranganui River he found footprints along the banks of the tidal creek running from Kaiwaka into the Ranganui River, which indicated that the area was inhabited. In fact the area was inhabited by Te Uri o Hau of Ngati Whatua who claimed to have been in the area since before the great migration.

Tamatea did not see Te Uri o Hau as they surrounded him. But he soon realised that he was surrounded and had no way to escape but to swim the river. Tamatea decided to call his God, Raiera, to come and protect him. Raiera came to him in the shape of a rock by the bank. Tamatea climbed on the rock and it drifted into the middle of the river. Out of curiosity Te Uri o Hau stormed the foreshore and induced Tamatea to return ashore. Tamatea accepted their invitation and thereafter Tamatea was greatly welcomed.

Before returning to the eastern coast, Tamatea said “In recognition of your kindness and hospitality, I will leave my God, Raiera, in this river as a bridge for my descendants in days to come”. It is called Te Toka Turangi (the Rock of Tamatea) and the river was thereafter called Otamatea. Raiera has been seen at low tide, where the Kaiwaka Creek meets the Ranganui River and then on to the Otamatea River. It was last seen washed ashore at half tide mark outside Aotearoa Marae when Arama Karaka Haututu the Second died in the late 19th or early 20th century.

Some years after Tamatea left, his son lived in the Kaipara area for many years, before returning to the eastern coast. His descendants reside at Otamatea and Oruawharo today.

The Otamatea River played an important part in the life of Te Uri o Hau as part of their traditional communication routes in ancient times and continues to be important today. The Otamatea River is of great spiritual importance to Te Uri o Hau as there are many pa, Wahi Tapu (sacred areas) and urupa (burial sites) along both sides of the river. This river is also renowned for the many species of kaimoana that Te Uri o Hau used.

The mauri (life force) of the Otamatea River represents the essence that binds the physical and spiritual elements of all things together, generating and upholding all life. All elements of the natural environment possess a life force and all forms of life are related. Mauri is a critical element of the spiritual relationship of Te Uri o Hau with the Otamatea River.

Arapaoa River

The Arapaoa River received its name, which in translation means Smoky Pathway, when Te Uri o Hau burnt off the scrub around the river once the land around the river was recognised as having good soil for planting crops. Te Uri o Hau Kaumatua and Kuia have said that the smoke was so thick that you had to take every precaution when travelling up the river.

The Arapaoa River flows east into the Pahi River and Papanoa Creek moving in a northerly direction. Te Uri o Hau have a spiritual connection with the Arapaoa River, which is evident today by the many Wahi Tapu (sacred area) sites that can be seen along the river. The river was also one of the main kaimoana (seafood) gathering places, and many Nohoanga (temporary settlements) sites were established along both sides of the river.

Many of Te Uri o Hau wounded from the battle known as Te Ika Ranganui in 1825 died along the shores of the Arapaoa River.

The mauri of the Arapaoa River represents the essence that binds the physical and spiritual elements of all things together, generating and upholding all life. All elements of the natural environment possess a life force and all forms of life are related. Mauri is critical element of the spiritual relationship of Te Uri o Hau with the Arapaoa River.

Whakakei River

Whakakei means “to lift the harvest” or to “lift the nets”. The Whakakei was well known for the big snapper that could be caught there due to the shellfish and worms found only in this area. The shellfish were similar to the toheroa and the shells of these species are still found today on the land as well as in the tidal mud flats. Because of the tremendous resources of this river, Pakarahaki, a rangatira of Te Uri o Hau, reserved it as his own fishing ground.

Te Uri o Hau have spiritual connections to the Whakakei river as seen by the many Wahi Tapu (sacred areas) sites on both sides of the river. The many kaimoana (seafood) species that Te Uri o Hau would seasonally gather from the river are evident from the many middens within the traditional Nohoanga (temporary settlements) areas.

As you travel towards the interior of the Whakakei, you pass the land known as Tuhirangi. The land along the river was very fertile and was used by Te Uri o Hau for many horticultural activities. Because of the fertility of the soil, Te Uri o Hau gifted some of this land to the Reverend William Gittos and his family as a show of friendship and so they would stay in the Kaipara area.

