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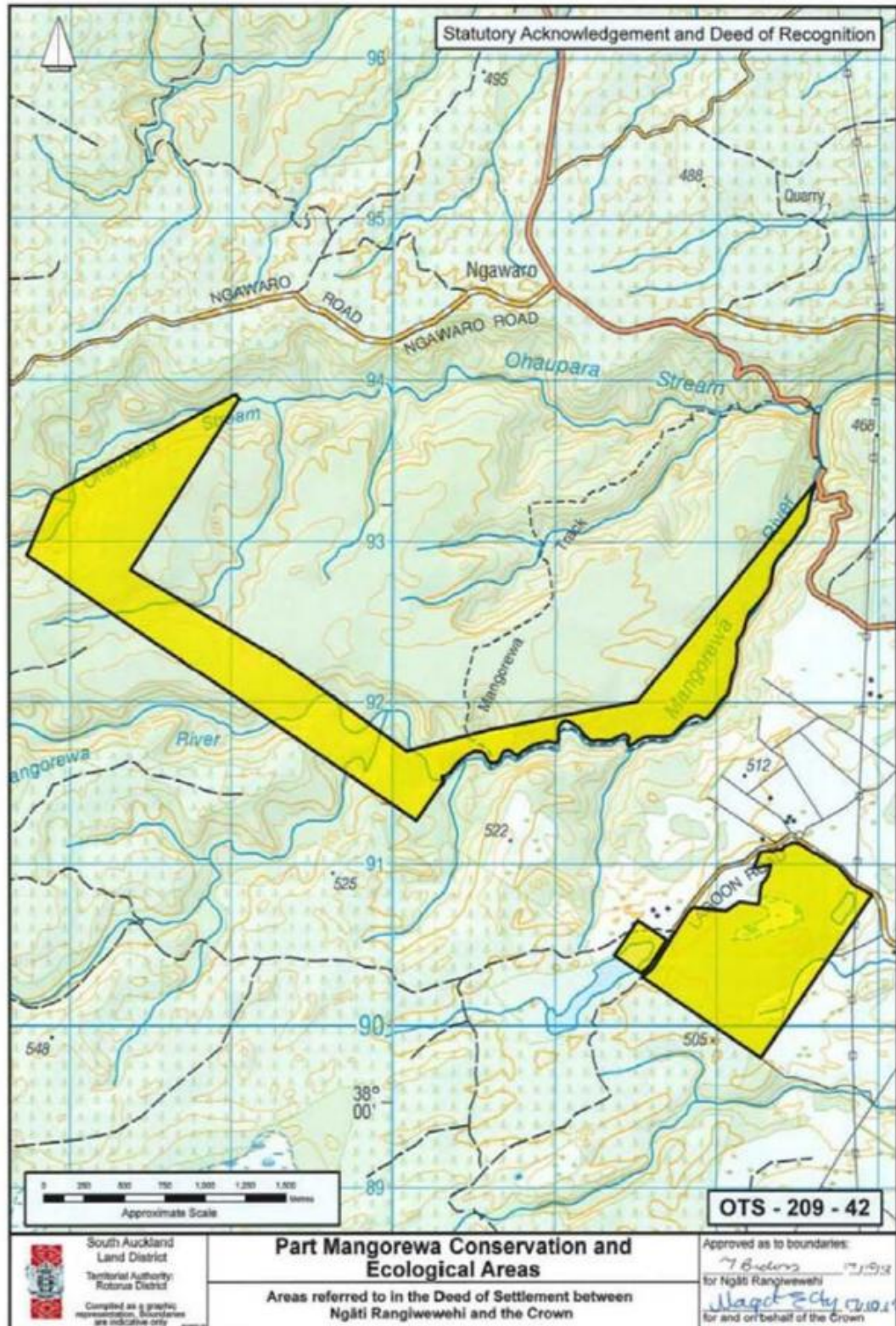
	• catchment-based hydrological assessment incorporating mātauranga Māori, avoidance of turbines and infrastructure within statutory acknowledgement areas unless otherwise agreed, co-designed stormwater and sediment management measures, and cultural freshwater monitoring throughout construction and operation. • explicit recognition of taonga species in ecological management plans, early and ongoing iwi involvement in ecological governance and Wildlife Act approvals, application of the effects management hierarchy with avoidance as the primary response, and transparent reporting and adaptive management agreed with Ngāti Rangiwewehi. • inclusion of cultural landscape values in landscape assessments, iwi input into final turbine layout, enforceable decommissioning and restoration commitments, and recognition of intergenerational cultural effects in decision-making. • Ngāti Rangiwewehi seeks early clarity and enforceable assurance regarding long-term ownership structures, opportunities for iwi participation, and mechanisms to prevent speculative transfer that could undermine cultural, environmental and community outcomes over time. A copy of this is attached.	cultural values, potential effects, and opportunities for involvement in the Project. The Applicant supports the completion of an iwi-led cultural impact assessment as requested and will engage with the iwi on this. The matters raised as outcomes sought can all be responded to through design, continued engagement, and consultation as part of the substantive application. A copy of the Deed Plan which shows the Statutory Acknowledgement and Deed of Recognition for Part Mangorewa Conservation and Ecological Areas (OTS-209-42) is included at the end of this table. The Applicant notes that this area sits outside of the Project Site.
Ngāti Hangarau	MRL Project Director, Robbie Watt attended a hui with Ngāti Hangarau on 26 April 2026. A summary of the correspondence and discussion at the hui is attached.	The Applicant acknowledges the cultural relationship of Ngāti Hangarau with the whenua and surrounding environment and is committed to engaging in good faith to identify, understand and appropriately consider cultural values, potential effects, and opportunities for involvement in the project. Feedback received will continue to inform project refinement, environmental management measures, and the broader approach to project development.
Department of Conservation (DOC)	DOC has provided a summary response to the notification of the Project. DOC provided comment on a number of matters to be addressed for the substantive application, and for this referral application.	MRL appreciates the feedback from DOC and will continue to actively engage with them as part of the substantive application. The matters identified for the

	A copy of this response is attached.	substantive application are being addressed. Matters raised in relation to the referral application are: <i>Kauri dieback</i> – to date, no Kauri has been identified by the Project ecologist, but we will continue to engage with DOC on this matter. These will be addressed by management plans to ensure ecological effects are appropriately managed. <i>Concession</i> – MRL will continue to work with DOC to confirm whether any concession or further authorisation requirements arise as the Project design and infrastructure corridors are further refined. <i>Treaty parties</i>– all the parties identified by DOC were sent notification letters and MRL will continue to engage with these parties as has already been committed to.
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ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS

STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND DEED OF RECOGNITION FOR PART MANGOREWA CONSERVATION AND ECOLOGICAL AREAS (OTS-209-42)



SUBJECT:	Mangapapa Referral application
DATE	09 April 10:20am
MEETING:	Western Bay of Plenty District Council
CONVERSATION RECORD :	Dr Rachel Darmody (Regional Archaeologist) Aaron Collier (Consultant Planner)

Aaron received a phone call from Dr Darmody in relation to the letter sent to Heritage NZ for the Mangapapa Referral application.

Dr Darmody was briefed on the applicants approach to the project which was that although there are no recorded archaeological sites on the land nor in the immediate vicinity, the applicant wished to adopt a precautionary approach to managing unknown archaeology should any unrecorded archaeological sites be encountered during future works for the project.

Dr Darmody confirmed that if an Authority was to be sought then the applicant would need to include an archaeological assessment as part of their substantive application and that the report would need to include recommendations from a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist on matters such as monitoring, reporting and the like.

Aaron Collier advised Dr Darmody that this approach was acceptable to the applicant and that they would engage Archaeology BOP (Ken Phillips) to undertake the required assessment to include with any future application.

File Note Recorded by Aaron Collier

From: s 9(2)(a)
To: [Samantha Gardner](#)
Subject: File note - Ngāti Hangarau - MWF
Sent: 6/05/2026 10:57:42 am

Morena Sam,

File note on engagement to date with Ngāti Hangarau.

Mamaku Renewables Limited has commenced engagement with Ngāti Hangarau regarding the proposed Mangapapa Wind Farm Project and the intended referral under the Fast-track Approvals Act. This engagement has included written correspondence, the sharing of project information, and participation in hui on Sunday 26th April with representatives of Ngāti Hangarau to discuss the project, its location, the proposed development approach, and the Fast-track referral process. The consultation undertaken to date reflects the Applicant's commitment to early, open and direct engagement with tangata whenua on matters relevant to the project and its potential effects.

A hui was held with representatives of Ngāti Hangarau to introduce and discuss the proposed wind farm development and to provide space for questions, feedback, and the identification of matters of cultural interest and importance. Following the hui, further correspondence has continued to ensure information is shared transparently and to maintain an ongoing pathway for engagement as the project progresses. Mamaku Renewables Limited acknowledges and appreciates the involvement of Ngāti Hangarau to date and recognises the importance of their continued participation throughout the project.

Mamaku Renewables Limited remains committed to ongoing, meaningful consultation with Ngāti Hangarau as the project moves through the Fast-track approvals process, detailed design, and subsequent development phases. The Applicant acknowledges the cultural relationship of Ngāti Hangarau with the whenua and surrounding environment and is committed to engaging in good faith to identify, understand and appropriately consider cultural values, potential effects, and opportunities for involvement in the project. Feedback received through consultation will continue to inform project refinement, environmental management measures, and the broader approach to project development.

Regards,

Robbie Watt
Project Director – Mangapapa Wind Farm
M: s 9(2)(a)

Mangapapa Wind Farm Proposal – Cultural Effects

Memorandum

Prepared by Buddy Mikaere, Director, Ngai Tamarawaho Environmental and Development Unit

Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to help identify cultural and associated issues linked to a Mamaku Renewables Ltd project proposal to establish an up to 70-turbine Mangapapa Wind Farm.

The project will be sited on a modified plateau of farmland and plantation forestry land between Omanawa Road and Pyes Pā Road (SH36). The Project Site is within a rural environment on a highly modified plateau, characterised by a mix of plantation pine forest and exotic pasture for grazing.

Grid connection will be achieved through the Tarukenga to Kaitemako 220 kV double circuit line, which has confirmed capacity of approximately 450 MW. Options for a loop-in loop-out or spur connection are in discussion to be finalised in the detailed design and approvals phase.

Numerous streams originate within the Project Site, but the landscape drops steeply away to the west and into gullies towards the Mangapapa River and Ōmanawa River which are located within 300 m of the nearest proposed wind turbine. These rivers drain into the Wairoa River in the Tauranga Harbour catchment.

The site sits outside the Kaimai Mamaku Conservation Park and associated Significant Ecological Areas.

The site offers excellent wind resource and grid connection opportunities.

The proposed development includes:

- Up to 70 turbines with a maximum tip height of ~266 m.
- Substations and an on-site battery energy storage facility.
- Internal roading, crane pads, and turbine foundations.
- Cabling (overhead and underground) and transmission connection to the Tarukenga–Kaitemako 220 kV double circuit line.
- Ancillary works including temporary laydown areas, batching plants, water takes, and vegetation clearance.

The project involves construction and operation of turbines, access roads, substations, cabling, a battery facility, and ancillary construction activities including laydown areas, batching facilities, vegetation clearance, earthworks, and water takes.

Cultural Response

I have been asked to respond to a number of specific points drawn from the Mangapapa Referral document as part of the fast-track application. Those points are:

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

The answer is no. However, the area does have historic cultural associations linked to traditional foods gathering and bird hunting activities.

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.

Again, the answer is no. The land involved is privately owned and as stated earlier only has historical cultural associations linked to past hunting activities. It also lies on the traditional pathway between Tauranga and Rotorua.

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 Bay of Plenty Regional Council has listed the following:

Ngai Tamarāwaho
Ngāti Rangiwewehi
Tapuika
Waitaha
Ngāti Whakaue
Ngāti Pukenga
Ngati Hangarau

It is obvious that a number of the iwi groups mentioned here are so listed in the belief that the location of the proposed wind farm is in the Kaituna River catchment area. That area being subject to a Treaty settlement arrangement under the settlement of the Tapuika claim. That claim created the settlement entity Te Maru O Kaituna which is a collective of hapu and iwi within the Kaituna catchment, from its source streams to the sea.

However, it is noted that no turbines will be located within that catchment. Instead, the locations are on the western side of SH36 (Pyes Pa Road) an area which drains into the Mangapapa and Omananwa River catchments which then drain to the north-west and eventually, the Wairoa River – Tauranga Harbour. The Kaituna River will not and cannot be impacted by the development of the wind farm on its proposed location. Any concerns related to the Kaituna and Treaty claim settlement aspects can therefore be set aside.

Affected iwi and hapu

Those with genuine cultural links to the land are the Ngai Tamarāwaho hapu of Huria, Judea, Tauranga and whose rohe extends from the tip of the Te Papa peninsula to Otanewainuku and Pūwhenua maunga. Their lands at Taumata makes the hapu the nearest Māori landowners to the project. That rohe is outlined in the map at Appendix 1. The map shows the agreed Ngati Ranginui hapu rohe. The southern end of the Ngai Tamarawaho rohe is marked by the Mangorewa Gorge and the marker pou erected there. In environmental matters, the Ranginui hapu operate independently of the iwi organisation. This arises from the hapu-centric nature of the Ranginui Treaty Settlement as captured in the map previously mentioned.

Another possibility is Ngāti Rangiwehehi, who are based at Awahou on the western side of Lake Rotorua. I believe they regard their rohe as extending to the Mangorewa stream which is also the claimed boundary marker for Ngai Tamarāwaho. However, such a boundary marker possibly means that they fall short of the project area but that can be confirmed by consultation.

The present SH36/Pyes Pa Road – follows the traditional trail between Rotorua and Tauranga and was used by Ngāti Rangiwehehi and other hapu/iwi for trading and other purposes.

The third potential group with cultural interests might be Ngāti Hangarau, like Ngai Tamarāwaho, a hapu of Ngāti Ranginui. Ngati Hangarau have land interests on the Omanawa River and any potential impact on that river from turbine construction

activities for example, would need to be addressed. The hapu act independently of the iwi organisation within their own separate rohe. As can be seen by the hapu map at Appendix 1, the Ngāti Hangarau rohe include the Omanawa and Mangapapa river catchments - their rohe extending to the eastern bank of the Wairoa River. Any impacts on those rivers will be a concern. Similarly with Ngai Tamarāwaho.

Response to Regional Council requests

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.

To date there has been little consultation except with Ngai Tamarāwaho. It is recommended that an initial meeting be held with all the hapu mentioned here basically to confirm their interests and to provide a briefing on the project to date. That hui should also establish a framework for further consultation including identification of potential cultural and environmental issues and how those matters might be addressed or mitigated as necessary.

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.

There are no Treaty settlements that apply to the project area.

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

There are no known parcels of Maori-owned land, marae, or identified wahi tapu within the project area. However, the latter can be confirmed by way of the suggested consultation process which should also include a site visit.

Comment

It is noted that a comprehensive response addressing likely or potential cultural/environmental issues has been prepared in draft form (*Application for inclusion as a Schedule 2 Part A Listed Project Mangapapa Wind Farm, Mamaku Renewables Ltd*) and which supports the application through the Fast Track approval process.

It is suggested that this document be made available to iwi groups as part of a consultation process to address any outstanding matters



Ngai Tamarāwaho Boundary marker in the Mangorewa gorge.

Conclusion

This renewable energy project is deserving of support at a time when the need for alternative energy sources is sorely needed. The cultural and environmental issues involved appear to be relatively straightforward but to enable the project to proceed as speedily as possible, arrangements should be put in place so that the recommended consultation process can get underway.

s 9(2)(a)

Buddy Mikaere

Contact details:

Buddy Mikaere

Director

Ngai Tamarawaho Environmental and Development Unit

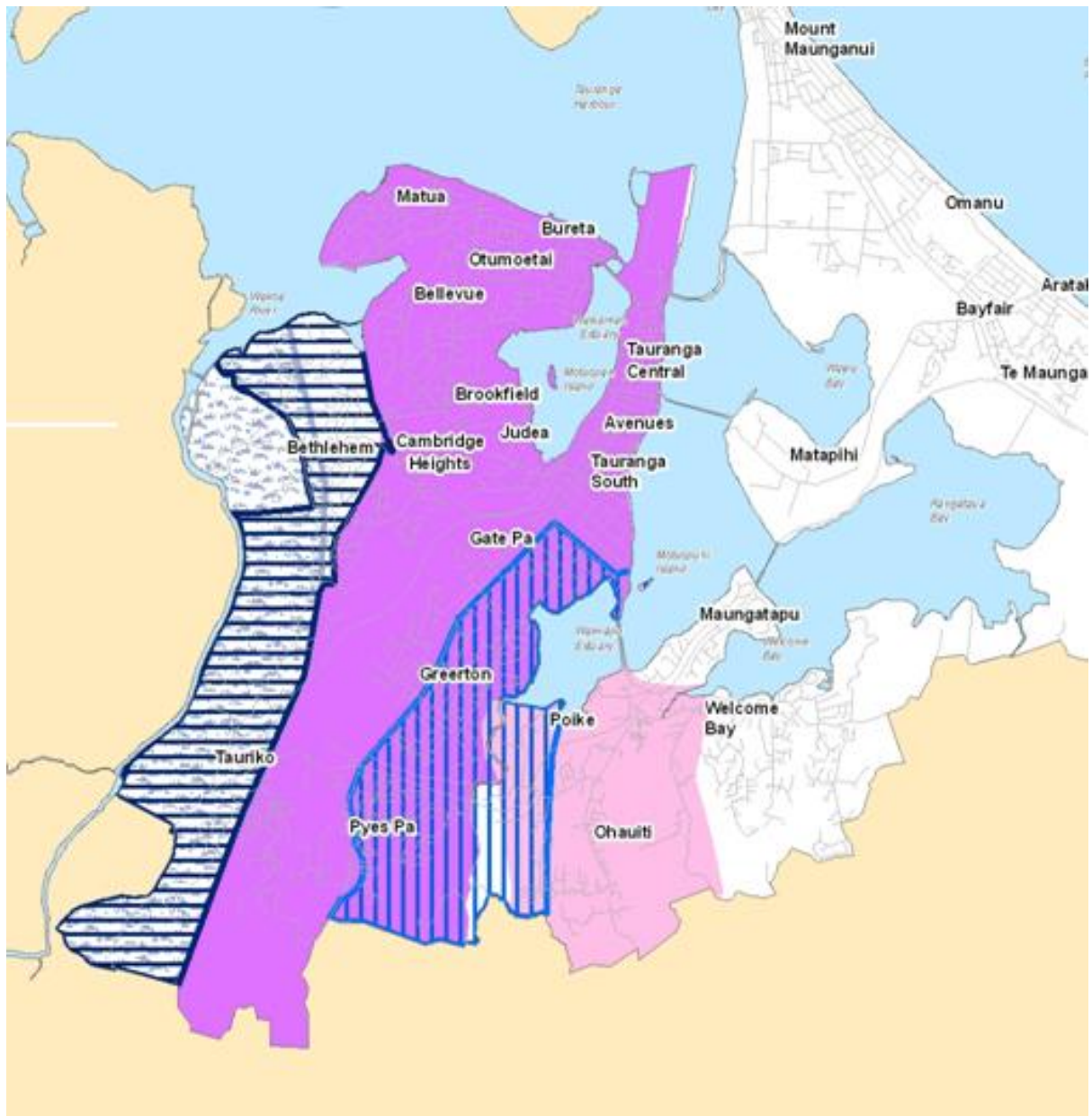
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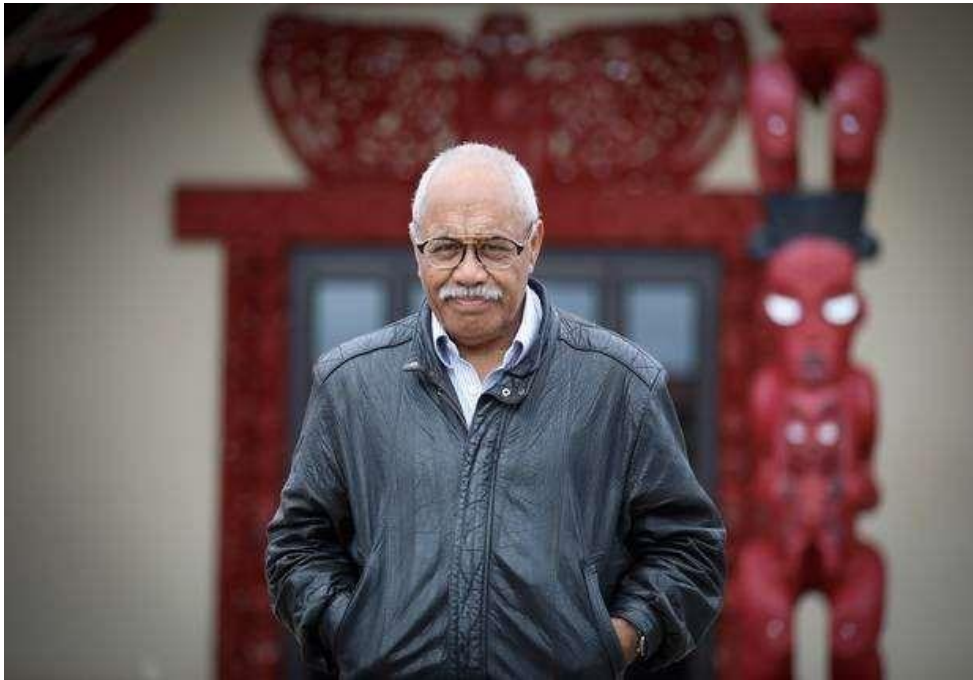


Appendix 1: Ngāti Ranginui Hapū rohe.



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-  NGATI HANGARAU
-  NGAI TAMARAWAHO
-  NGATI RUAHINE
-  NGAI TE AHI

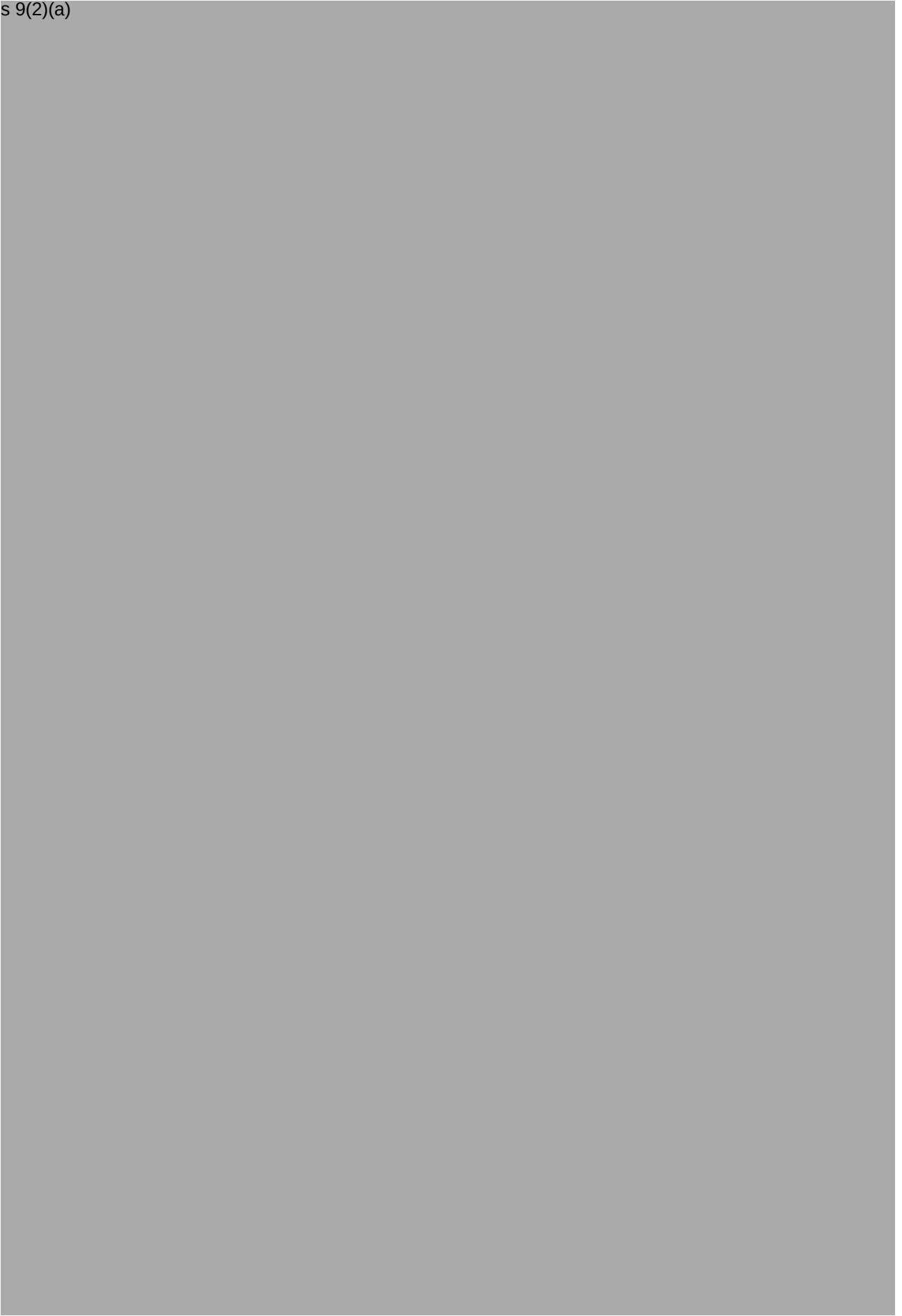
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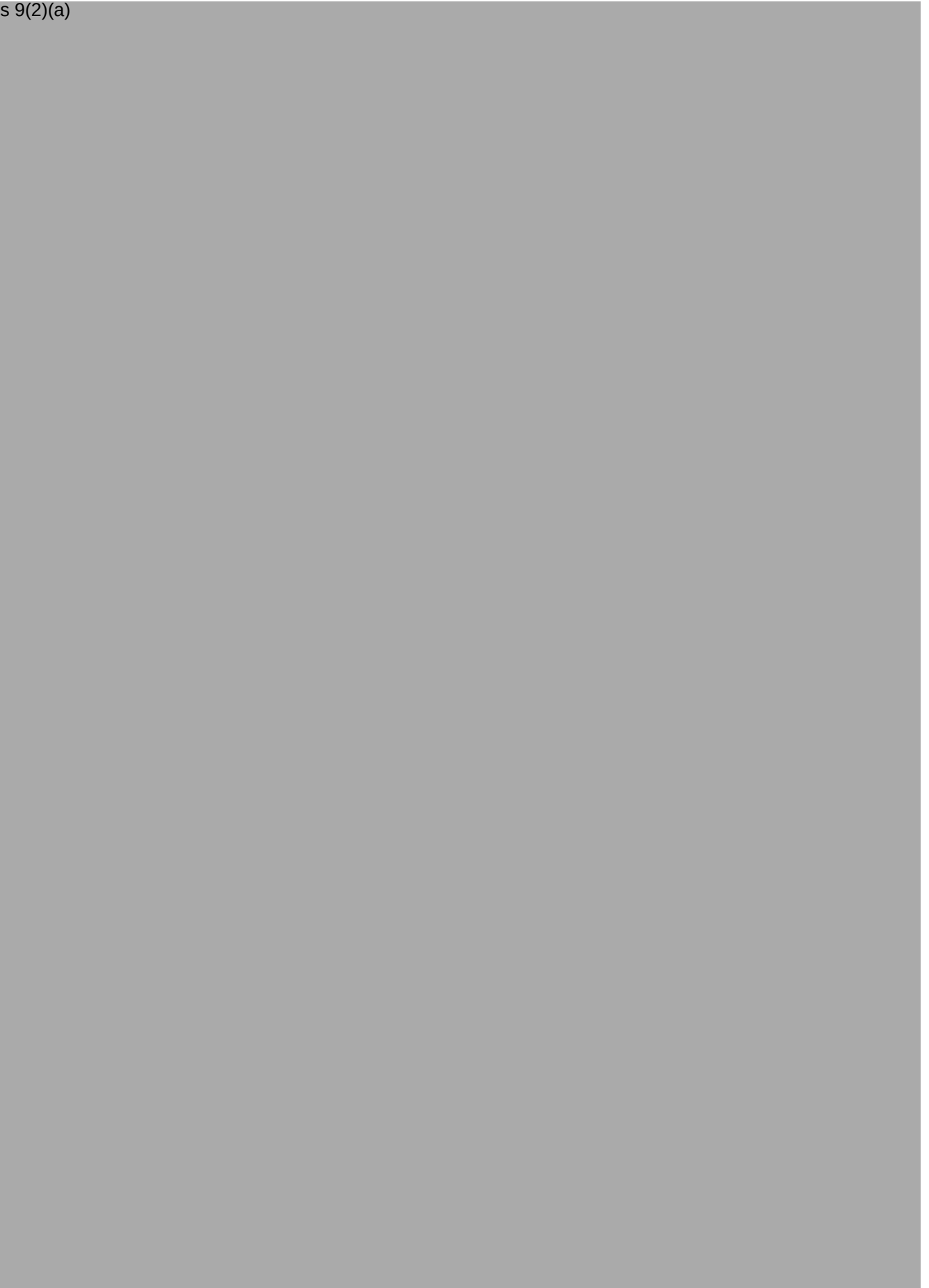
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Contact details:

s 9(2)(a) ; +s 9(2)(a) .

Postal address: s 9(2)(a) .



NGĀTI RANGIWEWEHI POSITION STATEMENT

MANGAPAPA WIND FARM PROJECT – Fast-track Approvals Act 2024

Applicant: Mamaku Renewables Limited (MRL)
Location: Mangapapa Plateau, between Ōmanawa Road and Pyes Pā Road (SH36)
Date: 4 May 2026
Prepared by: Jacqui Mackle – Project Manager, Te Maru o Ngāti Rangiwewehi

1. INTRODUCTION

Te Maru o Ngāti Rangiwewehi acknowledges receipt of notification dated 2 April 2026 advising of Mamaku Renewables Limited's (MRL) intention to lodge a referral application under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA) for the Mangapapa Wind Farm Project.

Ngāti Rangiwewehi has recognised mana whenua status within parts of the project area, including statutory acknowledgements under the Ngāti Rangiwewehi Claims Settlement Act 2014, notably in relation to the Kaituna River catchment and the Pari Mangorewa Conservation and Ecological Area, which overlaps the southern extent of the proposed project area.

This position statement sets out Ngāti Rangiwewehi's preliminary views on the referral application material provided to date and identifies matters that must be addressed through meaningful engagement and further assessment should the project proceed to a substantive fast-track application.

The following documents/ reports were reviewed to inform this position statement:

- Notification letter from Mamaku Renewables Limited to Te Maru o Ngāti Rangiwewehi dated 2 April 2026, advising of the proposed Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 application for the Mangapapa Wind Farm Project.
- Appendix A – Site Plan showing the indicative layout of the Mangapapa Wind Farm, including turbine locations, land parcels, access routes and surrounding environment.
- Appendix B – Draft Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 Referral Application Responses for the Mangapapa Wind Farm Project, dated 2 April 2026.

2. THE PROPOSAL

The Mangapapa Wind Farm Project proposes the construction, operation and maintenance of a large-scale renewable energy facility comprising:

- Up to 68 wind turbines, with a maximum tip height of 266 metres
- Internal access roading, crane pads and turbine foundations
- Substations and an on-site battery energy storage facility
- Underground and overhead cabling
- A transmission connection to the Tarukenga–Kaitemako 220 kV double circuit line
- Ancillary construction works including laydown areas, batching plants, vegetation clearance, earthworks and water takes

The project is located on privately owned farmland and plantation forestry land on the Mangapapa Plateau, avoiding the Kaimai Mamaku Conservation Park and identified Significant Ecological Areas (Referral Application, Appendix B, Sections 2.2.1–2.2.2, pp. 2–3).

3. CULTURAL NARRATIVE – HE KŌRERO TUKU IHO

The Mangapapa Plateau and surrounding landscapes form part of the wider rohe of Ngāti Rangiwewehi and sit within an ancestral cultural landscape shaped through whakapapa, tikanga and sustained occupation over generations dating back to 1400's. Ngāti Rangiwewehi descend from Rangitahi and hold enduring responsibilities to the lands, waters and forested uplands of the Rotorua hinterland, including the southern extents of the Kaimai–Mamaku ranges and associated catchments.

This landscape is not an incidental or marginal space within Ngāti Rangiwewehi history. The Mamaku–Mangapapa area has long functioned as an important inland hinterland that supported settlement, travel and seasonal resource use. Forested plateaus and ridgelines formed part of established ara tawhito linking inland Rotorua communities with coastal settlements, enabling the movement of people, resources and knowledge. Elevated landforms served as key orientation features within the cultural landscape and carry meaning derived from repeated use, observation and association over time.

The project area lies within headwater catchments contributing to the Kaituna River system, a recognised taonga of Ngāti Rangiwewehi. From a mātauranga Māori perspective, the health and mauri of the river is inseparable from the condition of its sources. Headwater streams, wetlands, springs, ephemeral flow paths and overland drainage systems are integral components of the wider wai network. Disturbance at the

source carries consequences downstream and across generations, and cannot be dismissed as localised or minor in nature.

Ngāti Rangiwewehi understand whenua, wai, ngahere and rangi as an interconnected whole. Cultural values are not confined to mapped or recorded sites, but are embedded within cultural landscapes shaped by long-standing relationships between people and place. Wāhi tapu and wāhi tūpuna may exist within the project area regardless of whether they have been formally identified or recorded. Reliance on the absence of known sites, particularly at an early stage of assessment, presents a significant risk of inadvertent cultural harm.

While the landscape has been modified through forestry and agricultural activities, such modification does not diminish cultural significance nor extinguish Ngāti Rangiwewehi responsibilities. Cultural values persist even where physical indicators have been altered or obscured. Ngāti Rangiwewehi continue to uphold kaitiakitanga obligations in accordance with tikanga and through contemporary instruments such as the Ngāti Rangiwewehi Iwi Management Plan, which emphasises protection of cultural landscapes, safeguarding of freshwater mauri, recognition of taonga species, and careful consideration of intergenerational effects.

The scale of the Mangapapa Wind Farm proposal, including the height, number and permanence of turbines and associated infrastructure, introduces the potential for profound and enduring transformation of this ancestral landscape. Decisions made at the referral stage have the potential to pre-determine outcomes that cannot be readily reversed. For this reason, Ngāti Rangiwewehi considers that cultural values must be fully understood, articulated and provided for from the outset, rather than deferred to later stages of the fast-track process.

Ngāti Rangiwewehi signals strong cultural caution in relation to the proposal as currently presented. Proceeding without comprehensive, iwi-led cultural assessment and without certainty that culturally significant landscapes, waterways and values can be protected poses an unacceptable risk to Ngāti Rangiwewehi cultural interests. Where development has the potential to permanently alter ancestral landscapes, a precautionary approach grounded in mātauranga Māori and Treaty principles is required.

Ngāti Rangiwewehi notes that it holds a direct and active interest in the development of renewable energy infrastructure within its wider rohe, including iwi-led wind energy initiatives located within the Mamaku forested landscapes. These interests are being progressed collectively through iwi, hapū and post-settlement governance entities,

including partnerships associated with Matawhaura Kaingaroa Trust and Te Kaikaitahuna Management Company, and in alignment with enduring kaitiakitanga responsibilities and intergenerational aspirations.

Ngāti Rangiwhewehi's position in relation to the Mangapapa Wind Farm proposal is therefore informed not only by cultural and environmental considerations, but also by practical experience in renewable energy development. This includes an understanding of the importance of iwi leadership in project governance, long-term ownership, local economic participation and alignment with tikanga and mātauranga Māori.

The existence of iwi-led renewable energy initiatives does not create a presumption of support for all external proposals. Rather, it reinforces Ngāti Rangiwhewehi's expectation that large-scale energy developments within or affecting its rohe must demonstrate a standard of cultural integrity, partnership, and long-term commitment that is consistent with the values Ngāti Rangiwhewehi applies to its own projects.

4. TECHNICAL REVIEW OF THE PROPOSAL

4.1 Cultural and Archaeological Effects

The referral application states that there are no known recorded archaeological sites within the project area and that an initial cultural effects assessment has not identified any impediments to the project proceeding. The applicant further proposes that additional cultural assessment would be undertaken following acceptance of the referral into the fast-track approvals process.

Ngāti Rangiwhewehi considers this approach to be inadequate given the scale, intensity and long-term nature of the proposed development and the compressed assessment timeframes associated with the Fast-track Approvals Act. The project involves extensive earthworks, vegetation clearance, roading and turbine foundation construction across a large area of whenua that forms part of a wider cultural landscape for Ngāti Rangiwhewehi.

The absence of recorded archaeological sites does not indicate an absence of cultural values, wāhi tapu or wāhi tūpuna. Many culturally significant sites remain unrecorded, particularly in remote or modified landscapes. Reliance on post-referral assessment, particularly where turbine locations may be altered through micro-siting, presents an unacceptable risk of cultural harm.

Outcomes sought include completion of an iwi-led Cultural Impact Assessment, formal recognition and protection of cultural landscapes and sites, development of accidental discovery and cultural monitoring protocols in partnership with Ngāti Rangiwewehi, and restrictions on micro-siting within culturally sensitive areas without iwi agreement.

4.2 Freshwater, Hydrology and Catchment Effects

The referral documentation indicates that no works are proposed within 100 metres of streams or 10 metres of wetlands and asserts that freshwater effects can be managed through setbacks, stormwater controls and erosion and sediment management practices.

Ngāti Rangiwewehi notes that mātauranga Māori values associated with freshwater extend beyond mapped streams and wetlands. Headwater systems, ephemeral flow paths, groundwater recharge areas and overland flow networks all contribute to the mauri of downstream waterways. The project area is connected to the Kaituna River catchment, which is a taonga of Ngāti Rangiwewehi subject to statutory acknowledgement.

The identification of turbines within the Ngāti Rangiwewehi statutory acknowledgement area, with design changes still under investigation, creates significant uncertainty at the referral stage. Ngāti Rangiwewehi considers that avoidance of impacts within these areas must be addressed before, rather than after, entry into the fast-track process.

Outcomes sought include catchment-based hydrological assessment incorporating mātauranga Māori, avoidance of turbines and infrastructure within statutory acknowledgement areas unless otherwise agreed, co-designed stormwater and sediment management measures, and cultural freshwater monitoring throughout construction and operation.

4.3 Indigenous Biodiversity and Taonga Species

The referral application identifies potential ecological effects on terrestrial habitats, wetlands, streams, birds, bats, lizards and freshwater species and proposes that these effects can be managed through turbine placement, monitoring and adaptive management.

Ngāti Rangiwewehi acknowledges the technical ecological work undertaken to date but remains concerned that taonga species values are not adequately reflected. Species such as bats and indigenous birds hold whakapapa relationships and cultural

significance, and their protection extends beyond ecological mitigation alone.

The project's reliance on post-construction monitoring and adaptive responses, particularly in relation to bat mortality risk, is not considered sufficient where avoidance may be practicable within a large project footprint.

Outcomes sought include explicit recognition of taonga species in ecological management plans, early and ongoing iwi involvement in ecological governance and Wildlife Act approvals, application of the effects management hierarchy with avoidance as the primary response, and transparent reporting and adaptive management agreed with Ngāti Rangiwhewehi.

4.4 Landscape, Scale and Long-Term Effects

The Mangapapa Wind Farm comprises large-scale infrastructure with turbines up to 266 metres in height located on elevated landforms within a predominantly rural and forested landscape. While the applicant considers landscape and visual effects to be less than minor, Ngāti Rangiwhewehi emphasises that landscape effects must also be considered through a cultural lens.

Ridgelines, plateaus and elevated landforms are culturally significant features connected through whakapapa, histories of travel and occupation, and relationships between tangata whenua and the environment. The transformation of these landforms through permanent infrastructure has intergenerational cultural implications.

The referral material provides limited certainty regarding long-term decommissioning, rehabilitation and restoration, despite the project's anticipated operational lifespan spanning multiple generations.

Outcomes sought include inclusion of cultural landscape values in landscape assessments, iwi input into final turbine layout, enforceable decommissioning and restoration commitments, and recognition of intergenerational cultural effects in decision-making.

4.5 Project Ownership, Control and Long-Term Accountability

Ngāti Rangiwhewehi notes the absence of clear commitments within the referral documentation regarding long-term project ownership, governance and accountability. Experience with large-scale infrastructure projects in Aotearoa New Zealand demonstrates that consented developments may change ownership over time, including

transfer to offshore or non-local investors whose priorities may not align with mana whenua values, local community outcomes or long-term environmental stewardship.

For Ngāti Rangiwewehi, the identity of those who ultimately own, control and benefit from development on ancestral landscapes is a matter of cultural significance. Decisions made at the fast-track referral stage have the potential to enable enduring outcomes that extend well beyond the current applicant and project partners.

In the absence of transparent commitments regarding long-term ownership, iwi participation, local employment, procurement and operational decision-making, Ngāti Rangiwewehi considers that the proposal presents additional intergenerational risk. These matters are not peripheral to cultural effects; they directly influence the ability of mana whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga and to ensure that benefits derived from the use of ancestral lands are equitably shared and retained within Aotearoa.

Outcomes sought: Ngāti Rangiwewehi seeks early clarity and enforceable assurance regarding long-term ownership structures, opportunities for iwi participation, and mechanisms to prevent speculative transfer that could undermine cultural, environmental and community outcomes over time.

5. ALIGNMENT WITH THE NGĀTI RANGIWEWEHI IWI ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (2012)

Based on the information provided at the referral stage, the Mangapapa Wind Farm proposal raises potential inconsistencies with key principles and objectives of the Ngāti Rangiwewehi Iwi Management Plan. In particular, concerns arise in relation to the protection of water quality and the mauri of freshwater systems, the recognition and protection of cultural landscapes and whakapapa relationships, and the expectation of early and meaningful involvement of Ngāti Rangiwewehi in decision-making processes affecting ancestral whenua and taonga.

The proposal also presents uncertainty regarding the avoidance of adverse effects on wāhi tapu and taonga species. Reliance on the absence of recorded sites or on future mitigation measures does not provide sufficient assurance that cultural values can be appropriately protected, particularly given the scale, permanence and landscape-level nature of the proposed development.

Accordingly, alignment with the Ngāti Rangiwewehi Iwi Management Plan cannot be confirmed at this stage. Confirmation of alignment requires, at a minimum, the

completion of iwi-specific cultural assessment that is led by, or undertaken in partnership with, Ngāti Rangiwewehi. It also requires clear and explicit commitments to avoidance of adverse effects where culturally significant landscapes, waterways, wāhi tapu or taonga species may be affected, with mitigation measures only considered where avoidance is demonstrably not practicable.

In addition, alignment with the Iwi Management Plan necessitates the establishment of defined governance, engagement and monitoring roles for Ngāti Rangiwewehi throughout design, construction and operational phases. Without these elements in place, the proposal does not adequately give effect to Ngāti Rangiwewehi tikanga, kaitiakitanga responsibilities or the objectives and policies of the Ngāti Rangiwewehi Iwi Management Plan.

6. STATUTORY CONSIDERATIONS

Ngāti Rangiwewehi notes the obligations arising under sections 6(e), 7(a) and 8 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024, and the Ngāti Rangiwewehi Claims Settlement Act 2014. Use of the fast-track process does not diminish Treaty obligations or the requirement to actively protect Māori interests. Decision-making must give effect to these statutory responsibilities and recognise Ngāti Rangiwewehi as mana whenua.

7. SUMMARY POSITION

Ngāti Rangiwewehi recognises the importance of transitioning to renewable energy sources and supports well-designed projects that align with tikanga, protect ancestral landscapes, and uphold the role of mana whenua as kaitiaki. Ngāti Rangiwewehi does not oppose renewable energy development in principle and is open to working collaboratively with developers where proposals demonstrably respect iwi values and aspirations.

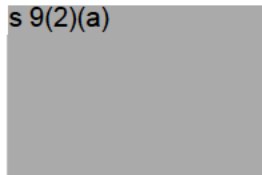
However, the Mangapapa Wind Farm proposal, as currently presented, raises significant cultural, environmental and intergenerational concerns that have not yet been adequately addressed at the referral stage. In particular, the scale, permanence and landscape-level effects of the development warrant a more robust and iwi-specific approach to cultural assessment, effects avoidance, and shared decision-making.

Ngāti Rangiwewehi therefore adopts a position of strong cultural caution in relation to the proposal at this time. Any progression through the fast-track approvals process should be conditional upon early and meaningful engagement with Ngāti Rangiwewehi as mana whenua, clear alignment with the Ngāti Rangiwewehi Iwi Management Plan,

and firm commitments to avoid, rather than merely mitigate, adverse effects on cultural values, wāhi tapu, waterways and taonga species.

Ngāti Rangiwhewehi remains open to ongoing dialogue and partnership-based approaches that reflect shared objectives for sustainable development. The iwi reserves the right to further refine its position as additional information becomes available and as iwi-led assessments and engagement processes progress.

s 9(2)(a)



Jacqui Mackle

Project Manager – Te Tari Taiao, Te Maru ō Ngāti Rangiwhewehi

30 April 2026

Dwayne Roper
Director
Mamaku Renewables Limited
PO Box 2585
TAURANGA

By email S 9(2)(a)

Dear Dwayne

Notification under section 11 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 – Mamaku Renewables Limited – Mangapapa Wind Farm Project

Thank you for your notification dated 2 April 2026 advising Mamaku Renewables Limited (MRL) proposes to apply for approval under the Fast Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA) for the Mangapapa Wind Farm Project.

Western Bay of Plenty District Council (WBOPDC) wishes to express support for the referral of the Mangapapa Wind Farm Project under the Fast-track approvals process (the first renewable energy project of this type and scale in the District).

This large-scale wind farm will generate significant renewable electricity, aiding regional and national energy security, emissions reduction, and affordable supply, consistent with the National Policy Statement – Renewable Electricity Generation 2025. (NPS-REG).

Strategic importance

The proposal will directly support government priorities for renewable energy development, delivering significant regional benefits (including construction employment opportunities, ongoing operations and maintenance roles, local procurement and economic activity, landowner partnerships, and opportunities for iwi participation and investment) – precisely the benefits targeted by the Fast-track regime under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024.

Consistency with District Plan

The proposal aligns well with Chapter 10 (Infrastructure, Network Utilities & Designations) of the Western Bay of Plenty District Council's Operative District Plan 2012, which recognises opportunities for electricity generation from renewable resources like wind, while assessing effects on identified significant features, ecology, cultural and landscape values. Key objectives include sustainable utilisation of resources for electricity generation with adverse effects avoided, remedied, or mitigated, and recognition of local/regional benefits from renewable developments.

Ongoing Assessments

The Mangapapa Wind Farm proposal is advancing with comprehensive consultation and technical assessments being undertaken, including ecology, economics, noise, traffic and construction, landscape, and visual, archaeological, and cultural effects, to ensure the effects can be managed so they are acceptable through the Fast-track consenting process.

Council position

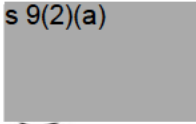
Council confirms its support in principle for the use of the fast-track consenting process as an appropriate mechanism to advance this proposal given it will facilitate the delivery of a renewable energy project with significant regional and national benefits.

Council looks forward to providing formal comments on the proposal following the Minister's consideration of the referral request.

This letter can be provided to the Environmental Protection Authority as part of your application.

Yours sincerely

s 9(2)(a)



Miriam Taris

Chief Executive

Western Bay of Plenty District Council

Fast-Track Pre-Lodgement Notification Response

Purpose - This document provides a response from DOC following notification in writing by an application pre-lodgement.

Project Details

Project name:	Mangapapa Wind Farm
Engagement type:	Pre-lodgement engagement Referral Application
Response sought from DOC	Summary response within 20 working days – by 5 May
Applicant/agent:	Mamaku Renewables Limited
Proposal overview:	This project involves the construction, operation, and maintenance of a 68-turbine wind farm.
Location:	South of Pyes Pā and north of Rotorua, between Omanawa Road and Pyes Pa Road (SH36)
Date pre-lodgement request received:	2 April 2026
Documents provided by the applicant	Project Memorandum 2026 Notification letter DOC Notification form Site Plan Draft Referral Application
Summary of pre-lodgement engagement: The applicant sought a response from DOC within 20 working days. DOC requested additional information on 10 April 2026, that was provided in part on 29 April 2026. No meetings were held with the applicant. This is a brief response given the information provided and the timeframe requested by the applicant.	
Fast track project lead DOC:	Emma Fahey – Permissions Advisor – Fast Track (National Office)
DOC Permissions/ Approvals Identified by applicant in pre-lodgement request as potentially required:	Authority under Wildlife Act 1953
DOC Commentary on Fast Track approvals and permissions identified:	Wildlife Act Permissions DOC has not been provided with full ecological surveys related to this proposal. The applicant has advised assessments have been undertaken, including

Note DOC's role in relation to specific	surveys, DOC requests these are provided for consultation if the project is referred. The applicant has specified they wish to apply for the following activities to be covered under a wildlife approval: • trapping, tagging, and radio tracking bats; • handling of grounded or injured birds and/or bats (if any); • catch and hold protected wildlife for rehabilitation; • capture and relocation of lizards prior to and during vegetation clearance and construction (if any); and • enhancement/augmentation of habitats. A list of 65 avifauna species has been identified near or on the proposed project site, 40 of these are classified under the IUCN Red List. The species range from Least Concern to Critically Endangered (black stilt). DOC would recommend consideration of timing of breeding seasons when analysing effects on these species. Bats have been recorded within 25km of site. long-tailed bat (Threatened – Nationally Critical) and short-tailed bat (Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable) both likely to be covered by a wildlife approval. Lizard species identified within 15km of site: • Forest gecko (At Risk - declining) • Crenulate skink (Threatened – nationally vulnerable) • Striped skink (At Risk - declining) • Copper skink (At Risk – declining) • Raukawa gecko (Not Threatened) Other species likely present on site: • Hochstetter's frog (At Risk – declining) • Kauri snail (Threatened – nationally critical) The application for wildlife approval needs to include all the information listed in Schedule 7, Clause 2 (FTTA). Guidance for applying for a wildlife approval under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 can be viewed here: Guidance for applying for a wildlife approval <u>guidance-for-applying-for-a-wildlife-approval.pdf</u> DOC considers that adverse effects on conservation values, including indigenous biodiversity, that arise as a result must be appropriately managed. This is of particular importance where the species affected are Threatened or At Risk and where those effects may be cumulative. Conservation Act Permissions/Approvals It is difficult to discern the exact location within the information provided by the applicant. DOC has requested GIS shape files for this purpose. DOC considers that the location may mean a concession is needed. This concession could be for infrastructure (i.e. roads, power lines), or an airspace easement for the turbines themselves. The following Public Conservation Land is in the vicinity:
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- Puwhenua Forest – s 25 stewardship area
- Gammons Block Conservation Area – s 25 stewardship area
- Upokokotoi Stream – marginal strip – s 24 movable marginal strip
- Omanawa River Tributary – marginal strip – s 24 movable marginal strip.

Indigenous flora

If the project is referred, additional information about the values of the site and any impacts of the proposal to habitat and indigenous vegetation will need to be provided as part of the substantive application. It is recommended that any historical ecological surveys are updated to ensure they reflect the current conditions of the site. A survey for Threatened and At Risk plant species should be undertaken.

DOC has identified significant potential ecological effects in relation to flora. Especially in relation to nearby tawa forests, indigenous scrub, and kauri trees.

The applicant has not identified kauri dieback mitigation protocols, despite being in the vicinity of kauri. *Phytophthora agathidicida* is a soil-borne water oomycete, therefore its movement is linked to physiological and hydrological factors. Factors such as slope, host distribution and drainage are affecting the spread of PA spores from the initial point of infection. These are factors which influence the rate of spread, number of kauri infected and the overall size and shape of the area of kauri dieback. Evidence suggests that the highest risk vector for PA movement into new distinct locations is soil disturbance associated with human activity and as such any application for an activity in a kauri forest should demonstrate how the applicant will mitigate the risks associated with spreading kauri dieback disease. Off-track/unmanaged activities have the potential to spread kauri dieback if not managed. Special conditions relating to hygiene protocols **must** be in place for activities within kauri forests. Risk management plans **should** be in place for activities where kauri dieback disease is known to be present, or the activity poses a high risk to introducing or spreading the disease.

An additional ecological impact and biosecurity risk to include is the National PA Pest Management Plan which is a biosecurity regulation under the Biosecurity Act 1993.

<https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/52147-National-PA-Pest-Management-Plan-FAQs-August-2022>

- Biosecurity (National PA Pest Management Plan) Order 2022 [Legislation.govt.nz](https://www.legislation.govt.nz)
- NPMP Rules that may require additional plans to be submitted as part of an application:
 - Rule 3 restriction on the movement of kauri – requires a production plan
 - Rule 4 requires a PA risk management plan

	○ Rule 5 requires earthworks PA risk management plan_
Treaty partners:	In the time available, DOC has not carried out a process to identify all Treaty partners with interests relevant to this site. DOC is aware of the following Iwi Authorities and Treaty Settlement Entities that may have interest in the project: • Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority • Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Ranginui Iwi – Ngai Tamarawhao hapū and Ngāti Ruahine hapū • Te Maru o Ngāti Rangiwewehi Iwi Authority • Tapuika iwi Authority • Te Kapu o Waitaha • Te Komiti Nui o Ngāti Whakaue • Te Tāwharau o Ngāti Pūkenga. We encourage the applicant to engage directly with relevant Māori groups as required by section 29 of the Act.
Treaty Settlement implications/considerations:	In the time available, DOC has not carried out a process to identify Treaty settlement obligations specifically relevant to this site but notes for the applicant that this will form part of the section 18 report prepared by MFE.
Potential Resource Management Act (RMA) considerations and effects: <i>Note: DOC's role in relation to 53(2)(m)(i) FTAA</i>	Potential issues to consider: DOC notes that the following freshwater fauna have been identified by the applicant as being near or on the proposed site (within the Mangapapa River subcatchment): • Tuna, longfin eel (At Risk - Declining) • Shortjaw kokopu (Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable) • Toitoi, common bully (Not Threatened) • Koura, freshwater crayfish (Not Threatened) DOC notes the applicant has stated that no works are proposed within 100m of a stream or 10m of a wetland. A complex freshwater fisheries approval may not be required. DOC notes there is little survey information in the vicinity of the site. Surveys should be undertaken to confirm the presence or absence of these species within the project footprint. Appropriate conditions would help mitigate the potential risk from sediment and runoff impacting on the waterways. The updated Fish Passage Guidelines (Version 2.0) set out best-practice approaches and design standards for providing fish passage: https://niwa.co.nz/freshwater/fish-passage-home/new-zealand-fish-passage-guidelines.

DOC Statutory Planning Document considerations in relation to site (e.g. CGP/CMS/CMP):	The relevant statutory documents for this application include: Conservation General Policy: Policies and plans Bay of Plenty Conservation Management Strategy Consideration should be given to: • Avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects, including culminative effects, • conserving any threatened and at-risk species to ensure their persistence, • protecting and restoring relevant indigenous ecosystems; and • maintaining habitat connectivity and water quality of waterways. Further information is required to determine whether other authorisations are required and/or if activity is on PCL. The location of turbines appear to be on private land, however other utilities may be over PCL.
Any specific information requests to applicant(s)/agent for pre-app engagement at this point:	Further engagement is recommended prior to lodging a substantive application if the project progresses as this would allow DOC to give more focused feedback on the application. DOC has requested the following information to date: • GIS shape files of the exact location of the project site. • Ecological surveys to determine values at site. A full ecological assessment, including assessment of the actual and potential effects on vegetation, freshwater, and fauna including fish, avifauna, bats, herpetofauna should be conducted.
Additional Notes:	While DOC will assist applicants as much as we can when they engage pre-lodgement notification, it is the applicants' responsibility to comply with the FTAA and to ensure they have applied for all permissions they need. Note that a panel will invite the statutory bodies listed in clause 4 of Schedule 7 to comment on the application (NZCA, conservation boards, Fish and Game Council, and Game Animal Council). We encourage applicants to engage with these bodies in advance of filing a substantive application. We would also point the applicant to the following guide when preparing a referral application for lodgement: Referral-application-form-guidance-effective-31-March-2026.pdf

From: [Samantha Gardner](#)
To: ['Emma Fahey'](#)
Cc: ['FastTrackApplicationEnquiries'](#); External - Aaron Collier; External - Dwayne Roper;
Bcc: [Alex Booker](#)
Subject: RE: FTAA referral - Mangapapa Wind Farm Project
Attachments: [Avifauna Species.pdf](#)
Sent: 29/04/2026 12:45:04 pm

Kia ora Emma,
Please see responses to the questions you have raised below.

1. **Would it be possible to provide GIS shape files of the exact location of the project site.**
These are currently being prepared and will be provided in due course.
2. **You have indicated that a wildlife approval will be sought under the FTAA to cover lizards, birds, and bats.**

a. **Is there a species list available?**

The following avifauna, bats, herpetofauna, indigenous terrestrial invertebrates and freshwater fauna species have been identified as having the potential to be present within the radius of the Site. A conservative approach has been taken based utilising key datasets and available information (e.g. eBird locations, iNaturalist, DOC BioWeb database, and DOC BioWeb Herpetofauna database, relevant papers). The avifauna species list is **attached** and the remaining species are listed below.

Species	Common Name
Bats (within c.25 kms of Project Site)	
<i>Chalinolobus tuberculatus</i>	Long-tailed bat
<i>Mystacina tuberculata rhyacobia</i>	Short tailed bat
Herpetofauna (within c. 16kms of Project Site)	
<i>Mokopirirakau granulosus</i>	Forest gecko
<i>Oligosoma robinsoni</i>	Crenulate skink
<i>Oligosoma striatum</i>	Striped skink
<i>Oligosoma aeneum</i>	Copper skink
<i>Woodworthia maculata</i>	Ruakawa gecko
	Hochsetter's Frog
Indigenous terrestrial invertebrates	
<i>Paryphanta Busbyi</i>	Pupurangi/Kauri snail
Freshwater Fauna (within the Mangapapa River Subcatchment)	
<i>Anguilla dieffenbachii</i>	Tuna, longfin eel
<i>Galaxias postvectis</i>	Shortjaw Kokopu
<i>Gobiomorphus cotidianus</i>	Toitoi, common bully
<i>Paranephrops planifrons</i>	Koura, freshwater crayfish

b) **Have there been any ecological survey's conducted to date?**

Yes, assessments have been undertaken for ecology (avifauna, lizard, bats), including surveys. This work has been summarised in the draft application provided. The work is ongoing and documents will be provided to DOC as part of engaging on the substantive application, assuming the project is referred.

c) **What activities are proposed to be covered by the approval?**

The activities covered will include:

- Avian, Lizard and Bat surveys to confirm individuals at risk due to the windfarm activity;
- Trapping, tagging, and radio tracking bats;
- Handling of grounded or injured birds and/or bats (if any);
- Catch and hold protected wildlife for rehabilitation;
- Capture and relocation of lizards prior to and during vegetation clearance and construction (if any); and
- Enhancement/augmentation of habitats.

3. **Are there any other draft specialist reports / documents that relate specifically to ecology / biodiversity values of the project available?**

Yes, these reports have been prepared in draft for informing the referral application. They will be provided to DOC as final reports should the referral be successful as part of engaging prior to lodging a substantive application.

4. **As you have notified of a May lodgement, we have limited time to offer you feedback. Is there a specific part of your application that you would like feedback from DOC?**

This is a notification as required by the Fast Track Approvals Act 2024. No specific feedback is sought at this stage.

5. **Do you have an indicative date for the lodgement of your substantive application if the current application is referred?**

We can provide this information once the Project has been referred.

6. **Would you like to engage further with DOC before your substantive application is lodged?**

Yes, once referred, the MRL's intention is to work closely with DOC and provide draft application documents, management plans and conditions for feedback.

Ngā mihi,
Samantha

From: Samantha Gardner
Sent: Tuesday, 14 April 2026 11:49 AM
To: 'Emma Fahey' <S 9(2)(a)>
Cc: FastTrackApplicationEnquiries <FastTrackApplicationEnquiries@doc.govt.nz>; External - Aaron Collier
S 9(2)(a); Dwayne Roper S 9(2)(a)>
Subject: RE: FTAA referral - Mangapapa Wind Farm Project

Kia ora Emma,

Thank you for your email. I will come back to you on the questions below in due course.

Ngā mihi,
Samantha

From: Emma Fahey <S 9(2)(a)>
Sent: Friday, 10 April 2026 11:04 AM
To: Samantha Gardner <S 9(2)(a)>
Cc: FastTrackApplicationEnquiries <FastTrackApplicationEnquiries@doc.govt.nz>; External - Aaron Collier
S 9(2)(a); Dwayne Roper S 9(2)(a)
Subject: RE: FTAA referral - Mangapapa Wind Farm Project

Kia ora Samantha (and team),

Thank you for your email and for notifying DOC of your upcoming referral application.

I have been assigned as the DOC project lead for this project, and I have a couple of questions about the application:

1. Would it be possible to provide GIS shape files of the exact location of the project site.
2. You have indicated that a wildlife approval will be sought under the FTAA to cover lizards, birds, and bats.
 - a. Is there a species list available?
 - b. Have there been any ecological survey's conducted to date?
 - c. What activities are proposed to be covered by the approval?
3. Are there any other draft specialist reports / documents that relate specifically to ecology / biodiversity values of the project available?
4. As you have notified of a May lodgement, we have limited time to offer you feedback. Is there a specific part of your application that you would like feedback from DOC?
5. Do you have an indicative date for the lodgement of your substantive application if the current application is referred?
 - a. Would you like to engage further with DOC before your substantive application is lodged?

There may be further questions that pop up while we assess the draft application you have provided.

If you would like to discuss DOC's fast-track process, or have any other questions please get in touch. I can be contacted by phone or email.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Ngā mihi,

Emma Fahey (she/her)
Fast-track Project Lead
Te Papa Atawhai | Department of Conservation
S 9(2)(a)
Whare Kaupapa Atawhai | Conservation House
18 - 32 Manners St | PO Box 10 420, Wellington 6143
www.doc.govt.nz



From: Samantha Gardner <S 9(2)(a)>
Sent: Thursday, 2 April 2026 8:34 pm
To: FastTrackApplicationEnquiries <fasttrackapplicationenquiries@doc.govt.nz>
Cc: External - Aaron Collier S 9(2)(a); Dwayne Roper S 9(2)(a)>
Subject: FTAA referral - Mangapapa Wind Farm Project

You don't often get email from [s 9\(2\)\(a\)](#) [Learn why this is important](#)
Kia ora,

Mamaku Renewables Limited (**MRL**) intends to apply to the Minister for Infrastructure to refer its Mangapapa Wind Farm Project to be considered under the Fast Track Approvals Act 2024 (**FTAA**).

The Mangapapa Wind Farm Project involves the construction, operation and maintenance of a 68 turbine wind farm, south of Pyes Pā and north of Rotorua, between Omanawa Road and Pyes Pa Road (SH36). The Project is on privately owned land, that is currently used for plantation forestry and farmland.

As required by section 11 of the FTAA, MRL is notifying you prior to lodging a referral application. MRL welcomes any comments or feedback on matters of particular interest for the draft referral application by **5 May 2026**.

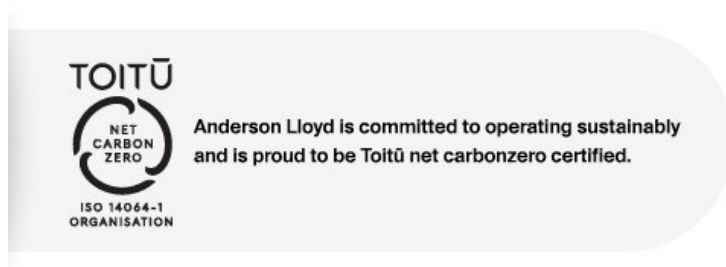
Please feel free to get in touch with Aaron Collier (Planner) or Dwayne Roper for MRL (cc'd in) if you have any questions or comments.

We would be grateful if you could please confirm receipt of this email and its attachments.

Ngā mihi,
Samantha

Samantha Gardner ([she/her](#))
Senior Associate

Anderson Lloyd
d: [s 9\(2\)\(a\)](#) | m: [s 9\(2\)\(a\)](#) | [aLnz](#)



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APPENDIX 2 – BIRD RECORDS (ALL NATIVE SPECIES)

Indigenous birds recorded locally which may be present at the proposed windfarm site are presented in the table below. National conservation status shown as per Robertson et al. (2021): T-NC: Threatened - Nationally Critical, T-NV: Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable, T-NI: Threatened - Nationally Increasing, AR-D: At Risk - Declining, AR-Rec: At Risk - Recovering, AR-Rel: At Risk - Relict, AR-NU: At Risk - Naturally Uncommon, M: Migrant.

Common name	Scientific name	Threat status	source
Australasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	T-NC	eBird, iNaturalist
Australasian coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	AR-NU	eBird, iNaturalist
Australasian Shoveler	<i>Spatula rhynchotis</i>	NT	eBird
Banded dotterel	<i>Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus</i>	AR-D	Wildlands 2023
Banded Rail	<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>	AR-D	eBird
Bar-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	AR-D	Owen et al. 2006, eBird
Bellbird	<i>Anthornis melanura</i>	NT	eBird
Black-fronted dotterel	<i>Thinornis melanops</i>	AR-NU	Owen et al. 2006, eBird
Black shag	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	AR-Rel	eBird, iNaturalist
Black stilt	<i>Himantopus novaeseelandiae</i>	T-NC	Owen et al. 2006
Black swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	NT	eBird
Black-billed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus bulleri</i>	AR-D	eBird, iNaturalist
Blue Duck	<i>Hymenolaimus malacorhynchos</i>	T-NV	eBird
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	T-NV	eBird
Gray Teal	<i>Anas gracilis</i>	NT	eBird
Grey duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	T-NV	eBird
Grey warbler	<i>Gerygone igata</i>	NT	eBird
Hihi	<i>Notiomystis cincta</i>	T-NV	Wildlands 2023
Kererū	<i>Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae</i>	NT	eBird
Little black shag	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	AR-NU	eBird, iNaturalist
Little shag	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	AR-Rel	eBird, iNaturalist
Long-tailed cuckoo	<i>Eudynamis taitensis</i>	T-NV	eBird, iNaturalist
Marsh crake	<i>Zapornia pusilla</i>	AR-D	iNaturalist
Morepork	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae</i>	NT	eBird
New Zealand dabchick	<i>Poliocephalus rufopectus</i>	T-NI	eBird
New Zealand Falcon	<i>Falco novaeseelandiae ferox</i>	T-NI	eBird, iNaturalist
New Zealand Fantail	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	NT	eBird
New Zealand Fernbird	<i>Poodytes punctatus</i>	AR-D	eBird, iNaturalist
New Zealand Pipit	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	AR-NU	eBird
New Zealand Scaup	<i>Aythya novaeseelandiae</i>	NT	eBird
Northern New Zealand dotterel	<i>Charadrius obscurus</i>	AR-Rec	eBird
North Island Brown Kiwi	<i>Apteryx mantelli</i>	NT	eBird
North Island Kaka	<i>Nestor meridionalis</i>	AR-Rec	eBird
North Island Kokako	<i>Callaeas wilsoni</i>	T-NI	eBird
North Island Robin	<i>Petroica longipes</i>	AR-D	eBird, iNaturalist
North Island Saddleback	<i>Philesturnus rufusater</i>	AR-Rel	eBird, iNaturalist
Pacific golden plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	M	Owen et al. 2006, eBird
Paradise Shelduck	<i>Tadorna variegata</i>	NT	eBird
Pied shag	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	AR-Rec	eBird
Pied Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	NT	eBird
Pukeko	<i>Porphyrio melanotus</i>	NT	eBird

Red-billed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	AR-D	eBird, iNaturalist
Red knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	AR-D	Owen et al. 2006, eBird
Reef heron	<i>Egretta sacra</i>	T-NE	iNaturalist
Rifleman	<i>Acanthisitta chloris granti</i>	AR-D	eBird
Royal Spoonbill	<i>Platalea regia</i>	AR-NU	eBird
Ruddy turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	M	Owen et al. 2006, eBird
Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	NT	eBird
Shining Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>	NT	eBird
Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	NT	eBird
South Island Pied Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus finschi</i>	AR-D	eBird
Southern black-backed gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	NT	eBird
Spotless Crake	<i>Zapornia tabuensis</i>	AR-D	eBird
Spur-winged plover	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	NT	eBird
Swamp Harrier	<i>Circus approximans</i>	NT	eBird
Tomtit	<i>Petroica macrocephala</i>	NT	eBird
Tui	<i>Prosthemadera novaeseelandiae</i>	NT	eBird
Variable Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus unicolor</i>	AR-Rec	eBird
Weka	<i>Gallirallus australis</i>	NT	eBird
Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	NT	eBird
White-faced Heron	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	NT	eBird
White-fronted Tern	<i>Sterna striata</i>	AR-D	eBird
Whitehead	<i>Mohoua albigilla</i>	NT	eBird
Wrybill	<i>Anarhynchus frontalis</i>	AR-NI	Owen et al. 2006, eBird
Yellow-crowned Parakeet	<i>Cyanoramphus auriceps</i>	AR-D	eBird

APPENDIX 3 – IUCN RED LIST

Common name	Department of Conservation Threat status	IUCN Red List
Northern New Zealand dotterel	AR-Rec	Least Concern
Reef heron	T-NE	Least Concern
White-fronted Tern	AR-D	Near Threatened
Banded dotterel	AR-D	Near Threatened
Caspian Tern	T-NV	Least Concern
Banded Rail	AR-D	Least Concern
Royal Spoonbill	AR-NU	Least Concern
South Island Pied Oystercatcher	AR-D	Least Concern
Variable Oystercatcher	AR-Rec	Least Concern
Black-billed Gull	AR-D	Near Threatened
Red-billed Gull	AR-D	Least Concern
Australasian Bittern	T-NC	Vulnerable
Australasian coot	AR-NU	Least Concern
Black shag	AR-Rel	Least Concern
Little black shag	AR-NU	Least Concern
Little shag	AR-Rel	Least Concern
Pied shag	AR-Rec	Least Concern
Spotless Crake	AR-D	Least Concern
New Zealand Fernbird	AR-D	Least Concern

Marsh crake	AR-D	Least Concern
New Zealand dabchick	T-NI	Least Concern
Grey duck	T-NV	Least Concern
New Zealand Pipit	AR-NU	Least Concern
New Zealand Falcon	T-NI	Least Concern
Blue Duck	T-NV	Endangered
North Island Robin	AR-D	Least Concern
Hihi	T-NV	Vulnerable
Long-tailed cuckoo	T-NV	Least Concern
North Island Kaka	AR-Rec	Vulnerable
North Island Kokako	T-NI	Least Concern
North Island Saddleback	AR-Rel	Near Threatened
Rifleman	AR-D	Least Concern
Yellow-crowned Parakeet	AR-D	Near Threatened
Bar-tailed godwit	AR-D	Near Threatened
Wrybill	AR-NI	Vulnerable
Red knot	AR-D	Near Threatened
Ruddy turnstone	M	Near Threatened
Pacific golden plover	M	Least Concern
Black stilt	T-NC	Critically Endangered
Black-fronted dotterel	AR-NU	Least concern

02 April 2026

Fiona McTavish
Chief Executive Officer
Bay of Plenty Regional Council
PO Box 364
Whakatane

By email: s 9(2)(a)

Dear Fiona

Mamaku Renewables Limited – Mangapapa Wind Farm Project – Fast-track Approvals Act 2026 application

- 1 We are writing to you in your capacity as a relevant local authority in terms of section 11 of the Fast Track Approvals Act 2024 (**FTAA**), to advise that Mamaku Renewables Limited (**MRL**) will be applying for all necessary approvals under the FTAA for the Mangapapa Wind Farm Project. MRL is required to notify in writing the relevant local authority prior to lodging a referral application under the FTAA.
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- 11 If you have any questions about the Project in the meantime, please let me know.

Yours sincerely,

Dwayne Roper
Director MRL

Email: s 9(2)(a)

Mobile s 9(2)(a)

s 9(2)(a)

Appendix A - Site Plan

Appendix B – Draft responses to questions in Referral Application Form

02 April 2026

Andrew Coleman
Chief Executive of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga
Antrim House
63 Boulcott Street
PO Box 2629
Wellington 6140
By email: s 9(2)(a) ; s 9(2)(a)

Kei te rangatira, tēnā koe

Mamaku Renewables Limited – Mangapapa Wind Farm Project – Fast-track Approvals Act 2026 application

- 1 We are writing to you in your capacity as a relevant administering agency, in terms of section 11 of the Fast Track Approvals Act 2024 (**FTAA**), to advise that Mamaku Renewables Limited (**MRL**) will be applying for all necessary approvals under the FTAA for the Mangapapa Wind Farm Project. MRL is required to notify in writing the relevant administering agency prior to lodging a referral application under the FTAA.
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Yours sincerely,

Dwayne Roper
Director MRL

Email: s 9(2)(a)

Mobile: s 9(2)(a)

s 9(2)(a)

Appendix A - Site Plan

Appendix B – Draft responses to questions in Referral Application Form

02 April 2026

Ngāi Tamarawaho Hapū

By email: s 9(2)(a) s 9(2)(a)

Kei te rangatira, tēnā koe

Mamaku Renewables Limited – Mangapapa Wind Farm Project – Fast-track Approvals Act 2026 application

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Yours sincerely,

Dwayne Roper
Director MRL

Email: s 9(2)(a)

Mobile s 9(2)(a)

s 9(2)(a)

Appendix A - Site Plan

Appendix B – Draft responses to questions in Referral Application Form

02 April 2026

Ngāti Hangarau Resource Unit

Attn: Ms Tatai Allen and Darrell Reihana

By email:

s 9(2)(a)

s 9(2)(a)

Kei te rangatira, tēnā koe

Mamaku Renewables Limited – Mangapapa Wind Farm Project – Fast-track Approvals Act 2026 application

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Dwayne Roper
Director MRL

Email: s 9(2)(a)

Mobile s 9(2)(a)

s 9(2)(a)

Appendix A - Site Plan

Appendix B – Draft responses to questions in Referral Application Form

02 April 2026

Ngāti Ruahine Hapū
Attn: Keni Piahana
By email: s 9(2)(a)

Kei te rangatira, tēnā koe

Mamaku Renewables Limited – Mangapapa Wind Farm Project – Fast-track Approvals Act 2026 application

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Director MRL

Email: s 9(2)(a)

Mobile: s 9(2)(a)

s 9(2)(a)

Appendix A - Site Plan

Appendix B – Draft responses to questions in Referral Application Form

02 April 2026

Tapuika Iwi Authority
PO Box 15
Te Puke
Attn: Helen Biel

By email: s 9(2)(a)

Kei te rangatira, tēnā koe

Mamaku Renewables Limited – Mangapapa Wind Farm Project – Fast-track Approvals Act 2026 application

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Dwayne Roper
Director MRL

Email: s 9(2)(a)

Mobile s 9(2)(a)

s 9(2)(a)

Appendix A - Site Plan

Appendix B – Draft responses to questions in Referral Application Form

02 April 2026

Te Kapu o Waitaha
Attn: Noel Mahia

By email: s 9(2)(a)

Kei te rangatira, tēnā koe

Mamaku Renewables Limited – Mangapapa Wind Farm Project – Fast-track Approvals Act 2026 application

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Dwayne Roper
Director MRL

Email: s 9(2)(a)

Mobiles: s 9(2)(a)

s 9(2)(a)

Appendix A - Site Plan

Appendix B – Draft responses to questions in Referral Application Form

02 April 2026

Te Komiti Nui o Ngāti Whakaue

By email: s 9(2)(a) ; s 9(2)(a) ; s 9(2)(a) ;
s 9(2)(a)

Kei te rangatira, tēnā koe

Mamaku Renewables Limited – Mangapapa Wind Farm Project – Fast-track Approvals Act 2026 application

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Dwayne Roper
Director MRL

Email: s 9(2)(a)

Mobile s 9(2)(a)

s 9(2)(a)

Appendix A - Site Plan

Appendix B – Draft responses to questions in Referral Application Form

02 April 2026

Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority

By email: info@kaituna.org.nz

Kei te rangatira, tēnā koe

Mamaku Renewables Limited – Mangapapa Wind Farm Project – Fast-track Approvals Act 2026 application

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Yours sincerely,

Dwayne Roper
Director MRL

Email: s 9(2)(a)

Mobile s 9(2)(a)

s 9(2)(a)

Appendix A - Site Plan

Appendix B – Draft responses to questions in Referral Application Form

02 April 2026

Te Maru o Ngāti Rangiwewehi

By email: office@rangiwewehi.com; info@rangiwewehi.com

Kei te rangatira, tēnā koe

Mamaku Renewables Limited – Mangapapa Wind Farm Project – Fast-track Approvals Act 2026 application

- 1 We are writing to you in your capacity as a relevant iwi authority, in terms of section 11 of the Fast Track Approvals Act 2024 (**FTAA**), to advise that Mamaku Renewables Limited (**MRL**) will be applying for all necessary approvals under the FTAA for the Mangapapa Wind Farm Project. MRL is required to notify in writing the relevant iwi authority prior to lodging a referral application under the FTAA.
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Yours sincerely,

Dwayne Roper
Director MRL

Email: s 9(2)(a)

Mobile s 9(2)(a)

s 9(2)(a)

Appendix A - Site Plan

Appendix B – Draft responses to questions in Referral Application Form

02 April 2026

Te Runanga o Ngāti Ranginui iwi
Attn: Charlie Rahiri and Destiny Leaf

By email: s 9(2)(a) s 9(2)(a)

Kei te rangatira, tēnā koe

Mamaku Renewables Limited – Mangapapa Wind Farm Project – Fast-track Approvals Act 2026 application

- 1 We are writing to you in your capacity as a relevant iwi authority, in terms of section 11 of the Fast Track Approvals Act 2024 (**FTAA**), to advise that Mamaku Renewables Limited (**MRL**) will be applying for all necessary approvals under the FTAA for the Mangapapa Wind Farm Project. MRL is required to notify in writing the relevant iwi authority prior to lodging a referral application under the FTAA.
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Dwayne Roper
Director MRL

Email: s 9(2)(a)

Mobiles 9(2)(a)

s 9(2)(a)

Appendix A - Site Plan

Appendix B – Draft responses to questions in Referral Application Form

02 April 2026

Te Tāwharau o Ngāti Pūkenga

By email: s 9(2)(a) ; s 9(2)(a)

Kei te rangatira, tēnā koe

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Director MRL

Email: s 9(2)(a)

Mobiles 9(2)(a)

s 9(2)(a)

Appendix A - Site Plan

Appendix B – Draft responses to questions in Referral Application Form

02 April 2026

Penny Nelson
Director-General
Department of Conservation

And to:

Fast-track Team
Department of Conservation
Whare Kaupapa Atawhai/Conservation House
PO Box 10420
Wellington 6140
By email: fasttrackapplicationenquiries@doc.govt.nz

Kei te rangatira, tēnā koe

Mamaku Renewables Limited – Mangapapa Wind Farm Project – Fast-track Approvals Act 2026 application

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Dwayne Roper
Director MRL

Email: s 9(2)(a)

Mobile s 9(2)(a)

s 9(2)(a)

Appendix A - Site Plan

Appendix B – Draft responses to questions in Referral Application Form

02 April 2026

Miriam Taris
Chief Executive Officer
Western Bay of Plenty District Council
Private Bag 12803
Tauranga Mail Centre
3143

By email: s 9(2)(a)

Dear Miriam

Mamaku Renewables Limited – Mangapapa Wind Farm Project – Fast-track Approvals Act 2026 application

- 1 We are writing to you in your capacity as a relevant local authority, in terms of section 11 of the Fast Track Approvals Act 2024 (**FTAA**), to advise that Mamaku Renewables Limited (**MRL**) will be applying for all necessary approvals under the FTAA for the Mangapapa Wind Farm Project. MRL is required to notify in writing the relevant local authority prior to lodging a referral application under the FTAA.
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Mobile s 9(2)(a)

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Appendix A - Site Plan

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