

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

Project Name: FTAA-2504-1044 Twizel Solar Project

To:	Date:
Hon Chris Bishop, Minister for Infrastructure	8 July 2025

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

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General Manager, Delivery & Operations	Ilana Miller	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 FTAA-2504-1044 Twizel Solar Project referral application.
- The applicant, Nova Energy Ltd, proposes to establish a solar farm near Twizel to generate up to 300 megawatts of renewable electricity, which will connect to the national grid via the Transpower Twizel Substation nearby. The approvals being sought are for land use consents under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), and an authority under the Wildlife Act 1953.
- Section 18(2) of the Act requires that the report provide a list of relevant Māori groups, including relevant iwi authorities and Treaty settlement entities. We have identified the 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 relevant papatipu rūnanga) as other Māori groups with relevant interests in the application.
- 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

(Lake Benmore, Lake Aviemore, Waitaki River) which are downstream of the project area, but it is not clear whether they will be affected by the project.

5. Similarly, the settlement recognises the association of Ngāi Tahu with certain taonga species, including a significant number of bird species 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. The settlement also provides for several nohoanga (temporary campsites for customary food gathering) on Crown land, but these are several kilometres from the project area.
6. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua (jointly with Aoraki Environmental Consultancy), Te Rūnanga o Moeraki, and Te Rūnanga o Waihao have provided comments on the application. There are common themes across all four submissions. All are opposed to the application, on the basis that it does not identify all the relevant provisions of the Ngāi Tahu settlement, nor fully considers the potential impacts of the project on the settlement, the environment, and the cultural significance of the area. All groups who responded asked you to consider the cumulative effects of multiple proposals for large-scale solar farms in Te Manahuna/Mackenzie Basin.
7. The Minister for Māori Development/Minister for Māori Crown Relations: Te Arawhiti supports the application subject to the concerns expressed by the relevant Māori groups being mitigated as much as possible to the satisfaction of those groups.
8. The Act provides further opportunities for the applicant to address the comments raised by Māori groups, and for decision-makers to consider those matters. Accordingly, we do not consider the matters raised in those comments make it more appropriate for the proposed approvals to be authorised under another Act or Acts. However, should you accept this application for referral, we propose that you specify that the applicant provide further information in their substantive application about how they have engaged with Ngāi Tahu and the papatipu rūnanga regarding the concerns they have raised.

Signature



Ilana Miller
General Manager – Delivery and Operations

Introduction

9. 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).
10. 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.
11. This report is structured accordingly. We have provided a list of the relevant provisions of section 18 at **Attachment 1**.

Proposed project

12. The applicant, Nova Energy Ltd, proposes to establish a solar farm to generate up to 300 megawatts of renewable electricity, which will connect to the national grid via the Transpower Twizel Substation nearby. The approvals being sought are for land use consents (earthworks, renewable energy generation, stormwater discharge) under the RMA, and an authority under the Wildlife Act 1953 (handling/relocation of lizards). The solar farm will be constructed on land owned by the applicant near Twizel.
13. We have provided a location map at **Attachment 2**.

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

14. 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

15. We consider the following groups to be the relevant iwi authorities for the project area:
 - a. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, representing Ngāi Tahu.

Treaty settlement entities

16. 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).

17. We have identified the following relevant Treaty settlement entities for this 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.

18. The applicant has advised that it has undertaken consultation with all the identified Treaty settlement entities, as required by section 11(1)(b) of the Act.

Groups mandated to negotiate Treaty settlements

19. 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

20. The project area does not include the common marine and coastal area, and accordingly there are no relevant applicant groups under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 (MACA), and no court orders or agreements that recognise protected customary rights or customary marine title within the project area.

21. 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

22. 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

23. 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

24. would occur on identified Māori land that is Māori freehold land or General land owned by Māori that was previously Māori freehold land.

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

25. 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/group that represent hapū that are parties to these arrangements.
26. We have not identified any Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements that are relevant to the project area, and accordingly there no parties to these arrangements to identify.

Any other Māori groups with relevant interests

27. 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).
28. The applicant has commissioned a Manawhenua report, prepared jointly by Aoraki Environmental Consultancy Limited and Aukaha, to assist in planning for the project.

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 settlements relate 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. 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.

Statutory acknowledgements

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 settlements to provide for participation by iwi and hapū in decision-making over natural resources. However, the Ngāi Tahu settlement was the first 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').
35. We have checked the project area in relation to any statutory acknowledgements held by Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, particularly over waterways. The project area is situated between the Twizel and Ōhau Rivers, which flow into Lake Benmore within a short distance of the site. Schedule 59 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 establishes a statutory acknowledgement in relation to Te Ao Mārama/Lake Benmore.
36. 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;¹ 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.²
37. The holder of a statutory acknowledgment may also cite the statutory acknowledgment as evidence of their association with a statutory area in any submission before a relevant consent authority (or the EPA, board of inquiry, Environment Court, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga), who may, in turn, take that statutory acknowledgement into account.
38. We consider the process of inviting comment under the Act (including providing information about the application) is comparable to the process under Treaty settlements and the RMA of providing those who hold statutory acknowledgements with a summary of the application. Under section 53(2)(c) of the Act, the panel must also invite written comments on a substantive application from any relevant Treaty settlement entities within the area to which the application relates.
39. However, the statutory acknowledgement over Lake Benmore may not be directly applicable to this project, as under section 205 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, the acknowledgements do not extend to any river or watercourse, artificial or

¹ In the case of the Ngāi Tahu settlement this was provided for through regulations in 1999. Statutory acknowledgment drafting has evolved and more modern settlements include these provisions in the settlement legislation.

² 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.

otherwise, draining into or out of a lake. This extends to Lake Aviemore/Mahi Tīkumu and the Waitaki River, which flow from Lake Benmore, and are also subject to statutory acknowledgements held by Ngāi Tahu.

40. A significant consideration is whether the project will directly affect the Twizel and Ōhau Rivers that flow past the project area and, ultimately, the statutory areas. It is not apparent from the application information that there will be an impact on waterways. For example, the application includes a consent for stormwater discharge both during and post construction, but the proposed discharge will be to ground).
41. If the application does impact directly on Lake Benmore, via the Ōhau and/or Twizel Rivers, the statutory acknowledgement provisions become relevant, and the panel may wish to bear in mind the concept in Te Ao Māori of ki uta ki tai (from the mountains to the sea), whereby water is viewed in a holistic way.

Taonga species

42. The Crown has also acknowledged the special association of Ngāi Tahu with certain taonga species of birds, plants and animals. The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 contains several other provisions relating to taonga species, including a requirement that the Minister of Conservation consult with, and have particular regard to, the views of, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu when making policy decisions concerning the protection, management, or conservation of a taonga species.
43. While the application seeks an approval under the Wildlife Act 1953 for the handling/relocation of lizards, these species are not included amongst the taonga species in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. An ecological assessment of the project commissioned by the applicant does identify a large number of bird species observed (or likely to be found) in the project area, of which eighteen are taonga species. Although the settlement provisions regarding taonga species do not place any procedural obligations on the applicant or consent authority in relation to the approvals being sought by the applicant, the redress illustrates the importance of these species to Ngāi Tahu. Accordingly, the panel may wish to take taonga species into consideration.

Nohoanga/nohoaka

44. The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 includes provisions for nohoanga/nohoaka entitlements, whereby members of Ngāi Tahu may camp temporarily on Crown land close to waterways for the purposes of gathering mahinga/mahika kai and other natural resources. Of those nohoanga sites provided for in the settlement that are in the vicinity of the project area, two are adjacent to the Ōhau River but several kilometres upstream of the project area, and another is at Haldon near the head of Lake Benmore (also several kilometres away). It is unlikely that the application would affect the nohoanga upstream, and it is not apparent whether there would be any impact on the Haldon nohoanga.
45. The Manawhenua report prepared by Aotearoa Environmental Consultancy and Aukaha advises that there are also two traditional kaika nohoanga sites in close proximity to the project area: Para Arero (approximately halfway along the southern boundary next to the Ōhau River) and Kahuika (at the southern point of the project area, where the Ōhau, Pūkaki and Tekapo Rivers meet at the head of Lake Benmore). These sites illustrate 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

46. 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.

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

47. 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

48. 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

49. Pursuant to section 17(1)(d) of the Act, on 7 May 2025 you invited written comments from the Māori groups identified above in paragraphs 14-28, 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 copy of the application to respond.

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

a. *Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu* (**Attachment 4a** refers):

- i. *Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu* asks that you decline the referral application on the basis that it does not fully consider the potential impacts of the project on Ngāi Tahu's settlement and the environment;
- ii. while the applicant has noted the statutory acknowledgement over Lake Benmore/Te Ao Mārama, they have not considered the impact of the project on the lake;
- iii. the applicant has not identified the nohoanga provided for in the Ngāi Tahu settlement, particularly the Haldon site located on the true left bank of the Tekapo River, as the application is within an area that those utilising the nohoanga entitlement would use for mahinga kai;
- iv. *Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu* notes that while the ecological advice provided by the applicant has noted the potential impacts on fauna, it has not considered the potential impact of bird strike on taonga species;
- v. *Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu* asks that the Minister consider the cumulative effects of up to nine proposals for multiple large-scale solar farms in Te Manahuna/Mackenzie Basin; and
- vi. *Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu* supports the comments made by the Papatipu Rūnanga.

b. *Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua/Aoraki Environmental Consultancy* (**Attachment 4b** refers):

- i. *Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua* do not support the application;

- ii. the project adjoins two active traditional nohoaka sites (Para Arero and Kahuika);
- iii. it is unclear how the applicant proposes to manage the land, including how significant vegetation and natural wetlands will be enhanced;
- iv. the application does not clearly address the impacts of stormwater on the land, the adjoining rivers, or Lake Benmore;
- v. Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua note that the project site adjoins the boundary of The Point Solar Project (listed in Schedule 2 of the Act), and the impact of having two solar arrays in close proximity need to be considered; and
- vi. Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua also asks that the Minister consider the cumulative effects of proposals for multiple large-scale solar farms in Te Manahuna.

c. *Te Rūnanga o Moeraki* (**Attachment 4c** refers):

- i. Te Rūnanga o Moeraki do not support the referral application and ask you to decline it;
- ii. Te Rūnanga o Moeraki do not consider that the rights and interests of mana whenua have been full recognised by the applicant;
- iii. the area within which the project would be located is among the most culturally significant for Moeraki, Waihao, Arowhenua, and Ngāi Tahu whānui, and the full impact of the proposal on these cultural values and connections has not yet been ascertained; and
- iv. Te Rūnanga o Moeraki also asks that the Minister consider the cumulative effects of proposals for multiple large-scale solar farms in Te Manahuna.

d. *Te Rūnanga o Waihao* (**Attachment 4d** refers) provided the same comments as Te Rūnanga o Moeraki.

51. All groups who commented noted that they had been consulted by the applicant.

Consultation with departments and Ministers

52. 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).

53. We have previously sought advice from Te Puni Kōkiri and The Office of Treaty Settlements and Takutai Moana – Te Tari Whakatau regarding the relevant Māori groups for other applications in this same area, and have incorporated those views into this report.

54. The Minister for Māori Development/Minister for Māori Crown Relations: Te Arawhiti supports the application subject to the concerns expressed by the relevant Māori groups being mitigated as much as possible to the satisfaction of those groups. This includes their concerns relating to rights and obligations arising from their Treaty settlement redress and the environmental and cultural impacts they identified.

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

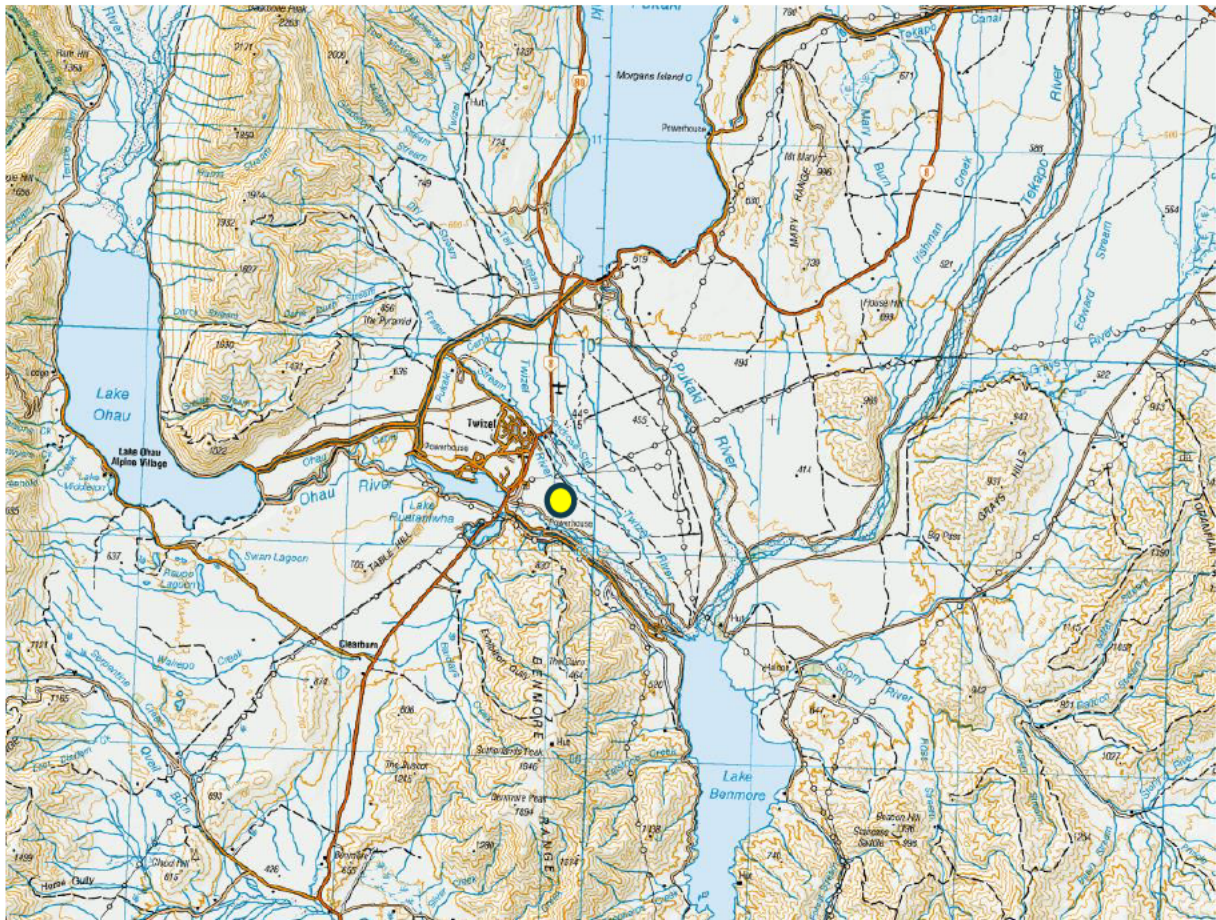
55. Under section 18(2)(m), this report must include our advice on whether, due to any of the matters identified in section 18, it may be more appropriate to deal with the matters that would be authorised by the proposed approvals under another Act or Acts.
56. We note the matters encompassed by section 18(2)(m) also include subsection 18(2)(l), the summary of comments received by you after inviting comments from Māori groups under section 17(1)(d). As set out in paragraphs 49-51, these comments were all opposed to the application being considered under the Act, citing similar reasons for that position.
57. We have considered whether the opposition from those Māori groups who provided comments is a reason why it may be more appropriate to deal with the proposed approvals under the RMA and the Wildlife Act 1953, as appropriate.
58. The Act provides an opportunity for these comments to be considered by you, and by a panel should you decide to accept this application for referral, along with comments from others such as local authorities. In addition, the Act also enables the Minister and the panel to seek further information about the application.
59. We consider the nature of the comments are such that they may be able to be addressed by the applicant, and/or given further consideration by decision-makers, and that the Act provides opportunities to do that. Accordingly, we do not consider the matters raised in those comments make it more appropriate for the proposed approvals to be authorised under another Act or Acts. However, should you accept this application for referral, we propose that under section 27(3)(b)(ii) of the Act you specify that in relation to a substantive application for the project, the applicant provide further information about how they have engaged with Ngāi Tahu and the papatipu rūnanga regarding the concerns they have raised.

