

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

Project Name: FTAA-2503-1034 Waipiro Marina

To:	Date:
Hon Chris Bishop, Minister for Infrastructure	16 July 2025

Number of attachments: 8	Attachments: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Provisions of section 18 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 Project location map List of relevant Māori groups Mana Whakahono ā Rohe between Northland Regional Council and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine Mana Whakahono ā Rohe between Northland Regional Council and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rēhia Ngāti Rēhia Hapū Environmental Management Plan Comments received from invited Māori groups (7a – 7e) Comments received from the Minister for Māori Development and/or Minister for Māori Crown Relations: Te Arawhiti
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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 Waipiro Marina referral application.
- The applicant, Azuma Property Limited and Hopper Developments Limited, propose the development of a commercial marina at Waipiro Bay, in the Bay of Islands, Northland. The development is within the coastal marine area, and will provide berthage for 250 pleasure craft, a public boat launching ramp, and parking for marina users and boat trailers. The approvals being sought under the Act are coastal consents and land use consents under

the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), and potentially an archaeological authority under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and approvals under the Wildlife Act 1953. The project is located predominantly within the coastal marine area and accessed via a property that is owned by an entity related to the applicant.

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. While historical Treaty of Waitangi claims in this area have yet to be settled, there are a significant number of relevant Māori groups, particularly applicant groups under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 (MACA). There are also two Mana Whakahono ā Rohe agreed between Northland Regional Council (NRC) and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rēhia respectively. The rohe of both of these groups, as outlined in the Mana Whakahono ā Rohe, includes the project area. We have listed all the relevant groups at **Attachment 3**.
4. Pursuant to section 16 of the Act, we consider you have complied with some of the relevant procedural requirements in the Mana Whakahono ā Rohe, as they relate to providing copies of consent applications to, and inviting comments from, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rēhia. However, there is also a need to ensure that these, and other, procedural requirements in the Mana Whakahono ā Rohe are complied with throughout the process. Accordingly, should you decide to accept this referral application, we propose you direct any panel considering a substantive application for the project to comply with the applicable requirements identified in this report (as provided for at section 16(2)(c) of the Act).
5. All of the 16 groups who provided comments on the referral application were opposed to it proceeding under the Act. In summary, they considered the project would have a significant impact on their customary rights, will not bring significant national or regional economic benefits, will cause environmental damage, and that consultation with relevant hapū and MACA applicants in particular has been inadequate. Commenters requested that this application be declined and instead be considered under the RMA, where these matters could be addressed more comprehensively.
6. We consider the matters raised in comments received from invited Māori groups, and particularly the loss of public access to the common marine and coastal area at Waipiro Bay (including the ability for Māori to continue to exercise their customary food-gathering practices), may make it more appropriate for the proposed approvals to be considered under another Act or Acts, to enable more comprehensive consultation on the proposed use of public space.
7. The Minister for Māori Development/Minister for Māori Crown Relations: Te Arawhiti suggested that this application be considered under appropriate other Acts, and not the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024, on the basis of the strong concerns expressed by Māori groups affected by this application, that the comments by Māori groups have not been addressed by the applicant; and the Ministry for the Environment's advice in this report.

Signature



Ilana Miller
General Manager – Delivery and Operations

Introduction

8. 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).
9. 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.
10. This report is structured accordingly. We have provided a list of the relevant provisions of section 18 at **Attachment 1**.

Proposed project

11. The applicant (Azuma Property Limited and Hopper Developments Limited) proposes to develop a commercial marina at Waipiro Bay, in the Bay of Islands, Northland. The development is within the coastal marine area, and will provide berthage for 250 pleasure craft, a public boat launching ramp, and parking for marina users and boat trailers. The approvals being sought under the Act are coastal consents under the RMA (removal of mangroves, reclamation, dredging, structures), land use consents under the RMA (earthworks, vegetation clearance, excavation, traffic generation), an archaeological authority under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, and approvals under the Wildlife Act 1953. The project is located predominantly within the coastal marine area and accessed via the property at 285 Manawaora Rd that is owned by Bentzen Farm Limited, an entity related to the applicant.¹
12. We have provided a location map at **Attachment 2**.

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

13. 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

14. We consider the following groups to be the relevant iwi authorities for the project area:
 - a. Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi, representing Ngāpuhi;
 - b. Ngātiwai Trust Board, representing Ngātiwai; and
 - c. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine.

¹ The application states the owner is Omarino Residents Association Inc. but they are the owner of the leasehold title in perpetuity, and are related to both Bentzen Farm Ltd (lessor) and the applicant.

Treaty settlement entities

15. 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).

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

- a. Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi, mandated iwi entity/iwi aquaculture organisation representing Ngāpuhi;
- b. Ngātiwai Trust Board, mandated iwi entity/iwi aquaculture organisation representing Ngātiwai; and
- c. Te Ohu Kai Moana.

Groups mandated to negotiate Treaty settlements

17. The project area is within the rohe of Ngāpuhi. Ngā hapū o Ngāpuhi are currently at the pre-negotiation or mandating stage of Treaty settlement negotiations. Te Whakaaetanga – representing Ngāti Manu (and associated hapū Te Uri Karaka, and Te Uri o Raewera), Ngāti Kuta, Patukeha, and Ngāti Tōrehina ki Matakā – has a draft deed of mandate but this has yet to be finalised or voted on.

18. Ngātiwai Trust Board 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 negotiations with the Crown.

Takutai Moana groups and ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou

19. The project area is predominantly within the common marine and coastal area. 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.

