



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

Project Name: FTAA-2511-1138 Hananui Aquaculture Project

To:	Date:
Panel Convener, Jane Borthwick	2 February 2026

Number of attachments: 7	Attachments: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Provisions of section 18 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 20242. Project location map3. List of relevant Māori groups4. Location of statutory area for Rakiura/Te Ara a Kiwa (Rakiura/Foveaux Strait) Coastal Marine Area statutory acknowledgement5. Provisions of the statutory acknowledgement for Rakiura/Te Ara a Kiwa (Rakiura/Foveaux Strait Coastal Marine Area)6. Location of Pikomamaku Mātaitai Reserve and Te Whaka a Te Wera Mātaitai Reserve7. Aquaculture settlement areas in Te Ara a Kiwa (Foveaux Strait) and around Rakiura (Stewart Island)
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Ministry for the Environment contacts:

Position	Name	Cell phone	1 st contact
Principal Author	Julian Jackson		
Manager, Fast-track Operations	Stephanie Frame	██████████	✓
General Manager	Ilana Miller	██████████	

Key points

1. As required by section 49 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (the Act), the Ministry for the Environment (on behalf of the Secretary for the Environment) has prepared this report on Treaty settlements and other obligations (section 18 of the Act) in relation to the substantive application FTAA-2511-1138 Hananui Aquaculture Project.
2. The applicant, Ngāi Tahu Seafood Resources Limited, proposes to develop a finfish (salmon) marine farming operation within an approximately 1,285 ha area, 2-6 km off the northern coast of Rakiura/Stewart Island. The applicant seeks coastal permits under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) for a range of activities in the coastal marine area. An aquaculture decision under the Fisheries Act 1996 and wildlife approval under the Wildlife Act 1953 are also being sought.
3. Section 18(2) of the Act requires that the report provide a list of Māori groups relevant to the project area. We have identified iwi authorities, Treaty settlement entities, applicant

groups under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 (MACA), and tangata whenua in relation to customary fisheries and two mataitai reserves, which we have listed at **Attachment 3**. Most of those groups must be invited by the panel to comment on a substantive application under section 53(2) of the Act.

4. The Treaty settlement relevant to this application is the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.
5. The Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 includes a statutory acknowledgement over the Rakiura/Te Ara a Kiwa (Rakiura/Foveaux Strait) Coastal Marine Area. The statutory acknowledgement requires a consent authority to provide a summary of the application to the holder of the statutory acknowledgement (Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu), and the consent authority must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement in making notification decisions under the RMA. The panel acts as the consent authority in this instance, and we consider this obligation may be met through the panel's consultation process under section 53 of the Act.
6. We have identified a number of other settlement provisions – including taonga species and a conservation protocol – which do not appear to have direct implications for the panel's consideration of this application, but provide relevant context regarding the traditional connection of Ngāi Tahu with this area and its environment.

Signature



Ilana Miller
General Manager – Investment Strategy & Operations

Introduction

7. For a substantive application that relates to a listed project, under section 49 of the Act, the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) must request a report from the responsible agency (Secretary for the Environment) that is prepared in accordance with sections 18(2) and 18(3)(a) of the Act (but does not contain the matters in section 18(2)(l) and (m)).
8. The information which must be provided in this report includes:
 - a. relevant iwi authorities, Treaty settlement entities, applicant groups under MACA, and other Māori groups with interests in the project area; and
 - b. relevant principles and provisions in Treaty settlements and other arrangements.
9. This report is structured accordingly. We have provided a list of the relevant provisions of section 18 at **Attachment 1**.

Proposed project

10. The applicant, Ngāi Tahu Seafood Resources Limited, proposes to develop a finfish (salmon) marine farming operation within an approximately 1,285 ha area, 2-6 km off the northern coast of Rakiura/Stewart Island adjacent to Garden Point. The two-stage development would include four separate marine farms each consisting of two blocks of approximately 10 circular net pens and their associated mooring lines, anchors and anchor blocks, feed and accommodation barges. We note that Ngāi Tahu Seafoods Limited is wholly owned by Ngāi Tahu Charitable Trust of which Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu is the sole Trustee.
11. Coastal permits are being sought under the RMA for the following activities in the coastal marine area: marine farming, introduction of exotic fauna, and indigenous fauna not of local genetic stock, applying fauna health products and feeding of nutrients to vegetation and fauna, placement of moorings, construction of navigation aids greater than two metres in height, deposition of material on the seabed, and cleaning, maintaining and painting of structures. The applicant is also seeking an aquaculture decision under the Fisheries Act 1996 and a wildlife approval under the Wildlife Act 1953 for the capture, handling, release, and incidental killing of sharks and seabirds. We have provided a location map at **Attachment 2**.

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

12. 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**.¹

Iwi authorities

13. 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.

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

¹ These are the contact details we could locate in the time available, and in some cases they will be the generic email address for the entity.

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

Treaty settlement entities

15. Under section 4(1) of the Act, “Treaty settlement entity” means any of the following:

(a) a post-settlement governance entity (PSGE):

(b) a board, trust, committee, authority, or other body, incorporated or unincorporated, that is recognised in or established under any Treaty settlement Act:

(c) an entity or a person that is authorised by a Treaty settlement Act to act for a natural resource feature with legal personhood:

(d) Te Ohu Kai Moana or a mandated iwi organisation (as those terms are defined in section 5(1) of the Maori Fisheries Act 2004):

(e) an iwi aquaculture organisation (as defined in section 4 of the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004).

16. 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)

17. 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.²

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

- a. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, representing Ngāi Tahu Whānui³ and PSGE for the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998;
- b. Hokonui Rūnanga, Papatipu Rūnanga of Ngāi Tahu Whānui as recognised in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998;
- c. Waihōpai Rūnaka, Papatipu Rūnanga of Ngāi Tahu Whānui as recognised in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998;

² 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.

