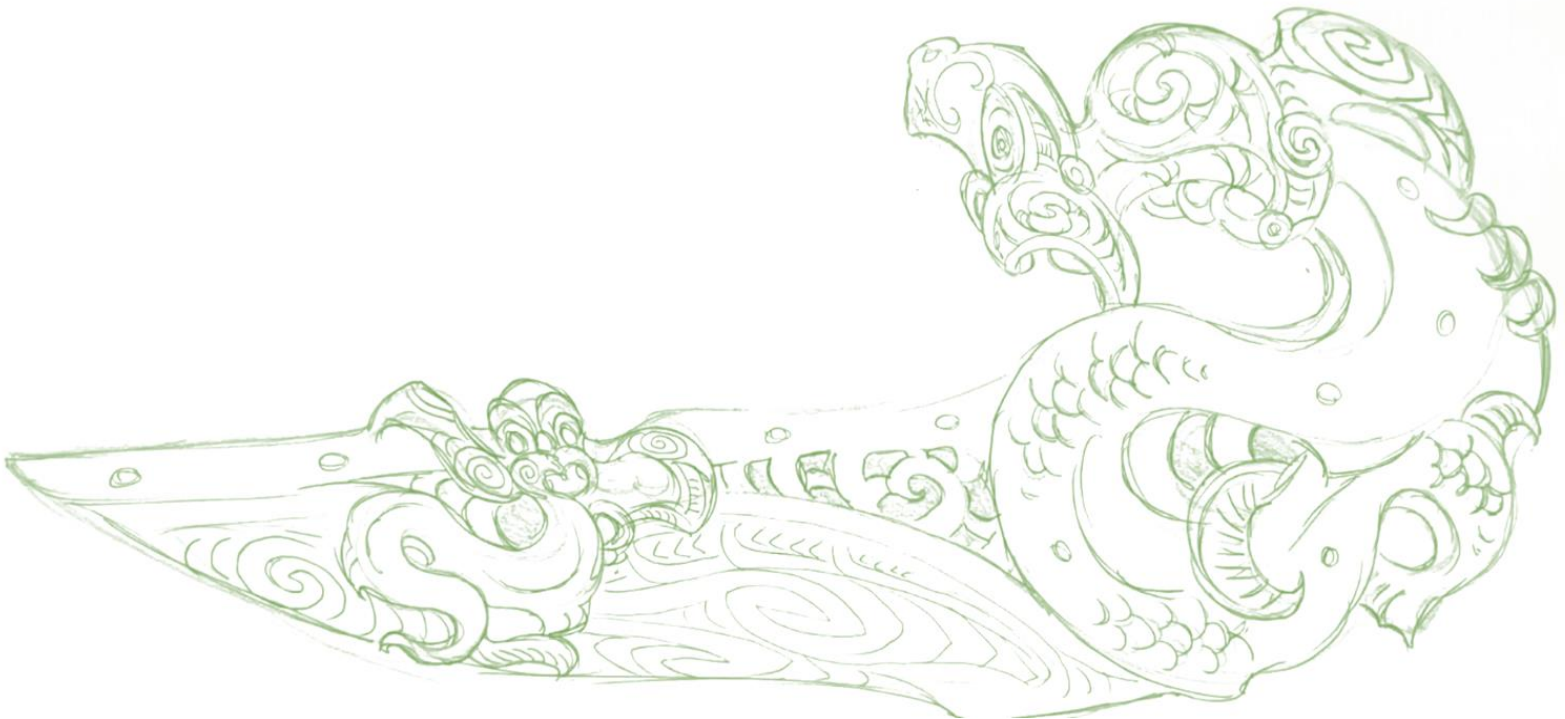


TANGATA WHENUA STATEMENT AND ENGAGEMENT REPORT

Waikato Expressway: SH1/SH29 Roundabout

Waka Kōtahi New Zealand Transport Agency

24 November 2021



*Hoea tō waka ka ū ki Kemureti te oko horoi ō ngā tūpuna ka tau ki
Karāpirō titiro whakarunga tō kanohi ki te tihi o te Ihingarangi ē*

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Waikato Expressway: Cambridge to Piarere section – SH1/SH29 Roundabout

Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency (Waka Kotahi) is progressing works to improve safer travel in the Cambridge to Piarere section of the Waikato Expressway and existing SH1. The Cambridge to Piarere section of the Waikato Expressway is currently in the investigation phase seeking the most appropriate path within the designated Corridor. Concurrently, Waka Kotahi are progressing safety upgrades to existing SH1. All the proposed and existing works lead to the intersection, or proposed SH1/SH29 Roundabout. This project is led by Waka Kotahi with WSP engaged to deliver professional services, alongside engagement with tangata whenua lead by Te Huia Consultants. Tangata whenua for this location are Ngāti Koroki Kahukura, Ngāti Hauā, Raukawa and Waikato-Tainui.

