

Referral application form to use for the fast-track process

Under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024

About this referral application

This referral application form has been [approved](#) by the Secretary for the Environment in accordance with the [fast-track approvals process](#) of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (the Act). All referral applications under the Act must be submitted using this form.

We recommend you discuss your referral application and the information requirements with us before you lodge the referral application. Please contact the Fast-track support team on 0800 327 875 or email info@fasttrack.govt.nz

Please provide a general level of detail in your application; sufficient to inform the Minister's decision on the referral application.

You must use this form to apply for referral applications and complete all relevant fields, even where you provide supporting attachments that are more detailed. Include attachment or appendix numbers in the relevant fields and list the attachments in section 5 of this form.

If the required information and relevant supporting material is not provided, the application will be returned to you as incomplete.

If your application is determined to be complete, and the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) considers that your project may be capable of satisfying the assessment criteria and does not appear to involve an ineligible activity, and you have paid all related fees, charges and/or levies, then we will provide it to the Minister for Infrastructure (the Minister).

Unless the Minister decides to decline the application before doing so, the Minister will invite comments on the application from relevant local authorities, Ministers, [administering agencies](#), identified Māori groups, owners of Māori land in the project area and any other person the Minister decides is appropriate. The Minister may also request further information from you, the relevant local authorities, or relevant administering agencies before making a decision on the referral application.

If the Minister accepts your referral application, then you may lodge a substantive application with the EPA and the substantive application may be considered by a decision-making panel.

Application fees and Cost recovery

Under the [Fast-track Approvals \(Cost Recovery\) Regulations 2025](#) (the Regulations), applicants lodging a referral application are required to pay a fee (deposit) of \$12,000 (plus GST), and a levy of \$6,700 (plus GST) to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA). The fees are set in [Schedule 1 of the Regulations](#). These fees must be paid before lodgement of your referral application. If the required amount is not paid the application will be returned as incomplete.

Please note the final costs payable at the referral stage may exceed the referral application fee (deposit) paid. More information about cost recovery under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 is available from [Fast-track approvals cost recovery process](#).

Submitting your application

You will need to submit this form through our digital Fast-track portal. You will need to receive a link to register/access the portal.

If you need any help with the form, you can call or email us:

- 0800 327 875 (0800 FASTRK) (from within New Zealand)
- email: info@fasttrack.govt.nz

Ways you can send your completed form to us

By digital portal – you will need to receive a link to register/access: [Fast-track website](#)

By email – info@fasttrack.govt.nz

Your personal information

The Ministry for the Environment (MfE) is collecting your personal information for the purpose of administering your referral application under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024. We will only use the information for the purposes of contacting you in relation to this application.

MfE may provide your application, or details from your application to other agencies or local authorities for the purpose of administering your referral application. If your application is accepted as complete and progresses through the referral process, the Minister may consult with other agencies and groups on your application. This will require the Minister to share the details of your application with the EPA, the Panel Convener, and those groups.

We will store your personal information securely. You have the right to access the personal information we hold about you and to ask for it to be corrected if it is wrong. If you would

like to access your personal information, or have it corrected, please contact us at referrals@fasttrack.govt.nz

Official information

All information you provide with this application is subject to the Official Information Act 1982 and may be released in accordance with that Act.

Publishing your application

We intend to publish your referral application on the Fast-track Approvals website.

Any personal contact details in application documents will not be made publicly available. Please provide a copy of the application with all personal contact details redacted.

MfE may also redact certain information from publication in accordance with the Official Information Act 1992. If you think your application contains information which should be withheld, please clearly identify it and provide an explanation as to why it should be withheld.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Section 1: Applicant details

A person or persons may apply to use the fast-track process for a project. Where there is more than one person, the referral application must be lodged jointly by all of the persons who are proposed to be authorised persons for the project.

If the referral application is accepted and referred by the Minister, the person or persons who lodged the referral application will be specified as the person who is, or the persons who are, authorised to lodge a substantive application for the project.

1.1 Applicant(s) – repeat for all applicants

1.1.1 Organisation name: FRV

1.1.2 NZBN (optional):

1.1.3 Contact name: Dion Cowley

1.1.4 Phone: s 9(2)(a)

1.1.5 Email address: s 9(2)(a)

1.1.6 Postal address (if preferred method of contact):

Additional Applicants: FRV

1.2 Agent acting on behalf of applicant (if applicable)

1.2.1 Organisation name: SLR CONSULTING NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

1.2.2 Contact name: Tim Grace

1.2.3 Phone: s 9(2)(a)

1.2.4 Email address: s 9(2)(a)

1.2.5 Postal address (if preferred method of contact):

1.3 Finance – Agent acting on behalf of applicant (if applicable)

1.3.1 Organisation name: FRV SERVICES NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

1.3.2 Contact name: Dion Cowley

1.3.3 Phone: s 9(2)(a)

1.3.4 Email address: s 9(2)(a)

1.3.5 Postal address (if preferred method of contact): c/o Corporate Services
New Zealand Level 5, 79 Queen Street Auckland New Zealand 1010

If you are making this application on behalf of the applicant, please attach evidence that you are authorised to make this application.

1.3.6 Please direct all correspondence relating to this application (including correspondence from MfE) to:

If selecting Applicant and there is more than 1 person who lodged the referral application, please identify 1 person to receive all correspondence on behalf of all applicants.

1.4.1 Compliance and enforcement history – repeat for all applicants

1.4.1 Have there been any compliance or enforcement actions taken against the applicant (or if the referral application is lodged by more than one person, any of those persons) under a specified Act definition for either ‘compliance’ or ‘enforcement’?

No

1.4.2 If you answered yes above, please provide a summary of the relevant legislation and provisions, and any compliance or enforcement actions, and

the outcome of those actions taken under the [specified Act](#) against the applicant or applicants, if the referral is being lodged jointly.

Section 2: Referral application summary

2.1 Project name

This is the name by which the project will be known publicly. For example - avoid using street addresses, place names, company names.

Rangitikei Solar Farm

2.2 Project description and location

2.2.1 Provide a description of the project and the activities it involves

The project description helps us with inviting comments from relevant parties on the application, and publishing information about the application.

FRV proposes to construct, operate, maintain, and, if necessary, decommission a utility scale solar farm with a peak output to the National Grid of approximately 220 MWac on approximately 507 hectares of rural land located on the edge of Marton in the Rangitikei District. The solar farm will comprise of 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 will have significant regional and national benefits for New Zealander's as it will provide a substantial addition to New Zealand's renewable energy supply and generate enough electricity to power approximately 57,000 homes. The project will make a positive contribution to New Zealand's workforce, as over the estimated 18 to 24-month build period, it is projected to support approximately:

- \$69 million in GDP;
- \$35 million in wages and salaries; and
- 435 FTE-years of employment in total.

This is equivalent to an average of approximately 218 to 290 full-time positions sustained at any given time across the construction programme, including all upstream supply-chain employment. Reflecting the typical construction profile for utility-scale solar projects, the on-site workforce is expected to peak at

approximately 250 FTE during the 4 to 6-month installation phase.

Once operational, the solar farm would sustain approximately 4 to 6 permanent on-site FTEs, supplemented by contracted services for vegetation management, panel cleaning, electrical testing, and civil maintenance. Including indirect supply-chain effects, ongoing onsite activity is estimated to support approximately:

- 10 FTEs annually;
- \$1.1 million in annual wages and salaries; and
- \$3.0 million in annual GDP.

Ancillary infrastructure such as access, internal roads, roading upgrades (if required), buildings for storage, maintenance and offices, water tanks and security fencing and lighting is proposed. The project also includes landscape planting and ecological enhancement, through proposed screen planting and native riparian planting and pest control and management along watercourses and the project site boundaries.

The proposed development area will comprise some 403 hectares, which excludes non development areas such as boundary setbacks, riparian setbacks, streams, retained areas of vegetation, National Grid corridor and the designation area within the site. The landowners will retain land areas within their respective properties around the existing dwellings, farm buildings, ponds and bush remnants which will comprise a total of some 67.5 hectares. As the leases with the landowners exceeds 35 years the retention of these landowner areas constitutes a subdivision in terms of the RMA.

Further summary of the project is provided in Table 1, and indicative layout plans of the project are provided in Appendix B, of the Statutory Planning Report.

2.2.2 Provide a description or map of the whole project area that identifies its boundaries in sufficient detail to enable consideration of the referral application.

For example, site address(es), certificate of title(s), shape files

A full site description is provided in section 3.0 of the Statutory Planning Report. A breakdown of the different landholdings that comprise the overall project site can be found in Figure 10. These landholdings are summarised below.

240 Tūtaenui Road - Lot 2 DP 3350 and Lot 2 DP 87115 (RoT WN52C/886), Lot 1 DP 87829 (RoT WN55B/290) and Lot 1 DP 3391 (RoT WN238/290) – Christopher Lampp, Gavin Lampp, Janeen Lampp, Malcolm Nitschke and Simon Nitschke

119 and 178 Colemans Road - Lot 2 DP 87829 (RoT WN55B/291), Lot 2 DP 500699

(RoT 745484), Lot 1 A 2030 (RoT WN159/209) and Lot 2 A 2030 (RoT WN148/95) – Bain Simpson

206 Tūtaenui Road - Part Block XXXVII Rangitīkei District and Lot 1 DP 69932 (RoT WN37B/456) – Holtby Limited

65 Calico Line - Part Application Plan 312 (RoT WN24A/227) – Andrew Corser, Christine Corser and John Furness

Please refer to sections 3.1.3 and 3.1.4 of the Statutory Planning Report for information on the relevant land parcels, titles and interests. Refer to Appendix C Records of Title for copies of the relevant Certificates of Title. An indicative layout of the project and its boundaries can be found in Appendix B.

2.3 Ineligible activity

Your referral application must demonstrate that the project does not involve any ineligible activities as defined in [Section 5](#) of the Act. Please consider each ineligible activity below and where relevant, provide the requested details.

*When providing your response below, where possible, **provide details of any parties involved, the extent of their holding and the activity relevant to their area.***

Where a project involves an activity that may be the subject of a determination under sections [23](#) or [24](#), and you are intending to seek a Ministerial determination for that activity under either section, you must still complete this section in full. Determinations under, and information required in respect of, sections 23 and 24 are covered further under 2.5

Ministerial determinations under sections 23 and 24.

If your application relates to certain mining activities below the surface of the land and meets the other relevant criteria under [section 5\(2\)](#) of the Act then an agreement under [section 5\(1\)\(a\), \(b\), \(j\) or \(k\)](#) may not be required. This should be identified under the relevant questions below, and you must provide the additional information required in respect of [section 5\(2\)](#) under 2.3 Ineligible activity.

2.3.1 Does the project include an activity that would occur on identified [Māori land](#) as defined in section 4 of the Act?

No

a. If yes, please address the following:

i. identify the land involved and the owner(s) of the land.

ii. Confirm that the activity on the land has been agreed with the owners of the land and provide evidence of the written agreement; or

- A. advise whether it is proposed to seek a determination under [section 23](#) and provide the information under 2.5 Ministerial determinations under sections 23 and 24 below; or
- B. advise whether it is proposed to rely on [section 5\(2\)](#) of the Act and provide the information under 2.3 Ineligible activity below.

2.3.2 Does the project involve an activity that would occur in a customary marine title area?

No

a. Address the following:

- i. Identify the relevant customary marine title area, who the customary marine title group is;
- ii. Provide evidence that written agreement has been obtained from the customary marine title group and provide a copy of the same; **or**
 - A. advise whether it is proposed to rely on [section 5\(2\)](#) of the Act and provide the information under 2.3 Ineligible activity below.

2.3.3 Does the project involve an activity that would occur in a protected customary rights area?

No

a. Address the following:

- i. Identify the protected customary rights area, the group who holds these rights and the nature of the protected customary right(s)
- ii. Explain your proposed activity and identify whether you consider that it would have a less than minor adverse effect on the exercise of the protected customary right(s), and briefly explain why; **or**
- iii. Advise whether you consider that your proposed activity would have a more than minor effect on the exercise of the protected customary right(s), and if so, confirm that the activity has been agreed to in writing by the protected customary rights group and provide a copy of that agreement.

2.3.4 Does the project involve an activity that would occur on:

Māori customary land; OR land set apart as a Māori reservation as defined in section 4 of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.

No

- 2.3.5** Does the project involve an aquaculture activity or an activity that is incompatible with aquaculture activities that would occur within an aquaculture settlement area (under section 12 of the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004); or an area reserved under another Treaty settlement for the aquaculture activities of a particular group?

No

- 2.3.6** Provide details of the aquaculture activity or the activity that is incompatible with aquaculture and the location

- 2.3.7** Provide details of the relevant aquaculture settlement area or Treaty settlement legislation reserving space for aquaculture and include details of the impacted parties or particular group.

- 2.3.8** Provide details on whether or not the applicant is authorised to apply for a coastal permit within the aquaculture settlement area, or area reserved under another Treaty settlement for aquaculture activities, including a copy of any such authorisation.

- 2.3.9** Does the project include an activity that would require an access arrangement under [section 61](#) or [61B](#) of the Crown Minerals Act 1991?

No

- a. Provide the following information:
- i. what is the activity that would require the access arrangement; and
 - ii. does the project include an activity that would occur on Crown owned land or internal waters and land of the common marine and coastal area described in Schedule 4 of that Act and provide details of the same.
 - iii. If so describe how the activity meets the criteria in [section 61\(1A\)\(a-e\)](#) of the Crown Minerals Act 1991; **or**
 - iv. Confirm and provide evidence that the project would not occur in an area for which a permit cannot be granted under that Act:

2.3.10 Does the project include an activity that would be prevented under any of sections [165J](#), [165M](#), [165Q](#), [165ZC](#), or [165ZDB](#) (regarding the management of occupation in common marine and coastal area) of the Resource Management Act 1991?

No

2.3.11 Provide details about which section the project does not comply with and, if relevant, the provisions of the regional coastal plan that are applicable.

2.3.12 Does the project include an activity (other than an activity that would require an access arrangement under the [Crown Minerals Act 1991](#)) that would occur on land that is listed in [Schedule 4](#) of this Act?

No

a. Provide the following:

- i. identify the activity and which clause under Schedule 4 is applicable; and
- ii. confirm whether you are seeking that the Minister make a determination under [section 24](#), and if so, whether the determination sought relates to existing electricity infrastructure or new electricity lines and provide the information under 2.5 Ministerial determinations under sections 23 and 24 below.

2.3.13 Does the project involve an activity that would occur on a national reserve held under the [Reserves Act 1977](#) and requires approval under that Act?

No

a. Address the following:

- i. identify the activity and type of national reserve under the Reserves Act
- ii. identify what approval(s) would be required under the Reserves Act.
- iii. Confirm whether you are seeking that the Minister make a determination under [section 24](#) and if so whether the determination sought relates to existing electricity infrastructure or new electricity lines.? If so, provide the information under 2.5 Ministerial determinations under sections 23 and 24 below

2.3.14 Does the project involve an activity that would occur on a reserve held under the [Reserves Act 1977](#) that is vested in someone other than the Crown or a local authority?

No

a. Address the following:

- i. identify the activity, the reserve type under the Reserves Act, and the person in whom it is vested.

- ii. provide evidence that written agreement has been obtained from the person in whom the reserve is vested and provide a copy of the same; or
- iii. advise whether it is proposed to rely on [section 5\(2\)](#) of the Act and provide the information under 2.3 Ineligible activity below.

2.3.15 Does the project involve an activity that would occur on a reserve held under the Reserves Act 1977 that is managed by someone other than the Department of Conservation or a local authority?

No

- a. Address the following:
 - i. identify the activity, the reserve type under the Reserves Act, and the person or body who manages the reserve.
 - ii. Provide evidence that written agreement has been obtained from the person or body responsible for managing the reserve and provide a copy of the same; **or**
 - iii. advise whether it is proposed to rely on [section 5\(2\)](#) of the Act and provide the information under 2.3 Ineligible activity below; **or**
 - iv. advise whether you consider the activity falls within the scope of [section 5\(5\)](#) of the Act, and provide the information under 2.3 Ineligible activity below.

2.3.16 Does the project involve an activity that is:

- a. a prohibited activity under the Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf (Environmental Effects) Act 2012 or regulations made under that Act?
- b. described in [section 15B](#) (Discharge of harmful substances from ships or offshore installations) of the Resource Management Act 1991 and is a prohibited activity under that Act or regulations made under it;
No
- c. prohibited by [section 15C](#) (Prohibitions in relation to radioactive waste or other radioactive matter and other waste in coastal marine area) of the Resource Management Act 1991
No

2.3.17 Does the project involve a decommissioning-related activity as described in section 38(3) of the Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf (Environmental Effects) Act 2012:

No

2.3.18 Does the project involve an activity undertaken for the purposes of an offshore renewable energy project?

No

2.4 Exemptions from requirement to provide agreement

2.4.1 Mining activities under section 5(2)

The agreement of the relevant groups referred to under 3.5 Persons affected is not required for certain mining activities under [section 5\(2\)](#). If you think this might apply to your application, answer the questions below.

2.4.1.2 Is your application for an activity that is prospecting, exploration, mining or mining operations of Crown-owned minerals undertaken below the surface of any land or area?

No

2.4.1.3 Provide details of the activity and identify the owner and occupier of the land and any relevant details concerning the land or area (such as whether it is identified Māori land)

2.4.1.4 Explain the extent, if any to which your activity may be likely to cause any damage to the surface of the land or any loss or damage to the owner or occupier of the land.

2.4.1.5 Explain the extent, if any to which your activity will be likely to have any prejudicial effect in respect of the use and enjoyment of the land by the owner or occupier of the land.

2.4.1.6 Explain the extent, if any to which your activity will be likely to have any prejudicial effect in respect of any possible future use of the surface of the land, and if no such effects are anticipated, please explain why.

2.4.2 Activities on land proposed to be the subject of a land exchange

The agreement of relevant groups referred to in (subsection 5(1)(a) of the Act) is not required if section 5(5) applies. If you consider this section may be relevant to your application, complete the below.

2.4.2.1 Is the reserve on which the activity is to occur proposed to be the subject of a land exchange?

N/A

2.4.2.2 Is the reserve a Crown-owned reserve?

2.4.2.3 Are the person or persons responsible for managing the reserve in place because of a Treaty settlement?

2.4.2.4 Provide any supporting details which may be relevant for your responses to the above questions.

2.5 Ministerial determinations under sections 23 and 24

Complete this section if you wish to seek a ministerial determination under section 23 or section 24 that your project is not an ineligible activity.

2.5.1 Determination in relation to linear infrastructure on Māori land under section 23

2.5.1.1 Is your application seeking a determination under [section 23](#) (linear infrastructure on certain identified Māori land)

No

Provide the following information:

2.5.1.2 Confirmation that the activity is the construction of electricity lines or land transport infrastructure (and identify which it is)

2.5.1.3 Confirmation that the above construction (or operation of) will be undertaken by a network utility operator that is a requiring authority, and that that same party is the applicant for the necessary approvals, providing details of the same.

2.5.1.4 Confirmation that the activity would occur on identified Māori land that is Māori freehold land or General land owned by Māori that was previously Māori freehold land (and identify that land)

2.5.1.5 Provide information on the rights and interests of Māori in that land

2.5.1.6 Provide an assessment of the effects of the activity on those Māori rights and interests and on the relevant land.

2.5.2 Determination in relation to existing electricity infrastructure under section 24(2)

2.5.2.1 Is your application seeking a Ministerial determination under [section 24](#)(2) (in relation to maintenance, upgrading, or continued operation of existing electricity infrastructure on certain Schedule 4 land or in a national reserve)

No

Provide the following information:

2.5.2.2 Confirmation that the activity is the maintenance, upgrading, or continued operation of existing electricity infrastructure.

2.5.2.3 Confirmation that the activity would occur on eligible land, as defined in section 24(3).

2.5.2.4 Advise whether the activity would materially increase the scale or adverse effects of the existing electricity infrastructure and provide an explanation of the same.

2.5.3 Determination in relation to new electricity lines under section 24(4)

2.5.3.1 Is your application seeking a determination under [section 24](#) (the construction and operation of new electricity lines on eligible land (as defined in [schedule 4](#) excluding land classified as a national park or listed in subsections 2, 4, 5(a), 7 or 8 of that schedule)?

No

Provide the following information:

2.5.3.2 Is the activity the construction and operation of new electricity lines? (provide any necessary details)

Would the activity occur on eligible land (and identify which category of eligible land);

2.5.3.3 Provide the requested information for each alternative site considered for the construction and operation of the new electricity lines:

2.5.3.4 A description of the alternative site.

2.5.3.5 A statement of the anticipated and known financial cost of undertaking the activity on the alternative site.

2.5.3.6 A description of the anticipated and known adverse effects of undertaking the activity on the alternative site.

2.5.3.7 A description of the anticipated and known financial cost and practicality of available measures to avoid, remedy, mitigate, offset, or compensate for the anticipated and known adverse effects of the activity on the alternative site.

2.5.3.8 A description of any issues (including financial cost) that would make it impractical to undertake the activity on the alternative site.

2.5.3.9 An assessment of whether it would be reasonable and practical to undertake the activity on the alternative site, considering the matters referred to above.

2.6 Appropriateness for fast-track approvals process

Here you must explain how the project meets the referral application criteria ([section 22](#)). Please consider and respond where relevant, to each question.

If the project is planned to proceed in stages, you must explain how each stage meets the referral application criteria.

If a part of the project is proposed as an alternative project, you must explain how each stage meets the referral application criteria,

- 2.6.1** The criteria for accepting a referral application is that the project is an infrastructure or development project that would have significant regional or national benefits. Explain how this project satisfies the criteria:

This matter is addressed in the report “Economic Assessment of Proposed Solar Farm in Marton, Rangitikei for Fast-track Referral” (Economics Memo) prepared by Insight Economics. The economic evidence presented in this report confirms that the proposal delivers significant and enduring benefits at both a regional and national level.

The project is for a utility-scale solar farm which will provide a substantial addition to New Zealand’s renewable generation capacity. The Horizons Regional Policy Statement defines an energy generating facility that generates 1MW as being of regional significance. The proposed solar farm will generate some 220 MWac of electricity, significantly exceeding this threshold for regional significance. The project will materially increase renewable electricity generation capacity, and based on current estimates, would represent a substantial increase in the total national solar output relative to 2024 levels, while supplying electricity to approximately 57,000 homes annually.

In addition to increasing supply, the solar farm will increase New Zealand’s electricity diversity and resiliency by providing a clean and climate resilient energy source. Solar farms provide a reliable source of energy, ensuring greater domestic electricity security. New solar generation enhances system flexibility and resilience by complementing existing hydro and wind generation, effectively saving water in hydro lakes for deployment during evening peaks and winter periods, and reducing system exposure to gas supply and hydrology risks.

The project brings additional competition in the wholesale electricity market through the introduction of significant low-marginal-cost generation, placing downward pressure on wholesale prices and moderating the rate of local retail electricity price growth over time.

The project will also contribute to decreasing reliance on fossil fuels and will work towards lowering New Zealand’s CO2 emissions, which will contribute towards New Zealand’s emissions reduction targets. The project is anticipated to displace approximately 195,000 tonnes of CO2-equivalent emissions per

year (approximately 8.9% of New Zealand's total annual electricity generation emissions from gas), making a meaningful contribution toward New Zealand's emissions reduction targets under the Emissions Reduction Plan 2026-2030.

The project makes efficient use of existing national transmission infrastructure traversing the site and is being delivered by an experienced international developer with a proven pipeline of utility-scale solar and electricity storage projects.

Significant economic benefits will also accrue at both regional and national levels. As outlined in the Economics Memo, over the estimated 18 to 24-month build period, it is projected to support approximately:

- \$69 million in GDP;
- \$35 million in wages and salaries; and
- 435 FTE-years of employment in total.

This is equivalent to an average of approximately 218 to 290 full-time positions sustained at any given time across the construction programme, including all upstream supply-chain employment. Reflecting the typical construction profile for utility-scale solar projects, the on-site workforce is expected to peak at approximately 250 FTE during the 4 to 6-month installation phase.

Once operational, the solar farm would sustain approximately 4 to 6 permanent on-site FTEs, supplemented by contracted services for vegetation management, panel cleaning, electrical testing, and civil maintenance. Including indirect supply-chain effects, ongoing onsite activity (not including agrivoltaics) is estimated to support approximately:

- 10 FTEs annually;
- \$1.1 million in annual wages and salaries; and
- \$3.0 million in annual GDP.

Adding more renewable electricity into New Zealand's economy (while also operating a sheep farm) helps the country retain its global position as a producer of premium, low-carbon primary products such as meat, dairy and wool, which are sectors that underpin the economy of the Manawatū-Wanganui Region and much of the country.

Overall, it is considered that the project warrants referral through the Fast-track approvals process, as it is for an infrastructure project which will generate significant national and regional benefits.

2.6.2 Explain how referring the project to the fast-track approvals process:

2.6.2.1 Would facilitate the project, including by enabling it to be processed in a more timely and cost-effective way than under normal processes; and

Given the large scale of the proposed solar farm, it is highly likely that a resource consent application under the standard RMA process would be publicly notified. This would almost certainly result in a hearing, creating a risk of appeals to the Environment Court. In addition, the Council can place consent processing on hold or extend statutory timeframes due to special circumstances or requests for further information, which could further delay a final decision and push out the delivery of this nationally significant infrastructure.

In contrast, the FTAA provides greater certainty and enables a timelier decision-making process than the standard RMA framework.

As a result, it is anticipated that obtaining the necessary resource consents under the standard RMA process could add approximately two additional years to the overall project timeframe when compared to the FTAA process.

The FTAA process is also considered to be more cost-effective. The standard RMA process would likely require extensive expert briefs of evidence and attendance at Council and Environment Court hearings, in addition to the technical assessments prepared at the application stage. These requirements would substantially increase consent-related costs. Furthermore, the indirect costs associated with prolonged timeframes arising from notification, hearings, and appeals would likely be avoided through the use of the FTAA process.

The project is unlikely to materially affect the efficient operation of the FTAA process. It involves a renewable electricity generation project of national and regional significance, is not novel nor overtly complex, and aligns strongly with national direction as well as relevant regional and district planning frameworks. Several solar farms have successfully progressed through the FTAA process, and the issues are well understood. Importantly, the project will not result in any significant adverse environmental effects.

Based on the above assessment, it is considered that the FTAA process is the most appropriate, timely and cost-effective process to facilitate the implementation of the project for the benefit of the Manawatū-Whanganui Region and the country.

2.6.2.2 Is unlikely to materially affect the efficient operation of the fast-track approvals process

2.6.2.3 Has the project been identified as a priority project in a central government, local government, or sector plan or strategy (for example, in a general

policy statement or spatial strategy), or a central government infrastructure priority list?

For example – a sector plan that specifically identifies the project including details such as location.

Yes

a. Identify the plan, strategy or list (or any other relevant document). Whilst the proposal is not explicitly listed as a priority project by central government, local government, or sector plan or strategy, it will align with the Government's Energy Package through providing a significant contribution to increasing New Zealand's renewable electricity supply. The National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation (NPS-REG) also strongly supports solar as a priority by requiring Councils to recognise the national significance of renewable energy, including solar, in their planning documents.

