



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

Project Name: FTAA-2605-1238 Barrytown Minerals Project

To:	Date:
Panel Convener, Jane Borthwick	23 June 2026

Number of attachments: 5	Attachments: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Provisions of section 18 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 20242. Project location maps3. List of relevant Māori groups4. Mana Whakahono ā Rohe between Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, and West Coast Regional Council.5. Letter of support from Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae
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Ministry for the Environment contacts:

Position	Name	Cell phone	1 st contact
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Key points

1. As required by section 49 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (the Act), the Ministry for the Environment (on behalf of the Secretary for the Environment) has prepared this report on Treaty settlements and other obligations (section 18 of the Act) in relation to the substantive application FTAA-2605-1238 Barrytown Minerals Project.
2. The applicant, Taiko Critical Minerals Limited, proposes to mine two million tonnes of mineral sands per year for ilmenite, garnet, zircon, and gold from the approximately 408-hectare coastal 'Southern Block' site on the Barrytown Flats, roughly 36km north of Greymouth. The applicant is seeking a range of resource consents that would otherwise be sought under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). The applicant is also seeking

a wildlife authority under the Wildlife Act 1953 and an archaeological authority under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

3. The project area does not include the common marine and coastal area, and no identified Māori land is involved.
4. Section 18(2) of the Act requires that the report provide a list of Māori groups relevant to the project area. We have identified Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae as relevant Treaty settlement entities, and Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio and Pokeka Poutini Ngāi Tahu Limited as parties to a mana whakahono ā rohe (MWAR). Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae is supportive of the project.
5. The Treaty settlement relevant to this application is the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 and the Ngāi Tahu (Pounamu Vesting) Act 1997. The provisions of the Ngāi Tahu settlement do not contain any specific procedural obligations that would have to be complied with by the panel.
6. The Mana Whakahono ā Rohe between Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, and West Coast Regional Council includes procedural requirements which we consider are relevant to the panel's consideration of this application in relation to notification of applications, the appointment of hearing commissioners, and protocols for hearings at marae and cultural evidence. Key matters for the panel's consideration are outlined in paragraphs 54, 58 and 61.

Signature

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'S. Frame', with a large, stylized initial 'S' and a long horizontal flourish at the end.

Stephanie Frame
Manager – Fast-track Operations

Introduction

7. For a substantive application that relates to a listed project, under section 49 of the Act, the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) must request a report from the responsible agency (Secretary for the Environment) that is prepared in accordance with section 18(2) and (3)(a) of the Act (but does not contain the matters in section 18(2)(l) and (m)).
8. The information which must be provided in this report includes:
 - a. relevant iwi authorities, Treaty settlement entities, applicant groups under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 (MACA), and other Māori groups with interests in the project area; and
 - b. relevant principles and provisions in Treaty settlements and other arrangements.
9. This report is structured accordingly. We have provided a list of the relevant provisions of section 18 at **Attachment 1**.

Proposed project

10. The applicant, Tāiko Critical Minerals Limited (Tāiko) proposes to mine the core products of ilmenite and garnet, and the by-products of zircon and gold, from mineral sands on an approximately 408-hectare coastal site identified as the 'Southern Block' on the Barrytown Flats, roughly 36km north of Greymouth on the West Coast of the South Island. The Southern Block will be mined for approximately 14 years (excluding preparation and rehabilitation), based on the extraction rate of 2,000,000 tonnes per year, producing 400,000 tonnes of heavy mineral concentrate per annually. The mineral sands will be extracted using a floating dredge and extracted material will be pumped to a wet concentrator plant for initial processing onsite. The semi-processed material will then be transported by truck for further processing at an offsite mineral separation plant nearby at Rapahoe to produce a high-value export product. This project is part of a broader staged sand mining development encompassing Tāiko's Northern and Central Blocks on the Barrytown Flats, however, these two blocks are not included in this Southern Block application.
11. The land on which the project is located is owned by private landowners. No identified Māori land is involved in the project. The applicant advises that the necessary access agreements and sale and purchase agreements with the landowners are in place to enable mining.
12. The applicant is seeking a range of resource consents under the Act that would otherwise be sought under the RMA, which may include vegetation removal and earthworks (including in relation to riparian margins), buildings and structures in the coastal environment, take and use of groundwater and surface water, discharge of water to water, diversion of water, reclamation of riverbed, discharge of contaminants to air, and mineral extraction and ancillary activities.
13. The applicant is also seeking a wildlife authority under the Wildlife Act 1953 for the catching and releasing, and incidental killing, of lizards and birds, and an archaeological authority under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.
14. We have provided location maps at **Attachment 2**.

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

15. We note that some entities identified below may be included in more than one category. We have included a composite list of all groups at **Attachment 3**, including contact details.¹

Iwi authorities

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

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

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

- a. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, representing Ngāi Tahu.

