

Mana Whakahono ā Rohe – Version One

Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki Incorporated, Greater Wellington Regional
Council



NGĀ HAPŪ O ŌTAKI
HE WAKA EKE NOA



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Kupu Whakataki

1. Ngāti Pare, Ngāti Korokī, Ngāti Kapu, Ngāti Maiōtaki, and Ngāti Huia ki Katihiku are the five Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga hapū (**Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki**) that are mana whenua in the Rohe of Ōtaki. Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki Incorporated Society (**NHoŌ**) exists to bring together the collective strength of the five hapū so that the mana whenua voice in Ōtaki is unified, understood, and respected. The purpose of NHoŌ is grounded in shared whakapapa and the mana and rangatiratanga of each hapū.
2. Greater Wellington Regional Council (**GW**) and Kāpiti Coast District Council are the authorities established under the Local Government Act 2002 that cross into the Rohe of Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki. The purpose of local government is—
 - a. to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and
 - b. to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future.
3. This Mana Whakahono ā Rohe agreement (this **Agreement**) is entered into by NHoŌ and GWRC (collectively the **Partners**).
4. This Agreement is made under Part 5, Subpart 2, sections 58L to 58U of the Resource Management Act 1991 (the RMA).
5. NHoŌ and GW acknowledge the current productive working relationships between the Partners, including established working agreements, with the intent of maintaining an enduring relationship. Resource management legislation and the form and function of local government is evolving at a rapid pace. With these imminent changes, the Partners have agreed that this Agreement will affirm existing relationships and agreements and provide a mechanism to articulate and work towards a future that appropriately provides for a Te Tiriti o Waitangi based partnership as the tūāpapa of our mahi together.
6. These changes, and the associated uncertainty, have expedited the development phase of this Agreement.¹ The Partners have agreed that this is the first version of this Agreement that safeguards investment the Partners have made in our relationships, anchors us together and to a collective agreement and guides us towards the future.
7. On the date when this Agreement is signed by the Partners they will immediately commence a review of it. The review will be complete within 18 months, unless the Partners agree otherwise. The purpose of the review is to update this initial version of this Agreement. This will include making additions and adjustments

¹ The Planning Bill and the Natural Environment Bill refer to 'existing or initiated Mana Whakahono-ā-Rohe, meaning an arrangement in force or initiated... on the day after the Natural Environment Act receives Royal assent'. The Bills will almost certainly become law prior to the general election on 7 November 2026.

where that is necessary or desirable, and providing further detail regarding the Partners' future aspirations and ways of working together, guided by Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

8. This Agreement affirms our commitment to continue to work together as partners while respecting the distinct roles and responsibilities of each Partner.
9. The Partners acknowledge the work undertaken across the motu to develop relationship agreements between mana whenua and local authorities. We have been informed and inspired by that work.
10. This Agreement is structured as follows:
 - a. Section A - He Aronga: A clear statement of the intent of this Agreement including objectives, guiding principles, outcomes sought through the relationship.
 - b. Section B - Te Onamata: An overview of the historical context underpinning the relationship, including whakapapa connections, and key events that have shaped the current state of our relationship and ways of working together.
 - c. Section C - Te Inamata: A description of current activities and relationship agreements that demonstrate how the Partners work together in practice, and how they intend to do so in the future (including for the purpose of Part 5, Subpart 2, sections 58L to 58U of the Resource Management Act 1991) - including existing agreements, processes and areas of collaboration.
 - d. Section D - Te Anamata: An outline of each Partner's aspirations and a collective vision that the Partners are committed to working toward.

Section A - He Aronga

11. NHoŌ and GW acknowledge the following matters underpin this Agreement and the resource management regime in the Rohe of Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki as set out in **Schedule 1** (the **Rohe**):
 - a. The mana, rangatiratanga and kaitiaki responsibilities of Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki;
 - b. The wellbeing of Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki, including economic, cultural, environmental, and social wellbeing; and
 - c. Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
12. NHoŌ and GW intend that this Agreement will affirm and strengthen the existing relationship between NHoŌ and GW and is intended to:
 - a. Give effect to the relationship under Te Tiriti o Waitangi between Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki and GW.
 - b. Strengthen the relationship between Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki and GW.
 - c. Provide a clear and agreed framework for collaboration between NHoŌ and GW on resource management matters which supports the integration of values, knowledge, and perspectives of Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki into planning and decision-making processes. This includes, in accordance with Part 5, Subpart 2, sections 58L to 58U of the Resource Management Act 1991, and mechanisms for NHoŌ and GW to discuss, agree and record ways in which NHoŌ may participate in resource management monitoring, planning and decision-making processes.
 - d. Identify the aspirations of the Partners, and clear mechanisms to achieve our aspirations in the future.
13. There are two further factors that have influenced the timing of the finalisation of this Agreement, these are:
 - a. Two new bills to replace the RMA;²
 - b. Central government proposal to reform and reorganise local government;³
14. These proposals create risk that our existing relationship and ways of working together could be negatively impacted if these reforms progress.

² The Planning Bill and Natural Environment Bill were introduced on 9 December 2025, submissions have been received and heard by the Environment Select Committee. It is expected that the Select Committee will publish its report for the House, including recommending amendments, in late June 2026.

³ On 25 November 2025 the government announced it is consulting on its proposal to simplify local government, including replacing elected regional councillors and reorganising how regional and local decisions are made.

Guiding Principles

15. The Partners acknowledge that this Agreement is a living document which will be reviewed and updated between the Partners from time to time as considered necessary to further the purpose of this Agreement.
16. Collectively, we agree that working together creates greater outcomes for te taiao, mana whenua, and the communities within the Rohe. This Agreement is a tool to affirm our relationship, while providing scope to advance our partnership and shared kaupapa in the future.
17. The Partners agree to work together under the GW *Te Kaupapa Here o Te Pane Matua Taiao mō Te Tiriti o Waitangi*. The Policy Principles of the document are:
 - *Article I: Te Pane Matua Taiao governs and manages with care and respect recognising that the right to exercise kāwanatanga is balanced by the Article II guarantee of tino rangatiratanga.*
 - *Article II: Te Pane Matua Taiao recognises and seeks to protect the tino rangatiratanga (authority and self-determination) of mana whenua over their whenua and taonga in their rohe, evolving mana whakahaere (authority) to partners and hapū in accordance with their priorities where possible, and investing in mana whenua to enable them to lead initiatives on their terms.*
 - *Article I and II: Te Pane Matua Taiao partners with and empowers mana whenua as active decision-makers. Te Pane Matua Taiao provides for the power-sharing and different spheres of influence and decision-making arising from the guarantees in articles I and II (kāwanatanga and rangatiratanga). We also strive to provide for equitable representation alongside GW in governance and management decisions that are mana whenua priorities, to the fullest extent possible.*
 - *Article III:*
 - *Te Pane Matua Taiao recognises the impacts of colonisation and resulting inequities for mana whenua and seeks to address them.*
 - *Te Pane Matua Taiao ensures equitable resources and investment for mana whenua including mainstream opportunities for capacity building, governance, and knowledge exchange.*
 - *Te Pane Matua Taiao recognises the protection of Māori cultural freedom and tikanga as guaranteed in the verbal ‘fourth article’ of Te Tiriti o Waitangi.*
18. The Partners also agree to work together in a way that upholds the mana of the Partners:

- a. Both partners are responsible for maintaining respectful conduct, responding with care and creating spaces where people feel valued - in all partnership spaces and relationships.
- b. We will uphold the mātāpono of this Agreement through respectful conduct, inclusive practices and ongoing training and development. This will ensure engagement processes respects people's time, wellbeing and identity.
- c. The Partners will co-develop tikanga for hui, wānanga and shared decision-making spaces. Te reo Māori and tikanga will be embedded in our work in ways that reflect the mana of the Partners and the work.
- d. The strength of our partnership will be measured not by agreement but by how we engage when we do not agree. The Partners commit to engaging in a way that embodies respect, cultural safety and constructive dialogue, especially in times of difference. This includes tikanga-based resolutions.

