



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

Project Name: FTAA-2605-1232 Rangitikei Solar Farm

To:	Date:
Hon Chris Bishop, Minister for Infrastructure	22 July 2026

Number of attachments: 5	Attachments: - Provisions of section 18 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 - Project location maps - List of relevant Māori groups - Statutory acknowledgement and statement of association for the Rangitikei River from the Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa deed of settlement - Comments received from Ngāti Parewahawaha hapū
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Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions & Transport contacts:

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Key points

- The Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions & Transport (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 FTAA-2605-1232 Rangitikei Solar Farm referral application.
- The applicant, FRV Services New Zealand Limited, proposes to construct, operate, maintain, and, if necessary, decommission, a 220-megawatt solar farm on an approximately 507-hectare site on the northeast side of Marton, in the Rangitikei District. The applicant is seeking a range of resource consents under the Act that would otherwise be sought under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). No other approvals are being sought.
- The project area is not located in or adjacent to the marine and coastal area and does not include any identified Māori land.

4. 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. Many of those groups must be invited by the panel to comment on a substantive application under section 53(2) of the Act.
5. We have identified Ngā Wairiki-Ngāti Apa Charitable Trust as a relevant Treaty settlement entity/iwi authority, and Te Rūnanga o Raukawa Incorporated as a relevant iwi authority. We have also identified Mōkai Pātea Waitangi Claims Trust as a mandated entity, and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hauiti and Ngāti Parewahawaha as other Māori groups which may have an interest in the application. We have listed these groups at **Attachment 3**.
6. The relevant Treaty settlement is the Ngāti Apa (North Island) Claims Settlement Act 2010. No other obligations (such as Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements) have been identified under section 18(2) as relevant to the project area.
7. The Ngāti Apa (North Island) Claims Settlement Act 2010 includes a statutory acknowledgement over the Rangitīkei River, of which a tributary, the Tūtaenui Stream, flows through the project area.
8. Under the RMA and the settlement legislation, a consent authority must have regard to a statutory acknowledgement when deciding whether an iwi is an 'affected person' for the purposes of notification decisions and must provide a summary of any consent applications relevant to the statutory area to a statutory acknowledgement holder.
9. We consider that your invitation (including providing information about the application) to Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa Charitable Trust to comment on the application under section 17(1)(d) of the Act is comparable to the requirements for statutory acknowledgements under the RMA and Treaty settlements.
10. In response to your invitation for Māori groups to comment under section 17(1)(d) of the Act, you received comments on the application from Ngāti Parewahawaha, a hapū of Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga. Ngāti Parewahawaha has a neutral position on the application and advocates that potential economic development opportunities are balanced by kaitiakitanga being reflected in the planning, development, and long-term stewardship of the project.
11. 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.

Signature



Stephanie Frame
Manager – Fast-track Operations

Introduction

12. Under section 18 of the Act, you must consider a report on Treaty settlements and other obligations for each referral application, prepared and provided by the responsible agency (Secretary for the Environment).
13. 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.
14. This report is structured accordingly. We have provided a list of the relevant provisions of section 18 at **Attachment 1**.

Proposed project

15. The applicant, FRV Services New Zealand Limited, proposes to construct, operate, maintain, and, if necessary, decommission, a 220-megawatt solar farm on the northeast side of Marton, in the Rangitikei District. The approximately 507-hectare development site is on rural land bordered by State Highway 1 (SH1) to the east, Calico Line to the south, Tūtaenui Road to the west, and Colemans Road to the north. The solar farm may comprise a total of approximately 300,000 individual monocrystalline photovoltaic panels in solar arrays installed on a single-axis tracking system or fixed-tilt mounts, inverters and transformers, underground cabling, battery energy storage system (BESS), and a new electricity transmission substation and associated connection to Transpower's 220 kV overhead transmission lines running through the project site. The project has an 18 to 24-month build period and will generate enough electricity to power approximately 57,000 homes.
16. The applicant is seeking a range of resource consents under the Act that would otherwise be sought under the RMA, which may include vegetation clearance, earthworks, soil disturbance, subdivision, taking, use, damming, or diversion of water, discharge of water into water, discharge of clean fill material, discharges of stormwater to surface water or land, development of roading and access infrastructure, construction and operation of a renewable energy generation facility, substation and transmission lines, storage and use of hazardous substances, various activities in relation to setbacks, volumetric limits flooding hazards, and zoning provisions, and other matters. No other approvals are being sought.
17. The land on which the project is proposed is privately owned and the landowners have signed an Agreement to Lease with the applicant. No identified Māori land is involved.
18. We have provided location maps at **Attachment 2**.

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

19. 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

20. Under section 4(2) of the Act, 'iwi authority' has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the RMA:

the authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so.

21. We consider the following groups to be the relevant iwi authorities for the project area:

- a. Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa Charitable Trust, representing Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa; and
- b. Te Rūnanga o Raukawa Incorporated, representing Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga.

Treaty settlement entities

22. 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).

23. Under the Act, a PSGE:

(a) means a body corporate or the trustees of a trust established, for the purpose of receiving redress in the Treaty settlement of a claimant group,—

(i) by that group; or

(ii) by or under an enactment or order of a court; and

(b) includes—

(i) an entity established to represent a collective or combination of claimant groups; and

(ii) an entity controlled by an entity referred to in paragraph (a); and

(iii) an entity controlled by a hapū to which redress has been transferred by an entity referred to in paragraph (a).

24. In keeping with the procedural principles outlined at section 10 of the Act, we only identify those PSGEs which are specified in the relevant Treaty settlement Act or Treaty settlement deed.¹

25. We have identified the following relevant Treaty settlement entities for this project area:

¹ Should a panel be made aware of a Treaty settlement entity established after the Treaty settlement Act is enacted (e.g. on the advice of a PSGE), then there would appear to be nothing to prevent the panel from inviting that entity to comment on the application under section 53(2)(c) of the Act.

- a. Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa Charitable Trust, PSGE for the Ngāti Apa (North Island) Claims Settlement Act 2010.

Groups mandated to negotiate Treaty settlements

26. The following group has a recognised mandate to negotiate a Treaty settlement over an area which may include the project area and has signed an agreement in principle with the Crown:
 - a. Mōkai Pātea Waitangi Claims Trust, representing Ngāti Whitikaupeka, Ngāti Tamakōpiri, Ngāti Hauiti, and Ngāi te Ohuake.

Takutai Moana groups and ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou

27. The project area does not include the common marine and coastal area, and 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.
28. 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 regulation or bylaws

29. The project area does not include a taiāpure-local fisheries area, mātaihai reserve, or area subject to a bylaw or regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996.

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

30. 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.
31. This project does not involve an activity described in section 23(1) (i.e. including both (a) and (b)) of the Act.

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

32. 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.
33. 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

34. We have identified the following groups as other groups with relevant interests in the project area:
- a. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hauiti; and
 - b. Ngāti Parewahawaha, hapū of Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga.
35. For your information, the applicant advises that they have consulted with Te Rūnanga o Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa since early 2026. The applicant further advises that Te Rūnanga o Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa has confirmed in a letter date 7th May 2026 in-principle support for the proposed solar farm and a desire to have a long-term relationship with the applicant and the solar farm project.

Relevant principles and provisions in Treaty settlements and other arrangements

Treaty settlements

36. 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.
37. The following Treaty settlements relate to land, species of plants or animals, or other resources within the project area:
- a. Ngāti Apa (North Island) Claims Settlement Act 2010.

Relevant principles and provisions

38. 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

39. The Crown offered acknowledgements and an apology to Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa as part of Treaty settlement redress to atone for historical wrongs that breached te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi, to restore honour, and begin the process of healing.
40. As part of its apology to Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa, the Crown stated that it regrets and apologises for the cumulative effect of its actions and omissions over the generations to the present day which have had a detrimental impact on the traditional tribal structures of Ngāti Apa (North Island), their access to customary resources and significant sites, economic and social development, and their physical, cultural, and spiritual wellbeing. The Crown stated that it seeks to atone for its past wrongs, begin the process of healing and make a significant step towards re-building a lasting relationship based on mutual trust and cooperation with Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa. The redress mechanisms provided for in the Treaty settlement should be viewed in the context of these intentions.