20. However, the following applicant groups are seeking recognition of PCRs or CMT over an area which includes within the project area:

- a. MAC-01-01-076/CIV-2017-485-321: Ngāti Kuta and Patukeha ki Te Rawhiti;
- b. MAC-01-01-131/CIV-2017-485-283: Ngātiwai, Ngātiwai Trust Board, CMT and PCR;
- c. MAC-01-01-106/CIV-2017-485-352: Rewha and Reweti Whānau, Bella Thompson;
- d. MAC-01-01-125/CIV-2017-404-570: Te Hikutu Whānau and Hapū (PCR), Jane Hotere;

- e. MAC-01-01-073/ CIV-2017-485-398: Ngāti Kawau and Te Waiariki Kororā, Louise (Ruhia) Collier;
- f. MAC-01-01-081/C IV-2017-404-577: Ngāti Rāhiri & Ngāti Kawa, Ngātokimatawharua Waka Te Tii-i-Waitangi Maori Inc, CMT and PCR;
- g. MAC-01-01-034/ CIV-2017-404-535: Ngāti Rāhiri hapū tangāta whenua ki Te Tī Waitangi ki Te Pēiwhairangi, Merehora Taurua Whanau ki Kauteawha, CMT and PCR;
- h. CIV-2017-485-408: Ngā Uri o Hairama Pita Kino Davies whānau, Huhana Lyndon, CMT and PCR;
- i. MAC-01-01-105/ CIV-2017-485-515: Whangaruru, Whāngarei and Whangaroa, Elvis Reti/Reti Whānau;
- j. CIV-2017-488-029: Haika, Hetaraka, Leuluai & other whānau, Puawau-Rose Leuluai-Walker, CMT and PCR;
- k. CIV-2017-485-409: Whangaroa Ngāiotonga Trust, Huhana Lyndon, CMT and PCR;
- l. MAC-01-01-134/ CIV-2017-485-265: Ngā uri o Tāreha Kaiteke Te Kēmara I Whānau, Ngāti Kawa & Ngāti Rāhiri, Dr Mary-Anne Baker, CMT and PCR;
- m. MAC-01-01-078/ CIV-2017-485-277: Ngāti Manu and Hapū (PCR only), Arapeta Hamilton;
- n. MAC-01-01-064/CIV-2017-485-231: Ngāti Hine, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine, CMT and PCR;
- o. MAC-01-01-133/CIV-2017-404-558:Ngāitawake/Te Kaunihera o Te Tai Tokerau, Rihari Dargaville;
- p. MAC-01-01-050/ CIV-2017-404-537: Ngā Puhi nui tonu (Awataha Marae), Ngāti Rāhiri, Ngāti Awa, Ngāi Tāhuhu and Ngāitawake, Joseph Kingi, CMT and PCR;
- q. CIV-2017-404-523: Ngā Hapū o Taiāmai ki te Marangai, John Tiato, CMT and PCR;
- r. MAC-01-01-035: Mita Pomana and Takutai Moana Heke Pomana Whānau;
- s. MAC-01-01-060: Ngā Puhi, Ngāti Wai, Haki Pereki and Ngāwhetu Sadler Whānau Trust;
- t. MAC-01-01-010: Haare-Himiana-Heta Whānau Hapū;
- u. MAC-01-01-023: Ihaia Paora Weka Tuwhera Gavala Murray Mahinepua Reserve Trust Ngāti Rua Iti Ngāti Muri Ngatiruamahue Ngāti Kawau Ngāti Haiti Ngāitupango Ngā Puhi Ngāti Kahu Te Auopouri;
- v. MAC-01-01-056: Ngā Puhi Nui Tonu (Te Kotahitangā Marae);
- w. MAC-01-01-059: Ngā Puhi Nui Tonu-Kota-toka-tutaha-moana o whaingaroa (PCR);
- x. MAC-01-01-001: Awhirangi Panehina Lawrence Whānau, Mita Pomana Whānau, Takutai Moana whānau Trust; and
- y. MAC-01-01-103: Pene Hemi Kiwikiwi Whānau Trust (PCR).

21. 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 customary management areas

22. The project area is within an area subject to regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996. Pursuant to Regulation 9 of the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998, the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Notice (No.11) 2012 provides for management of customary food-gathering within an area/rohe moana, which includes the Bay of Islands, by the appointed tangata kaitiaki/tiaki. The following are the tangata whenua of the area/rohe moana to whom the appointment of the tangata kaitiaki/tiaki relates:

- a. Kororāreka;
- b. Ngāti Hine;
- c. Ngāti Kaua;
- d. Ngāti Kuta;
- e. Ngāti Manu;
- f. Ngāti Rahiri;
- g. Ngāti Rehia;
- h. Ngāti Torehina;
- i. Patukeha;
- j. Te Kapotai; and
- k. Te Uri Karaka.

23. Regulations 50-52 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 2013, which are also regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996, provide for tangata whenua who are not currently included in Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Notice (No.11) 2012 to be authorised to fish in this area for the purposes of a hui or tangi.

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

24. 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.

25. 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

26. 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.

27. The application includes a proposed approval outlined in section 42(4)(a) of the Act (resource consent), and the project area is within the boundaries of two Mana Whakahono ā Rohe between NRC and:

- a. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine – iwi (signed in December 2024); and
- b. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rēhia – hapū (signed in December 2020).

Any other Māori groups with relevant interests

28. We have identified other Māori groups with relevant interests which may not be addressed through the groups identified above, namely:

- a. Ngāti Kuta – hapū;
- b. Patukeha – hapū;
- c. Ngāti Manu – hapū;
- d. Te Kapotai – hapū;
- e. Ngāti Pare – hapū;
- f. Te Uri Karaka – hapū;
- g. Te Uri Raewera – hapū;
- h. Te Uri Ongaonga – hapū;
- i. Te Whakaaetanga – hapū grouping for Treaty settlement purposes (paragraph 17 refers);
- j. Ngā Hapū o Takutai Moana – potential hapū grouping for Treaty settlement purposes; and
- k. Rāwhiti 3B2 Ahu Whenua Trust (manage the Russell State Forest)

Consultation undertaken by the applicant

29. For your information, the applicant reports they have consulted with Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi, Ngāti Kuta, Patukeha, and 16 of the 25 MACA applicant groups listed at paragraph 20.

