

Auckland Thoroughbred Racing Incorporated

The Hill, Ellerslie

Cultural Impact Assessment

Approvals Phase

Prepared by
Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society
13 May 2022



This report has been prepared by **the Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society** for the benefit of **Auckland Thoroughbred Racing Incorporated**. No liability is accepted by this company or any employee or sub-consultant of this company with respect to its use by any other person.

This disclaimer shall apply notwithstanding that the report may be made available to other persons for an application for permission or approval or to fulfil a legal requirement.

Please feel very welcome to contact us if you have any queries relating to this Cultural Impact Assessment.

Michael Baker

Environmental Manager

Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society

PO Box 160, Coromandel 3581

35 Wharf Road, Coromandel

Phone: 07 866 1011

Mobile: 021 106 7117

Email: mbaker@ngaatiwhanaunga.maori.nz

Website: <http://www.ngaatiwhanaunga.maori.nz/>

1 Executive Summary

The Auckland Thoroughbred Racing Club (**ATRC**) are proposing to create a residential development on a c.6.2ha area of the eastern portion of the Ellerslie Racecourse (known as “The Hill”), 100 Ascot Avenue, Greenlane under the COVID-19 Recovery (Fast Track Consenting) Act 2020.

Project Features include:

- Site establishment and dis-establishment
- Undertaking bulk earthworks
- Vegetation clearance
- Works to fill in the existing artificial racetrack irrigation pond
- Providing temporary activities (eg site offices) during the construction phase
- Constructing approximately 370 residential dwellings
 - The construction of open space areas
 - Pedestrian and cycle connections (including connections to public transport)
 - Cycle parks
 - Providing a footpath adjoining the Ellerslie Racecourse which is expected to be controlled on race days
 - Vehicle connections to the adjacent road network
 - Approximately 505 carparks that are contained mostly in garages or enclosed basement parking areas
- Landscaping
- Retaining selected Pohutukawa trees along Ladies Mile where safe and appropriate
- Providing network utility connections to relevant Auckland Council infrastructure
- Discharge of stormwater either into the existing 18m deep public stormwater pipe (that discharges into the Waiaatarua Reserve) or onto land

These changes will be subject to statutory approvals, including a Land use consent; Water permit; Subdivision consent; and Discharge permit. ATRC also have a precautionary authorisation from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga relating to bulk earthworks.

This Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) describes Ngaati Whanaunga history, cultural values, interests and associations in the Project area; provides an assessment as to how the proposed activities may influence these values (above); and suggests recommendations as to how to avoid, remedy or mitigate identified cultural effects.

The proposed Residential Development will provide a range of housing options to the Auckland housing market, which is currently undersupplied.

Significant cultural features include Areas, or Places of Cultural or Historic Values (Kōrero Tūturu) relate directly to the Ellerslie Racecourse and surrounding areas such as Maungakiekie (One Tree Hill); Maungarei (Mt Wellington); Waiaatarua; Mokoia Pa, and Tamaki River. Natural and Physical Resource Values associated with Mauri and Mana relate to climate, topography, geology, freshwater, terrestrial and freshwater fauna and flora, and infrastructure. Sites and Places of Cultural or Historic Interest relate to papakainga, portages, Maaori place names, and archaeological sites. Sites of Significance and/or resource values relate to Rawa tūturu (customary resources); Hiahiatanga tūturu (customary needs); and Whakaaronui o te Wa, either within, or in the vicinity of the proposed project site.

Likely effects of the project during construction phase are primarily related to land disturbance; pohutukawa clearance; filling in the irrigation pond; and stormwater management.

We suggest most of these effects can be adequately mitigated through appropriate management (refer to **Section 9** – Recommendations).

Once operational, we anticipate proposed works will have negligible effects on existing cultural values so long as stormwater is appropriately managed.

Table of Contents

1	Executive Summary	3
2	Background	10
2.1	Purpose	10
2.2	Whakapapa	10
2.3	Rohe (Area of Interest).....	10
2.4	Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society.....	11
2.5	Strategic Direction.....	11
2.6	Approach	11
3	Introduction and Project Overview	12
3.1	Summary of Proposed Work	12
3.2	Summary of Activities	12
3.3	Reason for Consent	12
3.4	Other Consents or Statutory Approvals Relevant to the Proposal	14
3.5	Report Purpose	14
3.6	Report Structure	15
4	Description of Proposed Works.....	16
4.1	Location.....	16
4.2	Proposal.....	18
4.3	Construction Methodology and Management.....	18
5	Methodologies.....	20
5.1	Desktop Literature Review.....	20
5.1.1	Oral History	20
5.1.2	Legislation and Planning Documents	20
5.1.3	Supporting Technical Reports.....	20
5.1.4	Publicly Available Databases	21
5.2	Assessment Methods.....	22
5.2.1	Assessment Criteria for the Protection of Mana Whenua Heritage	22
5.2.2	Schedule 12 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Schedule.....	23
5.2.3	Assessment Criteria for the Identification and Evaluation of Historic Heritage.....	23
5.2.4	Criteria for Describing the Magnitude of Effects	24
5.2.5	Describing Level of Effects	24
5.3	Assumptions and Limitations.....	25
6	Statutory Context.....	26
6.1	Resource Management Act 1991	26
6.1.1	RMA, Section 5 – Purpose.....	26

6.1.2	RMA, Section 6 – Matters of national importance	26
6.1.3	RMA, Section 7 – Other matters.....	27
6.1.4	RMA, Section 8 – Treaty of Waitangi	27
6.2	Te Tiriti o Waitangi.....	27
6.3	Local Government Act 2002	27
6.4	National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020	28
6.5	National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management.....	28
6.6	Resource Management (NES for Freshwater) Regulations 2020	28
6.7	NES for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health ..	29
6.8	Auckland Plan 2050	29
6.9	Auckland Unitary Plan	30
6.10	Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society Management Plans	30
7	Existing Environment.....	31
7.1	Site Location	31
7.2	Places of Historic and Cultural Interest (Kōrero-o-mua).....	31
7.2.1	The Ellerslie Racecourse.....	31
7.2.2	Tamaki River	31
7.2.3	Volcanic Cones	32
7.2.4	Maungakiekie/One Tree Hill	33
7.2.5	Maungarei	33
7.2.6	Mokoia Paa	33
7.2.7	Treaty Settlements	34
7.3	Natural and Physical Resources (Mana and Mauri).....	34
7.3.1	Climate.....	34
7.3.2	Geology.....	34
7.3.3	Freshwater.....	34
7.3.4	Vegetation.....	35
7.3.5	Fauna.....	35
7.3.6	Infrastructure.....	35
7.4	Sites or Place of Historic or Cultural Interest	35
7.4.1	Papakainga	35
7.4.2	Portage	36
7.4.3	Maaori Place Names	36
7.4.4	Archaeological Sites	36
7.5	Sites of Significance and/or Resource Values.....	37
7.5.1	Waahi Tapuu.....	37
7.5.2	Rawa tuuturu (Customary Resources)	37

7.5.3	Hiahiatanga tuuturu (customary needs)	37
7.5.4	Whakaaronui o te Wa.....	38
7.6	Summary of Cultural Values Relating to the Project.....	39
8	Assessment of Cultural Effects	40
9	Recommendations	43
10	Conclusions	45
11	References	47

Figures

Figure 4.1	Location Map
Figure 4.2	Site Plan

Tables

Table 3.1	Reason for Resource Consent
Table 3.2	Report Sections
Table 5.1	Technical Reports
Table 5.2	Assessment Criteria for the Protection of Mana Whenua Cultural Heritage
Table 5.3	Assessment Criteria for the Identification and Evaluation of Historic Heritage
Table 5.4	Criteria for Describing the Magnitude of Effects
Table 5.5	Describing Level of Effects
Table 7.1	Maaori Place Names
Table 7.2	Archaeological Sites
Table 7.3	Rawa tūturu (customary resources) at the project site
Table 7.4	Summary of Ngaati Whanaunga cultural and historic values identified at the project site
Table 8.1	Assessment of Cultural Effects

Acknowledgements

Several people assisted with the gathering of information and preparation of this report. We particularly want to acknowledge our rangitira Toko Renata Te Taniwha for sharing his knowledge.

Help and support was gratefully received from:

Name	Organisation	Role
Vijay Lala	Tattico Limited	Director
Michael Baker	Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society	Environmental Manager
Pongarauhine Renata	Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society	General Manager
Jessy Renata	Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society	Administration

Mihi

*Nгаа puke Ki Hauraki
Ka tarehua
E Mihi ana ki te whenua
E tangi ana ki te tangata
Ko Moehau ki Tai, ko Te Aroha ki Uta
Ko Tiikapa te Moana, Ko Hauraki te Whenua
Ko Marutuuahu te Tangata*

*Tihei mauri ora
Ko te wehi ki te Atua o ngaa mano
Tuauriuri, whaaiio
Kii ana te rangi me te whenua I te nui o toona korooria
Nгаа mihi ki a Ranginui e tuu iho nei raaua ko Papatuanuku e takoto nei!
Kia tuu mai anoo nga aahuatanga o te taiao*

*He tīmatanga koorero teenei I a maatou moo ngaa tikanga o Ngaati Whanaunga moo
Tiikapa Moana
Ko te wawata, te tuumanako, kia marama ake ai taatou, Ngai Maaori I ngaa tikanga, I ngaa
kaupapa, me ngaa koorero a ngaa maatua tuupuna, kia kaha ake ai taatou ki te tiaki, te
poipoi, te manaaki hoki I te taiao e noho nei taatou.*

2 Background

2.1 Purpose

Auckland Thoroughbred Racing Incorporated (**ATRI**) has commissioned Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society (Ngaati Whanaunga) to undertake a Cultural Impact Assessment for The Hill, Ellerslie (**the Project**).

2.2 Whakapapa

This Cultural Impact Assessment (**CIA**) has been prepared by Ngaati Whanaunga. Ngaati Whanaunga is an independent iwi and is made up of several distinct hapuu and whaanau. Whanaunga father was Marutuuahu. Marutuuahu is the name of Whakaminenga (a confederation) of tribes of Pare Hauraki. It comprises iwi who are descended from Marutuuahu marriages to two sisters from Ngaati Pou (te uri o Poutukeka) of the Wharekawa and Taamaki. Their names were Paremoehau and Hineurunga, both daughters of Ruahiore. The tribes who constitute this Whakaminenga, have taken the names of the children from the marriages described above.