Treaty settlement entities

18. Under section 4(1) of the Act, "Treaty settlement entity" means any of the following:

(a) a post-settlement governance entity (PSGE):

(b) a board, trust, committee, authority, or other body, incorporated or unincorporated, that is recognised in or established under any Treaty settlement Act:

(c) an entity or a person that is authorised by a Treaty settlement Act to act for a natural resource feature with legal personhood:

(d) Te Ohu Kai Moana or a mandated iwi organisation (as those terms are defined in section 5(1) of the Maori Fisheries Act 2004):

(e) an iwi aquaculture organisation (as defined in section 4 of the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004).

19. Under the Act, a PSGE:

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

(i) by that group; or

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

(b) includes—

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

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

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

¹ These are the contact details we could locate in the time available, and in some cases they will be the generic email address for the entity.

20. In keeping with the procedural principles outlined at section 10 of the Act, we only identify those PSGEs which are specified in the relevant Treaty settlement Act or Treaty settlement deed.²

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

- a. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, representing Ngāi Tahu, PSGE for the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998; and
- b. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, Papatipu Rūnanga of Ngāi Tahu Whānui as recognised in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.

Groups mandated to negotiate Treaty settlements

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

Takutai Moana groups and ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou

23. The project area does not include the common marine and coastal area, and accordingly there are no relevant applicant groups under MACA, and no court orders or agreements that recognise protected customary rights or customary marine title within the project area.

24. The project area is not within ngā rohe moana o ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou (as set out in the Ngā Rohe Moana o Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Porou Act 2019).

Iwi or hapū whose practices are recognised under the Fisheries Act 1996 through regulation or bylaws

25. The project area is not within a taiāpure-local fisheries area or mātaihai reserve. Under the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999, made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996, the project area is within the South Island fisheries waters. However, to date no notice has been issued under those regulations to establish a customary food gathering area/rohe moana that would include the project area.

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

26. Section 39 of the Act provides that before a substantive application is lodged for a listed project or a referred project, the Minister may determine under section 23 or 24 that, for the purposes of the project, an activity described in section 5(1)(a) is not an ineligible activity if it:

- a. is the construction of electricity lines or land transport infrastructure by (or to be operated by) a network utility operator that is a requiring authority; and
- b. would occur on identified Māori land that is Māori freehold land or General land owned by Māori that was previously Māori freehold land.

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

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

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

28. If the project area is within the boundaries of either a Mana Whakahono ā Rohe (MWAR) or joint management agreement, and the application includes a proposed RMA approval described in section 42(4)(a) to (d) of the Act (resource consent, certificate of compliance, or designation), we are required to identify the relevant iwi authority/group that represent hapū that are parties to these arrangements.
29. The project area is within the boundaries of a MWaR between Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, and West Coast Regional Council and the application includes a proposed approval outlined in section 42(4)(a).
30. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae represents the Ngāti Waewae hapū of Ngāi Tahu, Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio represents the Ngāti Māhaki ki Makaawhio hapū of Ngāi Tahu, and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu represents Ngāi Tahu Whānui (greater Ngāi Tahu). Pokeka Poutini Ngāi Tahu Limited is a party to the MWaR procedural requirements addressed in paragraphs 49 to 61 below.
31. These groups are listed at **Attachment 3** and the MWaR is provided at **Attachment 4**. We discuss the implications of the MWaR below.

Any other Māori groups with relevant interests

32. We are not aware of any other Māori groups with relevant interests in the project area.
33. The applicant advises that they have actively engaged with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae over the duration of the project. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae has provided the applicant a letter of support, which we have included at **Attachment 5**. The applicant also advises that they have consulted with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, and Māori Heritage Council in relation to the application for archaeological authority.

Relevant principles and provisions in Treaty settlements and other arrangements

Treaty settlements

34. Under section 4(1) of the Act, a Treaty settlement includes both a Treaty settlement Act and a Treaty settlement deed which is signed by both the Crown and representatives of a group of Māori.
35. The following Treaty settlements relate to land, species of plants or animals, or other resources within the project area:
 - a. Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998; and
 - b. Ngāi Tahu (Pounamu Vesting) Act 1997.

Relevant principles and provisions

36. Section 7 of the Act requires all persons exercising powers and functions under the Act to act in a manner consistent with Treaty settlements. The relevant principles and provisions for each of these settlements are set out below.

Crown acknowledgements and apologies

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

Conservation protocol

39. The Ngāi Tahu deed of settlement provides for the Minister of Conservation to issue a protocol which sets out how the Department of Conservation (DOC) will interact with Ngāi Tahu on specified issues and will provide Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu the opportunity for input into its policy, planning and decision-making processes on the matters set out in the protocol.
40. While the protocol which covers the project area provides for engagement with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu on certain matters,³ in general it does not address the type of conservation-related approval sought by the applicant (i.e. wildlife authority under the Wildlife Act 1953).