Notices and communication

19. Notices and communications for this Agreement will be delivered to:

- a. For NHO: Tumu Whakarae - secretary@nhoo.nz
- b. For GW: Chief Executive - info@gw.govt.nz

Review

- 20. At present, the relationship between the Partners is generally constructive, but could be strengthened.
- 21. The Partners intend to work together in the review period to review and revise this Agreement to provide for any other matters that the Partners agree should be covered by this Agreement.
- 22. This Agreement will be regularly reviewed (beyond the review period) to ensure that it is a living document that reflects changes in te taiao (inclusion of new kaupapa), legislative change, and as our relationship evolves over time. The Partners have committed to the following:
 - a. The review period described in paragraph [7].
 - b. Recognising the review timeframe of this Agreement, the Partners agree that GW will defer updating its policies and processes until this Agreement review period ends.
 - c. An ongoing monitoring and review cycle; every sixth anniversary of this Agreement, or at any other time by agreement, the Partners will jointly review and report on progress made to give effect to this Agreement, including the effectiveness of this Agreement.

Resourcing

23. The Partners recognise that resourcing is fundamental to the success of this Agreement. The Partners commit to identifying, securing and maintaining resources necessary to:
 - a. Enable NHoŌ participation in planning and decision-making.
 - b. Support cultural and technical expertise.
 - c. Facilitate joint projects, monitoring and reporting.
 - d. Develop shared work programmes.
24. The current Tūāpapa Agreement is the mechanism for providing this funding.
25. In the event that any or all of the roles and responsibilities of GW that are relevant to this Agreement are proposed to become roles or responsibilities of another entity, the Partners agree to jointly advocate (to the extent that is lawful and appropriate) that the new entity should take responsibility for and uphold the relevant parts of this Agreement.

Section B - Te Onamata

26. This section describes each Partner's history, and pathways set by our tūpuna or predecessors. This kōrero grounds us in our purpose and responsibilities.
27. The relationship between Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki and the New Zealand Government was first established on 19 May 1840 when Āperahama Te Ruru, Te Mātenga Te Mātia, Kiharoa, Kīngi Hōri Te Puke-ki-Mahauariki, Kīngi Te Ahoaho signed a copy of the Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki consider this Mana Whakahono ā Rohe a continuation of that relationship and understand GW to be an inherent part of the Government.
28. In April 2025, The Ministry for the Environment released a *State of the Environment Report* that shows that the way New Zealanders choose to live is continuing to have a significant impact on the environment, affecting our health, quality of life, homes and livelihoods in both positive and negative ways.
29. The NHO Ō Rautaki 2026-2030 recognises and aligns with comments from the *State of the Environment Report* by highlighting that whānau and hapū of Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki carry multiple and competing pressures - economic, cultural, environmental, and social. These challenges are intensified by the rapid social, political, environmental, and technological change that are occurring. These dynamics are changing the shape and makeup of the hapori of Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki, placing greater strain on the whenua and taiao in the Rohe, and driving shifts in the aspirations and needs of uri of Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki.
30. Both NHO kawa and tikanga, and GW objectives, policies and rules have a significant influence in guiding the way we choose to live. This agreement will ensure that through Kaitiakitanga and Kāwanatanga, both mātauranga and Western science contribute to te mana o te taiao and te mana o te wai.

Ko Wai Mātou

31. This section describes each of the Partners, who they are, what this mahi involves and how we work together.

Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki

The Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki rohe stretches from Kukutauaki in the South to the Waiaute stream in the North, moving across to Takapu o Kā, across Kaingarara to Te Ahi a Hatana through Punaoro and Huritini and straight onto Puketuirau.⁴

32. The hapū are ahi kā and kaitiaki, maintaining deep connections with te taiao, mātauranga, tikanga, and te reo Māori. A defining moment of kotahitanga came in 1998, when the five hapū stood together to successfully oppose a local council

⁴ He Taonga Kei Aku Ringa - Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki Rautaki 2026-2030

proposal to extract water from the Ōtaki river – reaffirming our collective responsibility and as kaitiaki.

33. The kotahitanga lead to the establishment of NHoŌ. As part of its purpose, NHoŌ fosters and promotes amongst their members and whānau:
- a. wairuatanga, kotahitanga, whanaungatanga - spiritual values, unity, support, and cooperation;
 - b. recognition of tikanga Māori, te reo Māori, whakapapa, pukengatanga, ūkaipōtanga - traditional customs and values; and
 - c. kaitiakitanga, manaakitanga, rangatiratanga - physical, social, and economic well-being and advancement.
34. Growing responsibilities under the RMA and Local Government Act 2002 (the **LGA**) highlighted the need for a formal representative body to engage with councils, Crown agencies, and regional entities on behalf of the hapū. NHoŌ was therefore established in 2012 under the umbrella of the Raukawa Marae Management Committee, strengthening hapū participation in planning, policy, decision-making and environmental governance. NHoŌ was formally registered as an Incorporated Society in 2024. The five hapū, Te Runanga o Raukawa and Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga have mandated NHoŌ to represent themselves as an iwi authority as defined under the RMA. NHoŌ reflects the principles of tino rangatiratanga and Kotahitanga, with equal representation from each hapū.
35. Our mandate also includes standing alongside our wider whanaunga; hapū outside Ōtaki, the three iwi that belong to ĀRT,⁵ and other iwi living within the Rohe – recognising that our whakapapa and responsibilities extend across a wide landscape.
36. NHoŌ are grounded in the foundations laid by our tūpuna, the whakapapa that shapes our identity and mandate as mana whenua, and act in accordance with our tikanga and kawa. This knowledge guides both our current mahi and our future aspirations to work together in a genuine partnership with GW.

Tokorima ngā hapū o tēnei whenua, o tēnei rohe o ngā hapū ki a mātou o nga hapu ki Ōtaki kia puritia te mana whakahaere o a mātou ake whenua, awa, taiao, tae noa ki te naiane, he nui ngā kaupapa, kua āta whakarite, kua whakaarohia, kua whakaritea hei whaingā hei tūāpapa kia ekengia ngā hapū o Ōtaki ki te taumata tika mōnā. kia kaua e waihoā ma tangata kē noho me kī mana whenua kimi o mātou ake whenua anō nei ka riro ma mātou te tiaki a tātou nei awa, wai anō hoki ko te taiao. Kua kite mātou i ngā tino pēhitanga me kī o te taone i tēnei, i tere whakatipu ana. - Whaea Denise Hapeta

⁵ The iwi of ĀRT are: Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai, Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga and Ngāti Toa Rangatira.

“We, the 5 hapū of Ōtaki, are committed to retaining authority and control over our own lands, waterways, and environment. Many initiatives have been carefully planned and considered as foundations for this, to ensure that the five hapū of Ōtaki can reach their rightful standing and not be displaced or overridden by outsiders claiming authority over our lands, so that we ourselves remain the guardians of our rivers, waters, and the environment.” - Whaea Denise Hapeta

37. GWRC recognises the following documents as important to NHoŌ (see Schedule 2):

- a. Te Whaitua o Kāpiti Implementation Programme.⁶
- b. Treaty House Model Implementation - Reflections from Te Whaitua o Kāpiti 2023-2024
- c. Proposed Ngāti Raukawa Otaki River Catchment Iwi Management Plan, 2000.
- d. Te Haerenga Whakamua and Te Ara Whakamua.
- e. The Integrated Catchment Management Agreement

38. NHoŌ are in the process of developing a Kaitiakitanga Plan that will also be lodged with the GW.

Greater Wellington Regional Council

39. Wellington Regional Council (known as Greater Wellington Regional Council, Te Pane Matua Taiao) is a regional council constituted by the Local Government (Wellington Region) Reorganisation Order 1989, and listed in Part 1 of Schedule 2 of the LGA.

40. The Wellington region is a growing and diverse region, and GW has a range of important functions under section 30 of the RMA which must be exercised in a way which achieves sustainable management, including meeting the cultural, social and economic needs of people and communities. Under other enactments, we are specifically responsible for flood resilience and related land management, provision of regional parks and public transport planning and funding (and metropolitan bulk water supply⁷).