From the first marriages came Tamatepoo, Tamateraa and Whanaunga (Ngaati Whanaunga); from the second marriage came Te Ngako and Taurakapakapa. These tuupuna are the progenitors of the tribes that make up the many hapuu of the Marutuuahu of Pare Hauraki. Tamatepoo consists of (among others): Ngaati Rong-u, Ngaati Pakira, and Te Uringahau; Ngaati Tamateraa (of Tamateraa); Ngaati Whanaunga (of Whanaunga); Ngaati Maru (of Ngako and Taurakapakapa); and Ngaati Paaoa (of Tamateraa's granddaughter Tukutuku and her husband Paaoa of Waikato); and (all the aforementioned) hapuu. A detailed account of Ngaati Whanaunga historical relationships with hapuu of neighbouring iwi is described in the Ngaati Whanaunga Mandate Strategy (2011).

Ngaati Whanaunga trace their descent to the Tainui waka and Te Arawa waka. In Maori tradition, Tainui was one of the great ocean-going canoes in which Polynesians migrated to New Zealand approximately 800 years ago. Similarly, Te Arawa is known as one of the great ocean-going voyaging canoes in Maori traditions that was used in the migrations that settled New Zealand.

2.3 Rohe (Area of Interest)

The breadth and width of our tribal rohe (refer to **Appendix 1**) is captured in the tribal saying “*Mai Matakana ki Matakana*” – it extends along the east coast from the sunken reefs of Ngaa Kuri-a-Wharei near Matakana Island in the south; up through parts of the Tamaki isthmus, Takapuna, Whangaparaoa, and Mahurangi to the Matakana River estuary in the north. The western boundary extends to Mount Te Aroha, along the ranges of Te Hapu-a-Kohe and the Hunua Ranges to Moumoukai and Papakura.

The seaward boundary of our rohe includes parts of Aotea (Great Barrier Island) to its origin of Ngaa Kuri-a-Wharei ki Te Arai o Tahuhunarangi including the inner gulf islands of Tikapa Moana (Firth of Thames) and offshore islands along the eastern coastline of Te Tai Tamawahine excluding Tuhua Island (refer to Turoa 1997). We consider our rohe as a land and maritime empire. We nurture its resources so it (in turn) can nurture us.

2.4 Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society

On 29 June 2011, the Crown recognised the mandate of the Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society and the mandated negotiators to negotiate a comprehensive settlement of the historical te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi claims of Ngaati Whanaunga with the Crown.

On 29 June 2011, the Crown recognised the mandate of the Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society and the mandated negotiators to negotiate a comprehensive settlement of the historical te Tiriti o Waitangi (the Treaty of Waitangi) claims of Ngaati Whanaunga with the Crown.

On 25 August 2017, Ngaati Whanaunga and the Crown initialled a Deed of Settlement (the Deed). The Deed is subject to ratification by the members of Ngaati Whanaunga and conditional on the enactment of the settlement legislation. Subject to ratification by the members of Ngaati Whanaunga, the Ngaati Whanaunga Ruunanga Trust will manage the settlement assets on settlement. In addition, Ngaati Whanaunga is a member of Ngā Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau (the Tāmaki Collective); Pare Hauraki Collective and the Marutūahu Collective.

2.5 Strategic Direction

Ngaati Whanaunga over-arching mission is “*to enhance the wellbeing of our people both now and in the future by ensuring the sustainable management of our resources.*” This is encapsulated in our vision “*Ngaati Whanaunga – Healthy and Prosperous People, Whaanau & Hapuu, Business and Environment.*” Our core objectives seek to ensure the long-term wellbeing of our land, freshwater, coastal and marine areas, biodiversity, air, culture, and heritage such as historic structures, archaeological sites, places of significance that may include nature features such as trees, springs, rivers, or mountains which were associated with historical or cultural activities or events. These areas help connect our people to the land and maintain our strong sense of belonging within the Auckland, Waikato, and Bay of Plenty Regions (ie. the extent of our rohe).

2.6 Approach

Ngaati Whanaunga recognise the interconnectedness between all living and non-living elements, their dependence on each other and the linkages between the life supporting capacity of healthy ecosystems and people’s wellbeing.

These linkages are explained in the story of Ngaati Whanaunga creation from Te Kore (the nothingness) through to Te Po (the night), to Te Ao Marama (the world of light). The latter explains how the landscape, people, plants, and animals came into being as children of Ranginui (our sky father) and Papatuanuku (our earth mother). Mauri is the essence by which we are all connected. It is the bond Ngaati Whanaunga share with the living, the non-living, past, current, and future generations to come.

Any degradation of this life force affects the wellbeing of the environment, and by association Ngaati Whanaunga wellbeing as a people. For Ngaati Whanaunga, the inextricable kinship between people and the natural world creates an obligation to nurture the environment, so it (in turn) can nurture us. This relationship is expressed as kaitiakitanga – the cultural practice of guardianship and environment grounded in Maatauranga Maaori.

Our motivation for working with you via the resource management process is to help integrate Maatauranga Maaori and tikanga to help enhance the sustainable management of resources for Ngaati Whanaunga and Auckland as a whole.

3 Introduction and Project Overview

3.1 Summary of Proposed Work

The Auckland Thoroughbred Racing Club (ATRC) are proposing to create a residential development on a c.6.2ha area of the eastern portion of the Ellerslie Racecourse (known as “The Hill”), 100 Ascot Avenue, Greenlane. The first (current) phase is making an application under the COVID-19 Recovery (Fast Track Consenting) Act 2020 to the Ministry for the Environment. Phase 2 will involve making applications for resource consent to Auckland Council.

3.2 Summary of Activities

The proposal involves several activities including:

- Site establishment and dis-establishment
- Undertaking bulk earthworks
- Vegetation clearance
- Works to fill in the existing artificial racetrack irrigation pond
- Providing temporary activities (eg site offices) during the construction phase
- Constructing approximately 370 residential dwellings
 - The construction of open space areas
 - Pedestrian and cycle connections (including connections to public transport)
 - Cycle parks
 - Providing a footpath adjoining the Ellerslie Racecourse which is expected to be controlled on race days
 - Vehicle connections to the adjacent road network
 - Approximately 505 carparks that are contained mostly in garages or enclosed basement parking areas
- Landscaping
- Retaining selected Pohutukawa trees along Ladies Mile where safe and appropriate
- Providing network utility connections to relevant Auckland Council infrastructure
- Discharging stormwater either into the existing 18m deep public stormwater pipe (that discharges into the Waiaatarua Reserve) or onto land

3.3 Reason for Consent

The Project will require various statutory approvals under the Resource Management Act 1991 (**the RMA**). The Project will require land use consents and a subdivision consent to extract land from the existing racecourse and provide for freehold and unit titles. The ARTC will be applying for resource consent to undertake works as described in **Table 3.1** A detailed description of statutory requirements is provided in the Projects (overall) Assessment of Environmental Effects (**AEE**).

We understand that the project is being designed to achieve general compliance with the core development controls relating to site coverage; maximum height; height in relation to boundary; yards and impervious surfaces.

ARTC are applying for the following resource consents:

- Land use consent
- Water permit
- Subdivision consent
- Discharge permit

Table 3.1 Reason for Resource Consent

National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health 2011 (NESCS)		
Rule	Reason for Consent	Activity Status
Regulation 10(1)	Elevated levels of HAIL materials and will need to be remediated prior to earthworks commencing	Restricted discretionary
Auckland Unitary Plan		
Rule	Reason for Consent	Activity Status
C – General Rules		
C1.7	Activity not otherwise provided for which includes Dwellings within the Major Recreation Facility Zone and Ellerslie Racecourse Precinct	Discretionary
E7 – Taking, using, damming and diversion of water and drilling		
E7.4.1(A28)	The diversion of groundwater caused by any excavation that does not meet the permitted activity standards	Restricted Discretionary
E8 – Stormwater – Discharge and diversion		
E8.4.1 (A11)	Discharge of Stormwater to land from a new stormwater network	Discretionary
E11 – Land disturbance - Regional		
E11.4.1(A5) Earthworks - Regional	Earthworks greater than 50,000m ²	Restricted discretionary
E12 – Land Disturbance - District		
E12.4.1(A6) Earthworks – District	Earthworks greater than 2,500m ²	Restricted discretionary
E12.4.1(A10) Earthworks – District	Earthworks greater than 2,500m ³	Restricted discretionary
E25 – Noise and vibration		
E25.6.27.1 Construction noise standards	The proposal is likely to exceed construction noise standards of the AUP	Restricted Discretionary
E27 - Transport		
E27.4.1 Activity table (A3) Any activity or subdivision which exceeds the trip generation standards set out in Standard	The proposal exceeds the 100- dwelling threshold for residential development.	Restricted discretionary
E27.6.1 is a restricted discretionary activity		
E27.6 Development standards 1. Trip generation Where a proposal exceeds 100 dwellings, resource consent for a restricted discretionary activity is required.	The proposal includes approximately 370 residential apartments and exceeds the 100-dwelling threshold. Accordingly, resource consent is sought under E27.4.1(A3) above.	Restricted discretionary
E30 – Contaminated land		
E30.4.1 (A6) Discharges to land from land subject to contamination	Part of the Site contains contaminated material which will require management during and post construction	Controlled

E36 – Natural hazards and flooding		
E36.4.1(A41) Overland Flow Path Diversion	Diverting the entry or exit point of any overland flow path	Restricted Discretionary
E36.4.1(A42) Buildings or Structures within an Overland Flow Path	Any buildings or structures within any overland flow path	Restricted Discretionary
E36.4.1(A37) Flood prone areas – 1% AEP	All structures and buildings within the 1% AEP floodplain	Restricted Discretionary
E38 - Subdivision - Urban		
E38.4.5(A45)	Subdivision not otherwise provided for in Table E38.4.1. Relates to the vacant site subdivision of the Parent site as well as vacant lot subdivisions for dwellings	Discretionary
E38.4.1(A4)	Unit Title and strata title subdivision. Relates to any unit title or strata subdivision required for the residential units within multi- level buildings	Controlled
E38.4.1(A11)	Subdivision within land subject to any of the following natural hazards: 1% AEP	Restricted Discretionary

Ngaati Whanaunga understands that if the stormwater discharged from the site is diverted into the existing 18m deep public stormwater pipe that discharges into the Waiaatarua Reserve, it will be subject to a Stormwater Management Plan (SMP). In accordance with the region-wide Network Discharge Consent (NDC), Healthy Waters must approve and adopt the SMP under its NDC. Alternatively, stormwater would need to be discharged to land and trigger the need for consent E8 – Stormwater – Discharge and diversion (see above).

