Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions & Transport

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

Project Name: FTAA-2608-1289 Southwest Industrial

To:	Date:
Hon Chris Bishop, Minister for Infrastructure	30 October 2026

Number of attachments: 4	Attachments: 1. Provisions of section 18 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 2. Project location maps 3. List of relevant Māori groups 4. Comments received from invited Māori groups 4.1 Whitiora Centre Limited 4.2 Mahaanui Kurataiao Limited

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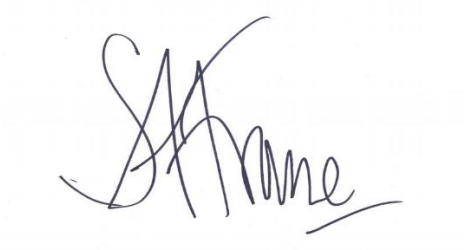
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Key points

1. The Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions & Transport (on behalf of the Secretary for the Environment) has prepared this report on Treaty settlements and other obligations under section 18 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (the Act), in relation to the FTAA-2608-1289 Southwest Industrial referral application.
2. The applicant, Puna Property Holdings Limited and Foddercube Products (Nth Canty) Limited, proposes the development of an industrial park on an approximately 21.4-hectare site at Halswell, Christchurch. The proposal includes subdivision into 36 industrial lots, a new internal road layout and new intersections at Marshs Road and Springs Road, three waters infrastructure, earthworks, landscaping, and supporting infrastructure. The applicant is seeking approvals under the Act which would otherwise be sought under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), and potentially under the Wildlife Act 1953.
3. Section 18(2) of the Act requires that this report provide a list of relevant Māori groups, including relevant iwi authorities and Treaty settlement entities. We have identified Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, Te Taumutu Rūnanga, Whitiora Centre Limited, and Mahaanui Kurataiao Limited as the relevant groups.

4. The relevant Treaty settlement is the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. In its acknowledgements and apology to Ngāi Tahu, the Crown recognised its failures to fulfil its Treaty obligations and commits to a new age of co-operation with Ngāi Tahu. The Crown also recognised Ngāi Tahu as holding rangatiratanga and mana within the takiwā of Ngāi Tahu Whānui.
5. While other redress provided through the Ngāi Tahu settlement provides important context for this application – such as that relating to Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere, taonga species, and the conservation protocol – we have not identified any other principles and provisions of the settlement which are directly relevant.
6. You received comments on the application from Whitiora Centre Limited and Mahaanui Kurataiao Limited (on behalf of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga and Te Taumutu Rūnanga, respectively). Whitiora Centre Limited support the proposed approach to three waters but propose a number of recommendations in relation to stormwater management, including an assessment of the downstream impacts and a monitoring regime. Whitiora Centre Limited also propose planting of appropriate indigenous species to support water quality outcomes and wider biodiversity values, such as habitats for taonga species.
7. Mahaanui Kurataiao note that Te Taumutu Rūnanga are particularly concerned about the existing potable water supply and wastewater network capacity across the wider area. Accordingly, Te Taumutu Rūnanga recommend a number of consent conditions including an assessment of water supply and wastewater capacity, and provision of further information to Te Taumutu Rūnanga on the expected annual volumes and environmental effects of water supply servicing. Te Taumutu Rūnanga support the use of native planting within the landscape plan, and make several recommendations regarding the survey and relocation of lizards within the project area.
8. We do not consider there are any matters raised in this report which make it more appropriate for the proposed approvals to be authorised under another Act or Acts.

Signature



Stephanie Frame
Manager – Fast-track Operations

Introduction

9. Under section 18 of the Act, you must consider a report on Treaty settlements and other obligations for each referral application, prepared and provided by the responsible agency (Secretary for the Environment).

10. The information which must be provided in this report includes:

    a. relevant iwi authorities, Treaty settlement entities, applicant groups under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 (MACA), and other Māori groups with interests in the project area;

    b. relevant principles and provisions in Treaty settlements and other arrangements;

    c. a summary of comments and further information received from invited Māori groups; and

    d. advice on whether it may be more appropriate to deal with the matters that would be authorised by the proposed approvals under another Act or Acts.

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

Proposed project

12. The applicant, Puna Property Holdings Limited and Foddercube Products (Nth Canty) Limited, proposes the development of an industrial park on an approximately 21.4-hectare site at Halswell, Christchurch. The land is currently partly zoned for industrial activities, and the proposed development will provide an extension to the surrounding industrial area. Key components of the project include: subdivision into 36 industrial lots ranging in size from 0.2 to 1.6 hectares; a new internal road layout; new intersections at Marshs Road and Springs Road, three waters infrastructure including integrated stormwater management areas; and earthworks, landscaping, and supporting infrastructure.

13. The applicant is seeking approvals under the Act which would otherwise be sought under the RMA (including consents for land use, subdivision, earthworks, temporary groundwater take, discharge of minor contaminants), and potentially approvals under the Wildlife Act 1953 (capture, handling, release, and incidental killing of protected lizards).

14. The project area is at 290, 300, 318, 320, 374, and 376 Springs Road, and is bound by State Highway 76 to the north, Marshs Road to the south, and an industrial development to the west. Collectively, the applicants own half of the sites and have unconditional sale and purchase agreements with the owners of the other parcels.

15. We have provided location maps at **Attachment 2**.

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

16. We note that some entities identified below may be included in more than one category. We have included a composite list of all groups at **Attachment 3**.

Iwi authorities

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

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

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

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

Treaty settlement entities

19. Under section 4(1) of the Act, "Treaty settlement entity" means any of the following:

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

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

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

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

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

20. Under the Act, a PSGE:

    (a) means a body corporate or the trustees of a trust established, for the purpose of receiving redress in the Treaty settlement of a claimant group,—

        (i) by that group; or

        (ii) by or under an enactment or order of a court; and

    (b) includes—

        (i) an entity established to represent a collective or combination of claimant groups; and

        (ii) an entity controlled by an entity referred to in paragraph (a); and

        (iii) an entity controlled by a hapū to which redress has been transferred by an entity referred to in paragraph (a).

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

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

    a. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, PSGE for the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998;

    b. Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, representing Ngāi Tūāhuriri, Papatipu Rūnanga of Ngāi Tahu Whānui as recognised in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998; and

    c. Te Taumutu Rūnanga, representing Taumutu, Papatipu Rūnanga of Ngāi Tahu Whānui as recognised in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.

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

Groups mandated to negotiate Treaty settlements

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

Takutai Moana groups and ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou

24. The project area does not include the common marine and coastal area, and accordingly there are no relevant applicant groups under MACA, and no court orders or agreements that recognise protected customary rights or customary marine title within the project area.

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

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

26. The project area does not include a taiāpure-local fisheries area or mātaitai reserve.

27. Under the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999, made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996, the project area is within the South Island fisheries waters. However, the project area is located just outside the customary food gathering area/rohe moana of Te Taumutu Rūnanga, established under the regulations by the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Notice (No. 36) 2002 (No. F233). The boundary of this area/rohe moana is Springs Road, which borders the project area to the east. To date no notice has been issued under the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999 to establish a customary food gathering area/rohe moana that would include the project area.

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

28. 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.

29. 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

30. If the project area is within the boundaries of either a Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreement, and the application includes a proposed RMA approval described in section 42(4)(a) to (d) (resource consent, certificate of compliance, or designation), we are required to identify the relevant iwi authority/group that represent hapū that are parties to these arrangements.

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

Any other Māori groups with relevant interests

32. We consider the following entities, owned by the relevant papatipu rūnanga, as other Māori groups that may have relevant interests in the application, as they may represent the papatipu rūnanga on environmental and other policy matters in the project area:
    a. Whitiora Centre Limited (owned by Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga); and
    b. Mahaanui Kurataiao Limited (owned by Te Taumutu Rūnanga and five other papatipu rūnanga).

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

Other redress

Te Waihora

38. The project area is within the catchment of the Halswell (Hurutini) River, which ultimately flows south into Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere. The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 recognised the importance of Te Waihora by vesting the lakebed in Ngāi Tahu, providing for a joint management plan with the Director-General of Conservation over public conservation land surrounding the lake, and other forms of redress (cultural vesting of land, leases, deferred selection properties, coastal statutory acknowledgement) near the lake.
39. Notwithstanding this, we did not identify any settlement redress relating to Te Waihora which applies to that part of the catchment that includes the project area. However, the

holistic concept in Te Ao Māori of ki uta ki tai (from the mountains to the sea) means that mana whenua will have interests in any activity which protects or threatens the mauri of Te Waihora and its catchment.

40. According to the information provided by the applicant, the project area does not include any natural wetlands or watercourses. There is an existing stormwater drainage channel that runs along the Marshs Road berm, by the southern boundary of the project area, which will be retained and is not anticipated to be used by the development. The application proposes the onsite treatment and discharge of stormwater to land within the project area, whereas wastewater and water supply will be managed by connecting to existing services and potential network upgrades.

Taonga species

41. The Crown has also acknowledged the special association of Ngāi Tahu with certain taonga species of birds, plants and animals. The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 contains several other provisions relating to taonga species, including a requirement that the Minister of Conservation consult with, and have particular regard to, the views of, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu when making policy decisions concerning the protection, management, or conservation of a taonga species.

42. The settlement provisions regarding taonga species do not place any procedural obligations on the applicant or consent authority in relation to the potential Wildlife Act 1953 approval relating to lizards which may be sought as part of this application. Further, there are no lizards named amongst the taonga species listed in the Ngāi Tahu settlement.

43. Nevertheless, the redress illustrates the importance of taonga species to Ngāi Tahu. Based on the information provided by the applicant, the project area may include several taonga species, such as pūtakitaki/paradise shelduck and tī kōuka/cabbage tree. Accordingly, a panel considering a substantive application for this project may wish to understand any impact of the proposed activities on taonga species.

Conservation protocol

44. The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 also provides for the Minister of Conservation to issue a protocol which sets out how the Department of Conservation (DOC) will exercise its functions, powers, and duties in relation to specified matters within the Ngāi Tahu claim area, and how DOC will interact with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and provide for their input into DOC's decision-making process.

45. While the current version of the protocol which covers the project area provides for engagement with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu on certain matters,[2] in general it does not address the types of conservation-related approvals sought by the applicant (i.e. an authority under the Wildlife Act 1953).

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

46. Ultimately, iwi and hapū, including papatipu rūnanga, are likely to have cultural associations with ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga beyond what is specifically identified in a Treaty settlement or other arrangements. Local tangata whenua and their representatives would be best placed to advise on such matters in the first instance.

Customary Marine Title/Protected Customary Rights

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

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

48. As noted above, the project area does not include a taiāpure-local fishery or mātaitai reserve, but it is within the South Island fisheries waters for the purposes of the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999, made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996.

49. While the project area is adjacent to the customary food gathering area/rohe moana of Te Taumutu Rūnanga, established under the regulations by the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Notice (No. 36) 2002 (No. F233), to date no notice has been issued under the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999 to establish a customary food gathering area/rohe moana that would include the project area. If such a notice is issued, it provides for tangata whenua to take fisheries resources and manage customary fishing within the rohe moana.

Mana Whakahono ā Rohe/Joint management agreement

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

Summary of comments received and advice

Comments from invited Māori groups

51. Pursuant to section 17(1)(d) of the Act, on 22 September 2026 you invited written comments from the Māori groups identified above in paragraphs 16-32, from a list we previously provided you. These groups were provided with access to the application material and had 15 working days from receipt of the copy of the application to respond.

52. You received comments on the application from Whitiora Centre Limited and Mahaanui Kurataiao Limited, which we have summarised below.

Whitiora Centre Limited

53. Whitiora Centre Limited's comments are made on behalf of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga. Whitiora advise that they were not notified by the applicant prior to lodgement of the application, but they accept this was an oversight.

54. Whitiora Centre Limited support the proposed connection to reticulated services for water supply and wastewater. They also support the proposed treatment and discharge of stormwater to land, but recommend that:

a. the substantive application include a comprehensive assessment of the impact on the downstream receiving environment, particularly if there are any potential effects on water quality in the Te Waihora catchment;

b. the stormwater management areas should be supplemented with appropriate indigenous planting to support water quality outcomes and wider biodiversity values;

c. stormwater management must account for the large increase of hardstand areas and associated contaminants; and

d. there must be a comprehensive monitoring regime to ensure that water quality standards will be met.

55. Whitiora Centre Limited support the proposed landscaping, and expect planting of appropriate indigenous species, and incorporation of 'flyways' through native vegetated corridors, to support taonga species and connectivity between remnant habitats.

56. Whitiora Centre Limited identify a number of matters that they would like to see addressed in the substantive application and enforced through conditions of consent, including best practice for erosion and sediment control, dust management, fish passage, and stormwater management, and an accidental discovery protocol, amongst others.

Mahaanui Kurataiao Limited

57. The comments from Mahaanui Kurataiao Limited are made on behalf of Te Taumutu Rūnanga. In commenting on the application, Mahaanui Kurataiao Limited draw on the relevant policies of the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan, including those relating to Wai Māori (freshwater), Tāne Mahuta (indigenous biodiversity), and Kaitiakitanga.

58. Te Taumutu Rūnanga are concerned about the existing potable water supply and wastewater network capacity across the takiwā, noting that both are facing significant strain due to aging infrastructure and rapid urban growth. Te Taumutu Rūnanga believe it is essential that water resources are appropriately managed for future generations. Accordingly, Te Taumutu Rūnanga recommend that consent conditions for the application include:

a. an assessment and review of water supply and wastewater capacity;

b. inclusion of mana whenua in decision-making regarding three waters infrastructure;

c. the applicant providing further information to Te Taumutu Rūnanga on expected annual volumes, rate of take, water quantity mitigation measures, and environmental effects of water supply servicing;

d. the applicant providing a report to Te Taumutu Rūnanga on how the development and proposed water take will affect the downstream receiving environment, including springs, waterways and Te Waihora groundwater quality; and

e. waterways are not to be piped or closed, except for accessways.

59. Te Taumutu Rūnanga support the use of native planting within the landscape plan. Te Taumutu Rūnanga recommend a survey of lizards by a suitably qualified herpetologist, mitigation measures to minimise the impact on herpetofauna, and the trapping and relocation of lizards.

60. Te Taumutu Rūnanga are interested in reviewing further technical information prior to the substantive application process and collaborating in the development of consent conditions.

61. We have provided copies of both sets of comments at **Attachment 4**.

Consultation with departments

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

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

63. Under section 18(2)(m), this report must include our advice on whether, due to any of the matters identified in section 18, it may be more appropriate to deal with the matters that would be authorised by the proposed approvals under another Act or Acts.

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

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

Section	Information required	Paragraph reference in this report
18(1)	The Minister must, for a referral application, consider a report that is prepared and provided by the responsible agency in accordance with this section.	9-11
18(2)(a)	Any relevant iwi authorities and relevant Treaty settlement entities	17-22
18(2)(b)	Any Treaty settlements that relate to land, species of plants or animals, or other resources within the project area	33-34
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	35-46
18(2)(d)	Any recognised negotiation mandates for, or current negotiations for, Treaty settlements that relate to the project area.	23
18(2)(e)	Any court orders or agreements that recognise protected customary rights or customary marine title within the project area.	24, 47
18(2)(f)	Any applicant groups under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 that seek recognition of customary marine title or protected customary rights within the project area.	24, 47
18(2)(g)	Whether the project area would be within or adjacent to, or the project would directly affect, ngā rohe moana o ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou (and, if so, the relevant provisions of the Ngā Rohe Moana o Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Porou Act 2019).	25, 47
18(2)(h)	Whether the project area includes any taiāpure-local fisheries, mātaitai reserves, or areas that are subject to bylaws or regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996 (and, if so, who the tangata whenua are).	26-27, 48-49
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).	28-29
18(2)(j)	If the proposed approvals include an approval described in any of section 42C(4)(a) to (d) (resource consent, certificate of compliance, or designation), (i) iwi authorities and groups that represent hapū that are parties to any relevant Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements.	30-31, 50

	(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.	32
18(2)(l)	A summary of— (i) comments received by the Minister after inviting comments from Māori groups under section 17(1)(d) and (e); (ii) any further information received by the Minister from those groups	51-61
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.	63-64
18(3)	In preparing the report required by this section, the responsible agency must consult relevant departments.	62
18(4)	The responsible agency must provide the report to the Minister not later than 20 working days after the date for providing comments under section 17(6).	N/A
18(5)	However, if the Minister requests further information about a referral application under section 20, the time period specified in subsection (4) ceases to run for the period of time specified in the request.	N/A

Attachment 2: Project location maps




Christchurch Southern Motorway
Springs Road
Marshs Road


CHRISTCHURCH SOUTHERN MOTORWAY
SPRINGS ROAD
BUSCH LANE
MARSHS ROAD

Attachment 3: List of relevant Māori groups

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

Attachment 4: Comments received from invited Māori groups