Relevant principles and provisions in Treaty settlements and other arrangements

Treaty settlements

30. 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.

31. There are currently no individual Treaty settlements relating to land, species of plants or animals, or other resources which apply to the project area, apart from those which have settled claims relating to fisheries and aquaculture more broadly. As noted above, Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi and Ngātiwai Trust Board are both recognised as mandated iwi

organisations (under the Maori Fisheries Act 2004) and iwi aquaculture organisations (under the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004).

Relevant principles and provisions

32. Section 7 of the Act requires all persons exercising powers and functions under the Act to act in a manner consistent with Treaty settlements.
33. The Maori 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 Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi and Ngātiwai Trust Board both hold fishing quota in the wider Quota Management Area, the application is unlikely to affect these interests.
34. Similarly, the Maori 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. While Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi and Ngātiwai Trust Board are both iwi aquaculture organisations for the purposes of the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004, the project area is not located within an aquaculture settlement area established under section 12 of that legislation (or within an area reserved for aquaculture through an individual iwi settlement).
35. We note that iwi and hapū are likely to have cultural associations with ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga beyond what is specifically identified in a Treaty settlement or other arrangements. Local tangata whenua and their representatives would be best placed to advise on such matters in the first instance.

Customary Marine Title/Protected Customary Rights

36. 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.
37. However, as noted at paragraph 20, there are currently 25 applicant groups seeking recognition of PCR or CMT over areas which include the project area. The applicant reports they have attempted to contact the majority of these applicants. Some applicants have responded to your invitation to comment on this referral application, as summarised below.
38. 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 the substantive application for this project.²
39. 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

40. As noted at paragraph 22, the project area is within an area/rohe moana subject to regulations under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996 for the management of customary food-

² We note sections 62(2) and 62A 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.

gathering. The Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Notice (No.11) 2012 provides that the tangata kaitiaki/tiaki appointed for the area 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. This may also apply to tangata whenua not included in this notice, under the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 2013. No customary food-gathering of fisheries resources may take place in the area/rohe moana without an authorisation from a tangata kaitiaki/tiaki.

41. While the application itself does not include the proposed taking of fisheries resources, it is possible that the project may affect the ability of the tangata whenua to exercise customary food-gathering practices under the authority of the kaitiaki/tiaki. We note that this has been raised in a number of comments received from invited Māori groups, as summarised below.

Mana Whakahono ā Rohe/Joint management agreement

42. As noted above, the project area is within the boundaries of two Mana Whakahono ā Rohe between NRC and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rēhia respectively, and the application includes a proposed approval outlined in section 42(4)(a) of the Act (resource consent).
43. 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. The agreements with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine (included as **Attachment 4** to this report) and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rēhia (included as **Attachment 5**) share a set of common relationship principles:
- 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).
44. The two Mana Whakahono ā Rohe have common provisions relating to regional plan and regional policy statement processes, including the status of Iwi/Hapū Environmental Management Plans (IHEMPs), 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 include provisions regarding resource consent monitoring, delegation of functions, powers or duties, and training opportunities.
45. Of most direct relevance to this application, both Mana Whakahono ā Rohe include provisions relating to resource consent applications, including agreement that NRC will:
- a. provide a copy to Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine/Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rēhia of all resource consent applications within their rohe;
 - b. provide Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine/Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rēhia 12 working days to respond from the date the copy of the resource consent application was sent;
 - c. talk with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine/Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rēhia 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 Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine/Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rēhia, record any IHEMP they have lodged with NRC and provide a summary of how the IHEMP was considered;
 - e. if NRC decide to appoint a Māori commissioner to a hearing panel for a notified resource consent application, it will be from a list of preferred independent Māori commissioners it maintains, to which Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine/Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rēhia may nominate candidates (this nomination process is outlined elsewhere in the Mana Whakahono ā Rohe); and
 - f. if requested by Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine/Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rēhia, 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.
46. Further to paragraph 45(d), in 2022 Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine have lodged an IHEMP with NRC, which is included as Schedule 3 of their Mana Whakahono ā Rohe (see Attachment 4 of this report). Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine raise a number of matters in their IHEMP that are likely to be relevant to this application, including:
- a. the issue of increasing pollution of the seas from the bilge waters and contaminated hulls of passing ships, effluent and litter discharges by boat owners and, in particular, the discharges and sedimentation of poor land use practices and pollutants and contaminants flushed into the seas from our waterways;
 - b. a policy that all public access plans prepared by statutory agencies should recognise the rights of access that Ngāti Hine must have to water bodies and the coast, for wāhi tapu, harvesting and collection of kaimoana and mahinga kai, fisheries, and to taonga prized for traditional customary and cultural uses; and
 - c. a suite of policies relating to consideration of Ngāti Hine interests by agencies when processing resource consents, permits and concessions, including effects on Ngāti Hine values and resources, and participation by Ngāti Hine in decision-making processes.
47. In 2018 Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rēhia also lodged an IHEMP with NRC (included at **Attachment 6** to this report). We note that the Ngāti Rēhia rohe depicted in their IHEMP does not include the project area, whereas the rohe in the Mana Whakahono ā Rohe does. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rēhia identify a number of issues in their IHEMP that are likely to be relevant to this application, including:
- a. policies to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects of development on Ngāti Rēhia, their values, and environment;
 - b. active participation by Ngāti Rēhia in decision-making by agencies and councils, including in relation to resource consents, concessions and permits, where those decisions affect the hapū, their values, or taonga;
 - c. public access policies and plans must recognise the rights of access Ngāti Rēhia have to all wāhi tapu, for harvesting and collection of kaimoana and mahinga kai, to fisheries, and to taonga prized for traditional, customary and cultural uses; and
 - d. participation in all decision-making processes affecting the ocean within their rohe moana.
48. Under section 16 of the Act, you must comply with any applicable procedural requirements if these are provided for by a Mana Whakahono ā Rohe. We consider you have complied with some of the relevant procedural requirements in the Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine/Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rēhia Mana Whakahono ā Rohe, as they relate to providing copies of

the applications and inviting comments, as appropriate to your role. Our advice is that the other procedural requirements outlined above are more relevant to consideration of a substantive application by a panel, should you decide to accept this application for referral, for example:

- a. recording the IHEMPs and how they were considered in any decision documents;
 - b. engagement with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine/Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rēhia on their comments; and
 - c. the provisions relating to the appointment of hearing commissioners.
49. 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. To ensure that all of the relevant procedural requirements are complied with through the process, we propose that, should you decide to accept this referral application for referral, you direct the panel to comply with any applicable requirements of the Mana Whakahono ā Rohe (as provided for at section 16(2)(c) of the Act).

Summary of comments received and advice

Comments from invited Māori groups

50. Pursuant to section 17(1)(d) of the Act, on 14 April 2025 you invited written comments from almost all of the Māori groups identified above in paragraphs 13-28, from a list we previously provided you. Given the nature of some of the groups we identified (such as some of the hapū, or MACA applicants comprising individuals or whānau) it was not possible to confirm current email addresses for all of them. However, the large number of groups identified meant there was some crossover in those who were contacted. 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.
51. You received comments on the application from 16 groups, in various forms, all of whom were opposed to the application being considered under the Act (and often the project itself). Since a number of these groups provided the same, or very similar comments, we have categorised them into five sets of comments.

Ngāti Kuta (hapū)

52. The comment received from Ngāti Kuta hapū (and the Hau-Kerei whānau), which is included as **Attachment 7a**, and can be summarised as follows:
- a. the application has presented no evidence that the rights and interests of Māori have been considered in accordance with sections 7 and 11 of the Act, in relation to Treaty settlements, recognised customary rights over fisheries, MACA claims, nearby Māori landowners. Ngāti Kuta included a 2005 cultural impact assessment it had previously undertaken for a previous subdivision proposal in the project area;
 - b. the application does not meet the criteria under section 22 of the Act because it is not a development of significant regional or national benefit. Ngāti Kuta included an economic analysis it had commissioned which contend that the case provided by the applicants is not credible;

- c. the application does not support the claim that it will support primary industries, including aquaculture, as one of the criteria under section 22 of the Act;
- d. they are concerned about the potential adverse environmental effects associated with the project, including marine biosecurity threats. Ngāti Kuta included evidence from an ecologist which raises concerns about the impact of the project on kai moana and the marine habitat in general;
- e. the application is yet to satisfy sections 8, 12 and 17 of the RMA because it does not include technical reports; and
- f. they consider the consenting process under the RMA is a more appropriate vehicle for considering this application, as it will enable all of the matters raised in the submission to be appropriately addressed.

53. Comments received from some of the other invited groups endorsed both the Ngāti Kuta and Patukeha (see below) submissions, and followed the same format in repeating the key points from the Ngāti Kuta comments. These groups are listed below, noting any additional points they made:

- a. *Te Kahu o Taonui: Te Tai Tokerau Iwi Chairs Forum, including Te Runanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine, Ngātiwai Trust Board* (**Attachment 7b** refers);
- b. *Te Runanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi* (**Attachment 7c** refers) who also noted the risks the project poses of spreading the invasive pest *Caulerpa*;
- c. *Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine* (**Attachment 7d** refers), who also:
 - i. cited the negative experience of the development of Opuia Marina;
 - ii. noted the lack of consultation with Ngāti Kuta and Patukeha;
 - iii. noted the negative environmental impacts of the proposal; and
 - iv. attached endorsement letters from 11 associated hapū, marae, and whānau trusts;
- d. *Ngātiwai Trust Board* (**Attachment 7e** refers), who also noted the application could:
 - i. significantly impact on the Ngātiwai MACA claim, by nullifying any rights conferred and bypassing consultation requirements;
 - ii. disrupt traditional activities such as kaimoana harvesting;
 - iii. lead to environmental degradation, including the spread of *Caulerpa*;
- e. *MAC-01-01-106/CIV-2017-485-352: Rewha and Reweti Whānau (MACA applicants)* (**Attachment 7f** refers), who also noted:
 - i. risks to the spread of *Caulerpa*; and
 - ii. that Ngāti Kuta has made extensive submissions in support of its MACA claim, which have yet to be considered;
- f. *Karetu Māori Committee, for Ngāti Manu hapū* (**Attachment 7g** refers), who also noted the risks of spreading *Caulerpa*;
- g. *Te Whakaeetanga Trust (collective for Ngāti Kuta, Patukeha, Ngāti Torehina Ki Matakā, and Ngāti Manu me ngā hapū rīriki – Te Uri o Raewera and Te Uri Karaka)* (**Attachment 7h** refers), who also noted:
 - i. traditional cultural practices will be threatened by the marina;

- ii. there is no need for another marina and investment should be made towards protection against marine pests instead;
- iii. the project will expedite naturally-occurring sedimentation; and
- iv. the applicants have not met with mana whenua;
- h. *Ngāti Torehina ki Matakā* (**Attachment 7i** refers); and
- i. *Waikare Māori Committee, Te Kapotai* (**Attachment 7j** refers).

54. The Ngāti Kuta submission also included a petition, signed by 12,036 people, opposing the application, and 27 letters of support for the submission from local residents (including Māori landowners), and environmental groups.