None of the activities requiring consent have a prohibited activity status.

3.4 Other Consents or Statutory Approvals Relevant to the Proposal

No resource consent applications or notices of requirement have been made for this or any other similar project. Ngaati Whanaunga understand that ATRC will be applying for an authorisation from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga relating to bulk earthworks.

3.5 Report Purpose

The purpose of this Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) is to ensure the principles, significant values, and issues of Ngaati Whanaunga are articulated, acknowledged, and understood as part of the MLD Fast Track Application and (subsequent statutory approvals). This report forms part of a wider suite of technical reports informing the overall assessment of environmental effects and contributes to the wider decision-making process.

The specific purpose of this report is to:

- Provide a description of the history, cultural values, interests, and associations of Ngaati Whanaunga in the Project area
- Assess how the proposed activities may influence these values (above); and
- Provide recommendations as to how to avoid, remedy or mitigate identified cultural effects.

3.6 Report Structure

This report is organised into twelve sections as follows:

Table 3.2 Report Sections

Section 1	Background
Section 2	Introduction & Project Overview
Section 3	Description of Proposed Works
Section 4	Methodologies
Section 5	Statutory Context
Section 6	Existing Environment
Section 7	Assessment of Cultural Effects
Section 8	Recommendations
Section 9	Conclusions
Section 10	References
Section 11	Appendices

4 Description of Proposed Works

4.1 Location

The project site is located at The Ellerslie Racecourse, 100 Ascot Avenue, Greenlane. The legal description is LOT 8 DP 515118; Record of Title 800302, which encompasses the entire Ellerslie Racecourse (43.3717 hectares). However, the proposal is to only develop the eastern end of the racecourse referred to as “The Hill” (c.6.2ha).

The topography of the site is relatively steep, sloping up the hill perpendicular to Ladies Mile at the top of the hill. No streams or rivers traverse the site. A small overland flow path runs along the western boundary. The irrigation pond at the southern end of the site, is classified as a Flood Prone Area and Flood Sensitive Area in accordance with criteria in the Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP).

The site is zoned **Special Purpose – Major Recreation Facility** and lies within the Ellerslie Racecourse Precinct. The purpose of the Major Recreation Facility Zone is to manage facilities within the Auckland region capable of hosting large-scale sports, leisure, entertainment, art, recreation or event and cultural activities. However, ARTC has identified that the Hill is no longer an integral part of the Ellerslie Racecourse and is therefore proposing the surplus land be used for residential purposes reflecting the surrounding land use.

The wider Ellerslie racecourse site is zoned Special Purpose – Major Recreation Facility Zone; Residential – Mixed Housing Suburban Zone; Residential – Mixed Housing Urban Zone; residential – Terrace Housing and Apartment Building Zone; and Business – Mixed Use Zone. The site is also subject to the Ellerslie Racecourse, Sub-Precinct requirements for Ellerslie 1 sub-precinct A to sub-precinct E; and Ellerslie 2 Sub-precinct B & C. The Ellerslie Racecourse provisions enable a wide range of primary activities including horse racing, functions, conferences, concerts, and recreation activities. The Precinct also makes provision for a range of compatible and accessory activities including small scale commercial and community activities.

The site and wider Ellerslie Racecourse are subject to several overlays relating to

- Natural resources: High-use Aquifer Management Areas Overlay [rp] – Onehunga Volcanic Aquifer
- Natural resources: Quality-sensitive Aquifer Management Areas Overlay [rp] – Onehunga Volcanic Aquifer
- Natural heritage: Notable Trees Overlay – 340, Phoenix Palm (Avenue of 64), Phoenix Palm (7), Phoenix Palm / Pohutukawa, Norfolk Island Pine (2)
- Natural heritage: Notable Trees Overlay – 689, Common Oak
- Natural heritage: Regional Significant Volcanic Viewshafts and Height Sensitive Areas Overlay [rcp/dp] – O1, One Tree Hill, Viewshafts – NA to The Hills
- Natural heritage: Regionally Significant Volcanic Viewshafts and Height Sensitive Areas Overlay [rcp/dp], O2, One Tree Hill, Viewshafts – NA to The Hills
- Natural heritage: Regionally Significant Volcanic Viewshafts and Height Sensitive Areas Overlay [rcp/dp], W26, Mount Wellington, Viewshafts – NA to The Hills
- Natural heritage: Locally Significant Volcanic Viewshafts and Height Sensitive Areas Overlay [rcp/dp], O10, One Tree Hill – This viewshaft is relevant for The Hills area – Height limit appears to be 23m – will need to be confirmed by survey

The entire site is also subject to Macroinvertebrate Community Index – Urban Controls. Green Lane East, Peach Parade and Ladies Mile are classified as Arterial Roads. It is also subject to Airspace Restriction Designations – ID 1102, Protection of aeronautical functions – obstacle limitation surfaces, Auckland International Airport Ltd.

Ellerslie Racecourse has a range of vehicle access points, with site frontages to sever adjoining roads. Road frontages to the Hill are at the top of Ladies Mile (close to the Abbots Way intersection), and Derby Downs cul-de-sac. The site is located to the east of the Southern Motorway close to local centres and community facilities. Access to transport routes is provided in the immediate area via bus routes to the wider Auckland area. The Remuera Railway Station, Greenlane Railway Station and Ellerslie Railway Station are also located in close proximity to the site.

Figure 4.1 Location Map



Source: Brewer-Davidson

4.2 Proposal

The purpose of the Project is to provide a master-planned residential development on The Hill to help accommodate Auckland intensification. The Project will also enable ATRC to provide for the long-term viability of the Ellerslie Racecourse.

The proposal includes a development of approximately 370 residential dwellings comprising a mix of detached, duplex, and terrace houses, market apartments, and an apartment building for the active retired. Building heights range from one to seven storeys,

The development will comprise a variety of housing typologies including apartments, terrace houses and detached dwellings. The variety of dwelling options will result in different dwelling sizes and section sizes across the site. In turn, this will provide a variety of housing options for the community. The Project comprises several components including:

- The construction of open space areas
- Pedestrian and cycle connections (including connections to public transport)
- Cycle parks
- Providing a footpath adjoining the Ellerslie Racecourse which is expected to be controlled on race days
- Vehicle connections to the adjacent road network
- Approximately 505 carparks that are contained mostly in garages or enclosed basement parking areas
- Landscaping
- Retention of selected Pohutukawa trees along Ladies Mile where safe and appropriate

4.3 Construction Methodology and Management

At this stage, the proposal is in its infancy. Detailed construction methods and site management are yet to be developed. However, we understand that the project will use standard engineering methods for earthworks and construction of infrastructure. A detailed programme of works will be developed when a contractor has been appointed. Should consent be granted, we understand that the ARTC will want to commence construction works immediately.

Figure 4.2 Site Plan – Indicative Concept Plan



Source: Brewer Davidson, in the The Hill, Ellerslie Development Summary (supplied)

5 Methodologies

During the initial scoping phase of this project, we undertook a desktop literature review, database searches, and visual site assessments. These identified constraints and potential opportunities within the Project Area.

5.1 Desktop Literature Review

Assessment of the site was undertaken via historical accounts (i.e., oral history) and a literature review to summarise existing information available about the site. These included:

5.1.1 Oral History

- Toko Renata (have previously provided, now deceased)
- Michael Baker
- Betty Williams (have previously provided, now deceased)

5.1.2 Legislation and Planning Documents

- Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993
- Resource Management Act 1991
- Hauraki Maori Trust Board Act 1988
- Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (2014 No 26): section 107
- Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014
- National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health (NESCS)
- National Environmental Standard for Freshwater
- National Policy on Urban Development, 20 July 2020
- Auckland Plan
- Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in Part) 2016

5.1.3 Supporting Technical Reports

Table 5.1 Technical Reports

No.	Title
1	Application for Archaeological Authority Under Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014: Authority no. 2022/568: R11/3378 and possible subsurface sites to be determined, 100 Ascot Avenue Greenland, prepared by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga for Fletcher Residential Limited, 19 April 2022
2	Ellerslie Racecourse – The Hill Ecological Assessment, prepared by Freshwater Solutions, Environmental Consultants, August 2021
3	The Hill, Ellerslie Racecourse, Auckland Archaeological Assessment, prepared by Clough Associates Ltd, July 2021
4	Memo entitled Preliminary Geotechnical Data – Ellerslie Racecourse (The Hills Area) prepared by Lander Geotechnical Consultants Limited, 13 July 2021
5	The Hill Development: Preliminary Infrastructure Assessment Auckland Racing Club, prepared by Harrison and Grierson, 9 July 2021
6	The Hill, Ellerslie, Development Summary, dated 17 March 2022
7	The Hill Racing Club Planning Due Diligence Report, prepared by Tattico, July 2021
8	The Hill – Ellerslie Racecourse Mana Whenua Engagement Stormwater Management Approach

The technical reports (above) have been prepared and submitted to the Ministry for the Environment. However, we understand that these do not necessarily comprise the full detailed technical assessment for the purpose of supporting an application for resource consent.

5.1.4 Publicly Available Databases

- Aerial photos
- Alexander Turnbull Tiaki online collection
- Auckland Council Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI)
- Auckland Council GeoMaps GIS viewer
- Department of Conservation (DoC)
- Heritage New Zealand Heritage List / Rarangi Korero of historic places, historic areas and wahi tapu areas
- Heritage New Zealand online reports database
- LINZ database of historic maps and survey plans via Quickmaps
- Ministry for the Environment (MfE)
- New Zealand Historic Places Trust (NZHPT)
- NZ Archaeological Associations Site Recording Scheme

5.2 Assessment Methods

The framework used for this CIA is based on assessment criteria described in the Auckland RPS **B6.5 Protection of Mana Whenua cultural heritage**, Policy B6.5.2 (2)(a) to (f); augmented with an Explanation of Terms sourced from the Waikato RPS, Section 10A Table 10-2 Maaori culture ad traditions assessment criteria; and Auckland RPS **B5.2.2 Policies: Identification and evaluation of historic heritage places** (1) (a) to (h) as they relate to Ngaati Whanaunga historic places, historic areas, and waahi tapu (refer to **Table 5.2** and **Table 5.3** (respectively).

5.2.1 Assessment Criteria for the Protection of Mana Whenua Heritage

Table 5.2 Assessment Criteria for the Protection of Mana Whenua Cultural Heritage

(a)	Mauri: ko te mauri me te mana o te wāhi, te taonga rānei, e ngākaunuitia ana e te Mana Whenua.	The mauri (life force and life-supporting capacity) and mana (integrity) of the place or resource holds special significance to Mana Whenua.
(b)	Wāhi tapu: ko tērā wāhi, taonga rānei he wāhi tapu, arā, he tino whakahirahira ki ngā tikanga, ki ngā puri mahara, o ngā wairua a te Mana Whenua	The place or resource is a wahi tapu of special, cultural, historic metaphysical and or spiritual importance to Mana Whenua
(c)	Kōrero Tūturu /historical: ko tērā wāhi e ngākaunuitia ana e te Mana Whenua ki roto i ōna kōrero tūturu.	The place has special historical and cultural significance to Mana Whenua;
(d)	Rawa Tūturu /customary resources: he wāhi tērā e kawea ai ngā rawa tūturu a te Mana Whenua.	The place provides important customary resources for Mana Whenua
(e)	Hiahiatanga Tūturu /customary needs: he wāhi tērā e eke ai ngā hiahia hinengaro tūturu a te Mana Whenua.	The place or resource is a repository for Mana Whenua cultural and spiritual values; and
(f)	Whakaaronui o te Wa /contemporary esteem: he wāhi rongonui tērā ki ngā Mana Whenua, arā, he whakaahuru, he whakawaihanga, me te tuku mātauranga.	The place has special amenity, architectural or educational significance to Mana Whenua
Explanation of Terms		
	Hiahiatanga tūturu	means those parts of the landscape that are important for the exercise of tikanga – the principles and practices to maintain the mauri of parts of the natural world. This might be a place where a particular ritual is performed or a particular feature that is noted for its ability to identify the boundaries of ancestral tribal lands that is acknowledged in iwi or hapū oratory
	Kōrero-o-mua	refer to places that are important due to historical and traditional associations (in pre-European history).
	Rawa tūturu	means the cultural value of places that provide, or once provided, important customary resources to tāngata whenua. Customary resources might include food and materials necessary to sustain life in pre-European and post-European times.
	Whakaaronui	refers to the contemporary relationships tāngata whenua have with Māori heritage places. Appreciation of features for their beauty, pleasantness, and aesthetic values is important to tāngata whenua. Recreational values attributed to features are also important to tāngata whenua as they illustrate the relationship that individuals and groups can have with the environment.

*Source of Explanation of Terms: Waikato Regional Policy Statement, Section 10A Table 10-2 Maaori culture and traditions assessment criteria

5.2.2 *Schedule 12 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Schedule*

We reviewed Schedule 12 of the Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in Part 2016 to identify recognised cultural and historic heritage places and areas identified as significant to Mana Whenua.

5.2.3 *Assessment Criteria for the Identification and Evaluation of Historic Heritage*

Table 5.3 Assessment Criteria for the Identification and Evaluation of Historic Heritage

(a)	Historical	The place reflects important or representative aspects of national, regional or local history, or is associated with an important event, person, group of people, or with an idea or early period of settlement within New Zealand, the region or locality
(b)	Social	The place has a strong and special association with, or is held in high esteem by, a particular community or cultural group for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural values
(c)	Mana Whenua	The place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, Mana Whenua for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural values
(d)	Knowledge	The place has potential to provide knowledge through archaeological or other scientific or scholarly study, or to contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of New Zealand, the region or locality
(e)	Technology	The place demonstrates technical accomplishment, innovation or achievement in its structure, construction or use of materials
(f)	Physical Attributes	The place is a notable or representative example of:-
	(i)	A type of design or style
	(ii)	A method of construction, craftsmanship, or use of materials
	(iii)	The work of a notable architect, designer, engineer or builder
(g)	Aesthetic	The place is notable or distinctive for its aesthetic, visual or landmark qualities
(h)	Context	The place contributes to or is associated with a wider historical or cultural context, streetscape, townscape, landscape or setting

5.2.4 Criteria for Describing the Magnitude of Effects

Table 5.4: Criteria for Describing the Magnitude of Effects

Magnitude of Effects	Description
Very high/severe	Total loss of major alteration to key elements/features of the existing baseline conditions such that the post-development character and/or attributes will be fundamentally changes and may be lost from the site altogether ; and/or loss of a very high proportion of known cultural features
High	Major loss or major alteration to key elements/features of the existing baseline conditions such that the post-development character and/or attribute will be fundamental changes ; and/or loss of a high proportion of known cultural features
Moderate/medium	Loss or alteration to key elements/features of the existing baseline conditions such that the post-development character and/or attributes will be partially changed ; and/or loss of a moderate proportion of known cultural features
Low/minor	Minor shift away from existing baseline conditions. Change arising from the loss/alteration will be discernible, but the underlying character and/or attributes of the existing baseline conditions will be like pre-development circumstances or patters; and/or having a minor effect on known cultural features
Negligible	Very slight change from the existing baseline condition. Change is barely distinguishable, approximating to the “no-change” situation; and/or will have a negligible effect on known cultural features

The level of effect can then be determined through combining the value of the cultural feature/attribute with the score or rating for magnitude of effect to create a criterion for describing the level of effects (**Table 4.5**).

5.2.5 Describing Level of Effects

Table 5.5: Describing Level of Effects

Cultural Value	Very High	High	Moderate	Low
Very High	Very High	Very High	High	Moderate
High	Very High	Very High	Moderate	Low
Moderate	Very High	High	Low	Very Low
Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Very Low
Negligible	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low

The cells highlighted in grey in **Table 4.5** would represent a “significant” effect. Cells with low or very low levels of effect represent low risk to cultural values rather than low cultural values *per se*. Moderate represents a level of effect that requires careful assessment and analysis of the individual case. These effects could be mitigated through avoidance, design, or extensive appropriate mitigation actions.

5.3 Assumptions and Limitations

The following assumptions and limitations apply to the scope of this Cultural Impact Assessment:

- This Cultural Impact Assessment has been informed by information available at the time of report preparation. Any changes to the proposal including construction methodologies may cause effects that have not been considered in this assessment

As such, Ngaati Whanaunga would appreciate the opportunity to review documents (above) and update this CIA (if required).

6 Statutory Context

This report has been prepared with reference to requirements described in the Resource Management Act 1991; Te Tiriti o Waitangi; Local Government Act 2002; National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020; National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management; National Environmental Standards for Freshwater; Natural Environmental Standards for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health; Auckland Plan 2050; Auckland Unitary Plan; and Ngaati Whanaunga Iwi Management Plans. For ease of reference relevant sections are described below.

6.1 Resource Management Act 1991

6.1.1 RMA, Section 5 – Purpose

- (1) The purpose of this Act is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources
- (2) In this Act, **sustainable management** means managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety while –
 - (a) Sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and
 - (b) Safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and
 - (c) Avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment

6.1.2 RMA, Section 6 – Matters of national importance

In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall recognise and provide for the following matters of national importance:

- (a) The preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment (including the coastal marine area), wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins, and the protection of them from inappropriate subdivision, use and development:
- (b) The protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use and development:
- (c) The protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna:
- (d) The maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes, and rivers:
- (e) The relationship of Maaori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga:
- (f) The protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use and development:
- (g) The protection of customary rights:
- (h) The management of significant risks from natural hazards.

6.1.3 RMA, Section 7 – Other matters

In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall have regard to –

- (a) Kaitiakitanga:
- (aa) the ethic of stewardship:
- (b) the efficient use and development of natural and physical resources:
- (c) the maintenance and enhancement of amenity values:
- (d) intrinsic values of ecosystems:
- (e) [Repealed]
- (f) maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the environment:
- (g) any finite characteristics of natural and physical resources:
- (h) the protection of the habitat of trout and salmon:
- (i) the effects of climate change:
- (j) the benefits to be derived from the use and development of renewable energy.

6.1.4 RMA, Section 8 – Treaty of Waitangi

In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).

6.2 Te Tiriti o Waitangi

Te Tiriti o Waitangi (the Treaty of Waitangi) is New Zealand’s founding document. Signed in 1840, it is an enduring, living document, its principles recognised in legislation and interpreted by the courts. Auckland Council is a delegate of the Crown exercising powers of local government in Auckland. It has statutory obligations to Maori to recognise and respect the Crown’s responsibility to take appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty.

The Treaty is articulated in law through an evolving set of principles. Treaty principles have been expressed and recognised through a range of courts and the Waitangi Tribunal. They are not exhaustive, and it is recognised that other principles may be developed with time. Principles must be considered in their entirety, rather than separately due to the overlaps and synergies between them. The following principles are relevant to local government: partnership; active protection; rangatiratanga; reciprocity; mutual benefit; options; right of development; redress; informed decision-making. The Treaty is a guide for how Auckland Council fosters more positive and productive relationships with Auckland’s Maori.

It also implies that Maori perspectives must be recognised as authoritative and given the weight necessary to shape outcomes for the region.

6.3 Local Government Act 2002

The Local Government Act 2002 (the LGA) states that while the Crown in the Treaty partner, local governments are responsible for fulfilling the Crown’s obligations in relation to guaranteeing Maori representation and involvement in decision-making.

6.4 National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020

The National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 (**NPS-UD**) took effect on 20 July 2020 and replaces the National Policy Statement on Urban Capacity 2016. The NPS-UD sets out the objectives and policies for planning for well-functioning urban environments under the RMA and seeks provision of sufficient development capacity to meet the different needs of people and communities. In October 2021, the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Bill 2021 was introduced and seeks to accelerate housing supply by bringing forward and strengthening the NPS-UD.