Statutory acknowledgement

41. A statutory acknowledgement is an acknowledgement by the Crown of a 'statement of association' between the iwi and an identified area (the 'statutory area'). The Ngāti Apa (North Island) Claims Settlement Act 2010 provides for a statutory acknowledgement over

that part of the Rangitikei River within the Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa area of interest. The project area lies entirely within the catchment of Tūtaenui Stream, a tributary of the Rangitikei River.

42. While the Rangitikei River statutory area depicted in the settlement appears to be limited to the main river, it has become common practice in subsequent Treaty settlements for statutory acknowledgements over waterways to include tributaries. This approach is consistent with 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, and should be managed accordingly.
43. 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.²
44. 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 EPA, board of inquiry, Environment Court, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga), who may, in turn, take that statutory acknowledgement into account.
45. Should you accept this application for referral, the panel considering a substantive application may wish to consider whether the proposed activities will affect the Tūtaenui Stream, thereby bringing the statutory acknowledgement provisions outlined at paragraphs 43 and 44 into play.
46. We note the applicant may seek resource consent for vegetation clearance, earthworks, soil disturbance, storage and use of hazardous substances, and construction activities that could potentially result in soil and other contaminants migrating into the Tūtaenui Stream and its tributaries (e.g. Foley Stream). We also note the Tūtaenui Stream catchment is prone to flooding. The applicant indicates there are numerous mitigation measures that could address these matters, including avoiding construction activities in high-risk hazard zones, which will be considered in the design stage of the project.
47. We consider the process of inviting comment (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. You have already invited Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa Charitable Trust as the relevant Treaty settlement entity, to comment on the application. Should you accept this referral application, this group will also be invited for comment by the panel under section 53(2)(c) of the Act.

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.

48. We have included a map showing the location of the project area in relation to the Rangitīkei River statutory acknowledgement, and a statement of association regarding the Rangitīkei River, from the Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa deed of settlement at **Attachment 4**.
49. We also 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

50. 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

51. As noted above, the project area does not include 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

52. 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

53. Pursuant to section 17(1)(d) of the Act, on 8 June 2026 you invited written comments from the Māori groups identified above in paragraphs 21 to 34, from a list we previously provided you. These groups were provided with access to the application material and had 15 working days from receipt of the copy of the application to respond.
54. You received comments on the application from Ngāti Parewahawaha, a hapū of Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga, which can be summarised as follows:
- a. Ngāti Parewahawaha –
 - i. has longstanding historical connections to the area in which the project is proposed;
 - ii. is neutral on whether the application should be accepted for referral;
 - iii. supports an approach to development that seeks to balance economic and infrastructure needs with the principles of kaitiakitanga;
 - iv. recognises the potential public benefits the project may deliver, including employment and economic development opportunities within local communities; and
 - v. encourages the applicant to reflect the principles of kaitiakitanga in the planning, development, and long-term stewardship of the project.
55. We have provided a copy of the Ngāti Parewahawaha comments at **Attachment 5**.

Consultation with departments

56. 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.

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

57. 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.

58. 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

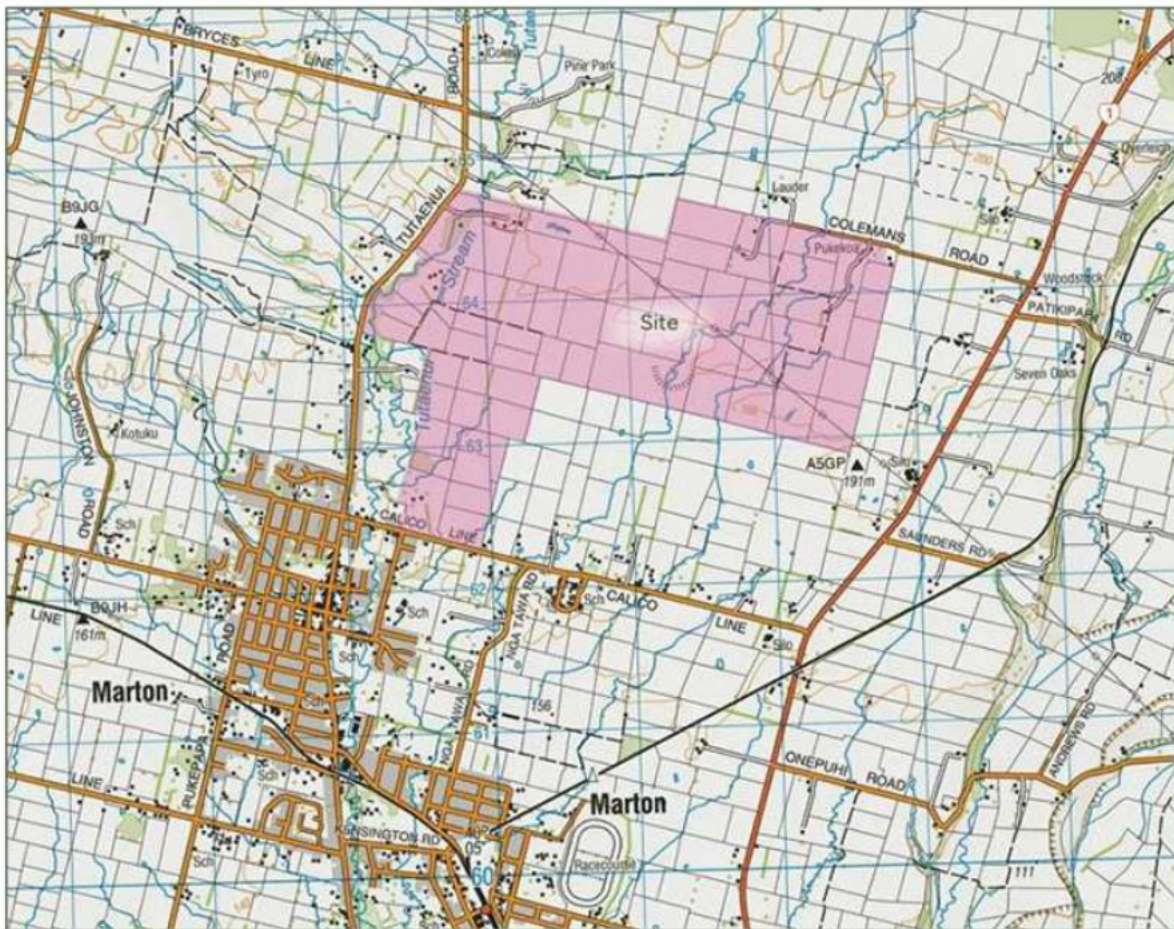
Section	Information required	Paragraph reference in this report
18(1)	The Minister must, for a referral application, consider a report that is prepared and provided by the responsible agency in accordance with this section.	12, 13
18(2)(a)	Any relevant iwi authorities and relevant Treaty settlement entities	21, 25
18(2)(b)	Any Treaty settlements that relate to land, species of plants or animals, or other resources within the project area	37
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	38-49
18(2)(d)	Any recognised negotiation mandates for, or current negotiations for, Treaty settlements that relate to the project area.	26
18(2)(e)	Any court orders or agreements that recognise protected customary rights or customary marine title within the project area.	27, 50
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.	27, 50
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).	28, 50
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).	29, 51
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).	31
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), (i) iwi authorities and groups that represent hapū that are parties to any relevant Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements.	33, 52

	(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.	34
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	54, 55
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.	58
18(3)	In preparing the report required by this section, the responsible agency must consult relevant departments.	56
18(4)	The responsible agency must provide the report to the Minister not later than 20 working days after the date for providing comments under section 17(6).	N/A
18(5)	However, if the Minister requests further information about a referral application under section 20, the time period specified in subsection (4) ceases to run for the period of time specified in the request.	N/A