Patukeha (hapū) and MAC-01-01-076/CIV-2017-485-321: Ngāti Kuta and Patukeha ki Te Rawhiti (MACA applicants)

55. Patukeha hapū and the MAC-01-01-076/CIV-2017-485-321: Ngāti Kuta and Patukeha ki Te Rawhiti MACA applicants, whose comments are included as **Attachment 7k**, oppose the referral application because:

- a. it does not meet the compliance criteria at section 14 of the Act:
 - i. the application fails to provide sufficient information to demonstrate the project does not involve ineligible activities;
 - ii. the applicants have not consulted with MACA applicants; and
 - iii. the application does not comply with section 16 of the Act relating to procedural requirements under section 62A of MACA (which requires those seeking consents to consult with MACA applicants);
- b. the application does not meet the criteria for accepting a referral application because it:
 - i. lacks evidence that it will deliver significant economic benefits;
 - ii. lacks evidence that it will support climate change adaptation and the reduction of natural hazards;
 - iii. lacks evidence that it will address significant environmental issues;
 - iv. fails to consider cultural impacts – Waipiro Bay is a traditional pātaka kai for the hapū, and multiple archaeological sites are located within and surrounding the bay; and
 - v. lacks support from the local community and hapū – the Patukeha submission includes 38 letters of support for the submission from local residents (including Māori landowners), and the same petition of 12,036 people attached to the Ngāti Kuta comments.

56. Patukeha contend that you should decline the referral application under section 22 of the Act because:

- a. it would be inconsistent with the purpose of MACA, as it would exclude any customary interests being recognised in the project area before MACA applications are considered;
- b. it would be more appropriate to deal with the approvals under the RMA, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, and the Wildlife Act 1953, to ensure the project is fully considered and substantive engagement with the hapū takes place;

- c. it will have significant adverse effects on the marine environment, through dredging and breakwater construction, changes to mudflats, clearing mangroves, and increased boat traffic; and
- d. the project area includes land necessary for Treaty settlement purposes.

CIV-2017-485-408 (Nga Uri o Hairama Pita Kino Davies) and 409 (Whangaroa-Ngaioitonga Trust) (MACA applicants)

57. The applicant for these two MACA claims (Huhana Lyndon), whose comments are included as **Attachment 7l**, opposes the referral of this application on the grounds that:

- a. consultation with MACA applicant groups does not meet the requirements of section 11 of the Act, which states they must be consulted by the project applicant. Ms Lyndon was not consulted at all by the applicant, and only learned of the application when invited by you to comment; and
- b. the project does not have significant regional or economic benefits, as one of the criteria for accepting a referral application under section 22 of the Act. With regard to the matters you may consider in this context, Ms Lyndon:
 - i. notes that new marina berths in Waipiro Bay have not been identified as a priority project by NRC;
 - ii. notes there are sufficient existing moorings in the area, including berth vacancies, and it would be preferable to utilise or extend this existing capacity in areas less environmentally and culturally sensitive;
 - iii. disagrees with the economic analysis provided by the applicant, since it relies on dated information and does not consider alternatives; and
 - iv. contends that the project will create, rather than address, significant environmental issues through dredging the marina basin, clearing mangroves, reclamation, and increasing boat traffic.

MAC-01-01-134/CIV-2017-485-265: Ngā uri o Tāreha Kaiteke Te Kēmara I Whānau, Ngāti Kawa & Ngāti Rāhiri, Dr Mary-Anne Baker (MACA applicants)

58. The applicant for this MACA claim (Dr Mary-Anne Baker), whose comments are included as **Attachment 7m**, opposes the application on the basis that:

- a. it appears to seek exclusive use of part of the marine and coastal area which is subject to MACA claims;
- b. the applicants have allegedly breached existing consents and constructed a walkway without consent, desecrating wāhi tapū; and
- c. a lack of consultation.

Kororāreka Marae

59. Kororāreka Marae, whose comments are included as **Attachment 7n**, oppose this referral application, noting that:

- a. the project will fail to deliver significant national or regional economic benefits, and is not included in any regional economic plans;
- b. use of the fast-track process appears to be an attempt to bypass the usual checks and balances that would make it difficult to build on sensitive seabed;

- c. the applicant has failed to consult any relevant iwi authorities or hapū, contrary to section 11 of the Act;
- d. the project area includes seabed which is under public ownership but is subject to MACA claims;
- e. the applicant has not considered consistency of the project with relevant IHEMPs; and
- f. the project requires much greater scrutiny than the Act allows, and the preferred option is for the application to go through the normal consenting process.

Consultation with departments and Ministers

60. 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).

61. We sought advice from Te Puni Kōkiri and The Office of Treaty Settlements and Takutai Moana – Te Tari Whakatau regarding the relevant Māori groups, and from the Ministry for Primary Industries in relation to fisheries and aquaculture settlements, and have incorporated their views into this report.

62. The Minister for Māori Development/Minister for Māori Crown Relations: Te Arawhiti suggested that this application be considered under appropriate other Acts, and not the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024, on the basis of:

- a. the strong concerns expressed by the Māori groups affected by this application;
- b. comments by the Māori groups have not been addressed by the applicant; and
- c. the Ministry for the Environment's advice in the section 18 report.

