



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

Project Name: FTAA-2604-1219 Franco Farms

To:	Date:
Hon Chris Bishop, Minister for Infrastructure	3 September 2026

Number of attachments: 4	Attachments: 1. Provisions of section 18 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 2. Project location map 3. List of relevant Māori groups 4. Comments received from invited Māori groups
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Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions & Transport contacts:

Position	Name	Cell phone	1 st contact
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Manager, Fast-track Operations	Stephanie Frame	s 9(2)(a)	✓
General Manager, Investment Strategy & Operations	Ilana Miller	s 9(2)(a)	

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-2604-1219 Franco Farms referral application.
2. The applicant, Sabys 101 Limited, proposes to develop an approximately 35-hectare site in Halswell, on the southwestern edge of Christchurch. The development would comprise approximately 350 residential lots, a neighbourhood centre, a new and enhanced riparian margin, an integrated street and reserve network, stormwater management areas, open spaces, a central neighbourhood reserve and stormwater basins with wetlands, and associated infrastructure. The applicant is seeking approvals under the Act which would otherwise be sought under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), and potentially approvals under the Wildlife Act 1953, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, and the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983.
3. Section 18(2) of the Act requires that the report provide a list of relevant Māori groups, including relevant iwi authorities and Treaty settlement entities. We have identified Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, Te Taumutu Rūnanga, Whitiara Centre Limited, and Mahaanui Kurataiao Limited as the relevant groups.
4. The relevant Treaty settlement is the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. In its acknowledgements and apology to Ngāi Tahu, the Crown recognised its failures to fulfil its Treaty obligations and commits to a new age of co-operation with Ngāi Tahu. The Crown also recognised Ngāi Tahu as holding rangatiratanga and mana within the takiwā of Ngāi Tahu Whānui.

5. While other redress provided through the Ngāi Tahu settlement provides important context for this application – such as that relating to Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere, taonga species, and the conservation protocol – we have not identified any other principles and provisions of the settlement which are directly relevant. We note that the project area is within an area subject to regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996, which established the customary food gathering area/rohe moana of Te Taumutu Rūnanga.
6. You received comments on the application from Whitiara Centre Limited (which are also made on behalf of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga) and Mahaanui Kurataiao (including on behalf of Te Taumutu Rūnanga and Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke (Rāpaki)). Whitiara Centre Limited and Mahaanui Kurataiao Limited both noted that the project area is within the culturally significant catchment of Te Waihora.
7. Whitiara Centre Limited made a number of recommendations to ensure that the proposed activities do not contribute to further degradation of Te Waihora, including in relation to works in streams, stormwater discharges, monitoring water quality, planting indigenous species, and riparian setbacks. Whitiara Centre Limited seeks further information from the applicant on some of these matters, such as the final stormwater management and treatment plans, and proposals for monitoring water quality. More broadly, Whitiara Centre Limited expressed concern at whether the cumulative impacts of a number of residential subdivisions in this area are being adequately considered.
8. Through the comments provided by Mahaanui Kurataiao Limited, Te Taumutu Rūnanga and Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke (Rāpaki) recommend that the application be declined for a number of reasons, including the possibility of stormwater and wastewater discharges into the Halswell (Hurutini) River, and the risk of flooding and liquefaction. Mahaanui Kurataiao request that a cultural impact assessment be undertaken before a substantive application is lodged.
9. 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



Ilana Miller
General Manager – Investment Strategy & Operations

Introduction

10. 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).
11. 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.
12. This report is structured accordingly. We have provided a list of the relevant provisions of section 18 at **Attachment 1**.

Proposed project

13. The applicant, Sabys 101 Limited, proposes to develop an approximately 35-hectare site into an urban development that will form an extension to the existing residential neighbourhood of Halswell, on the southwestern edge of Christchurch. The development would comprise approximately 350 residential lots, a neighbourhood centre, a new and enhanced riparian margin adjacent to Knights Stream, the Halswell River, and the Creamery Drain, an integrated street and reserve network, stormwater management areas, open spaces, a central neighbourhood reserve and stormwater basins with wetlands, and associated infrastructure. The project area comprises two land parcels, owned by the applicant, located between Sabys Road to the north and Halswell Road to the south.
14. The applicant is seeking approvals under the Act which would otherwise be sought under the RMA (including consents for land use, subdivision, earthworks, waterbody setbacks, stormwater discharge, dewatering, and damming), and potentially approvals under the Wildlife Act 1953 (due to the potential presence of lizards and/or bats), the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (archaeological authority), and the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983 (construction of dam or culvert depending on the construction methodology).
15. We have provided location maps at **Attachment 2**.