The mauri (life force) of the Whakakei River represents the essence that binds the physical and spiritual elements of all things together, generating and upholding all life. All elements of the natural environment possess a life force and all forms of life are related. Mauri is the critical element of the spiritual relationship of Te Uri o Hau with the Whakakei River.

Purposes of statutory acknowledgement

Under [section 58](#) of Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002 (clause 5.2.2 of the deed of settlement), and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are:

- (a) to require that consent authorities forward summaries of resource consent applications to Te Uri o Hau governance entity as required by regulations made under [section 64](#) of Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002 (clause 5.2.8 of the deed of settlement); and
- (b) to require that consent authorities, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga or the Environment Court, as the case may be, have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Kaipara Harbour, as provided in [sections 60 to 62](#) of Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002 (clauses 5.2.4, 5.2.5, and 5.2.6 of the deed of settlement); and
- (c) to enable Te Uri o Hau governance entity and any member of Te Uri o Hau to cite this statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Te Uri o Hau to the Kaipara Harbour as provided in [section 65](#) of Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002 (clause 5.2.11 of the deed of settlement).

Limitations on effect of statutory acknowledgement

Except as expressly provided in [sections 58, 60, 61, 62, and 65](#) of Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002 (clauses 5.2.2, 5.2.4, 5.2.5, 5.2.6, and 5.2.11 of the deed of settlement):

- (a) this statutory acknowledgement does not affect, and is not to be taken into account in, the exercise of any power, duty, or function by any person or entity under any statute, regulation, or bylaw; and
- (b) without limiting paragraph (a), no person or entity, in considering any matter or making any decision or recommendation under any statute, regulation, or bylaw, may give greater or lesser weight to the association of Te Uri o Hau with the Kaipara Harbour than that person or entity would give under the relevant statute, regulation, or bylaw, if no statutory acknowledgement existed in respect of the Kaipara harbour.

Except as expressly provided in [Part 5](#) of Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002, this statutory acknowledgement does not affect the lawful rights or interests of any person who is not a party to the deed of settlement.

Except as expressly provided in [Part 5](#) of Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002, this statutory acknowledgement does not have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of any estate or interest in, or any rights of any kind whatsoever relating to, the Kaipara Harbour.

No limitation on the Crown

This statutory acknowledgement does not preclude the Crown from providing a statutory acknowledgement in respect of the Kaipara Harbour to a party or parties other than Te Uri o Hau or Te Uri o Hau governance entity.

Schedule 9: amended, on 20 May 2014, by [section 107](#) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (2014 No 26).

The Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002 can be found at this link: [Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002 | New Zealand Legislation](#)

Attachment 6: Statement by Te Uri o Hau of association with indigenous species

Schedule 13

Statement by Te Uri o Hau of association with indigenous species

s 102

The whaikorero (oral history) of our tupuna from of old and now honoured by each generation thereafter places the utmost importance on the role of Te Uri o Hau as kaitiakitanga (guardians) for all the life forms of the environment. Te Uri o Hau have always believed that the environment, including all indigenous species of fish, flora, and fauna alive, is inter-related through whakapapa and all is precious to Te Uri o Hau. All species are important and all play their particular role within the environment. The integration of all species in the environment is woven within the holistic pattern of life itself. Te Uri o Hau as a people are part and parcel of the environment itself.

Te Uri o Hau recognise that any negative effects on one species may cause ill effects for other species. Te Uri o Hau continue to maintain a kaitiaki (guardian) role to look after all species within our environment.

The mauri (life force) of all species is important to Te Uri o Hau, the essence that binds the physical and spiritual elements of all things together, generating and upholding all life. All species of the natural environment possess a life force and all forms of life are related.

The Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002 can be found at this link: [Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002 | New Zealand Legislation](#)

Attachment 7: Mana Whakahono ā Rohe between Northland Regional Council and hapū of Te Taitokerau

The Mana Whakahono ā Rohe between Northland Regional Council and hapū of Te Taitokerau can be found at this link: [Microsoft Word - 2024 Hapu MWAR adding Te Parawhau-20240426b-FINAL](#)

Attachment 8: Patuharakeke Hapū Environmental Management Plan

The Patuharakeke Hapū Environmental Management Plan can be found at this link: [Microsoft Word - HEMP Total merged doc dec 14 jc.docx](#)