

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

**Project Name: FTAA-2502-1011 The Grampians Solar Project**

To:	Date:
Hon Chris Bishop, Minister for Infrastructure	5 May 2025

Number of attachments: 5	<b>Attachments:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provisions of section 18 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024</li> <li>Project location map</li> <li>List of relevant Māori groups</li> <li>Comments received from invited Māori groups</li> <li>Comments received from the Minister for Māori Development and/or Minister for Māori Crown Relations: Te Arawhiti</li> </ol>
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### Ministry for the Environment contacts:

Position	Name	Cell phone	1 <sup>st</sup> contact
Principal Author	Stephen Church	s 9(2)(a)	
Acting Manager, Delivery	Max Gander-Cooper	s 9(2)(a)	✓
Acting General Manager, Delivery & Operations	Stephanie Frame	s 9(2)(a)	

### Key points

- The Ministry for the Environment (on behalf of the Secretary for the Environment) has prepared this report on Treaty settlements and other obligations under section 18 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (the Act), in relation to the Grampians Solar Project referral application.
- The applicant, Helios CAN Op LP, proposes the construction of a solar farm on Grampians Station in the Mackenzie District of the South Island. The project will connect to the National Electricity Grid operated by Transpower New Zealand Limited (Transpower). The application seeks approval for multiple resource consents under the RMA (but no other approvals under the Act/other legislation).
- Section 18(2) of the Act requires that the report provide a list of Māori groups relevant to the project area, including relevant iwi authorities and Treaty settlement entities. We have

identified the following Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua, Te Rūnanga o Waihao, and Te Rūnanga o Moeraki as relevant Treaty settlement entities, and Aoraki Environmental Consultancy Limited and Aukaha (owned by the Papatipu Rūnanga) as other Māori groups with relevant interests in the application.

4. We have identified the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 as relevant to the project area. That Treaty settlement provides for statutory acknowledgements over water bodies which emanate, in part, from the project area, or are located nearby, however we have not identified any redress which directly applies to the project area.
5. Similarly, the settlement recognises the association of Ngāi Tahu with certain taonga species, including some which may be found in the project area, but the settlement provisions regarding taonga species do not appear to relate to the approvals being sought.
6. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua (through Aoraki Environmental Consultancy Limited) have provided comments on the referral application. Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua is generally supportive of the project, including the actions proposed by the applicant to protect and enhance the habitat of taonga species and other indigenous flora and fauna. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu does not oppose the project, but contends that the applicant needs to specifically consider the potential impacts on taonga species.
7. Both groups note that the statutory acknowledgement over the Hakataramea River does not apply to the project area, but speaks to their traditional association with the wider area. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua also ask that you consider the cumulative effect of the multiple solar farms being proposed for Te Manahuna (Mackenzie Basin) on the landscape and biodiversity.
8. The Minister for Māori Development and the Minister for Māori Crown Relations: Te Arawhiti were invited to comment on the draft of this report, and did not have any comments or concerns.
9. We do not consider there are any matters raised in this report which make it more appropriate for the proposed approvals to be authorised under another Act or Acts.

## Introduction

10. Under section 18 of the Act, you must obtain and consider a report on Treaty settlements and other obligations for each referral application, prepared by the responsible agency (Secretary for the Environment).
11. The information which must be provided in this report includes:
  - a. relevant iwi authorities, Treaty settlement entities, applicant groups under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 (MACA), and other Māori groups with interests in the project area;
  - b. relevant principles and provisions in Treaty settlements and other arrangements;
  - c. a summary of comments and further information received from invited Māori groups; and
  - d. advice on whether it may be more appropriate to deal with the matters that would be authorised by the proposed approvals under another Act or Acts.
12. This report is structured accordingly. We have provided a list of the relevant provisions of section 18 at **Attachment 1**.

## Proposed project

13. The applicant, Helios CAN Op LP, proposes the construction of a 300MWac solar photovoltaic project with co-located energy storage. The project will connect to the National Electricity Grid operated by Transpower via a new 220kv substation connecting to the 220 kV Christchurch–Twizel A (CHH-TWZ-A) line. The application seeks approvals for multiple resource consents under the RMA (but no other approvals under the Act). The site is located on 574 hectares of remote pastoral land to the south of Mackenzie Pass Road and the east of Haldon Road in the Mackenzie District. The land is held by Grampians Station.
14. We have provided a location map at **Attachment 2**.

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

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

### Iwi authorities

16. We consider the following group to be the relevant iwi authority for the project area:
  - a. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, representing Ngāi Tahu.

### Treaty settlement entities

17. Under section 4(1) of the Act, “Treaty settlement entity” means any of the following:
  - (a) a post-settlement governance entity (PSGE):
  - (b) a board, trust, committee, authority, or other body, incorporated or unincorporated, that is recognised in or established under any Treaty settlement Act:
  - (c) an entity or a person that is authorised by a Treaty settlement Act to act for a natural resource feature with legal personhood:
  - (d) Te Ohu Kai Moana or a mandated iwi organisation (as those terms are defined in section 5(1) of the Maori Fisheries Act 2004):
  - (e) an iwi aquaculture organisation (as defined in section 4 of the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004).
18. We have identified the following relevant Treaty settlement entities for the project area:
  - a. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, representing Ngāi Tahu , PSGE for the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998;
  - b. Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua, Papatipu Rūnanga of Ngāi Tahu Whānui as recognised in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998;
  - c. Te Rūnanga o Waihao, Papatipu Rūnanga of Ngāi Tahu Whānui as recognised in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998; and
  - d. Te Rūnanga o Moeraki, Papatipu Rūnanga of Ngāi Tahu Whānui as recognised in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.
19. The applicant has advised that it has undertaken consultation with all of the identified Treaty settlement entities, as required by section 11(1)(b) of the Act, and that there has been more in-depth engagement with Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua.

### **Groups mandated to negotiate Treaty settlements**

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

### **Takutai Moana groups and ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou**

21. The project area does not include the common marine and coastal area, and therefore MACA does not apply. Accordingly, there are no relevant applicant groups under MACA, and no court orders or agreements that recognise protected customary rights or customary marine title within the project area.
22. The project area is not within ngā rohe moana o ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou (as set out in the Ngā Rohe Moana o Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Porou Act 2019).

### **Iwi or hapū whose practices are recognised under the Fisheries Act 1996 through customary management areas**

23. The project area is not within a taiāpure-local fisheries area, mātaihai reserve, or area subject to a bylaw made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996.

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

24. Section 23 of the Act provides that, in making a decision on a referral application under section 21, the Minister may determine that, for the purposes of the project, an activity described in section 5(1)(a) is not an ineligible activity if it:
- a. is the construction of electricity lines or land transport infrastructure by (or to be operated by) a network utility operator that is a requiring authority; and
  - b. would occur on identified Māori land that is Māori freehold land or General land owned by Māori that was previously Māori freehold land.
25. This project does not involve an activity described in section 23(1) (i.e. including both (a) and (b)) of the Act on identified Māori land.

### **Iwi authorities and groups representing hapū who are party to relevant Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements**

26. If the project area is within the boundaries of either a Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreement, and the application includes a proposed RMA approval described in section 42(4)(a) to (d) (resource consent, certificate of compliance, or designation), we are required to identify the relevant iwi authority/groups that represent hapū that are parties to these arrangements.
27. We have not identified any Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements that are relevant to the project area, and accordingly there are no parties to these arrangements to identify.

### **Any other Māori groups with relevant interests**

28. We consider the following entities, owned by the relevant papatipu rūnanga, as other Māori groups that may have relevant interests in the application, as they may represent the papatipu rūnanga on environmental and other policy matters in the project area:

- a. Aoraki Environmental Consultancy Limited (owned by Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua); and
- b. Aukaha (owned by Te Rūnanga o Waihao, Te Rūnanga o Moeraki, and three other papatipu rūnanga).

## Relevant principles and provisions in Treaty settlements and other arrangements

### Treaty settlements

- 29. Under section 4(1) of the Act, a Treaty settlement includes both a Treaty settlement Act and a Treaty settlement deed which is signed by both the Crown and representatives of a group of Māori.
- 30. The following Treaty settlement relates to land, species of plants or animals, or other resources within the project area:
  - a. Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.

### Relevant principles and provisions

- 31. We note that section 7 of the Act requires all persons exercising powers and functions under the Act to act in a manner consistent with Treaty settlements. The relevant principles and provisions for each of these settlements are set out below:

#### *Crown acknowledgements and apologies*

- 32. Through a series of acknowledgements and an apology to Ngāi Tahu, the Crown acknowledged its historical actions that breached te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi. The Crown apologised to Ngāi Tahu for its past failures to acknowledge Ngāi Tahu rangatiratanga and mana over the South Island lands within its boundaries, and, in fulfilment of its Treaty obligations, the Crown recognised Ngāi Tahu as the tangata whenua of, and as holding rangatiratanga within, the takiwā of Ngāi Tahu Whānui.
- 33. The Crown apology also stated that the Crown intended to atone for these acknowledged injustices, and to begin the process of healing and to enter a new age of co-operation with Ngāi Tahu. The redress provided in the Ngāi Tahu settlement should be viewed in the context of these intentions.

#### *Other redress*

- 34. As one of the first comprehensive settlements of historical claims, the Ngāi Tahu settlement pre-dated some of the redress mechanisms which have subsequently been developed for use in later Treaty settlements to provide for participation by iwi and hapū in decision-making over natural resources.
- 35. However, the Ngāi Tahu settlement was the first Treaty settlement to include statutory acknowledgements, which are an acknowledgement by the Crown of a 'statement of association' between the iwi and an identified area (the 'statutory area'). Under the RMA and relevant Treaty settlement Acts, a consent authority must, when considering a resource consent for a proposed activity that is within, adjacent to, or affecting a statutory area:
  - a. provide a summary of the application to the holder of the statutory acknowledgement. The summary of the application must be the same as would be given to an affected person by limited notification under the RMA. The summary

must be provided as soon as is reasonably practicable after the relevant consent authority receives the application, but before they decide whether to notify the application; and

- b. have regard to the statutory acknowledgement when deciding whether the holder (generally a PSGE) is an 'affected person' for the purposes of notification decisions under the RMA.<sup>1</sup>
36. The holder of a statutory acknowledgment may also cite this as evidence of their association with a statutory area in any submission before a relevant consent authority (or the Environmental Protection Authority, board of inquiry, Environment Court, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga), who may, in turn, take that statutory acknowledgement into account.
37. We have checked the project area in relation to any statutory acknowledgements held by Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, particularly over waterways. The project application for The Grampians Solar Project notes that activities involved in the project may include construction or upgrade of culverts, discharge of stormwater, and works within proximity to streams or wetlands. The application identifies wetlands and intermittent streams within the site, and notes that the solar farm layout has been designed to avoid these, with at least 10-metre setbacks.
38. The wetlands and streams within the project area flow into Grays River, which then flows into Tekapo River, Lake Benmore, and the Waitaki River. While the Ngāi Tahu settlement includes statutory acknowledgements over Lake Benmore and the Waitaki River, under section 205 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, those statutory acknowledgements do not include:
  - a. for a lake, any river or watercourse, artificial or otherwise, draining into or out of a lake; or
  - b. for a river, any tributary flowing into a river, unless expressly provided to the contrary in the description of a particular river contained in the relevant schedule of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (Schedule 74 provides for the statutory acknowledgment over the Waitaki River but does not refer to tributaries).
39. At section 288 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, the Crown acknowledges the cultural, spiritual, historic and traditional association of Ngāi Tahu with certain taonga species of birds, plants and animals. The applicant has identified taonga species within the project area (such as kāmana/crested grebe, karearea/falcon, and pihoihi/pipit), however, no approvals are being sought under the FTAA in respect of these species.
40. Finally, we note that iwi and hapū are likely to have cultural associations with ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga beyond what is specifically identified in a Treaty settlement or other arrangements. Local tangata whenua and their representatives would be best placed to advise on such matters in the first instance.

### **Customary Marine Title/Protected Customary Rights**

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

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<sup>1</sup> In addition to consent authorities, the Environment Court and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must also have regard to statutory acknowledgements in relation to some of their processes.

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

42. As noted above, the project area is not within a taiāpure-local fishery, mātaitai reserve, or area subject to bylaws or regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996.

### **Mana Whakahono ā Rohe/Joint management agreement**

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

## **Summary of comments received and advice**

### **Comments from invited Māori groups**

44. Pursuant to section 17(1)(d) and (e) of the Act, on 10 March 2025 you invited written comments from the Māori groups identified above in paragraphs 15-28, from a list we previously provided you. These groups were provided with access to the application material and had 20 working days from receipt of the application to respond.

45. You received comments on the application from two groups, which can be summarised as follows:

*a. Aoraki Environmental Consultancy, on behalf of Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua:*

- i. with the agreement of Te Rūnanga o Waihao, who also have interests in the project area, Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua has taken the lead in consulting with the applicant;
- ii. Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua is generally supportive of the project;
- iii. they note that Te Manahuna (Mackenzie Basin) remains a place of deep historical significance to mana whenua, as recognised in the District Plan;
- iv. Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua support actions proposed by the applicant to protect and enhance the habitat of taonga species (including kāhu and kārearea), and other indigenous flora and fauna;
- v. they note that although the statutory acknowledgement over the Hakataramea River provided for in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 does not include the project area, the Hakataramea is nearby and was part of a traditional seasonal network for mahika kai and other resource gathering; and
- vi. Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua ask the Minister to consider the cumulative effects of the multiple solar farms being proposed for Te Manahuna on the landscape and biodiversity.

*b. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu:*

- i. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu does not oppose the project;
- ii. Te Rūnanga reiterates the position of Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua that the statutory acknowledgement over the nearby Hakataramea River indicates that this is a highly valued cultural area;
- iii. Te Rūnanga notes that while the ecological advice provided by the applicant indicates the project may lead to potential bird habitat loss and bird strike



with the solar panels, the applicant must consider the potential adverse impacts on taonga species explicitly; and

- iv. Te Rūnanga also asks that the Minister consider the cumulative effects of proposals for multiple large-scale solar farms in Te Manahuna.

### **Consultation with departments and Ministers**

46. In preparing this report, we are required to:

- a. consult relevant departments; and
- b. provide a draft of the report to the Minister for Māori Development and the Minister for Māori Crown Relations: Te Arawhiti (for response within 10 working days).

47. We sought advice from Te Puni Kōkiri and The Office of Treaty Settlements and Takutai Moana – Te Tari Whakatau regarding the relevant Māori groups, and have incorporated their views into this report.

48. Minister Potaka, as Minister for Māori Development and Minister for Māori Crown Relations: Te Arawhiti, has advised he has no comments or concerns with this application (**Attachment 5** refers).

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

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

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



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

Section	Information required	Paragraph reference in this report
18(1)	The Minister must, for a referral application, obtain and consider a report that is prepared by the responsible agency in accordance with this section.	10
18(2)(a)	Any relevant iwi authorities and relevant Treaty settlement entities	16-19
18(2)(b)	Any Treaty settlements that relate to land, species of plants or animals, or other resources within the project area	29-30
18(2)(c)	The relevant principles and provisions in those Treaty settlements, including those that relate to the composition of a decision-making body for the purposes of the Resource Management Act 1991	31-40
18(2)(d)	Any recognised negotiation mandates for, or current negotiations for, Treaty settlements that relate to the project area.	20
18(2)(e)	Any court orders or agreements that recognise protected customary rights or customary marine title within the project area.	21
19(2)(f)	Any applicant groups under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 that seek recognition of customary marine title or protected customary rights within the project area.	21
18(2)(g)	Whether the project area would be within or adjacent to, or the project would directly affect, ngā rohe moana o ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou (and, if so, the relevant provisions of the Ngā Rohe Moana o Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Porou Act 2019).	22
18(2)(h)	Whether the project area includes any taiāpure-local fisheries, mātaihai reserves, or areas that are subject to bylaws or regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996 (and, if so, who the tangata whenua are).	23
18(2)(i)	Whether the project involves an activity that could be the subject of a determination under 23 (and, if so, who the owners of the land are).	24-25
18(2)(j)	If the proposed approvals include an approval described in any of section 42C(4)(a) to (d) (resource consent, certificate of compliance, or designation) — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) iwi authorities and groups that represent hapū that are parties to any relevant Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements; and</li> </ul>	26-27

	(ii) The relevant principles and provisions in those Mana Whakahono ā Rohe and joint management agreements.	
<b>18(2)(k)</b>	Any other Māori groups with relevant interests.	28
<b>18(2)(l)</b>	A summary of— (i) comments received by the Minister after inviting comments from Māori groups under section 17(1)(d) and (e); (ii) any further information received by the Minister from those groups	44-45
<b>18 (2)(m)</b>	The responsible agency's advice on whether, due to any of the matters identified in this section, it may be more appropriate to deal with the matters that would be authorised by the proposed approvals under another Act or Acts.	49-50
<b>18(3)</b>	In preparing the report required by this section, the responsible agency must— (a) consult relevant departments; and (b) provide a draft of the report to the Minister for Māori Development and the Minister for Māori Crown Relations: Te Arawhiti.	46-47
<b>18(4)</b>	Those Ministers must respond to the responsible agency within 10 working days after receiving the draft report	48



## Attachment 2: Project location map

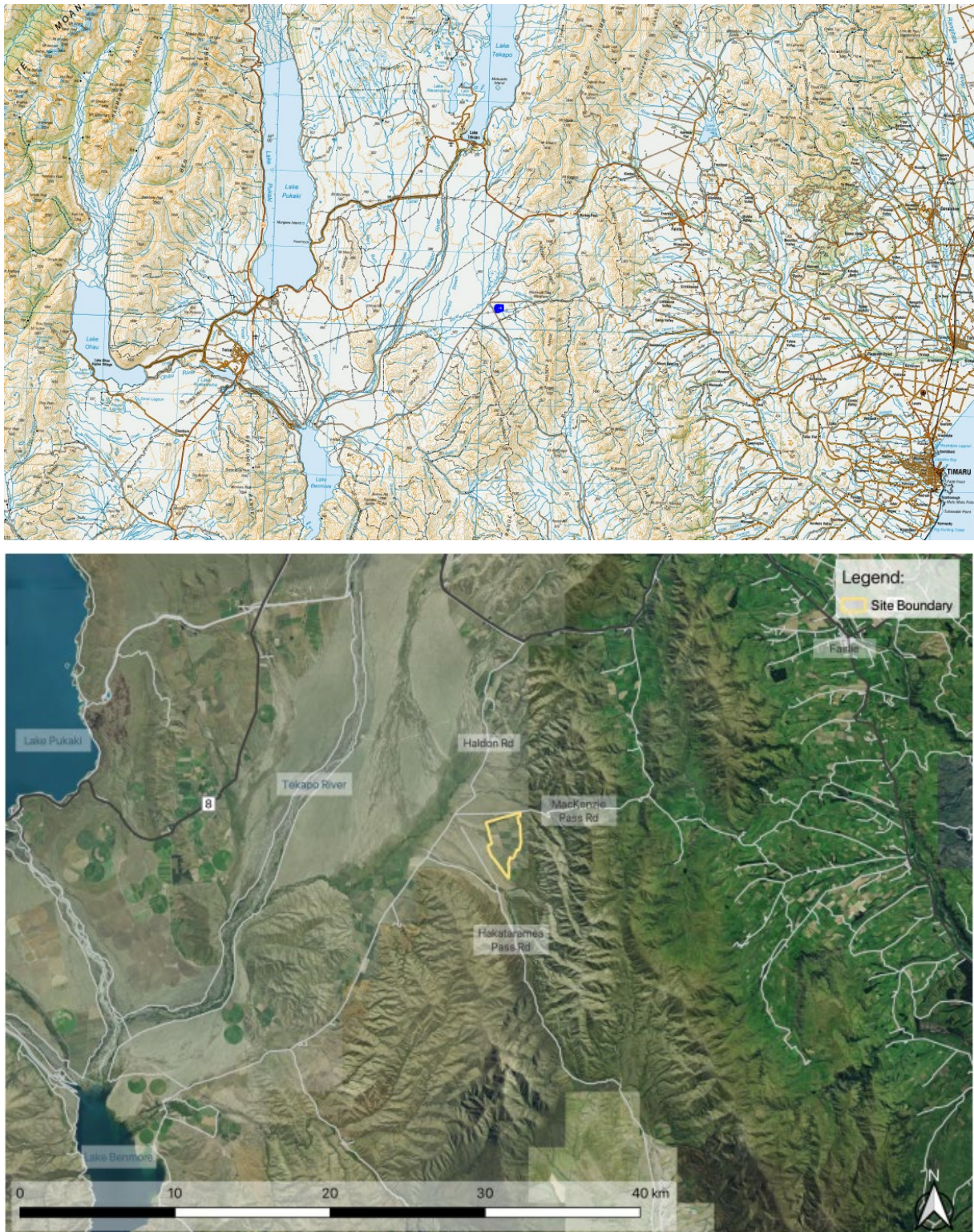


Figure 1: Location of the Grampians Solar Project

### Attachment 3: List of relevant Māori groups

Name of group	Type of group (section of Act)
<b>Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu</b>	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a)); Treaty settlement entity – Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (s18(2)(a))
<b>Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua</b>	Ngāi Tahu Papatipu Rūnanga (s18(2)(a))
<b>Te Rūnanga o Waihao</b>	Ngāi Tahu Papatipu Rūnanga (s18(2)(a))
<b>Te Rūnanga o Moeraki</b>	Ngāi Tahu Papatipu Rūnanga (s18(2)(a))
<b>Aoraki Environmental Consultancy Limited</b>	Entity owned by Papatipu Rūnanga (s18(2)(k))
<b>Aukaha</b>	Entity owned by Papatipu Rūnanga (s18(2)(k))

## **Attachment 4: Comments received from invited Māori groups**



1 April 2025

Hon Chris Bishop  
Minister for Infrastructure  
C/o Ministry for the Environment  
Environment House  
23 Kate Sheppard Place  
Thorndon  
WELLINGTON 6011  
[Delivered by email to: [ftareferrals@mfe.govt.nz](mailto:ftareferrals@mfe.govt.nz)]

E te Minita, tēnā koe

**COMMENTS ON GRAMPAINS SOLAR FARM PROJECT FAST-TRACK APPLICATION BY AORAKI ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY LIMITED ON BEHALF OF TE RŪNANGA O AROWHENUA**

This written response relates to the Grampians Solar Farm Project Fast Track Application sought by Helios CAN Op LP as outlined in request FTAA-2052-1011 (the Project).

This written response has been prepared by Aoraki Environmental Consultancy Limited (AECL) on behalf of Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua (Arowhenua).

Arowhenua generally support the Project located south of MacKenzie Pass Road and the east of Haldon Road in Te Manahuna for the reasons set out in this letter.

Arowhenua

Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua is one of the eighteen Papatipu Rūnanga of Ngāi Tahu who uphold the manawhenua and mana moana of their takiwā.

The Project is located within the takiwā of Arowhenua. Arowhenua hold manawhenua rights and interests over the lands and waters extending from the Rakaia River in the north to the Waitaki River in the south, and from the coast to Kā Tiritiri o Te Moana (the Southern Alps).

Arowhenua shares this takiwā with Te Runanga o Waihao. At the agreement of both rūnaka, Arowhenua has taken the lead in consulting with Helios CAN Op LP on the Project.

AECL is the environmental entity mandated by Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua Society Inc to represent the environmental interests of Arowhenua.

The Project and Site

The Project is a 574 ha solar array activity consisting of 500,000 photovoltaic panels, associated engineering, infrastructure and earthworks in conjunction with the proposed enhancement works of existing gullies and intermittent waterways with indigenous plant species. The Project Site is to be situated on Haldon and Mackenzie Pass Roads in the south-eastern corner of the Te Manahuna (Mackenzie Basin).

Te Manahuna is steeped in cultural and spiritual significance. All Ngāi Tahu whakapapa to their tūpuna, Aoraki, who is at the heart of the creation traditions of Te Waipounamu (the South Island). Many of the landmarks in Te Manahuna Aoraki are named after ancestors of the waka atua Āraiteuru.

Today, Te Manahuna remains a place of significance. The landscape is woven with memories and traditions, including mahika kai sites, taonga species, and sites of archaeological importance including pā and urupā. Iwi, hapū and whanau have an immense sense of belonging and connection to the whenua and a desire to enhance their connection to Te Manahuna.

The Project Site is a pastoral area flanked by the Rollesby and Dalgety Ranges to the east and the Grampians Mountains to the south, which have been identified as Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori within Plan Change 24 (operative) to the Mackenzie District Plan.

#### Consultation with Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua

Arowhenua agrees with Helios CAN Op LP that regular consultation has occurred between the applicant and AECL, and that the information provided in the referral application is an accurate reflection of the information provided to Arowhenua during consultation.<sup>1</sup>

During the consultation with Helios CAN Op LP the following matters were discussed and agreed:

- Creation of ecological corridor involving existing surface waterways;
- Planting of indigenous species within ecological corridor to enhance biodiversity and mahika kai values; and
- Working alongside Helios CAN Op LP to foster a relationship with the landowner to support the manawhenua values on the site.

These matters are reflected in the Project and inform our comments on the Project as set out below.

#### Comments

Arowhenua generally support the Project.

In particular, Helios CAN Op LP is proposing actions which will enhance the habitat of taonga species found in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act including the Kahu (Harrier) and Kārearea (New Zealand Falcon), and Wī (Silver Tussock). The proposed actions include:

- Adopt an accidental discovery protocol condition to ensure the correct tikaka is followed if historical bones and/or artefacts are discovered during any earthworks/construction phases;
- Fence and protect areas where existing indigenous plants species have been identified;
- Utilise indigenous plant species for screening purpose rather than introduce exotic species into the landscape;
- Exclude the current use of sheep grazing within proposed ecological corridors;
- Create a 70 ha of 'no build' areas which will be fenced and planted with native species creating pathways of enhanced ecology, biodiversity and mahika kai values; and
- Work in a collaborative manner with Papatipu Rūnaka, the landowner, and Mackenzie District Council, Canterbury Regional Council and the Ministry for Primary Industries to combat wilding pines in the local area.

Arowhenua support the above aspects of the Project.

#### Solar Farming in Te Manahuna Generally – Cumulative effects

As above, the site sits within Te Manahuna, which is an area of significance to manawhenua and recognised through the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. Whilst, the site itself is not located within a Statutory Acknowledgment area, it is noted that the proposed Project Site is situated near the Hakataramea River Statutory Acknowledgement (Schedule 16). The name "Hakataramea" refers to the taramea plant from which a prized perfume was extracted for and by Wahine. As well as being

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<sup>1</sup> See at section 3.5.1 – 3.5.3 of 'The Grampians Solar Project Supplementary information to accompany a referral application under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024'.



a mahika kai in its own right, the Hakataramea was also an alternative route to the Aoraki region from the Waitaki River, forming a key part of the seasonal network of mahika kai and resource gathering, and hapū and whānau interaction. Knowledge of these trails continues to be held by whānau and hapū and is regarded as a taoka. We note that solar farms as an activity in Te Manahuna has the ability to impact on how manawhenua associate with these significant areas.

The cumulative impacts of solar farms is a live issue for Te Manahuna, with a number of solar farms proposed and/or listed in the Fast-track Approvals Act alongside the Grampian Solar Farm. These proposed solar farms are all sizeable and will be visible from prominent sites, the State Highway network and the surface of lakes and rivers.

When viewed in isolation each solar farm may have minor to medium impacts on the cultural landscape and unique biodiversity of Te Manahuna (subject to the specifics of each application). However, Arowhenua is concerned that collectively multiple solar farms will have a dramatic and irreversible impact on the unique landscape and biodiversity of Te Manahuna - such values have been promoted and capitalised on at a district and national level for economic growth. Domestic and international tourism and ecotourism-based ventures have been one of the foundational economic strengths of Te Manahuna, enabling the local economy to grow the district's inclusive prosperity for the benefit of all. Accordingly, Arowhenua consider this an important issue to bring to your attention and signal at the outset that cumulative effects of solar farms in Te Manahuna is of significant concern to Arowhenua.

In considering whether to refer the Project, Arowhenua requests that you consider the cumulative effects of solar farms within close proximity to each other within Te Manahuna.

Authorised for lodgement by:



**Fiona Pimm**

Chair

Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua Inc Society

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Te Rūnanga o NGĀI TAHU

4 April 2025

Hon Chris Bishop  
Minister for Infrastructure  
c/- Ilana Miller, General Manager Delivery and Operations  
Ministry for the Environment  
**WELLINGTON**

*Uploaded through the Fast-track Portal*

E te Minita, tēnā koe,

**Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu comments on referral application under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 - Grampians Solar Farm Project [REQ001056J5C7]**

**1. Introduction**

- 1.1 Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (**Te Rūnanga**) welcomes the opportunity to provide comments on the referral application made by Helios CAN Op LP (the **Applicant**) for the Grampians Solar Project, in Te Manahuna (Mackenzie Basin) (the **Project**).
- 1.2 Te Rūnanga **does not** oppose the Grampians Solar Farm Project being allowed to go through the fast-track approvals process and our comments are set out below (see **Section 3**). Te Rūnanga also supports the comments made by Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua.

**2. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu**

- 2.1 These comments are made on behalf of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (**Te Rūnanga**) which is the statutorily recognised representative tribal body of Ngāi Tahu Whānui, as provided by section 15 of the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996 (**TRONT Act**).
- 2.2 Te Rūnanga encompasses five hapū, Kati Kurī, Ngāti Irakehu, Kati Huirapa, Ngāi Te Ruahikihiki, Ngāi Tūāhuriri and 18 Papatipu Rūnanga, who uphold the mana whenua and mana moana of their respective rohe.
- 2.3 Ngāi Tahu holds and exercises rangatiratanga within the Ngāi Tahu Takiwā (see **Appendix One**) and has done so since before the Crown began exercising its powers in New Zealand from 1840. The Takiwā covers most of Te Waipounamu and its surrounding islands, constituting over half of New Zealand's landmass, coastlines and waterways. The Crown and Parliament recognise and affirm Ngāi Tahu rangatiratanga in our Takiwā through:
- a) Article II of Te Tiriti o Waitangi (**Te Tiriti**);

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- b) the 1997 Deed of Settlement between Ngāi Tahu and the Crown; and
  - c) the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (**NTCSA**).
- 2.4 As recorded in the Crown Apology to Ngāi Tahu (see **Appendix Two**), the Ngāi Tahu Settlement marked a turning point, and the beginning of a “new age of co-operation”. The Crown apologised for its “past failures to acknowledge Ngāi Tahu rangatiratanga and mana over the South Island lands within its boundaries” and confirmed that “it recognises Ngāi Tahu as the tāngata whenua of, and as holding rangatiratanga within, the Takiwā of Ngāi Tahu Whānui”. Those commitments are fundamental to the fast-track regime.
- 2.5 Te Rūnanga requests that the Minister accord these comments with the status and weight of the tribal collective of Ngāi Tahu Whānui comprising over 80,000 registered iwi members. Notwithstanding its statutory status as the representative voice of Ngāi Tahu whānui “for all purposes”, Te Rūnanga accepts and respects the right of Papatipu Rūnanga to make their own comments. Te Rūnanga understands that Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua and their Regional Environmental Entity (Aoraki Environmental Consultancy Limited) have been separately invited to comment on the Grampians Solar Project.

### 3. Comments

- 3.1. Our comments on the referral application for the Grampians Solar Project are set out below.

#### **Statutory Acknowledgement**

- 3.2. Whilst not immediately adjacent, the proposed project site is located near the Hakataramea River Statutory Acknowledgement. Ngāi Tahu association with the Hakataramea River is detailed in schedule 16 of the NTCSA (refer to **Appendix Three**) and includes important Ngāi Tahu histories and traditions. Further, the Hakataramea River was a noted mahinga kai and an alternative route to the Aoraki region, forming part of the network of waterways and land-based mahinga kai, within the area. Knowledge of the traditional trails and utilisation of resources associated with the area continue to be held by whānau and hapū and is regarded as a taonga.
- 3.3. Te Rūnanga wishes to reiterate that whilst the project site does not adjoin the Hakataramea River, it is a highly valued and important cultural area which forms part of the wider receiving environment. As such, potential adverse effects from stormwater discharges may be felt within Hakataramea River as a potential end point for contamination pathways.

#### **Taonga Species**

- 3.4. The special association Ngāi Tahu have with taonga species within the Ngāi Tahu Takiwā has been acknowledged by the Crown in the NTCSA<sup>1</sup>, with a list of taonga species provided in Schedule 97 (refer to **Appendix Four**) which includes 49 bird species, 54 plant species and 6 marine mammals. In relation to Te Manahuna, taonga bird species include the critically endangered Kaikī (Black Stilt) which are understood to be predominately located in the area, along with Kāhu (Harrier), Karearea (Falcon), and threatened Tarapirohe (black fronted tern)<sup>2</sup>, with the latter two species having been observed at the project site.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Section 288 of the NTCSA. Ngāi Tahu association includes cultural, spiritual, historic, and traditional.

<sup>2</sup> Tara (Terns) are broadly listed as a Taonga (bird) species under the NTCSA.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary Ecological Advice from Dr Jaz Morris, Boffa Miskell for Grampians Station Solar Farm, dated: 5 February 2025.

- 3.5. Based on a review of the preliminary ecological advice provided by Boffa Miskell for the proposal, it is understood that bird habitat loss and potential impacts of bird strike with solar panels are considered the main potential ecological impact of the solar farm proposal. Further, it is noted that monitoring and impact management for indigenous bird species may be required, with recommendations to be provided in future detailed assessments.
- 3.6. Whilst the Applicant has commissioned Boffa Miskell to prepare a detailed Ecological Impact Assessment report to accompany the substantive application if the Project is referred<sup>4</sup>, the Applicant must also consider the potential adverse impacts of the Project on taonga species explicitly. Te Rūnanga asks that the substantive application include such information on the impacts on taonga species.

#### ***Cumulative Effects of Solar Farms in Te Manahuna***

- 3.7. Te Rūnanga wishes to bring to the Minister's attention the potential large number of solar farms proposed in Te Manahuna. Whilst there are currently three solar farms in Te Manahuna that have been listed in Schedule 2 of the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024, we understand there could be more than nine large-scale solar farm projects proposed in Te Manahuna (with several proposed in close- proximity of each other). Accordingly, the cumulative impacts of solar farms in Te Manahuna is a live issue.
- 3.8. As such, Te Rūnanga requests that the Minister carefully considers the potential cumulative effects on the landscape, biodiversity and economic growth that could come with allowing a concentration of large-scale solar farms to be located within Te Manahuna. In doing so, the Minister should consider Te Manahuna as a whole, rather than limiting consideration to the project site only.

#### **4. Decision Sought**

- 4.1 Te Rūnanga thanks the Minister for the opportunity to comment on the referral application.
- 4.2 Whilst Te Rūnanga does not oppose the Grampians Solar Farm Project being allowed to go through the fast-track approvals process, we seek that appropriate consideration is given to the provided comments.

Nāku noa nā,



Justin Tipa  
Kaiwhakahaere

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu

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<sup>4</sup> As part of future applications for the approvals required for the project

Cc:

Appendices:

Appendix One – Map of takiwā of Ngāi Tahu

Appendix Two – Crown Apology to Ngāi Tahu

Appendix Three- Statutory Acknowledgement- Hakataramea River

Appendix Four- Taonga Species Schedule

## APPENDIX ONE: NGĀI TAHU TAKIWĀ



## APPENDIX TWO: TEXT OF CROWN APOLOGY

The following is text of the Crown apology contained in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.

### Part One – Apology by the Crown to Ngāi Tahu

#### Section 5: Text in Māori

The text of the apology in Māori is as follows:

1. Kei te mōhio te Karauna i te tino roa o ngā tūpuna o Ngāi Tahu e totohe ana kia utu mai rātou e te Karauna—tata atu ki 150 ngā tau i puta ai tēnei pēpeha a Ngāi Tahu arā: “He mahi kai tākata, he mahi kai hoaka”. Nā te whai mahara o ngā tūpuna o Ngāi Tahu ki ngā āhuatanga o ngā kawenga a te Karauna i kawea ai e Matiaha Tiramōrehu tana petihana ki a Kuini Wikitoria i te tau 1857. I tuhia e Tiramōrehu tana petihana arā: ‘Koia nei te whakahau a tōu aroha i whiua e koe ki runga i ēnei kāwana... tērā kia whakakotahitia te ture, kia whakakotahitia ngā whakahau, kia ōrite ngā āhuatanga mō te kiri mā kia rite ki tō te kiri waitutu, me te whakatakoto i te aroha o tōu ngākau pai ki runga i te iwi Māori kia noho ngākau pai tonu ai rātou me te mau mahara tonu ki te mana o tōu ingoa.’ Nā konei te Karauna i whakaae ai tērā, te taumaha o ngā mahi a ngā tūpuna o Ngāi Tahu, nā rēira i tū whakaiti atu ai i nāiane i mua i ā rātou mokopuna.
2. E whakaae ana te Karauna ki tōna tino hēanga, tērā i takakino tāruaruatia e ia ngā kaupapa o te Tiriti o Waitangi i roto i āna hokonga mai i ngā whenua o Ngāi Tahu. Tēnā, ka whakaae anō te Karauna tērā i roto i ngā āhuatanga i takoto ki roto i ngā pukapuka ā-herenga whakaatu i aua hokonga mai, kāore te Karauna i whai whakaaro ki tāna hoa nā rāua rā i haina te Tiriti, kāore hoki ia i whai whakaaro ki te wehe ake i ētahi whenua hei whai oranga tinana, whai oranga ngākau rānei mō Ngāi Tahu.
3. E whakaae ana te Karauna tērā, i roto i tāna takakino i te wāhanga tuarua o te Tiriti, kāore ia i whai whakaaro ki te manaaki, ki te tiaki rānei i ngā mauanga whenua a Ngāi Tahu me ngā tino taonga i hiahia a Ngāi Tahu ki te pupuri.
4. E mōhio ana te Karauna tērā, kāore ia i whai whakaaro ki a Ngāi Tahu i runga i te ngākau pono o roto i ngā tikanga i pūtake mai i te mana o te Karauna. Nā tāua whakaaro kore a te Karauna i puaki mai ai tēnei pēpeha a Ngāi Tahu: “Te Hapa o Niu Tīreni”. E mōhio ana te Karauna i tāna hē ki te kaipono i ngā āhuatanga whai oranga mō Ngāi Tahu i noho pōhara noa ai te iwi ia whakatupuranga heke iho. Te whakatauāki i pūtake mai i aua āhuatanga: “Te mate o te iwi”.
5. E whakaae ana te Karauna tērā, mai rāno te piri pono o Ngāi Tahu ki te Karauna me te kawa pono a te iwi i ā rātou kawenga i raro i te Tiriti o Waitangi, pērā anō tō rātou piri atu ki raro i te Hoko Whitu a Tū i ngā wā o ngā pakanga nunui o te ao. E tino mihi ana te Karauna ki a Ngāi Tahu mō tōna ngākau pono mō te koha hoki a te iwi o Ngāi Tahu ki te katoa o Aotearoa.



6. E whakapuaki atu ana te Karauna ki te iwi whānui o Ngāi Tahu i te hōhonu o te āwhitu a te Karauna mō ngā mamaetanga, mō ngā whakawhiringa i pūtake mai nō roto i ngā takakino a te Karauna i takaongetia ai a Ngāi Tahu Whānui. Ewhakaae ana te Karauna tērā, aua mamaetanga me ngā whakawhiringa hoki i hua mai nō roto i ngā takakino a te Karauna, arā, kāore te Karauna i whai i ngā tohutohu a ngā pukapuka ā-herenga i tōna hokonga mai i ngā whenua o Ngāi Tahu, kāore hoki te Karauna i wehe ake kia rawaka he whenua mō te iwi, hei whakahaere mā rātou i ngā āhuatanga e whai oranga ai rātou, kāore hoki te Karauna i hanga i tētahi tikanga e maru motuhake ai te mana o Ngāi Tahu ki runga i ā rātou pounamu me ērā atu tāonga i hiahia te iwi ki te pupuri. Kore rawa te Karauna i aro ake ki ngā aurere a Ngāi Tahu.
7. E whakapāha ana te Karauna ki a Ngāi Tahu mō tōna hēanga, tērā, kāore ia i whai whakaaro mō te rangatiratanga o Ngāi Tahu, ki te mana rānei o Ngāi Tahu ki runga i ōna whenua ā-rohe o Te Wai Pounamu, nā rēira, i runga i ngā whakaritenga me ngā herenga a Te Tiriti o Waitangi, ka whakaae te Karauna ko Ngāi Tahu Whānui anō te tāngata whenua hei pupuri i te rangatiratanga o roto i ōna takiwā.
8. E ai mō ngā iwi katoa o Aotearoa e hiahia ana te Karauna ki te whakamārie i ngā hara kua whākina ake nei—otirā, ērā e taea i nāianei - i te mea kua āta tau ngā kōrero tūturu ki roto i te pukapuka ā-herenga whakaritenga i hainatia i te 21 o ngā rā o Whitu hei tīmatanga whai oranga i roto i te ao hōu o te mahinga tahi a te Karauna rāua ko Ngāi Tahu.

## Section 6: Text in English

The text of the apology in English is as follows:

1. The Crown recognises the protracted labours of the Ngāi Tahu ancestors in pursuit of their claims for redress and compensation against the Crown for nearly 150 years, as alluded to in the Ngāi Tahu proverb 'He mahi kai takata, he mahi kai hoaka' ('It is work that consumes people, as greenstone consumes sandstone'). The Ngāi Tahu understanding of the Crown's responsibilities conveyed to Queen Victoria by Matiaha Tiramorehu in a petition in 1857, guided the Ngāi Tahu ancestors. Tiramorehu wrote:
 

*“This was the command thy love laid upon these Governors ... that the law be made one, that the commandments be made one, that the nation be made one, that the white skin be made just equal with the dark skin, and to lay down the love of thy graciousness to the Māori that they dwell happily ... and remember the power of thy name.”*
2. The Crown hereby acknowledges the work of the Ngāi Tahu ancestors and makes this apology to them and to their descendants.
3. The Crown acknowledges that it acted unconscionably and in repeated breach of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi in its dealings with Ngāi Tahu in the purchases of Ngāi Tahu land. The Crown further acknowledges that in relation to the deeds of purchase it has failed in most material respects to honour its obligations to Ngāi Tahu as its Treaty partner, while it also failed to set aside adequate lands for Ngāi Tahu's use, and to provide adequate economic and social resources for Ngāi Tahu.
4. The Crown acknowledges that, in breach of Article Two of the Treaty, it failed to preserve and protect Ngāi Tahu's use and ownership of such of their land and valued possessions as they wished to retain.

5. The Crown recognises that it has failed to act towards Ngāi Tahu reasonably and with the utmost good faith in a manner consistent with the honour of the Crown. That failure is referred to in the Ngāi Tahu saying 'Te Hapa o Niu Tirenī' ('The unfulfilled promise of New Zealand'). The Crown further recognises that its failure always to act in good faith deprived Ngāi Tahu of the opportunity to develop and kept the tribe for several generations in a state of poverty, a state referred to in the proverb 'Te mate o te iwi' ('The malaise of the tribe').
6. The Crown recognises that Ngāi Tahu has been consistently loyal to the Crown, and that the tribe has honoured its obligations and responsibilities under the Treaty of Waitangi and duties as citizens of the nation, especially, but not exclusively, in their active service in all of the major conflicts up to the present time to which New Zealand has sent troops. The Crown pays tribute to Ngāi Tahu's loyalty and to the contribution made by the tribe to the nation.
7. The Crown expresses its profound regret and apologises unreservedly to all members of Ngāi Tahu Whānui for the suffering and hardship caused to Ngāi Tahu, and for the harmful effects which resulted to the welfare, economy and development of Ngāi Tahu as a tribe. The Crown acknowledges that such suffering, hardship and harmful effects resulted from its failures to honour its obligations to Ngāi Tahu under the deeds of purchase whereby it acquired Ngāi Tahu lands, to set aside adequate lands for the tribe's use, to allow reasonable access to traditional sources of food, to protect Ngāi Tahu's rights to pounamu and such other valued possessions as the tribe wished to retain, or to remedy effectually Ngāi Tahu's grievances.
8. The Crown apologises to Ngāi Tahu for its past failures to acknowledge Ngāi Tahu rangatiratanga and mana over the South Island lands within its boundaries, and, in fulfilment of its Treaty obligations, the Crown recognises Ngāi Tahu as the tāngata whenua of, and as holding rangatiratanga within, the Takiwā of Ngāi Tahu Whānui.
9. Accordingly, the Crown seeks on behalf of all New Zealanders to atone for these acknowledged injustices, so far as that is now possible, and, with the historical grievances finally settled as to matters set out in the Deed of Settlement signed on 21 November 1997, to begin the process of healing and to enter a new age of co-operation with Ngāi Tahu."