³ [Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu Act 1996 No 1 \(as at 28 October 2021\)](#), Private

- d. Te Rūnanga o Awarua, Papatipu Rūnanga of Ngāi Tahu Whānui as recognised in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998;
 - e. Te Rūnanga o Ōraka Aparima, Papatipu Rūnanga of Ngāi Tahu Whānui as recognised in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998; and
 - f. Te Ohu Kai Moana or a mandated iwi organisation (as those terms are defined in section 5(1) of the Maori Fisheries Act 2004):
19. Section 15 of the Te Rungana o Ngai Tahu Act 1996 recognises Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu as the representative body of Ngāi Tahu Whānui and requires that any statutory consultation with Ngāi Tahu Whānui be undertaken with Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu. Accordingly, engagement should be initiated with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu in the first instance. In exercising this role, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu must seek and consider the views of relevant Papatipu Rūnanga and hapū, and must not act in a manner that unfairly prejudices them unless it reasonably considers this to be in the best interests of Ngāi Tahu Whānui as a whole.

Groups mandated to negotiate Treaty settlements

20. 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

21. At the time of writing, there are no groups with court orders or agreements that recognise protected customary rights (PCR) or customary marine title (CMT) within the project area under MACA. We note that in August 2025 the High Court issued a decision granting an application for CMT by the Ruapuke Island Group whānau, which was subsequently nullified by the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) (Customary Marine Title) Amendment Act 2025 passed in October 2025.⁴ The Ruapuke Island Group is located roughly 30km east of the project area.
22. The following applicant group is seeking recognition of CMT under MACA over an area which includes the project area:
- a. MAC-01-13-002 / CIV-2017-485-280 Ngāi Tahu Whānui
23. 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

24. The project area does not include a taiāpure-local fisheries area or mātaimai reserve, however, we note that the Pikomamaku and Te Whaka ā Te Wera mātaimai reserves lie southeast of the project area⁵.

⁴ We also note that in March 2018 the High Court issued a CMT order over the Tamaitemioka and Pohowaitai Islands, off the southwest coast of Rakiura (Stewart Island), for the Rakiura Tīfī Committee.

⁵ The tangata wheua of Pikomamaku and Te Whaka a Te Wera Mātaimai Reserves affiliate with Ngāi Tahu. We understand some of the tangata tiaki named in fisheries declaration notices for these mātaimai reserves have since passed on. We used our best endeavours at the time of writing to identify remaining tangata tiaki, who are listed at Attachment 3.

25. The project area is located in an area subject to a bylaw or regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996. The project area is within the Area/Rohe Moana of Murihiku Rūnanga established by Fisheries (Notification of Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki for Area/Rohe Moana of Murihiku Rūnanga) Notice 2015 under the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999. The customary food gathering area/rohe moana in this notice is an area from Milford Sound/Piopiotaahi to Tokatā/the Nuggets. The relevant tangata whenua are the four Murihiku papatipu rūnanga being Waihōpai Rūnaka, Te Rūnanga o Awarua, Te Rūnanga o Ōraka Aparima, and Hokonui Rūnaka.

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

26. 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.

27. 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

28. 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

29. We consider the following entity as a Māori group with relevant interests, as they may represent the papatipu rūnanga on environmental and other matters in the project area:

- a. Te Ao Mārama Incorporated, representing Murihiku papatipu rūnanga – Hokonui, Waihōpai, Awarua, and Ōraka Aparima.

30. We also consider the following groups to have relevant interests;

- a. Pikomamaku Mātaitai Reserve - Fisheries Notice 2010 (No. F527) (paragraph 24 refers);
- b. Te Whaka ā Te Wera Mātaitai Reserve - Fisheries Notice 2004 (No. F310) (paragraph 24 refers);
- c. Ruapuke Island Group whānau (paragraph 21 refers);
- d. Rakiura Titi Islands Administering Body; and
- e. Rakiura Māori Lands Trust.

31. Based on the information provided by the applicant, we understand they have consulted and engaged with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, the four Murihiku papatipu rūnanga (Hokonui, Awarua, Waihōpai, Oraka/Aparima), Te Ao Mārama Inc, Te Whaka a Te Wera Mātaitai Committee, Rakiura Titi Islands Administering Body, Rakiura Titi Islands Committee, Rakiura Māori Land Trust, and Rakiura whānau.

32. Furthermore, the applicant established the Hananui Aquaculture Manawhenua Working Group comprised of papatipu rūnanga representatives to work on the proposal. A cultural impact assessment of the proposal was undertaken by Tipa and Associates Ltd, and an Āpiti Hono Tātai Hono assessment (cultural landscape report) was provided by Te Ao Mārama Inc.

Relevant principles and provisions in Treaty settlements and other arrangements

Treaty settlements

33. 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.
34. 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

35. 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

36. 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.
37. As part of the Ngāi Tahu 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 stated that it recognised Ngāi Tahu as the tāngata whenua of, and as holding rangatiratanga within, the takiwā of Ngāi Tahu whānui.
38. 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.

Statutory acknowledgement

39. As one of the first comprehensive settlements of historical claims, the Ngāi Tahu settlement pre-dated some of the redress mechanisms which have subsequently been developed for use in later settlements to provide for participation by iwi and hapū in decision-making over natural resources. However, the Ngāi Tahu settlement was the first settlement to include statutory acknowledgements, which are an acknowledgement by the Crown of a 'statement of association' between the iwi and an identified area (the 'statutory area').
40. We have checked the project area in relation to any statutory acknowledgements held by Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu. The project area is located entirely within the statutory area of the Rakiura/Te Ara a Kiwa (Rakiura/Foveaux Strait) Coastal Marine Area statutory

acknowledgement established under Schedule 104 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. The location of the project area in relation to the Rakiura/Te Ara a Kiwa (Rakiura/Foveaux Strait) Coastal Marine Area statutory acknowledgement is shown in Map 3 at **Attachment 4**.

38. The importance of Te Ara a Kiwa (Foveaux Strait) to Ngāi Tahu is reflected in the following statements of association in the statutory acknowledgement:

Te Ara a Kiwa, the estuaries, beaches and reefs off the mainland and islands all offered a bounty of mahinga kai, with Rakiura and the tītī islands being renowned for their rich resources of bird life, shellfish and wet fish. The area offered a wide range of kaimoana (sea food), including tuaki (cockles), paua, mussels, toheroa, tio (oysters), pūpū (mudsnails), cod, groper, barracuda, octopus, pātiki (flounders), seaweed, kina, kōura (crayfish) and conger eel. Estuarine areas provided freshwater fisheries, including tuna (eels), inaka (whitebait), waikōura (freshwater crayfish), kōkopu and kanakana (lamprey). Marine mammals were harvested for whale meat and seal pups. Many reefs along the coast are known by name and are customary fishing grounds, many sand banks, channels, currents and depths are also known for their kaimoana.