The NPS-UD contributes to the Urban Growth Agenda (UGA) which aims to remove barriers to the supply of land and infrastructure and make room for cities to grow up and out. The NPS-UD does this by addressing weaknesses in the over-arching planning framework to ensure that growth is enabled, and well-functioning urban environments are well supported. The MfE website on the NPS-UD states that it contains objectives and policies that Councils must give effect to in their resource management decisions.

Objectives and Policies supporting intensification include:

- Provision for a variety of homes in terms of price, location and different households
- Enabling Maaori to express their cultural traditions and norms
- Proximity to urban centres and rapid transport
- Supporting reductions in greenhouse gas emissions
- Responding to the effects of climate change

6.5 National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management

The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (**NPS-FM**) took effect on 3 September 2020 and replaces the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 (amended 2017). Requirements include (amongst others):

- Managing freshwater in a way that gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai
- Improving degraded water bodies and maintaining or improving all others using bottom lines defined in the Freshwater NPS
- An expanded national objectives framework
- Avoiding any further loss or degradation of wetlands and streams, map existing wetlands and encourage their restoration
- Set an aquatic life objective for fish and address in stream barriers to fish passage over time; and
- Monitoring and reporting annually on freshwater (including the data used); publishing a synthesis report every five years containing a single ecosystem health score and respond to any deterioration

6.6 Resource Management (NES for Freshwater) Regulations 2020

The National Environmental Standards for Freshwater (**NES-F**) most of the standard came into force on 3 September 2020. The Freshwater NES set requirements for carrying out certain activities that pose risks to freshwater and freshwater ecosystems. Standards are designed to:

- Protect existing inland and coastal wetlands
- Protect urban and rural streams from in-filling
- Ensure connectivity of fish habitat (fish passage)
- Set minimum requirements for feedlots and other stockholding areas
- Improve poor practice intensive winter grazing of forage crops

- Restrict further agricultural intensification until the end of 2024
- Limit the discharge of synthetic nitrogen fertiliser to land, and require reporting of fertiliser use

6.7 NES for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health

National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health (NES-C) came into force on 1 January 2012. It is a nationally consistent set planning controls and soil contaminant values.

6.8 Auckland Plan 2050

The Auckland Plan 2050 is the long-term spatial plan to ensure Auckland grows in a way that will meet future opportunities and challenges. It is required by legislation to contribute to Auckland’s social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing. Auckland Council has developed the Auckland Plan 2050 with, and behalf of all Aucklanders who now have a shared responsibility for implementing it.

The Development Strategy and six strategic outcomes (Belonging and Participation; Maori Identity and Wellbeing; Homes and Places; Transport and Access; Environment and Cultural Heritage; and Opportunity and Prosperity) set Auckland’s strategy to 2050. It considers how Auckland can address key challenges including high population growth and environmental degradation, and how we can ensure shared prosperity for all Aucklanders.

The Maori Identity and Wellbeing Strategic Outcomes states: -

“A thriving Māori identity is Auckland’s point of difference in the world – it advances prosperity for Maori and benefits all Aucklanders.”

The Plan provides 4 Directions & 7 Focus Areas including:

Direction	
1	Advance Maori wellbeing
2	Promote Maori success, innovation, and enterprise
3	Recognise and provide for te Tiriti o Waitangi outcomes
4	Showcase Auckland’s Maori identity and vibrant Maori culture
Focus Areas	
1	Meet the needs and support the aspirations of tamariki and their whanau
2	Invest in marae to be self-sustaining and prosperous
3	Strengthen rangatahi leadership, education, and employment outcomes
4	Grow Maori intergenerational wealth
5	Advance mana whenua rangatiratanga in leadership and decision making and provide for customary rights
6	Celebrate Maori culture and support te reo Maori to flourish
7	Reflect mana whenua mātauranga and Maori design principles throughout Auckland

In addition, the Plan articulates a commitment to Te Tiriti o Waitangi (the Treaty of Waitangi), noting that bringing to life the principles of the Treaty will enable more equitable outcomes for all Aucklanders

6.9 Auckland Unitary Plan

The Auckland Unitary Plan comprises the Auckland Regional Policy Statement; Regional Coastal Plan; and the Regional & District Plan. There are several objectives and policies relating to mana whenua. These relate to:

- Auckland Regional Policy Statement – B6 Mana Whenua *Ngā take matua a ngā ahikā-roa mai i tawhito* The original inhabitants from afar including:
 - B6.1 Issues
 - B6.2 Recognition of Treaty of Waitangi / Te Tiriti o Waitangi partnerships and participation
 - B6.3 Recognising Mana Whenua Values
 - B6.4 Maaori economic, social and cultural development
 - B6.5 Protection of Mana Whenua cultural heritage
 - B6.6 Explanation and principal reasons for adoption
- E11 Land Disturbance – Regional
 - E11.3 Policies (1); 2(c) and 2(d); 3(a) to 3 (c); and (7)
 - E11.6 Standards
 - E11.6.1 Accidental discovery rule (1) to (3)
- E12 Land Disturbance – District
 - E12.2 Objectives
 - E12.3 Policies (1) to (4)
 - E12.6 Standards
 - E12.6.1 Accidental discovery protocols

6.10 Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society Management Plans

Ngaati Whanaunga has several documents that guide management decisions. These documents include, the Ngaati Whanaunga:

- Strategic Management Plan
- Environmental Management Plan
- Healthy and Prosperous Business Plan (*In Progress*)
- Healthy and Prosperous Whanau and Hapuu Plan (*In Progress*)
- Healthy and Prosperous People Plan (*In Progress*)
- Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Plan (*In Progress*)

7 Existing Environment

The environment through which the proposed work would be located is described in the following section. This provides the basis for assessing the potential cultural effects of this Project. Information has been gathered as described in **Section 5 – Methodologies**.

7.1 Site Location

100 Ascot Avenue, Ellerslie lies near the connecting suburbs of Orakei, Mission Bay, Kohimarama, St Heliers; Glendowie; St Johns, Meadowbank and Remuera. To the west Ellerslie borders on the One Tree Hill area and Cornwall Park. The volcanic cones of Maungakiekie and Maungarei are situated 2km and 3km from the site (respectively). Mokoia Pa, Sylvia Park and the Panmure Basin (all significant sites for Ngaati Whanaunga) are also located within 3km of the site. The project site is located within the Tamaki Ecological District.

7.2 Places of Historic and Cultural Interest (Kōrero-o-mua)

7.2.1 The Ellerslie Racecourse

The Ellerslie Racecourse is a highly significant place for Ngaati Whanaunga. On 3 June 2009, cabinet agreed that Sir Douglas Graham present his settlement proposal to settle all historical (Raupatu, cultural, commercial redress) to claimant groups in Taamaki; Kaipara, and Hauraki. Sir Douglas subsequently met with claimant groups, including members of the Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society on Wednesday, 24th June 2009 at the Ellerslie Racecourse in Auckland. On the 28th of November 2009, Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society officially informed Sir Douglas that we were willing to proceed with negotiations under the auspices of the proposal. However, for the avoidance of doubt, Ngaati Whanaunga did not accept the quanta and cultural redress as outlined in the proposal.

Maaori referred to the site of the Ellerslie Racecourse as Waiatarua. This translates as “two songs”, the name refers to a waiata or song that emanated from caves. It was believed that this singing was created by water and air blowing from a larger cave into a smaller passage, making it vibrate. This feature was largely lost in the 1960’s when a new grandstand was constructed at the racecourse and the caves were filled with concrete to create a seal, though many could still hear singing from the caves.

7.2.2 Tamaki River

The Taamaki River is a main waterway that was once a core transport route providing an accessway south for 15km and reaches its end at Musick Point. It has smaller tributary arms which extend along the Pakuranga Creek and Ootara Creek in the east, and the Ootaahuuhuu Creek in the Panmure Basin in the west. The Ootaahuuhuu Creek forms the eastern shore of the narrowest point of the Auckland Isthmus where it is approximately 1.25km to the waters of the Manukau Harbour. The rich estuarine environment, an abundance of the preferred volcanic soils for horticulture, and the proximity of several canoe portages linking the Hauraki Gulf to the Manukau (also see **Section 7.4.2**) combined to make this an attractive area for habitation,

Archaeologists suggest that Maaori initially settled along the coast. As the population increased, Maori travelled inland. Settlements also became more permanent and extensive gardens were formed in the rich volcanic soils surrounding Maungarei (Mt Wellington), Te Apunga o tainui (McLennan’s Hill – now destroyed); Ootaahuuhunui (Mt Richmond);

Mokoia (adjacent to the Panmure Basin); Mutukaroa (Hamlins Hill) and the Flatrock area (East of Carbine Road).

Ngaapuhi attacked Maaori in a battle at the mouth of the Tamaki River. Ngaapuhi attacked Ngaati Paoa, Ngaati Whanaunga culminating in a battle at the mouth of the Taamaki River where Ngati Paoa Ngaati Whanaunga fended off Ngaapuhi. By the time missionaries Samuel Marsden and Gare Butler visited the isthmus in 1820, there were thousands of inhabitants living along the shores of the Taamaki River.

As the population grew, there was an increasing need for protection against marauding tribes and the volcanic cones throughout the Auckland isthmus, ideally suited to fortification became an important aspect for defence.

7.2.3 Volcanic Cones

The project site is surrounded by volcanic cones that are significant to Ngaati Whanaunga (and other Mana Whenua throughout the Auckland Isthmus). These volcanoes include: Whakamuhu (Glover Park); Maatanguini (Green Hill); Hampton Park; Pukewariki Highbrook Park; Te Apunga o Tainui (McLennan Hills); Ootaahuuhuu {Mount Richmond}; Mount Robertson; Maungarei (Mount Wellington); Te Puke o Taramainuku (Otara Hill); Te Kopua Kai a Hiku Panmure Basin; O Huiarangi (Pigeon Mountain); Te Tauoma (Purchas Hill); Styaks Swamp); and Taurere (Taylor Hill).

Volcanoes are the domain of Ruuaumoko, son of the sky father Ranginui (Rangi) and earth mother, Papatuaanuku (Papa), is thought to be responsible for all of the violent stirrings beneath the earth.

“The legend of Ruuaumoko and Mahuika begins with Rangi and Papa. Their sons yearned for light and space in the dark, cramped world living between the loving embrace of their parents. Their combined strength forced apart their clasp allowing sunshine to bathe the earth, but the separation caused Rangi painful sorrow.

Rangi shed great tears of rain to flood the earth. The sons turned to Papa face down so neither had to look at each other ever again and see the sadness in their eyes. At the time that Papa was turned, Ruuaumoko was at his mother’s breast so he was carried to the underworld, his movements below the earth causing the tremor of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.”

In a traditional Maaori account, Aucklands volcanoes surfaced “*during a battle between the people of the Hunua Ranges and Waitakere Ranges. The Hunua tohunga (priest) invoked the sun to rise early and blind the Waitakere warriors and as a result, many were killed. But when the Hunua people advanced against the remaining Waitakere forces, a shield of volcanic explosions across the isthmus stopped them in their tracks. Auckland volcanoes stand as remnants to the many battle sites.*”

These volcanic cones (amongst others) were important sites of Maaori occupation. Volcanoes were ideal sites to create palisaded fortresses and were usually ringed with terraces of housing, storage pits, and large gardens on the fertile soil. Most volcanoes have been modified by Maaori and European occupation, at least half have been decimated by quarrying.

7.2.4 Maungakiekie/One Tree Hill

One Tree Hill scoria cones erupted about 20,000 years ago creating three large volcanic craters and lava flows over 20km² of lava fields. The majority of lava flowed towards the Manukau Harbour and covered Onehunga almost entirely. Archaeological surveys have identified over 170 constructed terraces focused around three Maaori Paa (fortifications). Since the 1840's the hill has been reserved. In 1901 John Logan Campbell gifted the adjacent Cornwall Park to the city (land confiscated land by the Crown). This forms one of the largest Maaori settlement complexes in Aotearoa and has been claimed to be the largest pre-historic earth fort in the world.

Maungakiekie was the largest and most important Maaori paa in pre-European times. The cone and its surroundings are estimated to have been inhabited by a population of 5000. Its position between the Waitemata Harbour to the east (opening upon the Pacific Ocean) and the Manukau Harbour to the west (opening into the Tasman Sea) offered a wide variety of seafood from the two harbours. Furthermore, the volcanic soil on the scoria cone was highly fertile and the inhabitants terraced the slopes extensively. The hill was relatively easy to defend from raiding parties from other tribes by its steep sides and imposing wooden palisades.

The Waiohua chief, Kiwi Taamaki dominated the isthmus from his paa on Maungakiekie during the 18th century. However, a protracted battle in the mid-18th century between Kaipara Ngaati Whatua and the Tamaki Waiohua resulted in the death of Kiwi Tamaki. Following a period of contracted conflict, Ngaati Whatua and members of the Hauraki tribes ended in a peace settlement which gave the Hauraki tribe a tract of land including Maungarei, Panmure, and Otahuhu Districts.

7.2.5 Maungarei

Maungarei (Mt Wellington), whose summit is less than 2km from the project site, is the largest scoria cone and the second youngest volcano in the Auckland Volcanic Field, erupting about 9000 years ago. Several important archaeological finds have been uncovered from Maungarei including terraces, food storage pits and defensive trenches. All suggest that Maaori have used the area over a considerable period. This volcano was captured by Ngaati Paoa and Ngaati Whanaunga at the end of the 17th century, and Ngaati Paoa and Ngaati Whanaunga settled at Mokoia Paa (1.5km from the project site) and Maungarei was abandoned.

7.2.6 Mokoia Paa

For a time, members from the Hauraki tribe prospered under their chief Te Hinaki. Bagnall (1957) reported that in 1820 “*Mokoia village was about a mile long and more ornamental than those that had been generally observed.*” However, the isthmus was soon under threat from the dominant Nga Puhi tribe, whose chief Hongi Hika had acquired European weapons. In a fierce battle in 1821, he killed Te Hinaki and destroyed Mokoia Paa and the surviving members from the Hauraki tribe fled.

In a paatere of Ngaati Whanaunga is recited *Wahine takitaki i te mate wahine hohou i te rongou te wharau o te tini te wharau o te mano*, (Recite the quote a death avenged by a woman is an enduring peace The shelter of many The shelter of the multitude) to used as education tool Aotearoa History with schools.

7.2.7 Treaty Settlements

The Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress Deed (Deed) signed on 27 July 2018 will provide the Marutūāhu Iwi (including Ngaati Whanaunga) with statutory acknowledgement relating to Mutukaroa/Hamlin Hill.

7.3 Natural and Physical Resources (Mana and Mauri)

Natural and physical resources possess mauri. Mauri is the vital energy force that gives being and form to all things in the universe, providing the interconnection between humankind and the natural environment. Decisions were made and controls imposed to sustain mauri and ensure that the balance was maintained between people and the natural and spiritual worlds (refer to the Hauraki Maaori Trust Board 1999). Respected Marutuuhu Betty Williams gave the following account of mauri and the part it plays in the natural world.

“Natural taonga have evolved from the union of Papa and Rangi (Earth and Sky). They include flora, fauna, air, water, soil, minerals, humankind, natural phenomena, sun, moon, planets etc. Natural taonga exist through mauri, the vital life essence and energy force that gives everything existence and being. Mauri connects everything to the Universe.”

“The human being is merely an extension, a re-arrangement of the same living matter, in terms of Mauri and the basic elements which make up water, soil, minerals, flora and fauna, air etc. Natural taonga have an intrinsic value in terms of their own existence and being and their value to the interconnected nature of the natural environment, to the integrity of the Earth, and to human survival” (Williams 1998a)

Some of the natural and physical resource values of the project site are described in the subsections below.

7.3.1 Climate

The existing climate is characterised by warm humid summers, mild winters and rainfall of 1200 to 1400mm *per annum* with winter maximums. These conditions were generally ideal for growing crops.

7.3.2 Geology

Geology within the area is dominated by largely Miocene Waitemata group sandstone, siltstone and minor limestone with numerous late Quaternary basaltic scoria cones, tuff rings and lava flows and some small areas of Pleistocene and Holocene alluvium. Soils comprise mainly volcanic ash (generally silty, friable, free-draining and some areas have slightly impeded drainage. Land is our uukaipo and tuurangawaewae, it is a tribal kin group and waka link with the past, the present and future generations. It assures us that we will continue so long as the land remains.

7.3.3 Freshwater

Ngaati Whanaunga understand that the ecological assessment concluded that the irrigation pond is not a natural wetland for the purposes of the NPS-FM or NES-F. There are no watercourses on the site.

7.3.4 *Vegetation*

Research of pre-human settlement suggests the area was most likely covered in broadleaf coastal and podocarp species with abundant taraire and puriri. However, Maori are known to have cleared a lot of the area to create areas for cultivation and living space. Some native species were left to provide for customary uses and needs.

The Hill has been extensively modified and is predominantly grassed with small remnants comprising native and exotic species. Exotic species have lowered the mauri of the environment by out-competing natives and suppressing native regeneration.

Pohutukawa along the Ladies Mile frontage are mature trees that provide valuable food sources for pollinators (e.g., tui) that help enhance ecosystem resilience. Pohutukawa (and related rata) hold a prominent place in Maori tradition (see Section 7.5.1). Hence, we would appreciate the project team retaining as many of the pohutukawa trees along Ladies Mile as possible.

7.3.5 *Fauna*

Prior to human settlement, the area would have abounded with birds and reptiles. However, anthropogenic modification of the site. However, we do know several native bird species use the wider Auckland Isthmus such as kereru, tui, fantail, grey warbler and a vast array of other species.

Native plant species provide valuable food resources for keystone dispersers (e.g., kereru *Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae*) and pollinators (eg tui *Prothemadera novaeseelandiae*) enhance the mauri of the site by enhancing ecosystem function. Hence, we support initiatives that encourage these species to use the site to meet their life history requirements.

While the irrigation pond has been classified the irrigation pond has not been classified as natural wetland for the purposes of the NPS-FM or NES-F, a number of eels were identified. Ngaati Whanaunga values associated with eels are described in **Section 7.5.2** - Rawa tuuturu (Customary Resources).

7.3.6 *Infrastructure*

Ngaati Whanaunga, like other communities throughout the Auckland Region need access to housing. The proposed Residential Development aligns well with the Maori concept of “*te whare tapa whā*” – the four cornerstones (or sides) of health. The latter recognises the importance of providing for peoples physical, mental, and spiritual health by ensuring there is quality housing that provides opportunities to connect with the environment and others.

7.4 Sites or Place of Historic or Cultural Interest

Ngaati Whanaunga interpret sites of cultural-traditional (including archaeological) landscapes as places of ancestry and belonging through oral traditions. Amongst others, coastal settlements and place names provide context for our identity and/or sense of place.

7.4.1 *Papakaainga*

Ngaati Whanaunga had several traditional papakaainga along the coast and the Taamaki River. Some of these were permanent settlements, while others were occupied seasonally to meet their resource needs, and to maintain ahi ka – keeping our fires burning on land as a way of asserting mana over those places.

Many of our ancestral papakainga have been destroyed. Historic papakainga are widely acknowledged as being of high cultural, historic, and archaeological value (see Rolleston and Awatere, 2009), and provide an opportunity to gain a greater understanding of traditional Maaori society (Furey 2000; Phillips 2000).

7.4.2 Portages

Portages included areas where waka could be moved across the isthmus at its most narrow points. The most important of these was Te Too Waka at Portage Road, Otahuhu, south of Otahuhu/Mount Richmond where only 200m of land separated the Manukau Harbour from the Tamaki River. Here, waka (canoes) would be beached and dragged overland to the other coast. A second portage was named Kaaretu and went between the northeast corner of the Manukau Harbour to about 1km south of the Panmure Basin. These areas were of immense strategic importance to Maaori.

7.4.3 Maaori Place Names

The names of the landscape contain a huge amount of information about the land and the relationship with Maaori. Many of these names can only be understood by understanding the connection between one place and another. Names belong as groups commemorating journeys of exploration by an ancestor, the myths of creation and the relationships people share with each other. The primary role of place naming in traditional society was to trigger memories, to remind people of the events, history of the tribe. Many are descriptive of the terrain, of the food resources available for harvesting or other resources of value. **Table 7.1** provides some examples.

