

CULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Buller Plateaux Continuation Project

Prepared by

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae

Prepared for

Bathurst Resources Limited

Fast Track Approvals Act Application

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1. Statutory Context

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae are mana whenua recognised in legislation as the representatives of Ngāi Tahu Whānui for all purposes, as per the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996 (“the Act”) on Tai Poutini up to Kahuraki Point.

Section 15(1) of that Act provides that:

“Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu shall be recognised for all purposes as the representative of Ngāi Tahu Whānui.”

Section 15(2) of that Act provides that:

“Where any enactment requires consultation with any iwi or with any iwi authority, that consultation shall, with respect to matters affecting Ngāi Tahu Whānui, be held with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu.”

As Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae are the Papatipu Rūnanga with manawhenua in the Buller District (as recognised in the Act) Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae is the party who acts as manawhenua in the Buller District.

Further statutory recognition is established in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 and the Apology by the Crown to Ngāi Tahu in sections 4 to 6, which states that:

“[T]he Crown recognises Ngāi Tahu as the tāngata whenua of, and as holding rangatiratanga within, the Takiwā of Ngāi Tahu Whānui.” (Section 6, sub-paragraph 7)

The Buller District is completely within the statutorily recognised Takiwā of Ngāi Tahu Whānui.

2. Executive Summary

Ngāi Tahu, through papatipu rūnanga, in this case Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, hold a deep and enduring relationship with Te Tai Poutini. This connection is recognised in law through the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996 and the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, and is grounded in whakapapa, kaitiakitanga, and the responsibility to protect taonga for future generations. As manawhenua, Ngāti Waewae carry an obligation not merely to participate in resource consent processes, but to uphold the cultural, spiritual, and environmental values that define their relationship with this land and its waters.

Bathurst Resources Limited (BRL), together with its joint venture partner BT Mining and subsidiary companies Bathurst Coal Limited and Buller Coal Limited, is seeking approval under the Fast Track Approvals Act for the Buller Plateaux Continuation Project (BPCP). The project proposes the continuation of coal mining operations across the Stockton and Denniston Plateaux, incorporating mine rehabilitation and closure activities, utilisation of existing infrastructure, and the construction of a new haul road through the Upper Waimangaroa Valley. The BPCP anticipates approximately 15–20 years of continued mining at current rates of around one million tonnes per annum, primarily coking coal for export. The project represents significant economic activity, supporting approximately 390 permanent employees and contributing substantially to the local and regional economy. BRL's operations at Stockton Mine also include ongoing management of acid mine drainage from historic underground workings, undertaken in partnership with the Crown and Ngāti Waewae.

Ngāti Waewae's assessment of this project is guided by the cultural values and principles inherent to the Poutini Ngāi Tahu worldview. Central to this worldview is a holistic understanding of the environment — one that recognises the inseparable connections between maunga, whenua, waterways, and people. Surface waters, groundwaters, and wetlands are not assessed in isolation but as an integrated whole, reflecting the principle that a catchment is greater than the sum of its parts.

As Tangata Tiaki, Ngāti Waewae bear responsibility for ensuring that taonga are passed on to future generations in at least as good a condition as they are received today. Numerous sites of cultural and spiritual significance are located across Te Tai Poutini, and the landscapes, waterways, and ecosystems of this region are woven into the whakapapa and identity of Ngāti Waewae. Historical change — social, economic, and environmental — has shaped how these values are expressed today, but it has not diminished them. The cumulative impact of development on these values remains a matter of profound concern.

Accordingly, while Ngāti Waewae acknowledges the economic and environmental considerations associated with the BPCP, this Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) sets out how the proposed project must be understood through a Poutini Ngāi Tahu lens. It identifies the potential impacts on cultural values and the conditions under which continued engagement, monitoring, and mitigation will be required. Ngāti Waewae does not accept that impacts — however minor — should go unaddressed, and it is essential that ongoing dialogue between BRL and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae continues throughout all phases of the project.

Priorities of Ngāi Tahu

- Protecting the headwater streams that flow from maunga.
- Protecting the many small aquatic resources including streams, wetlands and springs.
- Rehabilitating degraded lands and waters.

- Negotiating an Accidental Discovery Protocol.
- Protecting the opportunity to enhance mahinga kai habitats.
- Protecting indigenous biodiversity, in particular taonga species.

Commitments of Ngāti Waewae

Ngāti Waewae are committed to:

- Supporting abundant mahinga kai resources, particularly in important wetlands, backwaters, and tributaries.
- Protecting the quality of the waters of Te Tai Poutini.
- Protecting wāhi tapu / wāhi taonga.
- Protecting cultural landscapes.
- Ensuring variability in West Coast River levels.
- Providing a sufficient buffer, or safety margin, to mitigate against the adverse effects of changing land uses on the waters of Te Tai Poutini.
- Enhancing access throughout the catchment.
- Addressing issues relating to changing land uses in catchments.

Adverse Effects to be Avoided

When assessing the impact associated with the BPCP, Ngāti Waewae want to see the following adverse effects avoided:

- Any deterioration to the quality of water — monitoring needs to confirm improvement.
- Unnatural changes to the sediment flow and patterns of deposition — monitoring needs to confirm no adverse impacts. Monitoring of the catchment and streams is particularly important.
- Any encroachment of adjacent land uses onto river margins and streambeds.
- Any dewatering or loss of small aquatic resources including streams and springs throughout the catchment — hydrological monitoring is required.
- Any loss of access to sites of significance, especially remaining mahinga kai sites.
- Any loss of mahinga kai habitats and mahinga kai species.
- Any loss of wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga.

Ngāti Waewae wishes to be advised of:

- Initiatives to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of new mine infrastructure on the values identified in this report.
- Initiatives to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of existing mining infrastructure on the values identified by stakeholders.

It is expected that the issues raised in this CIA will become the focus of ongoing discussions between Ngāti Waewae and Bathurst Resources Limited.

While the BPCP is complex, the history of mining and other disturbances in the wider area is also recognised, as are the efforts that Bathurst is proposing to minimise the effects and to provide various forms of compensation. From the perspective of Ngāti Waewae and considering the extensive compensation package proposed, project benefits, and any specific cultural matters, overall, these are likely to deliver a better outcome for Ngāti Waewae and Ngāi Tahu whānui, as well as for taonga species and the wider environment.