....

The tītī season still involves a large movement across the Strait to the islands, in addition large flotillas of Ngāi Tahu once came south from as far afield as Kaikōura to exercise their mutton-birding rights. Whenua Hou (Codfish Island) and the Ruggedy Islands were important staging posts for the movement of birders to the tītī islands off the south-west coast of Rakiura. From Whenua Hou, the birders would camp at Minitī (Ernest Island), at the end of Mason Bay, where the waka-hunua (double-hulled canoes, or canoes with outriggers) were able to moor safely, ready for the final movement to the various tītī islands. Waka hunua were an important means of transport on the dangerous and treacherous waters of Foveaux Strait and the Rakiura coast. After dropping birders and stores on the tītī islands the waka hunua generally returned immediately to Aparima and other tauranga waka along the mainland of Foveaux Strait, due to the paucity of safe anchorages among the tītī islands.

41. 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:

- a. 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.⁶

42. The holder of a statutory acknowledgment may also cite the statutory acknowledgement 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.

⁶ 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.

43. In addition to the project area's location within the statutory area, the proposed marine farming operations have potential to interact with species and the ecosystem of the surrounding coastal marine area, for example, due to the presence of structures, farming activities, discharges to the environment, depositions on the sea floor, or because of unintended events (e.g. equipment failure, fuel spill).
44. Under section 53(2)(c) of the Act, the panel must direct the EPA to invite written comments on a substantive application from any relevant Treaty settlement entities including, to avoid doubt, an entity that has an interest under a Treaty settlement (or an entity operating in a collective arrangement provided for under a Treaty settlement) within the area to which the application relates. Those invited to comment, including relevant Treaty settlement entities, will be provided access to the application information.
45. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu has been identified earlier in this report as a relevant Treaty settlement entity to be invited for comment by the panel under section 53(2)(c) of the Act. 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. This does not prevent the panel from inviting other relevant Māori groups, such as the others identified in this report, to comment on the application.
46. We have provided the statutory acknowledgement provisions for the Rakiura/Te Ara a Kiwa (Rakiura/Foveaux Strait) Coastal Marine Area from the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 at **Attachment 5**.

Other redress

Taonga species

47. The Crown has 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.
48. The applicant has identified several mammals and birds in Te Ara a Kiwa (Foveaux Strait) which are included amongst the taonga species, such as rāpoka/whakahao New Zealand sea lion (nationally vulnerable), kekeno/ New Zealand fur seal, tohorā/southern right whale (at-risk), paikea/humpback whale, parāoa/sperm whale, toroa/albatrosses (nationally vulnerable), tītī/pāngurunguru/kuaka/petrels (at-risk), and karoro/black-backed gull.
49. The applicant seeks a Wildlife Act 1953 approval for the capture, holding, handling, releasing, disturbing and incidental killing of white sharks, basking sharks and seabirds (except black backed gulls) which may result from their entanglement and entrapment in the proposed marine farming structures. While some seabirds are included as taonga species in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, sharks are not.
50. Although the settlement provisions regarding taonga species do not place any procedural obligations on the applicant or consent authority in relation to the approvals being sought as part of this application, the redress illustrates the importance of these species to Ngāi Tahu. Accordingly, the panel may wish to take any impact of the application on taonga species into consideration.

Conservation protocol

51. The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 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.
52. While the protocol, which covers the project area, provides for engagement with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu on certain matters,⁷ in general it does not address the type of conservation-related approval sought by the applicant (i.e. Wildlife Act 1953 approvals).

Maori Fisheries Act 2004

53. The Maori Fisheries Act 2004 provides a framework for the allocation and transfer of specified settlement assets to iwi, in the form of fisheries quota, and management of the remainder of those settlement assets. While Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu holds fishing quota in the wider Quota Management Area (QMA), the effect of the application on interests in the QMA is uncertain.

Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004

54. The Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004 provides for the settlement of Māori claims to commercial aquaculture through the allocation and management of aquaculture settlement assets. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu is an iwi aquaculture organisation for the purposes of the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004.
55. Six areas of sea space totalling approximately 9,000 hectares have been gazetted as aquaculture settlement areas in Te Ara a Kiwa (Foveaux Strait) and around Rakiura (Stewart Island) for Ngāi Tahu under section 12 of the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004. One of those aquaculture settlement areas, Rakiura, is close to the project area. The project area is not close to the other five aquaculture settlement areas. We have included a map showing the location of the aquaculture settlement areas at **Attachment 7**.
56. Finally, we also note that iwi and hapū are likely to have cultural associations with ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga beyond what is specifically identified in a Treaty settlement or other arrangements. Local tangata whenua and their representatives would be best placed to advise on such matters in the first instance.

⁷ 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 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 protocol is appended to the Stewart Island/Rakiura Conservation Management Strategy and Rakiura National Park Management Plan 2011 at pages 274-282: [Stewart Island/Rakiura Conservation Management Strategy and Rakiura National Park Management Plan 2011: Conservation management strategies](#)

Customary Marine Title/Protected Customary Rights

57. 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.
58. However, as stated at paragraph 22 Ngāi Tahu Whānui is seeking recognition of CMT under MACA over an area which includes the project area. We note that if their CMT application is ultimately successful, a number of rights would be conferred on Ngāi Tahu Whānui under MACA, including in relation to permission for certain resource consents. Under section 53(2)(e) of the Act the panel must invite comments from MACA applicants on any substantive application. This will provide Ngāi Tahu Whānui an opportunity to have their views taken into consideration by the panel.⁸

