

# Addendum

Project:	Stage 2 P2B	Reference No.	506207-0590-REP-NN-0186	Revision	B
To:	Auckland Council	From	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi		
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Subject	Papakura to Bombay Project Corridor-Wide CIA/CVAs				

## Section 10.12.1 – Cultural Impact Assessments

On 13 October 2020 NZTA wrote to the mana whenua (iwi involved in the Southern IIG) regarding their desire to provide CIAs under the FTA as part of Stage 1B1 of the P2B Project. Only three iwi representatives decided to provide CIAs/CVAs on the Stage 1B1 project, these iwi were:

- Ngāti Tamaoho;
- Ngaati Whanaunga; and
- Ngaati Te Ata Waiohua.

The CIA/CVA documents were prepared to address the P2B Project as a whole, including Stage 2 in part or in full. These CIAs/CVAs are summarised in the sections below<sup>1</sup>.

### Ngāti Tamaoho

A CVA was prepared by Ngāti Tamaoho Trust on behalf of Ngāti Tamaoho, as the legal entity of Ngāti Tamaoho. This CVA details the cultural values and interests of Ngāti Tamaoho, associations with the P2B project area and surrounding environment and an assessment of the impacts the Project will have on them. The CVA identifies that the P2B project is in an area of cultural, traditional, natural and historic importance to Ngāti Tamaoho and sets out their views in relation to a range of topics. Recommendations as to how to avoid, remedy or mitigate any potential cultural effects that may arise from the Project are also detailed in the CVA.

The CVA details the history of areas within the Stage 1B1 Project (Papakura, Hingaia and Drury) and the wider P2B Project Area (Te Maketū, Ramarama and Pukekura (Bombay)). During the 1800s, Great South Road was historically used as a military invasion route to facilitate war and land dispossession. The CVA identifies that the P2B project may result in the loss of traditional settlement and cultivation lands, changes to the settings of cultural sites, and impacts and destruction of wāhi tapu, wahi tūāhu, and urupā. Ngāti Tamaoho seek to avoid the destruction of historic heritage and cultural sites, as well as ensure NZTA recognises the historic impacts Great South Road has had on Ngāti Tamaoho's rohe. Ngāti Tamaoho also seeks to reconnect with their traditional lands and taonga as guaranteed by the Treaty of Waitangi and the Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Act 2017.

NZTA has taken into account and provided for Ngāti Tamaoho's cultural and historic association to these areas and will continue to work with Ngāti Tamaoho to achieve and provide for their aspirations via the Southern IIG. The involvement of Ngāti Tamaoho with the Southern IIG to date, and provision of a CVA has enabled Ngāti Tamaoho to participate in decision making, design and planning of the Project. This process of collaboration through the Southern IIG will continue for the life of the P2B project (and through subsequent NZTA projects), and Ngāti Tamaoho will also be involved with future monitoring through the Cultural Monitoring Plan (proposed as a condition on all Project NoRs).

Ngāti Tamaoho have strong cultural, spiritual and historic links with the waterbodies and wetlands within their rohe, which includes Ngaakoora and Hingaia Stream. Each waterway carries its own

<sup>1</sup>Please note that the subsequent text bears no significant changes compared to the material prepared in support of the P2B Stage 1B1 application available here: [The application | EPA](#). However, it has been revised to remove any references to the COVID-19 Recovery (Fast-track Consenting) Act 2020, which is not relevant to the Project.



mauri; a healthy mauri sustains a healthy ecosystem, supports cultural uses and is a source of pride and identity to the tangata whenua. Ngāti Tamaoho seeks to avoid pollution and protect freshwater resources, habitat and spawning grounds for native fish, birds and plants. The CVA identifies stormwater pollution, discharges and impacts on the mauri and flow of waterbodies as potential effects as a result of the Project. The Project proposes to treat 100% of the stormwater runoff from SH1 within the Project area, which will improve the quality and manage the quantity of stormwater discharges. Resource consents for regional matters (AUPOP) will also be sought at a later date, and will require ongoing consultation with mana whenua representatives.

The CVA also identifies that the Project may have indirect impacts including, erosion from earthworks and vegetation clearance and loss of biodiversity. Adverse effects associated with the construction of the Projects, will be managed through the use of a Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). Furthermore, the Project will require resource consents for regional matters, such as earthworks, to be applied for a later date. Exotic and weed plant species will be removed from the banks of Ngākōroa and Hingaia Stream and replaced with native riparian plants, which will improve biodiversity. The vegetation to be removed is a mixture of commonly planted exotic species and native species, including a number of pest weed species. NZTA will continue to work with Ngāti Tamaoho to provide the best environmental outcomes. Ngāti Tamaoho recognises the importance of transport infrastructure to provide for a growing region and country, however, is concerned that the Project may indirectly result in growth in traffic, noise pollution and inhibition of Ngāti Tamaoho access to traditional lands. NZTA will continue to work with Ngāti Tamaoho to achieve good and informed design outcomes, including in relation to future potential traffic and noise effects.

### **Ngaati Whanaunga**

A CVA was prepared by Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society on behalf of Ngaati Whanaunga, as they are tasked with the kaitiakitanga (guardianship) of their tribal rohe. This CVA details the history of the surrounding area, Ngaati Whanaunga's relationships with other Iwi, hapuu, whaanau, the Crown, local bodies and communities within the tribal rohe, and their cultural and spiritual relationship with the environment. The CVA identifies that the P2B project is in a culturally significant area for Ngaati Whanaunga and sets out their views in relation to a range of topics.

Ngaati Whanaunga have requested that any works within the Project area is as least invasive as possible and for Best Practice Options (BPO) to be employed in undertaking any works. The BPO for stormwater design, construction and management will be used throughout the Project and managed by the various management plans, as detailed in section 10.13 of this AEE.

Several waahi tapuu are situated near the Project area, however, Ngaati Whanaunga do not wish to put details of these waahi tapuu sites on record. Ngaati Whanaunga has identified that during the Project works, waahi tapuu, koiwi and/or taonga may be disturbed and the introduction of contaminated material will interfere with the mauri of the area. Ongoing consultation between NZTA and Ngaati Whanaunga will ensure that these waahi tapuu sites are avoided, if such issues arise. In acknowledgement of potential impacts of contaminated materials interfering with the mauri of the area, it is proposed to remove contaminated materials which may be encountered during the Project which is considered a positive outcome of the construction works.

Ngaati Whanaunga would like to be able to exercise raahui in the Project area and/or the surrounding areas during construction. NZTA are discussing the nature of any raahui that might be exercised in the Project Area with Ngaati Whanaunga and the Southern IIG.

Ngaati Whanaunga has sought to reinstate taunahanahatanga, ancestral place names over many years and is an important aspect of their Treaty claim. 'Pukekura' is the traditional Māori place name for Bombay and NZTA is utilising traditional names when engaging with Mana Whenua on the Project and the wider P2B project.



Historic papakaainga has high cultural, historic and archaeological values. The physical evidence of many ancestral papakaainga of Ngaati Whanaunga has been completely or substantially destroyed. Ngaati Whanaunga have present day aspirations for papakaainga, as a means of returning their people to their traditional lands. The Project is supported by the Archaeological and Historic Heritage Effects Assessment contained in Appendix H, which gives guidance on the location of known historic heritage sites.

Ngaati Whanaunga identify that the cumulative effects of the Project must be considered and an inclusive approach to assessing the actual and potential effects is required. The potential and actual effects of various activities overlap and relate to one another, creating cumulative effects. The potential and actual effects associated with the construction and operation of the Project are each highlighted and addressed in sections 10.2 to 10.13 (application AEE). The technical assessments supporting these assessments and providing more technical detail are contained in the appendices of this AEE.

Ngaati Whanaunga have expressed they would like to receive regular updates and receive all relevant information, including plans and reports, regarding the P2B project. Ongoing consultation with mana whenua through the Southern IIG will ensure Ngaati Whanaunga continues to receive these updates and any relevant information throughout the Project and wider P2B project. The involvement with the Southern IIG and provision of a CVA has enabled Ngaati Whanaunga to participate in decision making, design and planning of the Project, and be involved with future monitoring. This process of collaboration through the Southern IIG will continue for the life of the P2B project.

Ngaati Whanaunga acknowledge that the Project should support their legacy of ensuring Te Maanukanuka o Hoturoa, the surrounding areas and other taaonga have strong mauri and are healthy enough to sustain future generations in a physical and spiritual sense. NZTA will continue to work with Ngaati Whanaunga to recognise and provide for the values Ngaati Whanaunga have in the Project and the wider P2B project area.

### **Ngaati Te Ata Waiohua**

A CIA was prepared by Ngaati Te Ata Waiohua, which informs the Ngaati Te Ata Waiohua historical heritage and traditional relationships with the P2B Project area and surrounding environment. This CIA also identifies effects of development on cultural and natural heritage values, along with methods to avoid remedy or mitigate those adverse effects. The key objectives of the CIA are to acknowledge the relationship of Ngaati Te Ata Waiohua with the Project area, provide recommendations to protect the natural and physical resources and their relationship with those resources, and continue to work in partnership with NZTA for future stages of the P2B project. Ongoing consultation with mana whenua through the Southern IIG will ensure Ngaati Te Ata Waiohua will continue to be involved with the progression of the Project and the wider P2B project.

The CIA provides a list of recommendations and aspirations in relation to heritage protection and recognition, erosion and sediment control, waterways, coastal environments, water quality, groundwater, stormwater, biodiversity, open space, greenways, sustainability, infrastructure, urban design, health and well-being and economic development.

Section 10 of this AEE assesses the potential and actual effects of a range of topics including those some of those previously listed. The assessments also contain the mitigation measures, which incorporate those recommendations provided by Ngaati Te Ata Waiohua, notably the provision of a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) on each of the Project NoRs. Monitoring and management plans will be incorporated into the conditions, such as the Cultural Management Plan (CMP). Technical assessments supporting these assessments and detailing the management plans are contained in the appendices of this AEE.



There are several recommendations for the Project in the CIA in relation to greenways, sustainability, health and well-being, which have been addressed by the design of the Project proposed management plans and proposed conditions (contained in Appendix L).