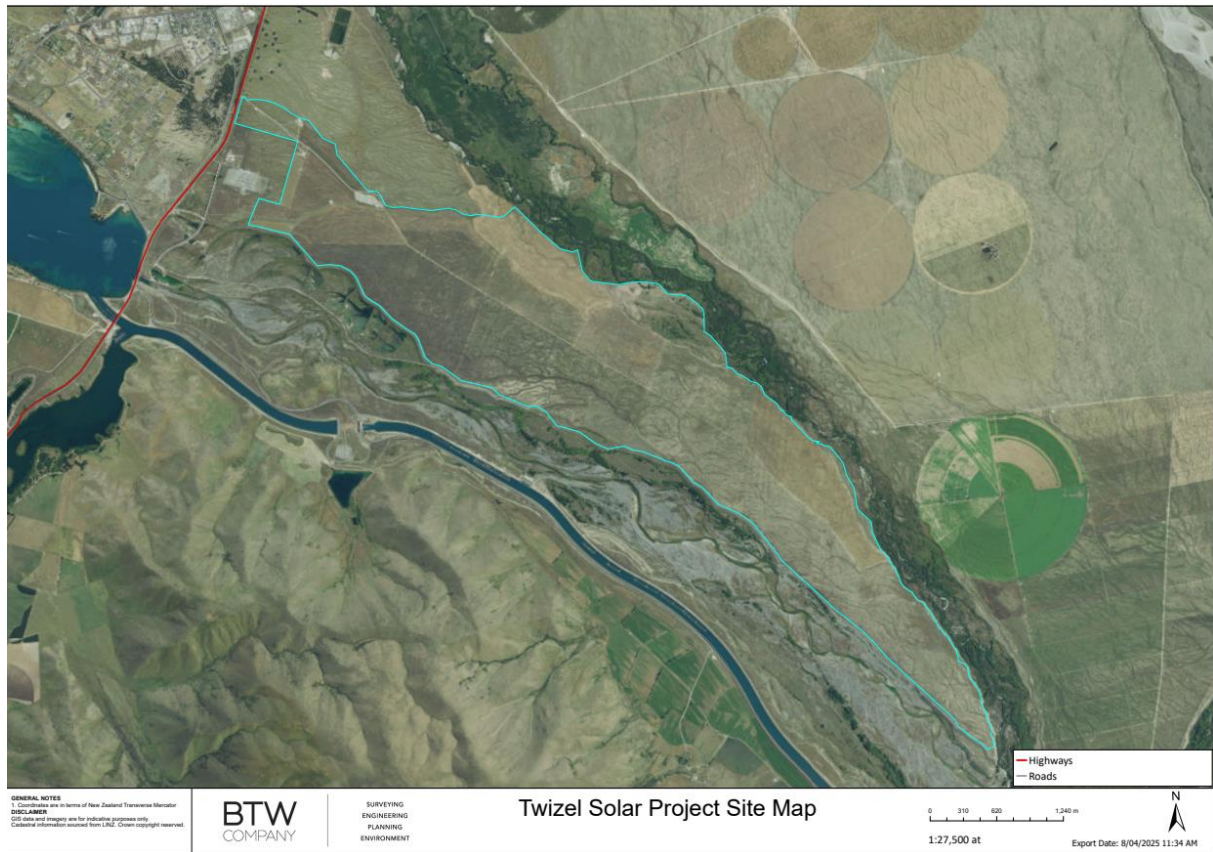
Attachment 1: Provisions of section 18 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024

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.	9-11
18(2)(a)	Any relevant iwi authorities and relevant Treaty settlement entities	15-18
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	31-45
18(2)(d)	Any recognised negotiation mandates for, or current negotiations for, Treaty settlements that relate to the project area.	19
18(2)(e)	Any court orders or agreements that recognise protected customary rights or customary marine title within the project area.	20, 46
18(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.	20, 46
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).	21, 46
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).	22, 47
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).	23-24, 48
18(2)(j)	<p>If the proposed approvals include an approval described in any of section 42C(4)(a) to (d) (resource consent, certificate of compliance, or designation),</p> <p>(i) iwi authorities and groups that represent hapū that are parties to any relevant Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements.</p>	25-26

	(ii) The relevant principles and provisions in those Mana Whakahono ā Rohe and joint management agreements.	
18(2)(k)	Any other Māori groups with relevant interests.	27
18(2)(l)	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	49-51
18(2)(m)	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.	55-59
18(3)	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.	52-53
18(4)	Those Ministers must respond to the responsible agency within 10 working days after receiving the draft report	54

Attachment 2: Project location map





Attachment 3: List of relevant Māori groups

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

Attachment 4: Comments received from invited Māori groups

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

Hon Tama Potaka Comment - Saved

Portals-Fast Track Portal - ftaa-portal
Owner

Submitted
Portal Status

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General Documents Related

Title

Hon Tama Potaka Comment

Regarding

[Draft Section 18 report for Minister comment](#)

Comments

I support the application subject to the concerns expressed by the relevant Māori groups identified in the application are mitigated as much as reasonably possibly to the satisfaction of the relevant Māori groups. This includes their concerns relating to rights and obligations arising from their Treaty Settlement redress and the environmental and cultural impacts identified.

Feedback Contacts

Created By (Contact)

[Jaz Nathan](#)

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Application

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