The provision of the proposed large-scale solar farm will support efforts to reduce New Zealand's reliance on fossil fuels and, in turn, contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. The New Zealand Government's publication *At a glance: New Zealand's Energy Package* dated October 2025 highlights the opportunity that the fast-track approvals process has in supercharging New Zealand's renewable energy supply.

2.6.2.4 Will the project deliver new regionally or nationally significant infrastructure or enable the continued functioning of existing regionally or nationally significant infrastructure?

Yes

a. Explain how the project will deliver this.
The project will deliver new regionally and nationally significant renewable energy infrastructure, which will contribute to the Government's objective to increase New Zealand's supply of renewable electricity.

In addition to increasing supply, the solar farm will increase New Zealand's electricity diversity and resiliency by providing a clean and climate resilient energy source. Solar farms provide a reliable source of energy, ensuring greater domestic electricity security. New solar generation enhances system flexibility and resilience by complementing existing hydro and wind generation, effectively saving water in hydro lakes for deployment during evening peaks and winter periods, and reducing system exposure to gas supply and hydrology risks.

The project brings additional competition in the wholesale electricity market through the introduction of significant low-marginal-cost generation, placing downward pressure on wholesale prices and moderating the rate of local retail electricity price growth over time.

The project will also contribute to decreasing reliance on fossil fuels and will

work towards lowering New Zealand's CO₂ emissions, which will contribute towards New Zealand's emissions reduction targets. The project is anticipated to displace approximately 195,000 tonnes of CO₂-equivalent emissions per year (approximately 8.9% of New Zealand's total annual electricity generation emissions from gas), making a meaningful contribution toward New Zealand's emissions reduction targets under the Emissions Reduction Plan 2026-2030.

The project also makes efficient use of existing national transmission infrastructure traversing the site and is being delivered by an experienced international developer with a proven pipeline of utility-scale solar and electricity storage projects.

Adding more renewable electricity into New Zealand's economy helps the country retain its global position as a producer of premium, low-carbon primary products such as meat and dairy, which are sectors that underpin the economy of the Manawātū-Wanganui Region and much of the country.

2.6.2.5 Will the project increase the supply of housing, address housing needs, or contribute to a well-functioning urban environment (within the meaning of policy 1 of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020). If yes, explain how the project will achieve this.

2.6.2.6 Will the project deliver significant economic benefits, and if so, how?

This matter is addressed in the report "Economic Assessment of Proposed Solar Farm in Marton, Rangitīkei for Fast-track Referral" (Economics Memo) prepared by Insight Economics. The key points of this report are summarised below.

Significant economic benefits will accrue at both regional and national levels. As outlined in the Economics Memo, over the estimated 18 to 24-month build period, it is projected to support approximately:

- \$69 million in GDP;
- \$35 million in wages and salaries; and
- 435 FTE-years of employment in total.

This is equivalent to an average of approximately 218 to 290 full-time positions sustained at any given time across the construction programme, including all upstream supply-chain employment. Reflecting the typical construction profile for utility-scale solar projects, the on-site workforce is expected to peak at approximately 250 FTE during the 4 to 6-month installation phase.

Once operational, the solar farm would sustain approximately 4 to 6 permanent on-site FTEs, supplemented by contracted services for vegetation management, panel cleaning, electrical testing, and civil maintenance. Including indirect supply-chain effects, ongoing onsite activity (not including agrivoltaics) is estimated to support approximately:

- 10 FTEs annually;
- \$1.1 million in annual wages and salaries; and
- \$3.0 million in annual GDP.

The project will bring benefits to energy users throughout the New Zealand economy. The project brings additional competition in the wholesale electricity market through the introduction of significant low-marginal-cost generation, placing downward pressure on wholesale prices and moderating the rate of local retail electricity price growth over time. New solar generation enhances system flexibility and resilience by complementing existing hydro and wind generation, effectively saving water in hydro lakes for deployment during evening peaks and winter periods, and reducing system exposure to gas supply and hydrology risks. This project therefore strengthens and grows the energy system that underpins the New Zealand economy. The proposal makes efficient and economic use of existing transmission infrastructure traversing the site.

The main economic cost – foregone rural production from the site’s current mixed pastoral and arable use – is modest in comparison to the scale of the energy and economic benefits enabled. Foregone rural production is estimated to support annual GDP of approximately \$1.4 million, employment for approximately six FTEs, and annual wages and salaries of approximately \$0.5 million. This opportunity cost may be partially offset by targeted agrivoltaic grazing during the operational period. FRV has deployed agrivoltaic outcomes in over a dozen solar farms worldwide highlighting its economic feasibility and FRV's capability to deliver this at the Rangitikei Solar Farm. The joint venture (FRV & Genesis Energy) solar farm at Lauriston, Canterbury underscores the feasibility of agrivoltaics in New Zealand and FRV's intentions for the Rangitikei Solar Farm.

Adding more renewable electricity into New Zealand’s economy (while also operating a sheep farm) helps the country retain its global position as a producer of premium, low-carbon primary products such as meat, dairy and wool, which are sectors that underpin the

economy of the Manawatū-Wanganui Region and much of the country.

The proposal is strongly aligned with the Government's Going for Growth agenda.

2.6.2.7 Will the project support primary industries, including aquaculture, and if so, how?

The project will benefit the primary sector by contributing to an affordable and reliable energy system.

The project brings additional competition in the wholesale electricity market through the introduction of significant low-marginal-cost generation, placing downward pressure on wholesale prices and moderating the rate of local retail electricity price growth over time. New solar generation enhances system flexibility and resilience by complementing existing hydro and wind generation, effectively saving water in hydro lakes for deployment during evening peaks and winter periods, and reducing system exposure to gas supply and hydrology risks. This project therefore strengthens and grows the energy system that facilitates the primary sector.

Adding more renewable electricity into New Zealand's economy (while also operating a sheep farm) helps the country retain its global position as a producer of premium, low-carbon primary products such as meat, dairy and wool, which are sectors that underpin the economy of the Manawatū-Wanganui Region and much of the country.

FRV has deployed agrivoltaic outcomes in over a dozen solar farms worldwide highlighting its economic feasibility and FRV's ability to deliver this at the Rangitikei Solar Farm. The joint venture (FRV & Genesis Energy) solar farm at Lauriston, Canterbury underscores the feasibility of agrivoltaics in New Zealand and FRV's intentions for the Rangitikei Solar Farm. The subject land will therefore continue to contribute to the local and national primary sector.

2.6.2.8 Will the project support development of natural resources, including minerals and petroleum, and if so, how?

2.6.2.9 Will the project support climate change mitigation, including the reduction or removal of greenhouse gas emissions, and if so, how?

The project will contribute to decreasing reliance on fossil fuels and will work towards lowering New Zealand's CO₂ emissions, which will

contribute towards New Zealand's emissions reduction targets. The project is anticipated to displace approximately 195,000 tonnes of Co2-equivalent emissions per year (approximately 8.9% of New Zealand's total annual electricity generation emissions from gas), making a meaningful contribution toward New Zealand's emissions reduction targets under the Emissions Reduction Plan 2026-2030.

The project contributes to building a resilient domestic renewable energy system. New solar generation enhances system flexibility and resilience by complementing existing hydro and wind generation, effectively saving water in hydro lakes for deployment during evening peaks and winter periods, and reducing system exposure to gas supply and hydrology risks. This project therefore strengthens and grows the renewable energy system that underpins the New Zealand economy.

- 2.6.2.10** Will the project support climate change adaptation, reduce risks arising from natural hazards, or support recovery from events caused by natural hazards, and if so, how?

The project will support wider climate change mitigation, including the reduction or removal of greenhouse gas emissions and increase in sustainable energy supply.

- 2.6.2.11** Will the project address significant environmental issues, and if so, how?

The project will assist with addressing the significant environmental issue of providing affordable renewable energy for communities and the economy while contributing to lowering New Zealand's greenhouse gas emissions.

- 2.6.2.12** Is the project consistent with local or regional planning documents, including spatial strategies, and if so, how?

The project is consistent with the relevant local and regional planning documents and spatial strategies for the reasons summarised below. Please refer to Section 5.3 and Section 8.0 of the attached Statutory Planning Report for detailed assessment.

Horizons Regional Policy Statement and One Plan

The Horizons Regional Policy Statement and One Plan recognise the national and regional significance of renewable electricity generation and infrastructure, particularly activities generating more than 1 MW, while requiring adverse effects to be appropriately avoided, remedied or mitigated. The project is consistent with this framework as it will deliver utility-scale renewable electricity generation that contributes to regional and national energy supply and decarbonisation

objectives.

The project adopts an integrated effects management approach that prioritises avoidance of adverse effects where practicable, with mitigation measures proposed where necessary. In relation to land disturbance, vegetation clearance and stormwater management, the project will avoid or appropriately manage effects such as erosion, sedimentation and impacts on water quality.

The project also aligns with the natural hazards framework by avoiding high-risk flood areas where practicable, maintaining flood conveyance and storage, and ensuring infrastructure is designed and located to be resilient to flood and other natural hazard risks.

Overall, the project gives effect to the regional framework enabling regionally significant renewable energy infrastructure while appropriately managing environmental effects.

Rangitikei District Plan (RDP)

The Rangitikei District Plan seeks to enable renewable electricity generation while ensuring adverse effects are appropriately managed, having regard to the functional and locational requirements of infrastructure. The project aligns with this direction as it requires proximity to the National Grid and sufficient contiguous land to operate efficiently as a utility-scale solar farm.

The project design is informed by an integrated effects management approach, including mitigation measures to address landscape, rural character, transport, natural hazards and hazardous substances. Appropriate access arrangements and any necessary road upgrades will maintain the safety and efficiency of the local transport network during construction. The project also avoids areas subject to the highest flood risk, maintains flood conveyance and storage, and avoids adverse effects on existing flood control infrastructure.

The RDP recognises the relationship of tangata whenua with their lands, water and taonga. FRV has undertaken and continues to undertake meaningful engagement with mana whenua - Te Rūnanga o Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa, who have confirmed support in principle for the project.

The project is located outside identified outstanding natural features and landscapes and has been designed to maintain rural character where practicable through low-profile infrastructure, setbacks and

planting. Ongoing grazing within much of the site will retain productive rural use and minimise fragmentation of rural land.

Overall, the project is consistent with the intent of the RDP in enabling large-scale renewable energy infrastructure while appropriately managing environmental effects and maintaining key rural values.

Pae Tawhiti Rangitikei Beyond (Community Spatial Plan)

Pae Tawhiti Rangitikei Beyond sets out the long-term vision for resilient infrastructure, economic development and a transition to a low-emissions future across the district. The project is consistent with this strategic direction as it will significantly increase renewable electricity generation within the district, improve energy resilience and support national decarbonisation objectives.

While the spatial plan identified parts of the wider area for potential future urban growth, the relevant land has since been excluded from proposed residential rezoning through Proposed Plan Change 3 – Urban Growth. Accordingly, the project does not compromise identified growth areas and remains consistent with the current spatial planning framework.

Overall, the project supports resilient infrastructure, contributes to a low-emissions future and does not constrain planned urban development outcomes.

Section 3: Project details

Remember: at this stage only a general level of detail is required, enough to inform eligibility to use the fast-track approvals process.

For construction activities, please state the anticipated commencement and completion dates.

Construction is estimated to begin 2028. Operations are estimated to begin 2030.

3.1 Approvals required

Applications must specify all of the proposed approvals sought but only need to provide a general level of detail about each proposed approval, sufficient to inform the Minister's decision on the referral application.

For each proposed approval an applicant must be eligible to apply for any corresponding approval under a specified Act. For example, if an approval is for a notice of requirement under the RMA, the applicant for that approval would need to be a requiring authority.

Applications for approvals under a specified Act, as required by in [section 13\(4\)\(y\)](#), are covered below in 3.8 Specific proposed approvals.

3.1.1 Outline the approvals sought under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Please refer to section 4.0 of the Statutory Planning Report for a full description. Below is a summary of potential approvals sought.

Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health) Regs 2011. The following resource consents may be required:

- Soil disturbance on a 'piece of land' without a detailed site investigation that may not comply with permitted activity standards, Discretionary Activity (Reg 11):
- Soil disturbance may exceed 25m³ per 500m²;
- Soil removed from site may exceed 5m³ per 500m²/yr;
- Activity duration may exceed 2 months.
- Subdivision of a piece of land without a detailed site investigation, Discretionary Activity (Reg 11).

Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regs 2020. The following resource consents may be required:

- Vegetation clearance within, or within 10m of, a natural inland wetland for specified infrastructure, Discretionary Activity (Reg 45).
- Earthworks/land disturbance within, or within 10m of, a natural inland wetland for specified infrastructure, Discretionary Activity (Reg 45).
- Earthworks/land disturbance within 10–100m of a natural inland wetland causing, or likely to cause, partial or complete drainage, Discretionary Activity (Reg 45).
- Taking, use, damming or diversion of water within, or within 100m of, a natural inland wetland changing, or likely to change, wetland hydrology, Discretionary Activity (Reg 45).
- Discharge of water within, or within 100m of, a natural inland wetland affecting water levels or hydrological function, Discretionary Activity (Reg 45).

Horizons One Plan. The following regional resource consents may be required:

- Large-scale land disturbance exceeding 2,500m²/property/12-month period not complying with standards – Discretionary Activity (Rule LF-LAND-R8):
- Land disturbance within 5m of a permanently flowing riverbed, or non-permanently flowing river with active bed width >5m (LF-LAND-R6);
- Vegetation clearance within 5m of such rivers (LF-LAND-R5).
- Discharge of cleanfill material not complying with standards – Discretionary Activity (Rule LF-LW-R38):
- Cleanfill discharge exceeding 2,500m³/property/12-month period (LF-LW-R29);
- Cleanfill on slopes >20° (LF-LW-R29).
- Stormwater discharges to land or surface water not complying with standards – Restricted Discretionary Activity (Rule LF-LW-R27):

- Industrial/trade premises (substation/BESS) where hazardous substances may be entrained in stormwater (LF-LW-R26(1));
- New hardstand areas on contaminated land, or discharges causing flooding/overland flow in storms 110kV – Restricted Discretionary Activity (Rule NR-R1).
- New renewable energy generation activity in the General Rural Zone – Discretionary Activity (Rule REG-2).
- Buildings/structures within the 15m wetland setback infringing GRUZ-S8 – Restricted Discretionary Activity (Rule GRUZ-R1).
- Earthworks in the General Rural Zone not complying with standards – Restricted Discretionary Activity (Rule EW-R2):
- Within 10m of wetlands identified in Schedule E of the Horizons One Plan (EW-S1);
- May increase depth, frequency or severity of flooding on neighbouring properties (EW-S2).
- New vehicle access to Colemans Rd and Calico Line not meeting separation distances – Restricted Discretionary Activity (Rule TR-R2).
- Road upgrades to Calico Line, Colemans Rd and/or SH1 not otherwise provided for – Discretionary Activity (Rule TR-R2).
- Storage/use of hazardous substances exceeding permitted oil volumes – Restricted Discretionary Activity (Rule HAZ-R1).
- Development/subdivision within Natural Hazard Overlay 1 – Restricted Discretionary Activity (Rule NH-R5).
- Subdivision to implement agreements to lease – Discretionary Activity (Rule SUB-R1).

Other rules

The application also seeks any other resource consent approvals necessary to implement the project but not specifically identified above.

3.1.2 Outline the approvals sought under the Conservation Act 1987

3.1.3 Outline the approvals sought under the Reserves Act 1977

3.1.4 Outline the approvals sought under the Wildlife Act 1953

3.1.5 Outline the approvals sought under the National Parks Act 1980

3.1.6 Outline the approvals sought under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

3.1.7 Outline the approvals sought under the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983

3.1.8 Outline the approvals sought under the Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf (Environmental Effects) Act 2012

3.1.9 Outline the approvals sought under the Crown Minerals Act 1991

3.1.10 Outline the approvals sought under the Public Works Act 1981

3.1.11 *Only applicable if more than one applicant:* Provide a statement of which approvals are proposed to be held by which applicant.

N/A.

3.1.12 Where there are any particular eligibility requirements to apply for an above approval; identify what they are, who the relevant applicant is, and confirm that the relevant applicant meets those requirements (including providing any necessary supporting information or documentation to evidence this).

N/A.

3.1.13 Are there any other types of consents, certificates, designations, concessions, and other legal authorisations (other than contractual authorisations or the proposed approvals) and you consider are needed to authorise the project (including any that may be needed by someone other than you as the applicant(s)). Provide details on whether these have been obtained.

No

3.2 Project stages

3.2.1 If the project is planned to proceed in stages, provide: No

1. A statement of whether the project is planned to proceed in stages, including:
 - a. an outline of the nature, scale and timing of the stages; and
 - b. a statement of whether you intend to lodge a separate substantive application for each of the stages.
 - i. If a substantive application is intended to be lodged for each stage, address the questions under the section (Appropriateness for fast-track approvals process) for each stage of the project

3.3 Alternative project

3.3.1 If the project is proposed as an alternative project, provide: No

1. A statement of whether a part of the project is proposed as an alternative project in itself; and
 - a. Describe that part of the project; and
 - b. Explain how that part of the project proposed as an alternative project meets the referral assessment criteria in [section 22](#) of the Act.

3.4 Adverse effects

3.4.1 Describe any anticipated and known adverse effects of the project on the environment.

Please refer to section 6 of the Statutory Planning Report for a full description of the anticipated and known adverse effects and their significance. Please find a summary below.

The proposed solar farm is anticipated to result in localised adverse environmental effects that can generally be avoided, remedied or mitigated through design and management measures. Following mitigation, most residual effects are assessed as Low or Very Low significance.

Landscape, visual and rural character effects

The project will introduce solar infrastructure into a pastoral rural landscape, resulting in Moderate-High landscape effects and Low-Moderate visual effects in the short term. Mitigation includes low-profile arrays, setbacks, pastoral buffers and perimeter/riparian planting. Over time, visual effects are expected to reduce to Low or Negligible, with overall residual landscape effects reducing to Low-Moderate significance. Rural character and amenity effects are anticipated to be Low due to ongoing grazing and landscape screening.

Glint and glare effects

Short-duration reflections from solar panels may occur for nearby residents and road users. Effects are mitigated through panel orientation, setbacks and vegetation screening. No aviation effects are anticipated and residual effects are assessed as Low significance.

Traffic and transport effects

Construction traffic, including heavy vehicles, may temporarily increase traffic volumes, road safety risks and amenity effects, particularly on Calico Line. Mitigation includes use of Calico Line as the primary access, a right-turn bay, a

Construction Traffic Management Plan, haul-route controls and on-site parking. Construction effects reduce from Moderate to Low or Very Low significance following mitigation. Operational traffic is minimal and assessed as Very Low.

Ecological effects

Most ecological effects are avoided through locating infrastructure within pasture and cropped land and avoiding wetlands and most vegetation. Effects include limited vegetation clearance, sediment runoff and potential effects on birds and long-tailed bats. Mitigation includes erosion and sediment controls, riparian planting, fish-passage compliant culverts, nesting surveys, bat monitoring and lighting controls. Residual ecological effects are generally Low or Very Low, with bat effects assessed as Low-Moderate. Positive ecological effects are anticipated through riparian restoration.

Stormwater and flooding effects

Parts of the site are flood prone. Infrastructure has been designed to avoid high-risk flood areas, maintain flood conveyance and avoid increasing flood risk to neighbouring land. Substations and the BESS will be located outside flood risk areas and incorporate bunding and stormwater controls. Residual flooding and stormwater effects are assessed as Low to Very Low significance.

Rural productivity effects

The project will change land use from pastoral farming to solar generation; however, sheep grazing can continue beneath and between panels, and most infrastructure is reversible at the end of the project life. Residual rural productivity effects are assessed as Low significance.

Noise, hazardous substances and land disturbance effects

Construction noise and earthworks effects, including sediment runoff and dust, will be temporary and managed through construction management plans and erosion and sediment controls. Hazardous substances such as transformer oil and batteries will be managed through sealed equipment, bunding, drainage controls and emergency response procedures. Residual effects are anticipated to be Low significance.

Cultural effects

Engagement with Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa has occurred, with support in principle confirmed. Effects on cultural values will be mitigated through accidental discovery protocols.

Archaeological and contaminated land effects

No recorded archaeological sites have been found within the project footprint and identified HAIL areas are largely avoided. Residual archaeological and contaminated land effects are assessed as Low or Very Low significance.

Subdivision effects

Subdivision is required to facilitate long-term lease arrangements and utility lots. Effects relating to land tenure, flood-prone land and NES-CS triggers are managed through title design, consent notices and flood avoidance measures. Residual subdivision effects are Low or Very Low in significance.

Overall, from the consideration of the anticipated and known adverse effects of the project on the environment and the significance of those adverse effects, it is concluded that the proposal results in residual effects that are no more than Low - Moderate in significance, or minor and acceptable in RMA terms.

3.4.2 Provide a statement of any activities involved in the project that are prohibited activities under the Resource Management Act 1991, and identify the relevant prohibited activity provision.

The project involves no prohibited activities.

3.5 Persons affected

3.5.1 Provide a list of the persons, groups and/or entities who you consider are likely to be affected by the project.

The list should include, as relevant, local authorities, relevant Māori groups (as set out at [section 13\(4\)\(j\)\(ii\)-\(vii\) of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024](#)), persons with a registered interest in land that may need to be acquired under the Public Works Act 198; and if the project includes a land exchange, the holder of an interest in the land that is to be exchanged by the Crown (see [Consultation requirements for referral application](#)).

The likely persons / groups affected by the project are listed below.

Relevant local authorities:

- Horizons Regional Council
- Rangitikei District Council

Iwi authorities and groups:

- Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa Charitable Trust
- Te Rūnanga o Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa

Other persons and groups considered:

- Owners and residents of surrounding properties - due to their proximity to the project area and likelihood of perceived amenity values being impacted by the solar farm development. Refer to Appendix D of the Statutory Planning Report for a list and map of all surrounding properties in which the owners and occupiers are considered to be likely affected persons.
- Transpower New Zealand Limited – given that the solar farm will connect to the National Grid network which traverses through the project area.

- Fire and Emergency New Zealand - in relation to the establishment of large-scale infrastructure which poses a fire risk.
- Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency - due the need for construction vehicles to access the site from local roads which intersects with State Highway 1 and potential intersection upgrades to access the site from Colemans Road (if required).
- Department of Conservation – due to the presence of native fauna and flora within the project area.
- Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga – due to the presence of archaeological sites within the wider project area.

3.5.2 Provide a summary of any consultation undertaken with the above persons and/or groups who you consider are likely to be affected by the project, and any other groups required to be consulted with under [section 11](#) of the Act, **and** how the consultation has informed the project.

The summary of the consultation undertaken in respect to the project and the notifications undertaken in accordance with section 11(1)(b), and how the consultation and the responses to the notifications has informed the project, is provided in Section 7.1, Appendix E and Appendix F of the Statutory Planning Report. An overview is provided below.

FRV has undertaken consultation with mana whenua and local authorities to inform the project design and assessment process. Feedback received has informed a design-led approach focused on avoiding or mitigating adverse effects where practicable.

Mana whenua engagement

FRV has engaged with Te Rūnanga o Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa since early 2026 through a series of meetings, including face-to-face hui, building on an existing relationship from previous projects. Engagement has focused on establishing a long-term relationship and ensuring cultural values are appropriately recognised throughout the project lifecycle. Te Rūnanga o Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa has confirmed support in principle for the project and acknowledged the economic benefits the solar farm will provide. Feedback has informed the project approach to cultural engagement, environmental management and ongoing relationship development.

Horizons Regional Council

Pre-application meetings were held with Horizons Regional Council and their rivers team to discuss consenting requirements, flooding, stormwater management, wetlands, erosion and sediment control, contaminated land and ecological matters. Council feedback highlighted the importance of avoiding flood-prone areas, maintaining flood conveyance and access to flood control infrastructure, protecting wetland and ecological values, and managing stormwater from hardstand areas.

This feedback has informed the project layout and technical investigations, including hydrological and ecological assessments, avoidance of high-risk flood areas and wetlands where practicable and the retention of access to flood control assets. The development of stormwater, and erosion and sediment control measures is ongoing.

Rangitikei District Council

FRV met with the Rangitikei District Council planning, strategy and engineering teams, as well as the Mayor, to discuss planning, transport, flooding, productive land and growth-related matters. Discussions included the relationship between the project and future urban growth identified in Pae Tawhiti Rangitikei Beyond, construction access arrangements, potential road upgrades and traffic management.

Council feedback informed ongoing transport assessment and access design, including consideration of Calico Line as the primary access route and refinement of potential road upgrades and traffic mitigation measures. Discussions with Council also assisted in confirming that land within the site would be excluded from Proposed Plan Change 3 residential rezoning areas.

The Mayor expressed support in principle for the project and identified opportunities for local economic benefits and community involvement during construction.

Transpower New Zealand Limited

FRV has been engaging with Transpower regarding this project since mid 2024. The project has moved through the Transpower queue and is now progressing through the Investigation Stage. FRV and Transpower staff have been meeting regularly to refine and progress the feasibility assessment of the connection concept.

Responses to notification under the FTAA (refer to 7.2, Appendix E and Appendix F of the Statutory Planning Report)

Notice of the project was provided to Horizons Regional Council, Rangitikei District Council, Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa Charitable Trust and Te Rūnanga o Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa under section 11(1)(b) of the Fast-track Approvals Act. Responses received generally focused on flooding, ecology, transport, rural productivity, future growth and community outcomes.

The feedback has informed technical assessments, project design refinements and proposed management measures, including flood avoidance, ecological mitigation, traffic management, continued grazing and erosion and sediment controls. The issues raised are considered capable of being appropriately addressed through detailed design, technical assessment and management plans as part of the substantive application process.

Other agencies

Written notification was not provided to the Department of Conservation or Heritage New Zealand as current ecological and archaeological investigations indicate approvals under the Wildlife Act 1953 and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 are unlikely to be required. FRV intends to continue engagement with these agencies during the substantive application stage.

3.5.3 List any Treaty settlements that apply to the project area and provide a summary of the relevant principles and provisions in those settlements.

Please refer to section 3.4 of the Statutory Planning Report for a full description of the relevant Treaty Settlements. Please find a summary below.

FRV has been engaging with Te Rūnanga o Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa about the project. Te

Rūnanga o Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa has advised FRV that they are the only iwi authority and hapū and Treaty settlement entities for the project. In addition, Rangitīkei District Council (Fran Pere – Mana Whenua Strategic Adviser) has advised FRV that they are “engaged with the right iwi representatives”. This has guided FRV’s consideration of the Treaty settlements.

Ngāti Apa (North Island) Claims Settlement Act 2010

The Ngāti Apa (North Island) Claims Settlement Act 2010 (NACSA) provides formal acknowledgement of the Crown’s past breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi. It provides cultural and financial and commercial redress, seeks to restore relationships between Ngāti Apa and the Crown, and achieves a full and final legal settlement of historical claims by Ngāti Apa (North Island). The NACSA delivers cultural redress through statutory acknowledgements and protocols which seek to restore Ngāti Apa’s connection to their traditional lands, alongside financial and commercial redress to support economic development.

This NACSA is relevant to the application site as it relates to the Crown’s acknowledgement of the statement of association made by Ngāti Apa (North Island) of their cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association with the Rangitīkei River including the Tūtaenui Stream which is a tributary of the Rangitīkei River.

In regard to resource consent applications, the provision of the NACSA require consent authorities to have regard to the statutory areas within the statutory acknowledgement, in deciding under section 95E of the RMA, whether the trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa are affected persons in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area for which an application for resource consent has been made.

This NACSA is considered relevant to the project area as the project site is situated within the area of interest to Te Rūnanga o Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa, and the Tūtaenui Stream traverses through the western edge of the project area and is a tributary catchment of the Rangitīkei River.

Rangitāne o Manawatu Claims Settlement Act 2016

The Rangitāne o Manawatu Claims Settlement Act 2016 (RMCSA) is grounded in acknowledging the Crown’s historical breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi. It provides cultural and financial and commercial redress, seeks to restore relationships between Rangitāne o Manawatu and the Crown, and achieves a full and final legal settlement of historical claims made by Rangitāne o Manawatu. The RMCSA delivers cultural redress through statutory acknowledgements and protocols which seek to restore Rangitāne o Manawatu’s connection to their traditional lands, alongside financial and commercial redress to support economic development.

The RMCSA identifies that the Rangitāne o Manawatu have a statutory acknowledgement to the Rangitīkei River and identifies the boundary of the area of interest of Rangitāne o Manawatu as running along the banks of the Rangitīkei River (see Figure 11 of the Statutory Planning Report for extent of area of interest in yellow).

Given that the area of interest does not include Marton or the project site, it is considered

that the NMCSA is not relevant to the project. This is consistent with the advice of Te Rūnanga o Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa provided through initial engagement that they are the only iwi authorities and hapū and Treaty settlement entity for the project. Rangitīkei District Council (Fran Pere – Mana Whenua Strategic Adviser) has also advised FRV that they are “engaged with the right iwi representatives”.

3.5.4 If relevant, detail any principles or provisions in the Ngā Rohe Moana o Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Porou Act 2019 that would be invoked by the project and identify which aspects of the application trigger or otherwise invoke these requirements.

N/A.

3.5.5 Will the project be located on land returned under a Treaty settlement?

No

3.5.6 Provide evidence of written agreement by the owners of the land returned.

3.5.7 Describe any processes already undertaken under the Public Works Act 1981 in relation to the project:

N/A.

3.5.8 Provide information identifying any parcels of Māori land, marae, or identified wāhi tapu within the project area:

N/A.

3.6 Legal interests

3.6.1 Provide a description of any legal interests you or any others applying, have in the land on which the project will occur, including a statement of how that affects your ability to undertake the work.

Please refer to sections 3.1.3, 3.1.4 and Table 2 of the Statutory Planning Report for more information on the relevant land parcels, titles and interests. A breakdown of the different landholdings that comprise the overall project site can be found in Figure 10. Copies of the relevant Certificates of Title can be found in Appendix C Records of Title.

FRV have secured Agreements to Lease with all landowners to enable the establishment and operation of the project, including the associated subdivision resulting from the long-term lease arrangement of the land.

The owners of the properties within the development area have signed an Agreement to Lease which includes the negotiated and agreed terms of a Deed of Lease to be entered into should all pre-conditions be met to the sole satisfaction of FRV.

All commercial and legal terms of the Agreement to Lease are confidential and commercially sensitive.

The Agreement to Lease provides FRV, among other things, rights of access to the property to undertake preliminary works prior to construction. It also grants FRV with an option to lease the land on the agreed Deed of Lease terms.

3.7 Other matters

3.7.1 Have any activities included in the project, or any that are substantially the same as those involved in the project, previously been the subject of an application or a decision under a specified Act?

Please note the term 'application' includes a notice of requirement and any other means by which a decision may be sought under a specified Act.

No

3.7.2 If an application has been made, provide details of the application.

3.7.3 If a decision has been made, also provide the outcome of the decision and the reasons for it.

3.7.4 Provide a description of whether and how the project would be affected by climate change and natural hazards:

Please refer to the Hydrology Memo for more detailed information about the project's exposure to climate change and natural hazards. Please find an overview below.

The project site is located on relatively flat land north-east of Marton and is affected by natural hazard risks associated primarily with flooding from the Tūtaenui Stream, Foley Stream and associated tributaries, including both fluvial flooding and localised pluvial flooding during significant rainfall events. Climate change is anticipated to increase the frequency and intensity of heavy rainfall events over time, potentially increasing flood risks within parts of the site and surrounding catchments.

A detailed hydraulic modelling assessment has been undertaken using a validated two-dimensional flood model to identify flood hazard areas across the site under a range of storm events, including future climate change scenarios. The modelling identified that high-risk flooding is generally confined to stream channels, overland flowpaths and the Dam E4 detention basin associated with the Tūtaenui Catchment Control Scheme.

The project has adopted a design-led approach to avoid or minimise natural hazard risks. The concept design avoids identified high-risk flood hazard areas, including the Dam E4 designation and key overland flowpaths, and locates critical infrastructure such as the substation and BESS outside the 0.5% AEP flood extent where practicable. Buffer areas are

proposed around streams, wetlands and flood-prone areas to maintain flood conveyance and storage capacity and avoid increasing flood risk to neighbouring properties or Marton downstream.

The design will maintain existing overland flowpaths and avoid altering catchment inflow and outflow locations. Culverts and crossings will be designed to maintain existing channel capacity and flood conveyance. Ongoing access to waterways, culverts and flood control infrastructure for maintenance purposes will also be retained.

Overall, the technical assessment concludes that, with the proposed avoidance and mitigation measures in place, adverse effects associated with flooding, stormwater and climate change-related rainfall events can be appropriately managed and reduced to Low or Very Low significance.

Provide the additional details requested below as relevant to your application.

3.8 Specific proposed approvals

3.8.1 Approvals under the Resource Management Act 1991

3.8.1.1 *Resource consents*

If your application is seeking a consent for an activity that would otherwise be applied for under the Resource Management Act 1991, including an activity that is prohibited under the Act, provide the information below:

- An assessment of the project against any relevant national policy statement, any relevant national environmental standards and, if relevant, the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement.

More information can be found in section 8.0 of the Statutory Planning Report relating to relevant NPS or NES. Please find a summary below.

The project has been assessed against the relevant national policy statements (NPS) and national environmental standards (NES). The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement is not relevant as the site is not within the coastal environment.

National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation (NPS-REG)

The project strongly aligns with the NPS-REG, which recognises the national significance of renewable electricity generation and directs that renewable energy projects are enabled while adverse effects are appropriately managed. The project will significantly increase renewable electricity generation capacity, support energy resilience and contribute to emissions reduction targets.

The site has a clear operational and locational need due to its proximity to the National Grid and suitable physical characteristics. Adverse effects are being addressed through a design-led approach that prioritises avoidance where practicable and mitigation where necessary, while maintaining the ability to operate the solar farm efficiently. The project also minimises reverse sensitivity effects and includes ongoing engagement with mana whenua. Overall, the project is considered consistent with and gives effect to the NPS-REG.

National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land (NPS-HPL)

The site contains LUC 3 soils and is zoned General Rural; however, the operative regional policy statement does not yet identify highly productive land mapping under the NPS-HPL. The proposal also falls within the exclusion in clause 3.5(7)(b)(iii) as it involves subdivision, use and development of LUC 3 land for specified infrastructure rather than rural lifestyle purposes. Accordingly, the land is not considered highly productive land for the purposes of the NPS-HPL.

Notwithstanding this, the project remains generally consistent with the intent of the NPS-HPL as grazing can continue beneath and around the solar arrays, infrastructure is largely reversible, productive capacity is substantially retained and reverse sensitivity effects are avoided.

National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM)

The project site contains wetlands and freshwater features. The project has been designed to avoid direct disturbance to wetlands where practicable. Any culverts required for access tracks will maintain hydrological and ecological connectivity.

Construction and operational effects will be managed through erosion and sediment controls, setbacks and construction management measures. The project is also expected to improve freshwater outcomes over time through riparian planting, ecological enhancement, reduced farming intensity and improved habitat connectivity. Overall, the project is considered consistent with the direction of the NPS-FM.

National Policy Statement for Urban Development (NPS-UD)

Although the project is located in a rural area, it supports the objectives of

the NPS-UD by strengthening renewable electricity supply, improving energy resilience and contributing to reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health (NES-CS)

Small discrete HAIL areas have been identified on parts of the site. Most are outside the solar farm footprint and will remain unchanged (on land retained by landowners). Where disturbance may occur, soil management measures and appropriate controls will be implemented to protect human health. The project is considered consistent with the NES-CS.

National Environmental Standard for Freshwater (NES-F)

Natural inland wetlands and freshwater features are present on the site. The project has been designed to minimise wetland disturbance and works within streams. Management measures will be implemented to protect freshwater values during construction and operation. The project is expected to improve ecological and freshwater outcomes over time through planting, reduced land-use intensity and ecological restoration. Overall, the project is considered consistent with the NES-F.

- Information on whether, to the best of your knowledge, there are any existing resource consents relevant to the project site to which RMA [section 124C\(1\)\(c\)](#) (existing consent would need to expire to enable the approval to be exercised) or RMA [section 165Z1](#) (space already occupied by the holder of an aquaculture permit) would apply if the approval were to be applied for as a resource consent under that Act

N/A.

3.8.1.2 *Resource consents where the project includes standard freshwater fisheries activities*

If your application is seeking a resource consent and your project includes a [standard freshwater fisheries activity](#), provide the information requested below:

- If an in-stream structure is proposed (including formal notification of any dam or diversion structure), provide a description of the extent to which this may impede fish passage.

N/A.

- Indicate whether any fish salvage activities or other complex freshwater fisheries activities are proposed.

N/A.

3.8.1.3 *Designations*

If your application is seeking a designation or an alteration to an existing designation for which a notice of requirement would otherwise be lodged under the Resource Management Act 1991, provide the information below:

- An assessment of the project against any relevant national policy statement, any relevant national environmental standards, or, if relevant, the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement.

N/A.

3.8.1.4 *Designations where the project includes a standard freshwater fisheries activity*

If your application is seeking a designation or an alteration to an existing designation and your project includes a [standard freshwater fisheries activity](#), provide the information requested below:

- If an in-stream structure is proposed (including formal notification of any dam or diversion structure), provide a description of the extent to which this may impede fish passage.

N/A.

- Indicate whether any fish salvage activities or other complex freshwater fisheries activities are proposed.

N/A.

3.8.1.5 *Change or cancellation of conditions*

If your application is seeking a change of cancellation of resource consent condition that would otherwise be applied for under the Resource Management Act 1991, provide:

- Information about whether the change or cancellation of the condition is material to the implementation or delivery of the project.

N/A.

3.8.1.6 *Certificates of compliance*

If your application is seeking a certificate of compliance that would otherwise be applied for under the Resource Management Act 1991, provide:

information that demonstrates the activity that the certificate of compliance is intended to cover can be done lawfully in the location without a resource consent.

N/A.

3.8.2 Approvals relating to [Conservation Act 1987](#), [Reserves Act 1977](#), [Wildlife Act 1953](#), and [National Parks Act 1980](#)

3.8.2.1 *Concessions*

For applications seeking a [concession](#) that include a lease, answer the following:

- Will the lease be for a term (including any renewals that will, or is likely to, be more than 50 years?
No
- Will the granting of the lease trigger a right of first refusal or a right of offer or return?
 - If you answered yes to both a. and b. above, provide evidence that the applicant has written agreement from the holder(s) of the right of first refusal or [right of offer or return](#) to waive that right for the purposes of the proposed lease.

3.8.2.2 *Land exchanges*

For applications seeking an approval for a land exchange involving conservation land, provide the details below:

No

- A description of both land areas proposed for exchange (for example, maps showing areas and location, addresses and legal descriptions where possible)
- The financial value of the land proposed to be acquired by the Crown
- A brief description of the conservation values of both pieces of land, including an explanation of why the exchange would benefit the conservation estate.
- If the land exchange would trigger a right of first refusal or a right of offer or return, provide evidence that the applicant has written agreement from the holder of the right of first refusal or right of offer or return to waive that right for the purpose of the land exchange
- Provide sufficient detail in respect of both land areas to confirm that no part of any land to be exchanged by the Crown is land listed in [Schedule 4](#) or a reserve declared to be a national reserve under [section 13](#) of the Reserves Act 1977.

3.8.3 Approvals relating to complex Freshwater Fisheries activities

If your application is seeking an approval or dispensation that would otherwise be applied for under regulation [42](#) or [43](#) of the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983 in respect of a [complex freshwater fisheries activity](#) provide the information requested below:

- Whether an in-stream structure is proposed (including formal notification of any dam or diversion structure), and a description of the extent to which this may impede fish passage.
- Whether any fish salvage activities or other complex freshwater fisheries activities are proposed.

3.8.4 Approvals relating to [Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf \(Environmental Effects\) Act 2012](#)

If your application is seeking a marine consent that would otherwise be applied for under the Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf Act 2012, provide the information requested below:

- Any information relating to whether the Minister for Conservation is an affected person.
- If the applicant or the proposed holder of the marine consent has already applied for a consent under the EEZ Act in relation to the project, provide:
 - Details of any application made;
 - An explanation of any decisions made on that application; and
 - Any information that Minister may consider under [section 22\(6\)](#) (comparison of activity against current or likely use of the area).
- Additional information (in a summary form) about compliance or enforcement action taken against the applicant or the person who is identified in the application as the proposed holder of the marine consent by the EPA under the EEZ Act.

3.8.5 [Approvals relating to Crown Minerals Act 1991](#)

3.8.5.1 *Access arrangements*

For an approval for an access arrangement that would otherwise be applied for under section 61 or 61B of the Crown Minerals Act 1991, provide:

- Information that confirms the applicant or the person identified in the application as the proposed holder of the access arrangement complies with [section 59\(1\)](#) and (2) of the

Crown Minerals Act 1991 (which applies as if a reference to an access arrangement under that Act were a reference to an access arrangement under this Act) including;

- Evidence that the applicant or person has provided each owner and occupier of the relevant land a notice in writing of their intention to obtain an access arrangement; and
- Evidence that the notice complies with the requirements in [section 59\(2\)](#) of the Crown Minerals Act, and any matters required by regulations. =

3.8.5.2 *Mining permits*

For an approval for a mining permit that would otherwise be applied for under [section 23A](#) of the Crown Minerals Act 1991, provide the information requested below:

- A copy of the relevant exploration permit or existing privilege to be exchanged for a mining permit that entitles the holder to mine a Crown-owned mineral.
- The name and contact details of the proposed permit participants and the proposed permit operator.
- A proposed work programme for the proposed permit, which may comprise committed work, committed or contingent work, or both.
- Evidence of the technical or financial capability of the proposed permit holder to comply with and give proper effect to the work programme.
- Information about the proposed permit holder's history of compliance with mining or similar permits and their conditions.
- The proposed date on which the substantive application is intended to be lodged (if your referral application is accepted) in accordance with [section 42\(11\)](#).
- If the authorised person proposes to provide information under [section 37](#) (to the relevant chief executive), the date on which the person intends to provide that information.
- The proposed duration of the permit.

3.8.5.3 *Mining permits for petroleum*

If the proposed approvals include a mining permit for petroleum, provide:

- A map of the area over which the mining permit application is intended to be made, the area in which the surrender of an exploration permit or existing privileges is proposed (which must be the same area as the area over which the mining permit application is intended to be made), and the extent of the resource and reserves to which the development plan relates.
- The resources and reserves relating to the project, estimated in accordance with the Petroleum Resources Management System.
- A high-level overview of the following:
 - the proposed field development plan;
 - the proposed date for the commencement of petroleum production;
 - the economic model for the project;
 - the proposed duration of the proposed mining permit and;
 - decommissioning plans.

3.8.5.4 *Mining permits for minerals other than petroleum*

If the proposed approvals include a mining permit for minerals other than petroleum, provide:

- A map of the area over which the mining permit application is intended to be made, the area in which the surrender of an exploration permit or existing privileges is proposed (which must be the same area as the area over which the mining permit application is intended to be made), and the extent of the resource and reserves to which the development plan relates.
- For minerals other than gold or silver, a report or statement confirming the ownership of the minerals targeted
- Information on whether the application will be for a [Tier 1 or Tier 2 permit](#).
- An estimate of the mineral resources and reserves relating to the project, including a summary on acquisition of the data and the data underpinning the estimate (such as information on sample locations, grade, and geology). For a Tier 1 permit application the resources and reserves relating to the project are to be estimated in accordance with a recognised reporting code such as JORC or NI 43-101.

- An indicative mine plan.
- A high-level overview of the following:
 - the proposed mining method;
 - the proposed date for the commencement of mining and estimated annual production;
 - the economic model for the project;
 - the status of or anticipated timing for completing any pre-feasibility or feasibility studies;
 - the proposed methods for processing mined material and handling and treating waste and;
 - anticipated plans for mine closure and rehabilitation.

Section 4: Authorisation

To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this application is true and correct.

I confirm that I am authorised to make this application - Yes

I have provided a copy of the application with all contact details redacted - Yes

I understand that all actual and reasonable costs incurred in relation to this application by MfE, EPA and other central and local government agencies will be recovered from me in accordance with [section 104](#) of the Act, and the [Fast-track Approvals Cost Recovery Regulations 2025](#) - Yes

Signature: *Dion Cowley*

Date: 11/05/2026

Name: Dion Cowley

Section 5: Attachments

List any documents submitted with the application.

- Remember: include a copy of your application with all contact details redacted.

Attachment number	Document name	Author	Document version

Referral application checklist

Use this checklist to confirm you have completed all sections of the referral application form.

Section 1: Applicant details	No
1.2 & 1.3 Agent's evidence of authority to represent the applicant(s) - if applicable	No
1.4 Compliance and enforcement history	No
Section 2: Referral application summary	No
2.1 Project name	No
2.2 Project description and location	No
2.3 Ineligible activity	No
2.4 Exemptions from requirement to provide agreement	No
2.5 Ministerial determinations under sections 23 and 24	No
2.6 Appropriateness for fast-track approvals process	No
Section 3: Project details	No
3.1 Approvals required	No
3.2 Project stages	No
3.3 Alternative project	No
3.4 Adverse effects	No

3.5 Persons affected	No
3.6 Legal interest	No
3.7 Other matters	No
3.8 Specific proposed approvals	No
Section 4: Authorisation	No
Section 5: Attachments	No