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

16. 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

17. 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.

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

- a. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, representing Ngāi Tahu.

Treaty settlement entities

19. 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).*

20. 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).*

21. 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

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

- a. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, PSGE for the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998;
- b. Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, representing Ngāi Tūāhuriri, Papatipu Rūnanga of Ngāi Tahu Whānui as recognised in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998; and
- c. Te Taumutu Rūnanga, representing Taumutu, Papatipu Rūnanga of Ngāi Tahu Whānui as recognised in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.

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.

Groups mandated to negotiate Treaty settlements

23. There are no groups which have recognised mandates to negotiate a Treaty settlement over an area which may include the project area. All historical claims under te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi have been settled in respect of the project area.

Takutai Moana groups and ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou

24. 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.
25. The project area is not within ngā rohe moana o ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou (as set out in the Ngā Rohe Moana o Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Porou Act 2019).

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

26. The project area does not include a taiāpure-local fisheries area or mātaihai reserve.
27. However, the project area is located in an area subject to a bylaw or regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996. Under the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999, the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Notice (No. 36) 2002 (No. F233) established the customary food gathering area/rohe moana of Te Taumutu Rūnanga, which includes the project area.
28. The relevant tangata whenua are Te Taumutu Rūnanga. The regulations and notice provide for Te Taumutu Rūnanga to take fisheries resources and manage customary fishing anywhere in the rohe moana for which they are tangata whenua, which includes the project area.

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

29. 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.
30. 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

31. 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.

32. We have not identified any Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements that are relevant to the project area, and accordingly there are no parties to these arrangements to identify.

Any other Māori groups with relevant interests

33. We consider the following entities, owned by the relevant papatipu rūnanga, as other Māori groups that may have relevant interests in the application, as they may represent the papatipu rūnanga on environmental and other policy matters in the project area:
- a. Whitiara Centre Limited (owned by Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga); and
 - b. Mahaanui Kurataiao Limited (owned by Te Taumutu Rūnanga and five other papatipu rūnanga).
34. For your information, the applicant advises they have consulted with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Whitiara Centre Limited (on behalf of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga), and Mahaanui Kurataiao Limited (on behalf of Te Taumutu Rūnanga).

Relevant principles and provisions in Treaty settlements and other arrangements

Treaty settlements

35. 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.
36. The following Treaty settlements relate to land, species of plants or animals, or other resources within the project area:
- a. Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.

Relevant principles and provisions

37. 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

38. As part of the Ngāi Tahu Treaty settlement, the Crown apologised to Ngāi Tahu for its past failures to acknowledge Ngāi Tahu rangatiratanga and mana over the South Island lands within its boundaries, and, in fulfilment of its Treaty obligations, the Crown states that it recognises Ngāi Tahu as the tāngata whenua of, and as holding rangatiratanga within, the takiwā of Ngāi Tahu whānui.
39. Respect for Ngāi Tahu views on resource management matters and enabling effective involvement of Ngāi Tahu as a Treaty partner in resource management decision-making within the takiwā are important ways in which the Crown can give ongoing effect to these acknowledgements and uphold its relationship with Ngāi Tahu.

Other redress

Te Waihora

40. The Halswell (Hurutini) River and Nottingham Stream (a tributary of the Halswell) form part of the eastern boundary of the project area, while Knights (Opoira) Stream forms part of the western boundary before joining the Halswell River within the project area. The Creamery Drain and Coakley Drain traverse the northern block of the project area, before entering the Halswell River. The Halswell River flows approximately 30 kilometres south into Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere.
41. The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 recognised the importance of Te Waihora by vesting the lakebed in Ngāi Tahu, providing for a joint management plan with the Director-General of Conservation over public conservation land surrounding the lake, and other forms of redress (cultural vesting of land, leases, deferred selection properties, coastal statutory acknowledgement) near the lake.
42. Notwithstanding this, we did not identify any settlement redress relating to Te Waihora which applies to that part of the catchment that includes the project area.
43. The application includes an indicative design for stormwater attenuation, treatment, and controlled discharge to the Halswell River. Other activities which may be included in the substantive application, such as in-stream works, culverting, realignments, and construction dewatering, may also affect the downstream aquatic ecology. The applicant is proposing to manage such effects through measures such as riparian setbacks and replanting. While there are no specific Treaty settlement obligations that relate to the particular waterways which adjoin or pass through the project area, the holistic concept in Te Ao Māori of ki uta ki tai (from the mountains to the sea) means that mana whenua will have interests in any activity which protects or threatens the mauri of Te Waihora and its catchment.