41. GW’s role under the LGA is to meet the current and future needs of communities for good-quality infrastructure and services in a way that is most cost effective for households and businesses.

42. GW highly value the partnership formed with NHoŌ. GW acknowledges the mana of NHoŌ, and the way NHoŌ has worked and will continue to work with GW as kaitiaki and Rangatira within the Rohe to help achieve beneficial outcomes for the

⁶ [Te Whaitua o Kāpiti Implementation Programme – A collaborative implementation plan to improve our freshwater bodies, September 2024](#)

⁷ Until 1 July 2026

Wellington region through our delivery of the RMA and LGA. We also recognise the mahi of NHoŌ in bringing together various local and central governmental agencies and the local community. The GW is committed to the continuing partnership with NHoŌ to achieve shared outcomes, with this Agreement reaffirming our ways of working and supporting collective success.

43. NHoŌ recognise GW's Te Kaupapa Here of Te Pane Matua Taiao mō Te Tiriti o Waitangi as important to GW (see Schedule 3).

Ngā Whakaaetanga Tonu

44. The Partners acknowledge our layered history and prior arrangements that precede this Agreement.
45. The relationship between Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki and GW has evolved and strengthened since at least 1991. In 2013, a Memorandum of Partnership between tangata whenua (including Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki) and GW was entered into and replaced a previous Charter of Understanding dated 1993. These were followed by a Tūāpapa Agreement in 2021.
46. The Memorandum of Partnership sets out the partnership model between tangata whenua and GW that acknowledges and includes long standing arrangements for tangata whenua on committees and strategic advisory groups including, but not limited to, the following:
- a. Ara Tahi – Originally established in 1991, Ara Tahi is the Iwi/Council Leadership Forum which is comprised of six tangata whenua groups (including Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki) and GW.
 - b. Te Ūpoko Taiao – Te Ūpoko Taiao is an advisory committee of the GW which makes recommendations on the means to achieve GW's purpose: "to promote the sustainable management of the region's natural and physical resources by overseeing the review and development of regional plans, changes and variations for the Wellington Region, as required under the Resource Management Act 1991."
47. The Partners have drawn on the mātauranga, knowledge and experiences developed through these Existing Partnership Agreements to inform and guide this Agreement. The Existing Partnership Agreements therefore provide the tūāpapa for this Agreement.
48. This Agreement does not supersede and is not intended to conflict with the Existing Partnership Agreements. The Partners remain committed to implementing those agreements. To the extent that the Existing Partnership Agreements relate to resource management matters that are within the permissible scope of Mana Whakahono ā Rohe, the Partners record that these Existing Partnership Agreements now form part of this Agreement.

Section C - Te Inamata

Ngā mahi ngātahi i tēnei wā

49. This section outlines the ways in which the Partners currently work together, it describes our present landscape, including relationship agreements, existing agreements and joint work programmes.
50. This Agreement affirms our existing mahi while working towards our future aspirations (as set out in Section D - Te Anamata of this Agreement).

Ngā mahi ngātahi a GW me NHoŌ

51. The following sections outline the ways in which GW and NHoŌ currently work together. The Partners agree that these ways of working together are contents of our Mana Whakahono ā Rohe pursuant to section 58R(1)(c)(i)-(iv) and section 58R(4)(a)-(c) of the RMA.

“Ongoing engagement and regular kōrero have built a strong foundation for partnership across agencies. This way of working improves communication, supports shared priorities, and enables more meaningful, joined-up delivery of kaupapa across the rohe.”

NHoŌ Kaitautoko Taiao

Resource consenting

Processing and granting resource consents is a key point where resource management and kaitiakitanga intersect. Working closely with NHoŌ enables GW to better understand and reflect NHoŌ values in decision-making. Ongoing collaboration between GW resource advisors and NHoŌ taiao kaimahi strengthens shared capability, builds mutual understanding, and deepens relationships. This partnership approach improves the quality of consent decisions and gives practical effect to section 7(a) of the RMA.

Lead Consenting Advisor, GW

52. Resource consents are an important and significant aspect of resource management. GW is a consenting authority in the Wellington region and also has responsibilities under other legislation for (among other things) soil conservation and river management, biodiversity and biosecurity. GW therefore also applies for and holds resource consents where that is required by the Regional Plan and national environmental standards. Important decisions are made by GW about how te taiao is used and developed in their roles as both consent authority and applicant / consent holder. These decisions have lasting effect on te taiao, mana whenua and the community.

53. NHoŌ have the inalienable responsibility to exercise kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga over their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga as guaranteed under Te Tiriti o Waitangi.⁸
54. NHoŌ and GW have a partnership that recognises the role and responsibilities of NHoŌ as kaitiaki within their own boundaries and particularly within their sites of significance⁹ GW encourages resource consent applicants and their consultants to engage with NHoŌ when they are planning their activity and preparing their resource consent application.

Work pertaining to the role of consent authority

55. GW works with NHoŌ to assess the effects of proposed activities on cultural values to ensure these matters are adequately considered in the resource consenting process. The assessment by NHoŌ informs GW's consideration of the effects of a proposal on cultural values, appropriate conditions to avoid, remedy or mitigate those effects, and the decision of whether to notify a resource consent application.
56. The following steps outline the GW (Environmental Regulation Business Unit) and NHoŌ processes for determining resource consent applications, using email, phone calls, and the Te Wahi platform to gather input from NHoŌ:
 - a. **Consent application lodged** - GW receives the application, identifies whether the proposed activity is within the Rohe using GW's GIS software, uploads the application and supporting documents into Te Wahi, and assigns it to a Resource Advisor. The 20-working day statutory timeframe for processing resource consent applications begins when the applicant has paid the initial application fee.
 - b. **Section 88 assessment** - The GW Resource Advisor undertakes a section 88 completeness assessment of the application, including whether the assessment of effects adequately addresses the potential effects of the activity on cultural values. Applications can be returned to the applicant if they are considered incomplete.
 - c. **Snapshot creation** - The GW Resource Advisor prepares a snapshot of the application for NHoŌ - summarising the application documents and highlighting pertinent information about the proposed activity and site. The snapshot includes a traffic light assessment indicating the likely significance of the activity to NHoŌ. By working day 5, the Resource Advisor

⁸ The Resource Management Act 1991, section 6(e) provides for the relationship of Māori with their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga as a matter of national importance, and kaitiakitanga is a matter listed under section 7(a) that must be given particular regard when exercising functions under the Act.

⁹ Greater Wellington Regional Council, Te Tiriti o Waitangi Audit: Final Report (8 November 2023, p.38). The **Te Tiriti Audit Report**

emails the snapshot directly to the NHoŌ Taiao unit for consideration and response.

NB: NHoŌ have outlined to GW the activities of greatest concern to them, including the proximity of the proposed activity to sites of significance listed in Schedule C of the Natural Resources Plan, in Te Wahi Live.

- d. **NHoŌ assessment** – NHoŌ will consider the effects of a proposal and whether NHoŌ considers itself an affected party. NHoŌ will provide comments directly to the GW Resource Advisor on any matters it considers relevant. This may include the effects of the proposal, whether further information or a cultural impact assessment is needed, relevant conditions recommended for inclusion and if NHoŌ considers the proposal should proceed. NHoŌ will endeavour to reply directly to the GW Resource Advisor on all resource consents, including advising if NHoŌ have no comments. NHoŌ commits to responding as expeditiously as possible. If no response is received from NHoŌ by day 11, the Resource Advisor follows up by phone or email, particularly where the traffic light assessment indicates the application is likely to be of high interest to NHoŌ.
- e. **Affected Party assessment** – If NHoŌ considers a proposed activity will have more than minor effects on their values or sites of significance, they will indicate to GW that they consider themselves an affected party. The Resource Advisor will undertake an affected party assessment as directed by section 95E of the Act. If NHoŌ is considered an affected party, the applicant is informed and has the option to pause processing of the application under section 95 and work with NHoŌ to address and resolve their concerns. NHoŌ may provide their written approval and processing the consent recommences, or the application proceeds to public or limited-notification.
- f. **Application processing can be suspended** - Working days may be suspended if more information is needed to understand the proposal, if additional resource consent applications are required, or at the applicant's request. If NHoŌ is considered an affected party, the working day clock is paused under section 95 of the RMA until: **either** written approval is provided by NHoŌ - this may include significant changes to the applicant's proposal; **or** if written approval is not provided, the application proceeds as limited or publicly notified.
- g. **Consent processing** – The GW Resource Advisor processes the application in accordance with the RMA, using the assessment and comments provided by NHoŌ. This phase includes ongoing communication with NHoŌ where they have indicated an interest in the application and provided comments on conditions, where the activity may significantly affect its values, or where the activity is within or likely to

affect a site of significance. For a non-notified application, this process typically runs from working days 11 to 18.

- h. **Non-notified consent application: decision issued** - The notification decision and processing of non-notified resource consent applications is completed by working day 20 (unless timeframes are extended under section 37 of the RMA). A copy of the Officer's Report is provided to NHoŌ via Te Wahi. This report records engagement with NHoŌ, and an assessment of cultural values including any matters that were raised that are unable to be addressed through the consenting process.
- i. **Notified consent application** - For notified or limited-notified applications, submissions are sought on the application from the public (including stakeholders) or from affected parties, and submitters are invited to indicate whether they wish to be heard. The Resource Advisor prepares a section 42A report, and if submitters wish to be heard an independent hearing commissioner with relevant experience is appointed to hold a hearing and make a decision on the application. For notified or limited notified applications, the timeframes are longer to provide for submissions, and a hearing and decision by an independent commissioner if submissions are received. GW will ensure that hearing panels hold the requisite skills to consider cultural effects if such effects are relevant to the proposed activity.

Engaging with NHoŌ during consenting is an invaluable part of a consent process. It ensures cultural values are properly understood and reflected in decision-making by those with the appropriate Mātauranga to do so, while also strengthening the Taiao unit's partnership with NHoŌ and fostering meaningful relationships that I value as a Resource Advisor.

GW Resource Advisor

"Working together early in projects, particularly through resource consents and planning, means cultural values, environmental outcomes, and regulatory requirements are aligned from the outset. This leads to more efficient processes and stronger outcomes for our rohe."

NHoŌ Kaitautoko Taiao

Fast Track Approvals process

- 57. NHoŌ input to environmental decision making is valued within the Wellington region. The established practice between GW and NHoŌ reflects the value of that contribution, and should be recognised in other decision-making processes.
- 58. NHoŌ recognises that the Fast track Approvals Act 2024 (the FTAA) makes provision for Mana Whakahono ā Rohe agreements. Applicants, the Ministry for the Environment, the Environmental Protection Authority, Panel convener, Expert

Panels, and Ministers are invited to engage with NHoŌ on fast-track proposals within our Rohe via taiao@nhoo.nz.

59. GW are willing to engage with NHoŌ to understand what support they may need to participate in the FTAA process. GW will advise NHoŌ if it becomes aware of any FTAA application in the Rohe.
60. The following is a summary of the requirements and procedural arrangements that apply to GW under this Mana Whakahono ā Rohe agreement as a decision-maker on resource consent applications under the RMA:
 - a. NHoŌ are recognised as mana whenua in their Rohe.
 - b. GW seek the input of NHoŌ on all resource consent applications in their Rohe. Specifically, the effects of the proposal on mana whenua values and sites of significance.
 - c. GW recognise that NHoŌ hold the mātauranga to determine the level of effect of proposals on cultural value.
 - d. NHoŌ and GW work together to identify and assess possible consent conditions and monitoring requirements, including kaitiaki monitoring.
61. It is expected that all requirements and procedural arrangements that apply to GW under this Agreement are complied with or upheld by decision-makers under the FTAA.
62. To ensure that hearing panels hold the requisite skills to consider cultural effects, NHoŌ seek to participate in the appointment of hearing commissioners.
63. NHoŌ acknowledge the timeframes in the FTAA process, however, seek as much notice and time as possible to provide their input.

NHoŌ and GW as Co-Consent Holders

64. More recently, GW and NHoŌ have jointly sought and been granted co-consent holder for two activities. Co-consent holder recognises the rangatiratanga and kawanatanga roles and responsibilities of NHoŌ and GW, and is a practical expression of GW's commitment to meaningful partnership with NHoŌ and its obligations under Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
65. This Agreement acknowledges the importance of the current co-consent holder relationship between NHoŌ and GW, and the importance NHoŌ place on maintaining these established ways of working.

*GW has been able to meaningfully partner with NHoŌ on a recent consent application needed to enable the removal of a pest plant *Phragmites karka* from the Waiorongomai Lake stream mouth, an area of significance to NHoŌ.*

Without this partnership, I believe GW would not have gotten the consent application lodged and granted on time to do the works before the funding became invalid in June 2026.

GW Senior Resource Management Advisor

Compliance monitoring of resource consents and environmental incident

66. NHoŌ protect and care for our taonga *tuku iho*, nurturing a deep sense of belonging and connection to home. This means that NHoŌ are uniquely positioned to undertake compliance monitoring and environment incident response.
67. Undertaking compliance monitoring of resource consents and responding to environmental incidents are important functions under the RMA to ensure the sustainable management of natural and physical resources and good environmental outcomes. NHoŌ and GW recognise that, because of the distance from their Wellington Office, GW Duty officers often cannot get to Ōtaki in time to witness an environmental incident while it is occurring.
68. Noting GW has general obligations regarding the monitoring of resource consents, GW and NHoŌ partner in a programme to train, with intentions to warrant, NHoŌ *kaimahi* to undertake these functions within the Rohe (Compliance Monitoring Programme). This Programme:
 - a. is an expression of *kaitiakitanga* for NHoŌ, enhances the relationship between the Partners, produces efficiencies, and enables the building and sharing of capability and capacity; and
 - b. will involve selected *kaimahi* participating in internal training, accompanying GW compliance officers on site visits, and completing necessary training and certifications for duty and compliance officers.
69. The Compliance Monitoring Programme will progressively build capability from individuals working alongside GW officers to being individually warranted to attend consented sites and incidents independently. Warrants will grant powers under the following sections of the RMA: s 22 (duty to give certain information), s 332 (power of entry for inspection), and s 333 (power of entry for survey).

*I had the opportunity to attend Basic Investigation Training alongside NHoŌ *kaimahi*. The experience showed us different ways we can support each other in monitoring, compliance, and enforcement work, while also clarifying where it's important to stay within our respective roles.*

GW Resource Advisor

Policy and Plan Development

Specific Treaty settlement instruments and resources planning

70. Te Ūpoko Taiao – Natural Resources Plan Committee (**Te Ūpoko Taiao**), is an advisory body of GW that promotes the sustainable management of the region's natural and physical resources by overseeing the review and development of regional plans, changes and variations for the region, as required under the RMA.
71. The membership of Te Ūpoko Taiao comprises of six mana whenua/non-Councillor members alongside six GW Councillors. As a signatory of the Memorandum of Partnership between Tangata Whenua ki Te Ūpoko o te Ika a Māui and GW, Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki has made recommendations on the mana whenua (i.e. non-Councillors) membership of Te Ūpoko Taiao.
72. Te Ūpoko Taiao is a statutory body established under Treaty settlement legislation through the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua settlement, and is continued as a permanent committee of council¹⁰
73. In addition to GW's above settlement obligations, the Partners have agreed that the existing Terms of Reference for Te Ūpoko Taiao also form part of their Mana Whakahono ā Rohe (to the extent the Terms of Reference do not contradict this Agreement) in relation to:
 - a. how NHoŌ may participate in the preparation or change of a regional plan; and
 - b. how GW will undertake consultation requirements.

Preparation or change of policy statements or plans – Guiding principles

74. GW is committed to honouring Te Tiriti o Waitangi, including through its Te Tiriti o Waitangi Policy, which is a primary organisational policy guiding strategy, policy, planning and decision-making across all Council functions.
75. Under this policy, GW embeds the articles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi into all aspects of management and operations, ensuring that mana whenua rights, interests and aspirations are recognised, protected and advanced.
76. In doing so, GW's commitment to honouring Te Tiriti o Waitangi is beyond simply compliance and reflects GW's commitment to authentic partnership and shared decision-making with mana whenua, including opportunities for power-sharing in policy and planning contexts.
77. The Partners will work together to design and adopt processes and systems that enable a Treaty partnership approach to resource planning under the Resource

¹⁰ Subpart 7 – Te Upoko Taiao, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-ā-Rua Claims Settlement Act 2022

Management Act 1991 and any legislation that replaces the RMA. These processes and systems shall draw on and (to the extent that is lawfully possible) provide for:

- a. Any iwi environmental management plan lodged by NHoŌ with the Council, including the documents listed under paragraph 37 of this Agreement.
 - b. Te Whaitua o Kāpiti Implementation Plan
 - c. Information sourced from NHoŌ
 - d. Any customary protection mechanisms recognised by NHoŌ
 - e. Any relevant Treaty settlement legislation mechanisms.
78. In particular, NHoŌ recognise the Te Tiriti House Model as the primary framework to be implemented in natural resource planning processes. The Te Tiriti House Model is a decision-making model based on Te Tiriti o Waitangi developed by Professor Emeritus Whatarangi Winiata (Ngāti Raukawa).¹¹ In particular, Te Whaitua o Kāpiti Committee implemented the Te Tiriti House Model for the purposes of giving effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020, through the development of regulatory and non-regulatory recommendations provided through the Whaitua Kāpiti Implementation Programme. The Partners acknowledge the overall success of using the Te Tiriti House Model is reflected in the quality of Te Whaitua o Kāpiti Implementation Programme.

Preparation or change of policy statements or plans – Process

79. Consistent with the Partners' commitment to a relationship of openness in their dealings with each other, GW agree to early and meaningful engagement with NHoŌ on the preparation, change and review of policy statements and plans.
80. Guided by the principles in the section above (Preparation or change of policy statements or plans – guiding principles), the Partners agree that for any regional policy statement or plan reviews, plan preparation, plan changes or variations under the RMA which may impact or affect NHoŌ or the Rohe, GW will work with NHoŌ to ensure such process, at a minimum:
- a. includes pre-notification requirements by GW to NHoŌ, including adequate timeframes to prepare and provide advice; and
 - b. includes allocation of resourcing to NHoŌ, including to enable equitable participation and engagement in the entirety of the process; and

¹¹The Model is described in the collection of works: *The survival of Māori as a people: A collection of papers by Emeritus Professor Whatarangi Winiata*. Huia Publishers

- c. ensures that any evaluation of the appropriateness of current policy settings and proposed provisions, including considerations of costs and benefits, is prepared in partnership with NHoŌ input, taking into account:
 - i. The social, cultural, environmental and economic impacts on NHoŌ;
 - ii. The impact on the relationship of NHoŌ with their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga;
 - iii. The protection of customary rights and interests;
 - iv. The inherited obligations of kaitiakitanga; and
 - v. Te Tiriti o Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi.
81. The expression of Te Mana o te Wai as articulated in the Te Whaitua o Kāpiti Implementation Programme will be recognised and provided for in GW processes, planning and decisions-making in the management of freshwater catchments to the extent that is legally permissible.

Appointing hearing commissioners

General approach to hearing commissioners

82. In respect of hearings required in relation to the preparation, change and review of policy statements and plans, private plan changes, designation and spatial planning, the Partners recognise the value of hearing commissioners who have expertise and experience in relation to tikanga Māori, te ao Māori, Te Tiriti o Waitangi rights and interests, and the interests, values and priorities of Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki.
83. GW agrees to support and resource:
 - a. the training of NHoŌ uri to become certified resource management hearing commissioners; and
 - b. the training of any hearing commissioners who will be making recommendations on natural resource management matters affecting the rohe of NHoŌ on matters of importance to NHoŌ.
84. Recognising the value of the Te Tiriti House Model, GW commits to a balanced mix of appointed independent members and elected members on hearing panels where NHoŌ requests this and to the extent that is legally permissible.
85. The Partners will work together to develop a process for appointing hearing commissioners is established and operating within 18 months of the commencement of this Agreement.

86. Where GW is empowered to appoint members to any hearing in accordance with the RMA clauses [75] to [78] above will also apply.

Uplifting uri into hearing commissioner roles

87. The Partners recognise the value of having registered NHoŌ uri trained as hearing commissioners and available for appointment as hearing commissioners. GW will therefore support and help resource training for NHoŌ uri selected by NHoŌ to become certified resource management hearing commissioners.
88. NHoŌ uri who are accredited as hearing commissioners, and approved by NHoŌ, will be considered for appointment to relevant hearing panels.
89. The Partners will work together to develop and maintain a pool of qualified NHoŌ hearing commissioners.

Hearing protocols

90. The Partners recognise the importance of tikanga Māori, including holding hearings at marae as requested by NHoŌ, and ensure hearings follow tikanga Māori, and uphold Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

Monitoring under RMA s35

91. The health and wellbeing of te taiao is of paramount importance to NHoŌ; observing and understanding te mana o te taiao and te mana o te wai is an important part of kaitiakitanga. GW, also acknowledge the importance of knowledge about the state of the environment as part of understanding the effectiveness of resource management decisions made by GW.
92. The Partners will work together to design and implement culturally relevant approaches to building environmental knowledge that reflects the interests, values, and priorities of NHoŌ. This includes:
- a. aligning monitoring approaches with relevant provisions, including other methods of the Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region and (NRP – M2);
 - b. incorporating mātauranga-ā-hapū and cultural monitoring frameworks determined or endorsed by NHoŌ;
 - c. alignment with the Te Whaitua o Kapiti Implementation Programme (the WIP),
 - d. embedding these approaches within GW's monitoring, reporting, and state of the environment practices.
93. The Partners are working together to progress the implementation of the Te Whaitua o Kapiti Implementation Programme through the Kāpiti Whaitua Partnership Group and the Kaimahi Working Group. The current collaborative work plan actions three recommendations, including recommendation 9 of the

Te Whaitua o Kāpiti Implementation Programme which is particularly relevant to monitoring: “Design and implement a knowledge programme, including state of the environment and plan effectiveness monitoring, to track progress towards targets and reevaluate regulatory and non-regulatory responses.”

94. The Partners will work together to undertake the following monitoring projects between January 2026 and December 2027 (but not limited to):
- a. Summer water quality monitoring programme – Monitoring of tuna at nine locations, testing the health and well-being of mahinga kai with a particular focus on tuna as a key indicator for water quality health. This data will be available to both partners and be used to inform potential plan changes and overall effectiveness of resource management.
 - b. Water quality and ecology State of the Environment monitoring for lakes - Monthly monitoring at Lake Waiorongomai and Lake Waitawa.
 - c. Groundwater studies – The Partners are currently investigating undertaking a groundwater study on Ōtaki-Porirua Trust Board land.

Broader taiao matters

95. Flood management is a significant area of joint work between NHoŌ and GW. The Partners currently undertake flood operations work for the purposes of flood and erosion protection.
96. NHoŌ and GW have an established monthly operational hui, which also includes KCDC and Mountains to Sea Wellington. This hui provides an ongoing forum for operational coordination across a range of Kaupapa.
97. The Partners recognise the significance of these operational arrangements to achieving te mana o te taiao and te mana o te wai.

“Partnership across restoration and monitoring mahi brings together mātauranga Māori and technical expertise, resulting in more holistic approaches to caring for our awa and whenua. This collaboration strengthens long-term environmental and cultural outcomes.”

NHoŌ Kaitautoko Taiao

Section D - Te Anamata

Te aronga mahi ngātahi mō te anamata

98. This section outlines each Partners' aspirations. The Partners are committed to working towards a clear set of whāinga that guide decision-making and reflect our collective aspirations.

Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki aspirations

He Kura te Tangata: Kia toiora te whānau, kia toitū te whenua, kia ora te reo

99. NHOŌ moemoeā - Ōtaki is a place where our five hapū stand together in the full expression of our rangatiratanga, and where our people, our taiao, and our reo me ona tikanga are thriving, sustainable and flourishing.
100. NHOŌ aspire to express tino rangatiratanga and mana motuhake in our rohe, this means that NHOŌ exercise their mana and authority, ensuring that we can meaningfully fulfil our enduring obligation as kaitiaki of te taiao and our taonga; this includes approaches to governance, decision-making, management and in an operational context.
101. We seek that this Agreement will provide mechanisms that will enable and support our aspirations, detailed in the following sections.
102. We recognise that this approach requires a commitment to working together in innovative ways, guided by trust and operating with good faith. As described in Section C – Te Inamata, there are many examples of how we are already doing this mahi and Section B – Te Onamata, provides kōrero on the benefits of working together in partnership. We aspire to, continue to strengthen what is already working well by enhancing existing relationship and work-programmes and delivering new tools and mechanisms to meet our collective aspirations.
103. Our aspirations are clearly articulated in Te Tiriti o Waitangi, and echoed in the words of our tūpuna, rangatira, hapū and uri who have told us that while the hapū remain strong in their commitment to kaitiakitanga and active engagement in relationships, NHOŌ must strengthen its mandate, presence, and ability to be proactive to meet current and emerging responsibilities and opportunities – including navigating legislative change and the evolving Treaty settlement environment.
104. NHOŌ affirm that Te Tiriti o Waitangi, bind us together as partners - NHOŌ as the collective mana whenua who exercise rangatiratanga, and GW as kāwanatanga. This partnership under Te Tiriti o Waitangi recognises both types of authority functioning together.

Greater Wellington Regional Council aspirations

105. GW is committed to upholding Te Tiriti o Waitangi obligations, commitments and responsibilities to ensure equitable outcomes for Māori.
106. GW recognise and seek to support NHoŌ in maintaining their role as kaitiaki of their ancestral lands and taonga. We acknowledge NHoŌ for their continuous support to collaborate, challenge and guide us to shape how we partner effectively and determine areas for improvement.
107. Our partnership aspirations are guided by foundational frameworks and commitments such as:
 - a. 'Active mana whenua partnerships and participation for improved outcomes for Māori' is one of our four strategic priorities within the 2024-34 Long Term Plan. It recognises our Te Tiriti obligations to our mana whenua partners and ensuring our work gives effect to their rangatiratanga and mana motuhake as we work together.
 - b. Te Whāriki Māori Outcomes Framework is a key organisational programme to be an authentic treaty partner and formalises our commitment to Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
 - c. Te Tiriti Komiti as part of the committee structure.
 - d. Te Tiriti Policy which seeks to uphold the promise and articles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Upholding Te Tiriti mandates that mana whenua are active partners in developments and decision-making that will impact the collective needs, outcomes, and aspirations of our region.
108. We seek this Agreement to strengthen our partnership with NHoŌ, giving effect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi and supporting shared decision-making, kaitiakitanga, and improved outcomes for the taiao and our communities.

Dispute resolution

109. The Partners agree to act in accordance with the *Guiding Principles* in Section A – *He Aronga* of this Agreement.
110. When a formal dispute resolution process is required.
111. Subject to clause 123 (Urgent relief), a Partner may not commence proceedings relating to a dispute between the Partners arising from the implementation of this Agreement unless that Partner has first complied with clauses 113 to 121.
112. If a dispute arises, either Partner may give written notice to the other Partner setting out the nature and details of the dispute.

Good faith engagement (kanohi ki te kanohi)

113. Within 10 Business Days of receipt of a notice of dispute, senior managers of the Partners with appropriate authority will meet to seek to resolve the dispute.
114. The Partners will approach the resolution of the dispute in good faith, consistent with the principles of partnership under Te Tiriti o Waitangi, including acting reasonably, openly and collaboratively.
115. Where appropriate, the Partners may agree to use tikanga-based approaches, including hui, facilitation or other processes that reflect the relationship between NHO and GW.

Escalation and mediation

116. If the dispute is not resolved within 20 Business Days of receipt of the notice of dispute, either Partner may refer the dispute to mediation by written notice to the other Partner.
117. The mediation will be conducted in a manner agreed by the Partners, taking into account tikanga Māori where appropriate and may be supported by an independent mediator.
118. If the Partners cannot agree on a mediator or the mediator's fees within 5 Business Days of the notice of mediation, the mediator will be appointed, or fees determined, by the Chair of the Resolution Institute (or nominee).
119. Each party must attend mediation through representatives with sufficient authority to resolve the dispute.
120. The Partners acknowledge that the outcome of any dispute resolution process under this clause may, by agreement between the Partners:
 - a. Result in amendments to this Agreement in whole or in part;
 - b. Result in agreement to review the effectiveness of this Agreement at a specific later date;
 - c. Result in agreement to review relevant policies, processes or implementation arrangements arising from or in relation to this Agreement; or
 - d. Include any additional reporting or actions agreed between the Partners in relation to the matters in dispute.
121. Unless otherwise agreed, each Partner will bear its own costs in relation to any dispute resolution process undertaken under this clause.
122. Despite the existence of a dispute, each Partner will, to the extent practicable, continue to perform its obligation under this Agreement, without prejudice to its rights and remedies.

Urgent relief

123. Nothing in this clause prevents a Partner from seeking urgent temporary or equitable relief from a court.

Conflicts of interest

124. Where an actual, potential or perceived conflict of interest arises in relation to a Partner that may affect the duties and functions of the Partners under this Agreement, that Partner must immediately notify the other Partner. The matter will be treated as requiring resolution and addressed through rangatira-to-rangatira communications, and a written record of the conflict must be created.
125. Whakapapa on its own will not amount to a conflict.
126. The Partners, through their respective leadership, will seek to reach a good faith agreement on the most appropriate pathway and timeframe for managing or resolving the conflict. Any actual or perceived conflict of interest will be recorded in writing between the Partners, and will reflect the intent of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, the enduring nature of the relationship between Partners, and the need to meet any relevant statutory duties, functions or processes.
127. Following resolution of the actual or perceived conflict of interest, a written record of how the conflict was managed or resolved must be maintained for transparency, accountability, and future reference.
128. Where the Partners are unable to reach agreement, the dispute resolution process set out in this Agreement will apply.

Transfer of Powers and Joint Management Agreements

Transfer and Delegation of Powers and Functions

129. NHoŌ and GW recognise that Transfer of Powers¹² and Joint Management Agreements¹³ are statutory tools that enable mana whenua to express rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga and councils to uphold their obligations under Te Tiriti o Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi.
130. NHoŌ has expressed to GW the desire to enter co-management arrangements, regarding the Ōtaki awa, including through Transfer of Powers and Joint Management Agreements. However, at this time neither mechanism has been progressed.
131. Upon request made by NHoŌ, the Partners will discuss the potential for transfer of powers or establishment of one or more joint management agreements, as provided for under Section 33 and Section 36B of the RMA.

¹² Section 33 of the Resource Management Act, 1991.

¹³ Sections 36B-E of the Resource Management Act, 1991.

132. NHoŌ may present a specific proposal for discussion, including:
- a. The focus of transfer of powers or a joint management agreement (i.e., geographical area, resource, specific duties and functions); and
 - b. Matters related to resourcing and capacity, relevant to the duties and functions that may be transferred or that may be the subject of a joint management agreement.
133. When a proposal is introduced by NHoŌ, the Partners will agree a process and timeframe for exploring the options associated with transfer of powers or establishment of a joint management agreement and for facilitating the transfer or this Agreement if the proposal is agreed.
134. In situations where the Partners cannot agree on a process, timeframe or details for the transfer of powers or establishment of a joint management agreement, then the dispute resolution process contained in this Arrangement will apply.