Table 7.1: Maaori Place Names

Maaori Place Names	Meaning	Notes
Maungakiekie	Mountain of the kiekie vine	
Whakamuhu		The name refers to the place where Horoiwi, one of the migrants aboard to Tainui waka, settled with his family in approximately the 13th century. Te Pane o Horoiwi pā was located at the end of The Rise, at the high point of the tuff ring of Whakamuhu / Glover Park, an extinct volcano
Maungarei	Watchful mountain	Mount Wellington – also known as the mountain of Reituu and Reipae a Tainui ancestor who travelled to Northland on a bird Hine Aweawe
Waiatarua	Two songs	Refer to Section 7.2.1 for commentary
Oranga	Place of rising ground	

7.4.4 Archaeological Sites

As described in the Heritage Pouhere Taonga Authority (dated 19 April 2022), Ngaati Whanaunga understands that proposed works will effect a recorded archaeological site

R11/3379 that relates to a water reservoir. We understand from the project archaeologist that they have not identified any other Maaori archaeology at the site.

7.5 Sites of Significance and/or Resource Values

7.5.1 Waahi Tapuu

Wahi tapu relates to places of resources of special cultural, historic, metaphysical and/or spiritual importance to Mana Whenua (including, for example, urupa (burial grounds, sacred sites (tuhu); wai whakaika (ritual or ceremonial sites); and ana (caves). We do not know of any urupa or kōiwi within the proposed project site.

Plant species such as pohutukawa are present at the project site are sometimes considered wahi tapu due to their associations with burial and ceremonial purposes. However, (as mentioned above) we are not aware of any wahi tapuu associated with the site. Pohutukawa are present along Ladies Mile on the periphery of the project site, are the subject of legends. In one legend, “*Tawhaki, a young Maaori warrior who attempted to find heaven to seek help in avenging the death of his father. He fell to the earth and the crimson flowers are said to represent his blood.*”

A gnarled, twisted pohutukawa on the windswept cliff top at Cape Reinga, the northern tip of New Zealand, is incredibly significant. For Maaori this small, venerated pohutukawa is known as the “*place of leaping.*” It is from here that the spirits of the dead begin their journey to their traditional homeland of Hawaiki. From this point the spirits leap off the headland and climb down the roots of the 800-year-old tree, descending into the underworld on their return journey.”

7.5.2 Rawa tuuturu (Customary Resources)

Rawa refers to customary resources that are present at the project site. Prior to European settlement Maaori harvested a wide range of plants, birds, fish and eels, shellfish and other kaimoana, marine mammals, reptiles – anything that was useful throughout much of the Taamaki Region and from Tiikapa Moana. These customary resources were used for food, rongoā (medicine), construction, implements, and decoration. These resources still hold significance as reminders of how our tuupuna lived in and interacted with the environment. Similarly, longfin eel currently inhabiting the irrigation pond are of great significance to Maori culturally, nutritionally and economically. Eels are a significant mahinga kai (food) for Maori, although the dwindling numbers have seriously affected the significance of eels to their diet. They are also used by some iwi as an ecological health indicator to assess water and habitat quality. There exist many stories, artefacts, and songs dedicated to eels, which reinforces their importance to us.

7.5.3 Hiahiatanga tuuturu (customary needs)

Species at the site are known to have special cultural significance that is often relaid via myths and legends, whakatauki, and waiata. These oral traditions help educate our people and enhance their understanding of our connections to the environment.

For example, the birds we we know birds that are likely to visit the site, and many hold meaning for us. Tui (for example) were often tamed and taught mihi (greetings). Tui’s characteristic bold behaviour in being fearless in interrupting other birds is seen to be a reminder to say “*you belong, speak up, what you have to say is important.* Another describes kotare (kingfisher) knowing when to act, it is patient and alert to subtle changes in the environment. “*Be aware,*

sit still and only at the perfect moment your inner instinct will know when to take precise action.”

7.5.4 Whakaaronui o te Wa

Ngaati Whanaunga commends Auckland Thoroughbred Racing Incorporated on its proposal to provide Residential Development. Provision of housing alongside natural areas and community facilities is well-aligned with the Maaori concept of ‘te whare tapa whā’ – the four cornerstones (or sides) of Māori health. This provides for the ability for people to nurture their physical, mental, and spiritual wellbeing while providing opportunities to care and connect with others.

7.6 Summary of Cultural Values Relating to the Project

The following Table (Table 7.4) summarises Ngaati Whanaunga cultural and historic values identified at the project site. Assessment criteria used are those described in the AUP (refer to Table 5.2).

Table 7.4 Summary of Ngaati Whanaunga cultural and historic values identified at the project site

	Assessment Criteria	Description of Assessment Criteria	Ngaati Whanaunga Cultural Heritage
(a)	Mauri: ko te mauri me te mana o te wāhi, te taonga rānei, e ngākaunuitia ana e te Mana Whenua.	The mauri (life force and life-supporting capacity) and mana (integrity) of the place or resource holds special significance to mana Whenua;	Natural and Physical resources providing mauri and mana relate to climate, topography, geology, freshwater, vegetation, and associated fauna (birds, fish, and lizards). These resources sustained our people, and we are intimately connected to them via whakapapa. Anthropogenic land change and introductions of exotic species that out compete natives degrade mauri at the project site by eroding ecosystem resilience.
(b)	Wāhi tapu: ko tērā wāhi, taonga rānei he wāhi tapu, arā, he tino whakahirahira ki ngā tikanga, ki ngā puri mahara, o ngā wairua a te Mana Whenua	The place or resource is a wahi tapu of special, cultural, historic metaphysical and or spiritual importance to Mana Whenua	No known wahi tapu are known to occur within the immediate project site.
(c)	Kōrero Tūturu/historical: ko tērā wāhi e ngākaunuitia ana e te Mana Whenua ki roto i ōna kōrero tūturu.	The place has special historical and cultural significance to Mana Whenua;	The project area is highly significant to Ngaati Whanaunga. Our people are intimately connected to the land and waters via whakapapa, and we are reminded of our strong linkages via waka traditions, mythology, and place names that indicate the richness of the area as a valuable source of food and resources.
(d)	Rawa Tūturu/customary resources: he wāhi tērā e kawea ai ngā rawa tūturu a te Mana Whenua.	The place provides important customary resources for Mana Whenua	There are several species at the project site that were important customary resources. These have been described in detail in Table 7.5.3 . Resource values relate to their provisioning services (eg food, fibre, fuel, rongoā, and ornamental qualities); cultural values (including spiritual, education, aesthetic values and those that contribute to sense of place; and regulating services (eg resources that perform valuable ecosystem functions such as erosion control, dispersal, pollination, and water purification.
(e)	Hiahiatanga Tūturu/customary needs: he wāhi tērā e eke ai ngā hiahia hinengaro tūturu a te Mana Whenua.	The place or resource is a repository for Mana Whenua cultural and spiritual values; and	Species at the site are known to have special cultural significance that is often relaid via myths and legends, whakatauki, and waiata. These oral traditions help educate our people and enhance their understanding of our connections to the environment. Examples used to describe some of our oral traditions and whakatauki relate to tui and kingfisher that are known to be relatively common throughout Taamaki Makaurau.
(f)	Whakaaronui o te Wa /contemporary esteem: he wāhi rongonui tērā ki ngā Mana Whenua, arā, he whakaahuru, he whakawaihanga, me te tuku mātauranga.	The place has special amenity, architectural or educational significance to Mana Whenua	The Residential Development along with associated components aligns well with the Maori concept of “te whare tapa whā” – the four cornerstones (or sides) of health. The latter recognises the importance of providing for peoples physical, mental, and spiritual health by ensuring there is quality housing that provides opportunities to connect with the environment and others.

8 Assessment of Cultural Effects

This section contains an assessment of the cultural effects of the Project. Changes resulting from the Project and their key cultural effects are discussed in terms of effects during the construction and operations phase of the project. Consideration of potential cultural effects is made in accordance with Section 4 – Methodologies. Specific effects on cultural values are described in **Table 7.1** below. Rationale for effects are described in accordance with **Table 5.3.4** – Criteria for Describing the Magnitude of Effects.

Table 7.1 Assessment of Cultural Effects

Activity	Aspect	Assessment of Potential Cultural Effects (prior to mitigation)	Rationale
Project Features			
<p>Residential Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructing approximately 370 residential dwellings • Construction of open space areas • Pedestrian and cycle connections (including connections to public transport) • Cycle parks • Providing a footpath adjoining the Ellerslie Racecourse which is expected to be controlled on race days • Vehicle connections to the adjacent road network • Approximately 505 carparks that are contained mostly in garages or enclosed basement parking areas 	<p>Overall Proposal</p>	<p>Positive</p>	<p>Given the intensity of Auckland’s housing shortage, the development of The Hill presents a valuable opportunity to provide approximately 370 dwellings in a central location within the Auckland isthmus. The development will provide employment and revenue that will yield positive direct and indirect effects for the New Zealand economy. In addition, the proposal will positively contribute to a well-functioning urban environment that supports the Governments decarbonisation goals by reducing private vehicle dependence and enhancing access to public transport options including the nearby rail network. Provision of safe, healthy, and efficient housing that supports active and public transport nodes.</p> <p>Ngaati Whanaunga understand from the Landscape Assessment that the proposed development does not infringe the volcanic cone view shaft controls that apply over the wider racecourse site. As mentioned in our commentary (See Section 7 above), the volcanic cones are highly significant to Ngaati Whanaunga. Hence, we are grateful for this.</p>

Activity	Aspect	Assessment of Potential Cultural Effects (prior to mitigation). Positive effects are simply stated.	Rationale
Project Activities			
Undertaking bulk earthworks	Earthworks / Archaeology	Low/Moderate	<p>Earthworks have the potential to degrade mauri via sedimentation of waterways and dust. However, the existing irrigation pond will be filled in so this does not apply; we understand that earthworks will be managed in accordance with Best Practice land management techniques that can reduce the amount of sediment generated through erosion and discharged into waterbodies during land disturbance.</p> <p>We understand that ARTC have an approved authorisation from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga relating to bulk earthworks. We support the precautionary approach adopted to secure an archaeological authority; and are conscious that they will provide technical expertise that will help guide management in accordance with statutory requirements. Our understanding given oral traditions and history of long land occupation that it is possible that earthworks will uncover archaeological features, so we are keen to ensure these are managed appropriately.</p>
Vegetation clearance	Vegetation Clearance	Moderate/Medium	Clearance has the potential to diminish mauri by causing sediment and erosion and silt to enter the stream. Riparian margins are dominated by exotic weed plant species that degrade mauri by outcompeting natives and suppressing native regeneration. However,
Retaining selected pohutukawa trees along Ladies Mile where safe and appropriate to do so	Vegetation Retention	Positive	Pohutukawa hold special value to Ngaati Whanaunga; and we really appreciate the project team retaining as many of the trees along Ladies Mile at the site periphery.
Works to fill in the existing artificial racetrack irrigation pond	Waterbodies (Irrigation Pond)	Moderate/Medium	Ngaati Whanaunga understand from the project Ecological Assessment that eel currently inhabit the irrigation pond. Hence, filling in the irrigation pond poses

			a very real threat to their survival. We suggest that potential adverse effects could be adequately mitigated by translocating eel to a suitable location and Ngaati Whanaunga would appreciate being involved with the translocation process.
Landscaping	Biodiversity & Recreational Space	Positive	In addition, there are significant opportunities that could be gained by enabling residents to be involved in restoration plantings to help connect them to the area and meet others in their community. The nature based playground could also be used to provide games, interpretation relating to the rich cultural heritage of the area. For example, the use of plant resources and the myths and whakatauki relating to native bird species.
Providing network utility connections to relevant Auckland Council infrastructure	Network Utilities	Neutral	
Discharge to stormwater either into the existing 18m deep public stormwater pipe that discharges into the Waiatarua Reserve) or onto land	Stormwater	Moderate/Medium	<p>Ngaati Whanaunga understands that if the stormwater discharged from the site is diverted into the existing 18m deep public stormwater pipe that discharges into the Waiatarua Reserve, it will be subject to a Stormwater Management Plan (SMP). In accordance with the region-wide Network Discharge Consent (NDC), Healthy Waters must approve and adopt the SMP under its NDC. Alternatively, stormwater would need to be discharged to land and trigger the need for consent E8 – Stormwater – Discharge and diversion (see above).</p> <p>Stormwater runoff has the potential to degrade waterways (including the coast) via erosion and infiltration of contaminants into waterways and mahinga kai. We understand that the Auckland Thoroughbred Racing Club will adhere to Best Practice. We understand methods to manage stormwater on the site are still be worked through and we would appreciate working with the project team to identify potential management options and ensure that the preferred option adheres to tikanga.</p>

9 Recommendations

Should consent be granted, Ngaati Whanaunga recommend the following conditions to appropriately manage cultural features in the context of **Section 5.4 – Assumptions and Limitations**:

1		General
	a	Please provide Ngaati Whanaunga with a copy of the final application documents for our records
	b	Please notify Ngaati Whanaunga regarding progress via email regarding (but not excluded to) the resource consent process and construction works
2		Earthworks
	a	Manage land disturbance in accordance with best practice management techniques
3		Archaeology
	a	Manage archaeology in accordance with recommendations from the project archaeologist
	b	Add Ngaati Whanaunga onto the authorisation from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga relating to the management of archaeology and bulk earthworks
4		Vegetation Retention
	a	Ngaati Whanaunga would appreciate the project team retaining as many pohutukawa as possible
5		Vegetation Clearance
	a	Revegetate using species that provide for the spatial and temporal requirements of native keystone dispersers (eg kereru) and pollinators (eg tui) throughout the year
	b	Select plant species based on their cultural and ecological values
6		Waterbodies (Irrigation Pond)
	a	Ensure that eel currently inhabiting the irrigation pond are relocated prior to decommissioning of the pond
7		Landscaping
	a	See Vegetation & Vegetation Clearance above.
	b	Providing Ngaati Whanaunga with opportunities to recognise or reflect the koorero (stories, names, events, whakatauaakii (proverbs) and beliefs associated with them. Including (for example) via site interpretation and signage (also refer to 7 Consider below)
8		Providing Network Utility Connections
	a	Provide assurance that the current zoning has the supporting infrastructure (including wastewater) to accommodate the number of dwellings proposed
9		Stormwater
	a	Manage stormwater in accordance with best practice management techniques
	b	Provide Ngaati Whanaunga with confidence that the current local infrastructure has the capacity to accommodate 370 new dwellings
	c	Please continue to work with Ngaati Whanaunga to help identify and progress potential stormwater management options.
10		Make provision for Ngaati Whanaunga to help manage the project in accordance with tikanga
	a	Provision to enable Ngaati Whanaunga to perform a karakia (blessing).
	b	Provision to enable Ngaati Whanaunga to provide a cultural induction for site workers
	c	Cultural monitoring of bulk earthworks
11		Allow for Ngaati Whanaunga Involvement by providing opportunities (if possible) for:
	a	Restoration plantings;
	b	Eradication of exotic pest species (plants and animals)
	c	Monitoring and/or care of newly planted areas for signs of pest damage; weed species; and need for irrigation
	d	Selection of plant species to be used for ecological restoration of the site
	e	Short term or long-term employment opportunities

12		Consider
	a	Making provision for residents to be involved in revegetation initiatives to help build their relationship with the area and meet others in the community
	b	Using the construction of open space areas; pedestrian and cycle connections (including connections to public transport); cycle parks; and new footpath to share our rich cultural history of the area including the significance of plant species; and the myths and whakatauki relating to bird species and eel
	c	Enabling Ngaati Whanaunga to work with residents to enhance their understanding of the area and share mātauranga Maaori and tikanga

10 Conclusions

The Auckland Thoroughbred Racing Club (**ATRC**) are proposing to create a residential development on a c.6.2ha area of the eastern portion of the Ellerslie Racecourse (known as “The Hill”), 100 Ascot Avenue, Greenlane under the COVID-19 Recovery (Fast Track Consenting) Act 2020.

Project Features include:

- Site establishment and dis-establishment
- Undertaking bulk earthworks
- Vegetation clearance
- Works to fill in the existing artificial racetrack irrigation pond
- Providing temporary activities (eg site offices) during the construction phase
- Constructing approximately 370 residential dwellings
 - The construction of open space areas
 - Pedestrian and cycle connections (including connections to public transport)
 - Cycle parks
 - Providing a footpath adjoining the Ellerslie Racecourse which is expected to be controlled on race days
 - Vehicle connections to the adjacent road network
 - Approximately 505 carparks that are contained mostly in garages or enclosed basement parking areas
- Landscaping
- Retaining selected Pohutukawa trees along Ladies Mile where safe and appropriate
- Providing network utility connections to relevant Auckland Council infrastructure
- Discharge of stormwater either into the existing 18m deep public stormwater pipe (that discharges into the Waiaatarua Reserve) or onto land

These changes will be subject to statutory approvals, including a Land use consent; Water permit; Subdivision consent; and Discharge permit. ATRC also have a precautionary authorisation from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga relating to bulk earthworks.

This Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) describes Ngaati Whanaunga history, cultural values, interests and associations in the Project area; provides an assessment as to how the proposed activities may influence these values (above); and suggests recommendations as to how to avoid, remedy or mitigate identified cultural effects.

The proposed Residential Development will provide a range of housing options to the Auckland housing market, which is currently undersupplied.

Significant cultural features include Areas, or Places of Cultural or Historic Values (Kōrero Tūturu) relate directly to the Ellerslie Racecourse and surrounding areas such as Maungakiekie (One Tree Hill); Maungarei (Mt Wellington); Waiaatarua; Mokoia Pa, and Tamaki River. Natural and Physical Resource Values associated with Mauri and Mana relate to climate, topography, geology, freshwater, terrestrial and freshwater fauna and flora, and infrastructure. Sites and Places of Cultural or Historic Interest relate to papakainga, portages, Maaori place names, and archaeological sites. Sites of Significance and/or resource values relate to Rawa tūturu (customary resources); Hiahiatanga tūturu (customary needs); and Whakaaronui o te Wa, either within, or in the vicinity of the proposed project site.

Likely effects of the project during construction phase are primarily related to land disturbance; pohutukawa clearance; filling in the irrigation pond; and stormwater management.

We suggest most of these effects can be adequately mitigated through appropriate management (refer to **Section 9** – Recommendations).

Once operational, we anticipate proposed works will have negligible effects on existing cultural values so long as stormwater is appropriately managed.

Thank you very much again for the opportunity to prepare this Cultural Impact Assessment. Please feel very welcome to contact me if you have any queries. The best way to contact me is via mobile +64 21 106 7117 or email mbaker@ngaatiwhanaunga.maori.nz.

Nгаа mihi,
Mike

Michael Baker
Environmental Manager
Nгааati Whanaunga Incorporated Society

11 References

Belgrave, D. M., D. T. Tulloch, et al. (2002). The Marutuuahu Historical Overview. The Ngati Whanaunga. 2011. Ngaati Whanaunga Mandate Strategy.

Furey, L. (2000). Ngati Hei Wai 110 Archaeological Report. Wellington, Waitangi Tribunal. 23: 161-168.

Hauraki Gulf Forum (2005). The Hauraki Gulf State of the Environment Report 2005. Auckland, Hauraki Gulf Forum: 225.

Kennedy, N. (2002). Brief of Evidence of Nathan Kennedy of Ngati Whanaunga and Ngati Karaua Hapuu in Support of Wai 809. Thames, Ngati Whanaunga: 150.

Landcare research. 2021. Mātauranga Maaori.

Morgan, K. (2010). The Ngati Whanaunga people of Manaia in the Coromandel. Waka Huia. Auckland, Television New Zealand.

Phillips, C. (2000). Waihou Journeys. Auckland, Auckland University Press.

Turoa, T., Ed. (1997). Nga Iwi o Hauraki: The Iwi of Hauraki. The Hauraki Treaty Claims Volume 2. Paeroa, Hauraki Maori Trust Board.

Rolleston, S. and S. Awatere (2009). "Ngā hua papakāinga: Habitation design principles." MAI Review 2: 13.

Waitangi Tribunal (2001). Report of the Waitangi Tribunal on the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000. Wellington, Waitangi Tribunal.

Waitangi Tribunal (2006). The Hauraki Report Wellington, Waitangi Tribunal.

Appendix 1
Rohe – Ngaati Whanaunga

