

**In the Environment Court
I Mua I Te Kōti Taiao O Aotearoa**

Under the Resource Management Act 1991

and in the matter of the direct referral of an application for resource consents by Meridian Energy Limited in respect of the proposed Mt Munro wind farm under section 87G of the Resource Management Act 1991 (**RMA**).

Meridian Energy Limited
Applicant

and

Tararua District Council, Masterton District Council, Manawatū-Whanganui Regional Council and Greater Wellington Regional Council (Councils)
Consent Authorities

and

s 274 Parties

Statement of Evidence of Nicholas Erskine Bowmar on behalf of Meridian Energy Limited

24 May 2024

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INTRODUCTION

1. My name is Nicholas Erskine Bowmar. I am a Renewable Development Programme Manager for Meridian Energy Limited (**Meridian**). In this role I am responsible for the development stages of Meridian's renewable energy generation projects. My responsibilities include prospecting for new sites, engagement with landowners and community, managing the feasibility studies, managing budgets and external consultants, managing preliminary design and grid applications, and managing resource consenting through to business case approval for a number of projects throughout New Zealand.
2. I hold a Bachelor of Science degree from Otago University. I am a member of New Zealand Wind Energy Association, and have been involved in the wind energy industry for 16 years. I started my career in wind energy at Windflow Technology in 2008 as a Sales Engineer, where part of my role was prospecting for the company's own wind energy development sites around New Zealand and Australia, the engagement with community, landowners and developers, and the development of GIS Mapping and Economic Modelling tools.
3. In 2010 I relocated to the UK to set-up Windflow UK's sales office as International Business Development Manager. Part of my responsibilities included the development of the company's own wind energy sites across Scotland, assisting our agents and their customers in the development of their sites across the UK, and working with financing companies to ensure these projects were bankable.
4. I left Windflow UK in 2013 to work for VG Energy, as Commercial Director. I was responsible for leading a small development team in the development and construction of the company's wind projects. I also supported a planning team in their community engagement work. My personal responsibilities included the economic modelling, portfolio management, budget management and the securing of financing of the company's projects. I continued to work remotely for VG Energy on my return to New Zealand at the end of 2015.

5. In 2019 I moved to Melbourne as Head of Development for WestWind Energy Pty Limited, one of Australia's leading wind energy developers. I was responsible for leading and managing a team of project managers in development efforts throughout Australia. This work included prospecting for new sites, securing land with landowners, undertaking feasibility studies, managing external consultants, managing preliminary design and grid applications, and preparing planning applications. I also assisted the project manager with landowner and community engagement on the 1400 MW Golden Plains Wind Farm.
6. I joined Meridian in early 2021 as a Project Manager in the Renewable Development team. Shortly after starting, I was, amongst other matters appointed as Project Manager for the proposed Mt Munro Wind Farm.
7. I have read the Environment Court of New Zealand Practice Note 2023 and confirm I have complied with it when preparing my evidence in relation to Meridian's application in respect of the Mt Munro Wind Farm proposal (**Mt Munro** or the **Project**). This statement is made in the context of my position with Meridian and is factual in nature rather than an expression of expert opinion.
8. I am authorised to present this evidence as a representative of Meridian and on behalf of the Company.

SCOPE OF MY EVIDENCE

9. In my evidence I will present:
 - (a) An overview of the Mt Munro Project;
 - (b) The Project Description, and Construction Programme;
 - (c) The Envelope Approach to the consent level design of the Mt Munro wind farm;

- (d) Meridian's wind development process;
- (e) Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation;
- (f) How Meridian has responded to issues raised in submissions;
- (g) A response to aspects of the s 87F Report relevant to my area of expertise; and
- (h) Summary and conclusions.

OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT HISTORY

- 10. Meridian originally submitted an application for resource consents for a wind farm at Mt Munro in 2012. The development of this project was put on hold in 2013, before the application was heard, due to a sharp fall in the projected demand for new electricity generation. The Project remained on Meridian's books, with the intention that it could be revisited once demand improved.
- 11. The Project was revived in early 2021 when, after a review of Mt Munro and other projects in the portfolio, Meridian decided that the development of Mt Munro should progress as a priority. The factors which informed this decision were the strong economics of the Project and other technical development criteria which meant that at that time Mt Munro was the best development option available to Meridian. These factors are described in detail later in my evidence.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- 12. A comprehensive description of the Project is provided in the AEE, but I will provide a brief summary as follows. This project description was refined through the development process described in later stages of my evidence.

13. The proposed Mt Munro wind farm site is located near Eketāhuna, and lies on the boundary of the Tararua and Masterton districts, as well as the Manawatū-Whanganui and Wellington regions.
14. Once constructed, the proposed wind farm will include:
- (a) Up to 20 wind turbine generators (wind turbines) with a maximum rotor diameter of 136m and up to 160m high (ground level to blade tip at its highest point). The combined generating capacity of the turbines will be approximately 90MW;
 - (b) Approximately 11.5km of internal access roads, and turbine hard stands and concrete foundations at each turbine location;
 - (c) An internal electricity network connection of 33kV underground cables and fibre network;
 - (d) Construction laydown area/site administration area located at the end of Old Coach Road;
 - (e) A wind monitoring mast, up to 92m high;
 - (f) An onsite substation within the wind farm connecting via an overhead transmission line to the terminal substation on the corner of SH2 and Kaiparoro Road, and from there connecting to the national grid; and
 - (g) Operations and maintenance buildings within the laydown area, a switchyard and control building within the compound at the terminal substation, and up to two small control buildings at the site substation.
15. The Project has been developed using an envelope approach, with its physical footprint largely contained within three distinct ‘envelopes’ based on the infrastructure proposed to be located within them. The rationale behind this ‘envelope approach’ is explained later in my evidence. The three envelopes are:

- (a) A Turbine Envelope Zone;
 - (b) A Turbine Exclusion Zone; and
 - (c) A transmission corridor to electrically connect the wind farm to a new terminal substation and then the national grid.
16. All works associated with Mt Munro will be contained within these three envelopes, except for upgrades to Old Coach Road, and minor resurfacing of existing farm tracks to the west of the site for accessing the transmission corridor.
17. Wind turbine platforms and towers can only be located within the Turbine Envelope Zone, and are specifically excluded from the Turbine Exclusion Zone. Other necessary infrastructure can be located within either the Turbine Envelope Zone or Turbine Exclusion Zone, with the exception of transmission and substation infrastructure already noted.

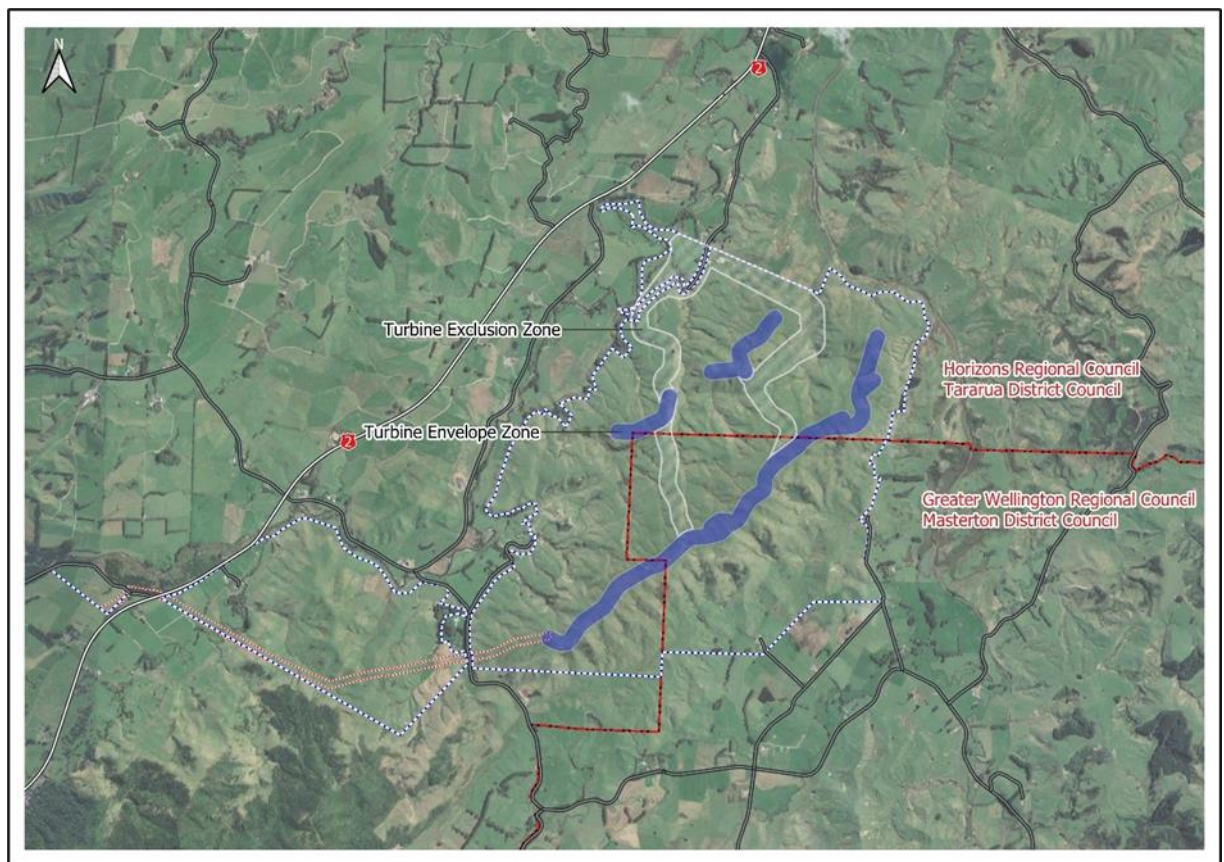


Figure 1: Proposed envelope zones

18. In the diagram above, the proposed envelopes shown are detailing the Turbine Envelope Zone (blue shaded area), Turbine Exclusion Zone (white hashed area), and Transmission Corridor (red dashed line). All turbines and infrastructure, except for the terminal substation, will be located within these areas:
19. The following construction programme was provided as part of the section 92 Response dated 7 September 2023. This high-level and indicative timetable shows the anticipated sequencing and duration of the main construction activities for Mt Munro. The construction works will take less than three years to complete, with varying levels of intensity at different locations through that time. The final timetable could vary from the outline below and will be confirmed as part of detailed design. However, the indicative programme represents the anticipated maximum overall construction period, barring unavoidable delays such as from a natural disaster or major supply chain interruptions.

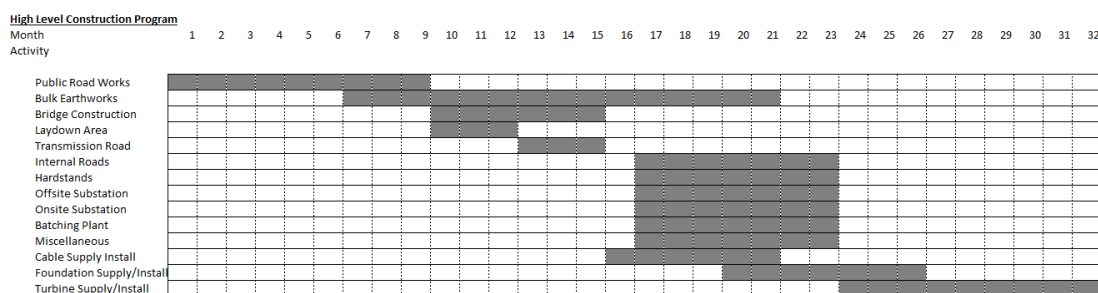


Figure 2: Construction programme

20. The main construction activities are summarised as follows:
- (a) Public Road Works. An upgrade to Old Coach Road will include road widening, vegetation removal within the roading corridor, increasing the pavement depth, and sealing the road.
 - (b) Bulk Earthworks. The earthworks associated with the formation of the internal access roads including erosion and sediment control

measures. Some aggregate spreading, and rock crushing could be involved during this stage.

- (c) Laydown Area. Establishment of the laydown area will involve construction of a suitable weight-bearing surface, as well as establishing the temporary site office buildings and facilities.
- (d) Bridge Construction. A bridge adjacent to the Laydown Area over a tributary creek that flows into the Mākāhiki River. This bridge needs to be established to allow general construction traffic to access areas beyond, via one of the two internal access road options.
- (e) The Transmission Road, Offsite/Terminal Substation and Onsite Substation. Works for these three activities include the reinforcement of an existing farm track to enable access to the transmission line, the building of the platforms for the two substations, and the supply and installation of the electrical balance of plant for the two substations.
- (f) Concrete batching plant. Establishment of the concrete batching plant area, and the supply of materials ahead of pouring of the concrete for the foundations.
- (g) Cable Supply/Install. Supply and laying of underground cable, which is typically underneath the access roads, linking strings of turbines together electrically. Also the construction of the internal transmission line.
- (h) Foundation Supply/Install. The construction and pouring of the wind turbine foundations.
- (i) Turbine Supply/Install. The supply of the wind turbine components, the wind turbine installation, and wind turbine commissioning.

THE ENVELOPE APPROACH

21. One of the key learnings from previous projects is that turbine technology changes rapidly. As a result, by the time a consent is issued for a project and preparation for construction is underway, changes to turbine dimensions and design parameters may have occurred. This may mean that changes to turbine locations, associated layouts and roading designs are required to accommodate these changes and maximise the proposal's renewable energy generation. If some flexibility is not provided for in the consent, this can result in the consent not being fit for purpose, and consent changes being required, causing unnecessary and avoidable delays and expense.
22. The solution to this for Mt Munro, is the use of an 'envelope approach' which will enable Meridian to have flexibility over the choice of turbine and the detailed design and layout of the Mt Munro wind farm. Under the envelope approach the final location of each turbine is not specified, but a specified maximum number of turbines (20) can be arranged within an identified 'Turbine Envelope Zone', and other infrastructure provided for within a 'Turbine Exclusion Zone', and a transmission corridor. This approach is a departure from our 2012 Mt Munro wind farm design, but has been used by other developers in New Zealand, such as for the Waipipi and Kaiwaikawe wind farms.
23. The envelope approach also offers flexibility to the location of final access roads and orientation of turbine hard stands, and extends to the turbine technology. Rather than specifying and assessing effects against only the preferred turbine, we have listed three potential turbines, and we assessed effects against the largest of these. The final selection of turbine will be any turbine which is no larger than this i.e. 160m high with a rotor diameter of 136m (and which complies with various other conditions).

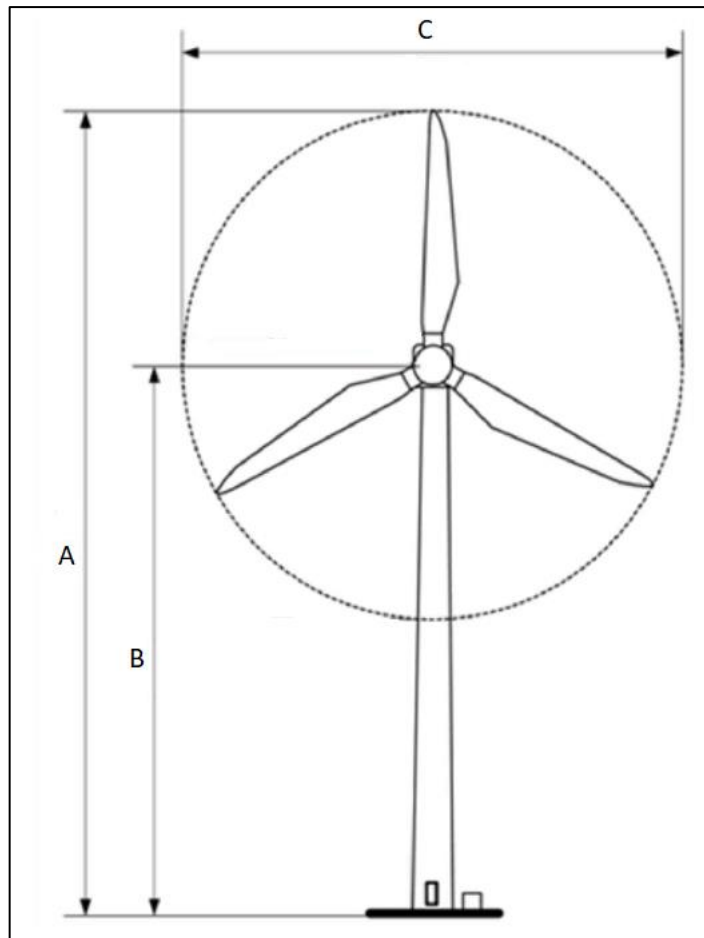


Figure 3: The basic dimensions of the largest turbine being considered. A = Tip height of up to 160m, B = Hub height of up to 92m to the Nacelle; and C = Blade diameter of up to 136m.

24. In the context of the resource consent application, we evaluate the maximum potential effect within the envelope zones for the Project. Other experts will provide detailed descriptions and discussions of these effects in their evidence. Meridians' approach is inherently conservative, ensuring the effects from the completed wind farm will be equal to or less than those assessed during this consenting process. A prime example of this conservative methodology is the calculation of earthworks volumes for the construction of internal access roads and hardstand areas, as discussed by Mr Mills in his evidence.
25. Despite the flexibility that the envelope approach provides, the conditions will provide explicit limitations on design. Further, practicalities which will need to be considered during detailed design

will ensure the final site design is constructable and is consistent with good industry practice. For example, the spacing between turbines will be dictated by many factors such as the turbine manufacturer's minimum spacing requirements to avoid wake interference.

MERIDIAN'S WIND DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

26. Continuous improvement is the overarching driver for Meridian's wind farm development. With this in mind, we draw on the experience gained and lessons learnt from previous Meridian projects, and across the industry. This mindset has resulted in measurable improvements in the project development cycle, and helps to incrementally improve mitigation of effects associated with this type of development.
27. The project teams recognise that each new project needs to build on the success of the previous project. Mr Chris Jones will explain in his evidence the approaches which was successfully applied to the upgrade of Ohariu Valley Road for Project Mill Creek, and how similar approaches can be applied to the upgrade of Old Coach Road.
28. Another example of continuous improvement is the adoption of the envelope approach described earlier in my evidence.
29. A further example of continuous improvement is the adoption of a Geographic Information System (GIS), to map attributes and constraints of the project. GIS mapping has enabled us to improve site understanding and analysis at all the stages of a project described below.
30. At the highest level, renewable development is the process of identifying and advancing the best renewable energy projects as efficiently as possible, to the point they are ready for construction. Every project is different, so we use our experience to find fatal flaws early. On the remaining sites, we work through the site-specific issues in order of risk (high risk first) until each site is understood at a high-level. This enables us to spend time and resources on the projects that

will most likely remain the highest quality, as more detailed assessments are carried out.

31. The development process has essentially been undertaken twice for this Project. Meridian has therefore had the benefit of the original 2012 assessments, and the additional comprehensive review of this site in 2021. This work assisted Meridian in forming a view of the Project's feasibility.
32. In general, Meridian's Development Process has three stages: Site Selection, Feasibility Assessments; and Consent preparation. These are explained below.

Site Selection

33. The first stage in developing a wind farm project is Site Selection. This is a high-level process by which a potential site is considered against the criteria outlined below. As the development of a project progresses, the criteria list is re-examined in increasing levels of detail, and additional criteria are included.
34. An important function of this early stage is to "fail fast". In other words, to quickly identify any fatal flaws that could eventually cause a project to be not feasible.
35. The Site Selection process also allows Meridian to conduct a high-level comparison with alternative sites in the region. Re-examination of Mt Munro in early-2021 against site selection criteria, together with knowledge gained from 2012, confirmed that it was one of the best wind energy sites in Meridian's development portfolio, as well as one of the best wind energy sites in the country.
36. Criteria considered during Site Selection include:

- (a) A good wind resource. As well as strong constant winds, a good site also has a smooth laminar airflow with low turbulence.
- (b) Proximity to the local electricity grid. To ensure projects are viable, and to avoid high costs of transmission line, and the difficulties of securing long transmission easements, Meridian generally favours sites that are closer to the existing grid:
- (c) Site accessibility. The local road network needs to be able to accommodate the delivery of large wind turbine components, and access tracks onto the site need to be feasible. For this reason, some remote locations are not suitable for wind farms.
- (d) Existing land use. There is a preference for land that has been cleared (ideally in pasture) and/or with low ecological value.
- (e) Visual and landscape values of the site, with reference to classifications and zonings within district and regional planning documents, and the proximity and extent of housing near a potential site.
- (f) Engineering limitations related to the physical features of the sites.

37. Based on the ongoing work that Meridian is doing assessing wind farm sites throughout New Zealand, on a Site Selection basis, I consider that the Mt Munro site is one of the best performing sites in our portfolio, as well as one of the best wind farm sites in the country.

Development Process – Feasibility Assessments

38. The second stage in development of a project, is to conduct a Feasibility Assessment across the site on a more detailed level. Only around 10% of projects assessed during Site Selection are deemed suitable to take through to a Feasibility Assessment, and only around 25% of these are then taken forward to the final Resource Consent stage.
39. At the start of the Feasibility Assessment stage, wind data is collected onsite. Mr Faulkner will describe how the onsite wind resource data at Mt Munro has been collected and analysed continuously from 2010, why this data shows that the site is so suitable for wind generation, and why having 14 years of data is so valuable. I note that it is highly unusual for a wind developer to have the benefit of such a long record of wind resource data, with decisions on feasibility generally being made based on an 18-month record. Meridian therefore has absolute confidence in the quality of the wind resource at Mt Munro.
40. While wind data is being collected, more detailed studies are carried out to understand any potential considerations or constraints that might affect feasibility, or limit where infrastructure can be located. For Mt Munro, earlier studies from 2012 were supplemented with additional analysis conducted throughout 2021:
 - (a) Civil engineering design
 - (b) Port-to-site transportation
 - (c) Noise
 - (d) Shadow flicker
 - (e) Landscape and visual
 - (f) Planning

- (g) EMI
 - (h) Transmission
 - (i) Ecological studies
 - (j) Economic modelling
41. Once any known constraints are mapped, high-level concept designs can be created to map the potential locations for the major infrastructure, including for turbines, access roads, substations, and construction laydown areas. The high-level design process is usually iterative, and if further studies and assessments result in new constraints, the designs are updated. This process was followed for Mt Munro.

Development Process – Consenting

42. If a project is assessed by Meridian to have outstanding economic value and an acceptable level of effects on the environment, and the wider market conditions are appropriate, the final stage of the development process, is to prepare and lodge a resource consent application. Following the completion of feasibility analysis, Mt Munro was identified as the best wind project in our portfolio at that time. A decision was therefore made in 2021 to take the project forward to the consenting stage.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION

43. Stakeholder Engagement is a critical part of Meridian's project development process, and generally begins when a project is being considered for consenting. Early engagement gives parties time to influence the shape of a project, but for engagement to be useful, a project must be advanced enough so that the level of detail provided to stakeholders is useful. In Meridian's experience, and in the context of the envelope approach, this generally means that prior to engagement

a project needs some definition in the form of proposed envelope areas and key infrastructure locations, an example turbine layout, and a high-level description of key studies or effects assessments.

44. Engagement with the community in relation to the earlier version of this project began in July 2011, and concluded in 2013 when the application was withdrawn. I was not with Meridian at the time of the first application process but from discussions with colleagues who were involved with this project, I understand that the process, engagement principles and approach in 2012 were similar to the engagement which has been conducted this time around.
45. It is important that engagement is genuine, early, open and fair. In this section, I describe Meridian's Stakeholder Guidelines, and set out the engagement that the Mt Munro project team has had with:
- (a) Iwi;
 - (b) Key organisational stakeholders, and.
 - (c) The local community, including with landowners surrounding the proposed site.
46. I note that preliminary consultation with Horizons and Greater Wellington Regional Councils and Tararua and Masterton District Councils started in February 2021 to discuss consenting of the Mt Munro Wind Farm, including the scope of technical assessments that were to be commissioned.

Stakeholder Guidelines

47. Meridian has Stakeholder Guidelines which set engagement and communication principles for any stakeholder interaction across the business. Meridian's goal is to communicate and engage with stakeholders on all its development projects, including Mt Munro, according to the following principles:

- (a) We're accessible and proactive: communications are timely, and we operate on a 'no surprises' policy.
 - (b) We listen: we want to do what's right and genuinely take onboard feedback.
 - (c) We're open and honest: we can be trusted to do what we say we'll do.
 - (d) We're straightforward: our communications are clear and easy to understand.
48. Key focus areas for stakeholder engagement for development projects are as follows:
- (a) Delivering clear and timely communications to our stakeholders and community;
 - (b) Working with iwi to build and maintain a long-standing relationship that provides tangible benefits to iwi;
 - (c) Being a good neighbour to the small number of properties that border, or are in close proximity to the development;
 - (d) Ensuring a positive relationship with Council(s) throughout the life of the development, including construction and operation; and
 - (e) Maintaining and enhancing Meridian's reputation as a good corporate and a leader in sustainability and renewable generation development.

Engagement with Iwi

49. Engagement with Iwi for this version of the Mt Munro Project began in November 2021 with the following four iwi/hapu:
- (a) Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua;

- (b) Rangitāne o Wairarapa;
 - (c) Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tāmaki nui a Rua; and
 - (d) Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa.
50. Meridian's Iwi engagement focuses on building relationships, with iwi treated as partners as well as potentially affected stakeholders. For Mt Munro, this has meant re-establishing relationships from the previous consent process, re-assessing potential impacts, and re-engaging on medium and long-term issues and areas of potential collaboration.
51. The important role that Iwi have in our projects means that we engage very early with them - during the Feasibility Assessment stage, when minimal detail on the project is available. This early engagement provides us with early insight into iwi concerns, and allows input into the scoping of various site-studies.
52. Engagement has taken the form of numerous hui, visits to site, and exchange of emails and phone calls. For consenting purposes, Cultural Impact Assessments, and Cultural Values Assessments have been provided, or updated from the previous consent process. For relationship purposes, Memoranda of Partnership (**MOPs**) will be entered into to record areas of collaboration, and what issues we will continue to engage on as the Project progresses through consenting, construction and operations. In this next section, I provide an update on engagement with our iwi partners on the Project, including appending the written statements that have been provided by each.

Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua, and Rangitāne o Wairarapa

53. For Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua, and Rangitāne o Wairarapa, we are currently in ongoing discussions around the development of an MOP. We are waiting for a Cultural History Assessment (**CHA**) that will sit alongside and update the Cultural Value Assessment (**2014 CVA**) which was prepared in 2014 (which was attached to the AEE as

Appendix I). The CHA will provide further context on the Site, and will make recommendations on mitigation measures.

54. We have received a letter of support from Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua, drafted by Te Whare Taiao o Rangitāne, the cultural sector of Rangitāne which provides RMA appraisals. This letter is attached as **Appendix A** to my evidence, and explains that Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua are in support of the current project, subject to the Cultural Impact Assessment (the CHA) being provided, and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua values taken into regard through the recommendations, actions and mitigation measures set out in the CHA.

55. The 2014 CVA included the following recommendation:

“That the turbines be brought down off the ridgelines. As with other Wind Farm projects we have asked for the Turbines to be brought down off of their ridgelines, due to its value to Rangitāne. It is a skyline of importance, and the placement of turbines at such a height will affect the visual/aesthetic value of the Range from all directions”.

56. Given the operational need to place the turbines on the ridgelines on the site, we sought clarification from Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua about this recommendation and received an email from Matua Manahi Paewai, Cultural Advisor- Rangitāne o Tamaki nui a Rua, on 16 April 2024 confirming that:

“I’m aware that that the item of having wind turbines sited on skyline ridges in particular needed clarification. Given that it was an item of concern for us in earlier times, I wish to confirm that with the proposed Mt Munro wind farm this is not a concern.”

57. This email is attached to my evidence as **Appendix B**. We have also received confirmation from the author of the CHA that this report is still

being prepared, and that nothing in the report will conflict with the CVA already submitted.

Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tāmaki nui a Rua

58. Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tāmaki nui a Rua prepared an updated Cultural Impact Assessment which is attached as **Appendix J** to the AEE. We have agreed in principle to the recommendations made in this document, and we are in ongoing discussions with Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tāmaki nui a Rua, around the development of a MOP.
59. Mr James Kendrick from Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tamaki nui a Rua is presenting written evidence in support of Meridian's Applications for resource consents, and will korero to that evidence.

Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa

60. We received a letter of support dated 6 December 2023 from Mr Rawiri Smith on behalf of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa. This letter is attached as **Appendix C** to my evidence, and sets out the reasons for Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa's support for Mt Munro. This includes:
- (a) The sustainability of a renewable energy generator...that support[s] our community through better access to an affordable energy source.
 - (b) That Meridian has made serious attempts to reach out to all the neighbours living within a two kilometre radius, including consultation on visual effects and traditional connections;
 - (c) That the principles of the Treaty with respect to participation, protection and partnership with respect to natural and physical resources have been taken into account by Meridian; and
 - (d) Meridian has allowed Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa to be responsible kaitiaki while encouraging the benefits of renewable energy.

61. Meridian will be developing a MOP with Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa, as the Project progresses.
62. For Harapaki wind farm, one of the areas that has worked very well and is a good example of continuous improvement, is the engagement of cultural monitors onsite during construction. At Munro Meridian will work with the iwi above, to implement similar schemes, if this is of interest to them. As well as the traditional role of oversight of earthworks, the role of monitors was later expanded at Harapaki to being embedded in the site project management team. The group took on site relation roles, upskilling the workforce in cultural understanding, and organising Māori language days and Mataraki events. Individuals also took on monitoring activities and received training according to their preferences (one in each of sediment and erosion control, engineering support, ecology and bird monitoring, and archaeology) resulting in cultural aspects being fully embedded into the project.

Stakeholder Engagement (Key Organisational Stakeholders)

63. Our community engagement with stakeholders in general is described in section 7 of the AEE. In summary, since 2021, we have sought feedback from the following "key" organisations:
- (a) Pukāha Mt Bruce Management Team and Board (**Pukāha**) – Engagement started in November 2021, at the end of the Feasibility Assessment stage, to ensure that Pukāha had input into the survey design and the effects assessments. Regular updates were providing to Pukāha, and a site visit and meeting were held in March 2023 to share and discuss the effects assessments. Pukāha is supportive of the Project, and has provided written approval, which Mr Anderson addresses in his evidence.
 - (b) The Department of Conservation (**DOC**) – Engagement started in November 2021, initially through DOC's role as part of the

Pukāha Mt Bruce Management Team. We also engaged with DOC through its separate statutory role. DOC staff were provided with the draft ecological effects assessments and provided feedback. We discussed the assessment and provided clarification at a site visit in 2023. DOC has not submitted on the Application.

- (c) Transpower
- (d) Waka Kotahi
- (e) New Zealand Post
- (f) Wiz Wireless
- (g) InspireNet
- (h) Civil Aviation Authority of New Zealand
- (i) New Zealand Wind Energy Association
- (j) New Zealand Fire & Emergency

Stakeholder Engagement (Community Engagement)

64. Our formal community engagement began in mid-2022, and focussed on the owners and occupiers of the 27 dwellings which are within around 2km of the Project site. At this stage we had sufficient confidence in our high-level designs and sufficient preliminary results from consent studies to share and answer questions on the Project. I undertook most of this engagement alongside my colleagues Gene Sams (Project Manager) and Rebecca Knott (Head of Renewable Development). A formal consultation record was included as Appendix 9 to the Section 92 Response dated 7 September 2023, and an updated version of this is provided as **Appendix D** to my evidence. I note that no names or identifying information is included in this record, given our undertaking to some members of the community that we would not share such details.
65. Meridian's preference is to engage directly with the people who will be neighbours to our projects, and who might be most affected by them. Our community engagement has included direct correspondence and face to face meetings with neighbours, community Open Days, a nine day "Pop-In" shop in Eketāhuna, and in direct contact via email, text and phone call.
66. During the numerous consultation meetings over the past 18 months the great majority of residents or stakeholders that we have engaged with, participated in a meaningful and constructive way. We found that almost everyone we met with wanted to better understand the Project, its possible effects, and what it might mean for them and their property.
67. What follows is a description of how we engaged with the community. I will address the specific feedback that we have received, what issues were raised and how Meridian has addressed these where possible later in my evidence. I will also outline where we have not been able to resolve some issues that have been raised by submitters and the reasons for this.

68. Our initial engagement began with a phone call, text, or email to introduce ourselves and the Project. We offered to visit each neighbour to share further information on Mt Munro, and advised of the dates of upcoming community information days. On request, we sent neighbours further information about the Project via post.
69. As it was in 2011, our preference has been to engage with neighbours on a one-to-one basis. The purpose of individual engagement has been to share high level information about the Project, to answer any specific questions, and to establish a line of communication so that further questions or concerns could be directed back to the Project team. The advantage of individual engagement over group meetings is that it enables stakeholders to talk freely about their own individual concerns, and to ask questions or provide feedback (either positive or negative) without restraint.
70. The material shared during the individual meetings included a flyer containing the description of the Project, maps and an overview of the next steps of the consent process.
71. Following on from the initial contact with neighbours to introduce ourselves and the Project, we have met in person with 20 of the 27 neighbours. From November 2022 to date, we have:
- (a) Held 41 individual visits with neighbours at their properties, meeting with 17 of the 27 neighbours;
 - (b) Met with a further three of the 27 in group settings; and
 - (c) Corresponded with a further five of the 27 neighbours via phone, email, text and letter, with offers to meet to explain the Project.
72. The two remaining properties are tenanted, and we have been asked by the property owners not to contact the tenants.
73. Once initial contact had been made with neighbours, the next phase of community engagement was to hold Open Days to reach the wider

community. These were held at the Eketāhuna Community Hall on Saturday 13 December 2022 and Saturday 18 February 2023.

74. Between 6-7 Meridian representatives attended each Open Day, including the Project Managers (Gene Sams and myself), members of the wind engineering team, community engagement team and an independent planner. This enabled us to address and respond to a wide range of questions and concerns about the Project.
75. The following material was displayed and shared at each Open Day:
 - (a) Photo-simulations of what the wind farm might look like from different locations around the Project site;
 - (b) Maps showing the general location of the Project, the main infrastructure, and the Turbine Envelope and Turbine Exclusion Zones.
 - (c) Posters showing an overview of the consenting process, including approximate timelines;
 - (d) Posters showing an overview of the development process, including the approximate timeline to construction should the project obtain the necessary consents and approvals;
 - (e) A display about Meridian's Power Up fund (community fund); and
 - (f) Take-home flyers.
76. The feedback from the Open Days, both positive and negative, was invaluable. The majority of people we spoke to over these days were generally supportive of the project, although a number of concerns were raised regarding potential ecological effects, turbine noise and shadow flicker. Those in support expressed that the project was important due to the benefits to the community, and for renewable energy in general. A number of neighbours also attended, and further individual meetings were arranged and held to discuss their concerns.

77. The feedback from the individual meetings and Open Days also enabled us to address issues and re-shape our consent application, which was submitted May 2023. Examples of changes made following consultation include increasing the level of detail in the Visual and Landscape Assessment, and in the Ecological Assessments.
78. The feedback also enabled us to commission further work and provide further information directly to those living closer to the Project, including simulations of views from dwellings, noise assessments and shadow flicker assessments.
79. In September 2023, Meridian's Chief Executive Neal Barclay, together with Rebecca Knott and I, met with members of the Mt Munro Protection Society Incorporated, along with Hon Kieran McNulty, to discuss a number of concerns that the group had. The group told us that it felt our communication had not been broad enough to reach everyone, and suggested we organise a Pop-In event in Eketāhuna, which would allow the community a longer period of time to visit us and learn about the Project.
80. The Mt Munro Protection Society Incorporated also suggested that we broaden our advertising for the Pop-In event (including use of local radio) to ensure we captured a larger audience than we managed for our Open-days.
81. As a result of this feedback, we leased commercial space on the main street in Eketāhuna (as shown in Figure 4 below), and opened a Pop-In shop from Thursday 5th October 2023 to Saturday 14th October 2023, opening each day (excluding Sunday 8th) from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm. We also produced a community newsletter that was delivered to all homes within Eketāhuna and surrounding the proposed wind farm site. Further to this, Rebecca Knott recorded an advertisement on Radio Eketāhuna encouraging people to visit the Pop-In event, and this was played on air twelve times a day for eight days around the event.



Figure 4: Pop-In Space, Eketāhuna, October 2023

82. The format proved to be very successful, with around 139 people visiting over the nine days, including a number of neighbours. Of the 139 people that visited, 113 expressed support, 12 expressed opposition to the project, and the remaining 14 either stated they were neutral, or didn't express a preference either way. The Pop-In Shop attendance record is attached as **Appendix E** to my evidence.
83. Important feedback from the Pop-in Shop included concerns around the construction traffic on Old Coach Road, and construction traffic around the wider district. This feedback, along with that received in the public submissions, enabled us to put further thought into this aspect of our project, to address these issues. This is described in my evidence below.
84. In April 2024, Meridian's GM of Development (Guy Waipara), together with Rebecca Knott, Tom Anderson (Consultant planner) and I, met again with members of the Mt Munro Protection Society Incorporated, at the office of Hon Kieran McAnulty, to discuss a number of concerns that the group had. This was a difficult meeting that ended early without resolution.

Ongoing Engagement

85. Despite our comprehensive engagement efforts, we have not managed to resolve all areas of concern with all stakeholders. In some cases, stakeholders are wanting information that we will not have until the detailed design stage. An example of this is potential quarry locations to supply aggregate material for the project. In this case, the detail regarding quarry location and exact traffic movements will be provided when the Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) is finalised, and a contractor has been chosen. This is explained further in the evidence of Mr Shields. I discuss refinements as a result of engagement further below. I do note that Meridian has engaged Mr Shields to prepare a draft CTMP to be considered ahead of the hearing, with a specific focus on mitigating effects of upgrade works and construction traffic on the residents of Old Coach Road.
86. We remain open to engagement with the local community, whether it is through direct meetings with individuals, or the more formal engagement with the s 274 parties provided through the consenting process.

RESPONSE TO SUBMITTERS

87. 72 submissions have been received on the Application in total. Of these, 61 were in opposition, nine in support, and two neutral. Meridian has continued to engage with neighbours to the Project site, and since submissions closed, one of the submitters has withdrawn their submissions and have given affected party approvals.

Construction Programme

88. Several submissions raised concerns as to the length of the construction period.¹ As outlined in my evidence earlier, the high-level construction programme provides an indicative timetable showing the anticipated sequencing and duration of the main construction activities for Mt Munro. While the final timetable may vary from this slightly, the overall timetable is realistic. As noted earlier, the anticipated construction period will be less than three years with varying levels of intensity at different locations through that time.

Consultation

89. Eight submissions raised issues with the consultation process, including concerns that community engagement had been inadequate.² As set out above in my evidence, our efforts over the past 18 months have been comprehensive, with both individual and wider community engagement. We are unable to control the extent to which others have engaged with us or the outcome of engagement, so we focus on ensuring we undertake a fair and open engagement process, and making sure that we communicate that we are open to those close to the site who might want to engage with us. We have been open to feedback, and have acted on it where it will result in practical gains in identifying and managing potential adverse effects.
90. An analysis of the submissions revealed that there were concerns about traffic and safety (49), and air quality and dust (30), along Old Coach Road and Opaki Kaiparoro Road in particular. In response to this, Meridian has worked with its technical advisors to provide some further assurances around mitigations to address effects, or to provide clarification where needed: Examples of this are set out below.

¹ Submissions 8, 10, 13, 14, 17, 21, 36, 37, 43, 47, 48.

² Submissions 5, 13, 33, 47, 53, 56, 61 and 70.

Opaki Kaiparoro Road

91. Approximately 16 submitters from Opaki Kaiparoro Road and the Hastwell area (and others who travel into the area) raised concerns about heavy traffic on roads at the south side of the Project site, and in particular traffic movements for aggregate transport on Opaki Kaiparoro Road.
92. In response to these concerns, Meridian has proposed that the only section of Opaki Kaiparoro Road which may be used for construction traffic is the section between SH2 and Mount Munro Road. This means that no construction traffic will pass the majority of these submitters, or Mauriceville School. Instead, any aggregate sourced from Masterton District will be transported to the site via State Highway 2, and then the upgraded Old Coach Road. This is further explained in the evidence of Mr Shields, and has been included in the proffered condition set.

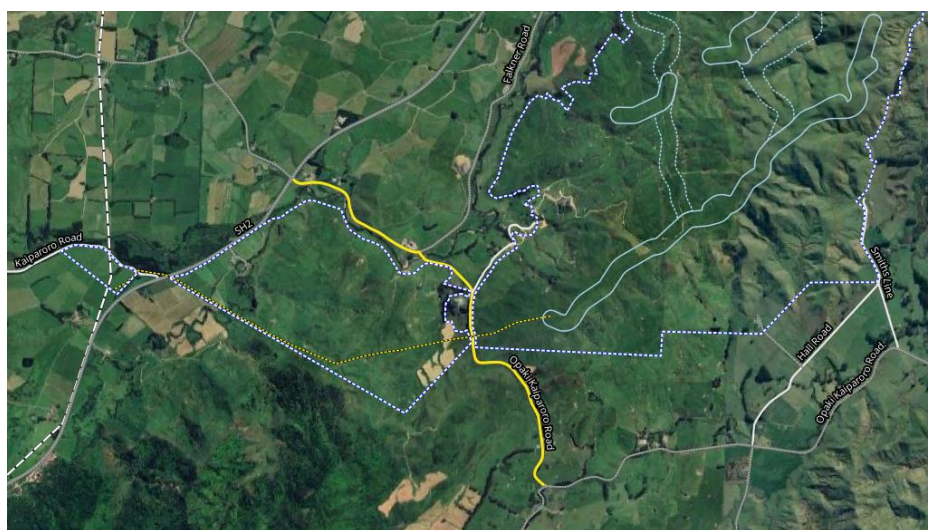


Figure 5: Showing the section of Opaki Kaiparoro Road in yellow which may be used for construction traffic. Parts of Opaki Kaiparoro Road not in yellow, will not be used by construction traffic.

Old Coach Road

93. Approximately 49 submitters raised concerns about dust effects, particularly from construction traffic on Old Coach Road. Following advice from air quality expert Mr Rob Van de Munckhof, it was

determined that sealing the road would be an appropriate and effective mitigation for dust effects. As well as reducing dust, this solution will also reduce traffic noise, and traffic volumes during wind farm construction due to not requiring dust suppression activities.

94. A number of submitters raised concerns about traffic safety in general on Old Coach Road, due to the increased volumes of construction traffic. In response Meridian has recommended proffered conditions to implement speed restrictions, limit hours of operation, educate drivers of construction vehicles, widen the road and provide passing bays, and to develop a Construction Traffic Management Plan which will be prepared in draft prior to the hearing and updated where appropriate.
95. The upgrade work on Old Coach Road and how it might be managed is further explained in the statements of Mr Van de Munckhof, Mr Jones, Mr Halstead and Mr Shields.

Mobile Aggregate-crushing and Concrete-batching Plant

96. Several submitters raised concerns about the location and hours of operation of the aggregate-crushing and concrete-batching plant. In response, Meridian has confirmed that neither of these activities will occur near the construction laydown and site administration area at the end of Old Coach Road.

Extension of the Wind Farm

97. A further concern raised by submitters was the potential to expand the scale of the wind farm in the future. Neither our current consent, nor the physical size of the ridgeline in this site would support additional turbines. Furthermore, neither the proposed terminal substation nor the existing Transpower line (to Meridian's knowledge) would have sufficient capacity to expand the Project in this location at this time.

Access Via Old Coach Road

98. A submission from Mr Robin Olliver (37) suggested that an alternative route to Old Coach Road be used, and proposed the use of Coach Road South. In 2011, numerous potential access road options were considered by Meridian, ten originating from the South (off Coach Road South and Opaki Kaiparoro Road) and four from the north (off Old Coach Road). Eight of these were deemed to be technically infeasible, leaving two off Old Coach Road and four off Coach Road South, which were considered in further detail. The use of Old Coach Road is preferred by Meridian given the road alignments, earthworks requirements and better access to the construction laydown area and site.

RESPONSE TO THE S87F REPORT

Consultation with Iwi

99. I note that paragraph 10(a) of the s87F Report identified that further information is required regarding cultural matters, and specifically how the issues raised by Tangata Whenua to date have been addressed, and how interactions would be managed going forward. An update has been described in my evidence above and issues raised (including recommendations from iwi) and ongoing interactions will be managed through Memorandum of Partnership agreements (MoP) with each iwi/hapu. As noted earlier, Meridian is also in discussions as to whether a cultural monitor arrangement is of interest to iwi/hapu at Mt Munro.

Mitigation of High Visual Effects

100. The s87F Report also identified that further information is required regarding the management of high visual effects for four properties close to the site, as identified in the evidence of Mr Girvan.

101. I note that not all of these property owners necessarily see the effects of the wind farm as adverse. For example, the landowner at 117 Opaki-Kaiparora Road has consistently stated that he is neutral about the project and does seek further engagement.
102. Following on from the s 87F Report, Meridian has made further efforts to engage with each of these parties on the question of mitigation of visual effects. As at the date of this evidence, this has not resulted in any firm plans as to how visual effects might be mitigated at any of these properties. Meridian remains open to having discussions with these landowners.
103. Meridian recently sent a letter (attached as **Appendix F** to my evidence), re-stating Meridian's ongoing willingness to engage in mitigation discussions and to offer near field solutions including planting on the property.
104. In particular, I acknowledge Mr Olliver's view, which he has communicated to us during earlier engagement, that he believes this type of mitigation will be ineffective.
105. Meridian will provide an update as to acceptance or otherwise of these offers in the lead up to the hearing. However, given this type of mitigation would require landowner agreement, I consider Meridian has done, and is doing, everything within its power to mitigate visual effects at these locations.

Lapse Period

106. The s 87F Report has raised concerns about the proposed 10-year lapse period. Although this is an extension from the default 5-year period in the RMA, it is routinely requested for large infrastructure projects like a wind farm. An extended lapse period allows a degree of flexibility for a consent holder in giving effect to its consent, and is desirable because of the range of factors that affect the lead time for developing a wind farm. This can include the demand for electricity,

and the price and availability of componentry, and construction timing of other projects. The sharp fall in electricity demand and price which resulted in the previous version of this Project being set aside illustrates this need for some flexibility.

107. However, it is important to clarify that regardless of the lapse period, construction will commence and finish within a reasonable time according to the proposed high level construction programme. That is, a longer lapse period will neither prolong construction or force a commitment to construction within a shorter timeframe than might otherwise be the case – it will allow Meridian a sufficient timeframe within to be able to ‘activate’ the consent.

CONDITIONS

108. Meridian has proffered a revised set of conditions, which incorporate some of the feedback from the s 87F Report. These are attached to the evidence of Mr Anderson. Several of these conditions relate to how Meridian will engage with the community during the construction of the wind farm and while it is operational. For instance:
- (a) proposed condition SLG1 provides for ongoing consultation with the location community through the establishment of a Stakeholder Liaison Group which will be maintained for a period of 2-years after the completion of construction activities. Neighbouring properties, representatives of the Eketahuna community and affected parties will be invited to participate in this Group. This group will be consulted on issues that arise during the construction period, but also before construction begins during the formation of the various management plans that affect members of the group, such as for traffic, dust, construction noise and operational noise.
 - (b) Proposed condition GA7 requires Meridian to keep a complaints register to record any complaints about construction works.

- (c) Proposed conditions CM4 requires the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to include details of a key contact person for public information, queries, stakeholder liaison and complaints.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

- 109. During the development of the Mt Munro Project, both in 2012 and from 2021, Meridian followed its established project development methodology, which draws from its considerable experience in developing and consenting wind farm projects.
- 110. The Project has been the subject of preliminary design and shaping to the point Meridian believes it to be a technically feasible project, and one of the best in its portfolio.
- 111. Since late 2021, Meridian has consulted with affected stakeholders, Iwi and members of the local community in a variety of ways, as outlined in my evidence. As a result of this work, Meridian has a strong understanding of the interests and concerns of potentially affected parties. It has endeavoured to work with and resolve as many issues that have been raised as is reasonably practicable. Consultation has not resolved all issues raised, but in many cases has identified opportunities for mitigation, and has resulted in amendments and refinements to the Project.
- 112. Meridian remains committed to ongoing meaningful consultation and community engagement on the Mt Munro wind farm.

Nicholas Bowmar

24 May 2024

Appendix A - Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua support letter for Mt Munro Wind Farm



Te Whare Taiao o Rangitāne

Cultural, Environmental & Education Services

10 April 2024

Mariah Petera
Te Whare Taiao o Rangitāne
6 Ward Street
Dannevirke 4930
taiao@rangitane.co.nz

To whom it may concern,

In response to the application regarding Mt Munro Wind Farm.

This is a formal letter to advise whom it may concern that Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua (Rangitāne) are in support of the current project in the interim of our Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) which will outline the impacts affecting Rangitāne accruing from the Wind Farm, regarding to the mana whenua, tikanga, manaakitanga and kaitiakitanga of Rangitāne in this whenua. Te Whare Taiao o Rangitāne commission states:

For the purpose of this project, we propose to do a Cultural Impacts Assessment (CIA), which will explain the connection and interests with the whenua in and around the site areas and/or resources from the positions of Mana Whenua. Highlighting potential impacts the proposed activity may have on the land the Wind Farm is located in, and the surrounding land potentially affected by this project. It will ensure Rangitane values are taken into regard through the recommendations, actions and mitigation measures that are put through with the CIA.

I would like to inform you that our Historian writer (CIA writer) has commenced the document I will advise when we have a completion date.

Ngā mihi,

Mariah Petera



Te Whare Taiao o Rangitāne
Cultural, Environmental & Education



(06) 374 4185



6 Ward Street, Dannevirke



tewharetaiao@rangitane.co.nz



Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua
Charitable Trust

Appendix B - Email from Matua Paewai

From: [Manahi Paewai](#)
To: [Nick Bowmar](#)
Cc: [Mariah Petera](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Ridgeline comment
Date: Tuesday, 16 April 2024 10:22:26 pm

Tēnā koe Nick

Ngā mihi o te wā ki a koe

Just a note to say thank you for your escort of myself and Mariah as representatives of Te Whare Taiao o Rangitāne (Tamaki nui a Rua) over the Mt Munro Windfarm site on the 27 March 2024. I'm aware that that the item of having wind turbines sited on skyline ridges in particular needed clarification. Given that it was an item of concern for us in earlier times, I wish to confirm that with the proposed Mt Munro windfarm this is not a concern.

Ngā mihi

Manahi Paewai

Pou-tikanga

(Cultural Advisor- Rangitāne o Tamaki nui a Rua)

Appendix C - Ngati Kahungunu o Wairarapa Letter of Support

Rawiri Smith
Kahungunu ki Wairarapa
187 Queen Street
Masterton

6 December 2023

Kia ora Nick and Gene

Please receive this communication as an official communication between Meridian and Kahungunu ki Wairarapa, about the development known as the Mount Munro Windfarm, that has the purpose of generating electricity from environmentally friendly processes.

Kahungunu ki Wairarapa strongly supports the production of energy, like electricity, through renewable sources like the wind.

As kaitiaki for the whenua or our environment and the tangata or our people, Kahungunu ki Wairarapa has an obligation to understand the establishment stage, the operation stage and the closing stage of any industrial developments. Areas of interest from our kaitiakitanga include visual effects, environmental effects and community effects through a cultural wellbeing lens. This approach is supported by the Resource Management Act, the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management and the Regional Policy Statement.

These points for consideration include but are not restricted to:

1. Resource Management Act, Section 5's Purpose with respect to sustainability of the environment through environmental wellbeing that includes supporting cultural wellbeing, social wellbeing and economic wellbeing.
2. Resource Management Act, Section 6's Matter of National Importance with respect to our traditional connections to Mount Munro and specifically the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga
3. Resource Management Act, Section 8 with respect to recognizing the Treaty of Waitangi specifically in achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).
4. Interestingly Resource Management Act, Section 7 Other Matters weighs up two considerations kaitiakitanga and the benefits to be derived from the use and development of renewable energy.
5. During construction Kahungunu ki Wairarapa needs to consider the effects on water often through run off from the modified sites including roads into waterways, so te Mana o te Wai is maintained satisfying both the National Policy Statement and the Regional Policy Statement referred to above.

Addressing each of these points

1. Kahungunu ki Wairarapa supports the sustainability of a renewable energy generator like the Wind Generators planned for Mount Munro because there is a sustainability component that is supporting our community through better access to an affordable energy source. This can enable social and economic wellbeing while not compromising environmental or cultural well being.

2. Kahungunu ki Wairarapa are satisfied that Meridian have given us the opportunity to ascertain the traditional and cultural relationships with the land water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga

2.1 Meridian has given Kahungunu ki Wairarapa the opportunity through asking us if we would like to undertake a cultural impact assessment. We are aware that other traditional entities have looked at this because they have spoken to us about it. We would like to comment on some we have tested with Meridian and I would like to address them here.

2.11 Kahungunu ki Wairarapa have asked Meridian representatives about the effects of the turbines on birds and they have shared with us their study of the birds in the area and Kahungunu ki Wairarapa are satisfied with the results that show a less than minimum effect.

2.12 Kahungunu ki Wairarapa have also asked about the visual effects and while Kahungunu ki Wairarapa is satisfied that the visual effect for the wider community will not be onerous we were concerned about the visual effect for neighbours, including a traditional Maori landblock, but they have more concerns than just visual effects.

2.2 Kahungunu ki Wairarapa does have the responsibility for representing all of our iwi members including those who have traditional lands and are neighbours. Kahungunu ki Wairarapa is satisfied that Meridian has made serious attempts to reach out to all the neighbours living within a two kilometer radius. This includes the consultation about visual effects and other traditional connections. Kahungunu ki Wairarapa is happy to support the responses of the Makirikiri Maori Land Block owners and trustees

3. Kahungunu ki Wairarapa are satisfied that the principles of the treaty with respect to participation, protection and partnership with respect to natural and physical resources have been taken into account by Meridian Energy.

4. Within addressing each of these 5 points Kahungunu ki Wairarapa is satisfied that Meridian has allowed us to be responsible kaitiaki while encouraging the benefits of renewable energy

5. Kahungunu ki Wairarapa is satisfied that during each stage, especially the construction stage, there are plenty of mitigations to ensure waterways won't be affected.

Recommendation

Kahungunu ki Wairarapa is satisfied with the plans of Mount Munro to build renewable energy generators through wind turbines

Nga mihi

Rawiri Smith

Environment Consultant

Kahungunu ki Wairarapa

Appendix D - Updated Record of Engagement

Date	Type	Type
28-Apr-21	Other Stakeholder	Email
3-May-21	Other Stakeholder	Contractor visit
17-Nov-21	Iwi	Email
17-Nov-21	Iwi	Email
17-Nov-21	Iwi	Email
17-Nov-21	Iwi	Email
25-Nov-21	Other Stakeholder	Site Visit
29-Nov-21	Other Stakeholder	Meeting at Pukaha
29-Nov-21	Other Stakeholder	Video call
29-Nov-21	Project Neighbour	Meeting
10-Dec-21	Iwi	Meeting
14-Dec-21	Other Stakeholder	Contractor visit
15-Dec-21	Other Stakeholder	Contractor visit
16-Dec-21	Iwi	Email
17-Dec-21	Iwi	Meeting
19-Dec-21	Iwi	Text
10-Jan-22	Iwi	Text
12-Jan-22	Iwi	Site Visit
13-Jan-22	Iwi	Text
28-Jan-22	Iwi	Text
10-Feb-22	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
10-Feb-22	Iwi	Online Hui
10-Feb-22	Iwi	Text
14-Feb-22	Iwi	Site Visit
15-Feb-22	Iwi	Email
15-Feb-22	Iwi	Phonecall
17-Feb-22	Other Stakeholder	Video call
22-Feb-22	Iwi	Email
22-Feb-22	Iwi	Text
1-Mar-22	Project Neighbour	Phonecall (unsuccessful)
8-Mar-22	Other Stakeholder	Video call
9-Mar-22	Iwi	Email
16-Mar-22	Other Stakeholder	Video call
16-Mar-22	Iwi	Text
17-Mar-22	Iwi	Site Visit
23-Mar-22	Iwi	Text
25-Mar-22	Iwi	Email
29-Mar-22	Other Stakeholder	Video call
30-Mar-22	Iwi	Text
31-Mar-22	Iwi	Email
31-Mar-22	Iwi	Email
5-Apr-22	Iwi	Text
8-Apr-22	Iwi	Email
8-Apr-22	Iwi	Email
8-Apr-22	Iwi	Email
11-Apr-22	Iwi	Email

22-Apr-22	Iwi	Email
29-Apr-22	Project Neighbour	Email
4-May-22	Iwi	Text
5-May-22	Iwi	Site Visit
17-May-22	Iwi	Text
19-May-22	Iwi	Text
25-May-22	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
26-May-22	Iwi	Meeting
26-May-22	Iwi	Office drop in
26-May-22	Iwi	Text
31-May-22	Iwi	Text
1-Jun-22	Iwi	Email
13-Jun-22	Iwi	Email
15-Jun-22	Iwi	Text
30-Jun-22	Iwi	Email
1-Jul-22	Iwi	Text
1-Jul-22	Iwi	Email
4-Jul-22	Iwi	Email
4-Jul-22	Iwi	Email
5-Jul-22	Iwi	Email
7-Jul-22	Project Neighbour	Email
8-Jul-22	Iwi	Cancelled Site Visit
14-Jul-22	Iwi	Text
14-Jul-22	Iwi	Email
18-Jul-22	Iwi	Email
20-Jul-22	Iwi	Cancelled Site Visit
26-Jul-22	Iwi	Email
27-Jul-22	Iwi	Text
1-Aug-22	Iwi	Email
2-Aug-22	Iwi	Email
2-Aug-22	Iwi	Email
2-Aug-22	Iwi	Email
2-Aug-22	Iwi	Text
3-Aug-22	Iwi	Cancelled Site Visit
4-Aug-22	Iwi	Site Visit
5-Aug-22	Iwi	Text
11-Aug-22	Project Neighbour	Text and Phonecall
12-Aug-22	Project Neighbour	Text and Phonecall
15-Aug-22	Iwi	Text
17-Aug-22	Iwi	Email
17-Aug-22	Iwi	Cancelled Site Visit
23-Aug-22	Iwi	Email
25-Aug-22	Iwi	Email
29-Aug-22	Iwi	Email
30-Aug-22	Iwi	Cancelled Site Visit
30-Sep-22	Iwi	Text
17-Oct-22	Iwi	Text

1-Nov-22	Iwi	Text
2-Nov-22	Iwi	Email
3-Nov-22	Iwi	Email
4-Nov-22	Iwi	Email
9-Nov-22	Iwi	Email
9-Nov-22	Iwi	Email
13-Nov-22	Other Stakeholder	Email
14-Nov-22	Other Stakeholder	Email
14-Nov-22	Other Stakeholder	Email
14-Nov-22	Other Stakeholder	Email
14-Nov-22	Other Stakeholder	Email
14-Nov-22	Iwi	Email
14-Nov-22	Iwi	Email
14-Nov-22	Iwi	Text
15-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
16-Nov-22	Other Stakeholder	Email
17-Nov-22	Other Stakeholder	Email
22-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Email
22-Nov-22	Iwi	Email
23-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Phonecall and text
23-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Text
23-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Email
23-Nov-22	Iwi	Text
24-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Email
24-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
24-Nov-22	Other Stakeholder	Email
24-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Email
24-Nov-22	Other Stakeholder	Email
25-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Email
25-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Site Visit Arranged
25-Nov-22	Other Stakeholder	Email
25-Nov-22	Other Stakeholder	Email
25-Nov-22	Other Stakeholder	Email
25-Nov-22	Other Stakeholder	Email
25-Nov-22	Iwi	Email
25-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
26-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Email
28-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
28-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
28-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
28-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Postage
29-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
29-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Email
29-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
29-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
29-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
29-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Postponed Site Visit

29-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
30-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Email
30-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
30-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Text
30-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Text (no response)
30-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Email
30-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Text
30-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Text
30-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Text
30-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Text
30-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Phonecall (unsuccessful)
30-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Phonecall (unsuccessful)
30-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Phonecall (unsuccessful)
30-Nov-22	Project Neighbour	Phonecall (unsuccessful)
30-Nov-22	Iwi	Site Visit
1-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
1-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
1-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
1-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Text
1-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Text
1-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Email
1-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Email
1-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Email
2-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
2-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Email
2-Dec-22	Other Stakeholder	Email
5-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
5-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Email
5-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
5-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
5-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
5-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Text
5-Dec-22	Community	Community Open day
6-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
6-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Email
6-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Phonecall and text
6-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Email
6-Dec-22	Iwi	Email
6-Dec-22	Iwi	Email
6-Dec-22	Iwi	Email
6-Dec-22	Iwi	Email
8-Dec-22	Other Stakeholder	Email
9-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Text
9-Dec-22	Other Stakeholder	Email
9-Dec-22	Other Stakeholder	Email
13-Dec-22	Community	Community Open day

16-Dec-22	Other Stakeholder	Email
17-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Email
20-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Phonecall (unsuccessful)
20-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Email
20-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Email
20-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Email
20-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Phonecall (unsuccessful)
20-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Phonecall (unsuccessful)
20-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Phonecall (unsuccessful)
20-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Phonecall (unsuccessful)
21-Dec-22	Other Stakeholder	Email
21-Dec-22	Other Stakeholder	phone call
21-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Email
21-Dec-22	Other Stakeholder	Email
21-Dec-22	Iwi	Email
21-Dec-22	Iwi	Email
22-Dec-22	Project Neighbour	Email
11-Jan-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
17-Jan-23	Project Neighbour	Email
17-Jan-23	Project Neighbour	Email
1-Feb-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
1-Feb-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
1-Feb-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
1-Feb-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
1-Feb-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
1-Feb-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
7-Feb-23	Iwi	Email
8-Feb-23	Iwi	Email
10-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text
13-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text
13-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Email
13-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text
13-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text
14-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
14-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
14-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text
15-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall (unsuccessful)
15-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
15-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
15-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
15-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text
15-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
15-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Email
15-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text
15-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text
15-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text

15-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text
15-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text
15-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text
15-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text
15-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text
15-Feb-23	Iwi	Text
16-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
16-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text
16-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text
16-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text
17-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall (unsuccessful)
17-Feb-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
17-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text
17-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
17-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
17-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text
17-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text
18-Feb-23	Community	Community Open day
18-Feb-23	Iwi	Email
18-Feb-23	Iwi	Email
20-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text
21-Feb-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
22-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
22-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text
22-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Email
22-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text
22-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text
22-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text
22-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text
22-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text
26-Feb-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
27-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text
27-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
27-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text
27-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Email
27-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Email
27-Feb-23	Project Neighbour	Text
27-Feb-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
27-Feb-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
27-Feb-23	Iwi	Email
27-Feb-23	Iwi	Email
28-Feb-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
28-Feb-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
28-Feb-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
1-Mar-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall (unsuccessful)
1-Mar-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
1-Mar-23	Project Neighbour	Text
1-Mar-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall

1-Mar-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
1-Mar-23	Iwi	Email
2-Mar-23	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
2-Mar-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
2-Mar-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall, site visit
2-Mar-23	Project Neighbour	Site Visit
2-Mar-23	Project Neighbour	Text
2-Mar-23	Project Neighbour	Text
2-Mar-23	Project Neighbour	Text
2-Mar-23	Project Neighbour	Text
2-Mar-23	Project Neighbour	Text
3-Mar-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
8-Mar-23	Iwi	Email
8-Mar-23	Iwi	Text
10-Mar-23	Other Stakeholder	Meeting on teams
14-Mar-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
14-Mar-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
14-Mar-23	Iwi	Text
15-Mar-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
15-Mar-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
15-Mar-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
15-Mar-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
16-Mar-23	Project Neighbour	Email
17-Mar-23	Iwi	Email
17-Mar-23	Iwi	Email
20-Mar-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
22-Mar-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
22-Mar-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
22-Mar-23	Iwi	Email
23-Mar-23	Project Neighbour	Email
23-Mar-23	Iwi	Email
23-Mar-23	Iwi	Email
23-Mar-23	Iwi	Email
24-Mar-23	Project Neighbour	Email
25-Mar-23	Project Neighbour	Email
27-Mar-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
29-Mar-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
29-Mar-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
29-Mar-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
30-Mar-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
30-Mar-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
30-Mar-23	Iwi	Email
30-Mar-23	Iwi	Email
3-Apr-23	Iwi	Text
4-Apr-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
4-Apr-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
4-Apr-23	Other Stakeholder	Email

5-Apr-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
5-Apr-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
5-Apr-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
5-Apr-23	Project Neighbour	Letter
6-Apr-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
6-Apr-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
6-Apr-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
11-Apr-23	Iwi	Email
11-Apr-23	Iwi	Email
11-Apr-23	Iwi	Email
11-Apr-23	Iwi	Email
13-Apr-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
13-Apr-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
14-Apr-23	Iwi	Email
18-Apr-23	Iwi	Email
19-Apr-23	Project Neighbour	Email
19-Apr-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
19-Apr-23	Iwi	Email
20-Apr-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
21-Apr-23	Iwi	Meeting in person
24-Apr-23	Iwi	Email
24-Apr-23	Iwi	Email
26-Apr-23	Iwi	Cancelled Site Visit
27-Apr-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
27-Apr-23	Project Neighbour	Text
27-Apr-23	Project Neighbour	Text
27-Apr-23	Iwi	Email
28-Apr-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall (unsuccessful)
28-Apr-23	Project Neighbour	Email
1-May-23	Iwi	Email
2-May-23	Iwi	Emails, Phonecalls
2-May-23	Iwi	Phonecall
2-May-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
2-May-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
3-May-23	Iwi	Email
4-May-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
4-May-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
4-May-23	Iwi	Email
4-May-23	Iwi	Email
4-May-23	Iwi	Email
4-May-23	Iwi	Email
8-May-23	Iwi	Email
9-May-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
9-May-23	Iwi	Email
9-May-23	Iwi	Emails, Phonecalls
9-May-23	Iwi	Email
10-May-23	Project Neighbour	Email

16-May-23	Iwi	Email
16-May-23	Iwi	Text
16-May-23	Iwi	Emails, Phonecalls
16-May-23	Iwi	Email
17-May-23	Project Neighbour	Email
17-May-23	Project Neighbour	Email
17-May-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
18-May-23	Project Neighbour	Email
18-May-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
18-May-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
22-May-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
22-May-23	Other Stakeholder	Call
22-May-23	Iwi	Email
22-May-23	Iwi	Email
24-May-23	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
25-May-23	Project Neighbour	Letter and docs
25-May-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall (unsuccessful)
25-May-23	Community	Text (no response)
25-May-23	Project Neighbour	Text
25-May-23	Project Neighbour	Text
25-May-23	Project Neighbour	Email
25-May-23	Project Neighbour	Email
25-May-23	Project Neighbour	Email
25-May-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
25-May-23	Project Neighbour	Text
25-May-23	Project Neighbour	Text
25-May-23	Project Neighbour	Email
25-May-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
25-May-23	Project Neighbour	Email
25-May-23	Project Neighbour	Text
25-May-23	Project Neighbour	text
25-May-23	Project Neighbour	Text
25-May-23	Project Neighbour	Text
25-May-23	Project Neighbour	Text
25-May-23	Project Neighbour	Text
25-May-23	Iwi	Email
26-May-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
29-May-23	Project Neighbour	Email
29-May-23	Project Neighbour	Email
30-May-23	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit - Postponed
6-Jun-23	Project Neighbour	Email
8-Jun-23	Project Neighbour	Email
8-Jun-23	Project Neighbour	Email
12-Jun-23	Project Neighbour	Email
12-Jun-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
12-Jun-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
13-Jun-23	Project Neighbour	Text

13-Jun-23	Iwi	Text
14-Jun-23	Iwi	Te Apiti Visit
14-Jun-23	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
14-Jun-23	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
14-Jun-23	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
16-Jun-23	Iwi	Text
19-Jun-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
19-Jun-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
20-Jun-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
20-Jun-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
20-Jun-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
20-Jun-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
21-Jun-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
21-Jun-23	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
22-Jun-23	Project Neighbour	Email
25-Jun-23	Project Neighbour	Email
26-Jun-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
26-Jun-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
27-Jun-23	Project Neighbour	Email
27-Jun-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
28-Jun-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
29-Jun-23	Iwi	Email
29-Jun-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
30-Jun-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
30-Jun-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
30-Jun-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
3-Jul-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
4-Jul-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
4-Jul-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
5-Jul-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall (unsuccessful)
5-Jul-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
5-Jul-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
5-Jul-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
5-Jul-23	Other Stakeholder	Call
6-Jul-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
6-Jul-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
17-Jul-23	Project Neighbour	Email
17-Jul-23	Iwi	Email
17-Jul-23	Iwi	Email
18-Jul-23	Project Neighbour	Email
20-Jul-23	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
20-Jul-23	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
21-Jul-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
24-Jul-23	Iwi	Email
24-Jul-23	Iwi	Email
24-Jul-23	Iwi	Email
24-Jul-23	Iwi	Email

27-Jul-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
27-Jul-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
28-Jul-23	Project Neighbour	Email
28-Jul-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
28-Jul-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
28-Jul-23	Iwi	Email
31-Jul-23	Project Neighbour	Email
1-Aug-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
1-Aug-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
1-Aug-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
1-Aug-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
1-Aug-23	Other Stakeholder	Call
2-Aug-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
2-Aug-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
2-Aug-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
2-Aug-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
2-Aug-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
2-Aug-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
2-Aug-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
2-Aug-23	Other Stakeholder	Call
4-Aug-23	Project Neighbour	Email
4-Aug-23	Project Neighbour	Email
7-Aug-23	Iwi	Email
7-Aug-23	Iwi	Text
8-Aug-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
8-Aug-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
8-Aug-23	Iwi	Te Apiti Visit
9-Aug-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
9-Aug-23	Iwi	Email
9-Aug-23	Iwi	Email
9-Aug-23	Iwi	Email
10-Aug-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
11-Aug-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
14-Aug-23	Project Neighbour	Email
15-Aug-23	Other stakeholder	Email
16-Aug-23	Project Neighbour	Text
16-Aug-23	Project Neighbour	Text
16-Aug-23	Project Neighbour	Text
16-Aug-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
16-Aug-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
16-Aug-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
16-Aug-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
16-Aug-23	Project Neighbour	Email
21-Aug-23	Project Neighbour	Email
21-Aug-23	Project Neighbour	Email
21-Aug-23	Other stakeholder	Email

22-Aug-23	Iwi	Email
22-Aug-23	Iwi	Email
23-Aug-23	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
23-Aug-23	Project Neighbour	Mail drop
23-Aug-23	Project Neighbour	Text
23-Aug-23	Project Neighbour	Text
23-Aug-23	Project Neighbour	Text
23-Aug-23	Project Neighbour	Mail drop
30-Aug-23	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
30-Aug-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
30-Aug-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
31-Aug-23	Project Neighbour	Email
31-Aug-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
31-Aug-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
31-Aug-23	Other Stakeholder	Email
1-Sep-23	Project Neighbour	Email
1-Sep-23	Project Neighbour	Email
1-Sep-23	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
1-Sep-23	Iwi	Email
3-Sep-23	Project Neighbour	Email
3-Sep-23	Project Neighbour	Email
4-Sep-23	Project Neighbour	Email
5-Sep-23	Project Neighbour	Group Meeting
5-Sep-23	Project Neighbour	Email
5-Sep-23	Project Neighbour	Email
5-Sep-23	Project Neighbour	Email
5-Sep-23	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
6-Sep-23	Project Neighbour	Email
6-Sep-23	Project Neighbour	Email
7-Sep-23	Project Neighbour	Email
8-Sep-23	Iwi	Email
11-Sep-23	Project Neighbour	Email
11-Sep-23	Project Neighbour	Email
11-Sep-23	Iwi	Email
11-Sep-23	Project Neighbour	Text
11-Sep-23	Project Neighbour	Email
12-Sep-23	Project Neighbour	Email
13-Sep-23	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
13-Sep-23	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
13-Sep-23	Iwi	Meeting
14-Sep-23	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
15-Sep-23	Iwi	Email
18-Sep-23	Project Neighbour	Email
18-Sep-23	Project Neighbour	Email
19-Sep-23	Project Neighbour	Email
26-Sep-23	Project Neighbour	Email
26-Sep-23	Project Neighbour	Email

26-Sep-23	Project Neighbour	Email
5-Oct-23	Community	Community Pop-In Shop
6-Oct-23	Community	Community Pop-In Shop
6-Oct-23	Project Neighbour	Email
7-Oct-23	Community	Community Pop-In Shop
9-Oct-23	Community	Community Pop-In Shop
9-Oct-23	Project Neighbour	Letter
9-Oct-23	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
10-Oct-23	Community	Community Pop-In Shop
11-Oct-23	Community	Community Pop-In Shop
12-Oct-23	Community	Community Pop-In Shop
13-Oct-23	Community	Community Pop-In Shop
13-Oct-23	Project Neighbour	Email
14-Oct-23	Community	Community Pop-In Shop
25-Oct-23	Project Neighbour	Letter
26-Oct-23	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
26-Oct-23	Project Neighbour	Email
26-Oct-23	Project Neighbour	Email
27-Oct-23	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
3-Nov-23	Project Neighbour	Email
3-Nov-23	Project Neighbour	Email
6-Nov-23	Project Neighbour	Email
8-Nov-23	Project Neighbour	Email
9-Nov-23	Iwi	Email
15-Nov-23	Project Neighbour	Email
16-Nov-23	Project Neighbour	Email
17-Nov-23	Project Neighbour	Email
17-Nov-23	Project Neighbour	Email
22-Nov-23	Project Neighbour	Email
22-Nov-23	Project Neighbour	Email
23-Nov-23	Project Neighbour	Email
27-Nov-23	Iwi	Email
30-Nov-23	Project Neighbour	Email
1-Dec-23	Other Stakeholder	Site Visit
4-Dec-23	Iwi	Site Visit
4-Dec-23	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
4-Dec-23	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
6-Dec-23	Project Neighbour	Email
6-Dec-23	Project Neighbour	Email
7-Dec-23	Iwi	Site Visit
8-Dec-23	Iwi	Email
12-Dec-23	Iwi	Site Visit
18-Dec-23	Iwi	Email
18-Dec-23	Iwi	Email
18-Dec-23	Project Neighbour	Letter
20-Dec-23	Project Neighbour	Email
21-Dec-23	Project Neighbour	Email

7-Jan-24	Iwi	Email
30-Jan-24	Iwi	Email
31-Jan-24	Project Neighbour	Email
7-Feb-24	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
7-Feb-24	Iwi	Meeting
8-Feb-24	Iwi	Meeting
13-Feb-24	Project Neighbour	Email
14-Feb-24	Project Neighbour	Email
15-Feb-24	Project Neighbour	Email
22-Feb-24	Project Neighbour	Email
28-Feb-24	Project Neighbour	Email
5-Mar-24	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
5-Mar-24	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
11-Mar-24	Iwi	Meeting
11-Mar-24	Iwi	Meeting
11-Mar-24	Iwi	Phonecall
12-Mar-24	Iwi	Email
12-Mar-24	Iwi	Email
12-Mar-24	Iwi	Email
13-Mar-24	Project Neighbour	Email
15-Mar-24	Project Neighbour	Email
19-Mar-24	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
19-Mar-24	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
21-Mar-24	Project Neighbour	Email
21-Mar-24	Iwi	Email
21-Mar-24	Project Neighbour	Email
21-Mar-24	Iwi	Email
25-Mar-24	Iwi	Email
25-Mar-24	Iwi	Phonecall
25-Mar-24	Iwi	Email
25-Mar-24	Iwi	Email
25-Mar-24	Iwi	Email
25-Mar-24	Project Neighbour	Email
26-Mar-24	Iwi	Email
27-Mar-24	Iwi	Site Visit
27-Mar-24	Iwi	Meeting
27-Mar-24	Project Neighbour	Email
2-Apr-24	Project Neighbour	Email
4-Apr-24	Project Neighbour	Email
5-Apr-24	Project Neighbour	Email
8-Apr-24	Project Neighbour	Email
8-Apr-24	Other Stakeholder	Email
10-Apr-24	Iwi	Email
10-Apr-24	Project Neighbour	Email
10-Apr-24	Project Neighbour	Email
10-Apr-24	Project Neighbour	Email
10-Apr-24	Iwi	Email

11-Apr-24	Iwi	Email
11-Apr-24	Project Neighbour	Email
12-Apr-24	Project Neighbour	Email
12-Apr-24	Project Neighbour	Text
12-Apr-24	Iwi	Email
13-Apr-24	Project Neighbour	Email
13-Apr-24	Iwi	Email
13-Apr-24	Project Neighbour	Email
15-Apr-24	Project Neighbour	Email
15-Apr-24	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
15-Apr-24	Project Neighbour	Neighbour Visit
16-Apr-24	Iwi	Email
16-Apr-24	Iwi	Email
17-Apr-24	Iwi	Hand delivery
17-Apr-24	Iwi	Email
17-Apr-24	Iwi	Email
17-Apr-24	Iwi	Email
17-Apr-24	Project Neighbour	Email
17-Apr-24	Project Neighbour	Email
17-Apr-24	Project Neighbour	Email
18-Apr-24	Iwi	Meeting
18-Apr-24	Other Stakeholder	Meeting
19-Apr-24	Project Neighbour	Group Meeting
22-Apr-24	Project Neighbour	Email
22-Apr-24	Project Neighbour	Email
22-Apr-24	Project Neighbour	Phonecall
22-Apr-24	Iwi	Email
24-Apr-24	Iwi	Email
24-Apr-24	Iwi	Email
24-Apr-24	Project Neighbour	Text
24-Apr-24	Project Neighbour	Email
29-Apr-24	Project Neighbour	Email
29-Apr-24	Project Neighbour	Email
29-Apr-24	Other Stakeholder	Email
1-May-24	Other Stakeholder	Email
2-May-24	Iwi	Email
2-May-24	Project Neighbour	Email
2-May-24	Project Neighbour	Email
2-May-24	Project Neighbour	Email
2-May-24	Iwi	Email
4-May-24	Project Neighbour	Email
6-May-24	Iwi	Email
7-May-24	Iwi	Email
8-May-24	Project Neighbour	Email
9-May-24	Iwi	Email
10-May-24	Iwi	Email
16-May-24	Project Neighbour	Email

17-May-24	Project Neighbour	Email
17-May-24	Project Neighbour	Letter
17-May-24	Other Stakeholder	Meeting
20-May-24	Iwi	Email
20-May-24	Iwi	Email
20-May-24	Iwi	Email
21-May-24	Iwi	Email

Appendix E - Pop-In Shop Attendance Records

Pop-In Shop Attendance

Date	Support	Opposition	Neutral	Total
Thursday, 5 October 2023	5	3	0	8
Friday, 6 October 2023	10	0	0	10
Saturday, 7 October 2023	15	0	2	17
Monday, 9 October 2023	17	1	4	22
Tuesday, 10 October 2023	14	0	2	16
Wednesday, 11 October 2023	19	3	1	23
Thursday, 12 October 2023	8	0	0	8
Friday, 13 October 2023	5	1	0	6
Saturday, 14 October 2023	20	4	5	29
	113	12	14	139

Notes:

Key

- Support** People who stated they were in support of project
- Opposition** People who stated they were opposed to project
- Neutral** People who didn't state their position, or who stated they were neutral to project.

A number of people visited twice, but we've counted just once (the original visit)
Young children were not counted

Appendix F - Letter Mitigation Offer_OlliverSemmens

Thursday, May 16, 2024

Robin Olliver and Charmaine Semmens
48 Smiths Line
Eketāhuna 4994

Meridian Energy Limited
P O Box 2128 Christchurch,
New Zealand
0800 496 496
service@meridianenergy.co.nz
meridian.co.nz

RE: Mitigation of Visual Effects from Mt Munro Wind Farm

Dear Robin and Charmaine

As you are aware, the landscape and visual assessment undertaken by Meridian indicates that views from four dwellings towards the proposed Mt Munro wind farm will experience significant change, if the project proceeds. Meridian understands that some viewers will not like this change, while others may be ambivalent about it.

The Councils' section 87F Report has requested further information about potential mitigation opportunities for the four properties that will experience a high degree of change in views. Your property at 48 Smiths Line, Hastwell is one of these properties.

Meridian has previously offered to explore mitigation opportunities at your property with you. These might include localised planting, shelter belt type plantings or a combination. There may also be opportunities to reorient views or enhance areas of your property that face away from the wind farm. You have indicated you are not interested in pursuing any such onsite mitigation options as you do not consider they will be effective.

The purpose of this letter is to offer you any reasonable opportunities for onsite mitigation, and provide an undertaking by Meridian that it will investigate and implement reasonable and appropriate mitigation at your property (at the recommendation of a suitably qualified independent person) if, for any reason and at any time now or in the future, you decide to accept Meridian's offer. This offer is, of course, subject to the wind farm proceeding and accepted within one year of final commissioning of the wind farm.

Meridian intends to table this offer in evidence and looks forward to discussing it with you in the lead up to the hearing. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you would like to explore this further.

Kind regards



Nick Bowmar