3. Introduction

Ngāi Tahu have a long and deeply rooted association with Te Tai Poutini (the West Coast of the South Island), spanning many generations. This relationship is founded upon whakapapa, oral tradition, and the enduring exercise of mana over the land, waterways, and natural resources of the region. The Crown initially recognised this significance in the nineteenth century through the granting of a number of reserves, acknowledging, at least in part, the importance of these lands to Ngāi Tahu and their people. More recently, this recognition has been given formal statutory expression through the enactment of the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996 and the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, which together provide a framework for Ngāi Tahu to exercise their rights and responsibilities as tangata whenua across their rohe.

As mana whenua of Te Tai Poutini, the Papatipu Rūnanga, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, holds a paramount responsibility to assess, consider, and respond to any activity that may impact upon their cultural values, wāhi tapu, mahinga kai, and the broader spiritual and physical wellbeing of the environment. This responsibility is not merely procedural — it is intrinsic to the identity and obligations of Ngāti Waewae as kaitiaki of their rohe. Kaitiakitanga, as both a principle and a practice, requires active and ongoing stewardship of the natural world in accordance with tikanga Māori, ensuring that the integrity of the environment is preserved for present and future generations.

Bathurst Resources Limited acknowledges and respects the responsibilities of Ngāti Waewae and the central role they hold as kaitiaki of Te Tai Poutini. In progressing the Buller Coal Project (BPCP), Bathurst Resources has expressed a clear commitment and genuine desire to engage meaningfully with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, to understand and give proper weight to their cultural values and concerns, and to seek an outcome that is mutually acceptable. This collaborative approach reflects a recognition that the sustainable development of any project within the rohe of Ngāti Waewae must be pursued in a manner that honours and respects the tikanga, values, and interests of the iwi. Bathurst Resources views this relationship not as a compliance obligation, but as a meaningful partnership that is fundamental to the responsible and respectful progression of the BPCP.

4. Objectives

The objectives of this report are:

- To provide information on the nature and extent of cultural interests, in the areas where the BPCP will occur.
- To identify the impacts associated with the proposed development that are of concern to Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae (hereinafter called Ngāti Waewae).
- To consider how Bathurst proposes to respond to the impacts identified.
- To suggest how other impacts resulting from the BPCP could be addressed.
- To address all other matters identified in the FTAA that are relevant for Ngāti Waewae.

5. Background

This report describes Ngāti Waewae customary associations with the Kawatiri (Buller) district. As with other areas of Te Tai Poutini, the coastal hills and plateau areas north of the Kawatiri (Buller) River are part of the larger network of trails, trading routes, pa and kāinga sites, mahinga kai, and other areas of cultural significance. Customary associations with this area are maintained today by Ngāti Waewae.

Poutini Ngāi Tahu held mana whenua, or customary title, over the Kawatiri (Buller) territory through maintaining occupational status. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Customary title over the area is further evidenced by the wāhi ingoa, or place names, that mark the landscape.

The extensive knowledge, use of, and relationship of Poutini Ngāi Tahu to this area was evident to early Europeans such as Heaphy and Brunner, who were taught by mana whenua how to live off what the land and sea could provide [REDACTED]

Coastal areas provided mana whenua with shellfish, the rivers primarily provided eels, whitebait and fish, and the river mouths were good places for cultivations. Bird-snaring parties regularly travelled along the inland rivers. [REDACTED]

Mana whenua also came from Hokitika to the Orikaka River to hunt birds. These parties were known to secure large numbers of birds during such trips; enough for their winter supply. [REDACTED]

Understanding the Cultural Context

The discussion of the cultural values of Ngāti Waewae included in Section 5 of this report is not meant as an exhaustive treatment of the subject. Rather, it seeks to provide a conceptual framework for the Impact Assessment. It is an attempt to explain Ngāi Tahu's perspective on the environment into terms more readily understood by the wider public, recognising that a Ngāti Waewae perspective is fundamentally different in its treatment of human/nature interactions. This framework is essential to understanding the depth and complexity of Ngāti Waewae's relationship with Te Tai Poutini, and the impacts of the proposal on this relationship.

Ngāti Waewae

In this document, the use of the term 'Ngāi Tahu' should be considered to include the constituent indigenous iwi, being Ngai Tahu, Ngati Mamoe, Waitaha. The term 'Iwi' (tribe) is used in the same context.

Ngāi Tahu residing on Te Tai Poutini were called 'Poutini Ngāi Tahu', to distinguish from their relations living on the east coast.

[REDACTED]

This CIA represents best endeavours by the papatipu Rūnanga to identify cultural effects of concern. They reserve the right to pursue further mitigation or compensation from any further subsequent effects that may be identified as a result of further site visits or discussions with Bathurst Resources independent of the FTAA processes.

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae | Prepared for Bathurst Resources Limited

Pursuant to section 6 of the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (TRONT) is the tribal representative body of Ngāi Tahu Whanui (the tribal collective) and is a body corporate duly established on 24 April 1996. Contained in Section 5 of that Act is a detailed description of the takiwa (area) of Ngāi Tahu Whanui, which confirms that the proposal is within the takiwa.

The relevant statutory provisions are:

- Section 15(1): Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu shall be recognised for all purposes as the representative of Ngāi Tahu Whanui.
- Section 15(2): Where any enactment requires consultation with any iwi or with any iwi authority, that consultation shall, with respect to matters affecting Ngāi Tahu Whanui, be held with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu.
- Section 15(3): Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu in carrying out consultation under subsection 2 shall seek the views of such papatipu Rūnanga of Ngāi Tahu Whanui and such hapu as in the opinion of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu may have views that they wish to express in relation to the matter.

The Act therefore confirms TRONT's status as the legal representative of the tangata whenua within the Ngāti Waewae Takiwa. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae is identified as one of eighteen constituent Papatipu Rūnanga and is therefore recognised by TRONT as the kaitiaki Papatipu Rūnanga for the area affected by Bathurst Resource's proposal.