63. We have included this feedback at **Attachment 8**.

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

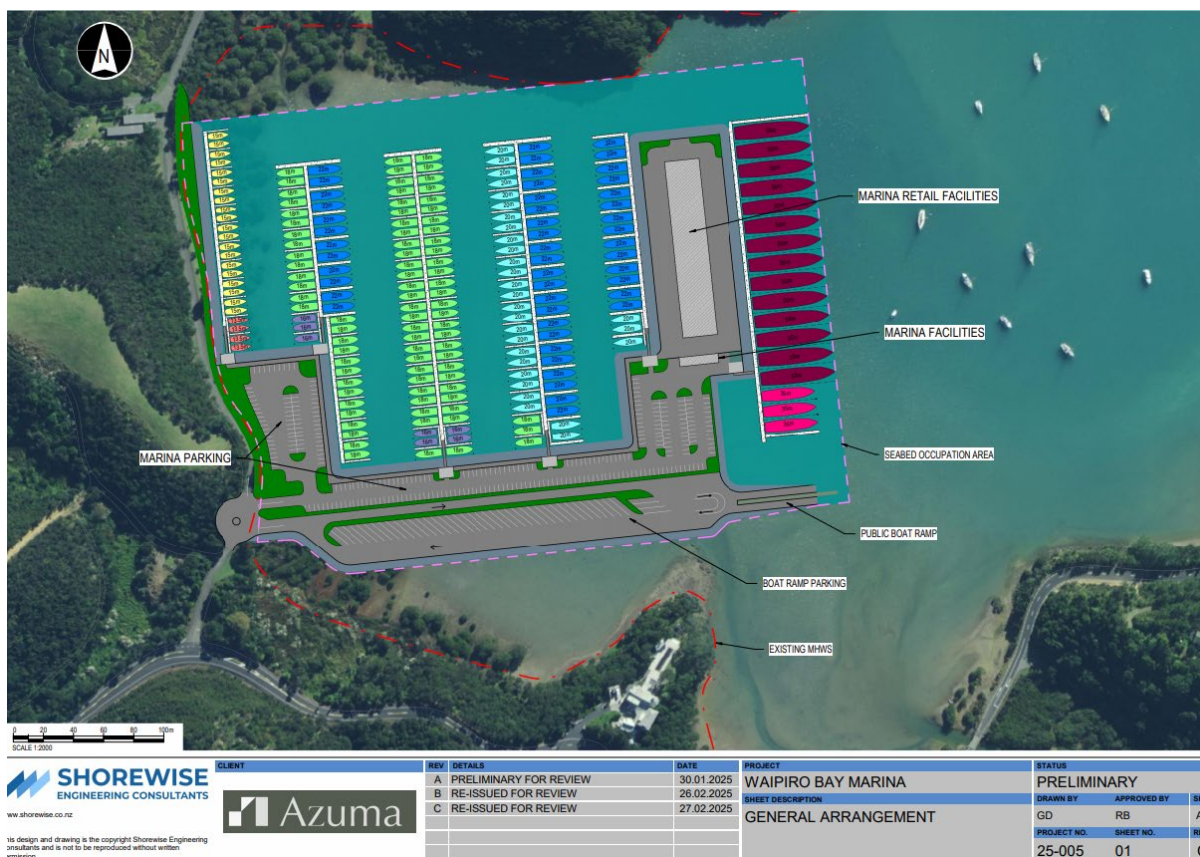
64. Under section 18(2)(m), this report must include our advice on whether, due to any of the matters identified in section 18, it may be more appropriate to deal with the matters that would be authorised by the proposed approvals under another Act or Acts. We have highlighted the procedural requirements of the two Mana Whakahono ā Rohe that encompass the project area as matters which will need to be complied with, and we have provided advice on how the panel may wish to consider these in the Fast track process.

65. Our view is that it may be more appropriate to consider this application under other Acts. We note the matters encompassed by section 18(2)(m) also include subsection 18(2)(l), the summary of comments received by you after inviting comments from Māori groups under section 17(1)(d). As set out in paragraphs 50-59, these comments were universally opposed to the application being considered under the Act, and cited a range of reasons for that position.

66. While it is outside the scope of this report to examine the veracity of these views, we note that the information requirements of referral applications are not as extensive as for substantive applications under the Act, or for applications for approvals under other statutes such as the RMA. Accordingly, some of the matters raised by those Māori groups

invited to comment, such as environmental effects, access, and consultation, may be addressed through the substantive application. Those commenters may also have different expectations, based on their experience of the RMA, of what information is required under the Act.

67. Nevertheless, we have considered whether the weight of opposition from those Māori groups who provided comments is a reason why it may be more appropriate to deal with the proposed approvals under the RMA, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, and the Wildlife Act 1953, as appropriate.
68. The Act provides an opportunity for these comments to be considered by you, and by a panel should you decide to accept this application for referral, along with comments from others such as local authorities. In addition, the Act enables the Minister and the panel to seek further information about the application. However, the timeframes for these steps are short.
69. The RMA and other relevant statutes under which approvals would ordinarily be processed allow more time to consider the views of others, including input from a wider range of parties than under the Act. Noting the significant level of opposition to the project, and the concerns raised by a number of groups regarding the loss of public space in the common marine and coastal area, we consider it may be more appropriate for the project to be considered under another Act. We note that, as the diagram below illustrates, the project will have significant implications on the ability of the public to easily access and use the common marine and coastal area at Waipiro Bay. In particular, those Māori groups invited to comment on the application consider this project is likely to have an impact of on their ability to continue to exercise their customary food-gathering and other cultural practices in the project area.
70. To be clear, this is not necessarily a reason why the project should be declined, but it may be a reason why it is more appropriate to consider the proposed approvals under other statutes, to enable more comprehensive consultation on the proposed use of public space.

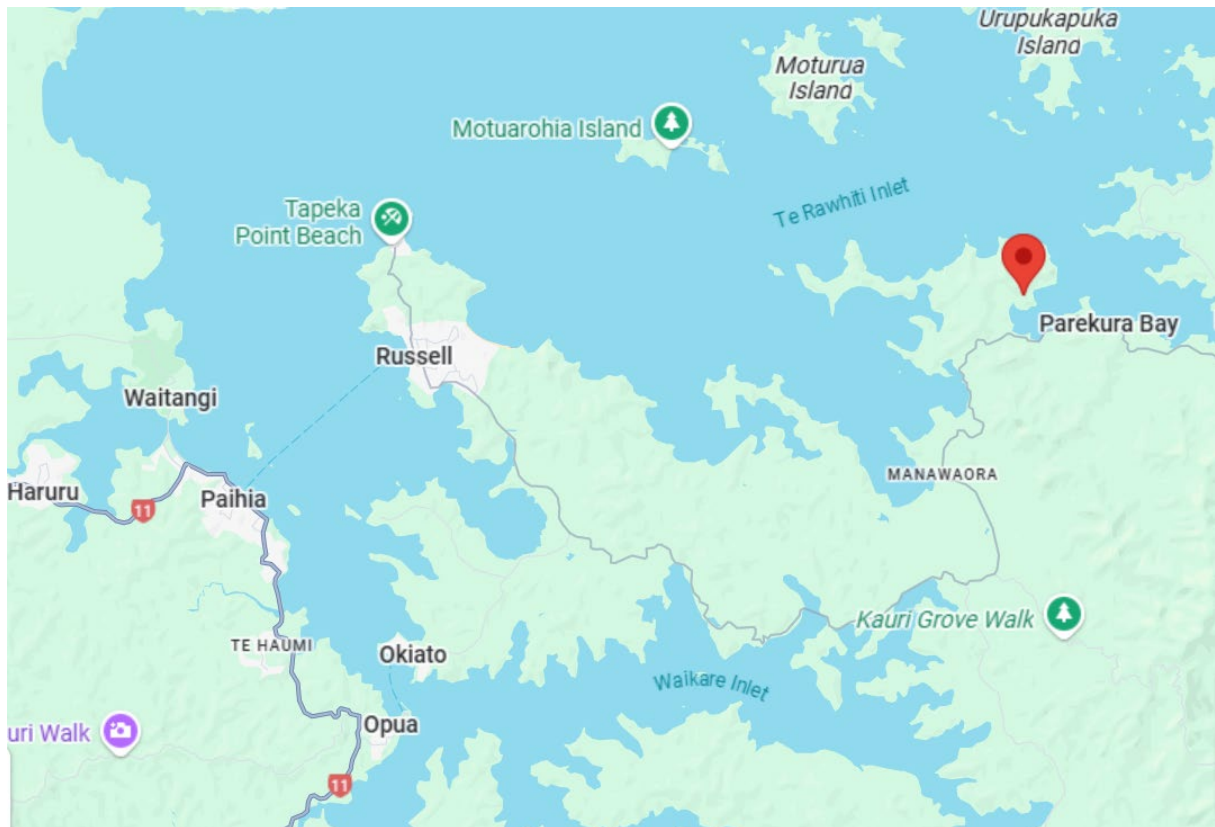


Attachment 1: Provisions of section 18 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024

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.	8-9
18(2)(a)	Any relevant iwi authorities and relevant Treaty settlement entities	14-16
18(2)(b)	Any Treaty settlements that relate to land, species of plants or animals, or other resources within the project area	30-31
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	32-35
18(2)(d)	Any recognised negotiation mandates for, or current negotiations for, Treaty settlements that relate to the project area.	17-18
18(2)(e)	Any court orders or agreements that recognise protected customary rights or customary marine title within the project area.	19, 36-40
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.	20, 36-40
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).	21, 36-40
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).	22-23, 41-42
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).	24-25
18(2)(j)	<p>If the proposed approvals include an approval described in any of section 42C(4)(a) to (d) (resource consent, certificate of compliance, or designation),</p> <p>(i) iwi authorities and groups that represent hapū that are parties to any relevant Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements.</p>	26-27, 43-50

	(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.	28
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	51-59
18(2)(m)	The responsible agency's advice on whether, due to any of the matters identified in this section, it may be more appropriate to deal with the matters that would be authorised by the proposed approvals under another Act or Acts.	64-70
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.	60-61
18(4)	Those Ministers must respond to the responsible agency within 10 working days after receiving the draft report	62-63

Attachment 2: Project location map



Attachment 3: List of relevant Māori groups

Name of group	Type of group (section of Act)
Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a)); Treaty settlement entity – MIO & iwi aquaculture organisation (s18(2)(a))
Ngātiwai Trust Board	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a)); Treaty settlement entity – MIO & iwi aquaculture organisation (s18(2)(a)); mandated entity (s18(2)(d)); other Māori groups with relevant interests (s18(2)(k))
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a)); Tangata whenua for management of customary fisheries (s18(2)(h)); party to Mana Whakahono ā Rohe (s18(2)(j)); other Māori groups with relevant interests (s18(2)(k))
Te Ohu Kaimoana	Treaty settlement entity – MIO (s18(2)(a))
MAC-01-01-076: Ngāti Kuta and Patukeha ki Te Rawhiti/ CIV-2017-485-321	MACA applicant (s18(2)(f))
MAC-01-01-131/CIV-2017-485-283: Ngātiwai, Ngātiwai Trust Board, CMT and PCR	MACA applicant (s18(2)(f))
MAC-01-01-106/CIV-2017-485-352: Rewha and Reweti Whānau, Bella Thompson	MACA applicant (s18(2)(f))
MAC-01-01-125/CIV-2017-404-570: Te Hikutu Whānau and Hapū (PCR), Jane Hotere (deceased)	MACA applicant (s18(2)(f))
MAC-01-01-073/ CIV-2017-485-398: Ngāti Kawau and Te Waiariki Kororā, Louise (Ruhia) Collier	MACA applicant (s18(2)(f))
MAC-01-01-081/C IV-2017-404-577: Ngāti Rāhiri & Ngāti Kawa, Ngātokimatawharua Waka Te Tii-i-Waitangi Maori Inc, CMT and PCR	MACA applicant (s18(2)(f))
MAC-01-01-034/ CIV-2017-404-535: Ngāti Rāhiri hapū tangāta whenua ki Te Ti Waitangi ki Te Pēiwhairangi, Merehora	MACA applicant (s18(2)(f))