Taonga species

44. The Crown has also acknowledged the special association of Ngāi Tahu with certain taonga species of birds, plants and animals. The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 contains several other provisions relating to taonga species, including a requirement that the Minister of Conservation consult with, and have particular regard to, the views of, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu when making policy decisions concerning the protection, management, or conservation of a taonga species.
45. The settlement provisions regarding taonga species do not place any procedural obligations on the applicant or consent authority in relation to the potential Wildlife Act 1953 approvals relating to lizards or bats which may be sought as part of this application. Further, there are no lizards or bats named amongst the taonga species listed in the Ngāi Tahu settlement.
46. Nevertheless, according to the information provided by the applicant, the project area may include some taonga species. Pūtakitaki/paradise shelduck, kāhu/Australasian harrier, pīwakawaka/fantail, pūkeko, and tī kōuka/cabbage tree were observed onsite, whereas kōrimako/bellbird, pihoihoi/pipit, pīpiwharauoa/shining cuckoo, riroriro/grey warbler, kōtare/kingfisher, and kōkopu/giant bully were considered likely to be present.

Conservation protocol

47. The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 also provides for the Minister of Conservation to issue a protocol which sets out how the Department of Conservation (DOC) will exercise its functions, powers, and duties in relation to specified matters within the Ngāi Tahu claim

area, and how DOC will interact with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and provide for their input into DOC's decision-making process.

48. While the current version of the protocol which covers the project area provides for engagement with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu on certain matters,² in general it does not address the types of conservation-related approvals which may be sought by the applicant (i.e. and approvals under the Wildlife Act 1953 and Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983).
49. Ultimately, iwi and hapū, including papatipu rūnanga, 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

50. 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

51. As noted above, the project area does not include a taiāpure-local fishery or mātaitai reserve, but is within an area subject to bylaws or regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996. Under the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999, the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Notice (No. 36) 2002 (No. F233) established the customary food gathering area/rohe moana of Te Taumutu Rūnanga. This provides for Te Taumutu Rūnanga to take fisheries resources and manage customary fishing anywhere in the rohe moana for which they are tangata whenua, which includes the project area.
52. Should this application be accepted for referral, a panel may wish to consider whether the substantive application would affect the exercise of customary fishing within the rohe moana of Te Taumutu Rūnanga. Tangata whenua are likely best placed to advise the panel on this matter.

Mana Whakahono ā Rohe/Joint management agreement

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

² The protocol specifies the following matters: cultural materials; freshwater fisheries; culling of species of interest to Ngāi Tahu; historic resources; RMA involvement; and visitor and public information. The freshwater fisheries provisions cover engagement with Ngāi Tahu on the establishment of customary fisheries regulations (i.e. the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999), and consultation on the conservation and management of, and research into, freshwater fisheries, but not in relation to decision-making on approvals. The protocol provisions relating to the RMA are about working with DOC on advocacy regarding the environmental effects of activities controlled and managed under the RMA, and are unlikely to be directly relevant to this application. The latest version of the protocol is appended to the 2016 Conservation Management Strategy for Canterbury (Waitaha) at pages 290-300: [Canterbury \(Waitaha\) Conservation Management Strategy 2016](#).

Summary of comments received and advice

Comments from invited Māori groups

54. Pursuant to section 17(1)(d) of the Act, on 22 June 2026 you invited written comments from the Māori groups identified above in paragraphs 16-34, 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.
55. You received comments on the application from Whitiora Centre Limited, which are also made on behalf of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, and can be summarised as follows:
- a. Whitiora Centre Limited note that the project area incorporates a confluence of waterways that all flow into the Hurutini/Halswell River at the centre of the site, and ultimately discharge into Te Waihora. While Te Waihora is tribal taonga representing a major mahinga kai and an important source of mana, it has also been significantly degraded. The protection of these waterbodies, water quality, and mahinga kai is a priority for Ngāi Tūāhuriri.
 - b. Whitiora Centre Limited make a number of recommendations to ensure that the application does not contribute to further degradation of the catchment, including:
 - i. the proposed works under and within the Halswell River corridor should ensure there are no adverse effects on stream geomorphology, ecosystems, or water quality;
 - ii. the quality of any treated stormwater discharge should be improved from its current state (or, at a bare minimum, no worse);
 - iii. comprehensive stormwater and surface water quality monitoring must be undertaken, including for heavy metals, nitrogen, phosphorous and suspended solids;
 - iv. assurance should be sought from the applicant that copper and zinc will not be used in roofs within the development, so they are not released into waterways; and
 - v. naturalisation and indigenous riparian planting along the waterbodies must be provided, with appropriate setbacks on both sides subject to legal protection.
 - c. Whitiora Centre Limited support the applicant's proposal to connect to existing reticulated water supply and wastewater services. Whitiora Centre Limited note that the ecological assessment provided by the applicant identified several taonga and mahinga kai species present, and their habitats must be protected and enhanced.
 - d. Whitiora Centre Limited identify a number of matters that they would like to see enforced through conditions of consent, including best practice for erosion and sediment control, dust management, fish passage, and stormwater management, and requiring all native planting to be implemented in full, amongst others.
 - e. Whitiora Centre Limited seeks further information from the applicant on:
 - i. monitoring of water quality, including who will be responsible for monitoring and adaptive management over time;
 - ii. final stormwater management and treatment plans;
 - iii. proposed treatment and protection measures for surface water bodies; and