Signatories

SIGNED for and on behalf of

NGĀ HAPŪ O ŌTAKI INCORPORATED

by:



Signature

16 June 2026

Heitia Raureti

Chairperson

SIGNED for and on behalf of

NGĀ HAPŪ O ŌTAKI INCORPORATED

by:



Signature

16 June 2026

Kim Tahiwī

Tumu Whakarae | Chief Executive

SIGNED for and on behalf of

WELLINGTON REGIONAL COUNCIL

by:



Signature

Daran Ponter

Chairperson

SIGNED for and on behalf of

WELLINGTON REGIONAL COUNCIL

by:

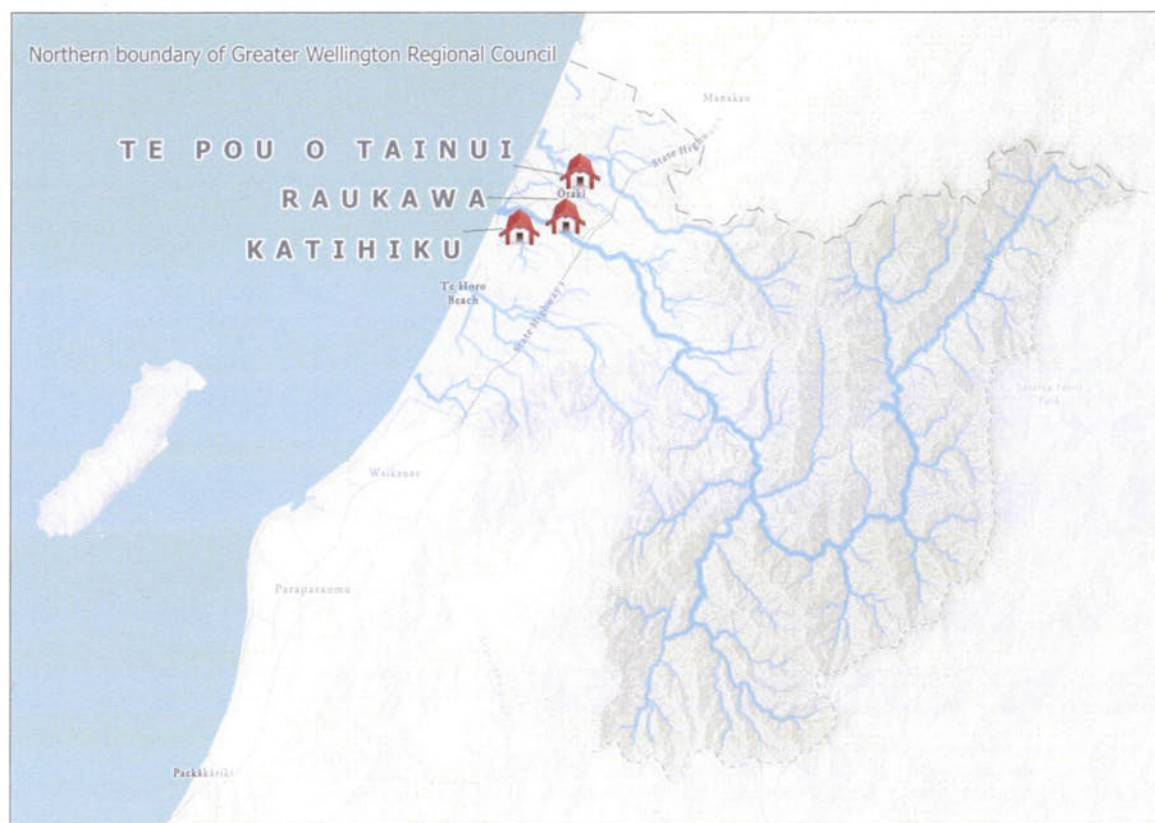


Signature

Nigel Corry

Tumu Whakarae | Chief Executive

Schedule 1 – Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki Rohe and Northern Boundary of Greater Wellington Regional Council



Schedule 2 – Documents of importance to NHoŌ

As referred to in paragraph 35 of this Agreement:

- Te Whaitua o Kāpiti Implementation Programme
- Treaty House Model Implementation - Reflections from Te Whaitua o Kāpiti 2023-2024
- Proposed Ngāti Raukawa Otaki River Catchment Iwi Management Plan, 2000
- Te Haerenga Whakamua and Te Ara Whakamua
- The Integrated Catchment Management Agreement

Schedule 3 – Puna kupu and defined terms

Puna Kupu

Ahi kā	Burning fires of occupation, continuous occupation – title to land through occupation by a group, generally over a long period of time. (Source: <i>Te Aka Māori Dictionary</i>)
Awa	River, stream, creek. (Source: <i>Te Aka Māori Dictionary</i>)
Hapū	A grouping of Māori people <i>sharing common whakapapa, and the primary political unit.</i> (Source <i>Te Ara Whakamua</i> and <i>Te Aka Māori Dictionary</i>)
Kaimahi	Worker, employee, staff. (Source: <i>Te Aka Māori Dictionary</i>)
Kaitiaki	Kaitiaki are usually individuals, rūpū tuku iho, families or hapū, who are charged with the responsibility of preserving a particular resource or locality for the benefit of future generations. Kaitiaki can also take the form of spiritual guardians that appear at auspicious times to convey messages to the human world about resource use and overall environmental health (Source: <i>Te Ara Whakamua</i>).
Kaitiakitanga	The importance of take care of, not only ourselves, but also the metaphysical and physical realms of our world, so that all things are well, balanced and healthy. (Source: M. Lipsham, 2023 Taiao and Mauri Ora)
Kaupapa	Topic, matter for discussion, subject, theme. (Source: <i>Te Aka Māori Dictionary</i>)
Kawa	Knowledge, practices, protocols, rules. Traditionally, kawa or rules were established to govern the use of natural and physical resources to ensure that mauri was protected from the harmful effects of human activities. Kawa flows from tikanga and can be interpreted as practical actions based on correct principles (Source: <i>Te Ara Whakamua</i>)
Kāwanatanga	Non-Māori governance, government, governorship. This term is used in Article 1 of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, 1840. It was familiar to Māori as the English version of the word, introduced by the missionaries in early biblical translations. In the context of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, kāwanatanga translates as the authority of the Crown to make laws for the good order and security of the country and for the conservation of natural resources. (Source: <i>Te Ara Whakamua</i>).
Kotahitanga	Making decisions and taking actions that leads to unity of purpose and not to division and disharmony. (Source: <i>Te Ara Whakamua</i>)

Mahi	To work, job, employment. (Source: <i>Te Aka Māori Dictionary</i>)
Mana	Power and authority, integrity, control, spiritual authority and power, prestige and power drawn from the ancestors, authority derived from, and exercised over the land. Mana is inextricably linked to rangatiratanga.
Mana Motuhake	Separate identity, autonomy, self-government, self determination. (Source: <i>Te Aka</i>)
Mana Whenua	Customary authority exercised by a hapū or iwi in relation to a particular area, power associated with possession and occupation of whenua. It involves the assertion of claims to land and resources, and provides a method of social and political authority. (Source: <i>Te Aka</i> and <i>Te Ara Whakamua</i>)
Mātauranga-ā-hapū	Knowledge specific to a hapū (subtribe)
Mātauranga Māori	Māori knowledge - the body of knowledge originating from Māori ancestors, including the Māori world view and perspectives, Māori creativity and cultural practices. (Source: <i>Te Aka Māori Dictionary</i>)
Moemoeā	Dream, vision. (Source: <i>Te Aka Māori Dictionary</i>)
Taiao	The term related to the environment and the natural world, and whakapapa sets the relational and spiritual context that binds us to our human and non-human relations and to the cosmos. From the mountains to the sea, the land, sky and everything in between. (Source: M. Lipsham, 2023 Taiao and Mauri Ora)
Tikanga Māori	Customary practices and values, guidelines to manage the interrelationship of people and the environment, determining responsibilities and obligations and protecting the interests of future generations. (Source: <i>Te Ara Whakamua</i>)
Rohe	Refers to the area where Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki exercise mana whenua, as defined in the NHoŌ Rautaki 2026-2030 – the Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki rohe stretches from Kukutauaki in the South to the Waiaute stream in the North, moving across to Takapu o Kā across Kaingarara to Te Ahi a Hatana through Punaoro and Huritini and straight onto Puketūirau. The rohe of Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki is depicted on the map included in Schedule 1 of this Agreement.
Taonga	An object or resource which is highly valued, items which are greatly treasured and respected, material and non-material elements, which shape a group's identity and status, treasure, property. The term taonga describes things of value to mana whenua and can refer to anything that contributes to the maintenance of a group's intellectual, physical and spiritual estate. (Source: <i>Te Aka Māori Dictionary</i>)

Taonga Tuku Iho	Heirloom, something handed down, cultural property, heritage (Source: <i>Te Aka Māori Dictionary</i>)
Tūpuna	Ancestors, grandparents. (Source: <i>Te Aka Māori Dictionary</i>)
Tino rangatiratanga	Absolute authority, self-determination, sovereignty, control, power. (Source: <i>Te Aka Māori Dictionary</i>)
Whakapapa	Ranginui and Papatūānuku (Sky Father and Earth Mother) and their children are here, our tūpuna (ancestors) are beside us, we are one with these as we carry out our role in the creation of our future (Source: <i>Te Ara Whakamua</i>), to recite in proper order genealogy, descent.
Whanaunga	Relative, relation, kin, blood relation. (Source: <i>Te Aka Māori Dictionary</i>)
Whenua	Land, country, land, nation, state. (Source: <i>Te Aka Māori Dictionary</i>)
Rangatira	To be of high rank, esteemed, revered, chiefly, chief, chieftainness. (Source: <i>Te Aka Māori Dictionary</i>)
Tūāpapa	Foundation. (Source: <i>Te Aka Māori Dictionary</i>)
Te Tiriti o Waitangi	Te Tiriti o Waitangi (in English the Treaty of Waitangi), is an agreement made in 1840 between representatives of the British Crown and (ultimately) more than 500 rangatira Māori. Te Tiriti o Waitangi establishes the Crown's right to govern, guarantees the protection of Māori tino rangatiratanga over their whenua and taonga, and provides for equitable outcomes for all citizens, including Māori. (GWRC Te Kaupapa Here o Te Pane Matua Taiao mō Te Tiriti o Waitangi). <u>Tino rangatiratanga differs from other forms of authority, such as kāwanatanga of local and central government.</u>
Te Mana o te Wai	Is the mana of freshwater, comprising of freshwater ecosystems, and divinely connected atua. It recognises that te mana o te wai is inherent in the water itself. The concept of te mana o te wai is also the fundament concept underpinning the National Policy for Freshwater Management 2020.
Te Mana o te Taiao	Is the mana of the living environment, it recognises the fundamental importance of the health and vibrancy of nature, including the mauri (life-force of nature) and recognises that people are a part of nature – and that we can only thrive when nature thrives. The concept of te mana o te taiao is also recognised in Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020.
Uri	Descendent of the five hapū of Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki

Glossary of defined terms

Ara Tahi	A leadership forum of the six tangata whenua groups of the Wellington region and GW. Established in 1991 as a Māori advisory group, Ara Tahi now operates as a joint leadership forum between iwi and TWRC, providing an opportunity for discussion on key strategic issues for the Region. (Ara Tahi Terms of Reference , GW webpage: Liasing with Māori)
ĀRT	Together, Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai, Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga and Ngāti Toa Rangatira, also known as the ĀRT Confederation (Te Wānanga o Raukawa ¹⁴)
Fast Track Approvals Act 2024	An Act whose purpose is to facilitate the delivery of infrastructure and development projects with significant regional or national benefits.
GW	Greater Wellington Regional Council.
GWRC EReg	The Regulation Business Unit, part of Rōpū Taiao – Environment Group at GWRC. This Business Unit undertakes the resource consent processing and regulatory compliance, monitoring and enforcement roles of GWRC under the RMA.
Joint Management Agreements	Perform or exercise a specified function, power, or duty together under s 36B of the Resource Management Act 1991: A document prepared for the purposes of expressing Kaitiakitanga. It may be lodged with council, and the council must therefore take it into account when preparing or changing regional policy statements and regional and district plans under RMA sections 61(2A)(a), 66(2A)(a), and 74(2A).
Kaitiakitanga Plan	A document prepared for the purposes of expressing Kaitiakitanga. It may be lodged with council, and the council must therefore take it into account when preparing or changing regional policy statements and regional and district plans under RMA sections 61(2A)(a), 66(2A)(a), and 74(2A).
LGA	Local Government Act 2002 (New Zealand Legislation)

¹⁴ <https://www.wananga.com/history>

Memorandum of Partnership	Memorandum of Partnership between Tangata Whenua ki Te Upoko o te Ika a Maui and Wellington Regional Council Te Pane Matua Taiao, 26 March 2013 . An agreement outlining how tangata whenua and GWRC work together. It builds on and replaces the Charter of Understanding (1993, revised 2000) and establishes a structural and operational relationship between the GWRC and tangata whenua, in the context of the Treaty of Waitangi and the legislation which gives functions, duties and powers to the Council. (GWRC website)
NHoŌ Incorporated Society	Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki Incorporated Society
Raukawa Marae Management Committee	The Māori Purposes Act, 1936 refer to the Raukawa Marae Management Committee. For the purpose of attending to matters of detail in connection with the Raukawa Marae, the said trustees may by resolution appoint an executive committee, consisting of not more than 15 of such trustees, to be called the Raukawa Marae Management Committee. (The Māori Purposes Act, 1936)
Schedule C of the NRP	Schedule C: Sites with significant mana whenua values in the Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region. (Natural Resources Plan webpage , p403 and Map 3)
Section 42A Report	A report prepared by a local authority (such as GW) at the beginning of an RMA planning process in accordance with section 42A of the RMA , primarily to respond to submissions made on an RMA planning document (such as a proposed plan change) to provide information to the hearing commissioner(s). Sometimes referred to as an 'officer's report'.
Te Tiriti House Model	Developed by Emeritus Professor Whatarangi Winiata intended for constitutional transformation . It provides for the equal recognition of, and input from, each house (Mana Whenua House and Kāwanatanga House). The model provides a framework and principles to guide representation and collaborative work that is grounded in Te Tiriti o Waitangi, and informed the principles, structures, and processes of the Whaitua Kāpiti Committee. For further details, see Te Whaitua o Kāpiti Committee Terms of Reference .
Te Tiriti o Waitangi Komiti	A governance committee comprises six councillors and six mana whenua members to oversee and advise on matters relating to Te Tiriti o Waitangi, partnership outcomes and priority strategies, policies and agreements.

Te Ūpoko Taiao	Te Ūpoko Taiao – Natural Resources Plan Committee, an advisory body to GW comprising equal membership of GW councillors and nominees of the six mana whenua groups of the Wellington region. The purpose of Te Ūpoko Taiao is to promote the sustainable management of the region’s natural and physical resources by overseeing the review and development of regional plans, changes and variations for the Wellington region, as required under the RMA. (Te Ūpoko Taiao Terms of Reference, 15 December 2022)
Te Wāhi platform	A document management platform operated by GWRC in order to share information on resource consent applications in an early and efficient manner with GWRC’s mana whenua partners.
Te Whaitua o Kāpiti Committee	The Committee established as an advisory body to GWRC as part of fulfilling GWRC’s obligations under the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 in Te Whaitua o Kāpiti (see Terms of Reference). The Committee recognised the enduring tino rangatiratanga of mana whenua; Te Whaitua Kāpiti Implementation Programme reflects that partnership in its Recommendations. The boundaries of Te Whaitua o Kāpiti are found in Figure 2 of the WIP .
Te Whaitua o Kāpiti Implementation Programme	The document containing the collective Recommendations and supporting rationale of Te Whaitua o Kāpiti Committee, presented to GWRC in September 2024, for the purpose of improving the current state and management of freshwater in Kāpiti. The Recommendations primarily to direct the future partnership work of mana whenua (Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki, Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai and Ngāti Toa Rangatira), GWRC and the Kapiti Coast District Council. Full text of the WIP can be found here . (Source: <i>Te Whaitua Kāpiti WIP</i>)
Te Whariki Māori Outcomes Framework	GWRC has adopted Te Whāriki which provides clear focus areas, strategic Māori outcomes and formalises our commitment to Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
The Partners	Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki Incorporated Society and the Greater Wellington Regional Council.
Transfer of Powers	The ability to transfer functions, powers or duties under s33 of the Resource Management Act 1991