Attachment 2: Project location maps

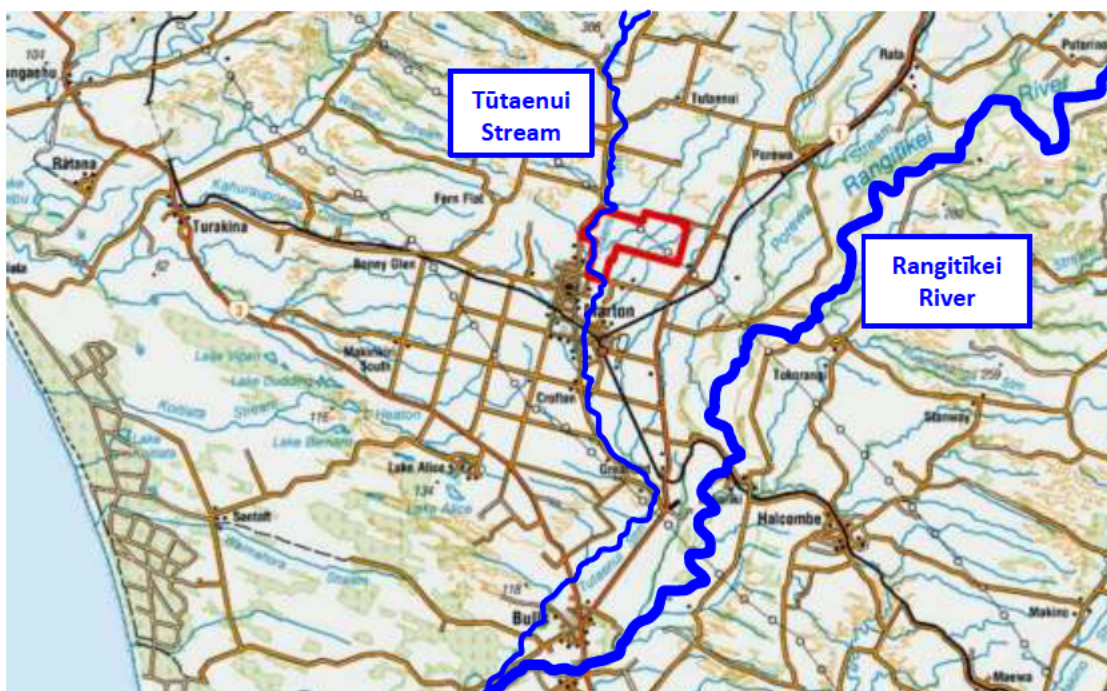
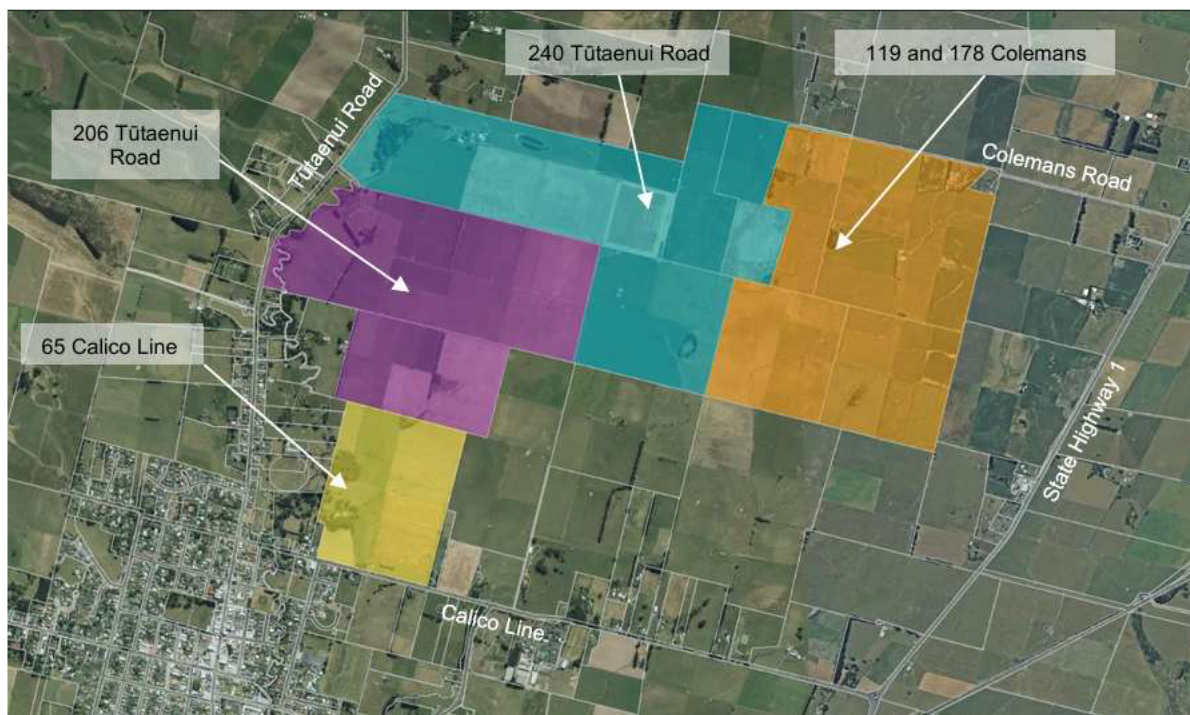


Map 1. Location of proposed Rangitikei Solar Farm shown by yellow circle above.



Map 2. Local area – location of proposed Rangitikei Solar Farm shown by red shading above.

Source: SLR 2026



Attachment 3: List of relevant Māori groups

Name of group	Type of group (section of Act)
Ngā Wairiki-Ngāti Apa Charitable Trust	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a)); Treaty settlement entity (s18(2)(a))
Te Rūnanga o Raukawa Incorporated	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a))
Mōkai Pātea Waitangi Claims Trust	Mandated entity (s18(2)(d))
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hauiti	Other Māori group with relevant interests (s18(2)(k))
Ngāti Parewahawaha	Other Māori group with relevant interests (s18(2)(k))

Attachment 4: Statutory acknowledgement and statement of association for the Rangitikei River from the Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa deed of settlement.

Statutory acknowledgement for the Rangitikei River



Location of the proposed Rangitikei Wind Farm (shown by yellow circle above) in relation to the Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa statutory acknowledgement over the Rangitikei River (blue marking). See also map 4 at Attachment 2 of this report.

Statement of Association for the Rangitikei River

The Rangitikei River is of historical, cultural, spiritual and traditional significance to Ngāti Apa (North Island). The Rangitikei River is located in the southern area of the Ngāti Apa (North Island) area of interest. The extent of the Ngāti Apa (North Island) interest in the Rangitikei River extends some 60 kilometres to the northern boundaries of the Rangitira block.

The naming of the Rangitikei River occurred during Haunui a Nanaia's pursuit of his wife, Wairaka, naming the rivers that he crossed along the way. This event is recorded in the *Oriori mo Wharaurangi* or the *Lullaby for Wharaurangi* that was composed by Te Rangitakoru of Ngāti Apa (North Island) for his young niece, Wharaurangi.

In referring to Rangitikei, the oriori records the following event:

“Ka tikeitia te waewae, ko Rangitikei”

He strode across the land, hence Rangitikei.

The quote refers to the distance Haunui a Nanaia walked in his journey from Turakina to Rangitikei.

The Rangitikei River is the tribal domain for many hapu of Ngāti Apa (North Island), including Ngati Kauae, Ngati Tauira, Ngati Tupua, Ngati Tupataua, Ngati Ika/Ngati Tumoetere, and Ngati Tamatea.

The Rangitikei River was occupied by two major descent groups - Ngati Tauira and Ngati Kauae who descend from Papawhenua and the other group including Ngati Tupua, Ngati Tupataua, Ngati Ika/Tumoetere, and Ngati Tamatea who descend from Tuariki. Many of the Tuariki hapu were strongly interconnected with other hapu in the Whangaehu and Turakina areas. Ngati Tupua and Ngati Tupataua occupied the central reaches of the Rangitikei on a permanent basis but many of the other hapu only went to the upper areas of the Rangitikei for refuge from war parties and to snare birds, hunt pigs and catch eels.

The Papawhenua based groups tended to permanently occupy the lower reaches of the Rangitikei River and also utilise the coastal lakes to the south of the river and sometimes they would move on a more permanent basis to places on the Oroua River.

The River, and its numerous tributaries, were utilised extensively for their plentiful fishing resources. Pa tuna or eel weirs, including Nganarangi, Kataina, Puapuatauaki, Taporapora, Te Papa Taane, and Hauhau, were built in the River and its tributaries, such as the Waiwhero, Mangawhero, Tuwhare, Kirikiri, Tutaenui, Pourewa, Putorino, Makaraka, Mimi o Ahua, Makowai, Mangapapa, Mangatapu, Rangitawa, Waituna, and Waitapu Streams.

The River also helped sustain the fertile flat lands that were used extensively for cultivations. Named cultivations included Onetangi, Ratahi, Titaha, Ngatuahiwi Ki Raukawa, Ngatarawa, Te Oriputaroa, Paiari, Kapakapa, Kurupoke, Kahotea, Kokomutu, Waotatara, Te Karaka, Te Kapuiro, Otapatu, Matahiwi, Onepuehu, Te Pohue, Te Mamaku, Te Ngei, Hauhau, Tawhiriho, Te Whatiwhati, Taiepa, Pukekuku, Te Awahou, Hinemoa, Korakonui, Potakataka, Pukekura, Kaitoke, Pohuroa, Takirihitau, Pauerawera, Pakapakatea, Puakohanga, Rangitaua, Pukekokeko, Waituna, Waitapu and Pikitara.

Other traditional resource sites include bird snaring trees at Paiari, Okopai and Te Papa Taane, a number of Karaka groves at Parewanui, Kapakapa, and Kahotea and a fern root gathering site at Hauhau.

The Rangitikei River, with its sheer cliffs, was ideally suited for traditional kainga (settlements) and elevated fortified defensive pa sites, including:

- Kainga – Te Pou o Te Rehunga, Te Hou, Ngapuna, Te Kaiwhakataha, Upokotipua, Whakapuni, Okiwa, Parewanui, Paeroa, Wharekura, Huakitaere, Te Ara Taumaihi, Ruapuanaki, Te Ana, Te Karaka, Te Pohue, Te Ngei, Te Mahoe, Moengaitanga, Makaraka, Otuparua, Te Ahi Kawau, Kohairoa, Raipaoa, Whakapuni, Te Waiwhero, Te Whataroa, Pinui, Tawhirihoe, Te Kawau, Pakapakatea, Owetara, Mingiroa, and Waitapu.
- Pa - Te Pou o Te Rehunga, Te Awamate, Pokaitu, Puarere, Raparapatu, Okotare, Otitokotoko, Te Nuku, Paeroa, Okara, Huakitaere, Orehu, Ruapuanaki, Te Ana, Te Karaka, Te Pohue, Paparangiara, Puaputaaki, Te Mahoe, Rongomutumu, Te Maire, Te Awahou, Hokianga, Owetara, Te Ika a Te Mate, Ongaonga, Pukiora, Waitapu, Tura o Kahukura and Pikitara.

There were also urupa, including Te Akeake, Okotare, Otitokotoko, Paeroa, Okara, Te One a Kara, and Te Ngei.

Congruent with the change in Ngāti Apa (North Island) settlement patterns on the Rangitikei River are the changes in land use within the River catchment, and the development of small townships. This has led to some significant environmental impacts upon the Rangitikei River.

The key environmental concerns today regarding the Rangitikei River occur predominantly in the lower reaches and several tributaries. The ratings for contact recreation are poor in the Tutaenui, Pourewa and Rangitawa tributaries. Nutrient enrichment is fair for the lower Rangitikei, but very poor for the Tutaenui, Pourewa and Rangitawa Streams. Turbidity has rated as poor for the lower Rangitikei River. Even the life supporting capacity of the River (which is generally not an issue for Rivers within the Rangitikei region) is rated fair in the Tutaenui Stream and poor in the Rangitawa Stream.

A study commissioned by Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Council on the Native Fishery in the region in 2002 noted surprise at the lack of good reference sites in the Rangitikei and it felt that specific catchment studies were required in the Rangitikei. Ngāti Apa (North Island) would support such studies in order to better understand the impacts occurring in the Rangitikei in order to develop better guidelines for management of these waterways.

The Regional Council has also noted three aquatic sites of significance on the Rangitikei River relevant to Ngāti Apa (North Island) including the Redfin Bully in the lower Rangitikei, the Brown Mudfish in the Tutaenui Stream and the Giant Kokopu in the Forest Road wetland near Parewanui which Ngāti Apa (North Island) would seek to play a significant role in sustaining their environment into the future.

Water quantity needs to be monitored as Ngāti Apa (North Island) want to see as much of the natural flows of the Rangitikei River maintained into the future. The level of gravel extraction that occurs in the River also needs to be managed in terms of significant sites to Ngāti Apa (North Island) and also the riparian habitats for bird life that need be maintained.

As Ngāti Apa (North Island) develops its capacity it looks forward to a time when hapu are fully engaged in upholding the principle of kaitiakitanga in regard to the Rangitikei River.

The entire deed of settlement documents schedule can be found at this link [Ngāti Apa \(North Island\) Deed of Settlement Schedule 8 Oct 2008](#)

Ngāi Paremahana Feedback		0 Partial Fast Track Portal - Fast Portal	Submitted for Status
Feedback ID: FTA-Feedback-			
General Documents Related			
Feedback Details			
Feedback ID:	F000013BQW*		
TFR:	Ngāi Paremahana Feedback		
Sending:	Ngāi Paremahana - Invest Services - TheMallTaka Page		
Comments:	We would like to thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed referral application made by TFS Services New Zealand Limited for the TheMallTaka Solar Farm. As this project is proposed within the site of Rangitikei, an area with which Ngāi Paremahana has longstanding historical and cultural associations, we appreciate the opportunity to comment. We acknowledge the engagement that has occurred with Te Huinga o Te Wairua Ngāi Tahu. We also acknowledge that our Ngāi Paremahana, and our ngāi, Ngāi Raukawa ki te Tonga, have historical connections to this area, alongside other ngāi and hahi with enduring associations to the iwiwhenua. Ngāi Paremahana supports an approach to development that seeks to balance economic and infrastructure needs with the principles of kaitiakiwhiriaki. We recognise the potential public benefits the project may deliver, including contributing to the resilience of Auckland's power supply, creating employment and procurement opportunities, and supporting broader economic development within our local communities. Ngāi Paremahana is neutral as to whether the proposal could proceed through the fast track appeals process; however, as the project progresses, we encourage the applicant to also recognise and reflect the principles of kaitiakiwhiriaki as an important consideration in the planning, development, and long-term stewardship of this project. Ngāi whiriwhiri, on behalf of Ngāi Paremahana Charmaine Brown Te Kaitiaki Ngāi Paremahana		
Feedback Context			
Created By Contact:	Dr Charmaine Brown		
Status:	Draft		
Accession:	A_00000000000000000000		

“Tēnā koutou,
Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed referral application made by FRV Services
New Zealand Limited for the Rangitikei Solar Farm.

Ngāti Parewahawaha supports an approach to development that seeks to balance economic and infrastructure needs with the principles of kaitiakitanga. We recognise the potential public benefits the project may deliver, including contributing to the resilience of Aotearoa, New Zealand's electricity supply, creating employment and procurement opportunities, and supporting broader economic development within our local communities.

Ngā mihi uruhau, on behalf of Ngāti Parewahawaha
 Charmaine Brown
 Trustee
 Ngāti Parewahawaha”