## Schedule 97 Taonga species

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### Birds

Name in Māori	Name in English	Scientific name
Hoiho	Yellow-eyed penguin	<i>Megadyptes antipodes</i>
Kāhu	Australasian harrier	<i>Circus approximans</i>
Kākā	South Island kākā	<i>Nestor meridionalis meridionalis</i>
Kākāpō	Kākāpō	<i>Strigops habroptilus</i>
Kākāriki	New Zealand parakeet	<i>Cyanoramphus</i> spp
Kakaruai	South Island robin	<i>Petroica australis australis</i>
Kakī	Black stilt	<i>Himantopus novaezelandiae</i>
Kāmana	Crested grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
Kārearea	New Zealand falcon	<i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i>
Karoro	Black-backed gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>
Kea	Kea	<i>Nestor notabilis</i>
Kōau	Black shag	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
	Pied shag	<i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i>
	Little shag	<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos brevirostris</i>
Koekoeā	Long-tailed cuckoo	<i>Eudynamys taitensis</i>
Kōparapara or Korimako	Bellbird	<i>Anthornis melanura melanura</i>
Kororā	Blue penguin	<i>Eudyptula minor</i>
Kōtare	Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon sancta</i>
Kōtuku	White heron	<i>Egretta alba</i>
Kōwhiowhio	Blue duck	<i>Hymenolaimus malacorhynchos</i>
Kūaka	Bar-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
Kūkupa/Kererū	New Zealand wood pigeon	<i>Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae</i>
Kuruwhengu/Kuruwhengi	New Zealand shoveller	<i>Anas rhynchotis</i>

<b>Name in Māori</b>	<b>Name in English</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>
Mātā	Fernbird	<i>Bowdleria punctata</i> <i>punctata</i> and <i>Bowdleria punctata</i> <i>stewartiana</i> and <i>Bowdleria punctata</i> <i>wilsoni</i> and <i>Bowdleria punctata</i> <i>candata</i>
Matuku moana	Reef heron	<i>Egretta sacra</i>
Miromiro	South Island tomtit	<i>Petroica macrocephala</i> <i>macrocephala</i>
Miromiro	Snares Island tomtit	<i>Petroica macrocephala dannefaerdi</i>
Mohua	Yellowhead	<i>Mohoua ochrocephala</i>
Pākura/Pūkeko	Swamp hen/Pūkeko	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>
Pārera	Grey duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>
Pateke	Brown teal	<i>Anas aucklandica</i>
Pīhoihoi	New Zealand pipit	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>
Pīpīwharau	Shining cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>
Pīwakawaka	South Island fantail	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa fuliginosa</i>
Poaka	Pied stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
Pokotiwaha	Snares crested penguin	<i>Eudyptes robustus</i>
Pūtakitaki	Paradise shelduck	<i>Tadorna variegata</i>
Riroriro	Grey warbler	<i>Gerygone igata</i>
Roroa	Great spotted kiwi	<i>Apteryx haastii</i>
Rowi	Ōkārito brown kiwi	<i>Apteryx mantelli</i>
Ruru koukou	Morepork	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>
Takahē	Takahē	<i>Porphyrio mantelli</i>
Tara	Terns	<i>Sterna</i> spp
Tawaki	Fiordland crested penguin	<i>Eudyptes pachyrhynchus</i>
Tete	Grey teal	<i>Anas gracilis</i>
Tīeke	South Island saddleback	<i>Philesturnus carunculatus</i> <i>carunculatus</i>

Name in Māori	Name in English	Scientific name
Tītī	Sooty shearwater/Muttonbird/Hutton's shearwater Common diving petrel South Georgian diving petrel Westland petrel Fairy prion Broad-billed prion White-faced storm petrel Cook's petrel Mottled petrel	<i>Puffinus griseus</i> and <i>Puffinus huttoni</i> and <i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i> and <i>Pelecanoides georgicus</i> and <i>Procellaria westlandica</i> and <i>Pachyptila turtur</i> and <i>Pachyptila vittata</i> and <i>Pelagodroma marina</i> and <i>Pterodroma cookii</i> and <i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i>
Tītītipounamu	South Island rifleman	<i>Acanthisitta chloris chloris</i>
Tokoeka	South Island brown kiwi	<i>Apteryx australis</i>
Toroa	Albatrosses and Mollymawks	<i>Diomedea</i> spp
Toutouwai	Stewart Island robin	<i>Petroica australis rakiura</i>
Tūī	Tūī	<i>Prothemadera novaeseelandiae</i>
Tutukiwi	Snares Island snipe	<i>Coenocorypha aucklandica huegeli</i>
Weka	Western weka	<i>Gallirallus australis australis</i>
Weka	Stewart Island weka	<i>Gallirallus australis scotti</i>
Weka	Buff weka	<i>Gallirallus australis hectori</i>

#### Plants

Name in Māori	Name in English	Scientific name
Akatorotoro	White rata	<i>Metrosideros perforata</i>
Aruhe	Fernroot (bracken)	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> var <i>esculentum</i>
Harakeke	Flax	<i>Phormium tenax</i>
Horoeka	Lancewood	<i>Pseudopanax crassifolius</i>
Houhi	Mountain ribbonwood	<i>Hoheria lyalli</i> and <i>H. glabata</i>
Kahikatea	Kahikatea/White pine	<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>
Kāmahi	Kāmahi	<i>Weinmannia racemosa</i>
Kānuka	Kānuka	<i>Kunzia ericoides</i>
Kāpuka	Broadleaf	<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>
Karaeopirita	Supplejack	<i>Ripogonum scandens</i>

Name in Māori	Name in English	Scientific name
Karaka	New Zealand laurel/Karaka	<i>Corynocarpus laevigata</i>
Karamū	Coprosma	<i>Coprosma robusta, coprosma lucida, coprosma foetidissima</i>
Kātote	Tree fern	<i>Cyathea smithii</i>
Kiekie	Kiekie	<i>Freycinetia baueriana</i> subsp <i>banksii</i>
Kōhia	NZ Passionfruit	<i>Passiflora tetrandia</i>
Korokio	Korokio bush Wire-netting	<i>Corokia cotoneaster</i>
Koromiko/Kōkōmuka	Koromiko	<i>Hebe salicifolia</i>
Kōtukutuku	Tree fuchsia	<i>Fuchsia excorticata</i>
Kōwahi Kōhai	Kōwhai	<i>Sophora microphylla</i>
Mamaku	Tree fern	<i>Cyathea medullaris</i>
Mānia	Sedge	<i>Carex flagellifera</i>
Mānuka Kahikātoa	Tea-tree	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>
Māpou	Red matipo	<i>Myrsine australis</i>
Mataī	Mataī/Black pine	<i>Prumnopitys taxifolia</i>
Miro	Miro/Brown pine	<i>Podocarpus ferrugineus</i>
Ngaio	Ngaio	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>
Nīkau	New Zealand palm	<i>Rhopalostylis sapida</i>
Pānako	(Species of fern)	<i>Asplenium obtusatum</i>
Pānako	(Species of fern)	<i>Botrychium australe</i> and <i>B. biforme</i>
Pātōtara	Dwarf mingimingi	<i>Leucopogon fraseri</i>
Pīngao	Pīngao	<i>Desmoschoenus spiralis</i>
Pōkākā	Pōkākā	<i>Elaeocarpus hookerianus</i>
Ponga/Poka	Tree fern	<i>Cyathea dealbata</i>
Rātā	Southern rātā	<i>Metrosideros umbellata</i>
Raupō	Bulrush	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>