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

59. As noted above, the project area does not include a taiāpure-local fishery or mātaaitai reserve.
60. We have also noted at paragraph 24 that the project area lies to the northwest of the Pikomamaku Mātaaitai Reserve and Te Waha a Te Wera Mātaaitai Reserve, depicted in the map at **Attachment 6**. The purpose of the Mātaaitai Reserves is to sustainably manage kai moana health and population within the specified area. The Fisheries (Declaration of Pikomamaku Mātaaitai Reserve and Appointment of TangataTiaki/Kaitiaki) Notice 2010 (No. F527) and Fisheries (Declaration of Mātaaitai Reserve and Appointment of Tāngata Tiaki/Kaitiaki) Notice 2004 (No. F310) prohibit commercial fishing within the reserves, and provides that the tangata kaitaki/tiaki appointed for the reserves may authorise any individual to take fisheries resources, managed under the Fisheries Act 1996, for customary food-gathering purposes from within the reserve.
61. Notwithstanding the distance between the project area and the mātaaitai reserves, the panel may wish to consider whether the project would affect the ability of tangata whenua to exercise customary food-gathering practices. Tangata whenua may be best placed to inform the panel of these effects.
62. As noted at paragraph 25 above, the project area is located within the Area/Rohe Moana of Murihiku Rūnanga established under the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999 and section 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996. Area/rohe moana are gazetted customary fishing areas that provide for tangata whenua (in this case represented by the Murihiku papatipu rūnanga) to take fisheries resources and manage customary fishing anywhere in the area/rohe moana for which they are tangata whenua. The panel may wish to consider whether the project would affect the exercise of customary fishing within the Area/Rohe Moana of Murihiku Rūnanga. Tangata whenua are likely best placed to advise the panel of the extent of their fishing in the project area.

Mana Whakahono ā Rohe/Joint management agreement

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

⁸ We note sections 62(2) and 62A MACA provide for CMT applicants to be notified of, and consulted on, applications for resource consents in that part of the common marine and coastal area where CMT is being sought.

Consultation with departments

64. In preparing this report, we are required to consult relevant departments. We have previously sought advice from Te Puni Kōkiri, The Office of Treaty Settlements and Takutai Moana – Te Tari Whakatau, and the Ministry for Primary Industries regarding the relevant Māori groups for other applications in this area, and have incorporated their views into this report.

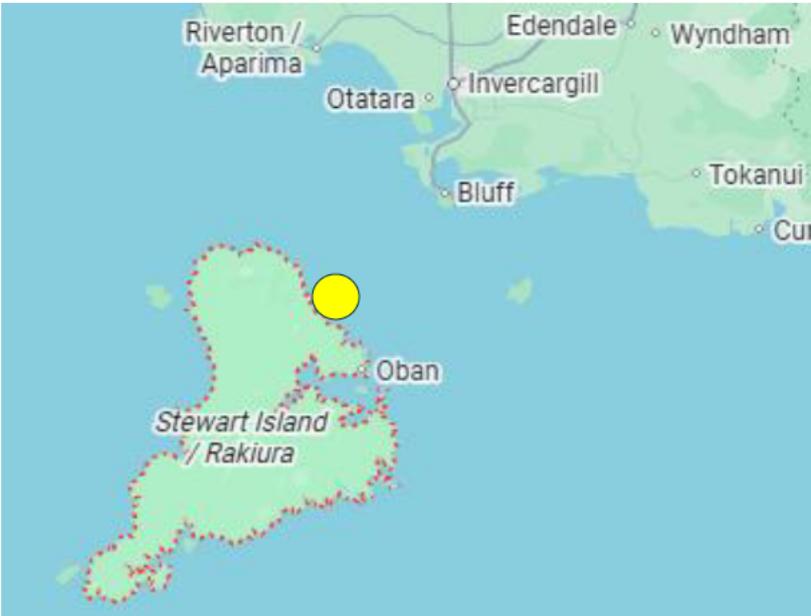
Attachment 1: Provisions of section 18 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024

Section	Information required	Paragraph reference in this report
18(1)	The Minister must, for a referral application, obtain and consider a report that is prepared by the responsible agency in accordance with this section.	Not applicable to substantive applications – s 18 report is required by s 49.
18(2)(a)	Any relevant iwi authorities and relevant Treaty settlement entities	14, 18, 19
18(2)(b)	Any Treaty settlements that relate to land, species of plants or animals, or other resources within the project area	34
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	36-56
18(2)(d)	Any recognised negotiation mandates for, or current negotiations for, Treaty settlements that relate to the project area.	20
18(2)(e)	Any court orders or agreements that recognise protected customary rights or customary marine title within the project area.	21, 22, 57, 58
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.	21, 22, 57, 58
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).	23, 57
18(2)(h)	Whether the project area includes any taiāpure-local fisheries, mātaimai 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).	24, 25, 54-56
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).	27
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),	28

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) iwi authorities and groups that represent hapū that are parties to any relevant Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements. (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.	20, 30
18(2)(l)	<p>A summary of—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 	Not applicable to substantive applications
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.	Not applicable to substantive applications
18(3)	<p>In preparing the report required by this section, the responsible agency must—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) consult relevant departments; and (b) provide a draft of the report to the Minister for Māori Development and the Minister for Māori Crown Relations: Te Arawhiti. 	<p>56 (section 18(3)(a))</p> <p>Section 18(3)(b) not applicable to substantive applications</p>
18(4)	Those Ministers must respond to the responsible agency within 10 working days after receiving the draft report	Not applicable to substantive applications

Attachment 2: Project location maps

Map 1. Location of Hananui Aquaculture Project shown by yellow circle below



Map 2. Local area – footprint of Hananui Aquaculture Project shown by dashed outline below.