- iv. how the development will be supported by essential services, such as schooling, healthcare, and public transport.
 - f. More broadly, Whitiara Centre Limited expressed concern at the number of residential subdivisions in this area being progressed under the Fast-track regime, outside areas of planned growth, and the apparent absence of any requirement to consider the cumulative effects.
56. You also received comments three days after the statutory timeframe, from Mahaanui Kurataiao Limited (including on behalf of Te Taumutu Rūnanga and Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke (Rāpaki)). Under section 17(7)(b) of the Act, you may consider late comments at your absolute discretion, as long as you have not already made a decision on the application under section 21. These comments can be summarised as follows:
- a. In commenting on the application, Mahaanui Kurataiao Limited draw extensively on the relevant policies of the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan, including those relating to Wai Māori (freshwater), Papatūānuku (subdivision and development), Tāne Mahuta (indigenous biodiversity), and Ngā Tūtou Whenua (cultural landscapes);
 - b. Mahaanui Kurataiao Limited note that the project area is within a culturally and environmentally significant catchment, and that the quality of water in Te Waihora is determined by the cumulative impacts of land use upstream;
 - c. Te Taumutu Rūnanga and Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke (Rāpaki) have indicated the proposed development does not align with the principle of Ki Uta Ki Tai, and they recommend that it be declined based on:
 - i. the proposed stormwater system, including discharge into the Hurutini River;
 - ii. the wastewater discharge proposal, including discharge into the Hurutini River;
 - iii. uncertain infrastructure capacity;
 - iv. previous occurrence of liquefaction;
 - v. insufficient waterway setback margins and buffer from development and earthworks;
 - vi. potential for wetlands throughout the site;
 - vii. groundwater height above 1m below ground level; and
 - viii. anticipated flooding risk.
 - d. Mahaanui Kurataiao request that a cultural impact assessment be undertaken before a substantive application is lodged.
57. We have provided copies of both sets of comments at **Attachment 4**.

Consultation with departments

58. In preparing this report, we are required to consult relevant departments. We have previously sought advice from Te Puni Kōkiri and the Office of Treaty Settlements and Takutai Moana – Te Tari Whakatau regarding the relevant Māori groups in this area, and from the Ministry for Primary Industries in relation to customary fisheries, 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