Taonga species

41. The Crown has also acknowledged the special association of Ngāi Tahu with certain taonga species of birds, plants and animals. The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 contains several other provisions relating to taonga species, including a requirement that the Minister of Conservation consult with, and have particular regard to, the views of, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu when making policy decisions concerning the protection, management, or conservation of a taonga species.
42. The application information indicates that several taonga species listed in Schedules 97 and 98 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 have been identified in the project area. These species include tī rākau/tī kōuka (cabbage tree), mamaku (black tree fern), harakeke (NZ flax), roroa (Great spotted kiwi), pipiripōhatu (torrentfish), taiwharu (giant kōkopu) and potentially kororā (little blue penguin), the two latter of which have a conservation status of 'At risk – declining'.
43. We note the application seeks an approval under the Wildlife Act 1953 for the deterrence, capture, handling, relocation, and accidental killing of lizards and birds. However, lizards are not included amongst the taonga species in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998. The applicant advises that effects on lizards and birds can be appropriately managed

³ The protocol specifies the following matters: cultural materials; freshwater fisheries; culling of species of interest to Ngāi Tahu; historic resources; visitor and public information; RMA involvement; and amendment and review provisions from the Deed. The protocol provisions relating to the RMA are about working with DOC on advocacy regarding the environmental effects of activities controlled and managed under the RMA, and are unlikely to be directly relevant to this application. The latest version of the protocol is appended to the West Coast Conservation Management Strategy 2010-2020 Volume 1 at pages 341-350: [West Coast Conservation Management Strategy 2010-2020](#)

through a lizard management plan and an avian management plan that include pre-clearance surveys, species-specific risk assessment, habitat management, and monitoring.

44. Although the settlement provisions regarding taonga species do not place any obligations on the panel in relation to the approvals being sought by the applicant, the redress illustrates the importance of these species to Ngāi Tahu. Accordingly, the panel may wish to take taonga species into consideration.

Ngāi Tahu (Pounamu Vesting) Act 1997

45. The project area is located within a Pounamu Management Area under the guardianship of Ngāti Waewae. All pounamu occurring in its natural condition in the takiwā of Ngāi Tahu Whānui is owned by Ngāi Tahu under the Ngāi Tahu (Pounamu Vesting) Act 1997. If the applicant has not already done so, engaging with Ngāi Tahu on how to manage construction and maintenance activities in relation to pounamu materials is advised.
46. Ultimately, iwi and hapū are likely to have cultural associations with ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga beyond what is specifically identified in a Treaty settlement or other arrangements. Local tangata whenua and their representatives would be best placed to advise on such matters in the first instance.

Customary Marine Title/Protected Customary Rights

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

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

48. As noted above, the project area does not include a taiāpure-local fishery or mātaitai reserve, but it is within the South Island fisheries waters for the purposes of the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999, made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996. To date no notice has been issued under those regulations to establish a customary food gathering area/rohe moana that would include the project area. If a notice is issued, it provides for tangata whenua to take fisheries resources and manage customary fishing within the rohe moana.

Mana Whakahono ā Rohe/Joint management agreement

49. As noted above, the project area is within the boundaries of a Mana Whakahono ā Rohe (MWAR) between Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, and West Coast Regional Council, and the application includes a proposed approval outlined in section 42(4)(a) of the Act, i.e. a resource consent that would otherwise be applied for under the RMA.
50. Schedule 3 clause 5 of the Act requires the panel to comply with procedural matters in any MWaR, as if they were a relevant decision-maker, relating to the appointment of a decision-making body for hearings, or other procedural requirements, such as “a requirement that notice be given to any person or specified class of person of any steps in a resource management process”. However, the panel is able to adopt a modified arrangement by agreement with the MWaR parties under Schedule 3, clause 5(2)(b) of the Act.
51. We have identified three procedural requirements in the MWaR which we consider are relevant to the panel’s consideration of this application: notification of applications,

appointment of hearing commissioners, and protocols for hearings at marae and cultural evidence.

Notification of applications

52. Clause 5.2 of the MWaR provides that limited notification of resource consent applications is appropriate where there are at least minor effects on Papatipu Rūnanga (or either of them) and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, or solely on Papatipu Rūnanga (or either of them) and written approval/s from Papatipu Rūnanga or Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu has not been obtained.
53. Schedule B (Resource Consent Applications and Effects on Poutini Ngāi Tahu) of the MWaR sets out information requirements and contact details for West Coast Regional Council to send summaries of resource consent applications to Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, and Pokeka Poutini Ngāi Tahu Limited.
54. We consider that the requirement under the Act for the panel to invite comments from Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, and Pokeka Poutini Ngāi Tahu Limited is comparable to the advisory and information requirements in Clause 5.2 and Schedule B of the MWaR.

Appointment of hearing commissioners

55. Schedule C (Agreed Processes for Hearing Commissioner Appointments) of the MWaR provides that once the West Coast Regional Council has determined whether the matter is within the rohe of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio, or the shared interest area of both Papatipu Rūnanga, the Council must consult with the relevant Papatipu Rūnanga (in this case Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu). The relevant Papatipu Rūnanga shall constitute the iwi authority or authorities for RMA purposes in relation to appointing hearing commissioners. Schedule C states that while Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu is authorised as the iwi authority in accordance with the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996, in relation to appointing hearing commissioners within the West Coast Region, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu recognises Papatipu Rūnanga as carrying this responsibility of the iwi authority on behalf of the tribal interest.
56. Schedule C of the MWaR provides that West Coast Regional Council and Papatipu Rūnanga will maintain a list of Ngāi Tahu tribal members trained as hearing commissioners approved by Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio, and other trained hearing commissioners with an understanding of tikanga Māori and of the perspectives of iwi and hapū. Whenever West Coast Regional Council approaches Papatipu Rūnanga regarding hearing commissioner appointments, Pokeka Poutini Ngāi Tahu Limited will be included in communications to provide advice and assistance as needed. Consultation between the West Coast Regional Council and Papatipu Rūnanga will include:
 - a. whether it is appropriate to appoint a commissioner with an understanding of tikanga Māori and of the perspectives of local iwi or hapū; and
 - b. whether it is appropriate to include a trained Ngāi Tahu tribal member.
57. Clause 6.4 of the MWaR provides for a balanced mix of independent commissioners and councillor commissioners where a hearing panel is convened. Clause 6.5 stipulates that where perceived conflicts of interest arise in relation to hearing commissioner appointments, the MWaR Parties agree that a registered Ngāi Tahu tribal member who is trained as a hearing commissioner will continue to sit on the hearing panel on matters related to Poutini Ngāi Tahu rights, interests and values, and that their Ngāi Tahu whakapapa does not in itself constitute a conflict of interest.

58. As the project is located within the area of interest of Ngāti Waewae, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae is the appropriate Papatipu Rūnanga entity for the panel to consult in relation to the appointment of hearing commissioners. The panel will need to consider how it will comply with the hearing commissioner provisions set out above when convening a panel for this application.

Protocols for hearings at marae and cultural evidence

59. Clause 6.6 of the MWaR stipulates that all hearing commissioners appointed to hearing panels will adhere to the standard protocol in Schedule D regarding the holding of hearings at marae, where requested by Poutini Ngāi Tahu. Hearing commissioners shall enable hearings at marae to be conducted in accordance with tikanga, in a culturally appropriate manner, understanding that this is consistent with Section 39 of the RMA, the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and recognition of Ngāi Tahu as Treaty partner with the West Coast Regional Council.

60. Clause 6.7 of the MWaR states that all hearing commissioners appointed to hearing panels must also adhere to the standard protocol in Schedule D regarding submissions and evidence provided by Poutini Ngāi Tahu, particularly cultural evidence. The MWaR notes that submissions and evidence from Poutini Ngāi Tahu may face challenges regarding methods of delivery and distinctions regarding expert evidence. Clause 6.7 states that commissioner directions shall not adversely impact on the ability of Poutini Ngāi Tahu to deliver cultural evidence in accordance with tikanga and in the interests of fully informed decision-making in a manner that accords with the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

61. Under section 56 of the Act there is no requirement for a panel to hold a hearing in relation to a substantive application. Section 59 of the Act enables a panel to hold a hearing or part of a hearing using remote access facilities (which may include marae) at the panel's initiative, or if requested by the applicant or a representative group. If a panel uses remote access facilities for a hearing, including marae, the panel must enable access to the hearing or make an audio or video recording, or transcript, of the proceedings publicly available. The panel will need to consider how the protocol for hearings at marae and cultural evidence in Schedule D of the MWaR may apply to this application under the Fast-track process.

Consultation with departments

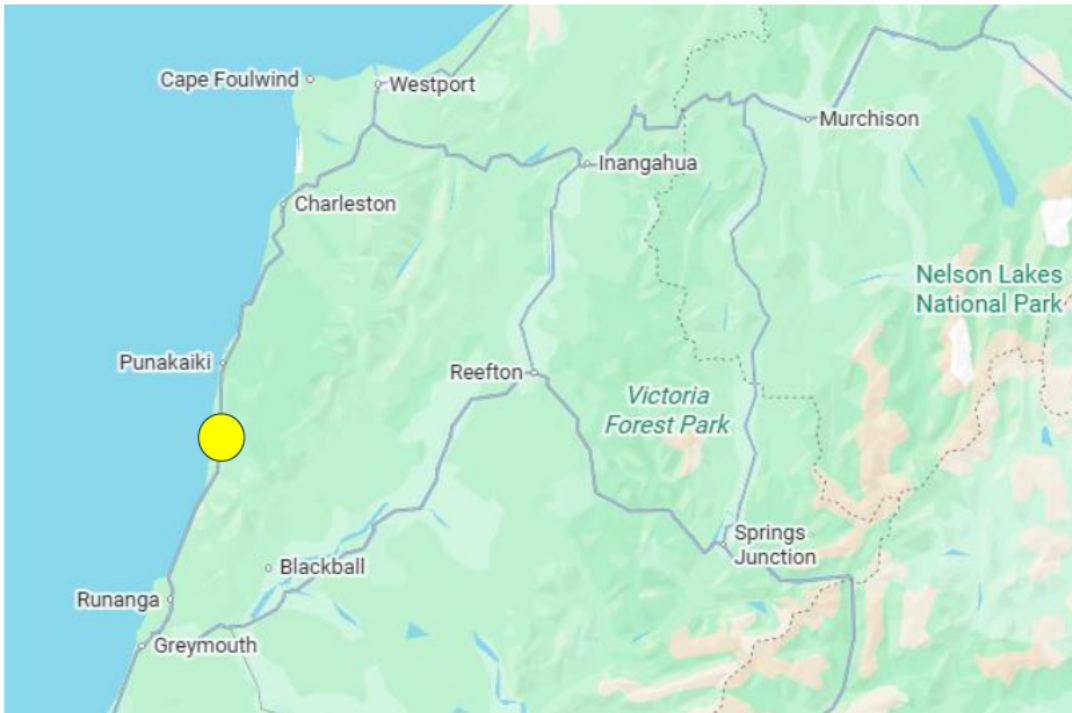
62. In preparing this report, we are required to consult relevant departments. We have previously sought advice from Te Puni Kōkiri and the Office of Treaty Settlements and Takutai Moana – Te Tari Whakatau regarding Māori groups in Te Tai Poutini relevant to this area, and have incorporated their views into this report.

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

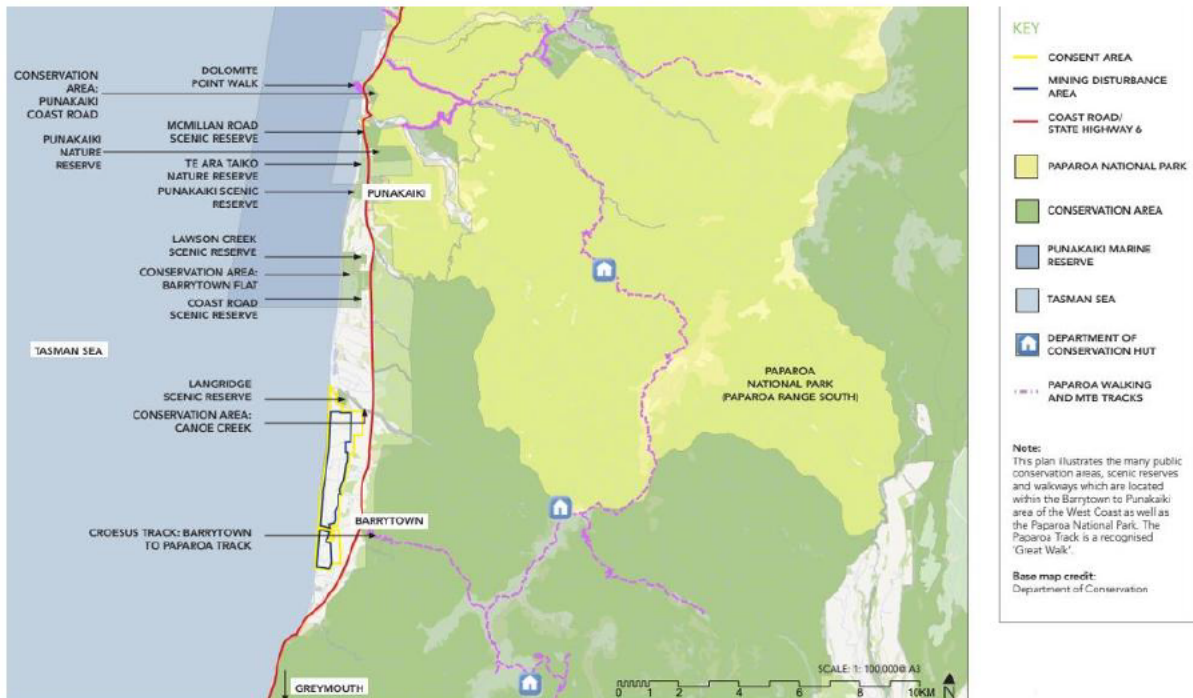
Section	Information required	Paragraph reference in this report
18(1)	The Minister must, for a referral application, consider a report that is prepared and provided by the responsible agency in accordance with this section.	Not applicable to substantive applications – section 18 report is required by section 49.
18(2)(a)	Any relevant iwi authorities and relevant Treaty settlement entities	17, 21
18(2)(b)	Any Treaty settlements that relate to land, species of plants or animals, or other resources within the project area	35
18(2)(c)	The relevant principles and provisions in those Treaty settlements, including those that relate to the composition of a decision-making body for the purposes of the Resource Management Act 1991	37-46
18(2)(d)	Any recognised negotiation mandates for, or current negotiations for, Treaty settlements that relate to the project area.	22
18(2)(e)	Any court orders or agreements that recognise protected customary rights or customary marine title within the project area.	23, 47
18(2)(f)	Any applicant groups under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 that seek recognition of customary marine title or protected customary rights within the project area.	23, 47
18(2)(g)	Whether the project area would be within or adjacent to, or the project would directly affect, ngā rohe moana o ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou (and, if so, the relevant provisions of the Ngā Rohe Moana o Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Porou Act 2019).	24, 47
18(2)(h)	Whether the project area includes any taiāpure-local fisheries, mātaimai reserves, or areas that are subject to bylaws or regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996 (and, if so, who the tangata whenua are).	25, 48
18(2)(i)	Whether the project involves an activity that could be the subject of a determination under 23 (and, if so, who the owners of the land are).	27
18(2)(j)	If the proposed approvals include an approval described in any of section 42C(4)(a) to (d) (resource consent, certificate of compliance, or designation),	28-31, 49-61

	<p>(i) iwi authorities and groups that represent hapū that are parties to any relevant Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements.</p> <p>(ii) The relevant principles and provisions in those Mana Whakahono ā Rohe and joint management agreements.</p>	
18(2)(k)	Any other Māori groups with relevant interests.	32
18(2)(l)	<p>A summary of—</p> <p>(i) comments received by the Minister after inviting comments from Māori groups under section 17(1)(d) and (e);</p> <p>(ii) any further information received by the Minister from those groups</p>	Not applicable to substantive applications
18(2)(m)	The responsible agency's advice on whether, due to any of the matters identified in this section, it may be more appropriate to deal with the matters that would be authorised by the proposed approvals under another Act or Acts.	Not applicable to substantive applications
18(3)	In preparing the report required by this section, the responsible agency must consult relevant departments.	62
18(4)	The responsible agency must provide the report to the Minister not later than 20 working days after the date for providing comments under section 17(6).	N/A
18(5)	However, if the Minister requests further information about a referral application under section 20, the time period specified in subsection (4) ceases to run for the period of time specified in the request.	N/A

Attachment 2: Project location maps

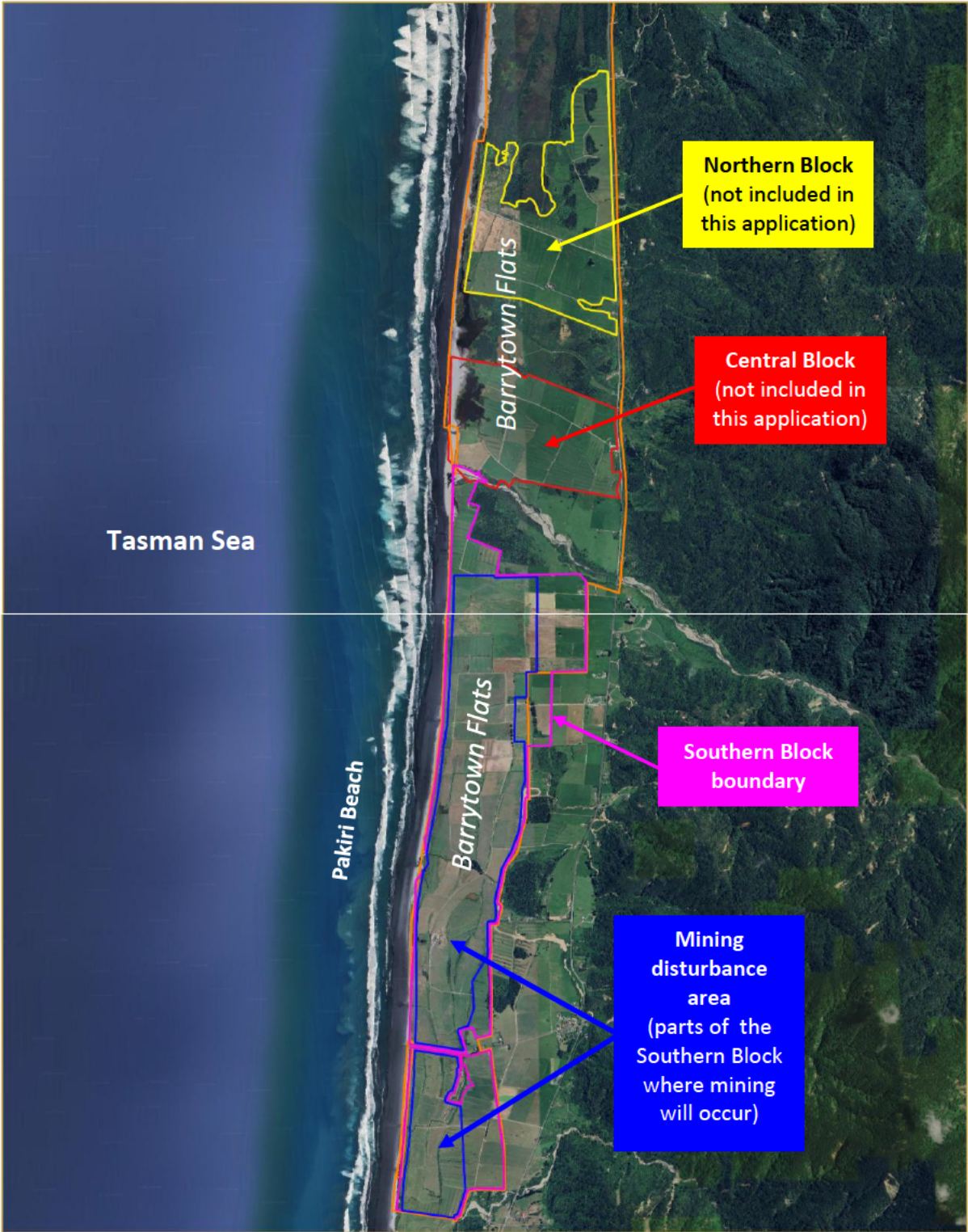


Map 1. Location of proposed Barrytown Minerals Project 'Southern Block' indicated by yellow circle above.

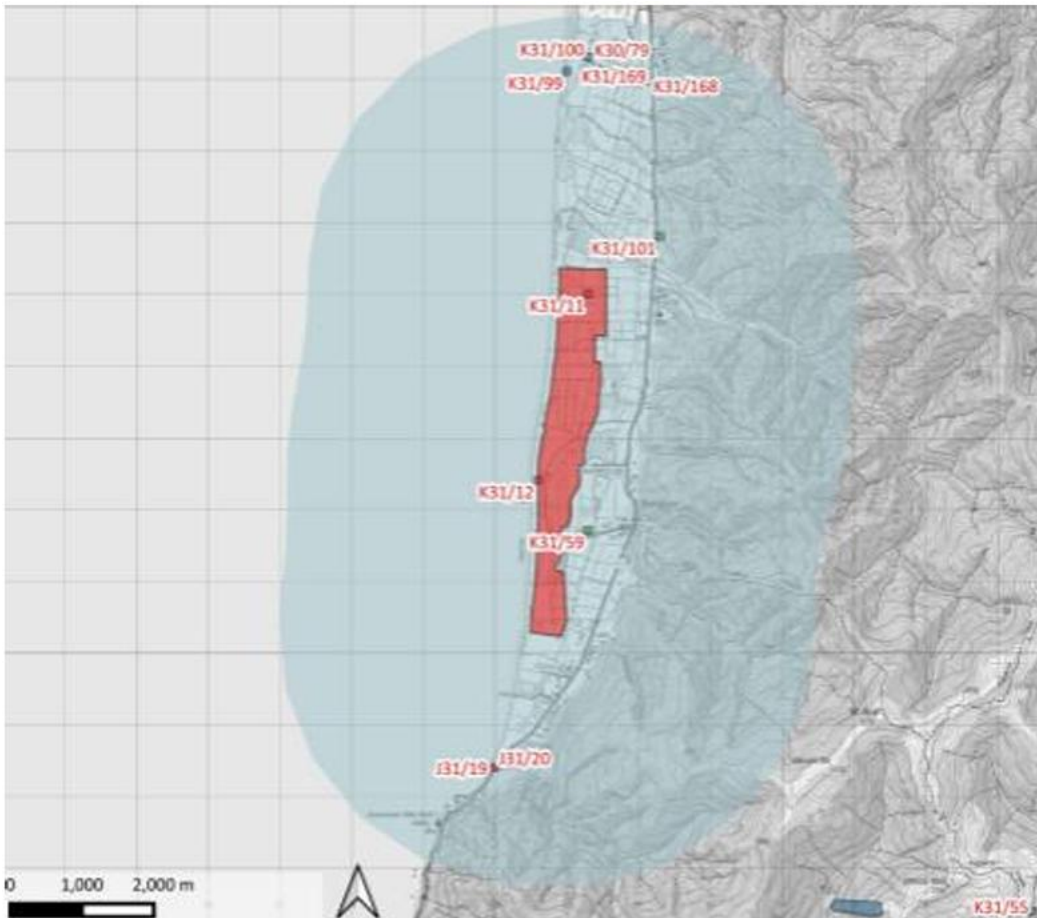


Map 2. Location of Southern Block project area in relation to Barrytown and surrounding environs.

Source: Tāiko Critical Minerals 2026



Map 3. Parts of the Southern Block where mining will occur. Note relationship with Tāiko’s Northern and Central Blocks which are not included in this application.
Source: Adapted from Tāiko Critical Minerals 2026



Map 4. Recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity of the Southern Block project area.

Source: Tāiko Critical Minerals 2026

Attachment 3: List of relevant Māori groups

Name of group	Type of group (section of Act)	Contact persons	Contact email
Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a)), Treaty settlement entity (s18(2)(a) – Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998), party to a mana whakhono ā rohe (s18(2)(j))		
Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Waewae	Ngāi Tahu Papatipu Rūnanga – Iwi authority (s18(2)(a)), Treaty settlement entity (s18(2)(a) – Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998), party to a mana whakhono ā rohe (s18(2)(j))		
Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio	Party to a mana whakhono ā rohe (s18(2)(j))		
Pokeka Poutini Ngāi Tahu Limited	Party to a mana whakhono ā rohe (s18(2)(j))		

Attachment 4: Mana Whakahono ā Rohe between Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, and West Coast Regional Council.

Attachment 5: Letter of support from Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae



7 April 2026

Tāiko Critical Minerals Limited

By email: [REDACTED]

Tēnā koe

Tāiko Critical Minerals Limited – Barrytown Critical Minerals Project – Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 application

1. Thank you for your letter of 4 March 2026, which summarises the consultation that Tāiko Critical Minerals Limited (Tāiko) has undertaken with Ngāti Waewae over recent years in relation to the proposed mining and associated activities on the Barrytown Flats.
2. The purpose of this letter is to formally confirm Ngāti Waewae's support for the Barrytown Critical Minerals Project, including the proposed development of the Southern Block.
3. Ngāti Waewae and Tāiko have developed a strong and enduring relationship, founded on a shared commitment to achieving appropriate environmental and cultural outcomes. This relationship has been built over many years through engagement on the Central Block and has continued to strengthen through the development of the Southern Block Proposal.
4. Ngāti Waewae were closely involved in the application process for the Central Block, contributing to the development of consent conditions that established a robust and practical framework for mining, while ensuring that appropriate environmental protections were embedded. We also supported the process undertaken through the hearing, recognising the importance of a thorough and transparent approach.
5. In respect of the Southern Block, Ngāti Waewae have been actively engaged throughout the development of the application, including participation in site visits and detailed discussions on technical matters such as hydrology, ecology and the future restoration of this area of the Barrytown Flats. This ongoing involvement has informed a comprehensive set of proposed conditions that reflect best practice

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mining management, while also safeguarding the ecological and cultural values of the area.

6. Of particular importance to Ngāti Waewae is the long-term legacy of the Project. The proposed rehabilitation and biodiversity initiatives provide an opportunity to enhance the mauri of the whenua, restore ecological integrity and support the re-establishment of indigenous habitats and species. This aligns with our role as kaitiaki and our aspiration to see the environment not only protected but improved for future generations.
7. We have reviewed the project description and proposed conditions and are satisfied that they appropriately address the matters we have discussed during consultation.
8. Ngāti Waewae note the proposal to apply to take water from Canoe Creek to operate the Wet Concentrator Plant (WCP) on the Southern Block for a duration of 35 years, replacing the existing 12-year consent associated with the Central Block. Ngāti Waewae are satisfied with this approach and will work with the company to identify alternative water take sites in the future.
9. Ngāti Waewae also acknowledge the suggestion by New Zealand Heritage Properties Ltd regarding the preparation of an assessment of Māori values for archaeological sites. Ngāti Waewae does not consider this necessary in this instance and is satisfied that the proposal of an Accidental Discovery Protocol provides an appropriate and practical mechanism to manage any such discoveries, consistent with tikanga Māori.
10. We particularly support the commitment to an ongoing partnership between Tāiko, Ngāti Waewae and the Paparoa Wildlife Trust to enhance biodiversity outcomes through predator control, conservation initiatives and research into key species such as the Westland petrel (tāiko). This work is expected to deliver lasting ecological benefits and contribute to a deeper understanding of the natural environment within our rohe.
11. Ngāti Waewae wishes to acknowledge and thank Tāiko for its constructive and respectful engagement throughout this process, and considers that the Barrytown Critical Minerals Project represents a well-considered and responsibly developed proposal which appropriately balances resource use with environmental stewardship and cultural values.

Nāhaku noa



Nā Hamiria Ngaamo

Deputy Chair - Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae