

Attachment Table 7

Takitimu North Link - Stage 2

NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi (NZTA) response to comments from Ngāti Taka Hapū dated 9 December 2025

NZTA remains committed to maintaining its established partnerships with Pirirākau and Ngāti Taka. Throughout Project development to date, NZTA has worked closely with both hapū through regular engagement and collaborative input into key Project decisions.¹ Since the Panel Convener’s conference held on 1 October, a draft work plan has been prepared to guide the next steps for engagement between NZTA and both hapū. NZTA will continue its regular fortnightly meetings with both hapū throughout the next stages of the Project and where possible will incorporate cultural knowledge shared by the hapū into detailed design, construction and operation.

NZTA acknowledges and appreciates the time and effort that Ngāti Taka has put into considering the Application and providing comment on it. NZTA has thoroughly considered all of the comments made by Ngāti Taka. NZTA notes however that it has not been able in the time available to respond to all points raised. NZTA has focussed its response on the key issues raised by Ngāti Taka that are relevant to the Panel’s decision-making and consideration of the Application under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA) statutory framework. NZTA will continue discussions with Ngāti Taka on points not addressed in this table, in parallel to the fast-track consenting process.

Guided by its Māori Strategy, Te Ara Kotahi, NZTA recognises and respects Te Tiriti o Waitangi and wishes to work with hapū to build strong, meaningful and enduring relationships to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes. Kaitiakitanga is a value included in Te Ara Kotahi, including in particular recognition that the environment is taonga that must be managed carefully, and that Māori have a responsibility and obligation of care over their communities and environments.

NZTA and Ngāti Taka are continuing to progress an enduring relationship, including a formal relationship agreement and a separate project specific agreement relating to matters not directly connected to and/or outside of the scope of the FTAA process. NZTA’s intention is that matters which are not relevant to the Panel’s consideration of the Application under the FTAA or legally appropriate for inclusion as conditions on the statutory approvals granted under the FTAA will be addressed, where appropriate through these separate agreements with Ngāti Taka. These agreements will sit outside of the FTAA process.

NZTA notes that a series of comments made by Ngāti Taka relate to ‘co-governance’, and co-development of management plans. NZTA is committed to Ngāti Taka participating by providing feedback and advice on the detailed design of the Project and its management plans, but notes that NZTA as the Applicant, Consent Holder and Requiring Authority will maintain ownership and governance of the Project and management plans. NZTA must also adhere to its roles and responsibilities under legislation such as the Land Transport Management Act 2003 and the Public Works Act 1981.

#	Reference	Topic	Extracts (or summary, where specified)	NZTA response to comment
1.	[33-36], [38]	Conditions / best practice conditions	<p>[33] As part of Ngati Taka’s comments on the Application conditions, wording has been recommended in line with best-practice examples of conditions from similar NZTA projects, including Airport to Botany Bus Rapid Transit and the Te Ahu a Turanga Highway,</p> <p>[36] The recommended conditions include co-development of management plans and involvement in detailed design, development of monitoring frameworks, provision for implementation and monitoring roles, and appropriate resourcing.</p> <p>Note also paragraphs [106] and [114] on co-development of management plans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">[33] In response to the references made by Ngāti Taka to conditions on other NZTA projects, NZTA notes that each project is context and fact specific, so conditions which were considered appropriate or acceptable on one project will not necessarily be so on another. In particular, NZTA notes the specific context of this Project, which is progressing under the FTAA and is therefore subject to different requirements and statutory framework than the projects referred to. NZTA does not consider any further, additional conditions are necessary to manage the environmental effects of the Project.[36] NZTA has prepared archaeological authority, wildlife approval, resource consent and designation conditions that provide for a process for Ngāti Taka to input into all management plans of interest to Ngāti Taka (as informed by previous discussions between NZTA and Ngāti Taka). NZTA will consider all written feedback provided by Ngāti Taka on those management plans, incorporating suggestions where appropriate, and will provide reasons where suggestions are not adopted. See Proposed Archaeological Authority Condition AA5(d) and AA6(b) (now AA3(c) and AA4(b), in the new condition set provided to the Panel in Attachment 4A), Wildlife Permit Condition WA2(c), Resource Consent Condition 5.7 and Designation Condition CU1.² NZTA notes that it, as the Applicant, Consent Holder and Requiring Authority, needs to maintain overall control and ownership of all management plans for the Project. NZTA recognises the importance of hapū involvement and will continue to work with Ngāti Taka to define their roles in the implementation phase of the Project. Hui will be arranged with Ngāti Taka to participate in the detailed design and Project Works phases of the Project (as per Designation Condition CU2). Ngāti Taka will also be offered the opportunity to undertake cultural monitoring during Construction Works, participate in site visits, present to construction tenderers on cultural matters, provide cultural advice to NZTA and jointly employ a Kaiārahi (with Pirirākau) to manage Kaitiaki during Project Works (Designation Condition CU3).
2.	[39-66]	Objectives and policies of relevance in planning documents	Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement, Bay of Plenty Regional Natural Resources Plan, Bay of Plenty Regional Coastal Environment Plan, Western Bay of Plenty District Plan	NZTA has considered all of the plans and objectives raised and provided an assessment of the Project against these documents. See section 4.3 of the Substantive Application , in particular sections 4.3.8 – 4.3.12.

¹ [Substantive Application](#), section 3.4.

² Note that Proposed Conditions referred to in this table are the ‘October 2025’ versions, unless otherwise stated.

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3.	[67-73]	Cultural effects	<p><i>[67] As noted in the substantive application, the cultural effects of the project are primarily identified and assessed in Cultural Impact Assessments. The Ngāti Taka CIA is dated May 2023 with an Addendum dated March 2025. The comments provided here are in addition to the CIA documents, which must be read in full to understand the cultural context and cultural effects</i></p> <p><i>[70] Embedding Ngāti Taka at the decision-making level of the Project would help to ensure that cultural effects and mitigations are addressed holistically across the Project. Participation of Ngāti Taka in regular Project leadership hui or forums could assist in this.</i></p> <p><i>[71] NZTA have indicated that they will establish a project leadership forum which will include Ngāti Taka representation. Ngāti Taka recommend that this is included as a designation condition, with clarity around the purpose, functions, membership and frequency of the forum.</i></p> <p><i>[72] Additionally, in order to ensure that cultural conditions are consistent and prioritised, Ngati Taka recommend that a Tangata Whenua Values Monitoring and Management Plan (TWVMMP) is prepared, which will then guide the preparation and implementation of the rest of the Management Plans, as well as provide for the development of a Cultural Monitoring Framework. Detailed wording is included in Appendix 1.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [67] NZTA acknowledges the Cultural Impact Assessments (CIAs) provided by Ngāti Taka and Pirirākau and has incorporated recommendations from the CIAs into the Project and Proposed Conditions, where appropriate. [70] As set out above, hui will be arranged for Ngāti Taka to participate in the detailed design and Project Works phases of the Project (as per Designation Condition CU2). In particular, NZTA will seek advice from Ngāti Taka in relation to cultural effects of the detailed design, and cultural and mātauranga Māori environmental advice on the Project, as well as receive and provide feedback on monitoring reports. This process provides for ongoing engagement with Ngāti Taka in the decision-making of the design and delivery of the Project. NZTA notes that there is a pre-existing NZTA regional governance and leadership forum. However, this is a high-level governance forum with oversight over multiple projects which would not be appropriate for Ngāti Taka to participate in. There is an existing forum in place for fortnightly hui with Ngāti Taka on the Project as well as a joint monthly hui with Pirirākau, which NZTA remains committed to continuing. However, it is not considered appropriate for this forum to be formalised as a designation condition under the FTAA. It is an arrangement between NZTA and Ngāti Taka that must allow for flexibility to respond to the various stages of Project development. [72] As set out above, NZTA notes there is provision for significant participation and involvement by Ngāti Taka through Condition CU2. NZTA does not consider that additional conditions for guiding further feedback processes on management plans are necessary for managing the effects of the Project and as such are not an appropriate or required conditions on the statutory approvals. However, NZTA confirms its commitment to continued discussions on the development of a Tangata Whenua Values Monitoring and Management Plan, and Cultural Monitoring Framework, outside the consenting process.
4.	[76-78]	Archaeology and heritage conditions	<p><i>[77] Conditions to apply prior to archaeological investigations:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>amended conditions to ensure that the Archaeological Management Plan includes all the contents set out in section 6.3.2. of the substantive application.</i> <i>pre-investigation meetings between archaeologists and Ngāti Taka</i> <i>cultural inductions</i> <i>co-development with Ngāti Taka of protocols to be followed for discoveries and in particular for discoveries of koiwi.</i> <p>See also [118] and [120].</p> <p><i>[78] Conditions to apply during archaeological investigations:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>opportunities for Ngāti Taka to assist with archaeological investigations.</i> <i>Cultural monitoring.</i> <i>Tikanga followed by all persons involved in the investigations.</i> <i>Provision for detailed design of Project to be amended if significant sites or items are discovered.</i> <p>See also [123].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [77], [118], [120] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The draft Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) already includes all of the contents set out in section 6.3.2 of the Substantive Application, with the exception of training requirements for contractors and subcontractors. NZTA agrees that detail on these requirements should be inserted into the AMP. NZTA agrees that a condition relating to pre-investigation meetings between archaeologists and Ngāti Taka is appropriate. See new condition AA6(a)(ii) in the updated Archaeological Authority Conditions in Attachment 4A. NZTA agrees that a condition relating to cultural induction for archaeological works is appropriate. See new condition AA6(a)(i) in the updated Archaeological Authority Conditions, which are Attachment 4A. An incidental discovery protocol is included in the draft AMP. NZTA will apply incidental discovery protocols with support from Ngāti Taka and Pirirākau. Procedures for managing kōiwi discoveries are set out in the draft AMP submitted with the Project's Substantive Application, which was prepared in accordance with the recommendations in the Assessment of Archaeological Values. The draft AMP was provided to Ngāti Taka for comment prior to lodgement and remains subject to a further review / feedback process with Ngāti Taka in accordance with Proposed Archaeological Authority Condition AA5(d) (now AA3(c)). [78], [123] NZTA considers that the Proposed Designation and Archaeological Authority Conditions, and draft AMP provide for the matters listed. In particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The draft AMP requires Kaitiaki (cultural monitors) and hapū involvement in the event of a discovery. Section 3 of the draft AMP provides for Ngāti Taka and Pirirākau to brief construction crews. Table 3 provides for Kaitiaki to be present to assist with traditional knowledge in areas of low archaeological potential. Condition AA8 requires archaeological work to be undertaken in conformity with any tikanga Māori protocols agreed between the Authority Holder and Pirirākau and Ngāti Taka. Section 4 of the AMP specifies that Pirirākau and Ngāti Taka representatives will be involved with archaeological management as per their respective agreements with NZTA. <p>NZTA notes that input into detailed design is provided for in Proposed Designation Condition CU2 (as discussed above).</p>
5.	[79]	Cultural mitigation conditions	<p><i>[79] Conditions for ongoing cultural mitigations:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Opportunities identified for protection of sites (e.g. where parts of sites will remain after construction, both within the designation and in adjacent properties).</i> <i>Protection and/or commemoration of sites to be included in Landscape and Visual Management Plan (LVMP).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZTA acknowledges Ngāti Taka's desire to protect sites of importance to the hapū. NZTA has sought, where possible, through the design process to avoid impacts on sites identified by hapū. However, it is not always possible to protect or provide access to sites, and a number of the matters identified by Ngāti Taka are subject to separate statutory processes (such as Council planning processes under the RMA, and property acquisition and disposal under the Public Works Act 1981 (PWA)). NZTA has also provided for cultural advice and design elements to recognise sites of importance, including through pou and tohu, through the requirements of Proposed Designation Condition CU3. However, as noted above, it is not always possible to protect or provide access to sites, particularly if the Crown does not own the land, and in light of NZTA's obligations and the

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to sites of importance to Ngāti Taka to be improved where possible, and included in the LVMP and other relevant management plans. Design elements to recognise sites of importance and uses of sites, e.g. appropriate plantings and landscape elements, pou or other tohu. Support by NZTA for the protection of sites through statutory mechanisms, e.g. nomination to be included in council planning documents. Purchase of adjacent land where significant sites are discovered and transfer of ownership to Ngāti Taka for ongoing protection of cultural heritage. Financial support for the management of taonga found (e.g. to be housed in a museum or at marae). 	<p>statutory requirements of the PWA. NZTA can only acquire land pursuant to the PWA process. As such, conditions requiring access to and/or ongoing protection of sites are not appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZTA will not control the return of heritage items, artefacts, or archaeological material because, under the Protected Objects Act 1975, the authority to determine ownership and return of taonga tūturu rests with the Minister for Culture and Heritage. However, NZTA's Proposed condition AA5(c)(ii) (now AA3(b)(ii)) requires the AMP to include procedures for reporting archaeological finds to Pirirākau and Ngāti Taka. The draft AMP submitted with the Substantive Application outlines that the Project Archaeologist will have initial control of any material found, and that the determination of whether an object is taonga or taonga tūturu will be made in consultation with hapū representatives and key contacts. These procedures will ensure that Ngāti Taka are informed and involved in the management of finds, within the limits of statutory processes.
6.	[80-85]	Landscape and visual	<p>[83] The LVMP should include specific reference to appropriate Ngāti Taka-led planting and landscape management to ensure that the effects of removal of vegetation (due to construction) is mitigated efficiently and effectively.</p> <p>[84] Planting should also aim to provide a buffer to future operational noise. As discussed below, noise can have significant cultural impacts.</p> <p>[85] Similar specifications of Ngāti Taka-led design, planting and management is recommended for culturally important sites along the Project – both those known about and any discovered during the Project.</p>	<p>All planting required under the Ecological Management Plan (EMP) shall use eco-sourced indigenous plant species appropriate to the locality, and ecosystem / wetland type being restored (Proposed Resource Consent Condition 28.1). At least 90% cover of indigenous species is required for planting under the EMP (Proposed Resource Consent Condition 28.4). NZTA's Proposed Resource Consent Conditions provide for Ngāti Taka to provide input into the EMP, as per Condition 5.7.</p> <p>NZTA's Proposed Designation Conditions LV2(e) and (f) specifically require the Landscape Visual Management Plan (LVMP) to take into account cultural values and promote cultural expression through landscape design, and integrate cultural and landscape elements. The LVMP is also required to take into account restoration of the natural character of waterways, natural wetlands and indigenous vegetation modified by the Project (Proposed Designation Condition LV2(c)).</p> <p>Ngāti Taka will have an opportunity to participate in the design process through hui throughout the detailed design and Project Works phases of the Project (as per Proposed Designation Condition CU2) and will be able to input specifically into the prioritisation of culturally significant plant species within the detailed design of landscape and planting through Proposed Designation Condition CU1.</p> <p>In relation to planting as a buffer to future operational noise, NZTA is unclear as to what property this planting would relate to, however it notes that planting is not an effective method for noise minimisation on its own. Where noise mitigation is required, this has been identified in the Assessment of Acoustic and Vibration Effects, and conditioned accordingly.</p>
7.	[86-93]	Ecology and Wai	<p>[88] The Application states that stormwater treatment is only being added to the new road and re-aligned sections of existing road. Ngāti Taka recommend that sensitive receiving environments (ecologically and/or culturally sensitive) where there is untreated runoff from the revoked SH2 should also have stormwater treatment added as part of the Project. Ngāti Taka cultural values with respect to wai must be provided for through the Project design and conditions.</p> <p>[89] The Application states that stormwater outfalls without attenuation will not have adverse effects.</p> <p>[90] Ngāti Taka involvement in detailed design and monitoring is recommended to assess whether this is the case, including effects on mahinga kai and access to important sites.</p> <p>[91] Ngāti Taka must be involved in the detailed design and implementation of all stream realignments and culvert replacements. As set out in the Ngāti Taka CIA, these waterways form a significant piece of Ngāti Taka identity.</p> <p>[92] The management of effects on wai, for example sedimentation, should be led by Ngāti Taka. Mitigations put in place to manage effects need to be aligned with mātauranga Māori and tikanga.</p> <p>[93] The substantive application states that there will be some interaction of earthworks with groundwater where perched water tables are located. Clarity is required regarding how that water will be managed during construction. It is culturally important that water stays within its catchment and is not transported to a different catchment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [88] NZTA acknowledges the cultural and ecological significance of the local receiving environments to Ngāti Taka. The Project will result in a positive effect on stormwater runoff, as traffic will be transferred from the existing SH2 to the new road, where enhanced stormwater treatment will be provided. As any existing untreated stormwater from SH2 is not an effect of this Project, it is not within the scope of the Project to provide additional treatment for those areas. [90-93] As per the above, hapū will have the ability to participate in the detailed design of the Project as per Proposed Designation Condition CU2. Ngāti Taka will have an opportunity to comment on the Culvert and Hydraulic Design Report, including consideration of any impacts on mahinga kai, as per Proposed Resource Consent Condition 5.7. NZTA notes that sedimentation management will need to be led by a Suitably Qualified and Experienced Person (SQEP), in particular in relation to the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP). However, Ngāti Taka will have an ability to input into management in terms of detailed design and the ESCP (as per Proposed Designation Condition CU2, and Proposed Resource Consent Condition 5.7). [93] As set out in the Groundwater Impact Assessment, geotechnical investigations to date show that the only location where groundwater is anticipated being intercepted is in the proposed earthworks cut to the southeast of Ōmokoroa Road. In this case, groundwater currently discharges to an existing wetland to the west of the proposed cut, which itself discharges to an estuary inlet to Tauranga Harbour. The proposed earthworks will infill the gully and cut through a terrace to intercept the groundwater and divert it into a new stormwater swale, which will discharge to the same estuary inlet as it currently does, thereby remaining in the same catchment.
8.	[94-95]	Earthworks and soil contamination	<p>[94] The Application states that the Project involves 3.9 million cubic metres of excavation, as well as aggregates being brought onto site for road construction. Conditions on how this material is managed must be co-developed with Ngāti</p>	<p>NZTA considers that the proposed earthworks and contaminated land conditions appropriately manage the soil contamination effects for the Project, and that no further conditions are needed. See in particular Proposed Resource Consent Conditions 43 – 46 on the Detailed Site Investigation, Contaminated Site Management Plan, Remedial Action Plan and Site Validation Report. Ngāti Taka will be provided with an opportunity to input and provide feedback on these plans / investigation report, as per Proposed Resource Consent Condition 5.7, and on the detailed design as per</p>

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			<p><i>Taka. Fill should ideally stay within the same rohe. Material going in or out of the Project must also be checked to ensure that it is culturally clean.</i></p> <p><i>[95] The disposal of contaminated material, anticipated due to previous land uses such as horticulture, must also be managed in a culturally appropriate manner.</i></p>	Proposed Designation Condition CU2. NZTA is willing to develop a protocol for the construction phase to ensure fill is culturally clean as part of a project specific agreement that sits outside the statutory approvals.
9.	[105-112]	Designation conditions	<p><i>[105] As the proposed extended designation will be for both construction and operational purposes, the applicant has added GC1 which states certain conditions that will no longer apply upon completion of construction. However, as there will be long-term operational management requirements within the Project designation, Ngāti Taka recommend amended or additional conditions to ensure that relevant management plans, hapū involvement and monitoring can continue after the completion of construction.</i></p> <p><i>[109] For example, in order to effectively undertake cultural monitoring across the Project, a cultural indicator framework needs to be developed by Ngāti Taka. Additionally, baseline cultural monitoring needs to be carried out prior to the start of construction. Although many of the specific monitoring conditions will sit in specific consents, it is appropriate for the designation conditions to include the requirement and adequate resourcing for Ngāti Taka to set up a monitoring framework and ongoing monitoring process.</i></p> <p><i>[112] Urban design and landscaping. As discussed, the Landscape and Visual Management Plan (LVMP) is being used as the primary mechanism through which cultural heritage, the cultural landscape and Ngāti Taka's cultural narrative can be incorporated into the Project design. There are a number of opportunities, through the conditions for the LVMP, to better address sites of cultural importance, and to be clearer about the involvement of hapū in landscape and design implementation. Specific wording is included in Appendix 1.</i></p>	<p>[105] Proposed Designation Condition GC1 lists the specific conditions relating to construction of the Project that will no longer apply once the Project has been constructed. It is appropriate for these conditions to no longer apply once the Project has been constructed as the activities that the conditions are designed to manage will no longer be occurring and as such the conditions will no longer be needed. The conditions that relate to operation of the Project will remain in place. NZTA anticipates that hapū will be involved in the implementation of the management plans where appropriate and that the hapū will have an active role in monitoring (as was the case for Stage 1).</p> <p>[109] As set out above, NZTA notes there is provision for significant input and involvement from Ngāti Taka on the Project through Proposed Designation Condition CU2. NZTA does not consider that additional conditions relating to a cultural indicator framework are necessary for managing the effects of the Project, but is committed to discussing the development of a cultural indicator framework and baseline cultural monitoring separate to the consenting process.</p> <p>[112] NZTA's Proposed Designation Conditions LV2(e) and (f) specifically require the LVMP to take into account cultural values and promote cultural expression through landscape design, and integrate cultural and landscape elements. NZTA does not consider further conditions are necessary.</p>
10.	[113-125]	Archaeological conditions	<p><i>[113] As discussed above, stronger conditions and clarity are needed with regards to the contents of the AMP and the role of Ngāti Taka. Additionally, conditions are required that will adequately ensure that tikanga is followed in these sensitive sites, and that Ngāti Taka and NZTA can respond to the excavation or discovery of culturally significant sites and/or items.</i></p> <p><i>[116] In order to ensure that the AMP is robust enough to provide the required cultural mitigations, as detailed in the substantive application and in the provided Ngāti Taka CIAs, the Archaeological Authority conditions must be amended to fully set out what must be included in the AMP. The current proposed conditions (as provided with the Application) are very brief and do not reflect the mitigations which the substantive application states will be managed through the AMP. It is vital that all persons involved in this part of the Project are fully aware of the responsibilities involved, which can most efficiently be achieved through robust and explicit conditions. Cultural inductions have also been specified in the recommended condition wording, to support all people involved in this part of the Project and ensure cultural safety.</i></p> <p><i>[117] It is acknowledged in the substantive application that many more sites are likely to be found than are currently recorded in archaeological records. For this reason, the recommendation in these comments includes that pre-investigation identification of sites be done in partnership with Ngāti Taka, as there will be local mātauranga and kōrero about sites which will need to inform this process.</i></p> <p><i>[119] These recommended conditions have been inserted throughout various conditions and Management Plans where most appropriate, not solely in the AMP. They include conditions for the LVMP which enable discovered sites to be recognised through changes to detailed design and/or landscape elements (e.g. planting, pou, naming), as well as conditions in other Management Plans providing for the future protection of sites and taonga (e.g. identifying opportunities for protection through future planning controls, through the acquisition of land, through providing for the care of taonga).</i></p> <p><i>[121] Additional concerns that Ngāti Taka have about specific proposed conditions include:</i></p> <p><i>[122] Condition AA6(b). What accountability is there on the Authority Holder if they decide not to include suggestions from Ngāti Taka? This condition requires at the least a requirement to give reasons why suggestions were not included.</i></p>	<p>[113] See comments above on item 4. NZTA notes that the draft AMP sets out the processes relating to excavation or discovery of taonga and / or taonga tūturu (section 10 item j in the draft AMP). NZTA does not consider any further conditions are needed to manage the effects of the Project on these items.</p> <p>[116] NZTA acknowledges the importance to Ngāti Taka of ensuring the AMP is robust and provides for the required cultural mitigations. The Archaeological Authority Conditions are intended to set out the key elements that the AMP must address, while the specific details are developed in the AMP itself. This approach allows for flexibility and ensures that the AMP can be informed by ongoing engagement, including participation from hapū through the review and comment process, and certification by HNZPT prior to finalisation. Please also refer to our earlier comments on item 4.</p> <p>[117] See comments above on item 4. NZTA agrees that a pre-investigation condition is appropriate.</p> <p>[119] Proposed Designation Condition CU3 requires NZTA to provide an offer to Ngāti Taka to provide cultural advice in commissioning cultural symbolism for the Project (for example, pou, bridge panel design, interpretation signs, tohu markers, mauri stones). As set out above, Ngāti Taka will have opportunity to participate in detailed design.</p> <p>[122] NZTA does not oppose the inclusion of a requirement in the Archaeological Research and Mitigation Strategy (Strategy) to outline how feedback has been incorporated into the Strategy, and if not, the reasons for that. See updated Condition AA4(b) in Attachment 4A (clean) that has incorporated this amendment.</p> <p>[124] NZTA does not consider this condition to be necessary as Designation Condition CU3(a) provides for Kaitiaki cultural monitoring during Construction Works and the AMP also provides for monitoring by Ngāti Taka if that is part of an agreement with NZTA.</p>

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			<i>[124] Condition AA8 states that "Any earthworks that may affect an archaeological site may be monitored by an archaeologist at the discretion of the Project Archaeologist". An equivalent condition is needed to provide for cultural monitoring of earthworks by Ngāti Taka.</i>	
11.	[126-127]	Wildlife conditions	<p><i>[126] Condition WA2 Lizard Management Plan: This condition, as per previous recommendations regarding all management plans, needs stronger wording to ensure participation by Ngāti Taka in the development of the management plan, rather than just consideration of feedback.</i></p> <p><i>[127] Additionally, the condition should require specific recognition of taonga species and more specificity regarding the involvement of Ngāti Taka in implementing the Authorised Activity, including alignment with the recommended Cultural Monitoring Framework.</i></p>	<p>[126] NZTA does not oppose a requirement for the Lizard Management Plan (<i>LMP</i>) to outline how feedback has been incorporated into the LMP, and if not, the reasons for that. See updated Condition WA2(c) in Attachment 5C which provides for this.</p> <p>[127] NZTA notes that Condition WA2 and the provision of a LMP is for the purpose of managing effects on lizards themselves (ie, as a result of handling/relocating) are the subject of the Wildlife Approval, and to be dealt with via the Wildlife Approval conditions and LMP and certified by DOC as the relevant regulator. The LMP will be provided to Ngāti Taka for feedback, when drafted, as above. NZTA anticipates that hapū will be involved in the implementation of the LMP Authorised Activity where appropriate and in the implementation of the LMP, and anticipates the hapū will have an active role in lizard translocation, monitoring and pest management (as was the case for Stage 1). NZTA notes that the extent and nature of Ngāti Taka's involvement will be determined in consultation with them and DOC, and may vary depending on the specific requirements and provisions of the final LMP.</p>
12.	[128-153] and Appendix 1	Resource consent conditions	<p>In summary: co-development of management plans in accordance with a partnership approach, rather than a process for review and comment on drafts, appropriate resourcing needed to allow participation in development and review of management plans, 10 working days for management plan review insufficient, non-concurrent timeframes, alignment of Ecological Management Plan with recommended Tangata Whenua Values Monitoring and Management Plan and the recommended Cultural Monitoring Framework, reporting / notification with regard to dust, spills and discharges, stronger Ngāti Taka role in contamination management, stormwater design, and monitoring of drilling works.</p> <p><i>[139] Condition 39 Permanent Diversion / Stream Realignment: Clarity is needed to understand if water is being preserved within catchments or being permanently redirected to another catchment. Additionally, the proposal should provide for cultural review of water table changes, cultural monitoring, and baseline assessment (as per other recommended conditions relating to cultural monitoring). Ngāti Taka request that a map is provided to identify where any water is being redirected in relation to significant awa to allow full consideration of the effects on mauri.</i></p> <p><i>[149] That management and monitoring plans be conditioned for the duration of each designation/consent/authority/approval, rather than just for the Project construction period.</i></p>	<p>See comments above, where relevant. NZTA intends to enable Ngāti Taka to participate in the development and review of management plans through sharing of information and expertise and regular hui but the majority of these processes will form part of a project specific agreement that sits outside the statutory approvals process.</p> <p>NZTA intends to provide an updated set of resource consent conditions by 23 December, that will respond to Ngāti Taka's feedback, where appropriate. NZTA acknowledges the concerns of Ngāti Taka in relation to the provision of 10 working days for review of management plans, and the need for non-concurrent timeframes. NZTA notes that, in practice, it intends to provide draft management plans to Ngāti Taka in advance of the formal management plan review and feedback timeframes as well as advance verbal notice at scheduled hui, and an advance programme of expected timeframes for provision of draft plans. The 10-working day period specified in the conditions ensures that feedback is able to be incorporated into management plans before they are submitted to council for certification. NZTA also notes that it will endeavour to avoid providing multiple management plans to the hapū for review within the same 10 working day review period. NZTA will provide Ngāti Taka with sufficient warning prior to management plans being provided for comment, to enable Ngāti Taka sufficient time to source resources for review. However, NZTA does not consider it practical to allow additional time in the conditions for Ngāti Taka to review and comment.</p>