This Tangata Whenua Statement and Engagement Report (the **Report**) for the SH1/SH29 roundabout is presented separately to the report for the Cambridge to Piarere section (**C2P**) of the Waikato Expressway. The report for C2P will be submitted with the suite of documents required for that Notice of Requirement.

1. SH1/SH29 Roundabout Options

Waka Kotahi are seeking alterations to the existing SH1 and SH29 designations by lodging Notice of Requirements (NoR) with South-Waikato District Council (SWDC) and Matamata-Piako District Council (MPDC). Regional resource consent applications will be lodged with Waikato Regional Council (WRC) at the same time.

Waka Kotahi held discussions with tangata whenua about two proposed options for the placement of the roundabout. A site visit was attended by tangata whenua, who were available, and various specialists on 19 January 2021 for the east option. A site visit for the western location did not occur as an agreement to access land was unable to be attained. Regardless, views to the site were satisfactory and various technical reports enabled a decision. The two roundabout options (Refer Figures 1 and 2) are:

1. Option E129: to the east of SH29; and
2. Option W129: to the west of SH29.



Figure 1: Option W129 - The proposed roundabout on the western side of SH29

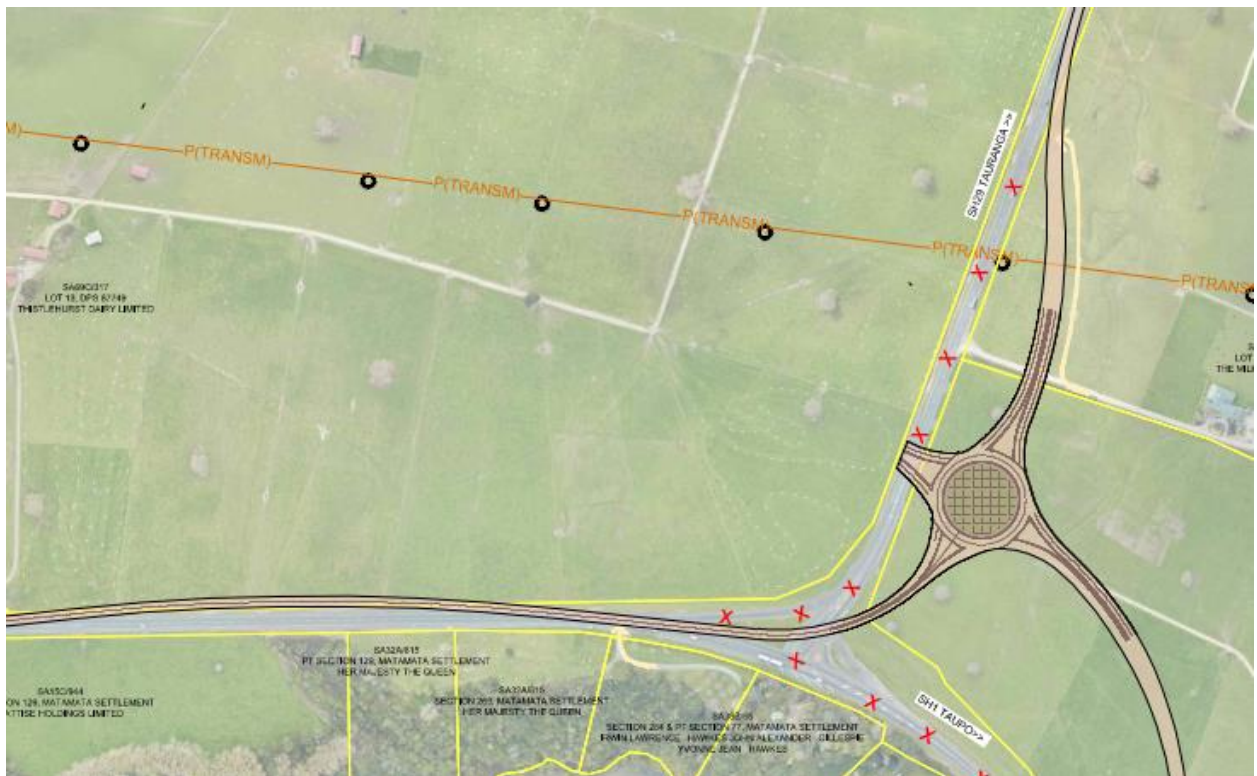


Figure 2: Option E129 - The proposed roundabout on the eastern side of SH29

On 24 March 2021, Te Huia Ltd on behalf of tangata whenua, informed Waka Kotahi (Peter Murphy) that tangata whenua support further investigations for the W129 roundabout. The assessment that led tangata whenua to that decision was based on site visits and presentations only, as no technical reports were completed at the time. The following table was presented as a guide by tangata whenua and confirmed their in-principle support for the W129 roundabout.

Scale:

- 2 = definite negative effect
- 1 = potential negative effect
- 0 = negligible effect
- +1 = potential positive effect
- +2 = definite positive effect

Value	E129		W129	
Archaeological Features	0	Two visible features to be investigated.	0	No visible features
Proximity to Waahi Tapu	-1	Closer to T15/60 & T15/107.	0	Further away from two identified sites.
Impact on the Waikato River	+1	Would move existing SH1 a bit further from the Awa.	+1	Would move existing SH1 a bit further from the Awa.
Mauri o te Wai	-2	There is an ephemeral stream on site.	0	No surface waterways on site.
Stormwater	0	Neutral impact	+1	Minor positive as there are better options of treatment and mitigation.
Historical Narrative	+2	The story of the Waikato River changing direction could be expressed in design.	+2	The story of the Waikato River changing direction could be expressed in design.
Ecology	-1	Potential roosting sites with exotic trees onsite.	0	No trees onsite, doesn't impact a watercourse and is further distance from native vegetation.
Contaminated land/water	-1	Control measures would be required during excavation to protect the watercourse from contamination.	0	Unlikely effects.
Driver Safety	+1	More traffic management required.	+2	Alignment on approach is better than E129.
Landscape	-1	Impact on the stream is the main concern.	0	Least impact of the two options.
Noise & Vibration	-1	Slightly higher noise levels	0	Slightly lower noise level
TOTAL	-3		6	<i>Preferred option</i>

2. Project Information: Western Roundabout (W129)

The Project is the construction and operation of a new two-lane roundabout connecting SH1 and SH29, north-west of the existing intersection of SH1 and SH29 at Piarere known as W129 (Refer Figure 3). The key components of the Project are:

- A two-lane roundabout with a 60m diameter central island.
- Realignment of parts of the SH1 and SH29 approaches to connect to the new roundabout.
- The roundabout will be elevated approximately 3.5m above the existing ground level to provide for cycle and pedestrian underpasses.
- A stormwater management system, including a wetland, wetland and planted swales and a discharge structure and associated rip rap armour.
- Construction activities, including a construction compound, lay down area and establishment of construction access.

Component	Data
Total site area (including existing road corridor)	198,750 m ² (20 rugby fields)
Total earthworks footprint	79,000 m ² (8 rugby fields)
Indicative construction duration	Up to 18 months
Topsoil strip/stockpile/re-spread	24,000 m ³
Imported fill	90,000-95,000 m ³
Granular pavement and surfacing	45,000m ³

Figure 2: W129 location and extent of footprint

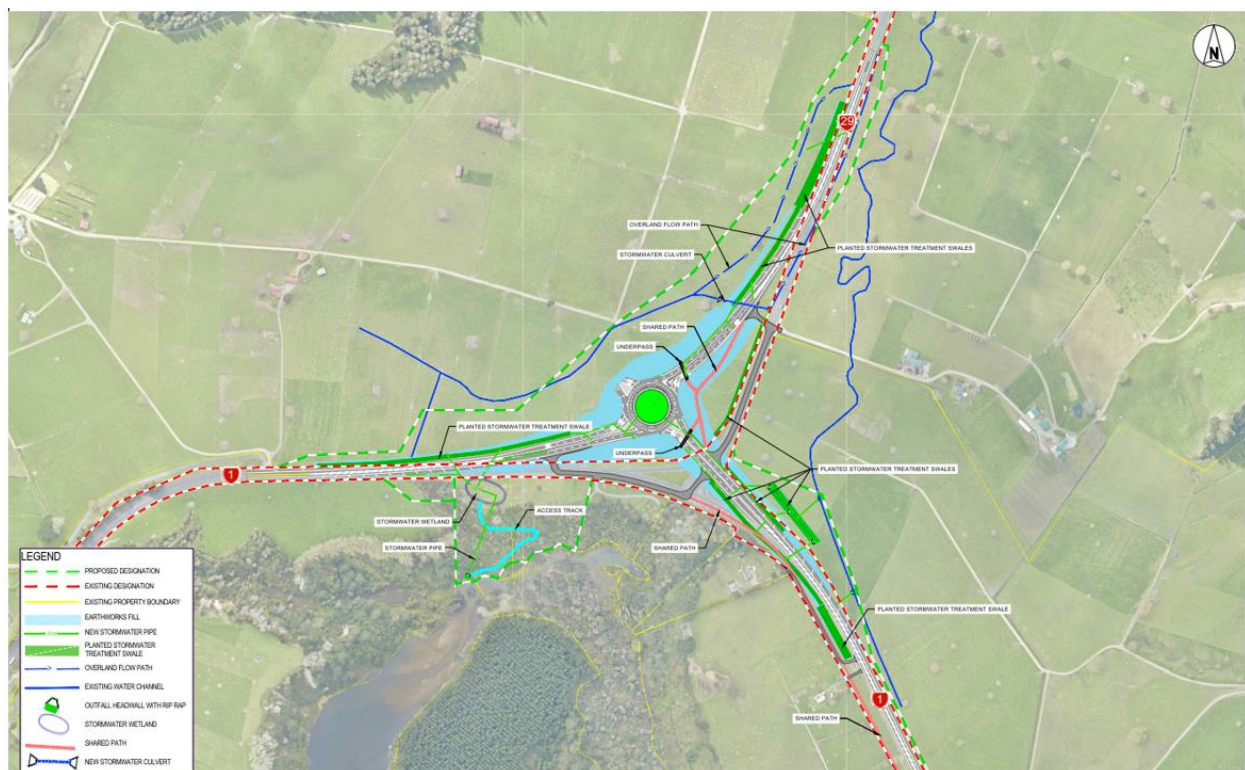


Figure 3: W129 location and extent of footprint

3. Engagement

Te Huia Ltd undertook engagement with tangata whenua representatives via email and phone calls, including attendance to hui noted below in 2021.

19 January:	Site visit for SH129 Roundabout with Tangata Whenua representatives.
26 January:	Fortnightly hui organized with Tangata Whenua and Project Team.
8 February:	Overview and Summary Paper prepared for Tangata Whenua to share with tribal constituents.
9 February:	Pre-Hui with Tangata Whenua followed by fortnightly hui with Project Team.
23 February:	Fortnightly hui organized with Tangata Whenua and Project Team.
24 February:	Tangata Whenua workshop to confirm preferred roundabout option based on draft information.
24 March:	Tangata Whenua confirm preferred roundabout option as W129.
18 May:	Tangata Whenua hui to discuss Tangata Whenua Statement and Engagement Report.
27 May:	Full project team meeting.
30 June:	Working group meeting.
12 July:	Tangata Whenua hui to progress Report.
6 October:	Tangata Whenua hui.
4 November:	Working Group meeting.
15 November:	Raukawa, NHIT and NKK hui to confirm amendments to Report.
24 November:	Final report approved and endorsed.

Ngāti Koroki Kahukura and Ngāti Hauā agreed to lead out this consultation process with the support of Raukawa Charitable Trust.

4. Assessment of Technical Reports & Recommendations

On 2nd June 2021, access to the draft technical reports were provided to tangata whenua for consideration. The reports included:

- Preliminary Site Investigation
- Archaeology
- Ecological
- Noise and Vibration
- Air Quality
- Stormwater
- Landscape and Visual Assessment
- Traffic and Transportation
- Bat Management Plan
- Vegetation Removal Protocols

A general assessment is provided for each of the reports including recommendations (if any):

4.1 Archaeological Report: Siân Keith Archaeology Ltd

To enable geotechnical investigations of known archaeological sites for both the C2P and Roundabout projects, Ngāti Koroki Kahukura and Ngāti Hauā provided a letter (Refer Appendix 5) confirming support for an archaeological authority by Siân Keith Archaeology Ltd. Siân invited tangata whenua to attend site visits and supervise investigations.

The report noted that the proposed roundabout W129 is located within a wider landscape that contains evidence of Māori occupation and use prior to 1900, including pā in the hills to the north and east, and Māori garden sites along the banks of the Waikato River to the south (Refer Figure 4). However, there are no known archaeological or historic heritage sites within the proposed W129 footprint.

The report concluded that there is a low to moderate risk that archaeological sites, features or deposits will be encountered during construction of the Project. It is recommended that Waka Kotahi apply to HNZPT for an authority to manage the risk of modifying or destroying an archaeological site.

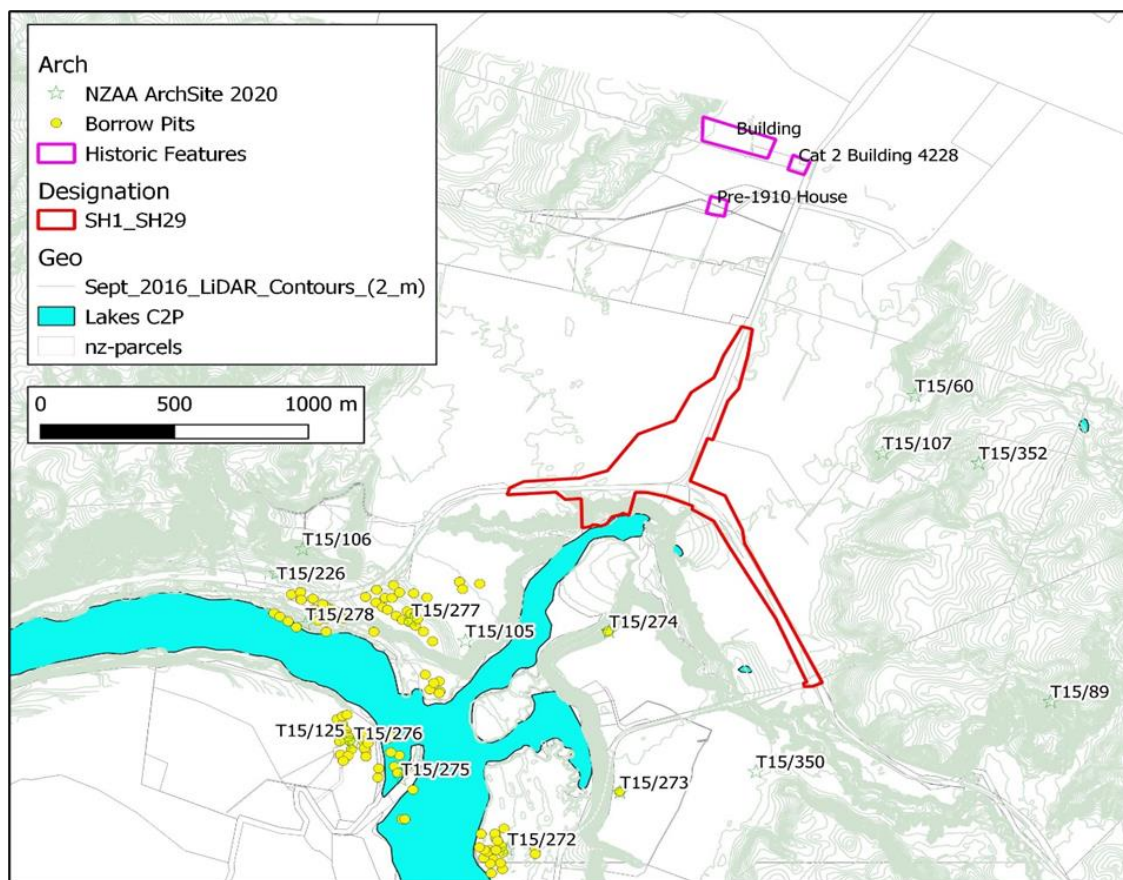


Figure 4: Contour map indicating Historic Heritage and archaeological sites¹

NZAA Site #	Site Type	Description
T15/60	Pā	Located on west edge of escarpment on eastern side of Hinuera Valley.
T15/105	Pā / borrow pits	On the northern bank of the Waikato River. Large rectangular pā.
T15/106	Pā	Small rectangular pā recorded. Possibly destroyed by house/pool/tennis court etc.
T15/107	Pā	Located at southern end of a narrow ridge running north-south.
T15/226	Borrow pits	1683 State Highway 1, Tirau. The site is located above SH1, on the northern embankment of the Waikato, immediately west of the junction of SH1 and SH29. NZHPT Authority No 2006/49.
T15/274	Borrow pit	1 borrow pit which is part of an extensive horticultural landscape.
T15/277	Borrow pits	39 borrow pits beside Lake Karapiro. Part of an extensive horticultural landscape, recorded from aerial imagery.
T15/278	Borrow pits	7 borrow pits part of an extensive horticultural landscape.
T15/352	Pit/ terrace	Across from pā T15/107 are several marks in the ground typical of pits. The visible pits are approx. 200 m from the pa. Stock trampled and mostly

¹ Figure 3 from Siân Keith Archaeology Ltd Archaeological Report

eroded.

Tangata whenua support the recommendation by Siân Keith Archaeology Ltd and recommend that the following protocols are adhered to during construction of W129:

- Pre-construction Protocol (Refer Appendix 1);
- Taonga Tuku Iho Discovery Protocol (Refer Appendix 2); and
- Kōiwi Discovery Protocol (Refer Appendix 3).

4.2 Stormwater Assessment Report

The stormwater report notes that the W129 project is challenging for stormwater management due to the natural topography and geological characteristics. The goal of the stormwater component of the Project has been to avoid creating heavily engineered solutions, but instead to seek water-sensitive features that are sympathetic to the rural environment.

Tangata Whenua note that this area is historically significant to the Waikato Iwi and an integral connection within the story of how the Waikato River burst forth from Ruapehu and made its way to Taupiri Maunga. It was noted at a project team hui that it was at the point where the Waikato River diverted towards Hauraki through the Hinuera Ranges, or Hinuera Gap. The young River was enticed by the lapping waves of the coast, however Tangata Whenua performed karakia to encourage the waters to continue its direction to Taupiri Maunga and fulfil its purpose to heal and comfort the sacred Maunga. IT is the view of Tangata Whenua that this is the reason that this area is unusual with its varying flows to and away from the existing river.

During meetings with the WSP team responsible for the stormwater assessment, tangata whenua informed WSP of the need to give effect to Te Ture Whaimana o te Awa o Waikato (Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River) and relevant objectives. Tangata Whenua affirm that the proposed restoration measures and management of stormwater achieve the objectives of Te Ture Whaimana which include:

- Erosion and sediment control good practices;
- Capture and conveyance via constructed planted wetlands and wetland swales for water quality prior to discharge to the Waikato River and Waitoa Stream;
- Overflow structures for high flow events.

Tangata Whenua provide the following recommendations:

- Protection, as far as is practicable, of the indigenous forest and broadleaved indigenous hardwoods identified in the gully south of SH1;
- Cultural designs to be considered in the proposed stormwater outfalls to the Waikato River and Waitoa Stream;
- Application of the Taonga Tuku Iho Discovery Protocol (Refer Appendix 2) and
- Application of the Flora and Fauna Protocols (Refer Appendix 4).

4.3 Vegetation Removal Protocols & Bat Management Plan

Tangata Whenua have reviewed the Vegetation Removal Protocols (VRP) alongside the Bat Management Plan (BMP) which will be implemented prior to the removal of all vegetation for the construction of W129. Tangata whenua have been involved in parts of this process to identify potential bat roosting sites and have participated in presentations regarding vegetative species types that may be impacted by the construction of W129. Tangata whenua are supportive of recommendations by WSP to:

- Undertake acoustic monitoring to identify potential roost trees
- Undertake visual inspections
- Protect, where possible, identified roosting trees from being felled

- Implement Protocol D (VRP): Bat Injury or Mortality with one further recommendation (Refer Recommendations below); and
- Remove six exotic trees identified in section 1.4.2 of the BMP.

Tangata Whenua provide the following recommendations for VRP and BMP reports:

- Include under Protocol D (VRP) that if a bat is dead, tangata whenua are contacted and asked what process they would like to occur e.g., burial, gift to DoC, preserve for education purposes;
- Continue reporting to tangata whenua regarding implement of BMP and VRP; and
- Application of Flora and Fauna Protocol (Refer Appendix 4).

4.4 Road Traffic Noise and Vibration Effects

Tangata whenua have reviewed the Assessment of Road Traffic Noise and Vibration Effects Report. The report covers the assessment of vehicle generated noise and vibration effects associated with W129.

The assessment concluded that the vibrations from the existing alignment are at acceptable magnitudes and due to the proposed new alignment not moving traffic closer to any of the nearby sensitive receivers, the traffic induced vibration levels from the Project are predicted to be reasonable.

Tangata whenua have no further recommendations related to this matter.

4.5 Landscape and Visual Assessment

Tangata whenua have reviewed the draft Landscape and Visual Assessment Report. Tangata whenua have been heavily involved in the design features of W129 and will continue to build on these discussions to enhance the user experience through cultural expression, physical and aesthetic treatments.

Tangata whenua support general concept designs principles including:

- Cultural aspirations as guided by tangata whenua appointed designers and artists;
- Planted batters, swales and constructed stormwater wetlands to improve ecological enhancement and cultural corridors;
- Restoration and protection of the existing landscape;
- Safe access to final design structures connecting pedestrians and cyclists.

Tangata whenua provide the following recommendations:

- Under 6.2.3 (Planting Design Principles) the inclusion of “utilising appropriate plant species, preferably native, that also provide services and uses for water quality, biodiversity and people”;
- Continued engagement and resourcing of tangata whenua in the design and construction of W129.

4.6 Construction Air Quality Assessment

Tangata whenua have reviewed the draft Air Quality Assessment Report. Tangata whenua have no further recommendations to present and support the development of a Construction Environmental Management Plan for the site to minimise potential dust effects.

4.7 Resourcing of Kaitiaki

Where Kaitiaki, appointed by tangata whenua, are required to fulfil services related to this project for Waka Kōtahi, they must be resourced appropriately. This includes cultural services noted in attached protocols and any other services requested.

5. Summary

Tangata whenua have been engaged in various discussions, receiving presentations and providing input into the development of technical reports. These discussions are reflected in most part throughout the technical reports. The recommendations presented in this assessment further achieve the aspirations of tangata whenua.

Decision

Te Whakakitenga o Waikato-Tainui **endorses** the recommendations and position of Ngāti Koroki Kahukura Trust and Ngāti Hauā Iwi Trust presented in this assessment.

Ngāti Koroki Kahukura **supports** proposal **W129** as the preferred option for the SH1/SH29 roundabout. This includes lodgment of resource consent applications and NOR with both South Waikato District Council, Matamata-Piako District Council and Waikato Regional Council.

Ngāti Hauā Iwi Trust **supports** proposal **W129** as the preferred option for the SH1/SH29 roundabout. This includes lodgment of resource consent applications and NOR with both South Waikato District Council, Matamata-Piako District Council and Waikato Regional Council.

Raukawa **supports** proposal **W129** as the preferred option for the SH1/SH29 roundabout. This includes lodgment of resource consent applications and NOR with both South Waikato District Council, Matamata-Piako District Council and Waikato Regional Council.

Ngaa mihi



Julian Williams

Project Manager, Iwi – Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency: Cambridge to Piarere Section

APPENDIX 1: PRE-CONSTRUCTION PROTOCOLS

Prior to undertaking any works associated with the SH1/SH29 roundabout, the following process should be undertaken:

Site Blessing Ceremony

Within seven (7) days of earthworks, or development, occurring on the project site, a blessing of the site and staff must occur. Ngāti Koroki Kahukura, Ngāti Hauā and Raukawa will provide guidance on the most appropriate manner to do this, in conjunction with the project manager and site manager. The purpose of the blessing is to acknowledge the lands, waters and its taonga for providing a safer travelling area and safe keeping of tangata whenua and manuwhiri. The blessing will also seek confirmation, through a spiritual consciousness, for support of the proposed works. And provide a protective veil over the working area and safety of staff. Consideration for the blessing should include:

1. Confirmation of date and time not to clash with tribal events.
2. Appropriate clothing and safety provisions.
3. People who may attend (Kaumatua, Marae Representatives, Rangatahi, Dignitaries, Staff).
4. Car Parking.
5. Appropriate shelter.
6. Food and drinks.
7. Exchange of appropriate taonga (gifts) and a commitment of engagement.
8. Placement and form of Mauri to remain onsite as a guardian, or talisman, during works.

Staff Induction

Staff working on site should be inducted by Ngāti Koroki Kahukura, Ngāti Hauā and Raukawa prior to beginning works. The induction will provide an insight to the history of the area and encourage culturally safe practices if an issue arises such as discovery of taonga, artefacts or kōiwi (bones).

Ideally, as many staff as possible should attend the induction, where practicable. However, if this is unable to happen, further induction workshops should be arranged with Ngāti Koroki Kahukura, Ngāti Hauā and Raukawa.

Waahi Tapu / Site of Significance

There are no known waahi tapu, or sites of significance, however if unknown sites of significance, are discovered within the project area, works within these sites should have a Kaitiaki present, as appointed by Ngāti Koroki Kahukura, Ngāti Hauā and Raukawa. The Work Site Manager shall provide the following information and opportunities:

1. No less than 14 working days, prior to any excavation, disturbance or works near newly discovered sites, a schedule of dates for excavation events, their sequence and duration.
2. The Site Manager shall then invite Ngāti Koroki Kahukura, Ngāti Hauā and Raukawa to attend any portion of monitoring or earthworks.
3. If taonga, artefacts or kōiwi are discovered, the relevant protocols will be followed, as provided in Taonga Tuku Iho Discovery and Kōiwi Discovery Protocols.

APPENDIX 2: TAONGA TUKU IHO DISCOVERY

Ngāti Koroki Kahukura, Ngāti Hauā and Raukawa are Temporary Custodians of Taonga Tūturu, as defined under the Protected Objects Act 1975. Therefore, at the point of discovery, within the project area, they are custodians of the found Taonga, until ownership is determined and arrangements made for the transfer of ownership and/or custodianship to a jointly agreed owner. Tangata whenua will be handed custodianship, where they will determine who should safely house the taonga until ownership is determined. The following process shall be adhered to upon discoveries during works under an archaeological authority without an archaeologist or kaitiaki present:

1. The area of the site containing the taonga will be secured in a way that protects the taonga as far as possible from further damage. This means that work in the vicinity shall cease immediately.
2. If a Kaitiaki appointed by Ngāti Koroki Kahukura, Ngāti Hauā and Raukawa is not present, they shall be notified immediately, by the Site manager, before the taonga is moved.
3. Only the Kaitiaki will undertake appropriate actions.
4. Work may resume when advised by the Kaitiaki.
5. The archaeologist will record, measure, and photograph the taonga prior to the taonga being secured by Ngāti Koroki Kahukura, Ngāti Hauā and Raukawa.
6. The Kaitiaki will determine the appropriate action for the taonga once it has been recorded. This may include reburying the taonga in an appropriate location, or storing in an appropriate location.
7. The archaeologist will notify Te Manatū Taonga – Ministry for Culture and Heritage, of significant finds, within 28 days to inform the Ministry of its actions.
8. If the taonga requires conservation treatment (stabilisation), the artefact will be removed immediately for conservation to an approved facility, in discussion with the Archaeologist and Kaitiaki.
9. For the avoidance of doubt subject to any laws of New Zealand any newly discovered taonga shall be the property of Ngāti Koroki Kahukura, Ngāti Hauā and Raukawa who shall hold and use those taonga (including the return of them to Marae) as they, in their sole discretion, see fit.