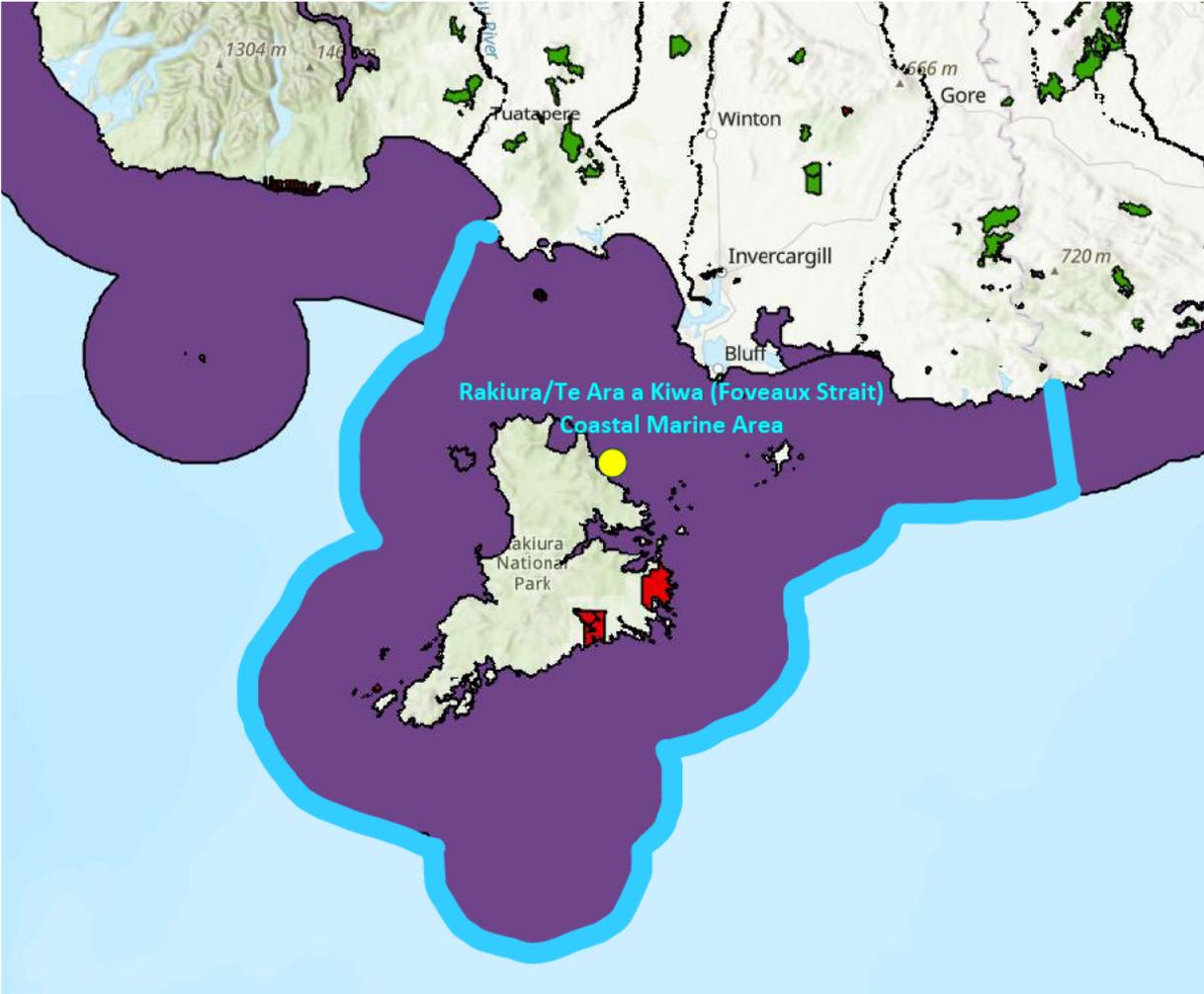
Attachment 3: List of relevant Māori groups

Name of group	Type of group (section of Act)	Contact persons	Contact email
Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a)); Treaty settlement entity – Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (s18(2)(a)), Treaty settlement entity – MIO/IAO (s18(2)(a))	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
Hokonui Rūnanga	Papatipu Rūnanga – Treaty settlement entity (s18(2)(a)), tangata whenua for customary fisheries/rohe moana (s18(2)(h))	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
Waihōpai Rūnaka	Papatipu Rūnanga – Treaty settlement entity (s18(2)(a)), tangata whenua for customary fisheries/rohe moana (s18(2)(h))	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
Te Rūnanga o Awarua	Papatipu Rūnanga – Treaty settlement entity (s18(2)(a)), tangata whenua for customary fisheries/rohe moana (s18(2)(h))	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
Te Rūnanga o Ōraka Aparima	Papatipu Rūnanga – Treaty settlement entity (s18(2)(a)), tangata whenua for customary fisheries/rohe moana (s18(2)(h))	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
Te Ao Mārama Incorporated	Entity owned by Papatipu Rūnanga (s18(2)(k))	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
Te Ohu Kaimoana	Treaty settlement entity – MIO (s18(2)(a))	[Redacted]	[Redacted]

MAC-01-13-002 / CIV-2017-485-280 Ngāi Tahu Whanui	MACA applicant group (s18(2)(f))	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Pikomamaku Mātaitai Reserve	Māori group with relevant interests – Tangata tiaki (s18(2)(k))	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Te Whaka ā Te Wera Mātaitai Reserve	Māori group with relevant interests – Tangata tiaki (s18(2)(k))	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Ruapuke Island Group whānau	Māori group with relevant interests – MACA applicant (s18(2)(k))	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Rakiura Tītī Islands Administering Body	Māori group with relevant interests (s18(2)(k))	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Rakiura Lands Trust	Māori group with relevant interests (s18(2)(k))	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Attachment 4: Location of statutory area for Rakiura/Te Ara a Kiwa (Rakiura/Foveaux Strait) Coastal Marine Area statutory acknowledgement

Map 3. Location of the proposed Hananui Aquaculture Project (yellow circle) in relation to the Rakiura/Te Ara a Kiwa (Rakiura/Foveaux Strait) Coastal Marine Area statutory acknowledgement.



Attachment 5: Provisions of the statutory acknowledgement for Rakiura/Te Ara a Kiwa (Rakiura/Foveaux Strait Coastal Marine Area)

Schedule 104

Statutory acknowledgement for Rakiura/Te Ara a Kiwa (Rakiura/Foveaux Strait Coastal Marine Area)

ss 205, 312, 313

Statutory area

The statutory area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is Rakiura/Te Ara a Kiwa (Rakiura/Foveaux Strait Coastal Marine Area), the Coastal Marine Area of the Hokonui and Awarua constituencies of the Southland region, as shown on SO 11505 and 11508, Southland Land District, as shown on Allocation Plan NT 505 (SO 19901).

Preamble

Under section 313, the Crown acknowledges Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu's statement of Ngāi Tahu's cultural, spiritual, historic, and traditional association to Rakiura/Te Ara a Kiwa as set out below.

Ngāi Tahu association with Rakiura/Te Ara a Kiwa

Generally the formation of the coastline of Te Wai Pounamu relates to the tradition of Te Waka o Aoraki, which foundered on a submerged reef, leaving its occupants, Aoraki and his brother to turn to stone. They are manifested now in the highest peaks of the Kā Tītiri o Te Moana (the Southern Alps). The bays, inlets, estuaries and fiords which stud the coast are all the creations of Tū Te Rakiwhānoa, who took on the job of making the island suitable for human habitation.

The naming of various features along the coastline reflects the succession of explorers and iwi (tribes) who travelled around the coastline at various times. The first of these was Māui, who fished up the North Island, and is said to have circumnavigated Te Wai Pounamu. In some accounts the island is called Te Waka o Māui in recognition of his discovery of the new lands. A number of coastal place names are attributed to Māui, particularly on the southern coast. Māui is said to have sojourned at Ōmaui (at the mouth of the New River Estuary) for a year, during which time he claimed the South Island for himself. It is said that in order to keep his waka from drifting away he reached into the sea and pulled up a stone to be used as an anchor, which he named Te Puka o Te Waka o Māui (Rakiura or Stewart Island).

The great explorer Rakaihautu travelled overland along the coast, identifying the key places and resources. He also left many place names on prominent coastal features. When Rakaihautu's southward exploration of the island reached Te Ara a Kiwa, he followed the coastline eastwards before heading for the east coast of Otago.

Particular stretches of the coastline also have their own traditions. Foveaux Strait is known as Te Ara a Kiwa (the pathway of Kiwa), the name relating to the time when Kiwa became tired of having to cross the land isthmus which then joined Murihiku (Southland) with Rakiura (Stewart Island). Kiwa requested the obedient Kewa (whale) to chew through the isthmus and create a waterway so Kiwa could cross to and fro by waka. This Kewa did, and the crumbs that fell from his mouth are the islands in Foveaux Strait, Solander Island being Te Niho a Kewa, a loose tooth that fell from the mouth of Kewa.

The waka Takitimu, captained by the northern rangatira (chief) Tamatea, travelled around much of Te Wai Pounamu coast, eventually breaking its back at the mouth of the Waiau River in Murihiku. Many place names on the coast can be traced back to this voyage, including Monkey Island near Ōrepuki which is known as Te-Punga (or Puka)-a-Takitimu. While sailing past the cliffs at Ōmaui it is said that Tamatea felt a desire to go ashore and inspect the inland, and so he turned to the helmsman and gave the order "Tārere ki whenua uta" ("swing towards the mainland"), but before they got to the shore he countermanded the order and sailed on. Subsequently the whole area from Ōmaui to Bluff was given the name of Te Takiwā o Tārere ki Whenua Uta. In olden days when people from the Bluff went visiting they were customarily welcomed on to the hosts' marae with the call, "haere mai koutou te iwi tārere ki whenua uta". One of the whare at Te Rau Aroha marae in Bluff is also named "Tārere ki Whenua uta" in memory of this event.

The Takitimu's voyage through the Strait came to an end and when the waka was overcome by three huge waves, named Ō-te-wao, Ō-roko and Ō-kaka, finally coming to rest on a reef near the mouth of the Waiau (Waimeha). According to this tradition, the three waves continued on across the low lying lands of Murihiku, ending up as permanent features of the landscape.

For Ngāi Tahu, traditions such as these represent the links between the cosmological world of the gods and present generations. These histories reinforce tribal identity and solidarity, and continuity between generations, and document the events which shaped the environment of Te Wai Pounamu and Ngāi Tahu as an iwi.

Because of its attractiveness as a place to establish permanent settlements, including pā (fortified settlements), the coastal area was visited and occupied by Waitaha, Ngāti Mamoe and Ngāti Tahu in succession, who through conflict and alliance, have merged in the whakapapa (genealogy) of Ngāti Tahu Whānui. Battle sites, urupā and landscape features bearing the names of tūpuna (ancestors) record this history. Prominent headlands, in particular, were favoured for their defensive qualities and became the headquarters for a succession of rangatira and their followers.

The results of the struggles, alliances and marriages arising out of these migrations were the eventual emergence of a stable, organised and united series of hapū located at permanent or semi-permanent settlements along the coast, with an intricate network of mahinga kai (food gathering) rights and networks that relied to a large extent on coastal resources.

Mokamoka (Mokomoko or Mokemoke) was one such settlement, in a shallow inlet off the Invercargill estuary. It was here that Waitai was killed, the first Ngāti Tahu to venture this far south, well out of the range of his own people, then resident at Taumutu. This settlement was sustained by mahinga kai taken from the estuary and adjoining coastline, including shellfish and pātiki (flounder).

Ōue, at the mouth of the Ōreti River (New River Estuary), opposite Ōmaui, was one of the principal settlements in Murihiku. Honekai who was a principal chief of Murihiku in his time was resident at this settlement in the early 1820s, at the time of the sealers. In 1850 there were said to still be 40 people living at the kaik at Ōmaui under the chief Mauhe. Honekai's brother, Pukarehu, was a man who led a very quiet life, and so was little known. He is remembered, however, in the small knob in the hills above Ōmaui which bears his name. When he passed away he was interred in the sandhills at the south end of the Ōreti Beach opposite Ōmaui. Ōue is said to have got its name from a man Māui left to look after his interests there until his return. It was also here that the coastal track to Riverton began. From Ōue to the beach the track was called Te Ara Pakipaki, then, when it reached the beach, it was called Mā Te Aweawe, finally, at the Riverton end, it was known as Mate a Waewae.

After the death of Honekai, and as a consequence of inter-hapū and inter-tribal hostilities in the Canterbury region, many inhabitants of Ōue and other coastal villages on Foveaux Strait relocated to Ruapuke Island, which became the Ngāti Tahu stronghold in the south. The rangatira Pahi and Tupai were among the first to settle on the island. Pahi had previously had one of the larger and oldest pā in Murihiku at Pahi (Pahia), where 40 to 50 whare (houses) were reported in 1828. The [Treaty of Waitangi](#) was signed at Ruapuke Island by Tuhawaiki and others. No battles however occurred here, the pā Pā-raki-ao was never fully completed, due to the realisation that Te Rauparaha could not reach this far south.

Other important villages along the coast included: Te Wae Wae (Waiiau), Taunoa (Ōrepuki), Kawakaputaputa (Wakaputa), Ōraka (Colac Bay), Aparima (Riverton—named Aparima after the daughter of the noted southern rangatira Hekeia, to whom he bequeathed all of the land which his eye could see as he stood on a spot at Ōtaitai, just north of Riverton), Turangiteuaru, Awarua (Bluff), Te Whera, Toe Toe (mouth of the Maitai River) and Waikawa.

Rarotoka (Centre Island) was a safe haven at times of strife for the villages on the mainland opposite (Pahi, Ōraka and Aparima). Numerous artefacts and historical accounts attest to Rarotoka as having a significant place in the Ngāti Tahu history associated with Murihiku.

Rakiura also plays a prominent part in southern history, the “Neck” being a particularly favoured spot. Names associated with the area include: Kōrako-wahine (on the western side of the peninsula), Whare-tātara (a rock), Hupokeka (Bullers Point) and Pukuheke (the point on which the lighthouse stands). Te Wera had two pā built in the area called Kaiarohaki, the one on the mainland was called Tounoa, and across the tidal strip was Kā-Turi-o-Whako.

A permanent settlement was located at Port Pegasus, at the south-eastern end of Rakiura, where numerous middens and cave dwellings remain. Permanent settlement also occurred on the eastern side of Rakiura, from the Kaik near the Neck, south to Tikotaitahi (or Tikotatahi) Bay. A pā was also established at Port Adventure.

Mahinga kai was available through access from the coastal settlements to Te Whaka-a-te-Wera (Paterson Inlet), Lords River and, particularly for waterfowl, to Toi Toi wetland. In addition, the tītī islands off the northeastern coast of the island, and at the mouth of Kōpeka River and the sea fishery ensured a sound base for permanent and semi-permanent settlement, from which nohoanga operated.

Te Ara a Kiwa, the estuaries, beaches and reefs off the mainland and islands all offered a bounty of mahinga kai, with Rakiura and the tītī islands being renowned for their rich resources of bird life, shellfish and wet fish. The area offered a wide range of kaimoana (sea food), including tuaki (cockles), paua, mussels, toheroa, tio (oysters), pūpū (mudsnails), cod, proper, barracuda, octopus, pātiki (flounders), seaweed, kina, kōura (crayfish) and conger eel. Estuarine areas provided freshwater fisheries, including tuna (eels), inaka (whitebait), waikōura (freshwater crayfish), kōkopu and kanakana (lamprey). Marine mammals were harvested for whale meat and seal pups. Many reefs along the coast are known by name and are customary fishing grounds, many sand banks, channels, currents and depths are also known for their kaimoana.

A range of bird life in the coastal area also contributed to the diversity of mahinga kai resources available, including tītī, seabirds such as shags and gulls, sea bird eggs, waterfowl, and forest birds such as kiwi, kākā, kākāpō, weka, kukupa and tieke. A variety of plant resources were also taken in the coastal area, including raupō, fern root, tī kōūka (cabbage tree), tutu juice and kōrari juice. Harakeke (flax) was an important resource, required for the everyday tasks of carrying and cooking kai. Black mud (paru) was gathered at Ocean Beach for use as dye. Tōtara bark was important for wrapping pōhā in, to allow safe transport of the tītī harvest. Pōhā were made from bull kelp gathered around the rocky coast.

The numerous tītī islands are an important part of the Ngāi Tahu southern economy, with Taukihepa (Te Kanawera) being the largest. Tītī were and are traded as far north as the North Island. The “Hakuai” is a bird with a fearsome reputation associated with the islands. No one has ever seen this bird, which appears at night, but it once regularly signalled the end to a birding season by its appearance at night. Known for its distinctive spine-chilling call, the hakuai was a kaitiaki that could not be ignored. At the far western edge of Foveaux Strait is Solander Island (Hau-tere), an impressive rock pinnacle rising hundreds of feet out of the sea, on which fishing and tītī gathering occurred.

The coast was also a major highway and trade route, particularly in areas where travel by land was difficult. Foveaux Strait was a principal thoroughfare, with travel to and from Rakiura a regular activity. There was also regular travel between the islands Ruapuke, Rarotoka and other points.

The tītī season still involves a large movement across the Strait to the islands, in addition large flotillas of Ngāi Tahu once came south from as far afield as Kaikōura to exercise their mutton-birding rights. Whenua Hou (Codfish Island) and the Ruggedy Islands were important staging posts for the movement of birders to the tītī islands off the south-west coast of Rakiura. Whenua Hou had everything that the birders required: shelter, proximity to the tītī islands, kai moana, manu (birds) and ngahere (bush). From Whenua Hou, the birders would camp at Minitī (Ernest Island), at the end of Mason Bay, where the waka-hunua (double-hulled canoes, or canoes with outriggers) were able to moor safely, ready for the final movement to the various tītī islands. Waka-hunua were an important means of transport on the dangerous and treacherous waters of Foveaux Strait and the Rakiura coast. After dropping birders and stores on the tītī islands the waka hunua generally returned immediately to Aparima and other tauranga waka along the mainland of Foveaux Strait, due to the paucity of safe anchorages among the tītī islands.

Travel by sea between settlements and hapū was common, with a variety of different forms of waka, including the southern waka hunua (double-hulled canoe) and, post-contact, whale boats plying the waters continuously. Hence tauranga waka occur up and down the coast, including spots at Pahi, Ōraka and Aparima, and wherever a tauranga waka is located there is also likely to be a nohoanga (settlement), fishing ground, kaimoana resource, rimurapa (bull kelp - used to make the pōhā, in which tītī were and still are preserved) and the sea trail linked to a land trail or mahinga kai resource. Knowledge of these areas continues to be held by whānau and hapū and is regarded as a taonga. The traditional mobile lifestyle of the people led to their dependence on the resources of the coast.

The New River Estuary contains wāhi tapu, as do many of the coastal dunes and estuarine complexes for the length of the Foveaux Strait. Many urupā are located on islands and prominent headlands overlooking the Strait and the surrounding lands and mountains. The rangatira Te Wera, of Huriawa fame, is buried at Taramea (Howells Point), near Riverton. There are two particularly important urupā in Colac Bay, as well as an old quarry site (Tihaka). From Colac Bay to Wakapatu, the coastal sandhills are full of middens and ovens, considered to be linked to the significant mahinga kai gathering undertaken in Lake George (Uruwera). Urupā are the resting places of Ngāi Tahu tūpuna and, as such, are the focus for whānau traditions. These are places holding the memories, traditions, victories and defeats of Ngāi Tahu tūpuna, and are frequently protected in secret locations.

The mauri of the coastal area represent the essence that binds the physical and spiritual elements of all things together, generating and upholding all life. All elements of the natural environment possess a life force, and all forms of life are related. Mauri is a critical element of the spiritual relationship of Ngāi Tahu Whānui with the coastal area.

Purposes of statutory acknowledgement

Pursuant to [section 215](#), and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are—

- (a) to require that consent authorities forward summaries of resource consent applications to Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu as required by regulations made pursuant to [section 207](#) (clause 12.2.3 of the deed of settlement); and
- (b) to require that consent authorities, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, or the Environment Court, as the case may be, have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to Rakiura/Te Ara a Kiwa, as provided in [sections 208 to 210](#) (clause 12.2.4 of the deed of settlement); and
- (c) to enable Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and any member of Ngāi Tahu Whānui to cite this statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāi Tahu to Rakiura/Te Ara a Kiwa as provided in [section 208](#) (clause 12.2.5 of the deed of settlement).

Limitations on effect of statutory acknowledgement

Except as expressly provided in [sections 208 to 211](#), [213](#), and [215](#),—

- (a) this statutory acknowledgement does not affect, and is not to be taken into account in, the exercise of any power, duty, or function by any person or entity under any statute, regulation, or bylaws; and

- (b) without limiting paragraph (a), no person or entity, in considering any matter or making any decision or recommendation under any statute, regulation, or bylaw, may give any greater or lesser weight to Ngāi Tahu's association to Rakiura/Te Ara a Kiwa (as described in this statutory acknowledgement) than that person or entity would give under the relevant statute, regulation, or bylaw, if this statutory acknowledgement did not exist in respect of Rakiura/Te Ara a Kiwa.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, this statutory acknowledgement does not affect the lawful rights or interests of any person who is not a party to the deed of settlement.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, this statutory acknowledgement does not, of itself, have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of any estate or interest in, or any rights of any kind whatsoever relating to, Rakiura/Te Ara a Kiwa.

Schedule 104: amended, on 20 May 2014, by [section 107](#) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (2014 No 26).

Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998

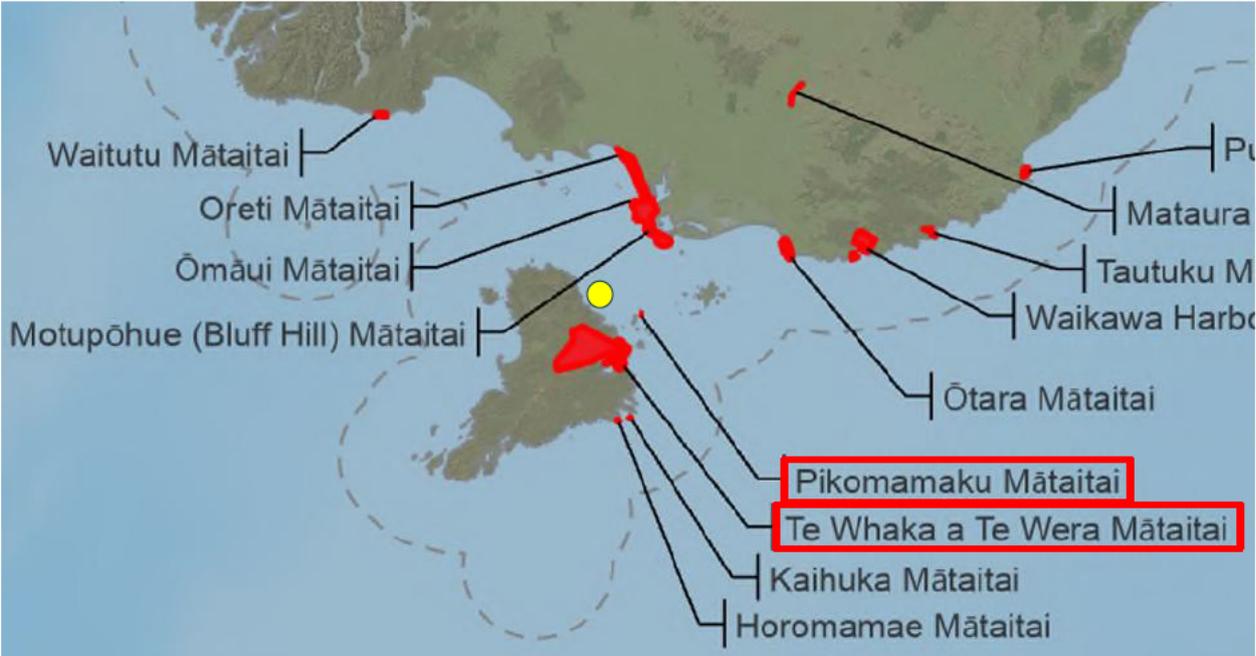
[Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 No 97 \(as at 01 July 2022\), Public Act Contents – New Zealand Legislation](#)

Schedule 104 Statutory acknowledgement for Rakiura/Te Ara a Kiwa (Rakiura/Foveaux Strait Coastal Marine Area)

[Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 No 97 \(as at 01 July 2022\), Public Act Schedule 104 Statutory acknowledgement for Rakiura/Te Ara a Kiwa \(Rakiura/Foveaux Strait Coastal Marine Area\) – New Zealand Legislation](#)

Attachment 6: Location of Pikomamaku Mātaitai Reserve and Te Whaka ā Te Wera Mātaitai Reserve

Map 4. Location of Pikomamaku Mātaitai Reserve and Te Whaka ā Te Wera Mātaitai Reserve (identified by red boxes) in relation to the proposed Hananui Aquaculture Project (yellow circle).



Attachment 7: Aquaculture settlement areas in Te Ara a Kiwa (Foveaux Strait) and around Rakiura (Stewart Island)

Map 5. Location aquaculture settlement areas (identified by blue boxes) in relation to the proposed Hananui Aquaculture Project (yellow circle).

