



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

Project Name: FTAA-2605-1228 Clevedon Quarry Expansion

To:	Date:
Hon Chris Bishop, Minister for Infrastructure	8 July 2026

Number of attachments: 9	Attachments: 1. Provisions of section 18 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 2. Project location maps 3. List of relevant Māori groups 4. Statutory acknowledgement and statement of association for the Wairoa River and its tributaries from the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki deed of settlement 5. Statutory acknowledgement and statement of association for the Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve from the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki deed of settlement 6. Statutory acknowledgement and statement of association for the Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve from the Te Ākitai Waiohū deed of settlement. 7. Excerpts from the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau conservation relationship agreement 8. Excerpt from Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki conservation relationship agreement 9. Comments received from Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust
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Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions & Transport contacts:

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Key points

1. The Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions & Transport (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 FTAA-2605-1228 Clevedon Quarry Expansion referral application.
2. The applicant, Stevenson Aggregates Limited, proposes to increase production of the aggregate resource in five stages at Clevedon Quarry, 546 McNicol Road, Clevedon, South

Auckland, from 60 million tonnes (MT) to approximately 152 MT, and provide for this resource to be extracted over a period of up to 50 years. No identified Māori land is involved. The applicant is seeking a range of approvals under the Act which would otherwise be sought under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and an authority under the Wildlife Act 1953.

3. Section 18(2) of the Act requires that this report provide a list of relevant Māori groups, including relevant iwi authorities and Treaty settlement entities. Auckland has a complex Treaty settlement landscape with many overlapping interests. There are sixteen relevant Māori groups for this project area, which we have listed at **Attachment 3**.
4. The Treaty settlements relevant to this application are: Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018, Ngāti Tamaoho Claims Settlement Act 2018, Ngāti Pāoa Claims Settlement Act 2025, and Te Ākitai Waiohua deed of settlement signed 12 November 2021.
5. The Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018 provides for a statutory acknowledgement over the Wairoa River and its tributaries. The project area lies within this statutory area. In addition, the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018 and the Te Ākitai Waiohua deed of settlement each include a statutory acknowledgement over the Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve. The statutory area for this Reserve is close to, and slightly upstream of, the project area.
6. Under the RMA and the settlement legislation, a consent authority must have regard to a statutory acknowledgement when deciding whether an iwi is an 'affected person' for the purposes of notification decisions and must provide a summary of any consent applications relevant to the statutory area to a statutory acknowledgement holder.
7. We consider that your invitation (including providing information about the application) to Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Trust and Te Ākitai Waiohua to comment on the application under section 17(1)(d) of the Act is comparable to the requirements for statutory acknowledgements under the RMA and Treaty settlements.
8. The Tāmaki Collective redress deed, and the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti Pāoa, and Te Ākitai Waiohua settlements, provide for relationship agreements with the Department of Conservation (DoC) that set out procedures and principles to be followed by DoC when consulting on statutory authorisations.
9. Should you decide to accept this referral application, under section 16(2)(c) of the Act we propose you direct any panel considering a substantive application for the project to:
 - a. comply with the consultation process set out in the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau conservation relationship agreement when engaging with Tūpuna Taonga o Tāmaki Makaurau Trust on the Wildlife Act 1953 approvals being sought (unless a modified arrangement can be agreed);
 - b. consider whether, and how, to apply the consultation process set out in the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau conservation relationship agreement when engaging with the relevant iwi members of the Tāmaki Collective.
10. In response to the invitation for Māori groups to comment under section 17(1)(d) of the Act, you received comments on the application from Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust. Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust voiced expectations in relation to management plans and methodologies for assessing and protecting ecosystems and species, baseflow monitoring and augmentation, tikanga-informed management approaches, cultural monitoring, ecological restoration, and Ngāti Tamaoho involvement in the project.

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

Signature

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Frame', is centered within a light gray rectangular box.

Stephanie Frame
Manager – Fast-track Operations

Introduction

12. Under section 18 of the Act, you must consider a report on Treaty settlements and other obligations for each referral application, prepared and provided by the responsible agency (Secretary for the Environment).
13. The information which must be provided in this report includes:
 - a. relevant iwi authorities, Treaty settlement entities, applicant groups under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 (MACA), and other Māori groups with interests in the project area;
 - 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.
14. This report is structured accordingly. We have provided a list of the relevant provisions of section 18 at **Attachment 1**.

Proposed project

15. The applicant, Stevenson Aggregates Limited, proposes to increase production of the aggregate resource in five stages at Clevedon Quarry, from 60 million tonnes (MT) to approximately 152 MT, and to provide for this resource to be extracted over a period of up to 50 years. The maximum annual extraction rate will remain limited to 3 MT per year. The total proposed expansion area is approximately 75 hectares (excluding an approximately 4.6 hectares overburden disposal area), which sits within a wider area of approximately 544.32 hectares owned by the applicant.
16. The project area is at 546 McNicol Road, Clevedon, South Auckland, and the proposed expansion would extend the current quarry south-eastward into 646 McNicol Road and 439 Otau Mountain Road. No identified Māori land is involved in the project area.
17. The applicant is seeking a range of resource consents under the Act that would otherwise be sought under the RMA, which may include vegetation removal, earthworks, land disturbance, reclamation of riverbed, stream works, diversion of groundwater, take and use of groundwater, stormwater management systems, mineral extraction activities including accessory activities, buildings and structures, dust emissions, and various activities in relation to flood prone areas, overland flow paths, and slopes, and other matters. Additionally, the applicant seeks variations to two existing land use consents, in relation to front of house operational matters and widening of a haul road.
18. The applicant is also seeking wildlife authority under the Wildlife Act 1953 for the potential salvage and relocation of protected frog species in relation to the project works.
19. We have provided location maps at **Attachment 2**.

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

20. 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

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

the authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so.

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

- a. Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Trust, representing Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki;
- b. Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust, representing Ngāti Tamaoho;
- c. Ngāti Pāoa Iwi Trust, representing Ngāti Pāoa;
- d. Ngāti Maru Rūnanga Trust, representing Ngāti Maru;
- e. Ngāti Tamaterā Settlement Trust, representing Ngāti Tamaterā;
- f. Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society, representing Ngaati Whanaunga;
- g. Ngāti Te Ata Claims Support Whānau Trust, representing Ngāti Te Ata;
- h. Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated, representing Waikato-Tainui; and
- i. Te Ākitai Waiohū Waka Taua Inc, representing Te Ākitai Waiohū.

Treaty settlement entities

23. 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).*

24. Under the Act, a PSGE:

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

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

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

- a. Tūpuna Taonga o Tāmaki Makaurau Trust / Whenua Haumi Roroa o Tāmaki Makaurau Limited Partnership, PSGEs for the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014;
- b. Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Trust, PSGE for the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018;
- c. Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust, PSGE for the Ngāti Tamaoho Claims Settlement Act 2018; and
- d. Ngāti Pāoa Iwi Trust, PSGE for the Ngāti Pāoa Claims Settlement Act 2025.

27. A PSGE may be established ahead of finalising a deed of settlement and/or enactment of Treaty settlement legislation. The following PSGEs in this category are also relevant:

- a. Hako Tūpuna Trust, representing Ngāti Hako, deed recording on-account arrangements signed 30 October 2014, agreement in principle signed 22 July 2011;
- b. Ngāti Maru Rūnanga Trust, representing Ngāti Maru (Hauraki), deed recording on-account arrangements 30 October 2014, deed of settlement initialled 8 September 2017;
- c. Ngāti Tamaterā Treaty Settlement Trust, representing Ngāti Tamaterā, deed recording on-account arrangements signed 30 October 2014, deed of settlement initialled 20 September 2017;
- d. Ngaati Whanaunga Ruunanga Trust, representing Ngaati Whanaunga, deed recording on-account arrangements signed 17 September 2020, deed of settlement initialled 25 August 2017;
- e. Taonga o Marutūāhu Trustee Limited/Marutūāhu Rōpū Limited Partnership, representing the Marutūāhu Collective, collective redress deed initialled 27 July 2018;
- f. Te Ākitai Waiohua Settlement Trust, representing Te Ākitai Waiohua, deed of settlement signed 2 December 2021; and
- g. Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated, representing Waikato-Tainui (remaining claims).

Groups mandated to negotiate Treaty settlements

28. In addition to the PSGEs identified at paragraph 27, the following groups have recognised mandates to negotiate a Treaty settlement over an area which may include the project area and are in the early stages of negotiating their Treaty settlements with the Crown:

- a. Ngāti Te Ata Claims Support Whānau Trust, representing Ngāti Te Ata, terms of negotiation signed 29 June 2011; and

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

- b. Ngāti Koheriki Claims Committee, representing Ngāti Koheriki, Crown recognition of mandate 26 June 2013.

Takutai Moana groups and ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou

- 29. The project area does not include the common marine and coastal area, and accordingly there are no relevant applicant groups under MACA, and no court orders or agreements that recognise protected customary rights or customary marine title within the project area.
- 30. The project area is not within ngā rohe moana o ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou (as set out in the Ngā Rohe Moana o Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Porou Act 2019).

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

- 31. The project area does not include a taiāpure-local fisheries area, mātaihai reserve, or area subject to a bylaw or regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996.

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

- 32. 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.
- 33. 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

- 34. 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.
- 35. We have not identified any Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements that are relevant to the project area, and accordingly there no parties to these arrangements to identify. Ngai Tai ki Tamaki began negotiating a Mana Whakahono a Rohe agreement with Auckland Council in 2018, however an agreement has not yet been reached.

Any other Māori groups with relevant interests

- 36. In addition to the groups above, we have also identified Hauraki Māori Trust Board as another Māori group which may have relevant interests.

Relevant principles and provisions in Treaty settlements and other arrangements

Treaty settlements

37. 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.
38. The following Treaty settlements relate to land, species of plants or animals, or other resources within the project area:
- a. Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014;
 - b. Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018;
 - c. Ngāti Tamaoho Claims Settlement Act 2018;
 - d. Ngāti Pāoa Claims Settlement Act 2025; and
 - e. Te Ākitai Waiohua deed of settlement signed 2 December 2021.

Relevant principles and provisions

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

Crown acknowledgements and apologies

40. The Crown offers acknowledgements and an apology to relevant groups as part of Treaty settlement redress to atone for historical wrongs that breached te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi, to restore honour, and begin the process of healing.
41. Through the Treaty settlement process, the Crown seeks to build a new relationship with settled groups based on co-operation, mutual trust, and respect for te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles. As part of its apologies to Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti Pāoa, and Te Ākitai Waiohua, the Crown made the following undertakings to these groups:
- a. Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki – The Crown hopes this settlement will lead to a new relationship that fulfils the expectations of their tūpuna and mokopuna, a relationship marked by cooperation, partnership, and respect for Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.
 - b. Ngāti Tamaoho – The Crown hopes to restore its honour and relieve Ngāti Tamaoho's justified sense of grievance. The Crown looks forward to building a new relationship with Ngāti Tamaoho based on co-operation, mutual trust, and respect for te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.
 - c. Ngāti Pāoa – The Crown hopes that through this settlement it can rebuild the relationship that it established with Ngāti Pāoa in 1840, begin the process of healing and enter a new age of co-operation with their people.
 - d. Te Ākitai Waiohua – The Crown hopes that this settlement marks the beginning of a new relationship with Te Ākitai Waiohua, one based on partnership, trust, and mutual respect for te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.

42. The redress mechanisms provided for in the Treaty settlements should be viewed in the context of the above intentions.

Statutory acknowledgements

43. The Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018 includes a statutory acknowledgement over the Wairoa River and its tributaries. The project area lies entirely within the Wairoa River catchment. We have included a map showing the location of the project area in relation to the Wairoa River statutory area, and a statement of association regarding the Wairoa River, from the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki deed of settlement at **Attachment 4**.
44. The Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018 and the Te Ākitai Waiohūa deed of settlement each include a statutory acknowledgement over the Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve. The statutory area for the Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve lies contiguous to the Wairoa River, close to, and slightly upstream of, the project area. Most of the statutory area is located on the western (other) side of the Wairoa River. It is unclear what potential effects, if any, the proposed quarry expansion might have on the Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve statutory area.
45. We have provided maps and statements of association regarding the Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve statutory acknowledgements from the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki and Te Ākitai Waiohūa deeds of settlement respectively at **Attachment 5** and **Attachment 6**.
46. The Wairoa River is central to the identity, heritage, mauri and mana of the Ngāi Tai people, and is regarded as the life-source and life-blood of the people. However, the Wairoa River has been adversely affected by inappropriate uses and development, both historically and currently, with sediment degrading water quality and causing sedimentation problems in its lower reaches and estuary.
47. We note that the applicant is seeking resource consent for vegetation removal, earthworks, land disturbance, mineral extraction activities, stormwater management, stream works, and various activities in relation to flood prone areas, overland flow paths, and slopes. These activities have potential to generate sediment in the downstream receiving systems.
48. The applicant acknowledges that if the earthworks, on-site activities, and erosion and sediment are not appropriately managed, the proposed works could adversely affect water quality and increase the risk of sediment loads in the surrounding waterways. The applicant indicates that all site runoff will be directed to the sump at the base of the quarry floor, where storage will be provided to allow sediment to settle, before being directed to a constructed wetland for treatment prior to discharge into waterways. The applicant proposes to implement best-practice erosion and sediment controls, including an erosion and sediment control plan, and water quality monitoring.
49. Should you accept the application for referral, a panel considering a substantive application will need to contemplate how the proposed activities might potentially affect the project area and downstream catchment in relation to the statutory acknowledgement.
50. Under the RMA and relevant Treaty settlement Acts, a consent authority must, when considering a resource consent for a proposed activity that is within, adjacent to, or affecting a statutory area:
- provide a summary of the application to the holder of the statutory acknowledgement. The summary of the application must be the same as would be given to an affected person by limited notification under the RMA. The summary must be provided as soon as is reasonably practicable after the relevant consent authority receives the application, but before they decide whether to notify the application; and

- b. have regard to the statutory acknowledgement when deciding whether the holder (generally a PSGE) is an 'affected person' for the purposes of notification decisions under the RMA.²

51. The holder of a statutory acknowledgment may also cite this as evidence of their association with a statutory area in any submission before a relevant consent authority (or the EPA, board of inquiry, Environment Court, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga), who may, in turn, take that statutory acknowledgement into account.
52. We consider the process of inviting comment (including providing information about the application) is comparable to the process under Treaty settlements and the RMA of providing those who hold statutory acknowledgements with a summary of the application. You have already invited Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Trust and Te Ākitai Waiohū Settlement Trust, as the relevant Treaty settlement entities, to comment on the application. Should you accept this referral application, these groups will also be invited to comment by the panel on any substantive application for this project under section 53(2)(c) of the Act.

Conservation relationship redress

53. The proposed wildlife authority which may sought by the applicant for salvaging and relocating protected frogs is within the scope of conservation relationship agreements and a conservation protocol provided for in the relevant Treaty settlements.

Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau conservation relationship agreement

54. The Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau (also known as the Tāmaki Collective) collective redress deed provides for a relationship agreement with the Department of Conservation (DoC) which applies to the project area.³ Amongst other matters, this relationship agreement enables Ngā Mana Whenua (represented by Tūpuna Taonga o Tāmaki Makaurau Trust) and DoC to identify categories of statutory authorisations that may have a high impact on the spiritual, ancestral, cultural, customary, and historic values of Ngā Mana Whenua. DoC advises that they consider Wildlife Act 1953 approvals are covered by the statutory authorisation processes in the relationship agreement, and while there is currently no list of specified categories of statutory authorisations, they refer all categories of application to Tūpuna Taonga o Tāmaki Makaurau Trust for comment (except requests for minor variations to existing authorisations).
55. The consultation process for statutory authorisations set out in the Ngā Mana Whenua conservation relationship agreement requires iterative engagement with Ngā Mana Whenua on identified categories of authorisation. That process includes the following specific steps:
- a. DoC notifies Ngā Mana Whenua of the application, timeframe for a decision and the timeframe for Ngā Mana Whenua response;
 - b. Ngā Mana Whenua notify DoC of their response, interests, and views in relation to the proposal;

² In addition to consent authorities, the Environment Court and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must also have regard to statutory acknowledgements in relation to some of their processes.

³ The Tāmaki Collective comprises Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, Ngāti Maru, Ngāti Pāoa, Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti Tamaterā, Ngāti Te Ata, Ngāti Whanaunga, Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara, Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, Te Ākitai Waiohū, Te Kawerau ā Maki, Te Patukirikiri, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua.

- c. DoC acknowledges how Ngā Mana Whenua interests and views will be included in the decision-making process;
 - d. DoC will consider whether it is possible to reconcile any conflict between Ngā Mana Whenua interests and views and other considerations in the decision-making process;
 - e. DoC will record as part of a decision document the interests and views of Ngā Mana Whenua; and
 - f. DoC will communicate its decision to Ngā Mana Whenua as soon as practicable after it is made.
56. More broadly, the principles to be followed by DoC when consulting Ngā Mana Whenua include:
- a. ensuring consultation takes place as soon as reasonably practicable;
 - b. providing Ngā Mana Whenua with sufficient information to make informed comments and/or submissions;
 - c. approaching consultation with an open mind and genuinely considering any views or concerns of Ngā Mana Whenua; and
 - d. requiring DoC to report back to Ngā Mana Whenua on decisions made.
57. Should you accept the application for referral, a panel considering any substantive application will need to consider how to accommodate the consultation procedures set out in the Ngā Mana Whenua conservation relationship agreement as part of their consideration of a Wildlife Act 1953 authority sought by the applicant.
58. We have included the relevant excerpts from the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau conservation relationship agreement at **Attachment 7**.

Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki conservation relationship agreement

59. The Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki deed of settlement provides for a conservation relationship agreement with DoC. This agreement requires DoC to consult with Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki on applications for statutory authorisations in their area of interest, including Wildlife Act 1953 authorities, through a process consistent with consultation provisions in the conservation relationship agreement in the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau collective redress deed.⁴ We have included the relevant excerpt from the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki conservation relationship agreement at **Attachment 8**.

Ngāti Tamaoho conservation relationship agreement

60. The Ngāti Tamaoho deed of settlement provides for a conservation relationship agreement with DoC. This agreement includes statutory authorisations as one of a number of management activities where Ngāti Tamaoho are interested in working more closely with DoC, but there are no specific details on consultation processes. However, this agreement states that it is to be read in conjunction with the relevant parts of Part A, and Parts B and C, of the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau conservation relationship agreement (Part A includes the consultation provisions for statutory authorisations outlined at paragraphs 55 and 56 above and in **Attachment 7**).

⁴ The Tāmaki Collective comprises Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, Ngāti Maru, Ngāti Pāoa, Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti Tamaterā, Ngāti Te Ata, Ngāti Whanaunga, Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara, Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, Te Ākitai Waiohū, Te Kawerau ā Maki, Te Patukirikiri, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua.

Te Ākitai Waiohū conservation relationship agreement

61. The Te Ākitai Waiohū deed of settlement provides for a conservation relationship agreement with DoC. This agreement includes taonga species and statutory authorisations amongst those activities where Te Ākitai Waiohū are seeking to work more closely with DoC. The agreement includes some general principles for involvement of Te Ākitai Waiohū in conservation decision-making processes, such as providing sufficient information and time for Te Ākitai to identify their interests in an issue, while taking into account DoC's statutory obligations. As with the Ngāti Tamaoho conservation relationship agreement, the Te Ākitai Waiohū agreement states that it is to be read in conjunction with the relevant parts of Part A, and Parts B and C, of the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau conservation relationship agreement.

Ngāti Pāoa conservation relationship agreement

62. The Ngāti Pāoa deed of settlement provides for a conservation relationship agreement between Ngāti Pāoa and DoC, but an agreement has not yet been entered into. However, Ngāti Pāoa are part of the Tāmaki Collective.

Summary of advice

63. Our advice is that these conservation relationship agreement provisions are most relevant to the panel when considering a substantive application, as the decision-maker on the proposed Wildlife Act 1953 authority. Under clause 5 schedule 3 of the Act, if any Treaty settlement Act includes procedural arrangements relating to the appointment of a decision-making body for hearings and other procedural matters, the panel convener or panel must comply with the arrangements in the legislation as if they were a relevant decision maker. Other procedural matters include:

- a. requirement for iwi or hapū to participate in the appointment of hearing commissioners to determine resource consent applications or notice of requirement lodged under the RMA;
- b. requirement that notice be given to any person or specified class of person of any steps in a resource management process;
- c. any consultation requirements with iwi or hapū; or
- d. any other matter of procedure for determining a matter granted under a specified Act that corresponds to an approval under the Act.

64. The Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau conservation relationship agreement requires a consultation process for Wildlife Act 1953 authorities which would be partially met by inviting comments from Tūpuna Taonga o Tāmaki Makaurau Trust as per section 53(2) of the Act. To comply with all of the procedural requirements, and to thereby meet its obligations under clause 5 schedule 3 of the Act, the panel will need to consider how it could accommodate the iterative, 'back and forth' nature of the consultation processes required by the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau conservation relationship agreement. This might include the panel following this consultation process or seeking agreement with Tūpuna Taonga o Tāmaki Makaurau Trust to a modified arrangement.

65. As members of the Tāmaki Collective, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, Ngāti Tamaoho, Te Ākitai o Waiohū, and Ngāti Pāoa will be consulted on the proposed Wildlife Act 1953 authority through Tūpuna Taonga o Tāmaki Makaurau Trust, using whatever internal process is followed by the collective. In addition, all of these groups will be invited to comment on a substantive application as iwi authorities/Treaty settlement entities under section 53(2).

66. However, the panel may also need to consider whether to apply the more interactive consultation process set out in the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau conservation

relationship agreement to their engagement with each of the relevant iwi members of the collective.

67. This is most apparent in the case of Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, whose conservation relationship agreement states that DoC will carry out consultation with them “consistent with the process set out in clause 11 of the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau conservation relationship agreement”. It is less clear whether to apply those same processes to consultation with:
- a. Ngāti Tamaoho, whose conservation relationship agreement is to be read in conjunction with the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau conservation relationship agreement;
 - b. Te Ākitai Waiohua, whose conservation relationship agreement includes the same provision, but their settlement legislation has not yet passed (while the conservation relationship agreement is provided for by the deed of settlement rather than the settlement Act, its execution is subject to the passage of the legislation); and
 - c. Ngāti Pāoa, who have yet to enter into a conservation relationship agreement.
68. In considering this matter, the panel will need to balance the requirements of section 7 of the Act, to act in a manner consistent with Treaty settlements (paragraph 39 refers), with the procedural principles set out at section 10, to use timely, efficient, consistent, and cost-effective processes that are proportionate to the functions, duties, or powers being exercised.
69. Should you decide to accept this referral application, under section 16(2)(c) of the Act we propose you direct any panel considering a substantive application for the project to:
- a. comply with the consultation process set out in the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau conservation relationship agreement when engaging with Tūpuna Taonga o Tāmaki Makaurau Trust on the Wildlife Act 1953 authority being sought (unless a modified arrangement can be agreed); and
 - b. consider whether, and how, to apply the consultation process set out in the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau conservation relationship agreement when engaging with the relevant iwi members of the Tāmaki Collective.
70. Ultimately, iwi and hapū are likely to have cultural associations with ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga beyond what is specifically identified in a Treaty settlement or other arrangements. Local tangata whenua and their representatives would be best placed to advise on such matters in the first instance.

Customary Marine Title/Protected Customary Rights

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

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

72. As noted above, the project area does not include a taiāpure-local fishery, mātaitai reserve, or area subject to bylaws or regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996.

Mana Whakahono ā Rohe/Joint management agreement

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

Summary of comments received and advice

Comments from invited Māori groups

74. Pursuant to section 17(1)(d) of the Act, on 22 May 2026 you invited written comments from the Māori groups identified above in paragraphs 22 to 36, from a list we previously provided you. These groups were provided with access to the application material and had 15 working days from receipt of the copy of the application to respond.
75. You received comments on the application from Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust. The comments do not support or oppose the referral application but set out elements that need to be considered as part of Ngāti Tamaoho's ongoing engagement with the project, which can be summarised as follows:
- a. Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust expressed concern about the project in relation to:
 - i. the relationship of Ngāti Tamaoho with the wider cultural landscape and te taiao;
 - ii. freshwater systems, including stream reclamation, groundwater take/diversion, and baseflow depletion;
 - iii. indigenous vegetation, significant ecological areas, and protected fauna; and
 - iv. the adequacy of the approvals framework, long-term adaptive management, and the extent to which Ngāti Tamaoho's views must shape the Project over its approximate 50-year life.
 - b. Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust's expectations of the project are that:
 - i. any substantive application should include fully developed ecology reporting, fauna management plans, comprehensive freshwater ecological assessment, a baseflow monitoring programme, fish passage and fish relocation methodologies, clearly defined augmentation and contingency measures, an ecologically robust offset/compensation package, and specific draft consent conditions;
 - ii. the project should be supported by cultural induction for contractors, accidental discovery procedures, environmental management plans embedded with tikanga-consistent requirements from the outset, and for cultural monitoring at key disturbance stages;
 - iii. Ngāti Tamaoho views should inform the Project in a manner that goes beyond consultation and is reflected in decision-making, design choices, consent conditions, and on-the-ground delivery; and
 - iv. an ongoing commitment to partnering with Ngāti Tamaoho on the rehabilitation of the land, ecological restoration, monitoring, replacement planting where required, and continual improvement throughout the life of the project.

76. We have provided a copy of the Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust comments at **Attachment 9**.

Consultation with departments

77. In preparing this report, we are required to consult relevant departments. We sought advice from Te Puni Kōkiri and the Office of Treaty Settlements and Takutai Moana – Te Tari

Whakataua regarding the relevant Māori groups, and have incorporated their views into this report.

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

78. 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.

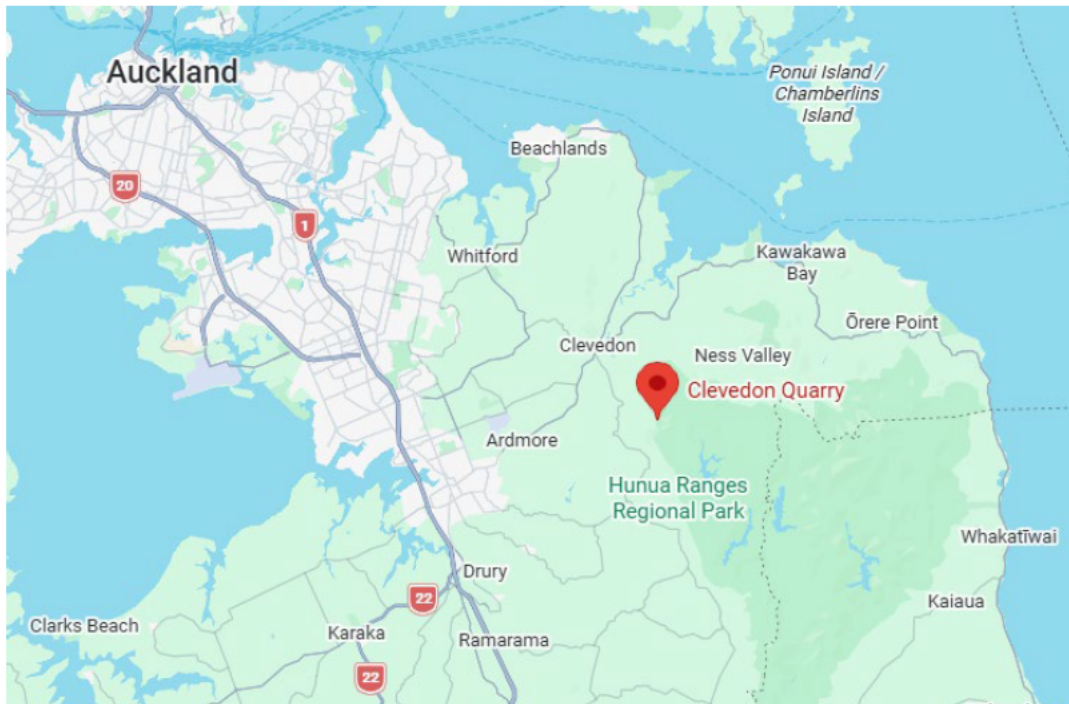
79. We do not consider there are any matters raised in this report which make it more appropriate for the proposed approvals to be authorised under another Act or Acts.

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

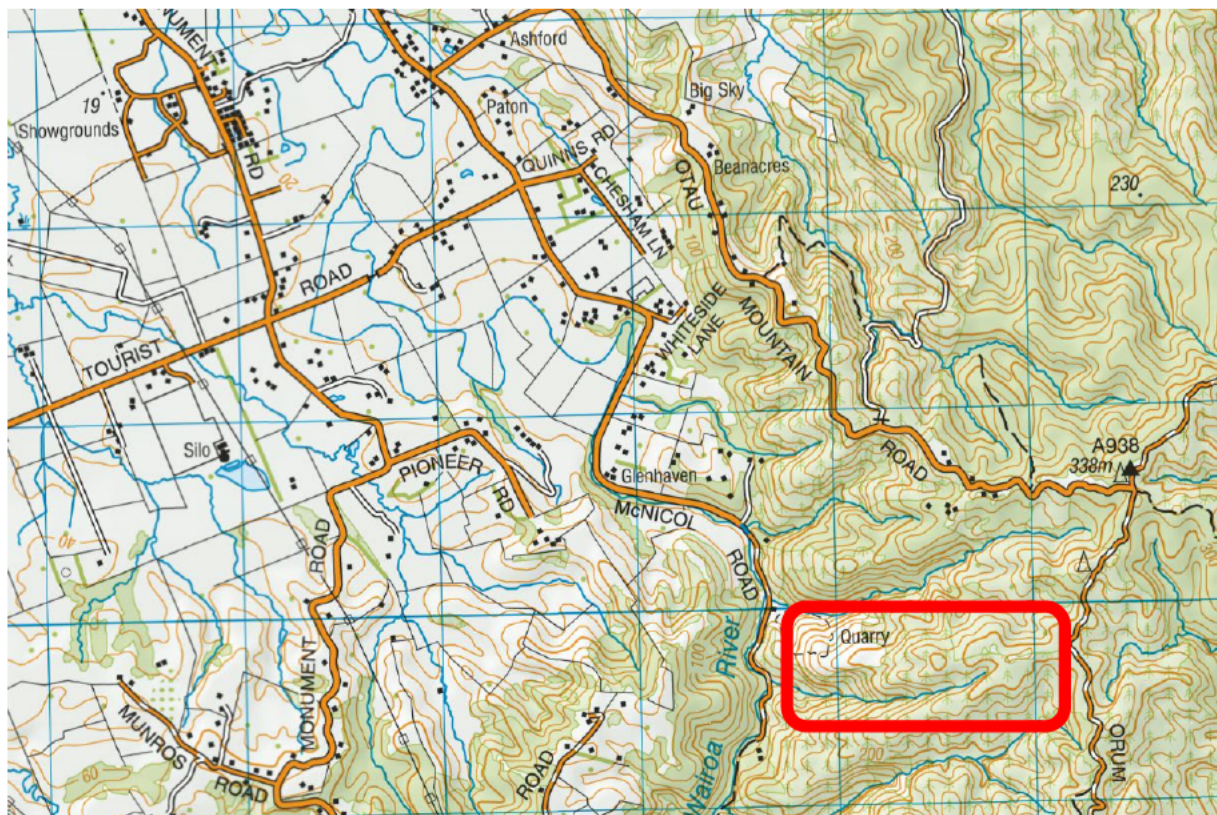
Section	Information required	Paragraph reference in this report
18(1)	The Minister must, for a referral application, consider a report that is prepared and provided by the responsible agency in accordance with this section.	12, 13
18(2)(a)	Any relevant iwi authorities and relevant Treaty settlement entities	22
18(2)(b)	Any Treaty settlements that relate to land, species of plants or animals, or other resources within the project area	38
18(2)(c)	The relevant principles and provisions in those Treaty settlements, including those that relate to the composition of a decision-making body for the purposes of the Resource Management Act 1991	39-70
18(2)(d)	Any recognised negotiation mandates for, or current negotiations for, Treaty settlements that relate to the project area.	28
18(2)(e)	Any court orders or agreements that recognise protected customary rights or customary marine title within the project area.	29, 71
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.	29, 71
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).	30, 71
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).	31, 72
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).	33
18(2)(j)	If the proposed approvals include an approval described in any of section 42C(4)(a) to (d) (resource consent, certificate of compliance, or designation), (i) iwi authorities and groups that represent hapū that are parties to any relevant Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements.	35, 73

	(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.	36
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	74-76
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.	79
18(3)	In preparing the report required by this section, the responsible agency must consult relevant departments.	77
18(4)	The responsible agency must provide the report to the Minister not later than 20 working days after the date for providing comments under section 17(6).	N/A
18(5)	However, if the Minister requests further information about a referral application under section 20, the time period specified in subsection (4) ceases to run for the period of time specified in the request.	N/A

Attachment 2: Project location maps



Map 1. Location of proposed Clevedon Quarry Expansion shown by red marker above.



Map 2. Local area – general location of proposed Clevedon Quarry Expansion shown by red marking above.

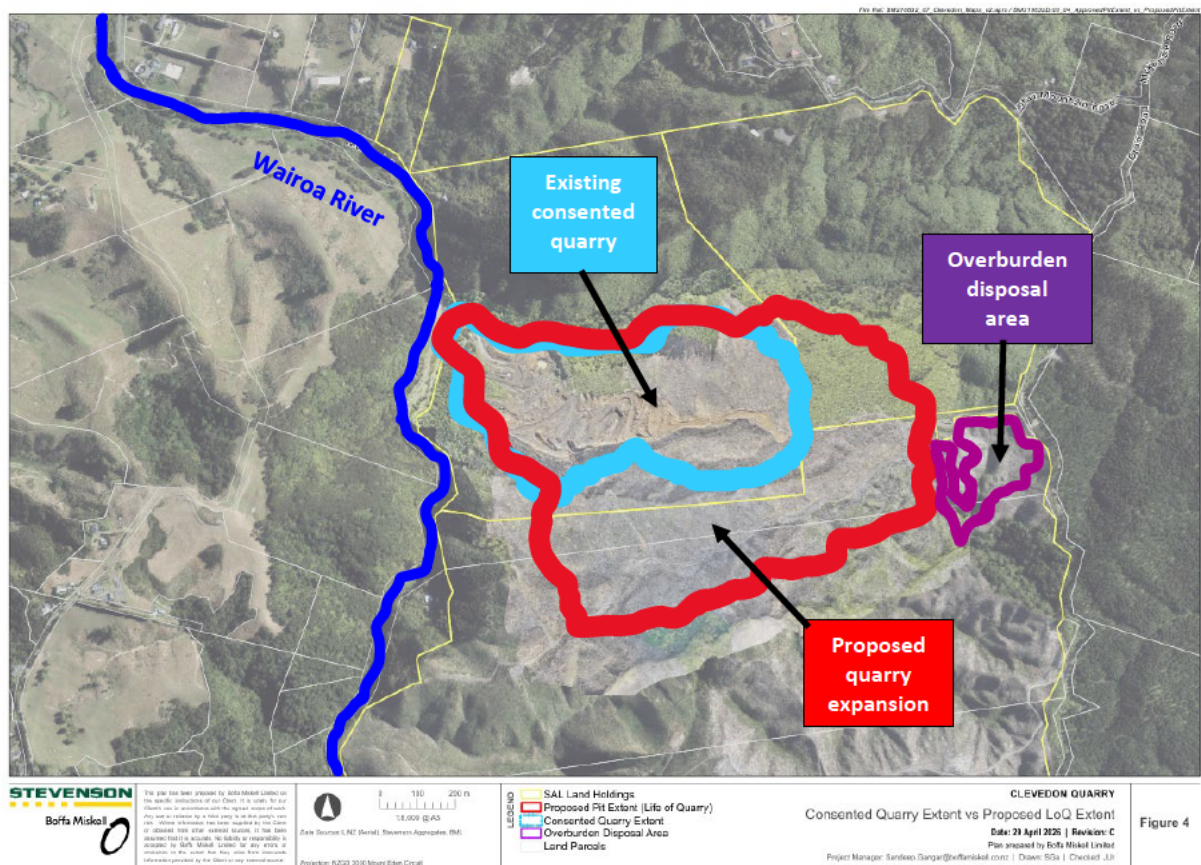


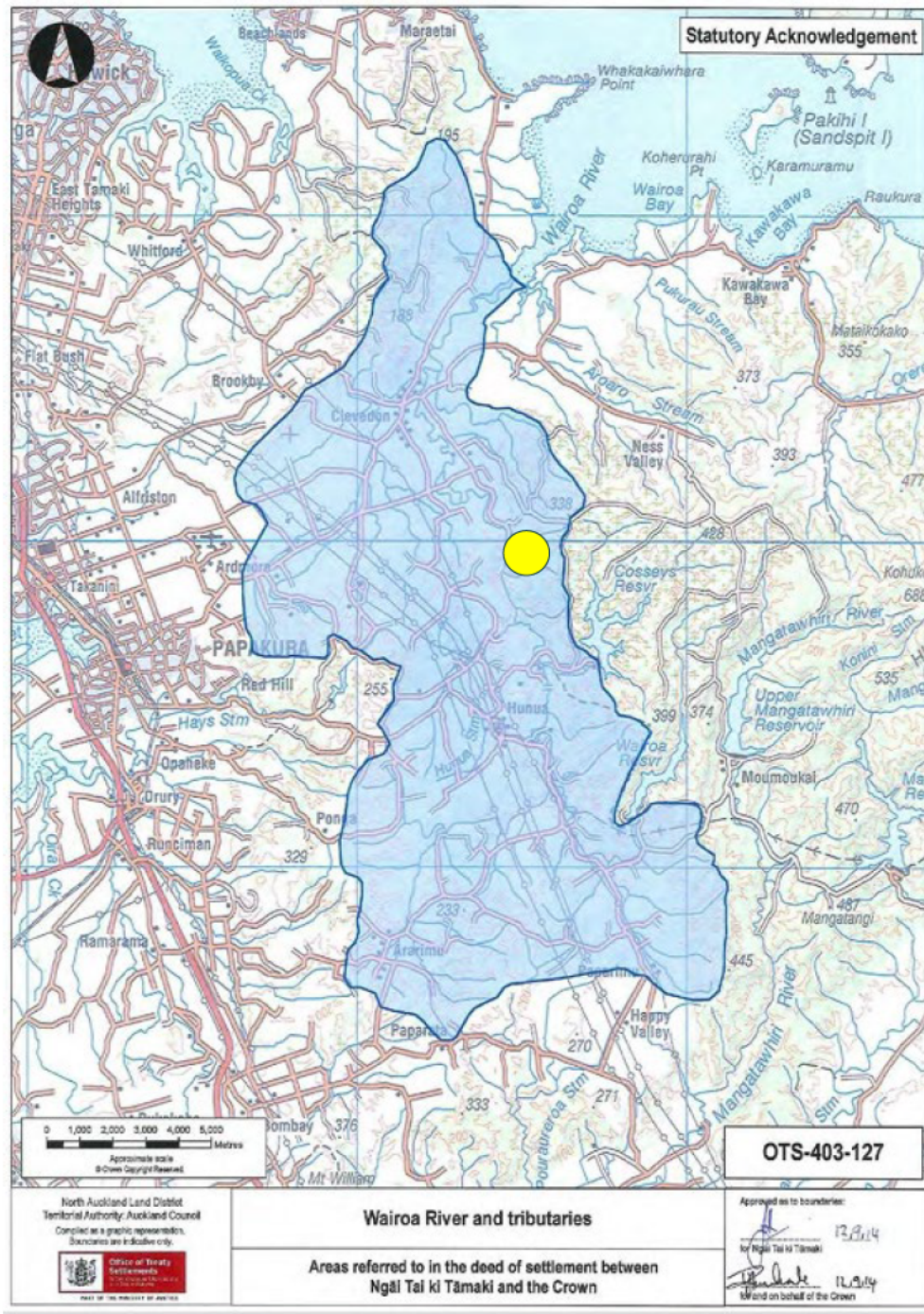
Figure 4

Attachment 3: List of relevant Māori groups

Name of group	Type of group (section of Act)
Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Trust	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a)), Treaty settlement entity (s18(2)(a) – Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018)
Te Ākitai Waiohua Waka Taua Inc	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a))
Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a)), Treaty settlement entity (s18(2)(a) – Ngāti Tamaoho Claims Settlement Act 2018)
Ngāti Pāoa Iwi Trust	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a)), Treaty settlement entity (s18(2)(a) – Ngāti Pāoa Claims Settlement Act 2025)
Ngāti Maru Rūnanga Trust	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a)), Treaty settlement entity (s18(2)(a)), mandated entity (s18(2)(d))
Ngāti Tamaterā Settlement Trust	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a)), Treaty settlement entity (s18(2)(a)), mandated entity (s18(2)(d))
Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a))
Ngāti Te Ata Claims Support Whānau Trust	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a)), mandated entity (s18(2)(d))
Te Ākitai Waiohua Settlement Trust	Treaty settlement entity (s18(2)(a)), mandated entity (s18(2)(d))
Hako Tūpuna Trust	Treaty settlement entity (s18(2)(a)), mandated entity (s18(2)(d))
Taonga o Marutūāhu Trustee Limited/ Marutūāhu Rōpū Limited Partnership	Treaty settlement entity (s18(2)(a)), mandated entity (s18(2)(d))
Ngaati Whanaunga Ruunanga Trust	Treaty settlement entity (s18(2)(a)), mandated entity (s18(2)(d))
Ngāti Koheriki Claims Committee	Mandated entity (s18(2)(d))
Tūpuna Taonga o Tāmaki Makaurau Trust/ Whenua Haumi Roroa o Tāmaki Makaurau Limited Partnership	Treaty settlement entity (s18(2)(a) – Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014)
Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated	Treaty settlement entity (s18(2)(a)), mandated entity (s18(2)(d)), other Māori group with relevant interests (s18(2)(k))
Hauraki Māori Trust Board	Other Māori group with relevant interests (s18(2)(k))

Attachment 4: Statutory acknowledgement and statement of association for the Wairoa River and its tributaries from the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki deed of settlement.

Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki statutory area for the Wairoa River



Location of the proposed Clevedon Quarry Expansion (yellow circle) in relation to the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki statutory area for Wairoa River and its tributaries (blue shading).

Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki statement of association for the Wairoa River

Wairoa River and tributaries (as shown on deed plan OTS-403-127)

The Wairoa River is central to the identity, heritage, mauri and mana of the Ngāi Tai people, as exemplified by the Ngāi Tai pēpehā “Ko Te Wairoa Te Awa”. Te Wairoa is continually referred to by Ngāi Tai elders as being the life-source, and life-blood of the people.

Ngāi Tai occupation of the Wairoa River has been continuous and unbroken from the time of the arrival of Tainui waka to the present day. Ngāi Tai's earliest association with the Wairoa stems from Tainui's anchorage inside the Whakakaiwhara Peninsula, where crew members went ashore and established Ngāti Tai manawhenua. Ngāi Tai of the Wairoa Valley were also part of the wider grouping known as Ngā Iwi, later confederated as Te Wai o Hua. Ngāi Tai and Ngā Iwi established many pā, kāinga, and other sites of significance along the river, illustrated by the map on the next page.

By the mid–late 17th Century, Te Wairoa was controlled by Te Uri o Te Ao; a hapū of Ngāi Tai and Te Wai o Hua. Ngāi Tai/Te Uri o Te Ao rangatira of Te Wairoa from this period included Tāmaki Te Ao and his son Te Whataatau. The principal homes of the Uri o Te Ao leadership were at Whakakaiwhara and Te Oue Pā near the river's mouth. They also controlled the inland territories between Papakura and Manukau, the Maraetai coastline, and its outlying islands.

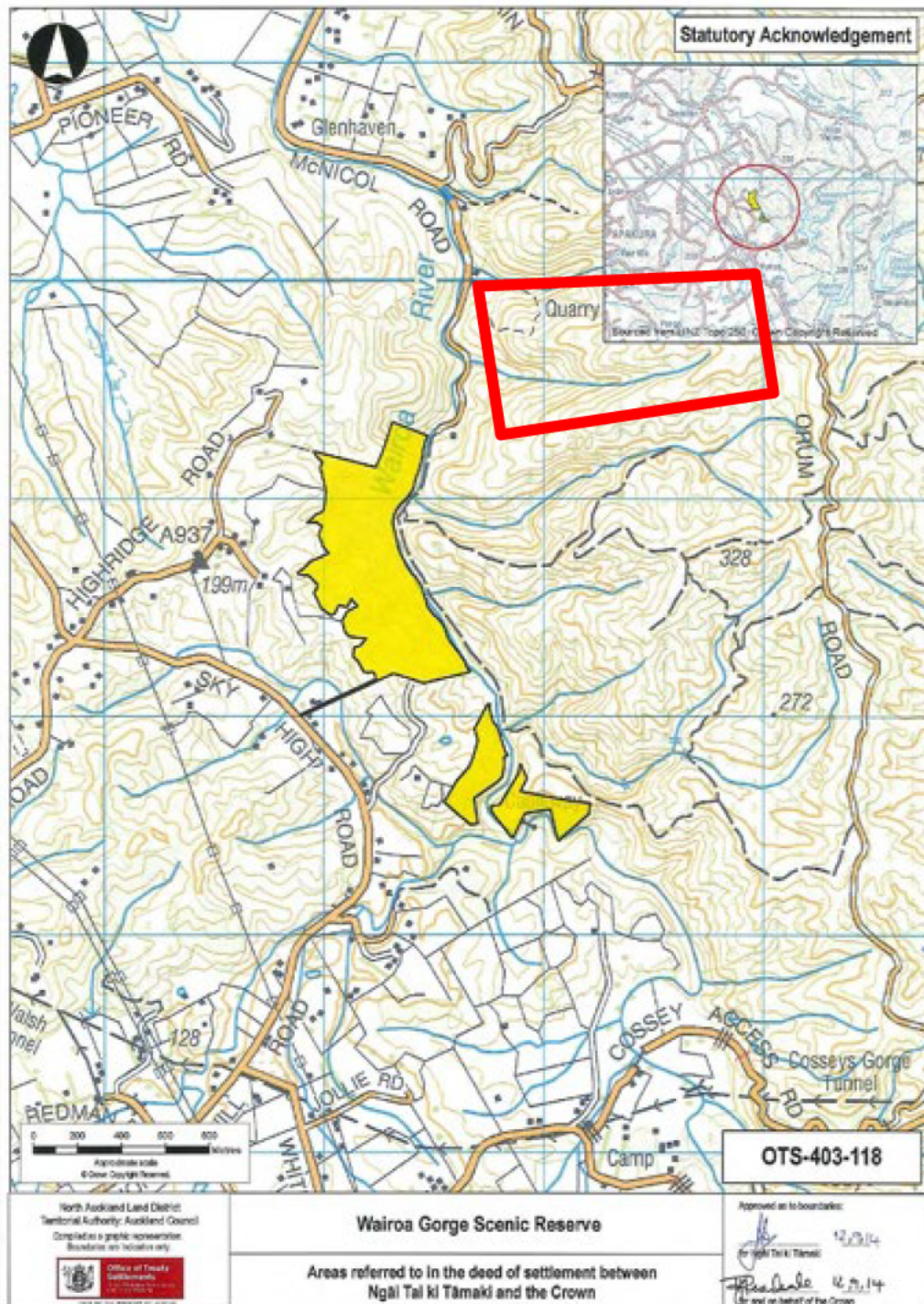
At the time of Te Hekenga Tokotoru (late 1600s–early 1700s) the Ngāi Tai people of Te Raukohekohe and her sisters from Tōrere were gifted lands up the river and along the Maraetai coastline, due to the marriage of Te Whataatau to Te Raukohekohe and her sister Te Mōtū ki Tāwhiti. The Ngāi Tai hapū, Ngāti Te Rau evolved from this union and settled along the Wairoa River and Maraetai districts.

By the early 1800s, the Wairoa River, Valley and Embayment remained the core territory of Ngāi Tai (particularly Ngāti Te Rau and Te Uri o Te Ao). Along the west bank, Te Irirangi built new pā at Te Tōtara and Te Nīkau prior to the 1820s. Heavy loss of life occurred at Te Tōtara Pā and other locations along the river's west bank during the Musket War invasions. Despite these depredations, Ngāi Tai continued to occupy the upper reaches of the river and the forested high country of the surrounding valley throughout this period. By the 1830s, if not before, they had resettled the lower reaches of the Wairoa and adjacent coastline of Umupuia under the chiefs Tara Te Irirangi, Nuku, Te Waru and Wī Te Haua.

The entire document can be found at this link [Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Deed of Settlement Documents Schedule 7 Nov 2015](#) (pages 17 and 18)

Attachment 5: Statutory acknowledgement and statement of association for the Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve from the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki deed of settlement.

Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki statutory area for the Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve



Location of the proposed Clevedon Quarry Expansion (red marking) in relation to the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki statutory area for the Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve (yellow shading).

Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki statement of association for the Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve

Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve (as shown on deed plan OTS-403-118)

All of the above lie within the core territory of Ngāi Tai, including within the Hūnua Ranges or adjacent to the Wairoa River. The ranges themselves are known to Ngāi Tai as Te Ngāherehere ō Kohukohunui. The Wairoa River originates in the ranges, including the falls known to Ngāi Tai as Hihiorapa.

Te Waiaroaro (Ness Valley) is on the northern face of the Hūnua Ranges and from there Ngāi Tai accessed Kiripaka, Mātaitai and Turoa, via Moumoukai. Te Waiaroaro also provided access to the Hūnua Ranges from Ngāi Tai's main settlement sites along the Wairoa River and the Umupuia/Maraetai coast.

This Ngāi Tai bush hinterland, with its bird catching grounds, rat runs, waterways full of fat tuna and kōura, provided food, rongoa Maori and timber resources.

The forest also served as a wāhi tapu, with trees containing the bones of ancestors, burial caves, and sacred teaching sites marked by 70 Pou Whenua; it was also the home of an ancient hāhi (spiritual belief) known as Tāhere Manu, focused on bird-lore that was particularly associated with Ngāi Tai.

The entire document can be found at this link [Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Deed of Settlement Documents Schedule 7 Nov 2015](#) (page 10)

Attachment 6: Statutory acknowledgement and statement of association for the Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve from the Te Ākitai Waiohūa deed of settlement.

Te Ākitai Waiohūa statutory area for the Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve



Location of the proposed Clevedon Quarry Expansion (red marking) in relation to the Te Ākitai Waiohūa statutory area for the Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve (yellow shading).

Te Ākitai Waiohua statement of association for the Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve

Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-036)

The valleys and forests of Te Hunua are areas of significance to Te Ākitai Waiohua that provided access to shelter and a wealth of natural resources. This region also has a deeply sensitive connection to Te Ākitai Waiohua with the Land Wars of 1863 as the south-eastern tip of the Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve forms a part of the East Wairoa block.

Te Hunua is associated with inland pā (settlements) and kainga (villages) of Te Ākitai Waiohua at Papakura, Kirikiri and Pukekōiwiriki (Red Hill).

The Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve on the north-western fringe of the Hunua ranges was a significant site that supplied the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua to the west with important resources, including food - particularly kereru (wood pigeon) - as well as medical and building materials. It was also an important place of refuge in times of conflict.

The region features a series of significant waterways including the Wairoa river and smaller tributaries. These life sustaining watercourses provided food and resources when needed.

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with the Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve and Te Hunua is important to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity. The region was a place of protection, sustenance and resource collection for generations of Waiohua and their ancestors. Thus the history of Te Hunua serves as a record of stories and experiences that will continue to guide the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua into the future.

The entire document can be found at this link [Te Ākitai Waiohua — Deed of Settlement — Documents](#) (page 29)

Attachment 7: Excerpts from the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau conservation relationship agreement

11 STATUTORY AUTHORISATIONS

- 11.1 The strategic partnership objectives will guide the parties to determine appropriate engagement on statutory authorisations within the Tāmaki Makaurau Region.
- 11.2 As part of these strategic objectives, Ngā Mana Whenua and the Department will identify, and keep under review, categories of statutory authorisations that may have high impact on the spiritual, ancestral, cultural, customary, and historic values of Ngā Mana Whenua.
- 11.3 As the Department works within time limits to process applications for some forms of statutory authorisations, it will notify Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau (as part of the meetings referred to in paragraph 11.2) of the time frames for providing advice.
- 11.4 The strategic partnership objectives will guide the parties to determine potential opportunities for Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau to obtain statutory authorisations on public conservation land within the Tāmaki Makaurau Region, including in relation to commercial opportunities.
- 11.5 The Department will actively advise and encourage all prospective applicants within the Tāmaki Makaurau Region to consult with Ngā Mana Whenua before filing their application. The Department will also consult Ngā Mana Whenua at an early stage on such categories of authorisations or renewal of authorisations within the Tāmaki Makaurau Region.
- 11.6 For the types of Statutory Authorisations within the Tāmaki Makaurau Region agreed to in clause 11.2, Ngā Mana Whenua and the Department will adopt the following process:
- a. the Department notifies Ngā Mana Whenua of the application, timeframe for a decision and the timeframe for Ngā Mana Whenua response;
 - b. Ngā Mana Whenua, within an agreed timeframe, notify the Department of their response including the nature of their interests in the proposal and their views in relation to the proposal;
 - c. the Department acknowledges Ngā Mana Whenua interests and views as conveyed (providing an opportunity to clarify or correct the Department's understanding of those interests and views), how those interests and views will be included in the decision-making process and any apparent issues or conflict that may arise;
 - d. the Department will, in making a decision, consider whether it is possible to reconcile any conflict between Ngā Mana Whenua interests and views and other considerations in the decision-making process;
 - e. the Department will record in writing as part of a decision document the nature of Ngā Mana Whenua interests and the views of Ngā Mana Whenua as conveyed; and
 - f. the Department will communicate its decision to Ngā Mana Whenua as soon as practicable after it is made.

23 CONSULTATION

23.1 Where consultation is undertaken with Ngā Mana Whenua, the Department will:

- a) Ensure that Ngā Mana Whenua or the relevant iwi/hapū are consulted as soon as reasonably practicable following the identification of the proposal or issues to be the subject of the consultation;
- b) Provide Ngā Mana Whenua or the relevant iwi/hapū with sufficient information and time to make informed comments and/or submissions in relation to any of the matters that are subject of the consultation;
- c) Approach the consultation with an open mind and genuinely consider any views and/or concerns that Ngā Mana Whenua or the relevant iwi/hapū may have in relation to any of the matters that are subject to the consultation; and
- d) Report back to Ngā Mana Whenua or the relevant iwi/hapū Governance Entity on any decision that is made.

23.2 Where Ngā Mana Whenua participates in consultation under this Relationship Agreement, Ngā Mana Whenua will provide to the Department information on the nature of the Ngā Mana Whenua interest and the views of Ngā Mana Whenua in relation to the proposal or issue upon which they are being consulted.

The entire document can be found at this link [Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Deed Schedule - Documents 5 Dec 2012](#) (pages18-36)

Attachment 8: Excerpt from Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki conservation relationship agreement

4: CONSERVATION RELATIONSHIP AGREEMENT

7. STATUTORY AUTHORISATIONS

- 7.1 The Department will carry out consultation with Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, through its Kaitiakitanga Roopu, concerning applications for statutory authorisations within their area of interest consistent with the process set out in clause 11 of the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Conservation Relationship Agreement.
- 7.2 Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki has strong interests in exploring the following types of opportunities for concessions that involve public conservation land:
- 7.2.1 Hikoi o Te Motu/ Guided walking tours on Rangitoto, Motutapu, Motuihenga, Motukorea, Waiheke, public conservation land in the southern Hunua and Maungauika (while under the Department's administration);
 - 7.2.2 Hikoi o Te Moana/Guided kayak or waka tours on the Gulf (including marine mammal and native coastal bird watching permits);
 - 7.2.3 glamping or hosted camping on Hauraki motu;
 - 7.2.4 hosting of sporting events; and
 - 7.2.5 hosting of cultural events eg Matariki.

The entire document can be found at this link (from page 48): [Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Deed of Settlement Documents Schedule 7 Nov 2015](#)

Attachment 9: Comments received from Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust