

Application 2021-077 Te Rere Hau Wind Farm Repowering (NZ Windfarms Limited)

To:	Required action:
Hon David Parker, Minister for the Environment	Consider this report prior to making a decision under section 24 of the FTCA
Date submitted: 17 March 2022	

Ministry for the Environment contacts

Position	Name	Cell Phone	1 st Contact
Principal Author	Pip Lee		
Manager	Stephanie Frame	s9(2)(a)	✓
Director	Caroline Hart	s9(2)(a)	

Introduction

1. The Ministry for the Environment has prepared this report in consultation with the Office for Māori Crown Relations – Te Arawhiti and in accordance with section 17 of the Covid-19 Recovery (Fast-track Consenting) Act 2020 (the FTCA).
2. To satisfy obligations under section 6 of the FTCA, you must consider this report before you make any decision under section 24 of the FTCA to accept the application to refer the Te Rere Hau Wind Farm Repowering project to an expert consenting panel (a panel).

Proposed project

3. The applicant (NZ Windfarms Limited) proposes to redesign and upgrade the existing Te Rere Hau wind farm in the northern Tararua Range, to increase operational efficiency and output of electricity supplied to the national grid.
4. A location map is in Attachment 1.

Essential information

5. The following information is required under section 17(3) of the FTCA for the project area.

Section of the FTCA	Information required	Detail
s17(3)(a)	Relevant iwi authorities (5) <i>Contact details are in Attachment 2</i>	Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated Rangitāne o Tāmaki nui-a-Rua Tanenuiarangi Manawatū Incorporated Te Rūnanga o Raukawa Incorporated Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Incorporated
s17(3)(b)	Treaty settlements that relate to the project area (4)	Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014 Rangitāne o Manawatu Claims Settlement Act 2016 Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-ā-Rua) Claims Settlement Act 2017 Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua – Deed of Settlement - signed 29 October 2021
s17(3)(a)	Relevant Treaty settlement entities (4) <i>Contact details are in Attachment 2</i>	Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua Settlement Trust Rangitāne o Manawatū Settlement Trust Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust Toa Rangatira Trust
s17(3)(c)	Relevant principles and provisions of the Treaty settlements	<i>See below</i>
s17(3)(d)	Groups with a negotiation mandate recognised by the Crown who are yet to commence Treaty settlement negotiations	None
s17(3)(d)	Current Treaty settlement negotiations	None
s17(3)(e)	Court orders recognising customary marine title or protected customary rights under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 or another Act	None that are relevant as the project does not occur in the coastal marine area

Supporting material

Project details

6. The project site is located on ridgelines and slopes of the Tararua Range lying north of the Aokautere-Pahiatua Road (Pahiatua Track), as shown in Attachment 3. The site is accessed from

North Range Road, which intersects the Aokautere–Pahiatua Road approximately 11 kilometres south-east of Palmerston North. A three-dimensional view of the general area is in Attachment 4.

7. The project will expand the overall footprint of the existing windfarm, remove 97 existing two-blade turbines 47 metres high and install 30 new three-blade turbines which are 162 metres high. This represents a 70% (approximately) reduction in the total number of turbines and an increase of approximately 245% in turbine height at the wind farm. If the applicant is unable to secure access to an area of land noted on Attachment 3 as being potentially included in the project site, then the number of new turbines will be reduced to 29.
8. The project scope includes options to up-rate the existing underground transmission line connecting the wind farm to the national grid (which extends generally north-eastwards from the project site alongside North Range Road) or to install a new overhead transmission line extending north-westwards from the project site. The area to be included in the project site for this option is shown in Attachment 3.
9. The applicant proposes to undertake decommissioning of the old infrastructure and construction of the new infrastructure in parallel and in a sequence that allows parts of the wind farm to remain operational over the construction period. Works are expected to be complete by early 2025.

Statutory matters relating to this report

10. No parts of the proposed project will occur in the coastal marine area, meaning:
 - a. pursuant to section 16(1) of the FTCA you are the sole party required to consider this report
 - b. the project is unaffected by the provisions of the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 (MACAA) or any other Act pertaining to the grant of protected customary rights or customary marine title.
11. There are therefore no court orders granted under the MACAA or another Act to consider in your referral decision for this project.¹

Iwi authorities

Methodology and information sources

12. This report must identify the relevant iwi authorities for the project, in accordance with section 17(3)(a) of the FTCA. Under section 7(1) of the FTCA, a relevant iwi authority for a referred project means an iwi authority whose area of interest includes the area in which a project will occur.
13. 'Area of interest' can mean different things depending on context and can be difficult to define precisely on a map, particularly on small scale maps depicting large geographical areas. For the purposes of this report, we have used information from the following sources as a basis for identifying iwi areas of interest:
 - a. the Iwi Areas of Interest viewer, an online application managed by the Ministry of Māori Development - Te Puni Kōkiri (TPK)

¹ Section 17(3)(e) of the FTCA requires this report to identify any court orders granted under the MACAA or another Act which recognise, in relation to the project area, customary marine title or protected customary rights.

- b. Te Kāhui Māngai (TKM), an online directory of iwi and Māori organisations maintained by TPK, which includes information on rohe (tribal areas) provided by those organisations
 - c. the Te Arawhiti Internal Crown Asset Tracking Tool (i-Cat), an online database that records areas of interest associated with Treaty settlements and Treaty settlement negotiations
 - d. area of interest maps in signed Treaty settlement deeds or other Treaty settlement documents.
14. The FTCA does not define iwi authority, so under section 7(2) of the FTCA, it has the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA): the authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so.
15. To identify the relevant iwi authorities for the identified areas of interest, we sourced and considered information from the TKM online directory noted above.

Iwi authorities relevant to project

16. The project site lies within the areas of interest, identified from one or more of the sources in paragraph 13, for the following iwi: Ngāti Kahungunu, Rangitāne, Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga and Ngāti Toa Rangatira.
17. We have identified five relevant iwi authorities associated with these iwi, as follows:
- a. Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated, representing Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua
 - b. Rangitāne o Tāmaki nui-a-Rua, representing Rangitāne on the eastern side of the project site
 - c. Tanenuiarangi Manawatū Incorporated, representing Rangitāne on the western side of the project site
 - d. Te Rūnanga o Raukawa Incorporated, representing Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga
 - e. Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Incorporated, representing Ngāti Toa Rangatira.

Treaty settlements and Treaty settlement entities

18. This report must identify the Treaty settlements that relate to the project area and relevant Treaty settlement entities, in accordance with sections 17(3)(b) and 17(3)(a) respectively. The Te Arawhiti i-Cat database listed in paragraph 13(c) and documents on the [NZ Government Treaty settlements website](#) were the primary information sources for our analysis.

Treaty settlements relating to the project area

19. Under the FTCA, a Treaty settlement includes both a Treaty settlement Act and a Treaty settlement deed which is signed by both the Crown and the representative Māori group.
20. The project site falls within the area of interest covered by Treaty settlements with the following iwi:
- a. Ngāti Toa Rangatira
 - b. Rangitāne o Manawatu
 - c. Rangitāne o Tāmaki nui-a-Rua and Rangitāne o Wairarapa
 - d. Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua.

21. The Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014 gives effect to certain provisions of the deed of settlement signed by Ngāti Toa Rangatira, the Trustee of the Toa Rangatira Trust and the Crown on 7 December 2012 and an amendment deed signed in November 2013. [A settlement summary, the deeds and associated documents](#) are available on the NZ Government Treaty settlement website.
22. The Rangitāne o Manawatu Claims Settlement Act 2016 gives effect to certain provisions of the deed of settlement signed by Rangitāne o Manawatu, the Trustees of the Rangitane o Manawatu Settlement Trust and the Crown on 14 November 2015. [A settlement summary, the deed and accompanying documents](#) are on the NZ Government Treaty settlements website.
23. The Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua) Claims Settlement Act 2017 gives effect to certain provisions of the deed of settlement signed by Rangitāne o Wairarapa, Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-a-Rua, the Trustees of the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust and the Crown on 6 August 2016. [A settlement summary, the deed and accompanying documents](#) are on the NZ Government Treaty settlements website.
24. Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui a Rua, the trustees of the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua Settlement Trust and the Crown signed a deed of settlement on 29 October 2021. [The deed and accompanying documents](#) are on the NZ Government Treaty settlements website. Legislation to enact certain provisions of the deed was introduced to Parliament on 4 February 2022.

Relevant Treaty settlement entities

25. We have identified four relevant Treaty settlement entities for the project. These are listed in paragraph 27 and further explanation is provided below.

Post-settlement governance entities

26. Under the FTCA, a Treaty settlement entity includes a post-settlement governance entity, defined as a body corporate or trustees of a trust established by a claimant group for receiving redress, or for participating in arrangements established under a Treaty settlement Act.
27. The respective post-settlement governance entities associated with the Treaty settlement Acts noted in paragraphs 21–23 are:
 - a. Toa Rangatira Trust; Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Incorporated is the trustee of this trust
 - b. Rangitāne o Manawatū Settlement Trust
 - c. Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust.
28. A post-settlement governance entity may exist ahead of finalisation of a deed of settlement and/or enactment of Treaty settlement legislation. The following post-settlement governance entities in this category are also relevant:
 - a. Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua Settlement Trust.

Other bodies recognised or established under a Treaty settlement Act

29. A Treaty settlement entity is also defined for the purposes of the FTCA as including a board, trust, committee, authority, or other body, recognised in or established under a Treaty settlement Act.

30. No such entities established by any of the above-named Treaty settlement Acts are relevant to the proposed project.²

Relevant principles and provisions of the Treaty settlements

Ngāti Toa Rangatira, Rangitāne o Manawatu, Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tamaki nui-a-Rua) and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua Treaty settlements

Crown acknowledgements and apologies

31. The Crown offers acknowledgements and an apology as part of Treaty settlement redress to atone for historical wrongs, restore honour, and begin the process of healing.
32. The Crown apology to Ngāti Toa Rangatira expresses (among other things) deep regret for the cumulative effect of Crown actions and omissions, which severely damaged the iwi's social and traditional tribal structures, their autonomy and ability to exercise customary rights and responsibilities, their capacity for economic and social development and their physical, cultural and spiritual well-being.
33. The Crown says it hopes that the apology and settlement will mark the beginning of a new, positive and enduring relationship with Ngāti Toa Rangatira founded on mutual trust and co-operation and respect for Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.
34. In the settlement with Rangitāne o Manawatu, the Crown states it is deeply sorry that it has not always lived up to its obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi in its dealings with Rangitāne o Manawatu and unreservedly apologises to Rangitāne o Manawatu for its breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.
35. The Crown profoundly and deeply regrets that over the generations the Crown's breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi undermined the social and traditional structures of Rangitāne o Manawatu and compromised the autonomy and ability of Rangitāne o Manawatu to exercise its customary rights and responsibilities.
36. The Crown also deeply regrets its failure to appropriately acknowledge the mana and rangatiratanga of Rangitāne o Manawatu. It states that through the apology and by the settlement, the Crown seeks to atone for its wrongs and begin the process of healing. The Crown looks forward to re-establishing its relationship with Rangitāne o Manawatu based on mutual trust, co-operation, and respect for the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.
37. In the settlement with Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-a-Rua, the Crown acknowledges that:

Rangitāne consider their lands, mountains, rivers, wetlands, and lakes as taonga, as part of their identity, as significant sources of food and other resources, and as integral to their spiritual and material well-being; and

this Rangitāne environment has been degraded over time through deforestation, introduction of exotic species and pests, agricultural and industrial waste, road works, and

² The Manawatu River Catchment Advisory Board was established by the Rangitāne o Manawatu Claims Settlement Act 2016, to provide advice to the Manawatu–Wanganui Regional Council (Horizons Regional Council) in relation to freshwater management issues concerning the Manawātū River catchment. Although the project site lies within the Manawātū River catchment, it is unlikely the Board would have a direct interest in the Te Rere Hau Wind Farm Repowering project, as any impact on the catchment is likely to be minor.

drainage works, and these changes have detrimentally affected the relationship of Rangitāne communities to many of their urupā (burial places) and sacred sites and have been a source of distress and grievance for Rangitāne; and

historic environmental legislation before the late 1980s did not provide for the recognition of Māori cultural values and practices and limited the ability of Rangitāne to exercise kaitiakitanga (or stewardship) over their natural environment or taonga.

38. The Crown states it is deeply sorry for its many breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles, and for the effect that these breaches have caused to generations of Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-a-Rua. The Crown unreservedly apologises for not respecting the rangatiratanga of Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-a-Rua and for not having honoured its obligations to Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-a-Rua under te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi.
39. The Crown says it seeks through the settlement and apology to restore its honour and atone for its wrongs to the whānau and hapū of Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-a-Rua by easing the burden of grievance that has been carried for generations. The Crown states it looks forward to developing a new relationship with Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-a-Rua that has mutual trust and respect for te Tiriti/the Treaty and its principles as its foundation.
40. In the settlement with Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua, the Crown acknowledges, among other things, that:

As a Treaty partner Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua have honoured their obligations and responsibilities under te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi.

The sense of grief and loss suffered by Ngāti Kahungunu as a result of the Crown's failings endures today.

...

Ngāti Kahungunu consider their lands, mountains, forests, coastal waters, rivers, lakes, and wetlands as taonga, as part of their identity, as traditionally significant sources of food, medicinal plants, and other resources, and as integral to their spiritual and material well-being.

41. The Crown unreservedly apologises for not honouring its obligations to respect te tino rangatiratanga o Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua through repeated breaches of te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles. The Crown profoundly regrets the damage and hurt these breaches have caused to the hapū and whanau of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua. The Crown also states that it seeks through the apology to atone for wrongs, begin the process of healing and restore its tarnished honour, and that it looks forward to forging a renewed and enduring relationship with the people of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua that is grounded in mutual trust, co-operation, and respect for te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.
42. Affording respect to the views of each iwi on resource management matters and enabling meaningful participation as Treaty partners in resource management decision-making within their areas of interest are important ways in which the Crown can give effect to these acknowledgements and apologies.

Cultural redress

43. The Rangitāne o Manawatu deed of settlement contains statements of the particular cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional association that each iwi respectively has with a number of sites, including the Manawatū River and its tributaries. These include:

The Manawatu River is of immense historical, cultural, spiritual and traditional significance to Rangitāne o Manawatu. The Manawatu River was the main route for travel and communication for Rangitāne o Manawatu with settlements along the margins of the river.

...

The most significant quality that flows through the Manawatu River is its mauri which binds all the physical, traditional and spiritual elements of all things together, generating, nurturing and upholding all life. That mauri is the most crucial element that binds Rangitāne o Manawatu with the Manawatu River, and that relationship has consisted for over seven hundred years of unbroken occupation.

44. The Crown's formal acknowledgement of the statements of association are recognised in statutory acknowledgements over specified areas that form part of the Rangitāne o Manawatu Treaty settlement. These include the Manawatū River and its tributaries, which covers a large area that spans parts of the Ruahine and Tararua Ranges and includes the project site, as shown in Attachment 5.
45. The Rangitāne o Manawatu Settlement Trust or any member of the iwi can cite statutory acknowledgements as evidence of their association with the area. The relevant councils, the Environment Court and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must have regard to them, and councils must forward summaries of resource consent applications it receives for activities within, adjacent to or directly affecting statutory areas (or notices served on the council under section 145(10) of the RMA) to the Trust.
46. We note that statutory acknowledgments are not indications of exclusive interest in a site, and sites subject to statutory acknowledgments may also hold importance for other iwi.

Other redress

47. No other specific cultural or commercial redress provided by any of the settlements would be directly affected by the project, and none of the co-governance or co-management processes established in the settlements would affect decision-making under the RMA for the project.
48. As a general principle, an absence of specific settlement redress does not indicate the absence of an iwi's cultural association with ancestral lands, sites, wāhi tapu or other taonga within an area. Local tangata whenua and their representatives would be best placed to advise on such matters in the first instance.
49. Importantly too, cultural associations with ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga – regardless of whether or not they are specifically identified in a Treaty settlement or affected by settlement redress – are deemed to be matters of national importance that must be recognised and provided for in decision-making under Part 2 section 6(e) of the RMA.

Current negotiation mandates and settlement negotiations

50. Section 17(3)(d) of the FTCA requires this report to identify any recognised negotiation mandates for, or current negotiations for, Treaty settlements that relate to the project area.

51. Currently there are no recognised mandates for negotiation of any further historical Treaty claims, or any current negotiations for settlement of historical Treaty claims, affecting the proposed project area. As noted in paragraph 16 the project site falls within the area of interest for Raukawa ki te Tonga. The final make-up involving Raukawa ki te Tonga and its related hapū as a large natural group for future Treaty settlement negotiations is to be confirmed before any negotiations can commence.

Details in this report affect certain provisions of the FTCA

Notices of referral decision

52. Under section 25 of the FTCA, you must give notice of the decisions made on an application for referral of a project to a panel, and the reasons for your decisions, to the applicant and anyone invited to comment under section 21 of the FTCA.
53. You did not invite comment on the referral application from iwi authorities or other Māori groups. However, if you decide to refer this project to a panel, the notice of decisions and associated reasons must be given to:
- a. the relevant iwi authorities and Treaty settlement entities identified in this report
 - b. any other iwi authorities or Treaty settlement entities you consider have an interest in the matter
 - c. any group that is or party to either a joint management agreement or Mana Whakahono ā Rohe under the RMA that relates to the project area.
54. The relevant iwi authorities and Treaty settlement entities for receipt of the notice are identified in paragraph 5; contact details are in Attachment 2.
55. There are no relevant joint management agreements or Mana Whakahono ā Rohe to consider.
56. The Minister for Treaty for Waitangi Negotiations has requested that you copy the notice of decisions and a copy of the referral application to the iwi authority and the post-settlement governance entity for Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa nui-a-Rua, and Ngā Kaitiaki o Ngāti Kauwhata (an entity that provides a range of services, including resource consenting, in support of Ngāti Kauwhata, which is a hapū of Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga).
57. We note that provision for the two Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa nui-a-Rua parties to receive the notice of decisions (should you decide to refer the project) is provided already via their identification as relevant in this report. Contact details for Ngā Kaitiaki o Ngāti Kauwhata are in Attachment 2 (should you agree to the Minister's request in relation to this party).
58. The Minister for Māori Crown Relations: Te Arawhiti has requested that you provide Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-a-Rua, Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust and Tanenuiarangi Manawatū Incorporated with a copy of the referral application and notice of decisions. Provision for the parties to receive the notice of decisions (should you decide to refer the project) is provided already via their identification as relevant in this report.

Expert consenting panel membership

59. If a project is referred to a panel, the appointed panel must include one person nominated by the relevant iwi authorities under clause 3(2)(b) of Schedule 5 of the FTCA.

60. In the event iwi authorities nominate more than one person, the panel convener must decide which nominee to appoint. The panel convener has discretion to increase the panel membership to accommodate the matters specified in clauses 3(6)(a) – 3(6)(e) of Schedule 5 of the FTCA, which include matters unique to any relevant Treaty settlement Act.
61. Relevant iwi authorities for the project are identified in paragraph 5.

Panel invitations to comment

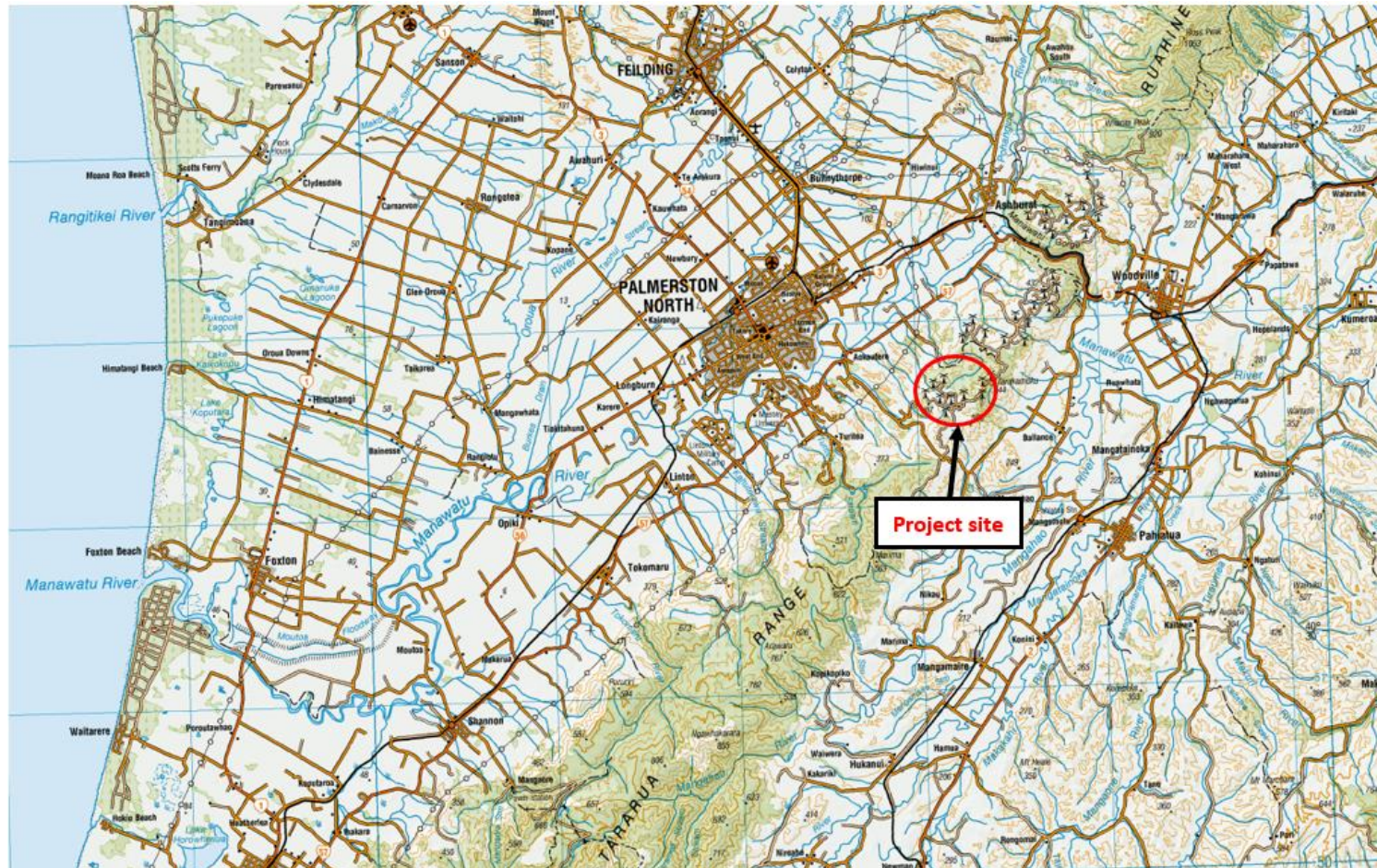
62. A panel must invite comments on a resource consent application or notice of requirement for a referred project from the parties listed in clause 17(6) of Schedule 6 of the FTCA. This includes:
- a. the relevant iwi authorities, including those identified in this report
 - b. a Treaty settlement entity relevant to the referred project, including an entity that has an interest under a Treaty settlement in an area where a referred project is to occur, and an entity identified in this report.
63. The relevant iwi authorities and Treaty settlement entities for the proposed project are listed in paragraph 5.
64. A panel may also invite comments from any other person it considers appropriate.
65. The Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations has requested that you direct a panel to invite comments from Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua Settlement Trust and Ngā Kaitiaki o Ngāti Kauwhata. No direction is necessary in respect of the first two parties as the requirement for a panel to seek comment from them is already provided via their identification as relevant in paragraph 5 of this report. Ngā Kaitiaki o Ngāti Kauwhata is not covered by the panel consultation requirements prescribed by the FTCA. If you decide to refer the project, your direction to the panel under section 24(2)(e) of the FTCA to seek comment from this group would be required to give effect to the Minister’s request.
66. The Minister for Māori Crown Relations: Te Arawhiti has requested that you direct a panel to invite comments from Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-a-Rua, Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust and Tanenuiarangi Manawatū Incorporated. No direction is necessary in respect of these three parties as the requirement for a panel to seek comment from them is already provided via their identification as relevant in paragraph 5 of this report.

Provision of Cultural Impact Assessment

67. Any resource consent application or notice of requirement for a designation that is submitted to a panel for determination must include a cultural impact assessment prepared by or on behalf of the relevant iwi authority, or a statement of any reasons given by the relevant iwi authority for not providing that assessment.³ The Environmental Protection Authority (which provides support services to a panel) will not confirm an application as complete and ready for consideration by a panel until this requirement has been satisfied.
68. Where there is more than one relevant iwi authority, the project applicant will need to engage with each to determine their requirements for a cultural impact assessment, including whether they wish to prepare one individually or jointly, or whether they may wish to defer to another iwi in respect of the matter. The relevant iwi authorities for the Te Rere Hau Wind Farm Repowering project are listed in paragraph 5.

³ Clause 9(5), 13(1)(k) and 13(1)(l) of Schedule 6 of the FTCA.

Attachment 1 – Location

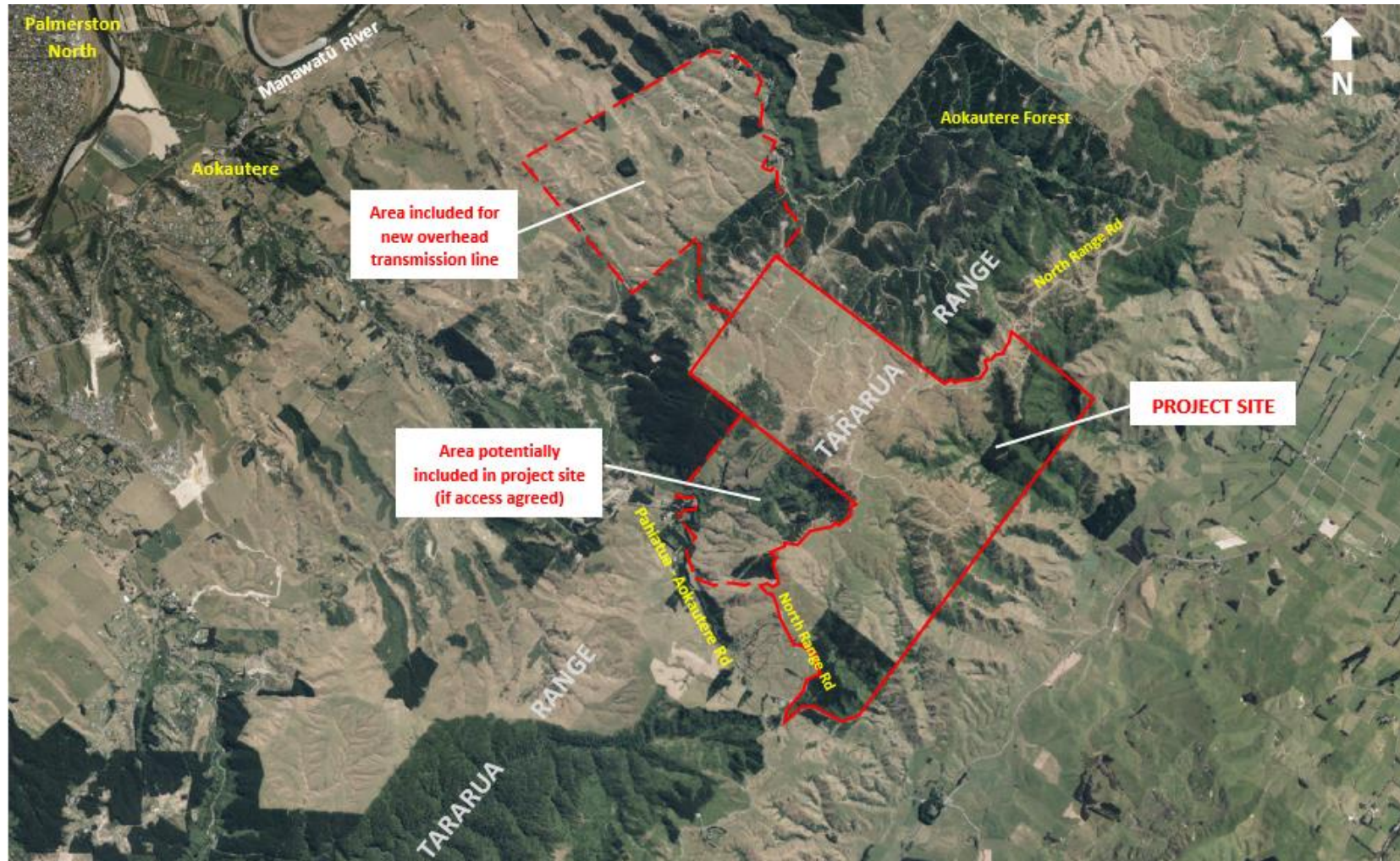


Attachment 2 – Contact information

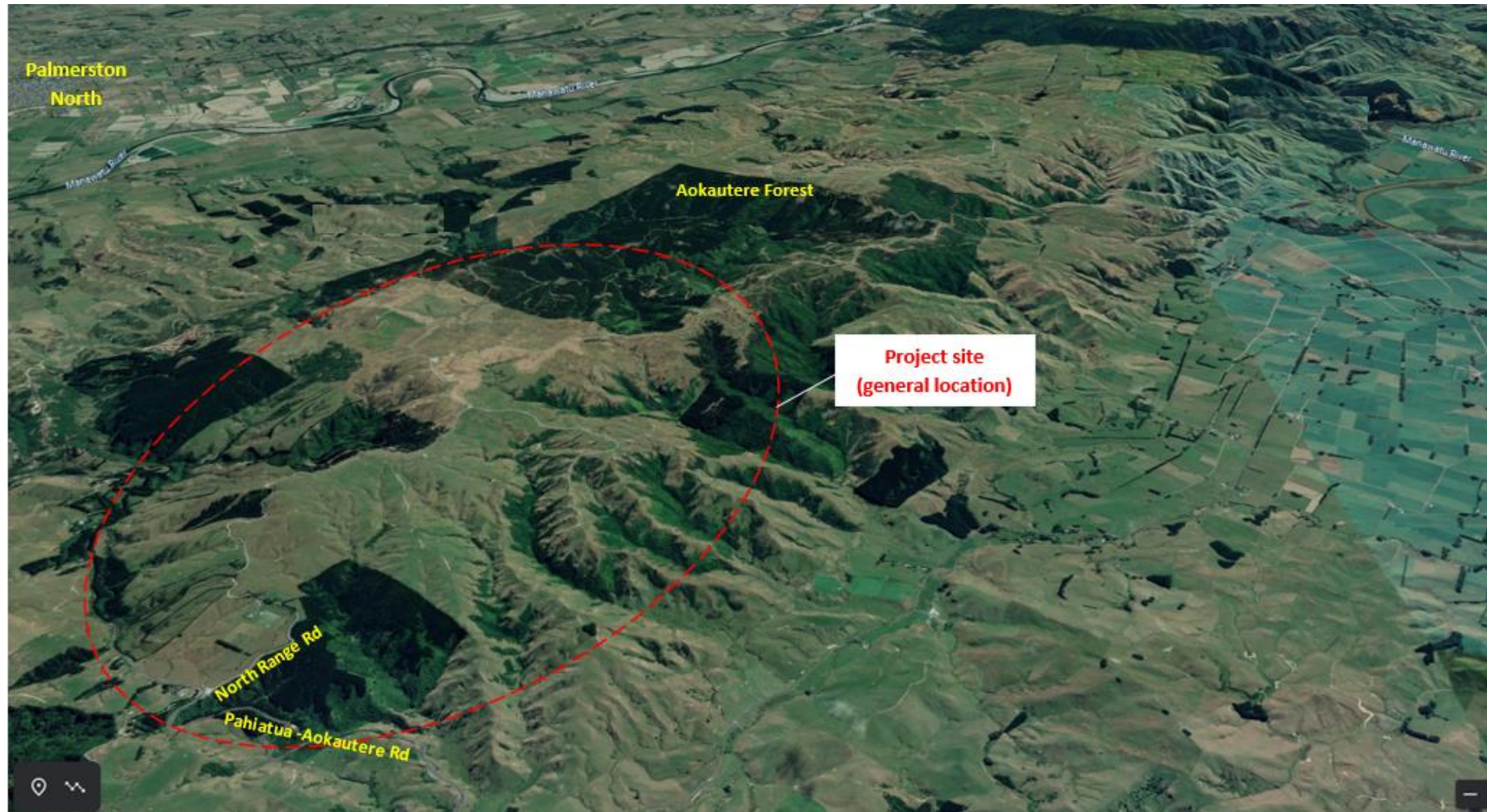
Iwi/hapū	Representative body	Contact details	RMA Iwi authority	Treaty settlement entity	Other	Contact person	Copies to
Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga	Te Rūnanga o Raukawa Incorporated	PO Box 144 Ōtaki 5542	Represents the interests of Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga as an iwi authority for RMA purposes			Rarite Matakī s9(2)(a)	RMA Contact: Jessica Kereama s9(2)(a)
	Ngā Kaitiaki o Ngāti Kauwhata Incorporated					Chair: Dennis Emery	c/- Woodward Law (Donna Hall and Lyndon Roger) info@mokoia.co.nz
Ngāti Toa Rangatira	Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Incorporated	PO Box 50355 Porirua 5240	Represents the interests of Ngāti Toa Rangatira as an iwi authority for RMA purposes			CEO: Helmut Modlik s9(2)(a)	RMA Contact: Naomi Solomon s9(2)(a)
	Toa Rangatira Trust			Post-settlement governance entity under the Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014			
Rangitāne	Tanenuiarangi Manawatū Incorporated	PO Box 1341 Palmerston North Central Palmerston North 4440	Represents the interests of Rangitāne o Manawatu as an iwi authority for RMA purposes			CEO: Danielle Harris tmi@rangitaane.iwi.nz	
	Rangitāne o Manawatū Settlement Trust	PO Box 1042 Palmerston North Central Palmerston North 4440		Post-settlement governance entity under the Rangitāne o Manawatu Claims Settlement Act 2016		Chairperson: Danielle Harris s9(2)(a)	
	Rangitāne o Tāmaki nui-a-Rua	PO Box 62 Dannevirke 4942	Represents the interests of Rangitāne o Tāmaki nui-a-			General Manager: Mavis Mullins tamakinuiarua@rangitane.co.nz	RMA Contact: Dave Milner s9(2)(a)

			Rua as an iwi authority for RMA purposes				
	Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust	PO Box 302 Masterton 5810		Post-settlement governance entity under the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua) Claims Settlement Act 2017		General Manager: Jo Hayes gm@tumaira.nz	
Ngāti Kahungunu	Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated	PO Box 2406 Hastings 4153	Represents the interests of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua as an iwi authority for RMA purposes			CEO: Chrissie Hape panui@kahungunu.iwi.nz	Environmental Director: Ngaio Tiuka ngaio@kahungunu.iwi.nz RMA Contact (Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tāmaki-nui-a-Rua hapū): James Kendrick patuahi@hotmail.com
	Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua Settlement Trust	PO Box 756 Masterton 5840 06 216 1277 0800 559 867		Post-settlement governance entity under the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui a Rua Deed of Settlement [signed 29 October 2021]		CEO/GM: Lee Gray admin@kkwtmr.org.nz	

Attachment 3 – Project area



Attachment 4 – Project area (3-dimensional view)



Attachment 5 – Statutory acknowledgement area for Manawātū River and its tributaries