The Relationship Between This and Previous CIAs Prepared for the Project Area

Various organisations when applying for resource consents necessary to enable their continued operation have commissioned TRONT or papatipu Rūnanga to prepare Cultural Impact Assessments. CIAs previously prepared that were specific to Te Tai Poutini and/or mine developments have been accessed to ensure consistency in the information being supplied. The CIAs specified to the Buller Plateaux referenced in this report include:

- Cultural Impact Assessment Report for Activities associated with the proposed Solid Energy Cypress Coal Mine (February 2003)
- Cultural Impact Assessment of Escarpment Mine Project (31 July 2010)
- Cultural Impact Assessment of Stockton Hydro Proposal (August 2009)
- Interim Assessment of Impacts on Rangatiratanga, Treaty Principles and Ngāti Waewae Cultural Values – Stockton Acid Mine Drainage Project (22 September 2022) (Draft)

6. Mana Whenua

Ancestral Associations and Cultural Narrative

In the broader Ngāi Tahu creation story, the South Island, including Te Tai Poutini, was formed from the waka sailed by Aoraki and his four brothers who had visited their stepmother, Papatūānuku, and were about to descend back up to their father Ranginui but for the failure to perform the karakia accurately. The waka fell into the ocean and listed to the port side. Aoraki and his brothers were turned to rock, forming the Southern Alps. Since this time, we have inherited the name Te Waka o Aoraki for the South Island.

The West Coast of the South Island is also known as Te Tai Poutini, and features in yet another of the central tribal mythologies. The Taniwha named Poutini is credited with the abduction of a chieftainess of the highest order named Waitaiki. Her husband, Tamaa-hua, took chase fiercely over several pursuit phases, effectively undertaking the first geological survey over large portions of the islands. The major lithic sources for tools and implements that would come to be important parts of traditional Māori lifeways were thus ‘discovered’. The pursuits culminated in Waitaiki being turned into Pounamu for all time in the head waters of the Arahura River, and Poutini being the primary Taniwha to occupy the coastal waters of the West Coast to this day.

The earliest tribes, including (Ngāti) Wairangi, mastered the Tai Poutini lifeway, living systems and taonga resources of Te Tai Poutini.

Many whanau of Ngāti Waewae would go on to maintain a strong presence on Te Tai Poutini, undertaking mahinga kai explorations with Pākehā surveyors and participating in the various industrial activities of pākeha settlers, including farming and mining. Adjacent to the Stockton plateau is the Waimangaroa catchment, bearing the placename Korakoranui within it. This placename was bestowed by Māori working on a mechanical incline to transport coal. Today Ngāti Waewae are active in various leadership initiatives seeking the success of Te Tai Poutini communities.

Mana Whakahono ā Rohe

This Protocol and Arrangement capture the intent of the Parties to progress their relationship in accordance with the Treaty of Waitangi partnership between iwi and the Crown.

Purpose and Principles

The purpose of this Protocol is to establish an enduring partnership between Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, (Together known as Poutini Ngai Tahu) and West Coast Regional Council, within the rohe of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio and maintain the Protocol as an expression of the Treaty of Waitangi partnership between them.

Poutini Ngāi Tahu and the Council are committed to the long-term success of the partnership and enduring relationship, therefore, will participate fully and contribute adequate resourcing at all levels, including governance (rangatira ki rangatira) and operational leadership, to implement this Protocol.

This Protocol informs any obligations of the Council to consult with Poutini Ngāi Tahu under the Local Government Act 2002, and all other legislation relevant to the Council and its duties and functions.

Governance Arrangements

The Council will facilitate an ongoing role for Papatipu Rūnanga in decision-making and resource management, incorporating appointment of nominated representative(s) from, or acting on behalf of, Te Rūnanga o Waewae and Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio to relevant Council committees and forums such as the Resource Management Committee.

Governance arrangements will enable Papatipu Rūnanga to engage as Treaty partners with the Council at the governance level regarding the economic, social and cultural well-being of Ngāi Tahu whānui and relevant resource management matters, including those referred to in the Mana Whakahono ā Rohe Arrangement.

The Parties will proceed with good faith with full and unrestricted access of Papatipu Rūnanga representative(s) to Council meetings, agendas and papers, including those to be considered “In Committee” or “public excluded”.

Poutini Ngāi Tahu will hold information in confidence in the same manner and to the same degree as the Council and will not disclose or discuss such information with third Parties without prior consent from the Council.

The Parties understand that this arrangement provides for high quality engagement of Poutini Ngāi Tahu with the duties and functions of the Council and is mutually beneficial and reflective of a Treaty partnership approach.

Mahinga Kai

Traditional and contemporary mahinga kai species hold profound cultural significance and are regarded as taonga species — treasured resources that embody the relationship between Ngāi Tahu and their natural environment. These include the native birds, plants, and animals of special cultural importance to Ngāi Tahu as kaitiaki (guardians) of this rohe (territory).

Mahinga kai represents not only the species themselves, but also the customary practices and knowledge associated with their gathering, management, and use — practices that have been maintained and transmitted across generations. The health and abundance of these species is therefore a direct reflection of the overall mauri (life force) and ecological integrity of the whenua (land) and wai (water).

Species associated with the wider project area and surrounding catchment areas include, but are not limited to, those listed in the following tables.

Rākau Species in the Kawatiri/Buller Catchment Area

Ingoa Māori	Common Name	Species Name
Ti kōuka	Cabbage tree	<i>Cordyline australis</i>
Kaikahikatea	White pine	<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>
Kānuka	Kanuka	<i>Kunzia ericoides</i>
Tōtara	Totara	<i>Podocarpus totara</i>
Matai	Black pine	<i>Prumnopitys taxifolia</i>

Rimu	Rimu/Red Pine	<i>Dacrydium cypressinum</i>
Mānuka	Tea tree	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>
Horoeka	Lancewood	<i>Pseudopanax crassifolius</i>
Mānatu	Ribbonwood	<i>Plagianthus regius</i>
Toetoe	Toetoe	<i>Cortaderia richardii</i>
Pūkio	Tussock sedges	<i>Carex secta</i>
Raupō	Bulrush	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>
Mingimingi	Mingimingi	<i>Leucopogon fasciculatus/L. juniperina</i>

Taonga Manu Species in the Kawatiri/Buller Catchment Area

Ingoa Māori	Common Name	Species Name
Pūkeko	Swamp hen	<i>Porphyrio melanotus</i>
Kuruwhengi	Shoveller	<i>Anas rhynchotis variegata</i>
Pārera	Grey ducks/Mallard ducks	<i>Anas superciliosa / A. platyrhynchos</i>
Putangitangi	Paradise shelduck	<i>Tadorna variegata</i>
Whio	Blue Duck	<i>Hymenolaimus malacorhynchos</i>
Karoro	Black-backed gull	<i>Larus Dominicus</i>
Roroa	Great spotted kiwi	<i>Apteryx haastii</i>
Raipo/Papango	Scaup	<i>Aythya novaeseelandiae</i>
Kōtare	Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon sancta</i>
Kereru	Wood pigeon	<i>Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae</i>
Ruru	Morepork	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>
Kōparapara/Korimako	Bellbird	<i>Anthornis melanura melanura</i>
Weka	Woodhen	<i>Gallirallus Australis</i>

Taonga Ika Species in the Kawatiri/Buller Catchment Area

Ingoa Māori	Common Name	Species Name
Inanga	Whitebait	<i>Galaxias spp. (juveniles)</i>
Inanga	Inanga	<i>Galaxias maculatus (adults)</i>
Kōkopu	Short-jaw Kokopu	<i>Galaxias sp.</i>
Pako	Common bully	<i>Gobiomorphus cotidianus</i>
Kōkopu/Hawai	Giant bully	<i>Gobiomorphus gobioides</i>
Tīpokopoko	Upland bully	<i>Gobiomorphus breviceps</i>

Paraki/Pōrohe	Common smelt	<i>Retropinna retropinna</i>
Tuna heke	Longfin eel	<i>Anguila dieffenbachia</i>
Tuna	Shortfin eel	<i>Anguila australis</i>
Kanakana	Lamprey	<i>Geotria australis</i>
Kekewai/kōura	Freshwater crayfish	<i>Parenephrops zealandicus</i>
Kōuraura/Mowhitiwhiti	Freshwater shrimp	<i>Paratya curvirostris</i>

Ngāti Waewae/Poutini Ngāi Tahu, as Tangata Tiaki, are responsible for ensuring that taonga are passed on in as good a state, or indeed better, to the generations that follow. Impacts on cultural values are assessed against the proposed BPCP.

7. The Buller Plateau Continuation Project

Ngāti Waewae's understanding of the BPCP is based on information provided by Bathurst Resources, including the detailed project descriptions, technical reports, peer reviews and a site visit by some whanau. It is noted that Ngāti Waewae specifically asked that Bathurst obtain independent peer review of technical documents that are relevant to Mana Whenua, to provide reassurance that the best advice, mitigation and compensation (where relevant) was being applied. The fact that Bathurst took this request onboard is noted and appreciated.

Purpose and Overview of the BPCP

The purpose of the Project is to re-consent the existing infrastructure and mining operations associated with the existing Stockton Mine and provide access to additional coal mining areas across the Buller Plateaux, as the coal resources in the current Stockton mine are close to depletion, and further coal resources are required for blending.

Bathurst proposes to mine approximately 20 million tonnes of coal, all destined for the export market, with 96% of the coal being used in steelmaking (coking coal), and the remaining 4% sold as thermal coal. The project proposes to utilise the existing workforce and existing infrastructure facilities at Stockton. The mining is planned to occur over approximately 15 years with a further 10–15 years of rehabilitation and mine closure activities.

If the Project is not approved, the current operations at Stockton and Cypress Mine will cease at the expiry of the existing Stockton Coal Mining Licence (CML) and Ancillary Coal Mining Licences (ACMLs) on 31 March 2027.

The project has been divided into the following five distinct areas:

- Stockton.
- Escarpment Extended (ESE).
- Mount Frederick South (MFS).
- Upper Waimangaroa Haul Road (UWHR).
- Cypress.

However, in order to give recognition to te Ao Māori, the impacts and benefits to cultural values have been addressed holistically. Where there are any particular places of significance or wāhi tapu, these have been identified and addressed separately.

Technical Reports

Given the scale and complexity of the BPCP, there is a vast amount of technical information that Bathurst has provided for consideration in development of this CIA. Some of the technical elements are complex and require specific expertise to interpret and understand the significance from a cultural perspective. The independent peer review documents have been relied upon to indicate whether these technical reports are factually accurate and appropriate.

Ongoing dialogue with Bathurst and the regulators is important, as well as opportunities to provide input into key matters during the operational phase of the project. Where there are recommendations for management agreements, technical, or community-based working or advisory groups, Ngāti Waewae asks that they are also invited to be included in any such group.

This provides an ongoing mechanism to ensure that cultural values can be presented and considered in future decision processes.

8. Key Issues

The scale and complexity of the BPCP is acknowledged. It is recognised that the BPCP is seeking to integrate the effects of historical mining activities, authorise ongoing existing activities at the Stockton and Cypress mines and extend into other areas on the Stockton and Denniston Plateau, most of which have had some form of disturbance in the past. The proposal also seeks to link all elements of the project by developing a haul road through the Upper Waimangaroa Valley.

The footprints of all the mining areas are within the headwaters of the Ngakawau, Waimangaroa, Whareatea and Cascade Rivers. All of which have been impacted by historical mining activities. However, the extent of legacy impacts is varied and water quality across the wider footprint is showing a long-term gradual improvement since the activities occurred, which in some cases was over 100 years ago.

The extent of the BPCP is approximately 750 hectares of new disturbance over the 20-year life of the project. This is a large footprint which will not go unnoticed in the landscape. The extent to which this will impact any culturally important features or wāhi tapu needs to be carefully considered.

While the footprint of the project appears to lie outside any specific wāhi tapu or culturally significant sites, it remains important to recognise how this disturbance and these activities integrate with and impact on the wider landscape and the wider cultural values.

As noted, Ngāti Waewae have provided advice previously on many of the consented elements of the existing mining operations and remain a partner with the Crown on the Stockton Acid Mine Drainage Project that remains separate to this application.

The legacy of historic mining in this area and some of the ongoing effects remains a concern for Ngāti Waewae. However, it is acknowledged that there is a process in place to address these effects through the Stockton Acid Mine Drainage Project. Ngāti Waewae are a partner in this project and have provided a cultural impact assessment recognising the work and vision. In summary this CIA records the non-opposition of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae to proceed with assessing proposals for the Stockton Acid Mine Drainage Project.

While the BPCP is complex, the history of mining and other disturbances in the wider area is also recognised as are the efforts that Bathurst is proposing to minimise the effects and to provide various forms of compensation. From the perspective of Ngāti Waewae and taking into account the extensive compensation package proposed, the socio-economic benefits, and any specific cultural matters, holistically these are anticipated to deliver a better outcome for Ngāti Waewae and Ngāi Tahu Whanui, as well as for taonga species and the wider environment.

While the whole project has been considered, the following matters are of particular interest:

- Terrestrial biodiversity including rehabilitation and mine closure, in particular how this may impact or benefit mahinga kai, taonga species and the overall natural environment.
- The compensation package, how this is implemented, and the ongoing opportunities that Ngāti Waewae may have in both governance and delivery.
- Water management during and following mining and any ongoing legacy effects on water quality, quantity, and aquatic ecosystems, both within the footprint and in the downstream environments.
- Opportunities for remediation of historically impacted waterways through the planned mine footprints.
- Landscape and the associations with places and features that may hold cultural significance.

- Opportunities for access to currently less accessible sites on mine closure.
- Impacts and benefits for Ngāi Tahu whānau and opportunities to be engaged in the project and/or contribute to the outcomes.

9. Effects on Ngāi Tahu Values

Based on Ngāti Waewae’s review of the project description and the various technical reports and experience, this section of the report identifies environmental effects associated with mine developments that may be of concern to Ngāti Waewae.

It must be stressed however that this is an assessment of cultural impacts — the impacts of the proposed development on the cultural values important to Ngāti Waewae, as assessed by Ngāti Waewae. However, it is also acknowledged that Bathurst have addressed many of these concerns, and Ngāti Waewae remains of the view that provided the proposed mitigation and compensation package is implemented as intended, the project can be supported.

It is agreed that where there is a difference in opinion as to the level of impact, that will be acknowledged in the discussion.

Spiritual Relationship with Te Tai Poutini

Numerous sites of significance are found across Te Tai Poutini and this legacy, left by the region’s original inhabitants hundreds of years ago, remains of spiritual and cultural importance. This legacy must be protected. Ngāti Waewae history, culture and spirituality have been essential ingredients in shaping their approach to management of the natural and physical resources of Te Tai Poutini.

According to Ngāti Waewae, the lands, waters, ecosystems, and Ngāti Waewae whanau whanui are interrelated with bonds that should not be broken. In both their whakapapa and their physical presence on the landscape, maunga, the vegetation and the rivers invoke a sense of awe.

Historical events however have shaped and changed Ngāti Waewae cultural and spiritual values. Because of their place in the whakapapa of Ngāi Tahu, maunga, the whenua and the waters of Te Tai Poutini are sacred. While it may not be possible to avoid, remedy or mitigate the impacts of the BPCP on the spiritual values of Poutini Ngāi Tahu, discussions with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, as the papatipu Rūnanga, needs to be ongoing.

Te Ao Māori

Te Ao Māori emphasises holism and requires consideration of a catchment as an interconnected whole. In particular, Te Ao Māori:

- Is recognised in ‘Ki Uta Ki Tai’, a culturally based ‘mountains to the sea’ natural resource management framework.
- Recognises that Ngāti Waewae value and use all parts of a catchment.
- Acknowledges that headwaters are particularly vulnerable and are to be protected, as their good health is crucial to the good health of downstream reaches.

Feature	Issue	Commentary
Waterways	Most of the project footprint is in the headwaters of a number of catchments. In addition, loss or modification of waterways and	The application notes that some of these losses have been mitigated through active and passive treatment of water quality and the recreation of

	waterbodies, including reduced flows and impacts on water quality.	water courses and water bodies on closure. However, this does not fully address the degradation of the mauri of the water body.
Land/water interface	Ngāti Waewae believe that the first priority is to ensure stream management serves ecosystems. There is concern that the proposal could contribute to the degradation of river ecosystems through interception and diversion of tributary waterways, a reduction in downstream flow and water quality, and high intensity rain events resulting in sediment pulses.	The technical reports confirm that these concerns have been identified and are being addressed to various extents. However, because of changing land use in the headwaters of these catchments, residual effects on the mauri of the waterways remain.
Visual impact	The scale of BPCP and extent of disturbance will influence the visual landscape.	The AEE includes a visual simulation of the various project footprints. It is acknowledged that some of the effects are temporal and worse during the early years until rehabilitation is completed.
Passage	Structures constructed in waterways can act as barriers to fish and koura migration, restricting species dispersal and creating significant spaces between populations.	Ngāti Waewae wants to be assured that there are to be no new impediments to fish passage because of the construction of the infrastructure.
Sediment and waste byproduct	Ngāti Waewae want to be advised of the mechanisms to ensure sediment and sludge by-product from mining activities does not contaminate waterways.	The technical reports associated with water treatment include mechanisms for byproduct management. Conditions have also been proffered to manage the effects from discharges of water treatment byproducts.

Measures Bathurst is taking to address Te Ao Māori:

- The proposed compensation, including wetland enhancement, improvement of some historic AMD streams such as the Cascade, and a programme of restoring fish passage to lowland streams impacted by other developments.
- Water quality management, including active and passive treatment systems.
- Reconstructed stream designs to reflect as much as possible the natural stream morphology.
- Ongoing engagement with the Crown on the AMD project and delivery of AMD management.
- Rehabilitation to focus on returning as much of the landscape to a natural setting similar to that prior to mining.
- Fish passage provisions have been included in the application.
- Bathurst is proposing to construct active water treatment systems, and then on mine closure transition to passive treatment systems.

Further measures that Ngāti Waewae would like to be considered:

- Ngāti Waewae asks that all annual water and ecosystem monitoring reports are provided for comment.
- Monitoring reports and long-term state of the environment reports include measures to show improvement (or otherwise) in the mauri of the waterways.
- Bathurst and Ngāti Waewae work together to develop a cultural health index for waterways and engage iwi to assist with interpretation and reporting.
- Ngāti Waewae would like to work with Bathurst during development and trial of rehabilitation techniques (terrestrial and aquatic) so that mātauranga Māori is incorporated where practicable.
- Any research findings on koura movement including enhanced culvert designs should be shared initially with Ngāti Waewae for comment, and then published where possible.

Whakapapa

Whakapapa binds Ngāti Waewae to the lands and waters of Te Tai Poutini and the diversity of life supported by them. Whakapapa describes bonds, relationships, and connections. Poutini Ngāi Tahu have rights and responsibilities arising from whakapapa, and connections between waters, riparian margins and terrestrial lands need to be managed as a whole living entity.

Impact on the Cultural Landscape

The entire landscape of Te Tai Poutini is of significance to Poutini Ngāi Tahu. Places did not function in isolation from one another. They were part of a wider cultural setting that included not only sites as defined by the presence of archaeological remains, but all manner of highly valued places that were named by the earliest inhabitants of the area. Every part of the landscape was known and named. Poutini Ngāi Tahu rights stem from specific lands and waters — these are the places that symbolise and validate the rights of the whanau to use resources.

Feature	Issue	Commentary
Cumulative effect	There has been a long history of mining and other activities on the Buller Plateau. While the BPCP may remediate some of the historic effects, the footprint and mitigation measures do not cover all of it and in places add to the extent of disturbance and loss of cultural value.	The technical reports and AEE address the extent of the BPCP and highlight the benefits that this project can deliver. Confining the activity to a general area that has a long history of mining is preferable to opening up new areas.
Impacts upon natural character and indigenous vegetation	Many of the plants in the affected areas are taonga species and represent a source of cultural materials. There will be a loss of vegetation and associated ecosystems.	The effects on natural character and ecosystems have been well described in the AEE as are the strategies to avoid, mitigate and compensate. Over the longer term

Development and operation of the biodiversity Compensation package	Ngāti Waewae is supportive of the overall package and the anticipated outcomes, however it is obligated to highlight that this relies on human intervention in the form of constructed fences and ongoing intensive management.	these have been mostly addressed through the compensation package. The construction and operation of the compensation package requires physical disturbance to construct predator-proof fences, removal of weka, and application of brodifacoum within the fenced areas.
Construction and mining activities	All activities must avoid destroying or degrading sites of significance to Ngāi Tahu. Accordingly, an Accidental Discovery Protocol is required.	Following completion of construction work, Ngāti Waewae wants to see native vegetation re-established around structures so that bare soil is not exposed to erosive forces.
Maunga	Ridgelines and skylines should where practicable remain intact.	The natural landscape connection and flow from this area to the Paparoa Ranges must be maintained. Areas of ridgeline impact should be minimised where practicable.

Further measures that Ngāti Waewae would like to be considered:

- Involvement with compensation package including being advised of the compensatory planting and enhancement that is proposed for other areas.
- Reassurance through conditions and bonding to ensure that the compensation package is delivered.
- As part of the rehabilitation plan it is important that weeds and other pest species are not allowed to establish.
- Ngāti Waewae seeks that it is kept informed of all rehabilitation activity and outcome monitoring through provision of annual plans. Rūnanga representatives should be invited to be included on annual site visits with the regulators.
- Ngāti Waewae supports and encourages on-site nurseries to supply rehabilitation efforts. Only indigenous species are to be used in rehabilitation works, and to the largest extent possible these species must be indigenous to the area.
- Ngāti Waewae acknowledges that Mt William has not been included as part of the project despite there being a coal resource there. A commitment is sought that this area remains excluded and that no further exploration work is undertaken on this maunga.

Placenames

Placenames reflect the significance of the relationship between this land and the Ngāti Waewae Whanui. The physical presence of our tūpuna throughout the inland regions is evidenced by the place names that survive. Modifications to landforms, landscapes and resources mean that many place names are ‘displaced’ — over time the original name has been lost plus the association between the place and the name has also been lost.

Ngāti Waewae would like the opportunity to advise on the naming of special features within the mine site, in particular the Predator Exclusion Fenced areas. Bathurst should discuss with Ngāti Waewae how initiatives could protect and restore traditional placenames of Te Tai Poutini.

Mauri

Mauri is a diminishable value. While the quality of many of the waterways in Te Tai Poutini remains high, the potential exists for the mauri of many waterways to be degraded.

Ngāti Waewae believes that water quality monitoring must include cultural monitoring in terms of tangata whenua values (cultural, spiritual, and ecological) alongside scientific values, with results assessed against scientific and cultural criteria. Groundwater systems nourish the land and waterways from below the surface. Due to the nature of the coal plateaux landscape, there is concern that Waipuna (springs) and other underground water flows connected to both surface and groundwater may be adversely affected.

Further measures that Ngāti Waewae would like to be considered:

- Ngāti Waewae acknowledges that incorporation of Mātauranga Māori into monitoring and reporting procedures should be an ongoing requirement.
- Groundwater monitoring and reporting should be part of the suite of data that is provided to regulators and Iwi on an annual basis. Where there is a trending decline in quality, this should be investigated and options for mitigation reported.

Rangātiratanga

Tino Rangātiratanga refers to Ngāti Waewae having the right to make decisions concerning the resources within their recognised area. The BPCP is a complex project covering existing operations and a relatively large area of new disturbance. The technical assessments, management plans, recommendations and conditions are diverse and expansive in their range of matters.

Ngāti Waewae seeks the opportunity to be included in all consultative or advisory groups as well as included in any reporting to regulators.

Wāhi Tapu / Wāhi Taonga

There are written records of sites being destroyed as a result of the construction of infrastructure in Te Tai Poutini. The project footprint does not include any wāhi tapu sites known to Ngāti Waewae. However, an accidental discovery protocol must be included, given there is always potential for accidental disturbance of previously unrecorded sites. The accidental discovery protocol provided by Ngāti Waewae should be adopted and implemented in the Bathurst management system.

Not all employees and operators at the site will be aware of the significance of wāhi tapu or wāhi taonga. Bathurst should contract Ngāti Waewae to prepare and deliver a cultural awareness training package for all mine staff and contractors.

Taonga Species

Taonga species are native birds, plants and animals of special cultural significance and importance to Ngāi Tahu. These are listed in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act and discussed in Section 5 above.

The incremental loss of habitat for bird species in addition to the losses already experienced is a concern for Ngāti Waewae. The area is rich in birdlife including species of high cultural and conservation importance. All efforts to sustain and improve populations need to be supported.

The technical reports, management plans and conditions proffer a range of mechanisms for minimising the losses to taonga species. The compensation package, if implemented as intended, is likely to deliver positive outcomes for many taonga species that would not have otherwise occurred.

Further measures that Ngāti Waewae would like to be considered:

- Ngāti Waewae wants to see an assurance that the compensation package will be implemented, potentially through bonds or guarantees.
- Given the scale and significance of this package, Ngāti Waewae is seeking to be involved in the governance and delivery of the package, as well as being kept informed of outcomes.
- Where species relocation is required, this is supported where it is necessary, although Ngāti Waewae is seeking a role in the decision process.
- There may be opportunities for Ngāti Waewae whanau to be involved in implementation of the compensation outcomes, as well as incorporation of mātauranga Māori where appropriate.

Mahinga Kai

Rights and responsibilities governed behaviours and access to sites has changed since settlement. Not all resources previously valued and gathered are available today. When rights are location specific, they cannot be translocated once habitats are degraded and no longer useable.

Ngāti Waewae considers that the mahinga kai resources of Te Tai Poutini catchments remain at risk. The aquatic ecology reports indicate that important freshwater fish species are present within the project footprint and the wider catchments. Most notably, koura are abundant throughout the Buller Plateaux and long-finned eels are present in the lower catchments.

Measures Bathurst is taking to address the loss of Mahinga Kai species:

- Bathurst has put considerable effort into addressing barriers to fish (koura) passage and this is reflected in the application and conditions being proffered.
- Water quality and ecosystem health monitoring is proposed to be an important part of the monitoring framework moving forward.
- The removal of historic underground workings, and the ongoing work on the Stockton AMD project in partnership with Ngāti Waewae, is anticipated to deliver long-term improvements to historically degraded waterways.
- Management plans will reflect a response framework should long-term trends in aquatic ecosystems show a decline in stream health.

Kaitiakitanga

Rights are accompanied by responsibilities to manage resources sustainably. Poutini Ngāi Tahu have a fundamental duty to protect the natural world.

Ngāti Waewae believe they have a right to participate in the management of waterways. However, across Te Tai Poutini they feel that their role as kaitiaki has been marginalized. Traditionally, the use of the catchments for mine development (and other activities such as agriculture) has taken priority and dominates many of the landscapes. Restorative action is needed to create new, innovative relationships.

Expression of kaitiakitanga within the framework of the authorities being sought under this project can be expressed through involvement in advisory and management groups, receipt of information and the opportunity to provide feedback and advice on future decision-making processes.

The BPCP application and project reflects the activities that are planned to occur during mining. Ngāti Waewae considers this to be a temporary and short-term use of the whenua and resources. Mine closure planning and decision making needs to be incorporated into the project from its commencement. Delivery of any vision should be the responsibility of Bathurst but must be overseen by an independent party that includes Ngāti Waewae.

Trails

In a modern-day context, the issue becomes one of access. Access to sites and resources of significance was and remains of vital importance. The infrastructure necessary for development of the BPCP can limit access to sites, resources and waterways.

Ngāti Waewae need to be assured that access is to be unimpeded and wherever possible enhanced. While unfettered access is sought, Ngāti Waewae also acknowledges the limitations of ensuring a safe working environment and safety for all people entering the area.

Bathurst has indicated that provided notice is given, Ngāti Waewae whanau will always be welcome to visit the area, and a safety escort will be available. There is an intention to enable a staged approach to re-establishing access to areas that may have been controlled or restricted during mining operations.

10. Recommendations

The following is a summary of the recommendations that Ngāti Waewae would like to see either acknowledged by Bathurst and where appropriate included as conditions in the various approvals granted through the Fast Track process.

Engagement and Governance

- Ngāti Waewae needs to be assured that a good working relationship with Bathurst will enable it to work proactively to minimise the impacts of future resource use and development on its cultural interests.
- Where there are recommendations for management agreements, technical, or community-based working or advisory groups, Ngāti Waewae asks that they are also invited to be included in any such group.
- Where species relocation is required, this is supported where it is necessary, although Ngāti Waewae is seeking a role in the decision process.
- Ngāti Waewae wants to ensure that there is a long-term vision for ensuring ongoing protection of cultural values and provision for Ngāti Waewae whanau and Whanui beyond the life of Bathurst in this area.

Water and Ecosystem Monitoring

- Ngāti Waewae asks that all annual water and ecosystem monitoring reports are provided for comment.
- Monitoring reports and long-term state of the environment reports include measures to show improvement (or otherwise) in the mauri of the waterways.
- Bathurst and Ngāti Waewae work together to develop a cultural health index for waterways and engage iwi to assist with interpretation and reporting.
- Groundwater monitoring and reporting should be part of the suite of data provided to regulators and Iwi on an annual basis.
- Ngāti Waewae would like to receive all annual monitoring reports that relate to water quality and aquatic ecosystem health.

Rehabilitation and Biodiversity

- Ngāti Waewae would like to work with Bathurst during development and trial of rehabilitation techniques (terrestrial and aquatic) so that mātauranga Māori is incorporated where practicable.
- Any research findings on koura movement including enhanced culvert designs should be shared initially with Ngāti Waewae for comment, and then published where possible.
- Involvement with compensation package including being advised of the compensatory planting and enhancement proposed for other areas.
- Reassurance through conditions and bonding to ensure that the compensation package is delivered.

- While weka will be removed from the fenced areas, this activity is supported in order to deliver the wider benefits to the project.
- As part of the rehabilitation plan and conditions it is important that weeds and other pest species are not allowed to establish.
- Ngāti Waewae seeks that it is kept informed of all rehabilitation activity and outcome monitoring through provision of annual plans. Rūnanga representatives should be invited to be included on annual site visits with the regulators.
- Ngāti Waewae supports and encourages on-site nurseries to supply rehabilitation efforts. Only indigenous species are to be used in rehabilitation works, and to the largest extent possible these must be indigenous to the area.

Conservation and Cultural Commitments

- Ngāti Waewae acknowledge that Mt William has not been included as part of the project despite there being a coal resource there. A commitment is sought that this area remains excluded and that no further exploration work is undertaken on this maunga.
- Ngāti Waewae acknowledges that incorporation of Mātauranga Māori into monitoring and reporting procedures should be an ongoing requirement and seeks that while there is a commitment to proceed with this, it may not be realistic to have this in place at the outset.
- Given the scale and significance of the compensation package, Ngāti Waewae is seeking to be involved in the governance and delivery of the package, as well as being kept informed of outcomes.
- Incorporation, over time, of Mātauranga Māori into aquatic ecosystem health in collaboration with Ngāti Waewae.
- There may be opportunities for Ngāti Waewae whanau to be involved in implementation of the compensation outcomes, as well as incorporation of mātauranga Māori where appropriate.

11. References

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12. Appendix 1 – Accidental Discovery Protocol

Purpose

This Protocol provides a procedure to follow in the event that archaeological or cultural material is discovered accidentally during the course of site development or related works. The Protocol establishes a process to ensure that such material is appropriately protected and that the relevant authorities and tangata whenua are notified promptly.

Definition

An accidental discovery is the unintended exposure of any material evidence of Māori or European pre-1900 activity, including but not limited to: human remains (koiwi tangata); carved stonework, bone, shell or wood; hangi or earth oven material (charcoal and hangi stones in association); deposits of charcoal; building remnants or structural remains; other artefacts or taonga.

Process

In the event that any material is uncovered that might be archaeological in nature, or if any human remains are found, the following process must be adhered to:

- All work in the vicinity of the discovery must immediately cease and the area secured.
- The site manager or person in charge of the works must be notified immediately.
- The site manager must notify Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga as soon as practicable.
- No material shall be removed from the site, disturbed, or photographed without the prior consent of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae.
- Where human remains are found, the New Zealand Police must also be notified.
- Work shall not recommence in the affected area until clearance has been given by Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and, where required, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.

Responsibilities

Bathurst Resources Limited is responsible for:

- Ensuring that all site staff and contractors are made aware of this Protocol prior to commencing work.
- Ensuring that the Protocol is readily accessible on-site at all times.
- Notifying all relevant parties in a timely manner upon discovery.
- Ensuring that works do not recommence until all required approvals have been obtained.

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae is responsible for:

- Responding promptly to any notification of an accidental discovery.

- Providing guidance on the cultural significance of any material discovered.
- Working collaboratively with Bathurst Resources and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to determine appropriate next steps.

13. Appendix 2 – List of Technical Reports

Report Name	Principal Author
ECOLOGY	
Terrestrial Ecological Impact Assessment and Appendices. Peer Review: Roger MacGibbon.	EcoLogical Solutions
Buller Plateaux Vegetation Mapping Report. Peer Review: Dr Bruce Burns.	EcoLogical Solutions
Conservation Prioritisation at the Buller Coal Plateaux. Peer Review: Dr Bruce Burns.	EcoLogical Solutions
An Assessment of the Impacts of the BPCP on Powelliphanta patrickensis Snails. Peer Review: Roger MacGibbon.	Lloyds Ecological Consulting
Modelling Trends in Powelliphanta patrickensis Snail Populations. Peer Review: Darryl MacKenzie.	Lloyds Ecological Consulting
Offset, Compensation and Residual Effects Report. Peer Review: Roger MacGibbon.	Alliance Ecology
Preliminary Baseline Mammalian Pest Monitoring Report. Peer Review: Roger MacGibbon.	Alliance Ecology
Pest Exclusion Fencing Feasibility Report. Peer Review: Roger MacGibbon.	PestProof Fences Ltd
Possible Responses of Great Spotted Kiwi to Pest Exclusion Fences. Peer Review: Roger MacGibbon.	Alliance Ecology / John McClennan
HERITAGE REPORTS	
4 Area Reports (ESE, MFS, Stockton, UWHR), Discussion, Recommendations and Conclusions, Archaeological Management Plan. Peer Review: Neville Ritchie.	Clough and Associates
Heritage Management Plan. Peer Review: Neville Ritchie.	Clough and Associates
RECREATION / GEOTECHNICAL / AQUATIC ECOLOGY / AIR / LANDSCAPE / NOISE / TRANSPORT / SOCIO-ECONOMIC / WATER & AMD / MANAGEMENT PLANS	
Buller Plateaux Continuation Project Recreation and Tourism Assessment.	Greenaway and Associates
MFS, ESE, A Drive Borrow Pit UWHR Geotechnical (Full Assessments) and Summary Documents.	PDP
Fish Passage Provisions; Waimangaroa and Whareatea River Catchments; Koura Passage. With Peer Reviews.	Earth Sciences NZ / Instream Ecology / Jon Harding

Air Quality Assessment.	T&T
Existing and Proposed Infrastructure Lighting Effects, Assessment Report, Peer Review, Visual Simulation.	LDP / Rough and Milne / Virtual View
Noise and Vibration Assessment; Noise Management Plan.	Marshall Day
Stockton Traffic Assessment; Denniston Traffic Assessment; LCSIA Reports.	Stantec
BPCP Social Impact Assessment (Peer Review); BPCP Economic Benefits Assessment (Peer Review).	AEGIS / Julie Bouche / Greg Akehurst
AMD Summary Report; TSS Summary Report; AMD Active and Passive Treatment Summary; Various Water Management Reports. Peer Reviews: James Pope.	Paul Weber (MWM), TJ Nellis, Green Road Group, GHD, RMA Science
Rehabilitation Management Plan; Avifauna Management Plan; Biosecurity Management Plan; Buller Plateaux Weed Management Plan; Powelliphanta patrickensis Management Plan; Biodiversity Outcome Monitoring Plan; Pest Exclusion Fence Plan; Pest Control Plan; Lizard Management Plan.	Various authors