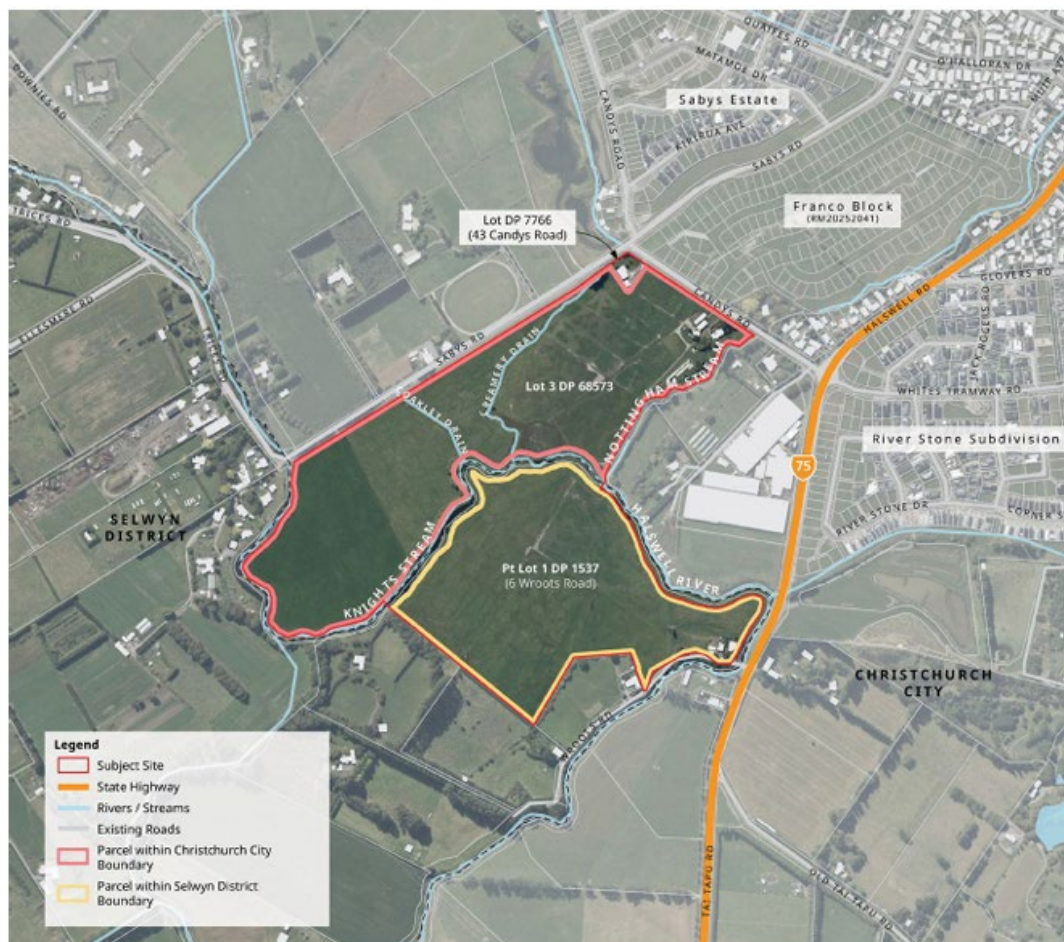
59. Under section 18(2)(m), this report must include our advice on whether, due to any of the matters identified in section 18, it may be more appropriate to deal with the matters that would be authorised by the proposed approvals under another Act or Acts.
60. We do not consider there are any matters raised in this report which make it more appropriate for the proposed approvals to be authorised under another Act or Acts.

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

Section	Information required	Paragraph reference in this report
18(1)	The Minister must, for a referral application, consider a report that is prepared and provided by the responsible agency in accordance with this section.	10-12
18(2)(a)	Any relevant iwi authorities and relevant Treaty settlement entities	17-22
18(2)(b)	Any Treaty settlements that relate to land, species of plants or animals, or other resources within the project area	35-36
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	37-49
18(2)(d)	Any recognised negotiation mandates for, or current negotiations for, Treaty settlements that relate to the project area.	23
18(2)(e)	Any court orders or agreements that recognise protected customary rights or customary marine title within the project area.	24, 50
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.	24, 50
18(2)(g)	Whether the project area would be within or adjacent to, or the project would directly affect, ngā rohe moana o ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou (and, if so, the relevant provisions of the Ngā Rohe Moana o Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Porou Act 2019).	25, 50
18(2)(h)	Whether the project area includes any taiāpure-local fisheries, mātaihai reserves, or areas that are subject to bylaws or regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996 (and, if so, who the tangata whenua are).	26-28, 51-52
18(2)(i)	Whether the project involves an activity that could be the subject of a determination under 23 (and, if so, who the owners of the land are).	29-30
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.	31-32, 53

	(ii) The relevant principles and provisions in those Mana Whakahono ā Rohe and joint management agreements.	
18(2)(k)	Any other Māori groups with relevant interests.	33-34
18(2)(l)	A summary of— (i) comments received by the Minister after inviting comments from Māori groups under section 17(1)(d) and (e); (ii) any further information received by the Minister from those groups	54-57
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.	59-60
18(3)	In preparing the report required by this section, the responsible agency must consult relevant departments.	58
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



Attachment 3: List of relevant Māori groups

Name of group	Type of group (section of Act)
Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu	iwi authority (s18(2)(a)), Treaty settlement entity (s18(2)(a) – Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998)
Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga	Ngāi Tahu Papatipu Rūnanga – Treaty settlement entity (s18(2)(a))
Te Taumutu Rūnanga	Ngāi Tahu Papatipu Rūnanga – Treaty settlement entity (s18(2)(a); tangata whenua for customary fisheries/rohe moana (s18(2)(h))
Whitiora Centre Limited	Entity owned by Papatipu Rūnanga – other Māori group with relevant interests (s18(2)(k))
Mahaanui Kurataiao Limited	Entity owned by Papatipu Rūnanga – other Māori group with relevant interests (s18(2)(k))

Attachment 4: Comments received from invited Māori groups