Contact persons for taangata whenua are:

- Karaitiana Tamatea mtamatea@waikato.ac.nz 021 102 6009
- Lisa Gardiner lisa@ngatihauaiwitrust.co.nz 021 764 133
- Anaru Begbie anaru.begbie@raukawa.org.nz 027 403 6942

APPENDIX 3: KŌIWI DISCOVERY

There may be a chance that during earthworks, kōiwi or human bones, may present themselves. This is a serious matter to tangata whenua, as there may be a reason why the kōiwi has become visible. This will be covered in more detail during the staff induction workshop. If staff uncover bones, of any kind, the tikanga (cultural protocols) of Ngāti Koroki Kahukura, Ngāti Hauā and Raukawa must be upheld by undertaking the following discovery process:

1. The area containing the kōiwi shall be secured in a way that protects the kōiwi from any damage. This means that work in the vicinity shall cease immediately.
2. If a Kaitiaki appointed by Ngāti Koroki Kahukura, Ngāti Hauā and Raukawa or the Project Archaeologist is not present, they shall be notified immediately, by the Site manager, of the discovery.
3. The archaeologist shall confirm if the find is human.
4. If the find is human, then the kaitiaki will be immediately contacted.
5. The archaeologist will contact the local Police (call 105), Coroner and Heritage NZ.
6. There is a minimum investigation requirement of kōiwi for the archaeological authority that will be met by the archaeologist.
7. The Kaitiaki and the Project Archaeologist will arrange for appropriate people to be involved.
8. Guidance will be provided from the Kaitiaki and the Project Archaeologist to undertake the following:
 - a. Hold appropriate cultural customs to remove the kōiwi.
 - b. Provide an appropriate vessel to uplift the kōiwi. Note that food storage vessels are not appropriate.
 - c. Determine a place of reburial, with the approval of the Coroner.
 - d. Ensure a full plan is developed and fulfilled to see the burial of discovered kōiwi.
9. Once tikanga has been fulfilled, work may continue as guided by the Kaitiaki and the Project Archaeologist.

APPENDIX 4: FLORA AND FAUNA MANAGEMENT

It has been determined that taonga species are present within the project area through the Bat Management Plan. Within the Waikato River catchment, the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River and relevant objectives apply to all activities. Where possible, the project should further the restoration and protection of these taonga species. This could occur through improving the existing habitats adjacent to the Waikato River through the stormwater outfall design, design for the roundabout or establishing new habitat if protection is not possible. To understand the presence and activities of taonga species, monitoring will occur. It is important that Ngāti Koroki Kahukura, Ngāti Hauā and Raukawa contribute to the monitoring process and are active in decisions that arise from collated data. The following protocols shall be undertaken with regards to monitoring and management of taonga species:

1. Ngāti Koroki Kahukura, Ngāti Hauā and Raukawa would like to see a monitoring programme to determine presence and health of taonga species that may be impacted by the project. Taonga species include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Ruru (Owl)
 - b. Kererū
 - c. Pekapeka (Bats)
 - d. Tui (Bell Bird)
 - e. Piwaiwaka/Pireiraka (Fantail)
 - f. Kawau (Shag)
 - g. Kōaro
 - h. Kokopu (Mud Fish)
 - i. Tuna (Eel)
 - j. Mokokoko (Lizards)
2. A workshop should be held by the Site Manager, associated experts and Kaitiaki to determine a monitoring programme of taonga species. The workshop should incorporate best available science and mātauranga Māori to confirm the best approach. The focus of the programme could include:
 - a. Determination of species populations.
 - b. Understanding their presence in this space i.e. permanent occupation or transient nature.
 - c. Determination of impact (if any) from development.
 - d. Protection of the ecosystem or temporary relocation of the species.
 - e. What final restoration looks like to provide spaces for taonga species to occupy.
3. Prior to undertaking the agreed programme, the tikanga of Ngāti Koroki Kahukura, Ngāti Hauā and Raukawa must be provided for. This includes:
 - a. Resourcing Kaitiaki to be onsite, as determined by tangata whenua.
 - b. Providing for karakia before and after the initiation of the programme.
 - c. Sharing and incorporation of mātauranga Māori during the programme.
 - d. Allowing the capture of knowledge as a generational resource.

4. During determination of impacts, particular regard should be given to the relevant objectives of the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River, in particular objectives (i) and (k):
 - (i) The protection and enhancement of significant sites, fisheries, flora
 - (k) The restoration of water quality within the Waikato River so that it is safe for people to swim in and take food from over its entire length.
5. If impacts are unable to be avoided onsite by protecting the habitat, or the taonga species, then it is likely that a recovery and placement process will be required. The Kaitiaki shall determine the most culturally safe procedure to do this.
6. If during the monitoring process, or recovery and placement process, any taonga species suffers an accidental fatality, the Kaitiaki will determine whether the species is buried or gifted to Ngāti Koroki Kahukura, Ngāti Hauā and Raukawa.
7. It is anticipated that the taonga species should have an opportunity to return to their original habitat at some time in the future. This should be considered in the final design of roundabout.
8. In relation to the development of infrastructure, stormwater swales and systems should consider appropriate access to, and movement of, taonga species.