<b>Name in Māori</b>	<b>Name in English</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>
Rautāwhiri/Kōhūhū	Black matipo/Māpou	<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>
Rimu	Rimu/Red pine	<i>Dacrydium cypressinum</i>
Rimurapa	Bull kelp	<i>Durvillaea antarctica</i>
Taramea	Speargrass, spaniard	<i>Aciphylla</i> spp
Tarata	Lemonwood	<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i>
Tawai	Beech	<i>Nothofagus</i> spp
Tētēaweka	Muttonbird scrub	<i>Olearia angustifolia</i>
Tī rākau/Tī Kōuka	Cabbage tree	<i>Cordyline australis</i>
Tīkumu	Mountain daisy	<i>Celmisia spectabilis</i> and <i>C. semicordata</i>
Tītoki	New Zealand ash	<i>Alectryon excelsus</i>
Toatoa	Mountain Toatoa, Celery pine	<i>Phyllocladus alpinus</i>
Toetoe	Toetoe	<i>Cortaderia richardii</i>
Tōtara	Tōtara	<i>Podocarpus totara</i>
Tutu	Tutu	<i>Coriaria</i> spp
Wharariki	Mountain flax	<i>Phormium cookianum</i>
Whīnau	Hīnau	<i>Elaeocarpus dentatus</i>
Wī	Silver tussock	<i>Poa cita</i>
Wīwī	Rushes	<i>Juncus</i> all indigenous <i>Juncus</i> spp and <i>J. maritimus</i>

a) *Marine mammals*

<b>Name in Māori</b>	<b>Name in English</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>
Ihupuku	Southern elephant seal	<i>Mirounga leonina</i>
Kekeno	New Zealand fur seals	<i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i>
Paikea	Humpback whales	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>
Parāoa	Sperm whale	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>
Rāpoka/Whakahao	New Zealand sea lion/Hooker's sea lion	<i>Phocarctos hookeri</i>
Tohorā	Southern right whale	<i>Balaena australis</i>



## **Schedule 16**

### **Statutory acknowledgement for Hakataramea River**

ss 205, 206

#### **Statutory area**

The statutory area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is the river known as Hakataramea the location of which is shown on Allocation Plan MD 119 (SO 24724).

#### **Preamble**

Under section 206, the Crown acknowledges Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu's statement of Ngāi Tahu's cultural, spiritual, historic, and traditional association to the Hakataramea River, as set out below.

#### **Ngāi Tahu association with the Hakataramea River**

The creation of the Hakataramea relates in time to Te Waka o Aoraki, and the further shaping of the island by Tū Te Rakiwhānoa and his assistants, including Marokura who stocked the waterways and Kahukura, who stocked the forests. For Ngāi Tahu, traditions such as this represent the links between the cosmological world of the gods and present generations, these histories reinforce tribal identity and solidarity, and continuity between generations, and document the events which shaped the environment of Te Wai Pounamu and Ngāi Tahu as an iwi.

The name "Hakataramea" refers to the taramea plant from which a prized perfume was extracted. The name reflects the fact that taramea once grew in abundance in the vicinity of the river, and was easily accessed.

As well as being a mahinga kai in its own right, the Hakataramea was also an alternative route to the Aoraki region, forming part of the network of waterways and land-based mahinga kai in this part of the interior. This area was a part of the seasonal trail of mahinga kai and resource gathering, and hapū and whānau interaction. Knowledge of these trails continues to be held by whānau and hapū and is regarded as a taonga. The traditional mobile lifestyle of the people led to their dependence on the resources of the river.

The Hakataramea was a noted and popular indigenous fishery, offering tuna (eel), kanakana (lamprey), kōkopu, waikōura (freshwater crayfish) and waikākahi (freshwater mussel). Other mahinga kai taken from the Hakataramea included weka, tī kōuka (cabbage tree) and taramea (spaniard grass). The tūpuna had considerable knowledge of whakapapa, traditional trails and tauranga waka, places for gathering kai and other taonga, ways in which to use the resources of the Hakataramea, the relationship of people with the river and their dependence on it, and tikanga for the proper and sustainable utilisation of resources. All of these values remain important to Ngāi Tahu today.

These mahinga kai resources supported both semi-permanent and seasonal occupations, including a kāinga called Te Wai-tohi near the confluence of the Hakataramea and Waitaki rivers. The surviving rock art remnants and rock shelters are a particular taonga of the area, providing a unique record of the lives and beliefs of the people who travelled the river.

Because of the long history of use of the river as both a highway and a mahinga kai, supporting permanent and temporary occupation, there are a number of urupā, wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga associated with the river. These are all places holding the memories, traditions, victories and defeats of Ngāi Tahu tūpuna, and are frequently protected by secret locations. Urupā are the resting places of Ngāi Tahu tūpuna and, as such, are a particular focus for whānau traditions.

The mauri of the Hakataramea represents the essence that binds the physical and spiritual elements of all things together, generating and upholding all life. All elements of the natural

environment possess a life force, and all forms of life are related. Mauri is a critical element of the spiritual relationship of Ngāi Tahu Whānui with the river.

### **Purposes of statutory acknowledgement**

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

- (a) to require that consent authorities forward summaries of resource consent applications to Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu as required by regulations made pursuant to [section 207](#) (clause 12.2.3 of the deed of settlement); and
- (b) to require that consent authorities, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, or the Environment Court, as the case may be, have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to the Hakataramea River, as provided in [sections 208 to 210](#) (clause 12.2.4 of the deed of settlement); and
- (c) to empower the Minister responsible for management of the Hakataramea River or the Commissioner of Crown Lands, as the case may be, to enter into a Deed of Recognition as provided in [section 212](#) (clause 12.2.6 of the deed of settlement); and
- (d) to enable Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and any member of Ngāi Tahu Whānui to cite this statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāi Tahu to the Hakataramea River as provided in [section 211](#) (clause 12.2.5 of the deed of settlement).

### **Limitations on effect of statutory acknowledgement**

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

- (a) this statutory acknowledgement does not affect, and is not to be taken into account in, the exercise of any power, duty, or function by any person or entity under any statute, regulation, or bylaw; and
- (b) without limiting paragraph (a), no person or entity, in considering any matter or making any decision or recommendation under any statute, regulation, or bylaw, may give any greater or lesser weight to Ngāi Tahu's association to the Hakataramea River (as described in this statutory acknowledgement) than that person or entity would give under the relevant statute, regulation, or bylaw, if this statutory acknowledgement did not exist in respect of the Hakataramea River.

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

Except as expressly provided in this Act, this statutory acknowledgement does not, of itself, have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of any estate or interest in, or any rights of any kind whatsoever relating to, the Hakataramea River.

## Attachment 5: Comments received from the Minister for Māori Development and Minister for Māori Crown Relations

Hon Tama Potaka - Saved

Feedback - FTA - Feedback

General Documents Related

Feedback Details

Feedback ID

\*


FDB001120D4B0

Title

\*

Hon Tama Potaka

Regarding


 [Section 18 report for Minister comment](#)

Comments

No comments or concerns.

Feedback Contacts


Created By (Contact)

 [Jaz Nathan](#)


Source

Portal

Application

 [The Grampians Solar Project](#)

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