Taurua Whanau ki Kauteawha, CMT and PCR	
CIV-2017-485-408: Ngā Uri o Hairama Pita Kino Davies whānau, Huhana Lyndon, CMT and PCR	MACA applicant (s18(2)(f))
MAC-01-01-105/ CIV-2017-485-515: Whangaruru, Whāngarei and Whangaroa, Elvis Reti/Reti Whānau	MACA applicant (s18(2)(f))
CIV-2017-488-029: Haika, Hetaraka, Leuluai & other whānau, Puawau-Rose Leuluai-Walker, CMT and PCR	MACA applicant (s18(2)(f))
CIV-2017-485-409: Whangaroa Ngāiotonga Trust, Huhana Lyndon, CMT and PCR	MACA applicant (s18(2)(f))
MAC-01-01-134/ CIV-2017-485-265: Ngā uri o Tāreha Kaiteke Te Kēmara I Whānau, Ngāti Kawa & Ngāti Rāhiri, Dr Mary-Anne Baker, CMT and PCR	MACA applicant (s18(2)(f))
MAC-01-01-078/ CIV-2017-485-277: Ngāti Manu and Hapū (PCR only), Arapeta Hamilton	MACA applicant (s18(2)(f))
MAC-01-01-064/CIV-2017-485-231: Ngāti Hine, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine, CMT and PCR	MACA applicant (s18(2)(f))
MAC-01-01-133/CIV-2017-404-558: Ngāitawake/ Te Kaunihera o Te Tai Tokerau, Rihari Dargaville	MACA applicant (s18(2)(f))
MAC-01-01-050/ CIV-2017-404-537: Ngā Puhī nui tonu (Awataha Marae), Ngāti Rāhiri, Ngāti Awa, Ngāi Tāhuhu and Ngāitawake, Joseph Kingi, CMT and PCR	MACA applicant (s18(2)(f))
CIV-2017-404-523: Ngā Hapū o Taiāmai ki te Marangai, John Tiato, CMT and PCR	MACA applicant (s18(2)(f))

MAC-01-01-035: Mita Pomana and Takutai Moana Heke Pomana Whānau	MACA applicant (s18(2)(f))
MAC-01-01-060: Ngā Puhi, Ngāti Wai, Haki Pereki and Ngāwhetu Sadler Whānau Trust	MACA applicant (s18(2)(f))
MAC-01-01-010: Haare-Himiana-Heta Whānau Hapū	MACA applicant (s18(2)(f))
MAC-01-01-023: Ihaia Paora Weka Tuwhera Gavala Murray Mahinepua Reserve Trust Ngāti Rua Iti Ngāti Muri Ngatirumamahue Ngāti Kawau Ngāti Hāiti Ngāitupango Ngā Puhi Ngāti Kahu Te Auopouri	MACA applicant (s18(2)(f))
MAC-01-01-056: Ngā Puhi Nui Tonu (Te Kotahitangā Marae)	MACA applicant (s18(2)(f))
MAC-01-01-059: Ngā Puhi Nui Tonu-Kota-toka-tutaha-moana o whaingaroa (PCR)	MACA applicant (s18(2)(f))
MAC-01-01-001: Awhirangi Panehina Lawrence Whānau, Mita Pomana Whānau, Takutai Moana whānau Trust	MACA applicant (s18(2)(f))
MAC-01-01-103: Pene Hemi Kiwikiwi Whānau Trust (PCR)	MACA applicant (s18(2)(f))
Kororāreka	Tangata whenua for management of customary fisheries (s18(2)(h))
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rēhia	Tangata whenua for management of customary fisheries (s18(2)(h)); party to Mana Whakahono ā Rohe (s18(2)(j))
Ngāti Kaua	Tangata whenua for management of customary fisheries (s18(2)(h))
Ngāti Rahiri	Tangata whenua for management of customary fisheries (s18(2)(h))
Ngāti Torehina	Tangata whenua for management of customary fisheries (s18(2)(h))

Ngāti Kuta	Tangata whenua for management of customary fisheries (s18(2)(h)); other Māori groups with relevant interests (s18(2)(k))
Patukeha	Tangata whenua for management of customary fisheries (s18(2)(h)); other Māori groups with relevant interests (s18(2)(k))
Rāwhiti 3B2 Ahu Whenua Trust	other Māori groups with relevant interests (s18(2)(k))
Ngāti Manu	Tangata whenua for management of customary fisheries (s18(2)(h)); other Māori groups with relevant interests (s18(2)(k))
Te Kapotai	Tangata whenua for management of customary fisheries (s18(2)(h)); other Māori groups with relevant interests (s18(2)(k))
Ngāti Pare	other Māori groups with relevant interests (s18(2)(k))
Te Uri Karaka	Tangata whenua for management of customary fisheries (s18(2)(h)); other Māori groups with relevant interests (s18(2)(k))
Te Uri Raewera	other Māori groups with relevant interests (s18(2)(k))
Te Uri Ongaonga	other Māori groups with relevant interests (s18(2)(k))
Te Whakaaetanga	other Māori groups with relevant interests (s18(2)(k))
Ngā Hapū o Takutai Moana	other Māori groups with relevant interests (s18(2)(k))

**Attachment 4: Mana Whakahono ā Rohe between Northland Regional Council
and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine**

**Attachment 5: Mana Whakahono ā Rohe between Northland Regional Council
and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rēhia**

Attachment 6: Ngāti Rēhia Hapū Environmental Management Plan

Attachment 7: Comments received from invited Māori groups

Attachment 8: Comments received from the Minister for Māori Development and/or Minister for Māori Crown Relations

Hon Tama Potaka - Saved

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Title

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Hon Tama Potaka

Regarding


 [Draft Section 18 report for Minister comment](#)

Comments

I suggest this application be considered under appropriate other Acts, and not the Fast Track Act, on the basis:
a. the strong concerns expressed by the Māori groups affected by this application;
b. comments by the Māori groups have not been addressed by the applicant; and
c. of the Ministry of Environment's advice in the Section 18 report.

Feedback Contacts


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