

Application for resource consent or fast-track resource consent

(Or Associated Consent Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)) (If applying for a Resource Consent pursuant to Section 87AAC or 88 of the RMA, this form can be used to satisfy the requirements of [Form 9](#)). Prior to, and during, completion of this application form, please refer to [Resource Consent Guidance Notes](#) and [Schedule of Fees and Charges](#) — both available on the Council's web page.

1. Pre-Lodgement Meeting

Have you met with a council Resource Consent representative to discuss this application prior to lodgement?

Yes No

If yes, who have you spoken with?

2. Type of consent being applied for

(more than one circle can be ticked):

Land Use

Discharge

Fast Track Land Use*

Change of Consent Notice (s.221(3))

Subdivision

Extension of time (s.125)

Consent under National Environmental Standard
(e.g. Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil)

Other (please specify)

**The fast track is for simple land use consents and is restricted to consents with a controlled activity status.*

3. Would you like to opt out of the fast track process?

Yes No

4. Consultation

Have you consulted with Iwi/Hapū? Yes No

If yes, which groups have you consulted with?

Who else have you consulted with?

For any questions or information regarding iwi/hapū consultation, please contact Te Hono at Far North District Council, tehonosupport@fndc.govt.nz

8. Application site details

Location and/or property street address of the proposed activity:

Name/s:

Site address/
location:

 Postcode

Legal description:

Val Number:

Certificate of title:

Please remember to attach a copy of your Certificate of Title to the application, along with relevant consent notices and/or easements and encumbrances (search copy must be less than 6 months old)

Site visit requirements:

Is there a locked gate or security system restricting access by Council staff? Yes No

Is there a dog on the property? Yes No

Please provide details of any other entry restrictions that Council staff should be aware of, e.g. health and safety, caretaker's details. This is important to avoid a wasted trip and having to re-arrange a second visit.

9. Description of the proposal

Please enter a brief description of the proposal here. Please refer to Chapter 4 of the *District Plan, and Guidance Notes*, for further details of information requirements.

If this is an application for a Change or Cancellation of Consent Notice conditions (s.221(3)), please quote relevant existing Resource Consents and Consent Notice identifiers and provide details of the change(s), with reasons for requesting them.

10. Would you like to request public notification?

Yes No

11. Other consent required/being applied for under different legislation

(more than one circle can be ticked):

Building Consent

Regional Council Consent (ref # if known)

National Environmental Standard Consent

Other (please specify)

12. National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health:

The site and proposal may be subject to the above NES. In order to determine whether regard needs to be had to the NES please answer the following:

Is the piece of land currently being used or has it historically ever been used for an activity or industry on the Hazardous Industries and Activities List (HAIL)? Yes No Don't know

Is the proposed activity an activity covered by the NES? Please tick if any of the following apply to your proposal, as the NESCS may apply as a result? Yes No Don't know

Subdividing land

Disturbing, removing or sampling soil

Changing the use of a piece of land

Removing or replacing a fuel storage system

13. Assessment of environmental effects:

Every application for resource consent must be accompanied by an Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE). This is a requirement of Schedule 4 of the Resource Management Act 1991 and an application can be rejected if an adequate AEE is not provided. The information in an AEE must be specified in sufficient detail to satisfy the purpose for which it is required. Your AEE may include additional information such as written approvals from adjoining property owners, or affected parties.

Your AEE is attached to this application Yes

14. Draft conditions:

Do you wish to see the draft conditions prior to the release of the resource consent decision? Yes No

If yes, please be advised that the timeframe will be suspended for 5 working days as per s107G of the RMA to enable consideration for the draft conditions.

15. Billing Details:

This identifies the person or entity that will be responsible for paying any invoices or receiving any refunds associated with processing this resource consent. Please also refer to Council's Fees and Charges Schedule.

Name/s: (please write in full)

SLR Consulting New Zealand

Email:

Phone number:

Postal address:

(or alternative method of service under section 352 of the act)

Postcode

Fees Information

An instalment fee for processing this application is payable at the time of lodgement and must accompany your application in order for it to be lodged. Please note that if the instalment fee is insufficient to cover the actual and reasonable costs of work undertaken to process the application you will be required to pay any additional costs. Invoiced amounts are payable by the 20th of the month following invoice date. You may also be required to make additional payments if your application requires notification.

15. Billing details continued...

Declaration concerning Payment of Fees

I/we understand that the Council may charge me/us for all costs actually and reasonably incurred in processing this application. Subject to my/our rights under Sections 357B and 358 of the RMA, to object to any costs, I/we undertake to pay all and future processing costs incurred by the Council. Without limiting the Far North District Council's legal rights if any steps (including the use of debt collection agencies) are necessary to recover unpaid processing costs I/we agree to pay all costs of recovering those processing costs. If this application is made on behalf of a trust (private or family), a society (incorporated or unincorporated) or a company in signing this application I/we are binding the trust, society or company to pay all the above costs and guaranteeing to pay all the above costs in my/our personal capacity.

Name: (please write in full)

Mollie Keaney

Signature:

(signature of bill payer)

Date

MANDATORY

16. Important Information:

Note to applicant

You must include all information required by this form. The information must be specified in sufficient detail to satisfy the purpose for which it is required.

You may apply for 2 or more resource consents that are needed for the same activity on the same form.

You must pay the charge payable to the consent authority for the resource consent application under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Fast-track application

Under the fast-track resource consent process, notice of the decision must be given within 10 working days after the date the application was first lodged with the authority, unless the applicant opts out of that process at the time of lodgement.

A fast-track application may cease to be a fast-track application under section 87AAC(2) of the RMA.

Privacy Information:

Once this application is lodged with the Council it becomes public information. Please advise Council if there is sensitive information in the proposal. The information you have provided on this form is required so that your application for consent pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991 can be processed under that Act. The information will be stored on a public register and held by the Far North District Council. The details of your application may also be made available to the public on the Council's website, www.fndc.govt.nz. These details are collected to inform the general public and community groups about all consents which have been issued through the Far North District Council.

17. Declaration

The information I have supplied with this application is true and complete to the best of my knowledge.

Name (please write in full)

Mollie Keaney

Signature

Date

A signature is not required if the application is made by electronic means

See overleaf for a checklist of your information...

Checklist

Please tick if information is provided

- Payment (cheques payable to Far North District Council)
- A current Certificate of Title (Search Copy not more than 6 months old)
- Details of your consultation with Iwi and hapū
- Copies of any listed encumbrances, easements and/or consent notices relevant to the application
- Applicant / Agent / Property Owner / Bill Payer details provided
- Location of property and description of proposal
- Assessment of Environmental Effects
- Written Approvals / correspondence from consulted parties
- Reports from technical experts (if required)
- Copies of other relevant consents associated with this application
- Location and Site plans (land use) AND/OR
- Location and Scheme Plan (subdivision)
- Elevations / Floor plans
- Topographical / contour plans

Please refer to Chapter 4 of the District Plan for details of the information that must be provided with an application. Please also refer to the RC Checklist available on the Council's website. This contains more helpful hints as to what information needs to be shown on plans.



Resource Consent Application

**Co-location to existing telecommunication facility in
DoC land in Te Pahi, Northland**

The Rural Connectivity Group

Prepared by:

SLR Consulting New Zealand

SLR Project No.: 810.V15049.00003

Client Reference No.: U-RNLTEP Te Pahi

23 February 2026

Revision: Issued v1.0

Revision Record

Prepared for: The Rural Connectivity Group

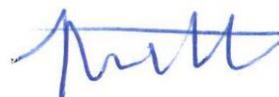
Prepared by: Tommy Ma
Principal Consultant



Checked by: Jennifer Valentine
Auckland Planning Manager



Authorised by: Jennifer Valentine
Auckland Planning Manager



SLR Project No.: 810.V15049.00003

SLR Ref No.: AEE_U-RNLTEP Te Paki_Issued v1.0

Revision: A

Draft v0.1 23 February 2026

Issued v1.0 23 February 2026

Basis of Report

This report has been prepared by SLR Consulting New Zealand (SLR) with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the timescale and resources allocated to it by agreement with The Rural Connectivity Group (the Client). Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected, which has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

This report is for the exclusive use of the Client. No warranties or guarantees are expressed or should be inferred by any third parties. This report may not be relied upon by other parties without written consent from SLR.

SLR disclaims any responsibility to the Client and others in respect of any matters outside the agreed scope of the work.



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Appendices

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Appendix B	Application Plans
Appendix C	Rules Assessment
Appendix D	Radiofrequency Report
Appendix E	Acoustic Report
Appendix F	Archaeological Assessment
Appendix G	Letter of Support – Ngāti Kuri and Department of Conservation



Application details

Consent authority:	Far North District Council
Applicant:	The Rural Connectivity Group
Address for service:	SLR Consulting New Zealand PO Box 911310 Victoria Street West Auckland Central 1142
Address for fees:	SLR Consulting New Zealand
Site:	Te Paki Coordinates: -34.466448, 172.762406
Legal description:	Section 28 Survey Office Plan 469373
Owner(s):	The Crown (administered by the Department of Conservation)
Site area:	13,215.598 ha
Plan(s):	Operative Far North District Plan
Zone(s):	Conservation zone
Designation(s):	N/A
Overlay(s) or control(s):	N/A
Other notation(s):	N/A
Proposed plan(s) or change(s):	Proposed Far North District Plan
Proposed zone(s):	Natural Open Space zone
Proposed overlay(s) or control(s):	N/A
Proposed other notation(s):	N/A
Brief description of the proposed activity:	Installation of new telecommunication equipment to an existing guyed mast in the form of 2x dipole antennas, 1x 1.2m diameter dish antenna, equipment cabinets, generator and a solar array
Resource consent(s) required:	Land use consent (s9)
Status of the proposed activity:	Discretionary activity



Figure 1: Locality plan of the site (Source: Google Maps).



1.0 Information requirements

This resource consent application has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Schedule 4 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (the Act or the RMA). It provides the information necessary for a full understanding of the proposed activity and any actual or potential effects that the proposed activity may have on the environment and is in such detail that corresponds with the scale and significance of the proposed activity.

2.0 Proposal

The Rural Connectivity Group (RCG) are seeking a resource consent for additional communication equipment and associated power and ancillary equipment on an existing RCG telecommunication site at Te Paki. The location of the facility is at coordinates - 34.466448, 172.762406 and shown in Figure 1 above.

The proposal is shown in the application plans attached as Appendix B and involves the installation of both RCG and Tait Systems NZ Ltd (Tait) equipment on the facility. The addition of the Tait equipment will provide a digital communication network for the emergency services in the wider Te Paki area.

The proposed works include:

- The installation of a Tait 1.2m diameter dish antenna attached to the RCG guyed mast at 6m above ground level;
- The installation of two Tait dipole antennas attached to the RCG guyed mast, at approximately 10m and 12m above ground level;
- The installation of Tait equipment cabinets located just west of the RCG guyed mast, these will have a maximum height of 2.1m and a total cumulative footprint of 1.8m².
- The installation of RCG equipment cabinets located just west of the existing guyed mast, these will have a maximum height of 2m and a combined total footprint of 2.5m².
- The installation of a RCG generator with a maximum height of 1.8m and a footprint of 1.4m².
- The installation of two additional solar arrays with a maximum height of 3m and a footprint of 12.8m².
- Access to the facility location is via the existing formed access track.
- Clearance of a small portion of existing vegetation to the northwest of the site will be required to enable ongoing fire truck access to the existing pond near the facility.
- Small scale earthworks will be necessary to provide the concrete foundation pads for the solar arrays and additional generator and RCG cabinets.
- A new post and wire fence and gate will be installed to the west of the facility and pond.

A radiofrequency assessment prepared by a radiofrequency engineer is attached at Appendix C. It addresses the cumulative effects of radio emissions to demonstrate compliance with regulation 55 of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities) Regulations 2016 (NESTF) and the New Zealand Radiofrequency Radiation Standard NZS2772.1:1999.



The acoustic reports for the proposed RCG and Tait cabinets, as well as the RCG generator, are provided in Appendix D. These confirm compliance with the noise requirements under both the NESTF and the Far North District Plan.

3.0 Background

3.1 The Rural Connectivity Group

In August 2017, the RCG was appointed by the government to be the infrastructure provider to bring 4G mobile and wireless broadband coverage to rural New Zealand under the Rural Broadband Initiative 2 and the Mobile Black Spot Fund. RCG is a gazetted telecommunications network operator in accordance with the Telecommunications Act 2001.

RCG is contracted to build, operate, and maintain the new rural network. Government and industry collaboration will see New Zealand become the first country in the world where all three mobile network operators (One NZ, Spark, and 2degrees) will share radio access network equipment and a single set of antennae on each facility built by the Rural Connectivity Group. This will enable mobile and broadband services from all three mobile companies and ensure competitive services for rural customers.

3.2 Tait Systems NZ Ltd

In August 2022, Tait Kordia JV Co Ltd (now known as Tait Systems NZ Ltd or Tait) was selected by the government to build and manage the Land Mobile Radio network for first responders. The project is Government funded, with the funding being overseen by Next Generation Critical Communications (NGCC). NGCC is the government's leading advisor on critical communications for public safety in New Zealand. More information regarding the rollout is available here: <https://www.ngcc.govt.nz/>

The Land Mobile Radio network (LMR) will provide frontline emergency responders with an encrypted, secure digital mobile radio network built with sufficient resilience to enable critical communications even in the event of a significant natural disaster. It will make it easier for them to communicate and collaborate with each other at accident or health event sites.

Tait is a network operator in accordance the Telecommunications Act 2001. Therefore, the applicant is able to utilise the regulations of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities) Regulations 2016.

3.3 Functional and Operational Requirements of the Facility

The proposed solar arrays are required to supply power to the additional active equipment proposed to be installed on the existing telecommunication facility. The means of generating and providing power on-site avoids to the need for delivery of power by overhead or underground powerlines.

The height of the solar arrays ensures that the panels will have sufficient clearance from any vegetation that may obstruct access to the sunlight. The footprint of the additional solar arrays is necessary to generate sufficient power to provide as much as possible 24/7 power and allow the facility to operate on a continual basis. A generator is required in the event that there is insufficient sunlight and ensures that the emergency services communication network is always available.



3.4 Consent history

The RCG obtained resource consent from the Far North District Council in 2018 to establish, operate and maintain the existing telecommunication facility at Manawatawhi/Three Kings-Te Paki Place. The approved resource consent included the following:

- A 15m high guyed mast which will have stock fencing around the stays;
- Three panel antennas attached to a headframe;
- Two 900mm diameter microwave dish antennas;
- A cabinet installation envelope with a maximum footprint of 5m² and 2m high;
- Solar panels affixed to frames with a total area of 48m² and a maximum height of 3m; and
- Earthworks of less than 10m³ for installation. There will be no modifications required to existing walking tracks to enable access to the site.

The proposed cabinets, pole and antennas were painted a recessive colour. The guy wires and pole are located within individual stock fenced areas, but otherwise there are no restriction of access around the facility. The facility was established and operational in December 2019.

3.5 Consultation

3.5.1 Consultation with mana whenua

The RCG have been in consultation with Ngāti Kuri and DoC early in the process in relation to potential adverse effects on cultural values. The following requirements have been discussed and agreed on between all parties (including Tait). These have been adopted as conditions for the work and they include:

- Biosecurity and excavation protocols being jointly developed and implemented prior to works commencing;
- Ngāti Kuri staff will be present on-site during construction to support cultural, environmental and biosecurity outcomes; and
- Local contractors will be used wherever practicable to minimise biosecurity risk and support local capability.

A copy of the letter of joint support from Ngāti Kuri and DoC, dated 19th February 2026 has been attached in Appendix G.

Debbie Aubrook of DoC has advised that Te Aupōuri are a settled iwi for the rohe covering the Te Paki location. She has confirmed to RCG that they are happy with the work occurring as it is part of the emergency public safety network upgrade.

3.5.2 Consultation with Department of Conservation

Initial consultation has been undertaken with DOC about proposed additions. The site and area have been visited by the applicant together with representatives of both DOC and local iwi, to discuss the proposed works, and in particular agree on the location of the additional equipment.



3.6 Permitted activities that form part of the proposal

Detailed rules assessment against the relevant NESTF and Far North District Plan provisions are provided in Appendix C and the permitted activities that form part of the proposal are summarised below:

3.6.1 NESTF

- The Tait antennas will meet the relevant standards under regulation 33 of the NESTF.
- The proposed cabinets) will meet the height and footprint requirements outlined under regulation 20 of the NESTF.
- The Tait and RCG cabinets will meet the relevant standards in regulation 25 of the NESTF as confirmed in the acoustic reports attached as Appendix D.
- The proposed earthworks for the cabinets will comply with regulation 54 of the NESTF.
- The proposal will meet the relevant radiofrequency standards under the NZS2772.1 and regulation 55 of the NESTF as confirmed in the radiofrequency report attached in Appendix D.

3.6.2 Operative District Plan

- The proposed generator is a permitted activity under rule 17.2.6.1.6 of the Operative Far North District Plan.
- The proposed vegetation clearance is a permitted activity under rule 12.2.6.1.4 of the Operative Far North District Plan.

3.6.3 Proposed District Plan

- The proposed earthworks are permitted activity under rule EW-R13 of the Proposed Far North District Plan.

3.7 Any other activities that are part of the proposal

Clause 2(1)(d) of Schedule 4 of the Act requires the Applicant to identify other activities that are part of their proposal. This is intended to capture activities which need permission or licensing outside of the Act, for example, activities under the Building Act 2004 or the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.

Concessions by both RCG and Tait will be obtained from the Department of Conservation concurrently with this resource consent application.

4.0 Site and surrounding environment

4.1 Site

The existing telecommunications facility is situated at an existing clearing which serves as a junction point for three walking tracks. The clearing is approximately 250m above sea level (to the north), on the Te Paki Coast walkway adjacent to the Pandora Pond. This pond is manmade utilised for firefighting purposes, with access to this provided by the existing access track.



The site is ideally located due to its proximity to both the coastline (including walking tracks) to the north, and State Highway 1 to the south whereby providing the best coverage over a wide area for the emergency services. Co-location at an existing facility allows for a more efficient use of the facility and reduces the need for additional sites within the reserve. The clearing is surrounded by vegetation ranging from low shrubs to native trees approximately 3m in height.

4.2 Surrounding environment

The Pandora Campsite is located approximately 2km to the north of the proposed location, while further to the north are Whangakea Campsite. The surrounding environment is primarily native vegetation and bush along the ridgeline transitioning to the coastal environment to the north.

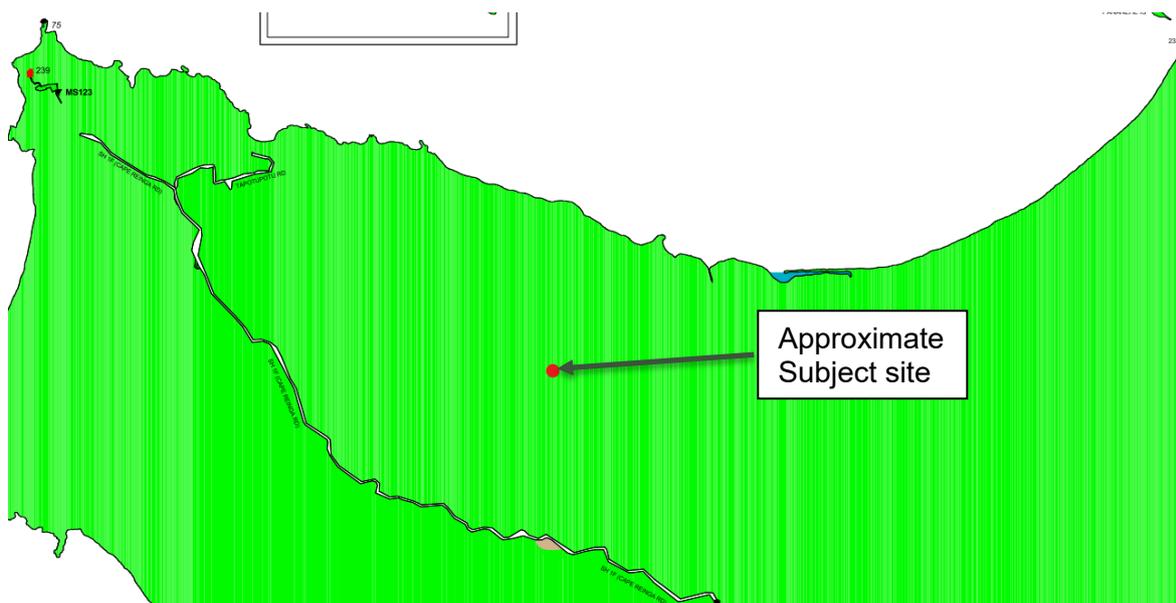
There are a number of recreation activities located within the area, including tramping, camping, fishing and hunting which are serviced by the network of walking tracks along the coastline.

There is one recorded archaeological site within 100m of the existing telecommunication facility (referenced M02/118). This feature is identified as a storage pit complex consisting of two small pits or depressions near the intersection of the main track to Pandora/Whangakea. This site is in the immediate vicinity of the existing telecommunications facility on the basis of the description and sketch contained in the site record.

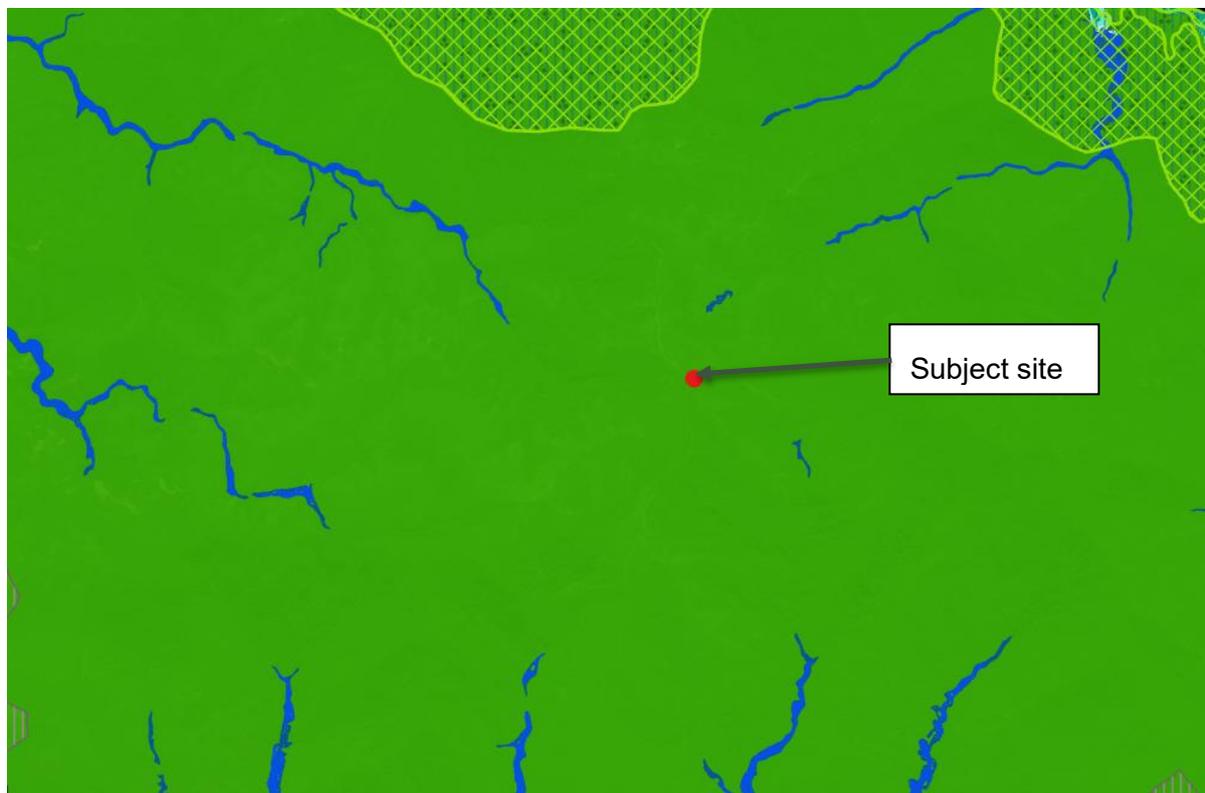
Other identified archaeological sites are located approximately 1.7m east of the existing telecommunications facility and was unaffected by the establishment of site and any subsequent works currently proposed.

District Plan zoning and overlays

The site is zoned under the Operative Far North District Plan as Conservation zone. Given the size of the site, there are a number of overlays that intersect the site; including Outstanding Landscapes, Sites of Cultural Significance to Māori, notable trees and historic sites. However, none of these overlays are relevant to the consideration of this proposal.



Similarly, under the provisions of the proposed Far North District Plan, there are no relevant overlays that are relevant to the consideration of the site; noting that under these provisions the site is zoned Natural Open Space.



5.0 Reasons for the application

An assessment of the proposal against the relevant statutory documents has been undertaken and the following reasons for consent have been identified. A detailed rules assessment is provided in Appendix C.

5.1 Operative Far North District Plan

The proposal requires resource consent for the following reasons:

- Under Rule 12.9.6.3.2 of the Operative Far North District Plan, the installation of new solar arrays is considered the construction of a renewable electricity generation not otherwise provided for elsewhere in the plan and is a **discretionary activity**.

5.2 Overall activity status

Overall, resource consent is required for a **discretionary activity**.

5.2.1 Sections 87A and 104B (Discretionary activities)

As a discretionary activity, there is no limitation in the matters that the consent authority can consider providing they are resource management related. The consent authority may grant resource consent with or without conditions, or, decline resource consent.



6.0 Assessment of effects on the environment

6.1 Introduction

Having reviewed the relevant plan provisions, and taking into account the matters that must be addressed by an assessment of effects on the environment as outlined in clause 7 of Schedule 4 of the Act, the effects that warrant consideration as part of this application are listed below.

As this application is for a **discretionary activity**, the relevant effects that the consent authority can consider are not restricted. Notwithstanding the ability of the consent authority consider all effects, only the following effects are relevant:

- Effects on visual amenity;
- Effects on recreational use;
- Effects on archaeological values;
- Effects on cultural values;
- Effects of construction; and
- Positive effects

An assessment of these effects, that corresponds with the scale and significance of the effects that the proposed activity may have on the environment, is provided below. Clause 7(2) notes that the requirement to address matters in the assessment of effects on the environment is subject to the provisions of any policy statement or plan. The relevant documents are also assessed in this report.

6.1.1 Permitted baseline

The “permitted baseline” is relevant to the assessments under sections 95A to 95G and 104 of the Act. Under these sections, the consent authority may disregard an adverse effect on the environment if a national environmental standard or the plan permits an activity with that effect. This is the permitted baseline. It is only the adverse effects over and above those forming a part of the baseline that are relevant when considering an application.

The purpose of the permitted baseline test is to isolate, and make irrelevant, the effects of activities on the environment that are permitted by the plan. When applying the baseline, such effects cannot then be taken into account when assessing the effects of a particular resource consent application. The baseline has been defined by case law as comprising the “existing environment” and non-fanciful (i.e., credible) activities that would be permitted as of right by the plan and/or national environmental standard in question.

In this case, there is no permitted baseline relevant to the reason for consent as the Operative Far North District Plan does not provide for the establishment of solar arrays of this scale and purpose as a permitted activity.

However, as the proposed antenna, cabinets, generator, vegetation removal and earthworks are permitted activities under the Operative Plan or NESTF no further consideration of these aspects is required.

6.1.2 Receiving environment

In assessing the potential effects on the environment, the “receiving environment” for effects must be considered.



The receiving environment is a mandatory consideration that is defined by case law, and it is the environment beyond the site upon which a proposed activity might have effects. This includes the future state of the environment upon which effects will occur, including:

- the environment as it might be modified by the utilisation of rights to carry out permitted activities; and
- the environment as it might be modified by implementing resource consents that have been granted at the time a particular application is considered, where it appears likely that those resource consents will be implemented.

In this case, the receiving environment is as described in Section 4.0 of this report.

6.1.3 Other considerations

Sections 95D(d) to 95D(e) and 104(3)(a) of the Act require that assessments must disregard:

- trade competition, or the effects of trade competition; and
- any effect on a person who has given written approval to this application.

Trade competition and written approval are not relevant to this application.

6.2 Effects on Visual Amenity

The effects on visual amenity associated with form and scale of the proposed solar array are anticipated by the provisions of the Operative Far North District Plan. In particular, the maximum building height anticipated within the Conservation zone is 8m. Given the proposed solar array will be 3m in height, I consider the envelope of effects on visual amenity associated with the form and scale of the proposed solar arrays will be within what is anticipated in this zone. Furthermore, the proposed solar arrays will be placed alongside the existing arrays. The consolidation of these structures will minimise the adverse visual effects on the conservation area as a whole.

Furthermore, the proposed solar arrays will be partially screened by the existing vegetation surrounding the site. While these trees and shrubs do not fully screen the proposed solar arrays, they will break up the built form when viewed from the south. Due to the elevated position of site, the solar arrays will be silhouetted against the sky. The height, colour and surrounding vegetation will ensure that there is no noticeable impact on the ridgeline in its current condition.

6.3 Effects on Recreational Use

As noted in the description of the Site, the site is at the junction of three walkways recreational walkway. Day visitors to these walkways and local beaches are common during the summer period which drives the local tourism industry within the far north. As such, maintaining the existing natural character and ecosystem is imperative to the place and its significance whilst providing coverage for the emergency services.

I note that the proposed works (i.e. the installation of the solar arrays) will not require realignment of the walkways, however some vegetation removal is needed to ensure fire service access to the pond. While there may be temporary restrictions on access during construction works, I note that in the long term, the works will have a positive effect on the recreational use of this area.



6.4 Effects on Archaeological Values

As part of the previously approved resource consent, Jono Carpenter of Geometria Ltd had undertaken an Archaeological Assessment of the proposed site and the surrounding environment, including the existing access track. The assessment identified an archaeological feature to the east of the facility within the vegetation area beyond the extent of the lease area. While the feature could not be identified without undertaking vegetation clearance, the scope and scale of the works would have a minor effect on the archaeological values of this feature.

Based on subsequent advice received from the Mr. Carpenter in relation to these proposed works, the conclusions of the original Archaeological Assessment are still relevant, and no further assessment will be required provided that no clearance of vegetation to the east is undertaken. While it is acknowledged that the proposal will require clearance of approximately 90m² of existing vegetation, this will occur to the northwest of the site and will avoid that area of identified archaeological value.

Given the location of the proposed solar arrays relative to the established track and the avoidance of the identified archaeological feature to the east, the impact on the archaeological values of the identified feature will be no more than prior assessed and approved by Far North District Council.

To further manage any potential effects on archaeological value, accidental discovery protocols are proposed during construction works to ensure that in the unlikely event that any archaeological remains are uncovered, works will cease and further archaeological assessment will be undertaken.

6.5 Effects on Cultural Values

The site and surrounding environment have a past history of Māori occupation, and the proposed development involves the installation of solar panels. The proposal has the potential to generate adverse effects on the relationship of Māori with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga.

Consultation with Mana Whenua has been undertaken for the proposed works due to the significance of the site and surrounding natural environment. The Ngāti Kuri Trust Board were consulted and have provided their support for this proposal (see Appendix G). In addition RCG have been advised that Te Aupōuri are happy with the proposed works.

The previous archaeological assessment has confirmed that the proposed telecommunications facility will be set back from identified archaeological sites in the vicinity. Given the location and scale of works proposed, and the support from Ngāti Kuri the proposal works are anticipated to result in less than minor adverse effects on cultural values.

6.6 Effects of Construction Activities

Construction access will be along the existing track utilising quad bikes and similar, construction will likely occur over the span of one to two months. The construction may restrict public access to the proposed site location for a short period of time but will be temporary and will not result in adverse effects on users of the tracks. Access will remain available to the existing pond for firefighting purposes, throughout construction. The scale of works required coupled with the short duration will result in less than minor construction effect the environment.



6.7 Positive effects

The proposal will generate positive effects on the environment, including the following:

- The use of solar arrays will ensure that any visual impact will be confined to the subject site and avoid the need for overhead powerline to supply power to the proposed additional equipment. This would result in increase effects on visual amenity;
- Alternatively, the provision of power via underground services would require substantial earthworks and potential impacts on archaeological and cultural values, and would not be practical solution;
- The proposed works will enable co-location of Tait equipment on an established telecommunication facility and minimise the need to establish separate site within the conservation area;
- The proposed communication network for emergency services is considered to be the most significant advancement in public safety communications in New Zealand in decades. The additions to the existing telecommunication facility and ancillary structures will provide digital mobile radio coverage in the wider Te Paki and Northland area for frontline emergency services. The technology allows for emergency services to send and receive secure communication while remaining focused on the event at hand.
- The proposal will result in improved resiliency in large-scale emergency situations such as disaster events and provide for the health and safety of people and communities, including recreational users within the Te Paki area.

6.8 Conclusion

Overall, based on the preceding assessment, the effects of the proposed activity on the environment will be less than minor.

7.0 Statutory assessment

Section 104(1) of the Act requires that, when considering a resource consent application, the consent authority must have regard to the matters set out in subsections (1)(a), (ab), (b) and (c). These matters are addressed below, and all are subject to Part 2.

7.1 Section 104(1)(a) (Actual and potential effects)

Section 104(1)(a) requires the consent authority to have regard to “any actual and potential effects on the environment of allowing the activity”.

As assessed in Section 6.0 of this report above, the proposed activity will have less than minor adverse effects on visual amenity, archaeological values and cultural values. Furthermore, I note that the proposal will generate positive effects that outweigh the identified adverse effects.

Overall, I consider that the actual and potential adverse effects of the proposal are acceptable.



7.2 Section 104(1)(ab) (Offsetting or compensation)

Section 104(1)(ab) requires that the consent authority to consider “any measure proposed or agreed to by the applicant for the purpose of ensuring positive effects on the environment to offset or compensate for any adverse effects on the environment that will or may result from allowing the activity”.

In this case, the proposed activity is not of a scale or nature that would require specific offsetting or environmental compensation measures to ensure positive effects on the environment.

7.3 Section 104(1)(b) (Statutory documents)

Section 104(1)(b) requires the consent authority to have regard to any relevant provisions of the following:

- a national environmental standard;
- a wastewater environmental performance standard;
- a stormwater environmental performance standard;
- an infrastructure design solution;
- other regulations;
- a national policy statement;
- a New Zealand coastal policy statement;
- a regional policy statement or proposed regional policy statement; and
- a plan or proposed plan.

An assessment of the relevant statutory documents that corresponds with the scale and significance of the effects that the proposed activity may have on the environment is provided below.

7.3.1 National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities

The NES for Telecommunication Facilities (2016) (NESTF) sets environment standards to manage and protect our natural resource by providing benchmarks for the planning and operation of telecommunications facilities with regards to radiofrequency fields, installation of equipment cabinets, erection or replacement of poles and antennas, and associated noise generation.

The assessment against the relevant provisions of the NES confirms compliance with the pole, antennas, cabinets, radiofrequency, and noise regulations. As such the proposal will meet the intent of the NES.

7.3.2 National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation

The National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation (NPS-REG) applies to renewable electricity generation (REG) assets and activities at any scale, including small-scale REG required to power communication facilities. The NPS-REG sets a national direction that recognises and provides for the benefits and importance of REG activities of all scales, and seeks to enable REG to support the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of people and communities, and for their health and safety. The NPS recognises the operational or functional need for REG assets and activities to occur in specific locations and



environments. Overall the NPS-REG seeks to enable REG assets and activities in all locations, while managing adverse effects of these activities on the environment.

Where communication facilities are proposed in remote locations or where a connection to the reticulated electricity network is not feasible, such as the location proposed, there is a functional need to power the facility by on-site means such as solar. The proposed solar arrays will facilitate the operation of the proposed communications facility, which will have localised benefits through the provision of emergency services coverage to the immediate and surrounding area, including along hiking trails and in recreation areas, which will improve the health and safety of people should they require emergency assistance. The RCG have consulted with mana whenua who have an interest in the site location to advise of the proposal and provide the opportunity for discussion around any cultural concerns with the proposal.

Overall, I consider that the proposed works are consistent with the provisions of the NPS-REG.

7.3.3 National Policy Statement for Infrastructure

The National Policy Statement for Infrastructure (NPS-I) provides national direction to ensure infrastructure is planned, developed, and managed in a way that supports the wellbeing, health, and safety of communities. The NPS-I recognises infrastructure as an interconnected network serving the public good and sets coherent national guidance for development, maintenance, and upgrades. Communication facilities form part of an essential interconnected network and are inherently provided for by the NPS-I as communication facilities are defined as infrastructure under the Act and therefore the NPS-I.

The proposal involves the co-location of communication equipment on an approved telecommunication facility. The proposed additions to the facility will contribute towards an interconnected communication network serving the public good by enabling digital mobile radio coverage for emergency services in the Te Paki area and therefore, providing for the health and safety of people and communities. For these reasons, the proposal is considered to meet the overall intent of the NPS-I.

7.3.4 Operative District Plan

7.3.4.1 Chapter 12 – Natural and Physical Resources

Relevant objectives: 12.9.3 and relevant policies: 12.9.4

The relevant renewable energy objectives and policies of the Far North District Plan seek to enable remote and isolated communities to have the capability to generate their own energy needs in a sustainable way and to encourage renewable energy uses that provide significant local community benefit as well as regional and national benefits. The proposed solar arrays will allow for the additional telecommunications equipment to be powered by a renewable energy source. This will continue to provide significant local community benefits (as well as regional and national benefits) due to the increased coverage for emergency services; providing increased safety visitors of these places.

7.3.4.2 Chapter 17 – Utilities Services

Relevant objective: 17.2.3.1 and relevant policies: 17.2.4.1, 17.2.4.2, 17.2.4.4

The relevant utilities services of the Far North District Plan identified above seek to provide maintenance and upgrading radio communication facilities; specifically referring co-siting telecommunication and radio communication equipment where technically and commercially



practicable. In the case of this proposal, Tait are proposing to co-siting new radio communication facilities onto an existing RCG facility. As such, I consider that the proposal is consistent with the objectives and policies of the Utilities Services chapter of the Far North District Plan.

7.3.5 Proposed District Plan

7.3.5.1 Renewable Electricity Generation

Relevant objectives: REG-O1, REG-O3 and relevant policies: REG-P2, REG-P3, REG-P6, REG-P7, REG-P11

While the general policy direction of the Proposed Far North District Plan achieves a similar outcome to the Operative District Plan, I note that the relevant objectives and policies are more prescriptive. In summary, the objectives and policies acknowledge the technical, operational and functional needs of renewable energy generation activities as well as the environmental constraints. There is also specific reference to the need to avoid or minimise adverse effects on cultural, environmental and historical values.

Despite the more prescriptive approach, the proposed solar arrays remain consistent with the objectives and policies of the Proposed District Plan. In particular, I note that the additional arrays are a result of a need to supply power for the additional active equipment proposed on the existing guyed mast; the benefits of which have been outlined above.

In relation to the adverse effects on cultural, archaeological and environmental (in this case being associated with visual amenity) values have been assessed above and determined to be less than minor.

7.3.6 Weighting

An assessment of weighting is only relevant if the outcomes under the operative and proposed provisions are different. In this case, as the outcomes are the same, no weighting is required.

7.3.7 Conclusion

The above assessments demonstrate that the proposal is consistent with the relevant provisions of the relevant statutory documents.

7.4 Section 104(1)(c) (Other matters)

In addition to the matters of regard covered under subsections (1)(a), (ab) and (b), subsection (1)(c) states that consideration must be given to "any other matters that the consent authority considers relevant and reasonably necessary to determine the application."

There are no other matters relevant to this application.

8.0 Other relevant sections of the Act

8.1 Sections 107G and 108 (Proposed conditions of consent)

It is requested that draft conditions of consent are shared to SLR in advance of a decision being made on the application.



8.2 Section 125 (Lapsing of consent)

Section 125 prescribes a standard consent period of five years in which all works must be undertaken, but this may be amended as deemed appropriate by the consent authority. It is requested that the standard five-year period be applied in this case.

8.3 Section 35 (Monitoring charges)

Under section 35, the consent authority is required to monitor the exercise of resource consents. Given the limited scale of the proposed activity, and because all mitigation measures are inherent within the application, it is considered that only a limited need for monitoring exists. The Applicant accepts a reasonable monitoring fee in accordance with the consent authority's monitoring fee system and that the consent authority may carry out its monitoring functions by way of inspections of the site during development of the proposal.

9.0 Notification assessment

9.1 Public notification assessment

Section 95A of the Act requires the consent authority to follow specific steps to determine whether to publicly notify an application. An assessment of the application against these steps is provided below.

9.1.1 Step 1: Mandatory public notification in certain circumstances

An application must be publicly notified if it meets any of the criteria under section 95A(3):

- (3) (a) the applicant has requested that the application be publicly notified;
- (b) public notification is required under section 95C;
- (c) the application is made jointly with an application to exchange recreation reserve land under section 15AA of the Reserves Act 1977.

The Applicant does not request public notification, and the application is not made jointly with an application to exchange recreation reserve land.

Therefore, Step 1 does not apply, and Step 2 must be considered.

9.1.2 Step 2: Public notification precluded in certain circumstances

An application must not be publicly notified if it meets any of the criteria under section 95A(5):

- (5) (a) the application is for a resource consent for 1 or more activities, and each activity is subject to a rule or national environmental standard that precludes public notification;
- (b) the application is for a resource consent for 1 or more of the following, but no other, activities:
 - (i) a controlled activity;
 - (iii) a restricted discretionary, discretionary, or non-complying activity, but only if the activity is a boundary activity;

None of these criteria apply to the application.



Therefore, Step 2 does not apply, and Step 3 must be considered.

9.1.3 Step 3: Public notification required in certain circumstances

An application must be publicly notified if it meets any of the criteria under section 95A(8):

- (8) (a) the application is for a resource consent for 1 or more activities, and any of those activities is subject to a rule or national environmental standard that requires public notification:
- (b) the consent authority decides, in accordance with section 95D, that the activity will have or is likely to have adverse effects on the environment that are more than minor.

There is no rule or national environmental standard that requires public notification. However, an assessment of adverse effects on the environment is required.

9.1.3.1 Adjacent land

Given the location of the proposed telecommunication facility and the size of the property, the identification of adjacent land is not considered necessary or helpful to the consideration of this proposal.

9.1.3.2 Step 3 summary

The assessment of environmental effects was undertaken in Section 6.0 of this report, when excluding positive effects, the adverse effects on the environment will be less than minor on the wider receiving environment.

Therefore, Step 3 does not apply, and Step 4 must be considered.

9.1.4 Step 4: Public notification in special circumstances

Under section 95A(9), an application must be publicly notified if the consent authority determines that “special circumstances” exist, notwithstanding that Steps 1 to 3 do not require or preclude public notification.

Special circumstances are not defined by the Act. Case law has, however, identified special circumstances as being “outside the common run of things which is exceptional, abnormal or unusual, but less than extraordinary or unique. A special circumstance would be one which makes notification desirable despite the general provisions excluding the need for notification.”¹ The consent authority should also be satisfied that public notification may elicit additional information on those aspects of the proposal which require resource consent.

However, special circumstances must be more than:

- where the consent authority has had an indication that people want to make submissions;
- the fact that a large development is proposed; or
- the fact that some persons have concerns about the proposal.

No special circumstances exist that require the application being publicly notified as:

¹ *Far North District Council v Te Runanga-a-iwi o Ngati Kahu* [2013] NZCA 221 at [36] and [37].



- The proposal involves colocation of equipment at an established telecommunication facility. Such proposed work is not considered exceptional or unusual.
- The proposal is not considered to be controversial or of significant public interest.
- The proposal is self-contained and is not a prelude or first step towards a wider development.
- The applicant is not aware of any party that could have a legitimate expectation of being notified.
- It would not be desirable in all of the circumstances above to publicly notify the application.

9.1.5 Public notification summary

From the assessment above it is considered that the application does not need to be publicly notified, but an assessment of limited notification is required.

9.2 Limited notification assessment

If the consent authority determines not to publicly notify an application, it must then follow the steps of section 95B of the Act to determine whether to give limited notification of the application. An assessment of the application against these steps is provided below.

9.2.1 Step 1: Certain affected groups and affected persons must be notified

An application must be limited notified to the relevant persons if it meets the criteria under sections 95B(2) to 95B(4):

- (2) (a) affected protected customary rights groups; or
(b) affected customary marine title groups (in the case of an application for a resource consent for an accommodated activity).
- (3) (a) whether the proposed activity is on or adjacent to, or may affect, land that is the subject of a statutory acknowledgement made in accordance with an Act specified in Schedule 11; and
(b) whether the person to whom the statutory acknowledgement is made is an affected person under section 95E.
- (4) Notify the application to each affected group identified under subsection (2) and each affected person identified under subsection (3).

There are no protected customary rights groups or customary marine title groups or statutory acknowledgement areas that are relevant to this application.

Therefore, Step 1 does not apply, and Step 2 must be considered.

9.2.2 Step 2: Limited notification precluded in certain circumstances

An application must not be limited notified to any persons if it meets any of the criteria under section 95B(6):



- (6) (a) the application is for a resource consent for 1 or more activities, and each activity is subject to a rule or national environmental standard that precludes limited notification:
- (b) the application is for a controlled activity (but no other activities) that requires a resource consent under a district plan (other than a subdivision of land).

None of these criteria apply to the application.

Therefore, Step 2 does not apply, and Step 3 must be considered.

9.2.3 Step 3: Certain other affected persons must be notified

Other affected persons must be notified in the following circumstances specified by section 95B(7) and (8):

- (7) In the case of a boundary activity, determine in accordance with section 95E whether an owner of an allotment with an infringed boundary is an affected person.
- (8) In the case of any other activity, determine whether a person is an affected person in accordance with section 95E.

The proposal is not for a boundary activity.

In deciding whether a person is an affected person under section 95E, the consent authority under section 95E(2):

- (2) (a) may disregard an adverse effect of an activity on a person if a rule or national environmental standard permits an activity with that effect;
- (b) must disregard an adverse effect that does not relate to a matter for which a rule or environmental standard reserves control or restricts discretion; and
- (c) must have regard to every relevant statutory acknowledgement made in accordance with a statute set out in Schedule 11 of the Act.

The consent authority must not consider that a person is an affected person if they have given their written approval, or it is unreasonable in the circumstances to seek that person's written approval.

With respect to sections 95B(8) and 95E, the adverse effects associated with the proposed additional solar panels were considered as part of the assessment of environmental effects undertaken in Section 6.0 of this report, which found that the potential adverse effects on the environment will be less than minor. For the reasons addressed in that assessment and given the remote location of the facility it is not considered there are any persons who may be potentially affected.

Therefore, no persons will be affected to a minor or more than minor degree.

9.2.3.1 Statutory acknowledgements

With respect to section 95E(2)(c), when deciding who is an affected person, the consent authority must have regard to every relevant statutory acknowledgement made in accordance with an Act that is specified under Schedule 11. Those named in that schedule are affected if the adverse effects are minor or more than minor.

There are no statutory acknowledgements that are relevant to this application.



9.2.3.2 Step 3 summary

Overall, there are no affected persons.

Therefore, Step 3 does not apply, and Step 4 must be considered.

9.2.4 Step 4: Further notification in special circumstances

As required by section 95B(10), the consent authority must determine the following:

- (10) Determine whether special circumstances exist in relation to the application that warrant notification of the application to any other persons not already determined to be eligible for limited notification under this section (excluding persons assessed under section 95E as not being affected persons).

The proposal is for a construction of additional solar panels to support the installation of additional dipole antennas, microwave antennas and cabinets and a consideration of adverse effects on any person has been undertaken under Step 3 where it was concluded that these are less than minor.

Therefore, there are no other persons who should be limited notified.

9.2.5 Limited notification assessment summary

Overall, from the assessment undertaken, Steps 1 to 4 do not apply and there are no affected persons.

9.3 Notification assessment conclusion

Pursuant to sections 95A to 95G of the Act, it is recommended that the application is non-notified based on the following reasons:

- Step 1 of section 95A: Public notification is not mandatory.
- Step 2 of section 95A: Public notification is not precluded.
- Step 3 of section 95A: Public notification is not required as the specified circumstances do not apply, including that the adverse effects on the environment will not be more than minor.
- Step 4 of section 95A: No special circumstances exist that require public notification.
- Step 1 of section 95B: There are no certain affected groups or persons who must be limited notified.
- Step 2 of section 95B: Limited notification is not precluded.
- Step 3 of section 95B: There are no certain other affected persons who must be limited notified.
- Step 4 of section 95B: No special circumstances exist that require limited notification to any other persons.

10.0 Part 2 of the Act

Section 5 identifies the purpose of the Act as being the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. This means managing the use of natural and physical resources in a way that enables people and communities to provide for their social, cultural and economic



well-being while sustaining those resources for future generations, protecting the life supporting capacity of ecosystems, and avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects on the environment.

Section 6 of the Act sets out several matters of national importance, none of which are considered specifically relevant to the proposal. Section 7 identifies a number of "other matters" to be given particular regard to in the consideration of any assessment for resource consent, including:

(b) the efficient use and development of natural and physical resources:

(c) the maintenance and enhancement of amenity values:

(f) maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the environment.

The proposal is considered to be efficient use of the physical resource due to being co-location on an existing facility. For the reasons set out in Section 6 the proposal is considered to maintain amenity values and the quality of the environment.

Section 8 requires the consent authority to take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, and this has also informed our assessment under section 104.

Overall, the application is considered to be consistent with the relevant provisions of Part 2, as expressed through the objectives, policies and rules that we reviewed in earlier sections of this application. Given this consistency, it is concluded that the proposal achieves the purposes of sustainable management set under section 5.

11.0 Conclusion

The applicant seeks resource consent to install additional solar arrays to support the co-location of telecommunications equipment for Tait Systems NZ Ltd on an existing Rural Connectivity Group telecommunication facility.

In terms of section 104(1)(a) of the Act, the actual and potential effects of the proposed activity on the environment will be less than minor and acceptable as assessed in sections 6.0 and 7.0 of this report. In particular, the proposal involves the co-location of communication equipment on an approved telecommunication facility.

The proposed activity will also generate positive effects, being digital mobile radio coverage for first responders in the event of emergencies.

In terms of section 104(1)(b) of the Act, the proposal is consistent with the intent of the NESTF and the relevant objectives and policies of the, NPS Infrastructure, the Operative Far North District Plan and Proposed Far North District Plan. It is also consistent with Part 2 of the Act.

It is also considered that the proposal will have less than minor adverse effects on the wider environment, no persons will be adversely affected by the proposal and no special circumstances exist. As such, the application does not need to publicly or limited notified.

Hence, in accordance with section 104B in relation to discretionary activities, it is considered appropriate for consent to be granted on a non-notified basis.



Appendix A Record of Title

Resource Consent Application

Co-location to existing telecommunication facility in DoC land in Te Pahi,
Northland

The Rural Connectivity Group

SLR Project No.: 810.V15049.00003

23 February 2026



Title Plan - SO 469373

Survey Number SO 469373
Surveyor Reference 21202 OFFICE OF TREATY SETTLEMENTS
Surveyor Kurt Eric Watson
Survey Firm Survey & Planning Solutions (2010) Limited
Surveyor Declaration I Kurt Eric Watson, being a licensed cadastral surveyor, certify that:
(a) this dataset provided by me and its related survey are accurate, correct and in accordance with the Cadastral Survey Act 2002 and the Rules for Cadastral Survey 2010, and
(b) the survey was undertaken by me or under my personal direction.
Declared on 26 Nov 2014 09:37 AM

Survey Details

Dataset Description SECTIONS 1 - 32 AND AREA 33
Status Approved as to Survey
Land District North Auckland
Submitted Date 26/11/2014
Survey Class Class B
Survey Approval Date 04/12/2014
Deposit Date

Territorial Authorities

Far North District

Comprised In

GN GN 1983 p 485
CT 629523
GN GN 1984 p 2925
GN GN 2007 p 3121
GN B196031.1
GN B123710.1
CT 629524

Created Parcels

Parcels	Parcel Intent	Area	CT Reference
Area WA Survey Office Plan 469373	Easement		
Area LC Survey Office Plan 469373	Easement		
Area LD Survey Office Plan 469373	Easement		
Area XH Survey Office Plan 469373	Land Covenant		
Area RB Survey Office Plan 469373	Land Covenant		
Area LB Survey Office Plan 469373	Easement		
Area SB Survey Office Plan 469373	Land Covenant		
Area TB Survey Office Plan 469373	Land Covenant		
Area UB Survey Office Plan 469373	Land Covenant		
Area V Survey Office Plan 469373	Land Covenant		
Section 31 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	0.0732 Ha	
Area KB Survey Office Plan 469373	Easement		
Area KC Survey Office Plan 469373	Easement		
Area LE Survey Office Plan 469373	Easement		



Title Plan - SO 469373

Created Parcels

Parcels	Parcel Intent	Area	CT Reference
Section 18 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	3.5905 Ha	
Marginal Strip RA Survey Office Plan 469373	Marginal Strip - Movable		
Marginal Strip SA Survey Office Plan 469373	Marginal Strip - Movable		
Marginal Strip TA Survey Office Plan 469373	Marginal Strip - Movable		
Marginal Strip UA Survey Office Plan 469373	Marginal Strip - Movable		
Section 32 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	0.1788 Ha	
Section 29 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	0.1270 Ha	
Section 30 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	0.0307 Ha	
Section 9 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	24.5000 Ha	
Section 6 Survey Office Plan 469373	Strata	11.5100 Ha	
Section 27 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	26.0000 Ha	
Section 26 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	0.4037 Ha	
	Hydro		
Section 19 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	4.8030 Ha	
Section 5 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	8.5500 Ha	
Section 4 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	12.0770 Ha	
Section 3 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	4.2360 Ha	
Section 2 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	2.0220 Ha	
Section 1 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	78.6600 Ha	
Section 17 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	78.9200 Ha	
Section 16 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	58.7800 Ha	
Section 8 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	14.2365 Ha	
Section 10 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	44.3700 Ha	
Section 25 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	0.0367 Ha	
Section 11 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	25.9850 Ha	
Section 24 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	0.4222 Ha	
Section 23 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	1.7923 Ha	
Section 7 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	2,298.7700 Ha	
Section 22 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	5.2518 Ha	
Section 14 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	426.5000 Ha	
Area O Survey Office Plan 469373	Easement		
Section 12 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	85.5500 Ha	
Section 13 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	329.4000 Ha	
Area M Survey Office Plan 469373	Easement		
Area LA Survey Office Plan 469373	Easement		
Area A Survey Office Plan 469373	Easement		
Area B Survey Office Plan 469373	Easement		
Area C Survey Office Plan 469373	Easement		
Area D Survey Office Plan 469373	Easement		
Area E Survey Office Plan 469373	Easement		



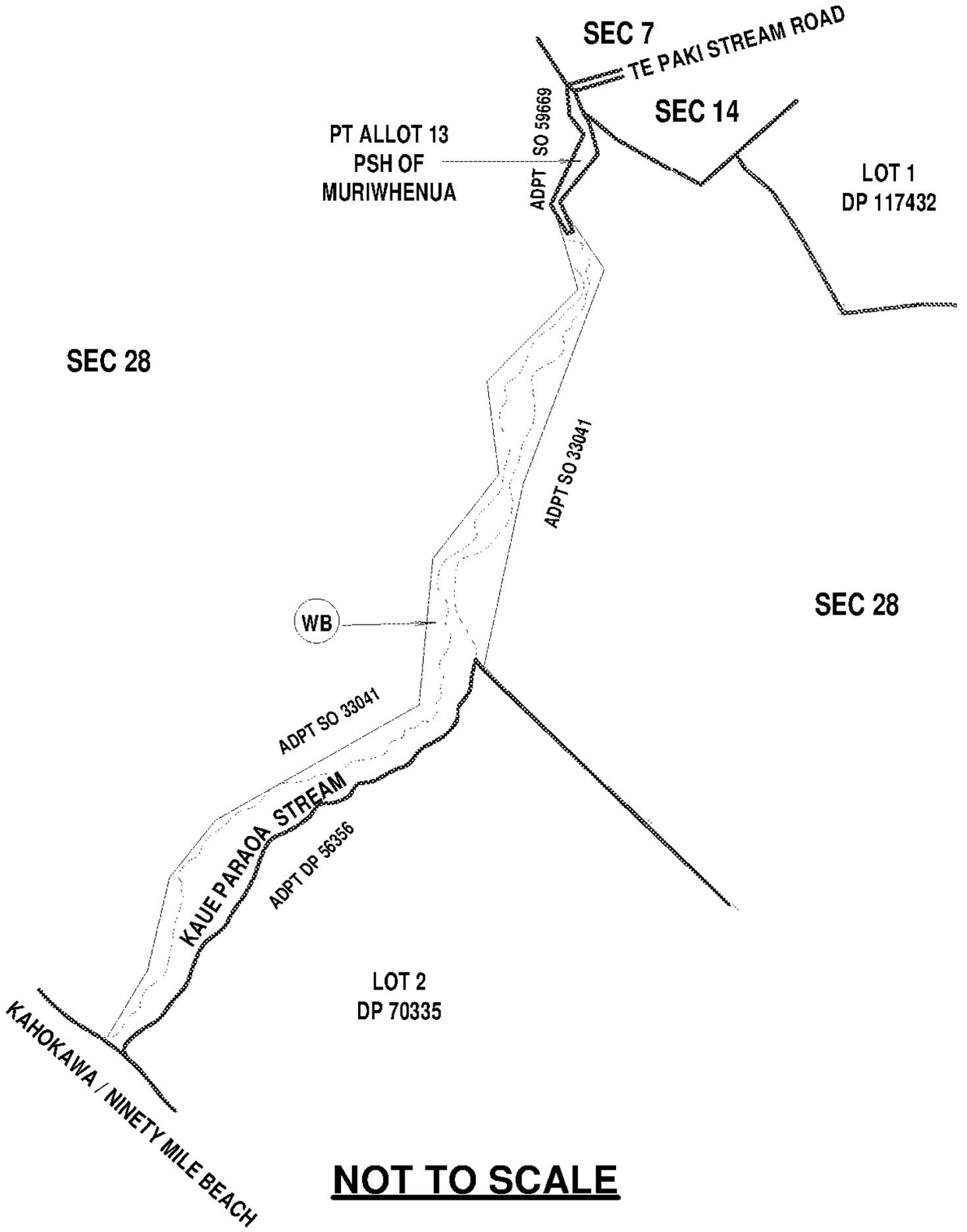
Title Plan - SO 469373

Created Parcels

Parcels	Parcel Intent	Area	CT Reference
Area XC Survey Office Plan 469373	Land Covenant		
Area XA Survey Office Plan 469373	Land Covenant		
Area XB Survey Office Plan 469373	Land Covenant		
Area XD Survey Office Plan 469373	Land Covenant		
Area XE Survey Office Plan 469373	Land Covenant		
Area XF Survey Office Plan 469373	Land Covenant		
Area XG Survey Office Plan 469373	Land Covenant		
Area F Survey Office Plan 469373	Easement		
Area YC Survey Office Plan 469373	Land Covenant		
Area YB Survey Office Plan 469373	Land Covenant		
Area YA Survey Office Plan 469373	Land Covenant		
Area YD Survey Office Plan 469373	Land Covenant		
Area KA Survey Office Plan 469373	Easement		
Area J Survey Office Plan 469373	Easement		
Area I Survey Office Plan 469373	Easement		
Area H Survey Office Plan 469373	Easement		
Area G Survey Office Plan 469373	Easement		
Area ZA Survey Office Plan 469373	Land Covenant		
Area ZB Survey Office Plan 469373	Land Covenant		
Area ZC Survey Office Plan 469373	Land Covenant		
Area ZD Survey Office Plan 469373	Land Covenant		
Area ZE Survey Office Plan 469373	Land Covenant		
Area N Survey Office Plan 469373	Easement		
Section 15 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	166.2000 Ha	
Section 20 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	0.0608 Ha	
Section 21 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	0.6612 Ha	
Section 28 Survey Office Plan 469373	Legalisation	13,617.0000 Ha	
Area 33 Survey Office Plan 469373	Lease	0.0052 Ha	
Area P Survey Office Plan 469373	Easement		
Area Q Survey Office Plan 469373	Easement		
Area WB Survey Office Plan 469373	Easement		
Total Area		17,330.7036 Ha	

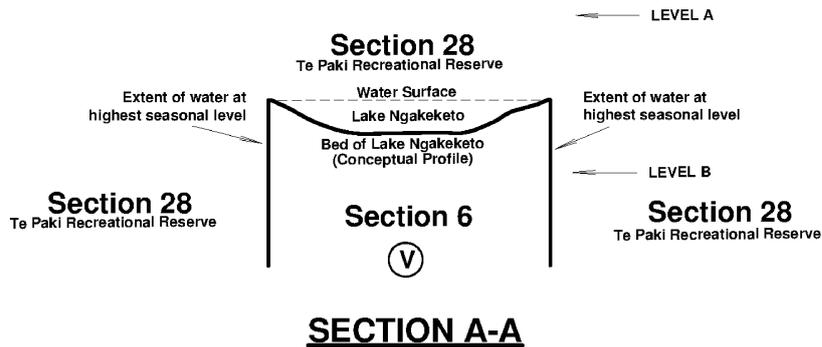
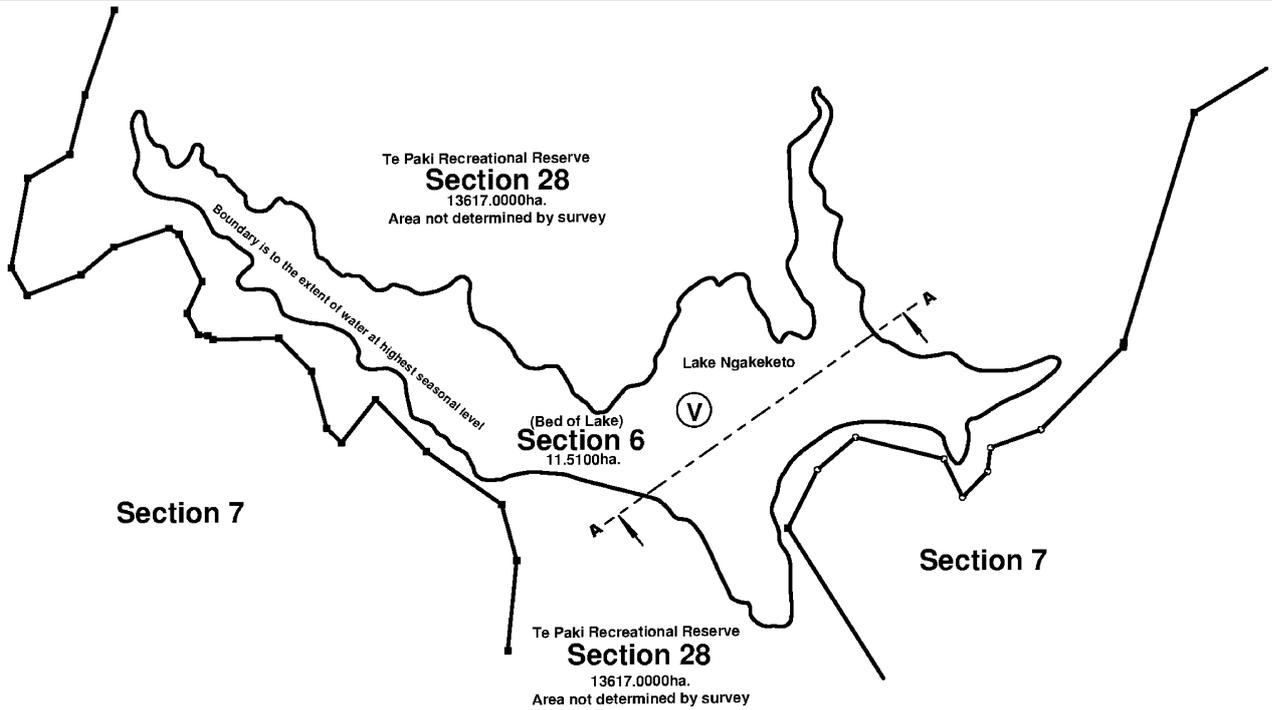
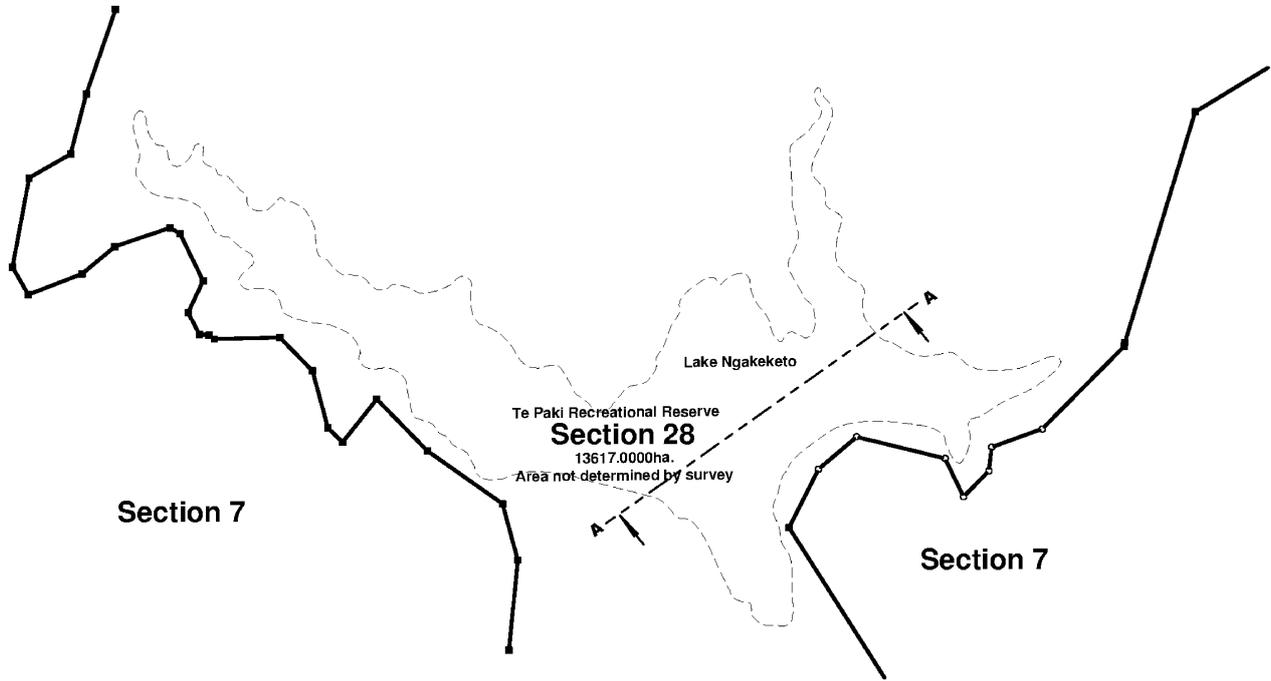
AREA WB

Existing Easement - Proclamation 11625



NOT TO SCALE

CROSS SECTION VIEW OF SECTIONS 6 & 28



Schedule / Memorandum

Land Registration District

North Auckland

Plan Number

SO 469373

Territorial Authority (the Council)

Far North District

Schedule of Existing Easement

Purpose/Interest	Shown	Servient Tenement	Created By
Right of Way	Allotment 13 Parish of Muriwhenua	SEC 7 & 28 hereon	Proc 11624
	WA & WB	SEC 28 hereon	Proc 11625

Schedule of Easements in Gross

Purpose	Shown	Servient Tenement	Grantee
Right of Way	A & E	SEC 7 hereon	The Crown
Right of Way	LA, M & N	SEC 15 hereon	The Crown
Right of Way	P & Q	SEC 1 hereon	Maritime NZ & The Crown
Right to Convey Water	LB, LC & LD	SEC 15 hereon	The Crown
Right to Convey Water	LE	SEC 18 hereon	The Crown

Schedule of Easements

Purpose	Shown	Servient Tenement	Dominant Tenement
Right of Way	B	SEC 28 hereon	SEC 10 hereon
Right of Way	C	SEC 28 hereon	SECs 10 & 11 hereon
Right of Way	D	SEC 25 hereon	SECs 10 & 11 hereon
Right of Way	F	SEC 28 hereon	SECs 12 & 13 hereon
Right to Convey Water	G	SEC 7 hereon	SEC 23 hereon

Page 1 of 2

Schedule / Memorandum

Land Registration District

North Auckland

Plan Number

SO 469373

Territorial Authority (the Council)

Far North District

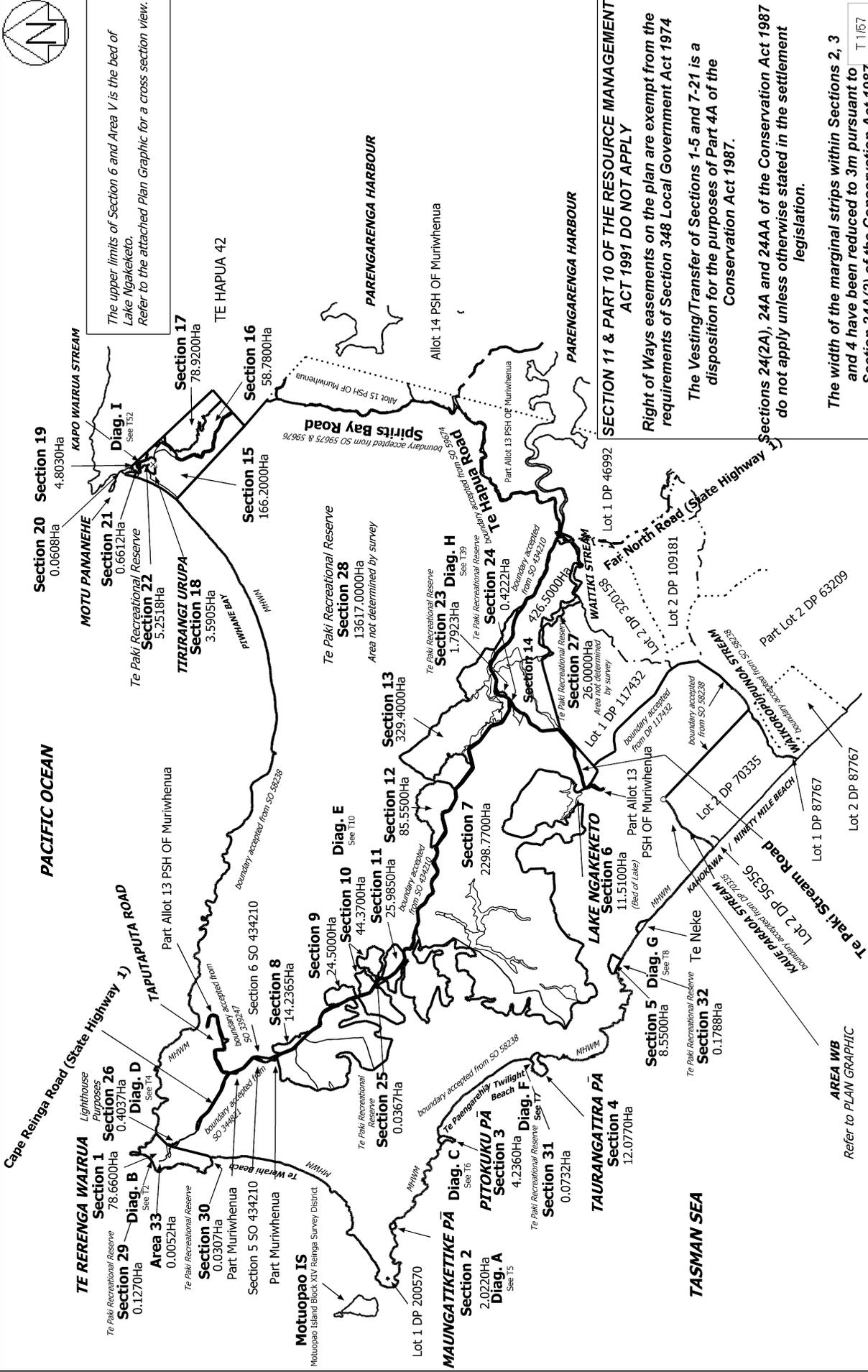
Right to Convey Water	H	SEC 14 hereon	SEC 23 hereon
Right to Convey Water Right to Convey Electricity	I & J	SEC 23 hereon	SECs 7, 13 & 14 hereon
Right of Way	J	SEC 23 hereon	SECs 7, 13 & 14 hereon
Right to Convey Water Right to Convey Electricity	KA, KB, KC	SEC 13 hereon	SEC 23 hereon
Right to Convey Water	O	SEC 28 hereon	SEC 7 hereon

Area marked RA, RB, SA, SB, TA, TB, UA, UB, V, XA, XB, XC, XD, XE, XF, XG, XH, YA, YB, YC, YD, KC, ZA, ZB, ZC, ZD & ZE are to be Subject to Land Covenants (Conservation Covenants).

Area 33 is to be subject to a lease



The upper limits of Section 6 and Area V is the bed of Lake Ngakeketo.
Refer to the attached Plan Graphic for a cross section view.



SECTION 11 & PART 10 OF THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991 DO NOT APPLY
Right of Ways easements on the plan are exempt from the requirements of Section 348 Local Government Act 1974
The Vesting/Transfer of Sections 1-5 and 7-21 is a disposition for the purposes of Part 4A of the Conservation Act 1987.
Sections 24(2A), 24A and 24AA of the Conservation Act 1987 do not apply unless otherwise stated in the settlement legislation.

The width of the marginal strips within Sections 2, 3 and 4 have been reduced to 3m pursuant to Section 24A(2) of the Conservation Act 1987.

Land District: North Auckland	SECTION 1 - 32 AND AREA 33	Surveyor: Kurt Eric Watson Firm: Survey & Planning Solutions (2010) L	Title Plan SO 469373 Approved on: 4/12/2014
Digitally Generated Plan	Refer to PLAN GRAPHIC		T1167
Generated on: 04/12/2014 11:33am Page 6 of 64			

Appendix B Application Plans

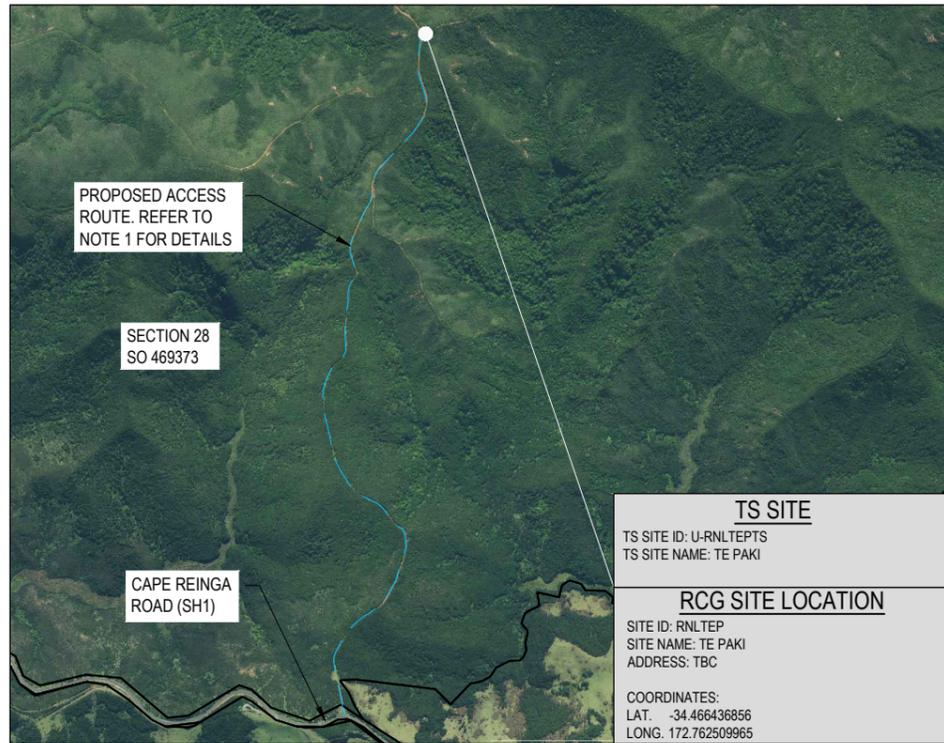
Resource Consent Application

Co-location to existing telecommunication facility in DoC land in Te Pahi, Northland

The Rural Connectivity Group

SLR Project No.: 810.V15049.00003

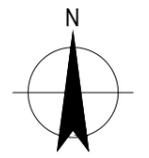
23 February 2026



LOCALITY PLAN
SCALE 1:10,000

IMPORTANT SERVICES NOTE
THE SERVICES SHOWN SHOULD BE CONSIDERED INDICATIVE ONLY AND ARE BASED ON RECORDS SUPPLIED BY THE UTILITY COMPANIES. PRIVATE SERVICES AND CONNECTIONS ARE NOT SHOWN.
THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING THAT ALL SERVICES ARE LOCATED/MARKED BY THE APPROPRIATE SERVICE AUTHORITY, OR THEIR OWN STAFF, PRIOR TO ANY SITE WORKS, AND FOR PROTECTING THESE SERVICES FOR THE DURATION OF THE SITE CONTRACT.

ELECTRONIC COPYRIGHT STATEMENT
AERIAL IMAGE SOURCED FROM THE LINZ DATA SERVICE AND LICENSED BY LINZ FOR REUSE UNDER THE CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 NEW ZEALAND LICENCE

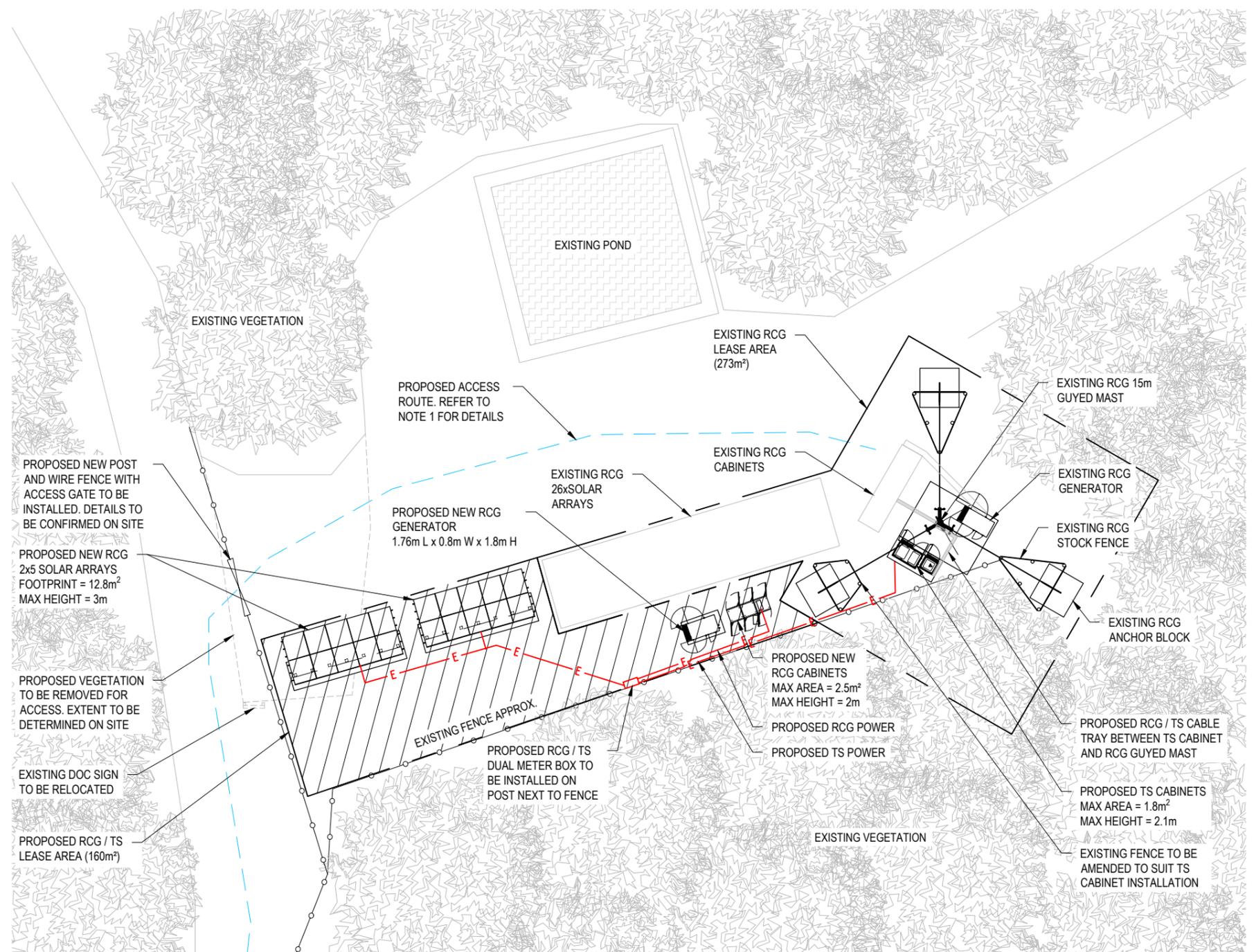


- NOTES**
1. PROPOSED ACCESS ROUTE FROM CAPE REINGA ROAD (SH1) VIA EXISTING TRACK (APPROX. 2.8km AWAY).
 2. RCG POWER ROUTE - CONFIRMED ONSITE BY BUILD CONTRACTOR, OWNER AND/OR LOCAL AUTHORITY. SUPPLIED OFFGRID FROM EXISTING AND PROPOSED SOLAR ARRAYS.
 3. COORDINATES: WORLD GEODETIC SYSTEM 1984 (G1762)
 4. IN ADDITION TO ANY EQUIPMENT SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS OR PERMITTED BY THE NES-TF, ANTENNAS AND EQUIPMENT UP TO 1m² IN SURFACE AREA MAY BE ADDED IN THE FUTURE.
 5. TOTAL VOLUME OF EARTHWORKS < 50m³

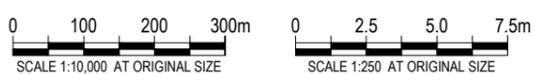
EXISTING SERVICES LEGEND

—SW—	STORMWATER	⊙	STORMWATER MH
—S—	SEWER	⊞	SUMP
—W—	WATER	⊙	SEWER MH
—G—	GAS	⊕	SURVEY PEG
—E(OH)—	OVERHEAD POWER		
—E—	POWER		
—T—	FIBRE		
---	UNKNOWN SERVICE		

PLANNING DRAWINGS BASED ON RCG AS-BUILT FROM BUILD CONTRACTOR. ALL DETAILS TO BE CONFIRMED ON SITE PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION



SITE PLAN
SCALE 1:250

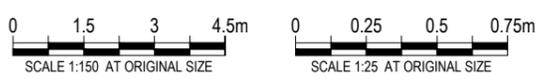
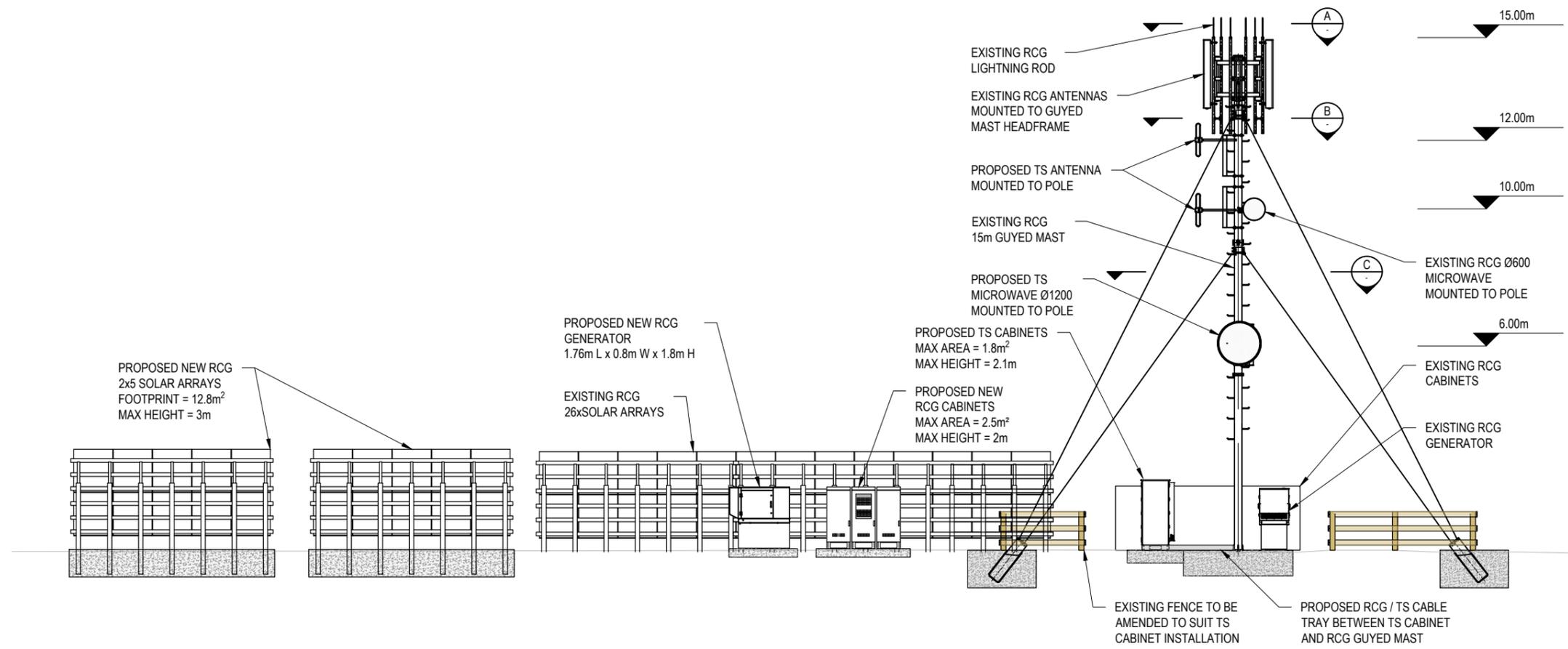
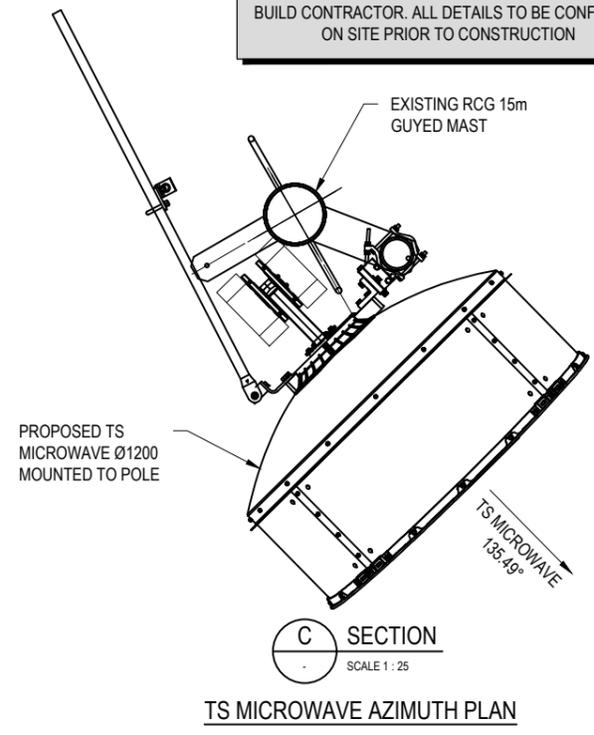
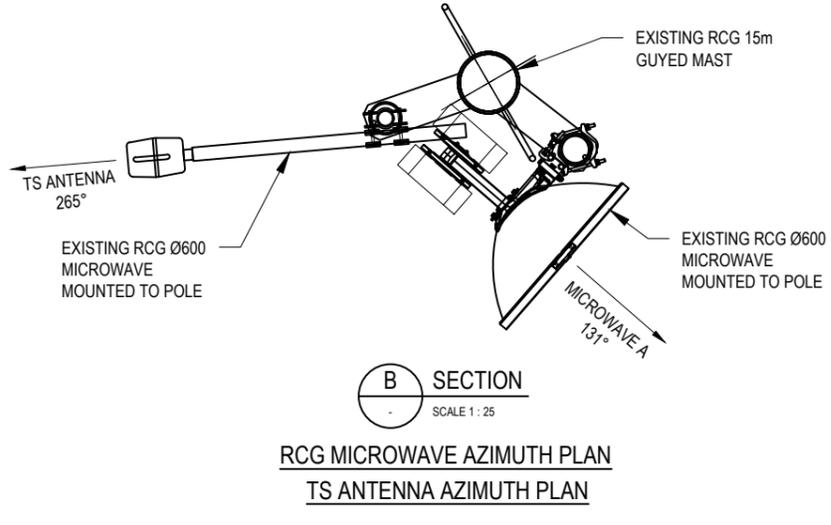
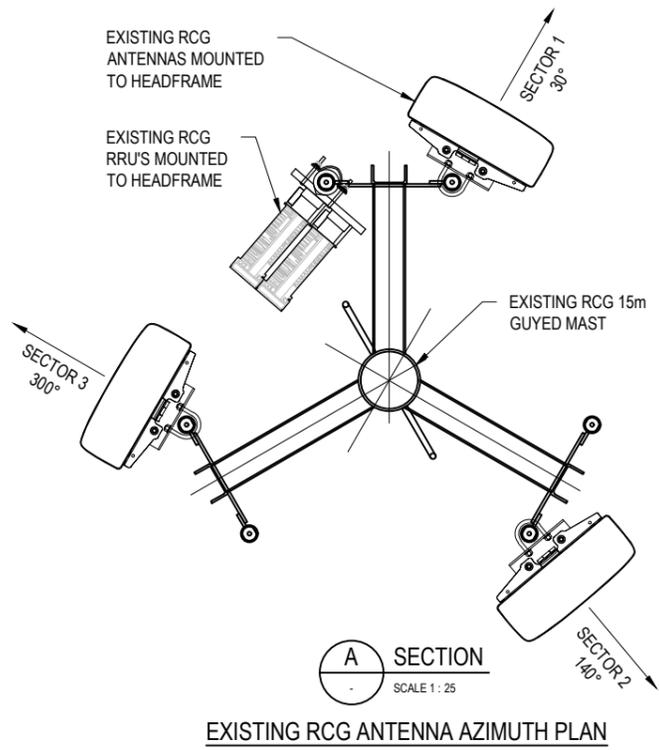


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COPYRIGHT THIS DRAWING REMAINS THE PROPERTY OF TOTAL GROUND ENGINEERING LIMITED. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. UNAUTHORIZED USE OF THIS DOCUMENT IS PROHIBITED.				CLIENT: 	DESIGNER: TOTAL GROUND ENGINEERING OFFICE - 2 / UNIT C 27C WAIPAREIRA AVENUE, HENDERSON, AUCKLAND 0160 PH: 027 557 7234 E: njacka@tge.co.nz	PROJECT TITLE: RURAL CONNECTIVITY GROUP & TAIT SYSTEMS	DRAWN BY: D.MACIVER	DESIGNED BY: RCG	CHECKED BY: -	SCALE: AS SHOWN
DO NOT SCALE DRAWING						DRAWING TITLE: RNLTEP-TE PAKI-PD LOCALITY AND SITE PLAN	JOB NO.: J00546	DRAWING NO.: RNLTEP-PD-001	DATE: 08.12.25	
REV NO.	DATE	REVISION STATUS	DB	CB			ISSUE STATUS: CONSENT	PAPER: A3	REVISION ISSUE: B	

PLANNING DRAWINGS BASED ON RCG AS-BUILT FROM BUILD CONTRACTOR. ALL DETAILS TO BE CONFIRMED ON SITE PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION

EQUIPMENT ACCESSED VIA CLIMBING RUNGS AND SAFETY SYSTEM.



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<p>REV NO. DATE REVISION STATUS DB CB</p>	<p>B 08.12.25 CONSENT - FOR APPROVAL DM -</p> <p>A 04.12.25 CONSENT - FOR APPROVAL DM -</p>	<p>DRAWING TITLE: RNLTEP-TE PAKI-PD ELEVATION AND DETAILS</p>		<p>JOB NO.: J00546</p>	<p>DRAWING NO.: RNLTEP-PD-002</p>	<p>DATE: 08.12.25</p>	<p>ISSUE STATUS: CONSENT</p>	<p>PAPER: A3</p>	<p>REVISION ISSUE: B</p>

Appendix C Rules Assessment

Resource Consent Application

Co-location to existing telecommunication facility in DoC land in Te Pahi, Northland

The Rural Connectivity Group

SLR Project No.: 810.V15049.00003

23 February 2026

Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities) Regulations 2016 Rules Assessment

Regulation	Compliance	Non-compliance
Part 2 – Carrying Out Regulated Activities		
<p>Regulation 11 – Activity complying with standard is permitted activity: <i>A regulated activity is a permitted activity if it is carried out in accordance with the standard.</i></p>	<p>Relevant. The proposed active equipment will comply with the relevant standards under the NESTF.</p>	
<p>Regulation 13 – RFG facilities: status in respect of generation of radiofrequency fields</p> <p>1. <i>This regulation applies to a regulated activity if—</i></p> <p>(a) <i>the facility is an RFG facility; and</i></p> <p>(b) <i>the activity is not a permitted activity under regulation 11.</i></p>	<p>Relevant. The facility is an RFG facility and is not a permitted activity under regulation 11.</p>	
<p>2. <i>If regulation 55 is complied with,—</i></p> <p>(a) <i>in respect of the generation of radiofrequency fields, the activity is a permitted activity; and</i></p> <p>(b) <i>in all other respects, the status of the activity is to be determined in accordance with regulations 14 to 18.</i></p>	<p>Met. Regulation 55 is complied with as assessed below so the activity status is to be determined in accordance with regulations 14 to 18.</p>	
<p>3. <i>If regulation 55 is not complied with—</i></p> <p>(a) <i>in respect of the generation of radiofrequency fields, the activity is a non-complying activity; and</i></p> <p>(b) <i>in all other respects,—</i></p> <p>(i) <i>if all other regulations compliance with which are part of the standard are complied with, the activity is a permitted activity; or</i></p> <p>(ii) <i>otherwise, the status of the activity is to be determined in accordance with regulations 14 to 18.</i></p>		
Part 3 - Regulated Activities and Standards		
Subpart 1 – Cabinets		
<p>Regulation 19 – Regulated activity and standard:</p>	<p>Relevant. The installation and operation of the proposed cabinets will be by a facility</p>	

Regulation	Compliance	Non-compliance
<p>1. <i>The installation and operation of a cabinet by a facility operator is a regulated activity.</i></p> <p>2. <i>The standard for the activity is that—</i></p> <p>(a) <i>regulation 20 or 21, as applicable, must be complied with; and</i></p> <p>(b) <i>if the cabinet is in a road reserve,—</i></p> <p>(i) <i>regulation 22 must be complied with (subject to regulation 23); and</i></p> <p>(ii) <i>regulation 24 must be complied with; and</i></p> <p>(c) <i>if the cabinet is not in a road reserve, regulation 25 must be complied with; and</i></p> <p>(d) <i>each regulation in subpart 5, if it applies, must be complied with; and</i></p> <p>(e) <i>if the activity includes earthworks, regulation 54 must be complied with; and</i></p> <p>(f) <i>if the cabinet is an RFG facility, regulation 55 must be complied with.</i></p>	<p>operator, being RCG and Tait.</p> <p>Met. Regulation 20 is applicable and complied with.</p> <p>N/A. The cabinets are not in the road reserve</p> <p>Met. The cabinets will comply with the noise limits outlined under regulation 25</p> <p>N/A. No subpart 5 matters are applicable.</p> <p>Met. Regulation 54 will be complied with as assessed further below.</p> <p>N/A. The cabinets are not an RFG facility</p>	
<p><i>Regulation 20 – Cabinet not servicing antenna on building:</i></p> <p>1. <i>This regulation applies to any cabinet other than one to which regulation 21 applies.</i></p> <p>2. <i>This regulation is complied with if-</i></p> <p>(a) <i>the height, footprint, and grouping rules in subclause (3) are complied with; and</i></p> <p>(b) <i>one of the following applies:</i></p> <p>(i) <i>the cabinet’s equipment does not require power:</i></p> <p>(ii) <i>power for the cabinet’s equipment is provided by a self- contained power unit:</i></p> <p>(iii) <i>the power supply for the cabinet’s equipment is connected under the ground or inside the cabinet</i></p> <p>3. <i>The height, footprint, and grouping rules are as follows:</i></p> <p>(a) <i>if the cabinet is in a road reserve that is in, or adjoins, a residential zone -</i></p>	<p>Relevant. The cabinets are a regulated activity under regulation 20</p> <p>Met. Subclause 3 will be complied with as assessed below.</p> <p>Met. The power for the cabinets will be connected under the ground as per (iii)</p> <p>N/A. The cabinets are not located in the road reserve.</p>	

Regulation	Compliance	Non-compliance
<p>(b) <i>if the cabinet is in any other road reserve</i></p> <p>(c) <i>if the cabinet is not in a road reserve and is in a residential zone,</i></p> <p>(d) <i>if the cabinet is not in a road reserve and is not in a residential zone,</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>i. the height of the cabinet must not be more than 2.5m;</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>ii. the footprint of the cabinet must not be more than 5m²</i></p> <p>4. <i>In this regulation, part of a road reserve adjoins a residential zone if that part of the road reserve adjoins and is on the same side of the road as, land in a residential zone.</i></p>	<p>N/A. The cabinets are not located in the road reserve.</p> <p>N/A. The cabinets are not located in a residential zone.</p> <p>Met. The proposed cabinets do not exceed 2.5m in height and 5m² in footprint.</p>	
<p><i>Regulation 21 – Cabinet servicing antenna on building</i></p>	<p>N/A. The cabinets will not be servicing antennas on a building.</p>	
<p><i>Regulation 22 – Group rules for cabinets in road reserves</i></p>	<p>N/A. The proposed cabinets will not be located within the road reserve.</p>	
<p><i>Regulation 23 – Temporary contravention of group rules</i></p>	<p>N/A. No temporary contravention of group rules is proposed.</p>	
<p><i>Regulation 24 – Noise limits for cabinet in road reserve</i></p>	<p>N/A. The proposed cabinets will not be located within the road reserve.</p>	
<p><i>Regulation 25 – Noise limits for cabinet not in road reserve</i></p> <p>Rule 9.7.5.1.8 of the Operative Far North District Plan</p> <p>Noise:</p> <p><i>All activities shall be conducted so as to ensure that noise from the site shall not exceed the following noise limits as measured at or within the boundary of any site in the Residential,</i></p>	<p>Met. Given the proximity of the site to any adjoining properties and residential dwellings, compliance with the noise standards will be achieved.</p>	

Regulation	Compliance	Non-compliance
<p><i>Coastal Residential or Russell Township zones, or at or within the notional boundary of any dwelling in any other rural or coastal zone.</i></p> <p><i>0700 to 2200 hours: 55dBA L₁₀</i></p> <p><i>2200 to 0700 hours: 45dBA L₁₀ and 70dBA L_{max}</i></p> <p>Construction Noise:</p> <p><i>Construction noise shall meet the limited commented in, and shall be measured and assessed in accordance with, NZS 6803P:1984 – “The Measurement and Assessment of Noise from Construction, Maintenance and Demolition Work.”</i></p>		
Subpart 2 – Antennas		
<i>Regulation 26 – Antennas on existing poles in road reserve - Regulated activity and standard</i>	N/A. The proposal involves antennas on an existing pole not in the road reserve.	
<i>Regulation 27 – Antenna on existing pole in road reserve</i>	N/A. The proposal involves antennas on an existing pole not in the road reserve.	
<i>Regulations 28 – Antennas on new poles in road reserve - Regulated activity and standards</i>	N/A. The proposal involves antennas on an existing pole not in the road reserve.	
<i>Regulation 29 – Antennas on new poles in road reserve</i>	N/A. The proposal involves antennas on an existing pole not in the road reserve.	
<i>Regulation 30 – Antennas on existing poles with antennas not in road reserve and in residential zone - Regulated activity and standard</i>	N/A. The proposal involves antennas on an existing pole not in a residential zone.	
<i>Regulation 31 – Antenna on existing pole with antenna not in road reserve and in residential zone</i>	N/A. The proposal involves antennas on an existing pole not in a residential zone.	
<p><i>Regulation 32 – Antennas on existing poles with antennas not in road reserve and not in residential zone - Regulated activity and standard</i></p> <p><i>1. The installation and operation of an antenna (antenna D) by a facility operator is a regulated activity if,—</i></p>	Relevant. The proposal involves the installation of antennas on an existing pole not in the	

Regulation	Compliance	Non-compliance
<p>(a) before work to install antenna D begins (date D), there is a pole (pole D) that—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. is not in a road reserve; and ii. is not in a residential zone; and iii. has 1 or more antennas (the existing antennas) attached to it (whether operated by the same or a different facility operator); and <p>(b) the installation and operation of the existing antennas on pole D complies with the Act; and</p> <p>(c) antenna D (alone or with 1 or more other antennas) is to be installed—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. on pole D in pole D's original location; or ii. on pole D after pole D is moved to a new location; or iii. on a new pole erected to replace pole D; and <p>(d) the pole on which antenna D is to be installed (the final pole) is—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. not in a road reserve; and ii. not in a residential zone. <p>2. The standard for the activity is that—</p> <p>(a) regulation 33 must be complied with; and</p> <p>(b) each regulation in subpart 5, if it applies, must be complied with; and</p> <p>(c) if the activity includes earthworks, regulations 53 and 54 must be complied with; and</p> <p>(d) if the antenna is an RFG facility, regulation 55 must be complied with.</p>	<p>residential zone or road reserve by a facility operator, The Rural Connectivity Group on behalf of Tait Systems NZ Ltd, also a network operator.</p> <p>Met. The installation and operation of the existing antennas comply with the Act.</p> <p>Met. The antennas will be installed on the consented pole in its existing location.</p> <p>Met. Regulation 33 is complied with as assessed below.</p> <p>Met. There are no subpart 5 matters relevant to this site.</p> <p>N/A. No earthworks in relation to the pole are proposed.</p> <p>Met. Regulation 55 is complied with as assessed below.</p>	
<p>Regulation 33 – Antenna on existing pole with antenna not in road reserve and not in residential zone</p>		

Regulation	Compliance	Non-compliance
<p>1. <i>This regulation applies to the regulated activity described in regulation 32.</i></p> <p>2. <i>This regulation is complied with if, at the time antenna D is installed,—</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) <i>if pole D is moved or replaced, the location of the final pole—</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">i. <i>is not in a road reserve; and</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">ii. <i>is not in a residential zone; and</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">iii. <i>is not more than 5 m from pole D's location on date D; and</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(b) <i>if the antenna is a dish or panel antenna, the antenna size rules in subclause (3) are complied with; and</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(c) <i>the pole width rules in subclause (4) or (5) are complied with; and</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(d) <i>if the final pole has a headframe, the headframe width rules in subclause (6) are complied with; and</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(e) <i>the pole height rules in subclause (7) are complied with.</i></p> <p>3. <i>The antenna size rules are that —</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) <i>if antenna D is a panel antenna, the width of the panel must not be more than,—</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">i. <i>if antenna D is a replacement for an existing panel antenna the width of which was more than 0.7 m, the width of the replaced antenna; or</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">ii. <i>otherwise, 0.7 m; or</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(b) <i>if antenna D is a dish antenna, the diameter of the dish must not be more than,—</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">i. <i>if antenna D is a replacement for an existing dish antenna the diameter of which was more than 1.2 m, the diameter of the replaced antenna; or</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">ii. <i>otherwise, 1.2 m.</i></p>	<p>Relevant – the proposal is a regulated activity under regulation 32.</p> <p>Met. The antennas will be installed on the existing facility which is not within a road reserve or a residential zone.</p> <p>Met. Subclause (3) is complied with as assessed below.</p> <p>N/A – no change to the existing pole width is proposed.</p> <p>N/A. no change to the existing pole width is proposed.</p> <p>Met. Subclause (7) is complied with as assessed below.</p> <p>N/A – no panel antennas are proposed.</p> <p>Met. The proposed dish antenna has a diameter of 1.2m</p>	

Regulation	Compliance	Non-compliance
<p>4. <i>If the final pole is in a rural zone, the pole width rules are that the width of the final pole must not be more than,—</i></p> <p><i>(a) if the width of pole D on date D was more than 6 m, that width; or</i></p> <p><i>(b) otherwise, the lesser of—</i></p> <p><i>i. 6 m; and</i></p> <p><i>ii. the width of pole D on date D multiplied by,—</i></p> <p><i>A. if the number of antennas attached to the final pole is more than the number that were attached to pole D on date D, 2;</i></p> <p><i>B. otherwise, 1.3.</i></p>	<p>N/A – the final pole is not in a rural zone.</p>	
<p>5. <i>If the final pole is not in a rural zone, the pole width rules are that the width of the final pole must not be more than the width of the baseline pole on the baseline date multiplied by,—</i></p> <p><i>(a) if the number of antenna attached to the final pole is more than the number that were attached to the baseline pole on the baseline date, 2; or</i></p> <p><i>(b) otherwise, 1.3.</i></p>	<p>N/A – no change to the pole width is proposed.</p>	
<p>6. <i>The headframe width rules are that the width of the headframe on the final pole must not be more than,—</i></p> <p><i>(a) if pole D had a headframe on date D the width of which was more than 6 m, the width of that headframe; or</i></p> <p><i>(b) otherwise, 6 m.</i></p>	<p>N/A – there is no change to the existing pole.</p>	
<p>7. <i>The pole height rules are that the height of the final pole, and all antennas must not be more than,—</i></p> <p><i>(a) if the pole was installed without a resource consent in reliance on regulation 34, the lesser of—</i></p> <p><i>i. the height of pole D and all antennas on date D plus the permitted height increase; and</i></p> <p><i>ii. 25 m; or</i></p> <p><i>(b) otherwise, the height of the baseline pole and all antennas on the baseline date plus the permitted height increase.</i></p>	<p>N/A – there are no proposed changes to the existing pole height.</p>	

Regulation	Compliance	Non-compliance
<p>8. In this regulation, the permitted height increase is,—</p> <p>(a) if the facility operator for antenna D is the facility operator for all antennas attached to the final pole, 3.5m; or</p> <p>(b) otherwise, 5 m.</p>		
<i>Regulation 34 - Antennas on new poles not in road reserve and in rural zone – Regulated activity and standard</i>	N/A. The proposal involves antennas on an existing pole not in the rural zone.	
<i>Regulation 35 – Antenna on new pole not in road reserve and in rural zone</i>	N/A. The proposal involves antennas on an existing pole not in the road reserve	
<i>Regulation 36 – Antennas on buildings</i>	N/A. The proposal involves antennas on an existing pole not on a building.	
<i>Regulation 37 – Antenna on building</i>	N/A. The proposal involves antennas on an existing pole not on a building.	
Subpart 3 – Small Cell Units		
<i>Regulation 38 – Regulated activity and standard</i>	N/A. No small cell units are proposed.	
Subpart 4 – Telecommunication Lines		
<i>Regulation 39 – Customer connection line</i>	N/A. No customer connection lines are proposed.	
<i>Regulation 40 – Customer connection line</i>	N/A. No customer connection lines are proposed.	
<i>Regulation 41 – Aerial telecommunication line along same route as existing telecommunication or power line</i>	N/A. No aerial telecommunication lines are proposed.	
<i>Regulation 42 – Aerial telecommunication line along same route as existing telecommunication or power line</i>	N/A. No aerial telecommunication lines are proposed.	

Regulation	Compliance	Non-compliance
<i>Regulation 43 – Underground telecommunication lines</i>	N/A. No underground telecommunication lines are proposed.	
Subpart 5 – Application of District and Regional Rules		
<i>Regulation 44 – Trees and vegetation in road reserve</i>	N/A. The existing facility is not located in the road reserve.	
<i>Regulation 45 – Significant trees</i>	N/A. The site does not contain any significant trees under the Operative and Proposed Far North District Plan.	
<i>Regulation 46 – Historic heritage values</i>	N/A. The site is not subject to any historic heritage values under the Operative and Proposed Far North District Plan.	
<i>Regulation 47 – Visual amenity landscapes</i>	N/A. The site is not subject to any visual amenity landscape overlays under the Operative and Proposed Far North District Plan.	
<i>Regulation 48 – Significant habitats for indigenous vegetation</i>	N/A. The site is not subject to any identified significant habitats for indigenous vegetation under the Operative and Proposed Far North District Plan.	
<i>Regulation 49 – Significant habitats for indigenous fauna</i>	N/A. The site is not within any identified significant habitats for indigenous fauna under the Operative and Proposed Far North District Plan.	
<i>Regulation 50 – Outstanding natural features or landscapes</i>	N/A. The site is not within any outstanding natural features or landscapes identified by the Operative and Proposed Far North District Plan.	

Regulation		Compliance	Non-compliance														
<i>Regulation 51 – Places adjoining coastal marine area</i>		N/A. The site does not adjoin the coastal marine area.															
<i>Regulation 52 – Rivers and lakes</i>		N/A. The site is not nearby any rivers or lakes.															
Subpart 6 – Earthworks																	
<i>Regulation 53 – Earthworks associated with certain antennas</i>		N/A - The proposed installation of the additional antennas will not require any additional earthworks.															
<p><i>Regulation 54 – Earthworks: regional rules apply</i></p> <p>Rule C.8.3.1 of the Proposed Northland Regional Plan</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Location</th> <th>Earthworks thresholds</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Within 10m of a natural wetland, the bed of a continually or intermittently flowing river or lake</i></td> <td><i>200m² of exposed earth at any time, and 50m³ of moved or placed earth in any 12-month period</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Within 10m of an inanga spawning site</i></td> <td><i>200m² of exposed earth at any time, and 50m³ of moved or placed earth in any 12-month period</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Catchment of an Outstanding Lake</i></td> <td><i>2,500m² of exposed earth at any time</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Erosion-prone land</i></td> <td><i>2,500m² of exposed earth at any time</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>High-risk flood hazard area</i></td> <td><i>50m³ of moved or placed earth in any 12-month period</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Coastal riparian and foredune management area</i></td> <td><i>Excluding for coastal dune restoration, 200m² of exposed earth at any time</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Location	Earthworks thresholds	<i>Within 10m of a natural wetland, the bed of a continually or intermittently flowing river or lake</i>	<i>200m² of exposed earth at any time, and 50m³ of moved or placed earth in any 12-month period</i>	<i>Within 10m of an inanga spawning site</i>	<i>200m² of exposed earth at any time, and 50m³ of moved or placed earth in any 12-month period</i>	<i>Catchment of an Outstanding Lake</i>	<i>2,500m² of exposed earth at any time</i>	<i>Erosion-prone land</i>	<i>2,500m² of exposed earth at any time</i>	<i>High-risk flood hazard area</i>	<i>50m³ of moved or placed earth in any 12-month period</i>	<i>Coastal riparian and foredune management area</i>	<i>Excluding for coastal dune restoration, 200m² of exposed earth at any time</i>	<p>Met. The minor earthworks associated with the installation of the cabinet foundations will comply with rule 33.1 of the Northland Regional Plan</p>	
Location	Earthworks thresholds																
<i>Within 10m of a natural wetland, the bed of a continually or intermittently flowing river or lake</i>	<i>200m² of exposed earth at any time, and 50m³ of moved or placed earth in any 12-month period</i>																
<i>Within 10m of an inanga spawning site</i>	<i>200m² of exposed earth at any time, and 50m³ of moved or placed earth in any 12-month period</i>																
<i>Catchment of an Outstanding Lake</i>	<i>2,500m² of exposed earth at any time</i>																
<i>Erosion-prone land</i>	<i>2,500m² of exposed earth at any time</i>																
<i>High-risk flood hazard area</i>	<i>50m³ of moved or placed earth in any 12-month period</i>																
<i>Coastal riparian and foredune management area</i>	<i>Excluding for coastal dune restoration, 200m² of exposed earth at any time</i>																

Regulation		Compliance	Non-compliance
<i>Flood hazard area</i>	<i>100m³ of moved or placed earth in any 12-month period</i>		
<i>Other areas</i>	<i>5,000m² of exposed earth at any time</i>		
<p><i>Excavation and/or filling excluding mining and quarrying, on any site in the Rural Living, Coastal Living, South Kerikeri Inlet zone, General Coastal, Recreational Activities, Conservation, Waimate North and Point Veronica zones is permitted provided that:</i></p> <p><i>(a) it does not exceed 300m³ in any 12-month period per site; and</i></p> <p><i>(b) it does not involve a cut or filled face exceeding 1.5m in height i.e. the maximum permitted cut and fill height may be 3m.</i></p>			
Subpart 7 – Radiofrequency Fields			
<p>Regulation 55 – Radiofrequency fields</p> <p>1. <i>This regulation applies to an RFG facility.</i></p> <p>2. <i>This regulation is complied with if-</i></p> <p><i>(a) the facility is installed and operated in accordance with NZS 2772.1; and</i></p> <p><i>(b) before the facility becomes operational, the facility operator gives the local authority—</i></p> <p><i>(i) written or electronic notice of the facility’s location; and</i></p> <p><i>(ii) a pre-commencement report that complies with subclause (3); and</i></p> <p><i>(c) either—</i></p> <p><i>(i) the facility operator gives the local authority a post-commencement report that complies with subclause (4) within 3 months after the facility becomes operational; or</i></p> <p><i>(ii) under subclause (5), the facility operator is not required to give a post-commencement report</i></p> <p>3. <i>A pre-commencement report must-</i></p> <p><i>(a) be prepared in accordance with AS/NZS 2772.2; and</i></p>		<p>Relevant – the facility is an RFG facility.</p> <p>Met. As stated in the radiofrequency report attached as Appendix B, the proposal complies with NZS2772.1.</p>	

Regulation	Compliance	Non-compliance
<p>(b) take into account exposures arising from other telecommunication facilities in the vicinity of the facility; and</p> <p>(c) predict whether the radiofrequency field levels at places in the vicinity of the facility that are reasonably accessible to the general public will comply with NZS 2772.1</p> <p>4. A post-commencement report must—</p> <p>(a) be prepared in accordance with AS/NZS 2772.2; and</p> <p>(b) provide evidence that the actual radiofrequency field levels at places in the vicinity of the facility that are reasonably accessible to the general public comply with NZS 2772.</p> <p>5. The facility operator is not required to give a post-commencement report if the prediction referred to in subclause (3)(c) was that the radiofrequency field levels will not reach 25% of the maximum level authorised by NZS 2772.1 for exposure of the general public.</p>	<p>Met. The area where the radiofrequency plume will exceed 100% and 25% of standard is not an area where the public could reasonably be exposed given the position of the antennas at least 5m above ground level. As such there is no non-compliance with the standard and no need for future monitoring.</p>	

Operative Far North District Plan Assessment

Only the relevant rules of the Operative Far North District Plan have been considered in the table below. In particular, as the proposed antenna and cabinets are permitted activities under the NESTF they do not need to be considered against the district plan.

Rule number	Compliance	Non-Compliance
Chapter 12 – Natural and Physical Resources		
Section 2 – Indigenous Flora and Fauna		
<p>12.2.6.1.4 Indigenous vegetation clearance in other zones</p> <p><i>The clearance of indigenous vegetation is a permitted activity if the site meets the definition of an “urban environment” site as specified in Rule 12.2.6.1.1(p) above. On all other sites in other zones, the clearance of indigenous vegetation is a permitted activity, provided that the clearance does not increase the total area of cleared land on the site above 500m².</i></p>	Met – the extent of indigenous vegetation to be cleared is significantly less than 500m ² , being up to 90m ² .	
Section 9 – Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency		
<p>12.9.6.1.1 Domestic Scale Renewable Energy Devices</p>	N/A – the proposed solar arrays are not considered to be domestic scale nor are they attached to any buildings.	
<p>12.9.6.1.2 In-stream hydro or ocean energy investigation and electricity generation</p>	N/A – the proposal is for the construction of additional solar arrays.	
<p>12.9.6.1.3 Installation, access to, maintenance, operation and upgrade of temporary monitoring masts</p>	N/A – the proposal is for the construction of additional solar arrays.	
<p>12.9.6.1.4 Installation, maintenance, operation and upgrade of free-standing renewable energy devices and associated structures excluding those associated with in-stream hydro or ocean investigation or electricity generation</p> <p><i>The installation, maintenance, operation and upgrade of free standing renewable energy devices supplying at least 50% of the energy produced to activities occurring within the site on which it is located, and including access and transmission, is a permitted activity if:</i></p>		Does not comply – as assessed below the proposed solar arrays will provide at least 50% of the power for the activity but they do not comply with the relevant permitted activity standards.

<p>(a) it is in the Rural Production, Rural Living, General Coastal or Coastal Living Zone; and</p> <p>(b) no structure, including any attachments or turbine blades, exceeds the permitted building height for the underlying zone plus 3m; and</p> <p>(c) all structures occupy no more than a total of 50m² where the lot size is 3000m² or less, or 100m² where the lot size is greater than 3000m²; and</p> <p>(d) any structure is setback at least three times the height of the generating structure from the boundary of any other site and is not within the notional boundary of any other site; and</p> <p>(e) the setback from a public road or above ground communication or electrical lines is at least three times the height of the generating structure or 20m, whichever is the greater distance; and</p> <p>(f) the activity is not within an Outstanding Natural Feature or Outstanding Landscape Feature or an Outstanding Landscape listed in Appendices 1A and 1B and identified on the Resource Maps; and</p> <p>(g) the activity is not within a Heritage Precinct, an Archaeological Site, Historic Building, Site or Object, Site of Cultural Significance to Maori listed in Appendices 1E, 1F and 1G or shown on the Plan Maps; and</p> <p>(h) construction noise complies with the limits recommended in NZS 6803:1999 Acoustics – Construction Noise or any subsequent similar standard; and</p> <p>(i) operational noise of any structure complies with the relevant noise standard for the zone in which it is located, set out in Part 2 of the Plan - Environment Provisions;</p>		
<p>12.9.6.1.5 Construction, operation, maintenance and upgrade of community scale renewable electricity generation device(s) and associated structures.</p>	<p>N/A – the proposal is not for community scale renewable electricity generation.</p>	
<p>12.9.6.2 Restricted Discretionary Activities An activity is a restricted discretionary activity if:</p>	<p>N/A – the listed rules are not relevant to the proposed solar arrays as they are located in the Conservation Zone</p>	

<p>(a) <i>It does not comply with any one of the following rules 12.9.6.1.1 to 12.9.1.5; but</i></p> <p>(b) <i>It is one of the activities which the Council has restricted its discretion in accordance with Rules 12.9.6.2.1 to 12.9.6.2.5.</i></p>		
<p>12.9.6.3.2 Any other renewable electricity generation or renewable energy development and use activity</p> <p><i>The construction, operation and maintenance of any other renewable electricity generation or renewable energy use and development activity not meeting the standards for permitted or restricted discretionary activities as set out under Rules 12.9.6.1 and 12.9.6.2 or any activity not otherwise provided for elsewhere in the plan is a discretionary activity.</i></p>	<p>Relevant – the proposed solar arrays are not provided in the Operative Far North District Plan. A resource consent for a discretionary activity is required.</p>	

Proposed Far North District Plan – Notified Version

Only relevant rules with legal effect have been assessed below.

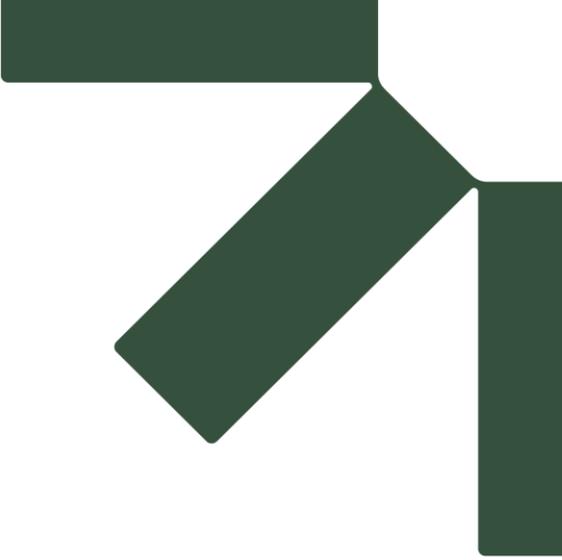
Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity		
<p>IB-R4 Indigenous vegetation clearance and any associated land disturbance outside a Significant Natural Area</p> <p>PER-1:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A report has been obtained from a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist confirming that the indigenous vegetation does not meet the criteria for a Significant Natural Area and it is submitted to Council 14 days in advance of the clearance being undertaken; and 2. It does not exceed the following amounts per site over a 5-year period: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Rural Production zone, Horticulture zone, Māori Purpose zone and Treaty Settlement Land overlay – 5,000m² if not in a remnant forest, otherwise 500m² in a remnant forest; or ii. All other zones – 500m² 	<p>N/A – a report has not been prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist as such Rule PER – 2 is relevant.</p>	
<p>PER-2:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A report has not been obtained from a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist confirming that the indigenous vegetation does not meet the criteria for a Significant Natural Area and a report has not been submitted to Council 14 days in advance of the clearance being undertaken; and 2. It does not exceed 100m² per site in any calendar year. 	<p>Complies – the proposed vegetation clearance will not exceed 100m² this calendar year.</p>	
<p>EW-R13 Earthworks and erosion and sediment control – All zones</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>PER-1</p> <p>The earthworks complies with standard EW-S5 Erosion and sediment control.</p>	<p>Complies – the proposed earthworks will comply with standard EW-S5.</p>	

***EW-S5 Erosion and sediment control
– All zones***

Earthworks:

- 1. must for their duration be controlled in accordance with the Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for Land Disturbing Activities in the Auckland Region 2016 (Auckland Council Guideline Document GD2016/005); and*
- 2. shall be implemented to prevent silt or sediment from entering water bodies, coastal marine area, any stormwater system, overland flow paths, or roads.*

Complies – appropriate levels of erosion and sediment control measures will be implemented in relation to the scale of earthworks proposed.



Appendix D Radiofrequency Report

Resource Consent Application

Co-location to existing telecommunication facility in DoC land in Te Pahi,
Northland

The Rural Connectivity Group

SLR Project No.: 810.V15049.00003

23 February 2026

Generic Radiofrequency Field Certificate for Emergency Services VHF and UHF LMR Services

Introduction

This radiofrequency (RF) field certificate is a generic certificate that demonstrates compliance with RF hazard safety Regulations for a Emergency Services VHF and UHF Land Mobile Radio (LMR) site.

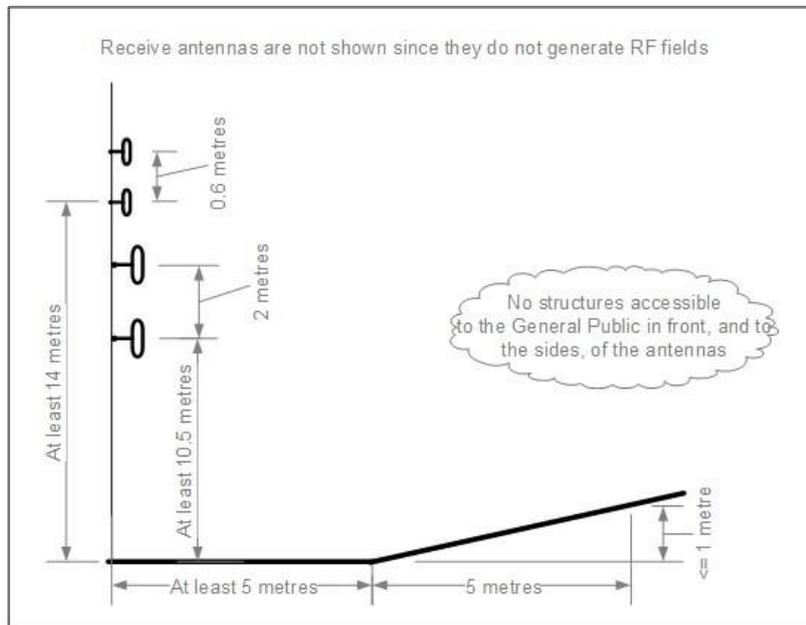
Applicable Emergency Services VHF and UHF LMR Configurations

Emergency Services VHF and UHF LMR services that meet all of the following criteria are covered by this generic RF field certificate (refer also to the explanatory drawing below):

Service	VHF	UHF
Frequency	138 to 156 MHz	478 to 502 MHz
Number of transmitters	Up to 6	Up to 8
Transmit power	Up to 50 W per transmitter (adjusted to meet EIRP limit)	
System loss	Varies depending on the site	
Antenna	Two separate pole-mounted half-wave dipoles operating independently with up to 3 transmitters per dipole (receive antennas are not considered since they do not generate RF fields)	Two separate pole-mounted half-wave dipoles operating independently with up to 4 transmitters per dipole (receive antennas are not considered since they do not generate RF fields)
EIRP	Maximum of 14 dBW EIRP per transmitter (RF channel)	Maximum of 17 dBW EIRP per transmitter (RF channel)
Height	Centre of lower and upper transmit dipoles at least 10.5 and 12.5 metres above areas (typically ground level) reasonably accessible to general public	Centre of lower and upper transmit dipoles at least 14.0 and 14.6 metres above areas (typically ground level) reasonably accessible to general public
Foreground clearance	The immediate foreground in front, and to the sides, of the antennas shall be clear of any structures reasonably accessible to the General Public (e.g. building roofs or buildings of more than one storey, streetlights, large trees).	
Foreground terrain	The foreground in front, and to the sides, of the antennas reasonably accessible to the General Public shall be flat for at least the first 5 metres and may then rise at a gradient of 1 in 5 beyond that (one metre of height for every 5 metres of distance). Alternatively, the foreground can be flat or falling away.	

Kordia Limited

Level 3 | 162 Victoria Street West | Auckland 1010
PO Box 2495 | Auckland 1140 | New Zealand
T. +64 9 551 7000 | www.kordia.co.nz



Relevant Regulations

The Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Telecommunications Facilities) Regulations 2016 (NES) prescribe the Standards that must be complied with for the purposes of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Regulation 13 states that a telecommunication facility is a permitted activity as far as radiofrequency field hazards are concerned if it is operated in accordance with Regulation 55. Regulation 55 requires that telecommunication facilities are installed and operated in accordance with NZS 2772: Part 1:1999 “Radiofrequency Part 1 – Maximum Exposure Levels – 3kHz to 300GHz”. In particular, this Regulation relates to the maximum levels the General Public may be exposed to in reasonably accessible areas.

Regulation 55 also requires that a pre-commencement report is prepared predicting whether the fields at places in the vicinity of the facility that are reasonably accessible to the General Public will comply with NZS 2772:1:1999. This report must be prepared in accordance with AS/NZS 2772:2:2016 “Radiofrequency fields, Part 2: Principles and methods of measurement and computation — 3 kHz to 300 GHz”. Additionally, if the radiofrequency fields are predicted to reach or exceed 25 % of the General Public exposure limits in NZS 2772:1:1999, the operator must submit a post-commencement report providing evidence that the actual radiofrequency field levels comply with NZS 2772:1:1999.

The exposure limits in NZS 2772:1:1999 vary with frequency. For the frequencies applicable to this RF Field Certificate the General Public exposure limit is 2.0 and 2.4 W/m².

RF Fields from the Proposed Emergency Services LMR Service

VHF and UHF LMR dipoles provide broad communications coverage from the site, with reduced coverage behind the antenna.

Predictions of RF fields from the LMR antennas have been undertaken using a worst-case combination of the criteria stated above. RF fields up to 2 metres above ground level in any publicly accessible area around the antennas will be a maximum of 4 % of



the maximum General Public exposure level. However, this maximum RF field level only occurs in a localised area in front of the antenna and when all transmitters are operating, which will occur only very rarely. The highest timeaveraged exposure level during the busy hour (the busiest hour of radio traffic in a day) in this location, is 2.0 % of the General Public exposure limit. For the rest of the time, and in the majority of locations around the site, the RF Field levels will be less.

[https://kordiagroup.sharepoint.com/sites/psn/psnsysdesign/003 - kordia design/people/adam tommy/emr/psn vhf & uhf generic rf field certificate \(rural\).docx](https://kordiagroup.sharepoint.com/sites/psn/psnsysdesign/003 - kordia design/people/adam tommy/emr/psn vhf & uhf generic rf field certificate (rural).docx)
PAGE 2 OF 3

These calculations have been undertaken in accordance with AS/NZS 2772:2:2016¹.

Existing RF Fields & Cumulative Effects

In general, assessment of RF fields from a proposed service must also consider the cumulative effect of fields from existing RF services on the site or nearby. However, in the specific case of the LMR services described by the criteria above, the RF fields predicted in publicly accessible areas are small in comparison with the exposure limit, and will have minimal impact on compliance when considering any existing RF fields.

Conclusion

The RF fields in any publicly accessible area from the Emergency Services LMR service that meets the above criteria will be a maximum of 4 % of the General Public exposure limit. However, this will occur only very rarely and the time-averaged exposure level during the busy hour is 2.0 % of the limit. For the rest of the time the RF Field levels will be less.

Whilst the cumulative RF fields from any existing RF services on the site or nearby have not been specifically considered, the RF field from the proposed Emergency Services LMR service is small in comparison with the exposure limit and therefore will have minimal impact on compliance when considering any existing RF fields in publicly accessible areas.

A post-commencement report is not required.



Adam Tommy

Broadcast Network Architect, Kordia Limited

21 June 2023

¹ Uncertainty has been determined for the RF field calculations undertaken here, as required by AS/NZS 2772:2:2016. The upper bound uncertainty is +1.6 dB, and is within the 3 dB allowance suggested in AS/NZS 2772:2:2016 for Reference Levels (Table 6.1). The lower bound uncertainty is not relevant in a safety assessment since it only describes how small the RF field could be.



Issue 1

Reviewed: Peter Curtis, 21 June 2023

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Generic Radiofrequency Field Certificate for Microwave Link Services

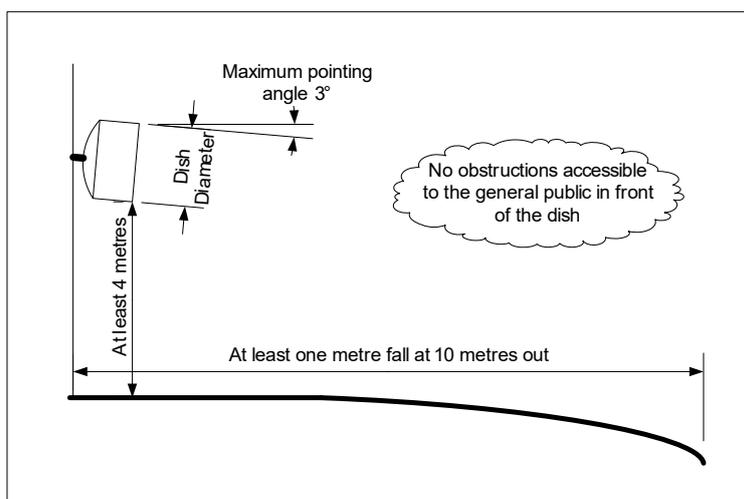
Introduction

This radiofrequency (RF) field certificate is a generic certificate that demonstrates compliance with human safety Regulations for a variety of microwave link services that employ highly directional antennas.

Applicable Microwave Link Configurations

Microwave link services that meet all of the following criteria are covered by this generic RF field certificate (refer also to the explanatory drawing below):

Frequency	5 to 10 GHz
Antenna size	At least 0.6 metre diameter parabolic antenna (“dish”)
Transmit power	Total power into antenna input(s) less than 2 Watts (33 dBm) considering both polarisations
Pointing angle (vertical plane)	No more than -3° elevation with respect to the horizon
Height	Bottom edge of antenna at least 4 metres above areas reasonably accessible to general public
Foreground clearance	The foreground directly in front of the antenna shall be clear of any obstructions that may be accessible to the general public (e.g. buildings, signs, streetlights, trees, masts).
Foreground terrain	The foreground terrain in front of the antenna (e.g. ground, building roof) where the public can access shall fall away by at least one metre after the first 10 metres, or the antenna shall be installed at least one metre higher than specified above. There shall be some continuing fall in terrain thereafter.



Relevant Regulations

The *Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Telecommunications Facilities) Regulations 2016* (NES) prescribe the standards that must be complied with for the purposes of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Regulation 13 states that a telecommunication facility is a permitted activity as far as radiofrequency field hazards are concerned if it is operated in accordance with Regulation 55. Regulation 55 requires that telecommunications facilities are installed and operated in accordance with *NZS 2772: Part 1:1999 "Radiofrequency Part 1 – Maximum Exposure Levels – 3kHz to 300GHz"*. In particular, this Regulation relates to the maximum levels the general public may be exposed to.

Regulation 55 also requires that a pre-commencement report is prepared predicting whether the fields at places in the vicinity of the facility that are reasonably accessible to the General Public will comply with *NZS 2772:1:1999*. This report must be prepared in accordance with *AS/NZS 2772:2:2016 "Radiofrequency fields, Part 2: Principles and methods of measurement and computation — 3 kHz to 300 GHz"*. Additionally, if the radiofrequency fields are predicted to reach or exceed 25% of the maximum general public exposure levels in *NZS 2772:1:1999*, the operator must submit a post-commencement report providing evidence that the actual radiofrequency field levels comply with *NZS 2772:1:1999*. The intent of this requirement is mitigate the possibility that the fields will exceed the maximum exposure level as a result of prediction inaccuracies.

The maximum exposure levels in *NZS 2772:1:1999* vary with frequency, however for all microwave link frequencies above 2 GHz, the general public maximum exposure level is 10 W/m².

RF Fields from the Proposed Microwave Link Service

Microwave links are often intended for point to point communication only. Consequently, microwave antennas are designed to focus RF energy into a very narrow beam to maximise the power transmitted toward the other end of the link and to minimise the power transmitted elsewhere.

Predictions of RF fields from a microwave dish antenna have been undertaken using a worst case combination of the criteria stated above. RF fields at 2 metres above ground/floor level in any publicly accessible area around the proposed microwave dish will be a maximum of 0.01 W/m² (0.1% of the maximum general public exposure level) – in most areas the levels will be significantly lower than this.

These calculations have been undertaken in accordance with *AS/NZS 2772:2:2016*¹.

Existing RF Fields & Cumulative Effects

In general, assessment of RF fields from a proposed service must also consider the cumulative effect of fields from existing RF services on the site or nearby. However, in the specific case of the microwave link services described by the criteria above, the RF fields predicted in publicly accessible areas are so small in comparison the maximum exposure level, that they will effectively have no impact on compliance when considering existing RF fields. The measurement accuracy of professional broadband RF radiation meters is typically 0.001 W/m² (0.01% of the maximum exposure level), and in almost all cases the RF fields from the proposed microwave link service will not be detectable on such a meter.

This RF field certificate is also valid for multiple microwave link services at a site, provided each service individually meets the criteria above. The RF radiation beyond the edge of the microwave antenna is so small that there is no significant aggregation of RF fields from multiple microwave dishes when mounted at different heights or pointing directions.

¹ Uncertainty has been determined for the RF field calculations undertaken here, as required by *AS/NZS 2772:2:2016*. The upper bound uncertainty is +1.6 dB, and is within the 3 dB allowance suggested in *AS/NZS 2772:2:2016* for Reference Levels (Table 6.1). The lower bound uncertainty is not relevant in a safety assessment since it only describes how small the RF field could be.



Conclusion

The RF field in any publicly accessible area from a single microwave link service that meets the above criteria will be a maximum of 0.1% of the maximum general public exposure level.

Whilst the cumulative RF fields from any existing RF services on the site or nearby have not been specifically considered, the RF field from the proposed microwave link service is so small that it will effectively have no impact on compliance considering existing RF fields in publicly accessible areas.

A post-commencement report is not required.



Adam Tommy

Broadcast Network Architect, Kordia Limited

7 January 2020

Issue 4

Reviewed: Peter Curtis, 7 January 2020

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Appendix E Acoustic Report

Resource Consent Application

Co-location to existing telecommunication facility in DoC land in Te Pahi,
Northland

The Rural Connectivity Group

SLR Project No.: 810.V15049.00003

23 February 2026

27 November 2023

SLR Ref No.: 820.030311-L01-v0.1 Kordia Cabinet Noise.docx

Attention: Jean-Baptiste Sauquet
Kordia Group Limited
Level 3, 162 Victoria Street West
Auckland 1010

SLR Project No.: 820.030311

**RE: Tait – Kordia Joint Venture
Telecommunications Cabinet Noise Measurements**

SLR has been commissioned by Kordia Group Limited (Kordia) to undertake noise measurements of a standard Kordia telecommunications cabinet.

This report serves to provide setback distances to assist with the consenting of future cabinet locations against relevant noise limits prescribed in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities) Regulations 2016 (NESTF 2016) or any relevant District Plan standard or resource consent condition.

NESTF 2016 Noise Limits

NESTF 2016 Regulation 24 details noise limits for telecommunication cabinets located in a road reserve:

3. If the cabinet is located in a residential zone or on an adjoining road reserve, the noise limits for the cabinet are;
 - a. Between 7am and 10pm, 50 dB $L_{Aeq(5min)}$; and
 - b. Between 10pm and 7am, -
 - i. 40 dB $L_{Aeq(5min)}$; and
 - ii. 65 dB L_{AFMAX}
4. For any other cabinet, the noise limits for the cabinet are;
 - a. At any time, 60 dB $L_{Aeq(5min)}$; and
 - b. Between 10pm and 7am, 65 dB L_{AFMAX}

Per Regulation 24 (6) noise levels from cabinets must be measured and assessed:

- a. 1m from the side of the building (or on the vertical plane of the side of the building) if a building containing a habitable room is within 4m of the road reserve where the cabinet is located
- b. Or, in all other cases, at least 3m from the cabinet and within the boundaries of land adjoining the road reserve where the cabinet is located.

Regulation 24 (5) requires the measurement of cabinet noise must be:

- a. Made in accordance with NZS 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of environmental sound; and
- b. Adjusted in accordance with NZS 6801 to a free field incident sound level; and
- c. Assessed in accordance with NZS 6802:2008 *Assessment of Environmental Sound*.

Regulation 25 (2) details noise limits for cabinets not in the road reserve.

2. This regulation is complied with if the cabinet is installed and operated in accordance with the district rules about noise from a facility at the place where the cabinet is located.

Cabinet Noise Measurements

The main noise source from the cabinet was determined to be the cooling fans which are variable depending on the internal temperature of the cabinet. Noise measurements have been taken at various internal cabinet temperatures to determine noise emissions of the cabinet at various fan speeds.

Measurements were taken outdoors at the Kordia Kimbell site between 11:00pm on the 7 November 2023 and 12:30am on the 8 November 2023, with clear, calm conditions and an ambient temperature of approximately 10°C. A nighttime measurement period was selected to minimise extraneous ambient noise sources unrelated to the cabinet. A photo of the tested cabinet during daytime is shown in **Figure 1**. Noise measurements were undertaken using a SVAN 957 sound level meter (serial number 20673). The calibration of the sound level meter was checked before and after the measurements and was found to be within an acceptable margin of the reference signal. The noise measurements were undertaken in accordance with the requirements of NZS 6801:2008 *Measurement of Sound* and assessed in accordance with the requirements of NZS 6802:2008 *Assessment of Environmental Sound*.



Figure 1 Tested cabinet (*image source: Kordia*)

The tested cabinet did not have a continuous adjustment of fan speed available, therefore an external heater was placed inside the cabinet to raise the internal temperature to simulate



what we understand to be a realistic worst-case warm weather operating condition for the cabinet cooling fans.

The cabinet was observed to have a steel exterior construction and internal lining of fibrous insulation. There were minimal openings in the construction and the doors to the cabinets interior had well fitting doors with compressible rubber seals.

Noise measurements were taken at the front, back and side of the cabinet to account for directionality, at distances of 1, 2, 5, 10 and 15 metres.

No tonal component was detected from measurements during wither temperature condition, either subjectively on site or objectively via assessment of the measurement as per NZS 6802:2008 *Assessment of Environmental Sound*.

Predicted Setback Distances for Compliance

Following noise measurements of the cabinet, analysis was carried out to determine the distance at which compliance can be achieved for the tested cabinet temperature conditions at the front, left, right and back of the cabinet, as demonstrated in **Figure 2**.

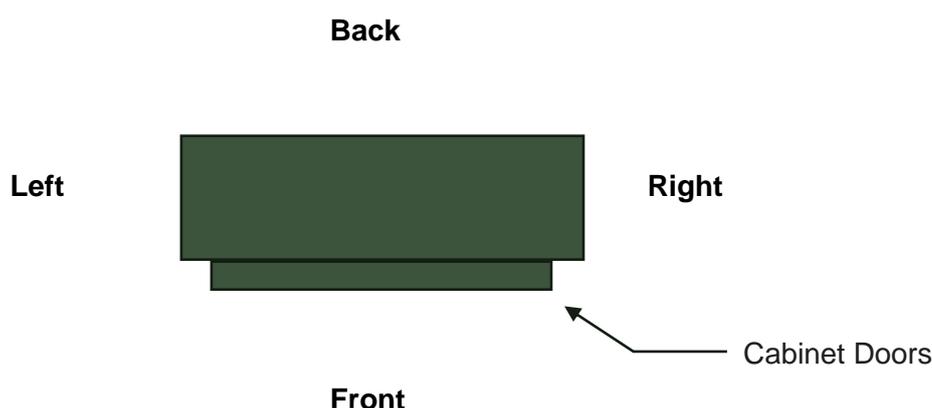


Figure 2 Cabinet Measurement Orientation (plan view)

Setback distances to enable compliance with a 40 dB $L_{Aeq(5min)}$ and a 35 dB $L_{Aeq(5min)}$ noise limit are shown in **Figures 3** and **4** and **Tables 1** and **2** respectively. A 35 dB L_{Aeq} noise limit has been assessed to account for potential situations where district plan provisions may be more restrictive than the NESTF 2016 Regulations.



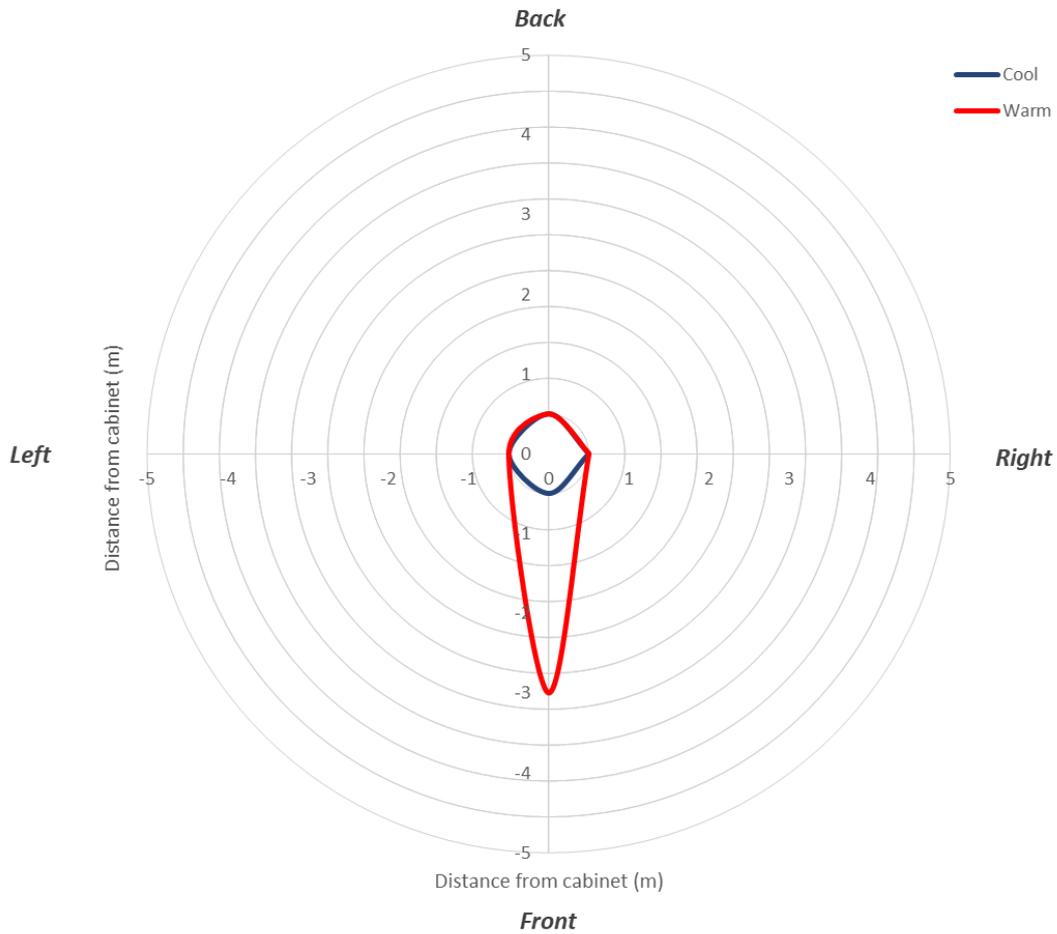


Figure 3 Plot of Setback distances from cabinet for compliance with 40 dB $L_{Aeq(5min)}$

Table 1 Setback distances from cabinet for compliance with 40 dB $L_{Aeq(5min)}$

Temperature Condition	Setback distance required for compliance (m)			
	Front	Left	Right	Back
Cool	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Warm (simulated summer)	3	0.5	<0.5	<0.5



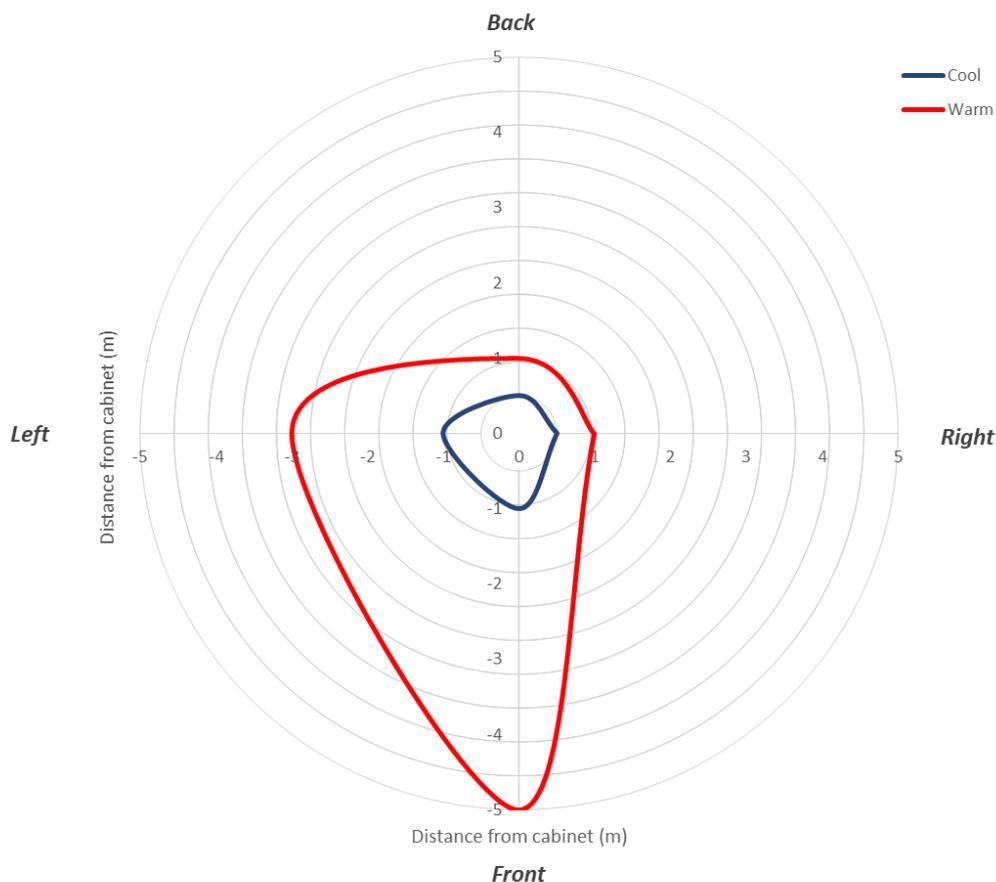


Figure 4 Plot of Setback distances from cabinet for compliance with 35 dB $L_{Aeq(5min)}$

Table 2 Setback distances from cabinet for compliance with 35 dB $L_{Aeq(5min)}$

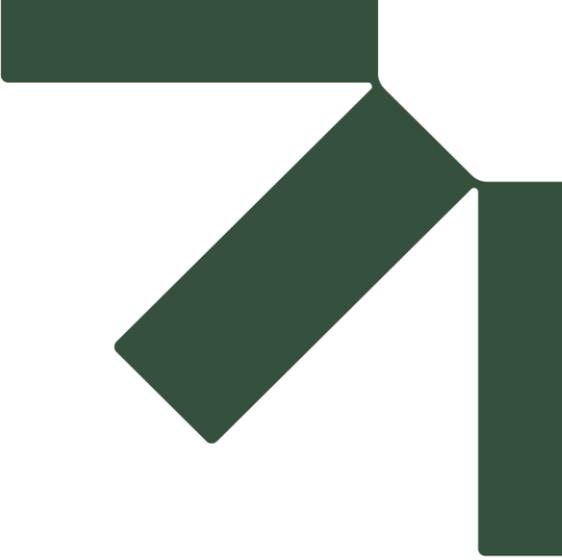
Temperature Condition	Setback distance required for compliance (m)			
	Front	Left	Right	Back
Cool	1	1	0.5	0.5
Warm (simulated summer)	5	3	1	1

Regards,

SLR Holdings NZ

Sean Syman, B. Eng (Hons)
Associate Acoustic Consultant
ssyman@slrconsulting.com





Appendix F Archaeological Assessment

Resource Consent Application

Co-location to existing telecommunication facility in DoC land in Te Pahi,
Northland

The Rural Connectivity Group

SLR Project No.: 810.V15049.00003

23 February 2026

Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed New RCG

Telecommunications Facility

Te Pahi

23 September 2018

Prepared for:

Rural Connectivity Group

c/o A. Gysberts
4Sight Consultants Ltd
PO Box 911 310
Victoria St West
Auckland 1142

Prepared by:

Geometria Limited
PO Box 1972
Whangarei 0140



Geometria

Quality Information

Document: Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed New RCG Telecommunications Facility. Te Paki.

Ref: 2018-117

Date: 23 September 2018

Prepared by: Jonathan Carpenter

Revision History

Revision	Revision Date	Details	Authorized Name
Client draft v1	23 September 2018		J. Carpenter

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Glossary

Classic	The later period of New Zealand settlement
Fire scoop	Fireplace used for various reasons (cooking, warming, etc.)
Hangi	An earth oven for cooking food
Midden	The remains of food refuse usually consisting of shells, and bone, but can also contain artefacts
Pa	A site fortified with earthworks and palisade defences
Pit	Rectangular excavated pit used to store crops by Maori
Radiocarbon	Method of absolute dating using known rates of decay of a carbon isotope
Terrace	A platform cut into the hill slope used for habitation
Wahi tapu	Sites of spiritual significance to Maori

1.0 Introduction

A. Gysberts of 4Sight Consulting Ltd commissioned Geometria Ltd to undertake an archaeological assessment on behalf of his client the Rural Connectivity Group, for a proposed new telecommunications facility adjacent to the Pandora Track at Te Paki. A large number of archaeological sites are recorded in the vicinity and under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 all archaeological sites are protected from any modification, damage or destruction except by the authority of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.

This assessment uses archaeological techniques to assess archaeological values and does not seek to locate or identify wahi tapu or other places of cultural or spiritual significance to Maori. Such assessments may only be made by Tangata Whenua, who may be approached independently of this report for advice.

Likewise, such an assessment by Tangata Whenua does not constitute an archaeological assessment and permission to undertake ground disturbing activity on and around archaeological sites and features may only be provided by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, and may only be monitored or investigated by a qualified archaeologist approved through the archaeological authority process.

1.1 The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

Under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere² Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA; previously the Historic Places Act 1993) all archaeological sites are protected from any modification, damage or destruction except by the authority of the Historic Places Trust. Section 6 of the HNZPTA defines an archaeological site as:

" any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure), that—

(i) was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900; and

(ii) provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and

(b) includes a site for which a declaration is made under section 43(1)"

To be protected under the HNZPTA an archaeological site must have physical remains that pre-date 1900 and that can be investigated by scientific archaeological techniques. Sites from 1900 or post-1900 can be declared archaeological under section 43(1) of the Act.

If a development is likely to impact on an archaeological site, an authority to modify or destroy this site can be sought from the local Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga office under section 44 of the Act. Where damage or destruction of archaeological sites is to occur Heritage New Zealand usually requires mitigation. Penalties for modifying a site without an authority include fines of up to \$300,000 for destruction of a site.

Most archaeological evidence consists of sub-surface remains which are often not visible or obvious and indications of an archaeological site are often very subtle and hard to distinguish on the ground surface. Sub-surface excavations on a suspected archaeological site can only take place with an authority issued under Section 56 of the HNZPTA issued by the Heritage New Zealand.

1.2 The Resource Management Act 1991.

Archaeological sites and other historic heritage may also be considered under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). The RMA establishes (under Part 2) in the **Act's purpose (Section 5) the matters of national importance (Section 6), and other matters (Section 7)** and all decisions by a Council are subject to these provisions. Sections 6e and 6f identify historic heritage (which includes archaeological sites) and Maori heritage as matters of national importance.

Councils have a responsibility to recognise and provide for the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wahi tapu, and other taonga (Section 6e). Councils also have the statutory responsibility to recognise and provide for the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use and development within the context of sustainable management (Section 6f). Responsibilities for managing adverse effects on heritage arise as part of policy and plan preparation and the resource consent processes.

2.0 Location

The proposed telecommunications facility is on the Pandora walking track, which runs from State Highway 1 north to Pandora/Whangakea Beach (Figure 1). The facility is to be located 50m east of the highest point on the track, at the intersection of the Pandora track and the Te Paki ridge track which runs eastwards to the World War II Pandora radar station site and the Te Paki Trig, 1.5km away. The project area is within the Te Paki Scenic Reserve. The scenic reserve is public conservation land managed by the Department of Conservation.

3.0 Proposed Development

The RCG propose establishing a new telecommunications facility consisting of an 15m high guyed pole with antennae and dishes, an equipment cabinet with a footprint of 5m², a solar installation with a footprint of 48m² to provide electrical services to the facility, and stock fencing around the individual elements of the facility (Figure 2).

RCG Te Paki Cell Tower Proposal

SITE INFORMATION

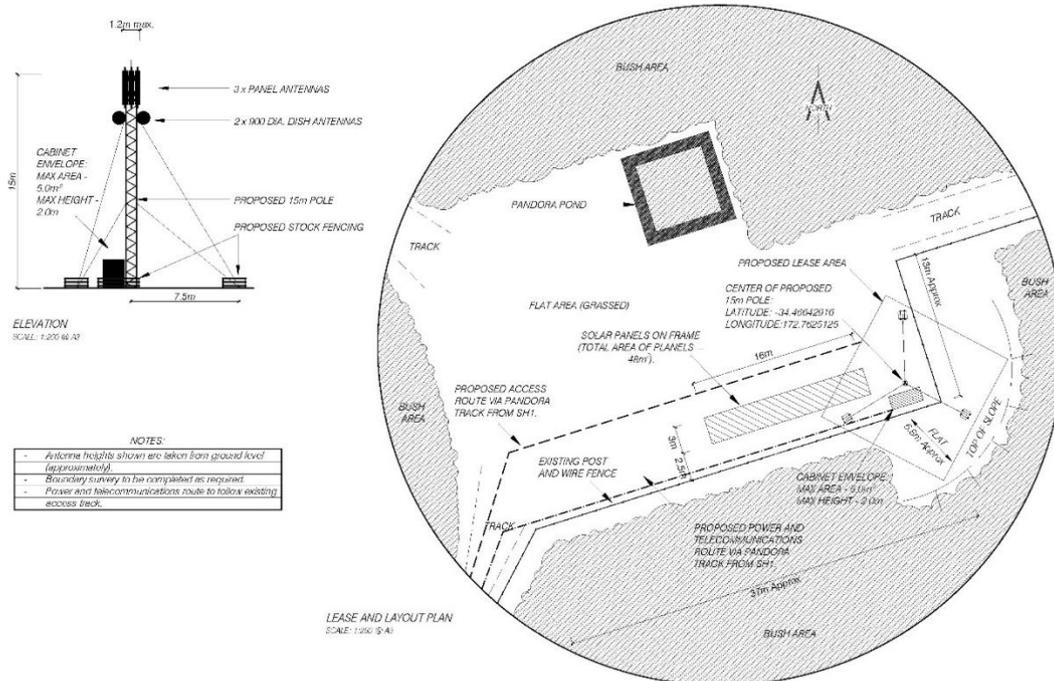
SITE ID	RM\TEP
SITE NAME	Te Paki
REGION	Capo Rungo, Far North
LOCAL AUTHORITY	Far North Regional Council
LATITUDE	-34.49642016 (center of pole)
LONGITUDE	172.7025125 (center of pole)
PROPERTY ADDRESS	Te Paki, Capo Rungo
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	See 28.60.4400073



- NOTES:
- Boundary survey to be completed as required.
 - Power and telecommunications route to follow existing access track.

<p>THE COMPANY IS A REGISTERED MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHITECTS OF NEW ZEALAND. THE COMPANY IS A REGISTERED MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL DESIGNERS OF NEW ZEALAND. THE COMPANY IS A REGISTERED MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS OF NEW ZEALAND. THE COMPANY IS A REGISTERED MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL GEOMETRIC ENGINEERS OF NEW ZEALAND. THE COMPANY IS A REGISTERED MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS OF NEW ZEALAND. THE COMPANY IS A REGISTERED MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL PLANNERS OF NEW ZEALAND. THE COMPANY IS A REGISTERED MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL SURVEYORS OF NEW ZEALAND. THE COMPANY IS A REGISTERED MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL TOWN PLANNERS OF NEW ZEALAND. THE COMPANY IS A REGISTERED MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL URBAN DESIGNERS OF NEW ZEALAND. THE COMPANY IS A REGISTERED MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL VISUAL ARTISTS OF NEW ZEALAND. THE COMPANY IS A REGISTERED MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL WRITERS OF NEW ZEALAND.</p>	<p>CORNTHWAITE HOLTON ARCHITECTS - URBAN DESIGNERS 130 NEW ZEALAND AVE PT 2, AUCKLAND 1102 2300 LISIANG RD, 3RD FLOOR, AUCKLAND 1021 PH: 34740200, 34740201 WWW.CORNTHWAITEHOLTON.COM</p>	<p>Rural Connectivity Group</p>	<p>PROJECT TITLE: RCG PROPOSED CELL TOWER TE PAKI SITE FAR NORTH REGION</p>	<p>SHEET TITLE: RESOURCE CONSENT DRAWING 1/2</p>	<p>Designed: - Drawn: RM Plot Date: 14/07/18 Scale: A3 (Plot) Project No: 22150 Sheet No: A102 Rev: C</p>
			<p>RCG PROPOSED CELL TOWER TE PAKI SITE FAR NORTH REGION</p>	<p>RCG PROPOSED CELL TOWER TE PAKI SITE FAR NORTH REGION</p>	<p>RCG PROPOSED CELL TOWER TE PAKI SITE FAR NORTH REGION</p>

Figure 1: Location of project area.



<p>THE COMPANY IS A REGISTERED MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHITECTS OF NEW ZEALAND. THE COMPANY IS A REGISTERED MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL DESIGNERS OF NEW ZEALAND. THE COMPANY IS A REGISTERED MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS OF NEW ZEALAND. THE COMPANY IS A REGISTERED MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL GEOMETRIC ENGINEERS OF NEW ZEALAND. THE COMPANY IS A REGISTERED MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS OF NEW ZEALAND. THE COMPANY IS A REGISTERED MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL PLANNERS OF NEW ZEALAND. THE COMPANY IS A REGISTERED MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL SURVEYORS OF NEW ZEALAND. THE COMPANY IS A REGISTERED MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL TOWN PLANNERS OF NEW ZEALAND. THE COMPANY IS A REGISTERED MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL URBAN DESIGNERS OF NEW ZEALAND. THE COMPANY IS A REGISTERED MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL VISUAL ARTISTS OF NEW ZEALAND. THE COMPANY IS A REGISTERED MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL WRITERS OF NEW ZEALAND.</p>	<p>CORNTHWAITE HOLTON ARCHITECTS - URBAN DESIGNERS 130 NEW ZEALAND AVE PT 2, AUCKLAND 1102 2300 LISIANG RD, 3RD FLOOR, AUCKLAND 1021 PH: 34740200, 34740201 WWW.CORNTHWAITEHOLTON.COM</p>	<p>Rural Connectivity Group</p>	<p>PROJECT TITLE: RCG PROPOSED CELL TOWER TE PAKI SITE FAR NORTH REGION</p>	<p>SHEET TITLE: RESOURCE CONSENT DRAWING 2/2</p>	<p>Designed: - Drawn: RM Plot Date: 14/07/18 Scale: A3 (Plot) Project No: 22150 Sheet No: A103 Rev: C</p>
			<p>RCG PROPOSED CELL TOWER TE PAKI SITE FAR NORTH REGION</p>	<p>RCG PROPOSED CELL TOWER TE PAKI SITE FAR NORTH REGION</p>	<p>RCG PROPOSED CELL TOWER TE PAKI SITE FAR NORTH REGION</p>

Figure 2: Site plan.

4.0 Methodology

The methods used to assess the presence and state of archaeological remains on the property included both a desktop review and field survey. The desktop survey involved an investigation of written records relating to the history of the property. These included regional archaeological publications and unpublished reports, New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Record Files (NZAA SRF) downloaded via the ArchSite website, and land plans held at Land Information New Zealand.

The field survey included inspecting cut, eroded or exposed surfaces for exposure of subsurface remains, spade test pits, but no probing.

5.0 Background

5.1 Archaeological Context

The Far North is an area of deep spiritual and traditional significance for Maori, and was intensively occupied by Maori from prehistoric times into the historic period. Extensive archaeological surveys were carried out between 1969 and 1974 by J. Davidson and A. Leahy for the Lands and Survey Department and Historic Places Trust resulting in over 1000 sites being recorded on the Te Paki Recreation Reserve and North Cape Scientific Reserve which includes a majority of the land north of Parengarenga Harbour (Davidson 1971, 1975a and 1975b; Figure 3- Figure 5). Extensive archaeological management advice was provided by J. Coster in the 1980s (Coster 1985) up until the formation of the Department of Conservation. Extensive surveys of the sand dune areas were undertaken by DOC archaeologists in the early 1990s and recorded more than 100 additional sites in the early 1990s (Slocombe 1993). In the mid-1990s, DOC archaeologists also recorded sites at Manawa Tawhi (the Three Kings Island Group) and a number of sites were recorded on Motuopao Island in the early 2000s. In 2007 S. Hawkins assessed and monitored improvements to State Highway 1 and the new carpark at Cape Reinga. In 2011-12 J. Carpenter undertook assessments of proposed DOC visitor amenities including the upgrade of the four-day walking track from Kapowairua/Spirits Bay to Twilight Beach, and the new camping facilities at Whangakea/Pandora Beach and Twilight Beach.

Archaeological investigation at Te Paki has been extensive with a focus on recording sites across the landscape, rather than intensive. Few archaeological investigations have occurred in the area. M. Taylor excavated archaic midden at Twilight Beach for his MA research in the early 1990s and in 2011 J. Carpenter sampled a toheroa midden at Te Paki Stream mouth, dating to the late 16th or early 17th century (Carpenter 2011, 2014). Otherwise, no other excavation has occurred in the area.

5.1.1 Sites at Pandora

There is one recorded archaeological site within 100m of the proposed telecommunications facility site. M02/118 is storage pit complex originally recorded by J. Davidson in her 1971 reconnaissance survey of the Te Paki Farm Park (Figure 6). She recorded two small pits or depressions near the intersection of the main track to Pandora/Whangakea, and the track to the radar station. The pits were described as being three paces by one and a half paces in size, with other depressions which may have been pits, nearby. At the time of recording the area had recently been cleared of scrub and there was evidence damage by tractor and stock movement across the area.

This site is in the immediate vicinity of the proposed telecommunications facility, on the basis of the description and sketch contained in the site record, and the original Davidson site location map, and the latter does not meet the legal definition of an archaeological site.

The next nearest sites are M02/110, a possible pa site destroyed by the construction of the Pandora Radar Station, and N02/1142 the Pandora Radar Station itself. These sites are approximately 1.7km east of the proposed telecommunications facility and will not be affected.

There are also a number of sites immediately adjacent to the Pandora Track and which might be affected by any works undertaken to improve the track (Figure 7-Figure 8). From south to north, these are M02/149 a storage pit complex with at least eight pits immediately east of the track on the top of the first ridge north of the highway, and running downslope towards the headwaters of the Waitiki stream; M02/46 a storage pit complex with at least six pits on the south west side of a knoll and immediately west of the track; M02/45 a storage pit complex of at least three pits in a saddle between two knolls, east of the track; M02/150 a possible storage pit complex on the saddle and east of the track, possibly associated with M02/45; and M02/117 a storage complex of five pits, immediately east of the track on the top of the southern end of the ridge which runs up to the project area. None of these sites have been revisited since they were first recorded by J. Davidson in 1971.

5.2 Other Heritage Listings

There are no sites of significance to Maori, historic sites or other scheduled items in the Far North District Plan, or listed heritage places in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga List, on or near the Pandora telecommunications facility site. There are no DOC actively managed historic places nearby.

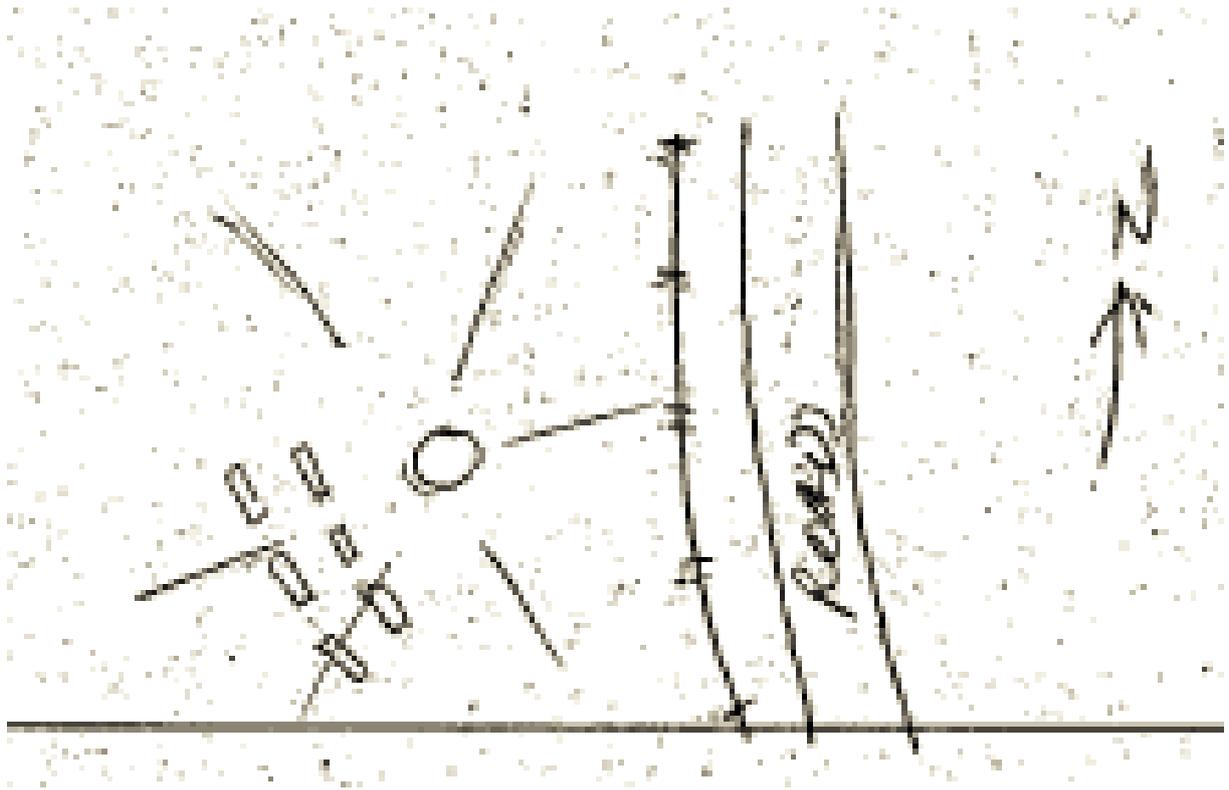


Figure 7: Sketch of M02/46 pits, near track.

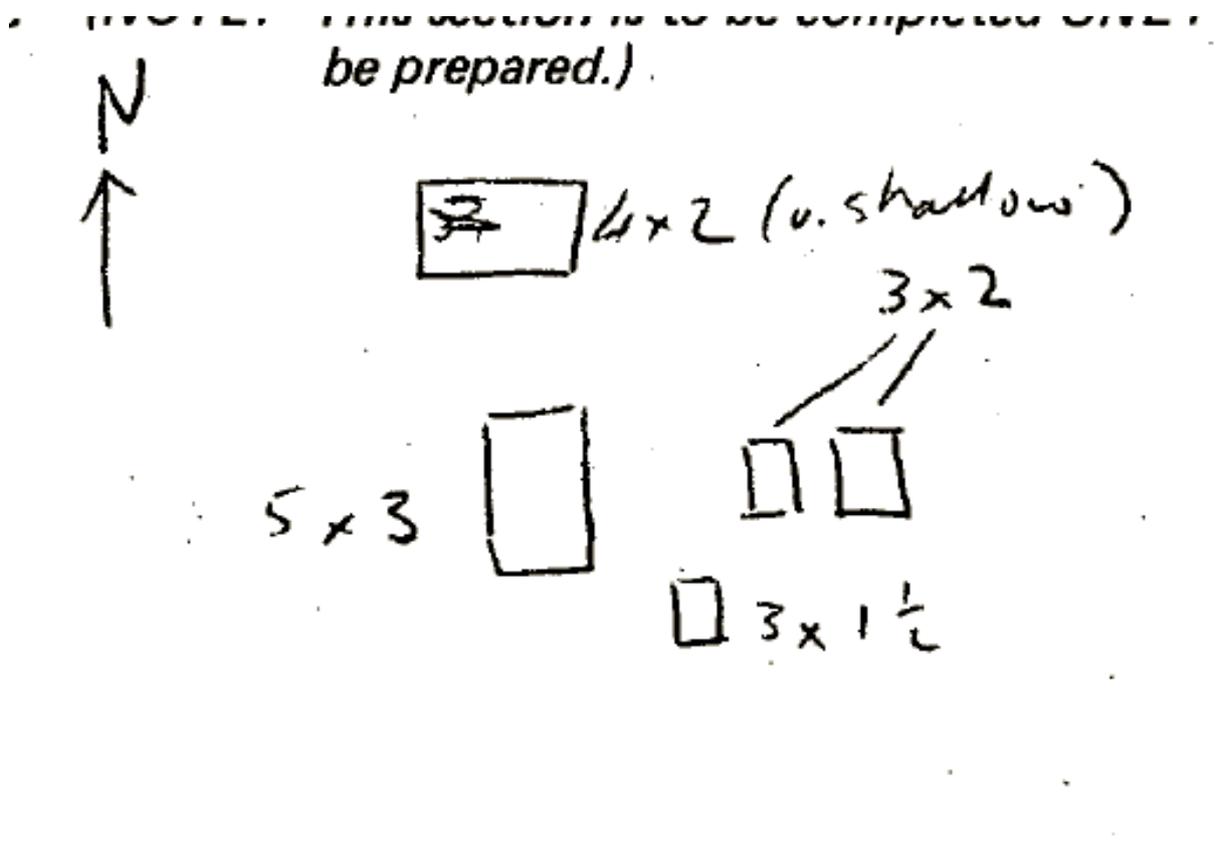


Figure 8: Sketch of M02/117 pits, near track.

5.3 Historic Background

The long and sustained Maori association with the Far North attested to by the names of significant landmarks around the coastline which hark back to central east Polynesian homelands of the ancestors of the Maori. Guardian mountains on the west coast of Rarotonga, including Maunga Piko, Maunga Tea, Maunga Ko'u and Te Rēinga-a-Pora, stand above a distinctive black rock called Te Rerenga Vairua. This was where spirits were said to depart to the paradise of 'Avaiki. The same pattern of naming is repeated in the Far North, where Maunga Piko, Whangakea, Maunga Kohu-a-naki and Te Rēinga mark the eastern and western pathways to Te Rerenga Wairua (the spirit's leap), at Cape Rēinga.

The Tangata Whenua of the Te Aupouri peninsula (Ngati Kuri, Te Aupouri, Ngai Takoto) trace descent from the Kurahaupo canoe which made landfall at Tom Bowling Bay. The new arrivals intermarried with the Te Ngaki people who were already there. Pohurihanga who arrived on the Kurahaupo married Maieke of Te Ngaki and their daughter Muriwhenua gave her name to the region and led to the creation of a new tribe, Ngati Kuri (Taonui 2006, Cloher 2002).

The area was visited several times by European sailors between Abel Tasman's short sail past of Ninety Mile Beach and the Three Kings Islands, and visits increased following about 1820, by whalers, missionaries, traders and convicts. The arrival of muskets in the north led to the depopulation of the area as Ngati Kuri and Te Aupouri were vanquished and expelled by forces under Chief Nopera Panakareao of Te Rarawa/Te Patu at Kaitaia. In 1834 when missionary William Puckey visited Cape Reinga, he found only 12 Te Aupouri at Kahokawa, with only six left there in 1839, with a few at Te Werahi. Ernst Dieffenbach recorded 12 people from Te Aupouri at Cape Maria Van Diemen in 1841 and noted that the whole district had been made tapu for some time. At this time Panakareao allowed 60 Te Aupouri to return to the area.

In 1834 a mission was established in Kaitaia, bringing a permanent European presence to the area. On 20 January 1840 the Reverend Richard Taylor purchased a large tract of land at North Cape from Nopera Panakareao and 28 others for 30 pounds. Taylor had landed in the Bay of Islands in 1839 and settled at Waimate North. He recorded in his journal that his purpose was to enable Te Aupouri and Ngati Kuri, the original owners who were at that time living at Kaitaia, to return to their ancestral lands. Taylor moved on to Wanganui in 1843 but the issue of his Muriwhenua purchase dogged him and his family. The land was remote and generally infertile, but because the acreage was considerable, Taylor was criticised in England and strove without success in later years to get rid of it and it was eventually sold after Taylor's death.

Taylor had claimed 50,000 acres, although the actual area, largely un-surveyed, was closer to 65,000 acres) and the deed of sale did not fully described the aim of preserving the land for Maori. Of the purchase, Taylor claimed 1500 acres for himself and his partners, with his portion of 852 acres at Kapowairua at the eastern end of Spirits Bay being granted in 1844. The land which was to be held in trust for Maori was assumed to be Crown surplus land following the investigation of Taylor's title leading to a grant to him of only 1700 acres, with the balance to the Crown. The title to the land remained unresolved until the Maori owners, supported by settler William Yates, had the title investigated and subsequently sold the land to him in the early 1870s.

In 1866 about 100-300 Maori were living around Parengarenga according to different accounts, most of the men being engaged in kauri gum digging. By the late 19th century the population stood at less than 400, approximately 150 Maori and 200 Europeans, mostly Austrian gumdiggers. Maori had settlement at Kapowairua, Te Hapua, and Parengarenga/Te Hapua.

In 1863, William Yates settled at Parengarenga and purchased the Muriwhenua Block in 1873. He also purchased the Whangakea Block at Whangakea/Pandora from its Maori owners and ultimately almost all the land north of Te Kao came under his control or ownership. Yates purchased Taylor's Kapowairua land in 1878 and Annie Yates purchased the Whangakea Block in 1889. Annie Yates also acquired the Mokaikai Block in 1907 from F. Sinclair, who was William Yates financier. The Yates family ultimately acquired more than 56,000 acres and farmed the area until 1920 when they sold out to the Keenes.

North Cape was purchased as a reserve in 1878 and Te Paki Farm was purchased by the Crown in 1966, for its farming potential but also to be a recreation research and to preserve areas of scientific interest (Slocombe 1993, Waitangi Tribunal 1997).

The name Pandora is reputed to come from the HMS Pandora, which undertook hydrographic survey in the area in 1849. Title to the 264acre Whangakea Block including the eastern end of Pandora beach was claimed by Kaorora and vested in five local Maori by the Native Land Court in 1871. It was transferred to A. Yates in 1889 and then to R Keene in 1920. From 1926, Pandora was a holiday destination with a camp being set up by Captain Hector Macquarrie and Dick Mathews. Raupo whare, a cook house and general store, tennis court and a dance hall provided accommodation, sustenance and entertainment for touring parties, mostly from Kaitaia via 90 Mile Beach and Te Paki Stream. Access was originally on horseback from Te Paki Station but a road was built in 1927 allowing vehicle access. In 1932, the Governor-General Lord Bledisloe and his wife stayed at the camp. At some point an orchard of fruit trees were planted, along with macrocarpa, and stock yards were present on the beach (Figure 10-Figure 12).

During World War II, the beach was a popular recreational spot for those manning the RNZAF radar at the Te Paki trig. In 1966 the Whangakea Block was transferred to the Crown as part of the Te Paki Farm purchase and was gazetted as part of the Te Paki Recreation Reserve in 1984.

Survey plan SO 8508 from 1895 (Figure 9) shows nothing of historic interest at Pandora, besides the track from the Te Paki farmstead to the Tapotupotu farmstead via Darkies Hill, which forms the basis for the existing Pandora Track, the southern end of which was the intersection for the major Te Paki tracks providing access to Cape Reinga and Maria Van Diemen, Scott's Point and Te Paki Stream.

Aerial photo 1034/9 run SN350 (1947; Figure 13), the earliest for the area was examined, but while the radar station is obvious, the area of the track intersection is obscured by cloud and no detail is visible.



Figure 9: SO 8508 (1895).



Figure 10: Pandora Camp, looking northeast towards the beach (Far North Museum).

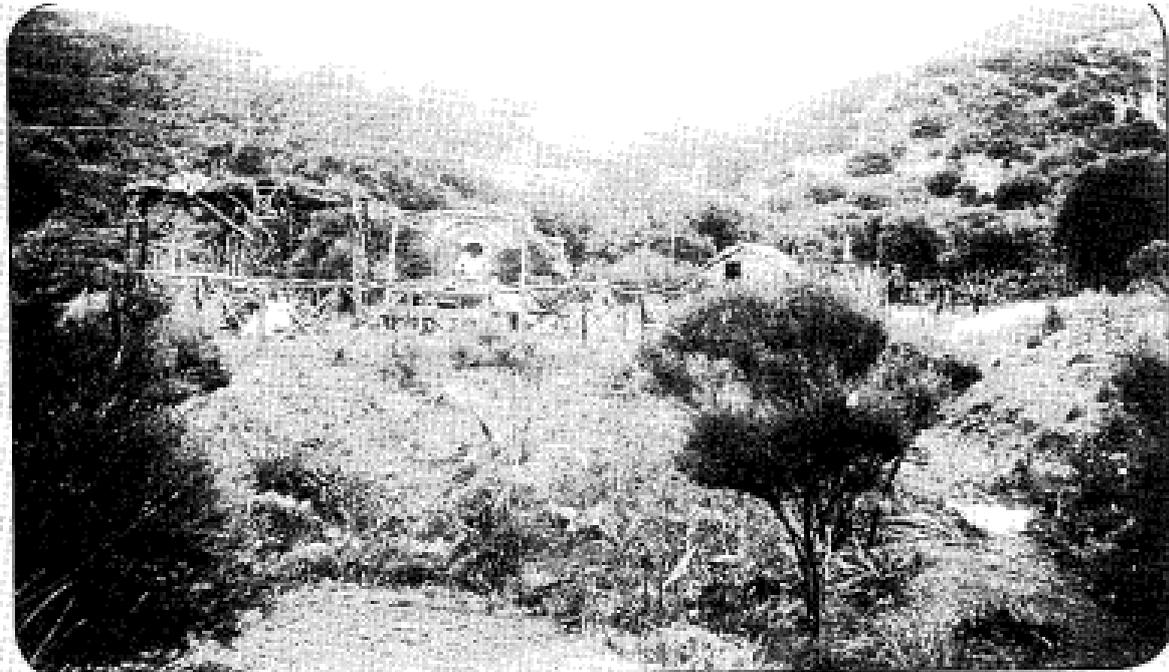


Figure 11: Entertainment area looking southwest up the Whangakea Stream (Far North Museum).



Figure 12: Nikau huts at Pandora (Far North Museum).

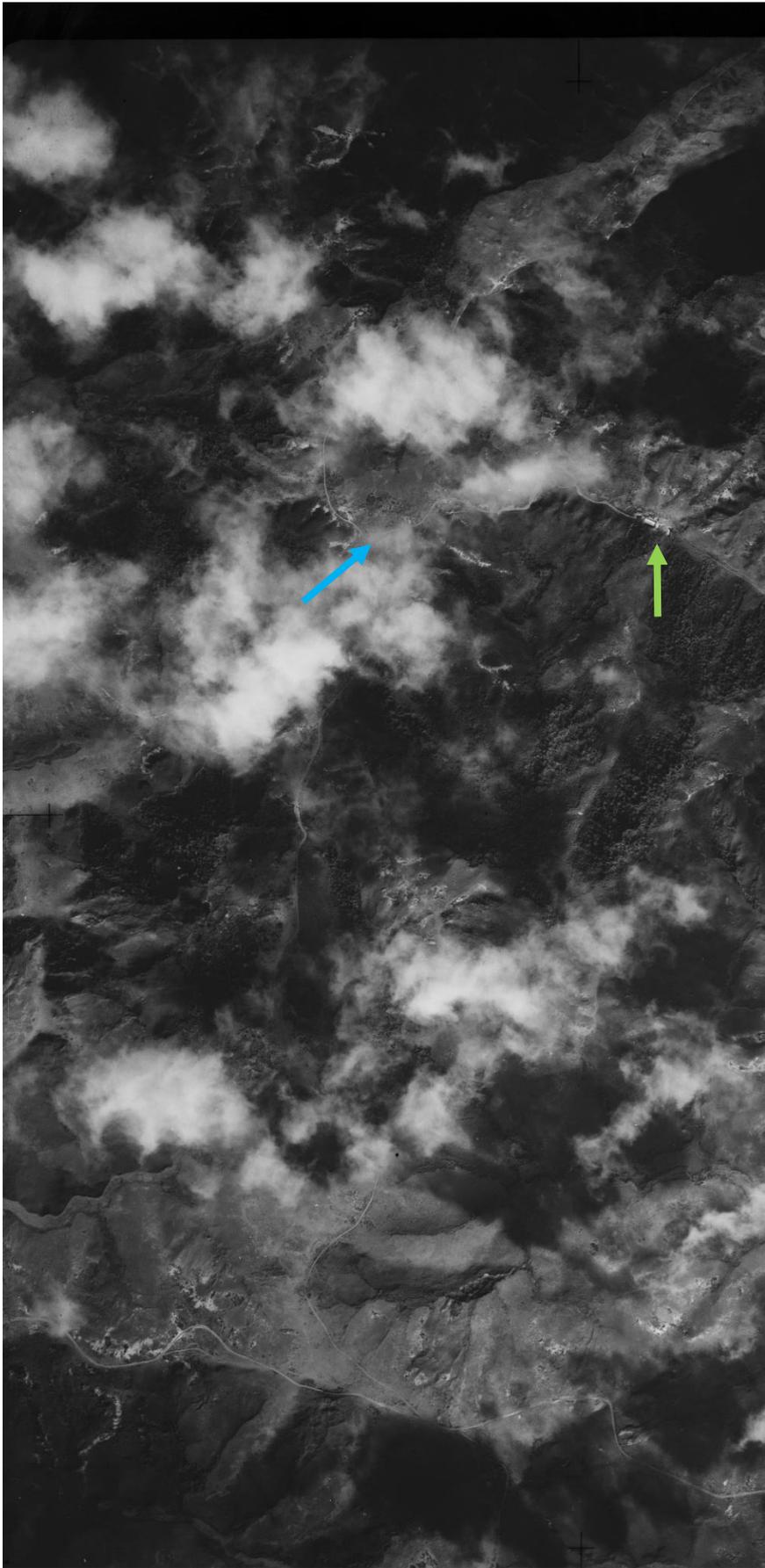


Figure 13: Project area in 1947 (arrowed blue), and radar station (arrowed green).

6.0 Results

The project area was visited on 17 September 2018. Surface visibility was variable, being very good in the grassed area and poor beyond the fence in the area of regenerating bush (Figure 14). Inspection of the area proposed for the mast, cabinet and solar panels suggests that it has been mechanically levelled, with the alignment of fences changed since J. Davidson visited and recorded the pit complex site in 1971. The pond has also been excavated since that time.

A small patch of fragmentary cockle shell mixed with blue rock was noted in the vicinity of the proposed northern guy stay but appears to be redeposited, and probably of recent origin. A spade test unit in this area showed orange clay from the surface to a depth of +20cm (Figure 15). Three other spade test units in the vicinity of the mast, cabinet and solar array also showed archaeologically sterile clay immediately below the ground surface (Figure 16-Figure 17).

The regenerating bush behind the fence was very dense and surface visibility was very poor. However the two pits recorded by Davidson in 1971 as M02/118 were relocated, approximately 5m south east of the northern dogleg of the fence (Figure 20). The pit nearest the telecommunications facility was relatively obvious, being approximately 3 x 2m in size and 0.40m deep (Figure 18-Figure 19). A smaller depression was noted several metres to the east of the larger pit, but was relatively poorly defined. There was no indication of other features in the area to the west indicated on Davidson's sketch plan with question marks – that area has been levelled.



Figure 14: Looking east across project area and spade test units 1-4, with pits in regenerating bush arrowed red.



Figure 15: Spade test unit adjacent to cockle shell.



Figure 16: Spade/test unit in vicinity of mast/cabinet.



Figure 17: Spade test unit in vicinity of mast/cabinet.



Figure 18: Location of pits, looking south from track to radar station and Te Paki trig.

7.0 Significance Assessment

7.1 Assessment Criteria

The archaeological significance of the terrace and midden in the project area recorded as part of M02/118 is assessed using the following criteria.

The first set of criteria assess the potential of the site to provide a better understanding of New Zealand's past using scientific archaeological methods. These categories are focussed on the intra-site level.

How complete is the site? Are parts of it already damaged or destroyed? A complete, undisturbed site has a high value in this section, a partly destroyed or damaged site has moderate value and a site of which all parts are damaged is of low value.

How diverse are the features to be expected during an archaeological excavation on the site? A site with only one or two known or expected feature types is of low value. A site with some variety in the known or expected features is of moderate value and a site like a defended kainga which can be expected to contain a complete feature set for a given historic/prehistoric period is of high value in this category.

How rare is the site? Rarity can be described in a local, regional and national context. If the site is not rare at all, it has no significance in this category. If the site is rare in a local context only it is of low significance, if the site is rare in a regional context, it has moderate significance and it is of high significance if the site is rare nationwide.

The second set of criteria puts the site into its broader context: inter-site, archaeological landscape and historic/oral traditions.

What is the context of the site within the surrounding archaeological sites? The question here is the part the site plays within the surrounding known archaeological sites. A site which sits amongst similar surrounding sites without any specific features is of low value. A site which occupies a central position within the surrounding sites is of high value.

What is the context of the site within the landscape? This question is linked to the one above, but focuses onto the position of the site in the landscape. If it is a dominant site with many features still visible it has high value, but if the position in the landscape is ephemeral with little or no features visible it has a low value. This question is also concerned with the amenity value of a site and its potential for on-site education.

What is the context of the site within known historic events or people? This is the question of known cultural association either by tangata whenua or other descendant groups. The closer the site is linked with important historic events or people the higher the significance of the site. This question is also concerned with possible commemorative values of the site.

An overall significance value derives from weighing up the different significance values of each of the six categories. In most cases the significance values across the different categories are similar.

7.2 Significance Assessment of M02/118

Based on the criteria noted above, the site recorded as part of M02/118 is assessed as being of low to moderate archaeological significance. The site has been modified by prior land use including the creation of the Pandora and Te Paki ridge tracks, levelling the site, fencing, construction of the pond, and vegetation succession. The pits are not visible from the walking track with the present vegetation cover, and given their small size and condition are not amenable to interpretation.

Similar sites are ubiquitous at Te Paki, and many (including those adjacent to the track to the south) are in much better condition. They are generally associated with the late prehistoric or "classic" phase of Maori occupation and are presumably storage features used in association with gardening areas on nearby alluvial flats. Associated features such as ovens, hearths and postholes may be present below the surface within the area of revegetation behind the fence, but are unlikely to be present in the levelled area under the grass.

Table 1: Significance assessment of M02/118.

Significance Category	Value	Comment
Integrity and Information Potential	Low-medium	The two remaining pits are preserved within the regenerating area, and other features may be present beneath the vegetation including surface and subsurface features. These have the potential to provide information about the occupation of the area prior to European contact and settlement. However the adjacent area where possible features were noted originally, appear to have been destroyed,
Diversity	Low	Only a single feature type is present, although it is possible that subsurface features such as occupation layers, earth ovens and fire scoops, and postholes may be present.
Rarity and Uniqueness	Low	A large number of pit complexes are recorded within the Te Paki Scenic Reserve, with more than 260 pit, pit and terrace, or terrace sites indicative of undefended occupation recorded within the reserve. Several other pit sites in a better state of preservation when originally recorded, are located near the Pandora track to the south.
Archaeological Context	Medium	The features are probably associated with the use and occupation of the area by Maori in the late pre-contact or 'classic' period. Two broad areas associated with pit complexes have been identified, in association with relatively fertile well-drained but moderately leached volcanic soils and well-watered valley systems, with one group extending south east across the Tapotpotu watershed, and the other extending east from Unawhao. The pit complexes tend to be located inland from the coast, on steep ridges, with the two broad groupings separated by infertile gumland soils.
Landscape, Visual and Amenity Values	Low	The features are not visible in the landscape and are not amenable to interpretation.

Historical, Community and Cultural Association	Medium	The site is not associated with any known historical personality or event but are likely to be of significance to Tangata Whenua.
--	--------	---

8.0 Assessment of Effects

Elements of the proposed telecommunications facility within the grassed area including the mast itself, the cabinet, solar array and stock fencing are unlikely to have archaeological effects due to prior modification of the area.

Vegetation clearance behind the fence in the identified lease area may affect the identified pit features, and while the establishment of a guy stay in this area currently avoids the known archaeological features, it may impact surface and subsurface features currently hidden by the dense vegetation. It will not be possible to identify such features without vegetation clearance. Given the scope and scale of the project, effects are likely to be minor.

The track to access the site for construction and maintenance is relatively wide, and well-formed and currently accessible by ATV, and with care by 4WD ute (due to deep grade dips). Works within the existing track formation will not have any archaeological effects, however, any widening or realigning of the track may have effects on those sites recorded nearby.

9.0 Recommendations and Mitigation

An archaeological site may be modified by the proposed new telecommunications facility, however the known features will be avoided and effects on other features may be avoided through careful management, or mitigated through investigation if necessary.

An archaeological authority under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 is required, due to the possible effects of the project on a recorded archaeological site, M02/118. Such an application will require consultation about archaeological effects and management with Tangata Whenua, and landowner approval by the Department of Conservation.

The authority application should be submitted with an archaeological site instruction identifying the archaeological values present within the project area and requiring the known pit features to be marked out by the archaeologist and identified to contractors before any work including vegetation clearance commences. Vegetation clearance should be monitored by the archaeologist, and following the clearing of the area, any other features present will be identified, marked and avoided where practicable. If features must be modified e.g. by a guy stay which cannot be moved, they will be investigated by the archaeologist.

If widening or realignment of the Pandora Track is required to construct or maintain the telecommunications facility within 50m of a recorded archaeological site, further archaeological assessment will be required.

If archaeological remains or buried cultural deposits (layers of shell midden, oven stones, artefacts etc) are encountered in the course of any other activities associated with the project the RCG or their agents should cease work in the immediate vicinity and contact Heritage New Zealand and Geometria Ltd for advice on how to proceed.

10.0 Summary

Geometria Ltd was commissioned by A. Gysberts of 4Sight Planning Ltd on behalf of the Rural Broadband Group to undertake an archaeological survey and assessment of a proposed new telecommunications facility at the intersection of the Pandora and Te Paki Ridge track within the Te Paki Scenic Reserve.

Archaeological site M02/118 is recorded in the project area, with archaeological features identified immediately adjacent to the proposed works. These features will be avoided, except by vegetation clearance. However other features may be present within the area of dense revegetation.

Archaeological effects are possible albeit likely to be minor, and an archaeological authority under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 is required. Works should be guided by an archaeological site instruction and monitored by an archaeologist as a condition of the authority.

11.0 References

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- Ramsay, O., 2007. Wings over Waipapakauri. From Kauri Gumland to Royal New Zealand Air Force. O. Ramsay, Kaitaia.
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- Taonui, R., 2006. Muriwhenua Tribes. In Maori Peoples of New Zealand/Nga Iwi o Aotearoa. Te Ara/The Encyclopaedia of New Zealand. David Bateman, Wellington.

Ulrich Cloher, D., 2002. The Tribes of Muriwhenua: Their Origins and Stories. Maori Translation by Meremeri Penfold. Auckland University press, Auckland.

Waitangi Tribunal, 1997. Muriwhenua Land Report. Wai 45. GP Publications, Wellington.

Appendix A – Archaeological Site Record Forms



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: N02/1142

SITE TYPE: Military (non-Maori)

SITE NAME(s): Pandora Radar Station
Te Paki Radar Station

DATE RECORDED: 16/06/2011

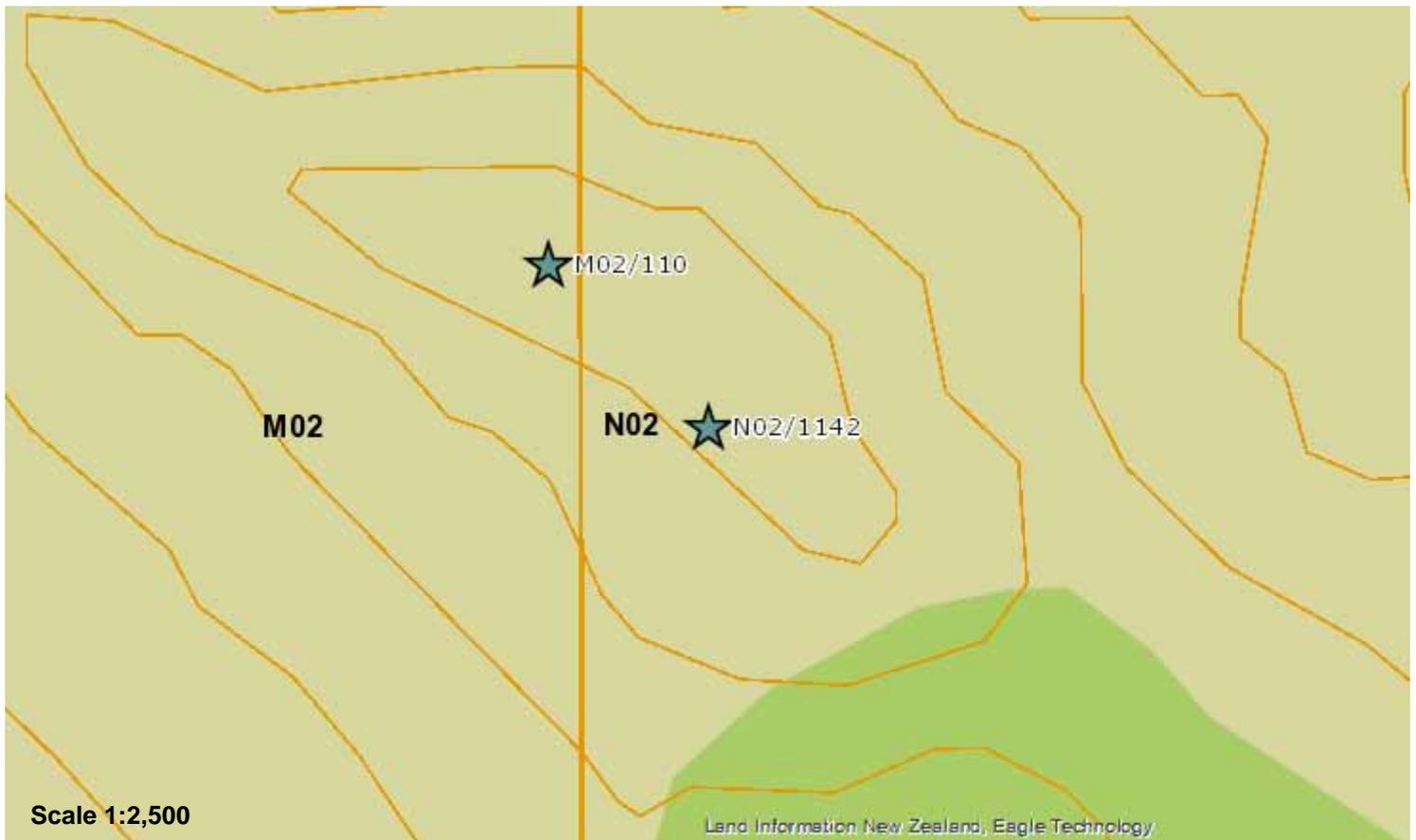
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1579007

Northing: 6186092

Source: Handheld GPS

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:

METRIC SITE NUMBER:



Finding aids to the location of the site

At Te Paki Trig Station, immediately adjacent to vehicle and walking tracks.

Brief description

Location of former WWII Unit 6 Pandora Radar Station. A number of concrete features and foundations, cuts etc remain.

Recorded features

Radar station, Building foundations (unspecified), Military camp

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY**NZAA SITE NUMBER:** N02/1142**Site description**

Updated: 16/06/2011, Visited: 07/12/2010 - NZTM E1579007 / N6186092 (Handheld GPS). A number of features remain, including a large rectangular water tank (on which site coordinates taken), a flight of 13 concrete steps to building benches (E1578978 / N6186117) and some large concrete foundations (E1578964 / N6186095). Likely to be more amongst the thick regenerating manuka, flax, bracken and other natives.

Construction started in 1942 and ceased operation on 31 December 1945 (from Ramsey 2007). Ramsey (2007:149) records that the equipment went to stores in Auckland, except a generator for Kaitaia hospital. The buildings were eventually sold privately. A record of life at the station, its construction and wartime functions, as well as photographs showing the layout are all in Ramsey.

See: Ramsey, O. 2007. Wings Over Waipapakauri. Published by Olwyn Ramsey, Kaitaia.

Inspected by: Druskovich, Brent.

Condition of the site

Updated: 16/06/2011, Visited: 07/12/2010 - Concrete foundations etc, appear to be all that remain; appear to be in good condition, however regenerating bush will be gradually degrading it.

Statement of condition

Updated: 01/07/2011, Visited: 07/12/2010 - Good – Majority of visible features are intact, but some minor loss of definition and/or damage

Current land use:

Updated: 01/07/2011, Visited: 07/12/2010 - Conservation land

Threats:

Updated: 01/07/2011, Visited: 07/12/2010 - Road/ track formation or maintenance, Visitor impacts/ vandalism

SITE RECORD INVENTORY

NZAA SITE NUMBER: N02/1142

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: M02/150

SITE TYPE: Pit/Terrace

SITE NAME(s):

DATE RECORDED:

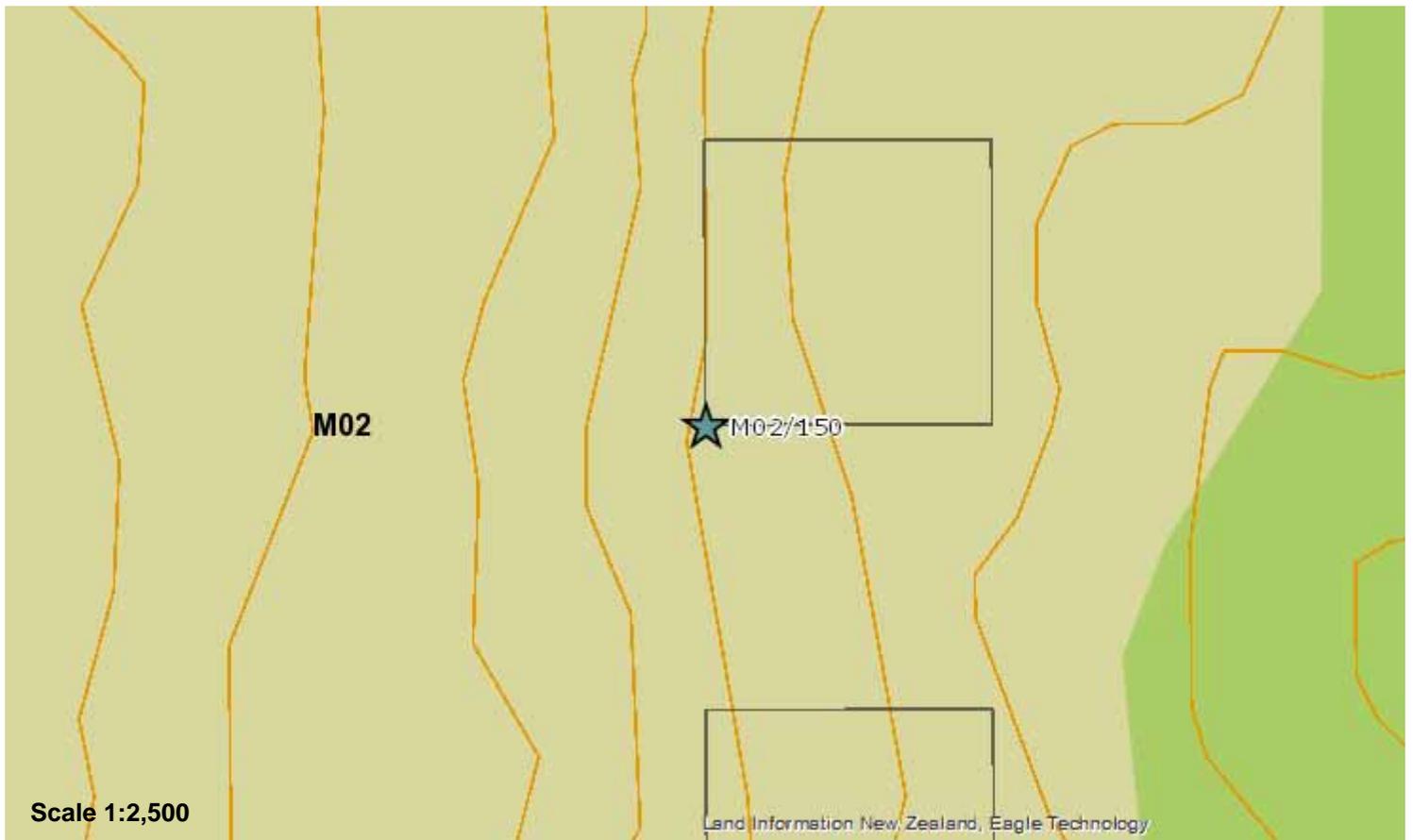
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1577768

Northing: 6184734

Source: CINZAS

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: N1/388

METRIC SITE NUMBER: M02/150



Finding aids to the location of the site

Brief description

PITS ?

Recorded features

Pit

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: M02/150
<p>Site description</p> <p>Condition of the site</p> <p>Statement of condition</p> <p>Current land use:</p> <p>Threats:</p>	

SITE RECORD INVENTORY

NZAA SITE NUMBER: M02/150

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

AM AW AR BB AA DR

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM		SITE NUMBER NI, 2/388	
Map number M & 2		SITE NAME: MAORI	
Map name NZMS North Cape		OTHER	
Map edition NZMS 2, M/6,8,9, 1st edition		SITE TYPE Pits ?	
Grid Reference 245448			
<p>1. Aids to relocation of site ^{E024500 N944800} On eastern side of Pandora road, in saddle.</p>			
<p>2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction Poor condition, thick scrub, trampled by stock. Could be affected by farm development.</p>			
<p>3. Description of site (NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.)</p> <p>Several possible pits which may form part of a larger complex in this area linked with next site to the south. Very poor condition, and poorly defined.</p>			
4. Owner	Crown,	Tenant/Manager	Lane Penn, manager
Address	Lands and Survey Dept Box 2206 Auckland	Address	Hec rene, ranger Te Paki
Attitude	Good	Attitude	Good
<p>5. Methods and equipment used walked past</p> <p>Photographs taken: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes/No (Describe on Photograph Record Form)</p> <p>Date recorded 29 28/11/70</p>			
6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No. 1036/7		Site shows: Clearly/badly/not at all	
7. Reported by	Janet Davidson	Filekeeper	<i>[Signature]</i>
Address	Auckland Museum Private Bag, Auckland.	Date	29/7/71



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: M02/149

SITE TYPE: Pit/Terrace

SITE NAME(s):

DATE RECORDED:

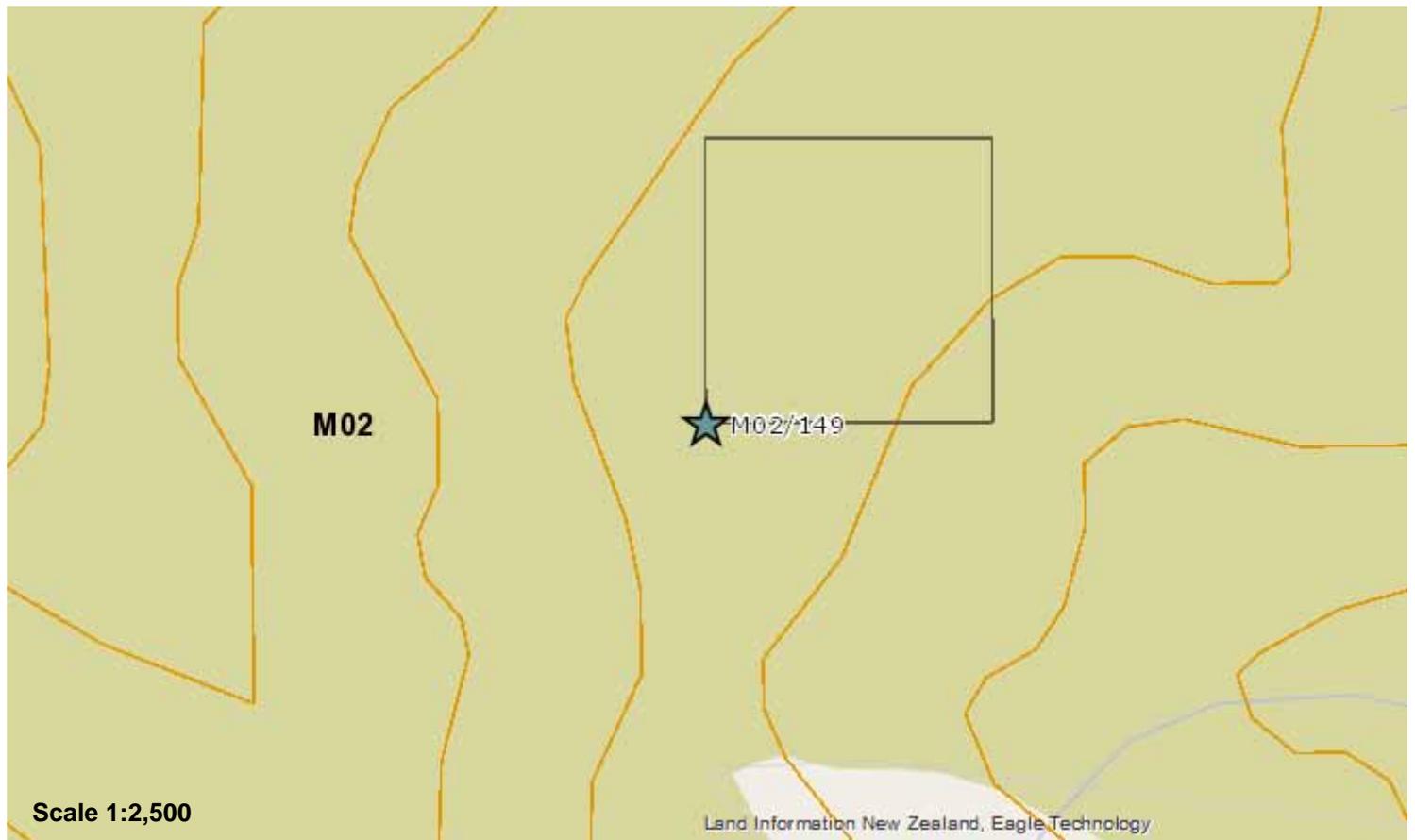
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1577871

Northing: 6183934

Source: CINZAS

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: N1/387

METRIC SITE NUMBER: M02/149



Finding aids to the location of the site

Brief description

PITS

Recorded features

Pit

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: M02/149
<p>Site description</p> <p>Condition of the site</p> <p>Statement of condition</p> <p>Current land use:</p> <p>Threats:</p>	

SITE RECORD INVENTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: M02/149
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Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

AM BC AR BBAA DR

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM Map number M & 2 Map name North Cape Map edition NZMS 2, M/6,8,9, 1st edition Grid Reference 247439	SITE NUMBER N1,2/387 <hr/> SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER <hr/> SITE TYPE pits												
<p style="text-align: center;">E024700 N943900</p> 1. Aids to relocation of site Turn off Cape Reinga Road along Pandora road. Site is on east side of road at top of first ridge running east down into headwaters of Waitiki stream													
2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction Covered in thick scrub and very difficult to see properly. Some pits shallow and trampled by stock. Could be affected by farm development.													
3. Description of site <i>(NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.)</i> At least eight pits and probably more on the eastern side of a flat knoll and top of ridge sloping down to the east. Haphazard arrangement - not all in a line - very difficult to see and measure because of thick vegetation.													
<table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width:25%;">4. Owner</td> <td style="width:35%;">Crown, Lands and Survey Dept</td> <td style="width:25%;">Tenant/Manager</td> <td style="width:15%;">Lane Penn, manager</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Address</td> <td>Box 2206 Auckland.</td> <td>Address</td> <td>Hec rene, ranger Te Pahi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attitude</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Attitude</td> <td>Good</td> </tr> </table>		4. Owner	Crown, Lands and Survey Dept	Tenant/Manager	Lane Penn, manager	Address	Box 2206 Auckland.	Address	Hec rene, ranger Te Pahi	Attitude	Good	Attitude	Good
4. Owner	Crown, Lands and Survey Dept	Tenant/Manager	Lane Penn, manager										
Address	Box 2206 Auckland.	Address	Hec rene, ranger Te Pahi										
Attitude	Good	Attitude	Good										
5. Methods and equipment used walked over (with difficulty) Photographs taken: yes /No (Describe on Photograph Record Form) Date recorded 28/11/70													
6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No. 1036/7 Site shows: Clearly/badly/not at all													
<table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%;">7. Reported by Janet Davidson</td> <td style="width:50%;">Filekeeper <i>[Signature]</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Address Auckland Museum Private Bag, Auckland.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date 29/7/71.</td> <td>Date 14/8/71</td> </tr> </table>		7. Reported by Janet Davidson	Filekeeper <i>[Signature]</i>	Address Auckland Museum Private Bag, Auckland.		Date 29/7/71.	Date 14/8/71						
7. Reported by Janet Davidson	Filekeeper <i>[Signature]</i>												
Address Auckland Museum Private Bag, Auckland.													
Date 29/7/71.	Date 14/8/71												



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: M02/118

SITE TYPE: Pit/Terrace

SITE NAME(s):

DATE RECORDED:

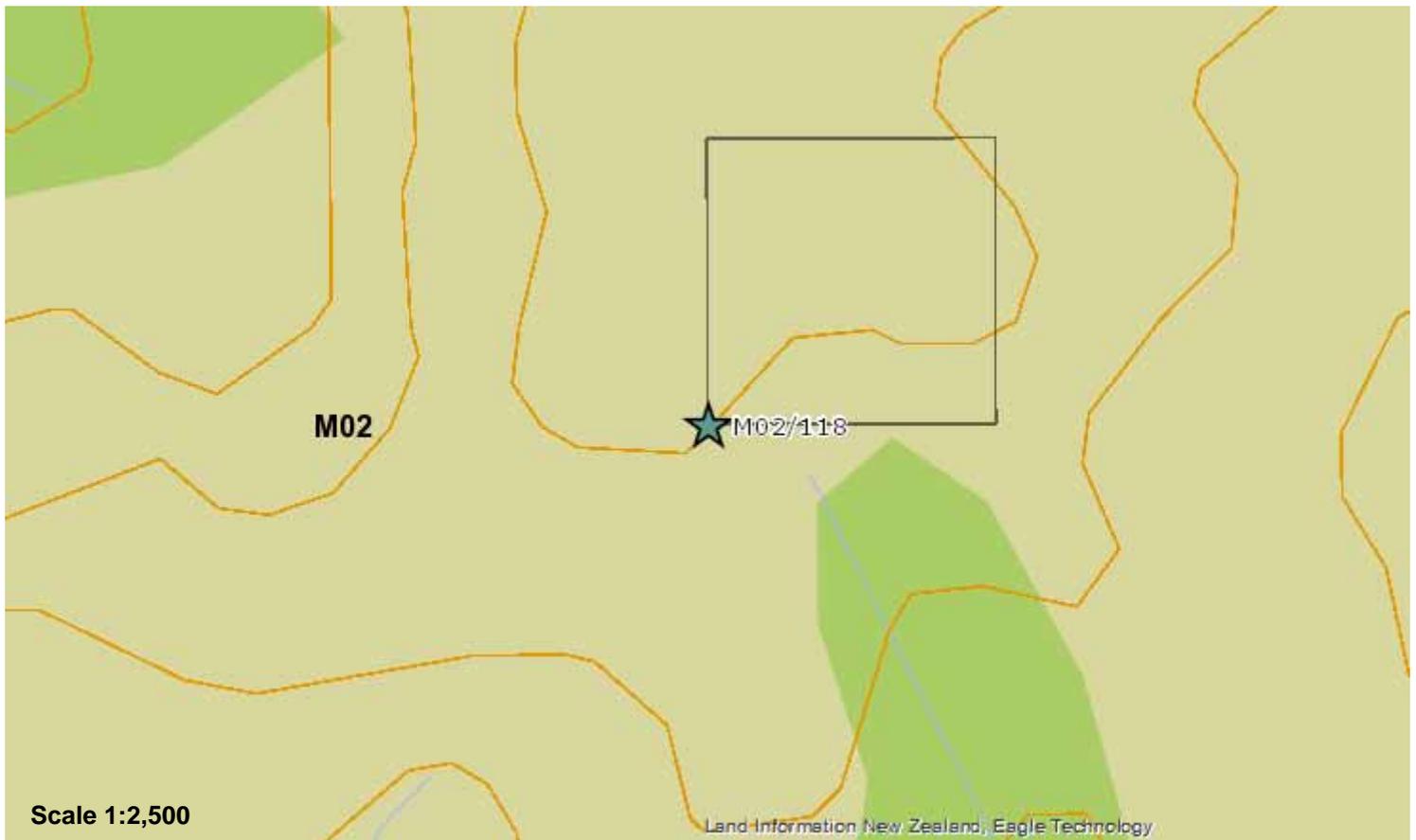
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1578164

Northing: 6185934

Source: CINZAS

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: N1/355

METRIC SITE NUMBER: M02/118



Finding aids to the location of the site

Brief description

PITS

Recorded features

Pit

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: M02/118
<p>Site description</p> <p>Condition of the site</p> <p>Statement of condition</p> <p>Current land use:</p> <p>Threats:</p>	

SITE RECORD INVENTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: M02/118
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Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

AM BC AR BC AA OR

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM Map number N1 & 2 Map name North Cape Map edition NZMS 2, N1/6,8,9, 1st edition Grid Reference 249462.	SITE NUMBER <u>N1,2/355</u> SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER SITE TYPE <u>Pits</u>
1. Aids to relocation of site <u>E024900 N946200</u> Take road to Pandora. Just through locked gate (on north side), road branches off towards radar station. In northeast corner of triangle formed by roads and fence line are one or two pits. May be others on this flat hill top area.	
2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction At time of first visit partly cleared scrub. Later (July 1971) more scrub cleared and area disturbed by stock and by tractors. Future of site doubtful.	
3. Description of site (NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.) Two small pits (3 x 1 1/2 paces) in corner mentioned above, various irregular depressions which may once have been pits, elsewhere in the area.	
4. Owner Crown, Address Lands and Survey Dept Box 2206, Auckland.	Tenant/Manager Lane Penn, manager Address Hec Crene, ranger Te Paki Attitude <u>Good</u>
5. Methods and equipment used <u>walked past</u> Photographs taken: <u>Yes</u> /No (Describe on Photograph Record Form) Date recorded <u>24/11/70</u>	
6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No. <u>1035/10</u> Site shows: <u>Clearly/badly/not at all</u>	
7. Reported by Janet Davidson Address Auckland Museum, Private Bag, Auckland Date <u>26/7/71.</u>	Filekeeper <u>[Signature]</u> Date <u>14/8/71</u>



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: M02/117

SITE TYPE: Pit/Terrace

SITE NAME(s):

DATE RECORDED:

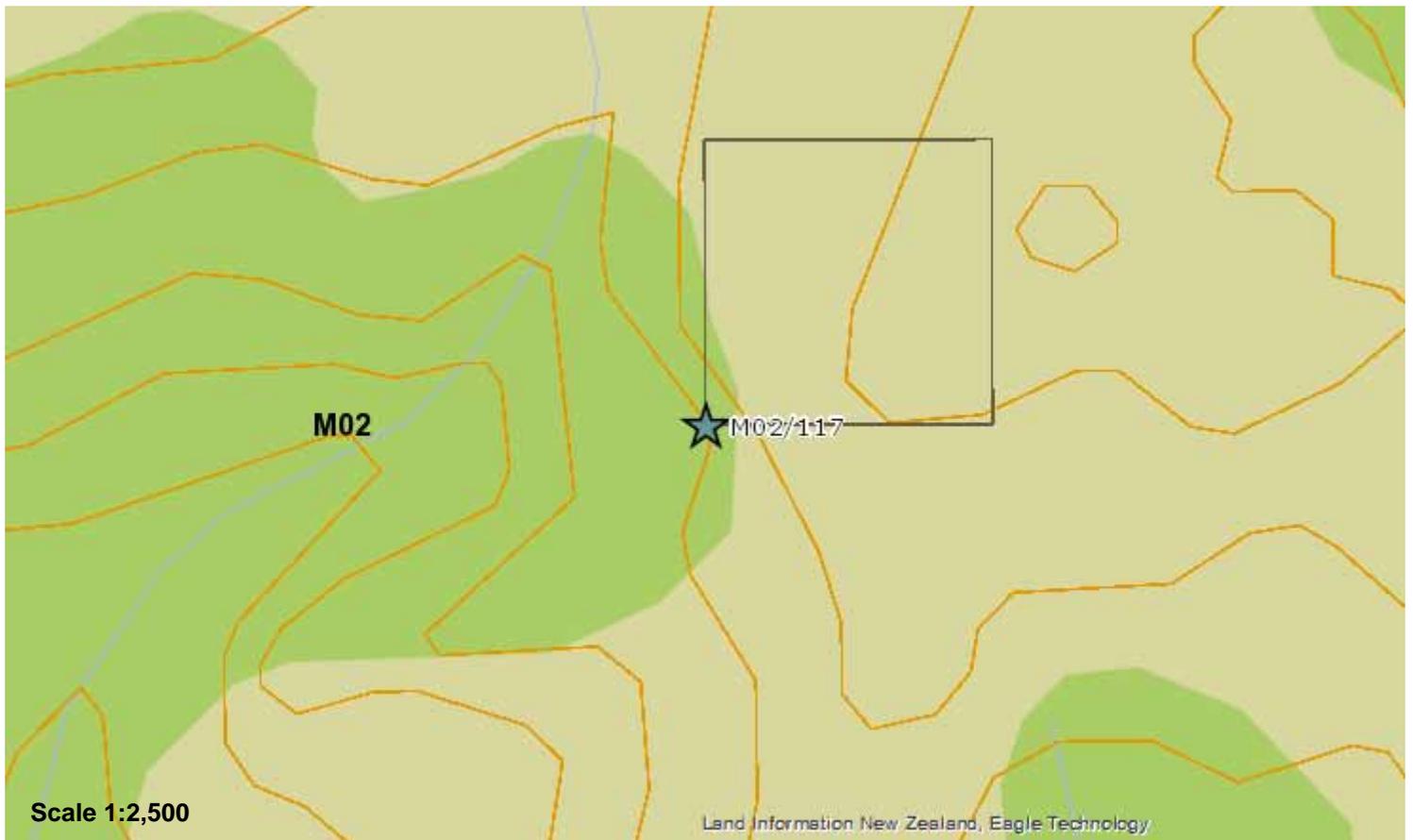
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1577866

Northing: 6185334

Source: CINZAS

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: N1/354

METRIC SITE NUMBER: M02/117



Finding aids to the location of the site

Brief description

PITS

Recorded features

Pit

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: M02/117
<p>Site description</p> <p>Condition of the site</p> <p>Statement of condition</p> <p>Current land use:</p> <p>Threats:</p>	

SITE RECORD INVENTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: M02/117
------------------------------	----------------------------------

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

AM BC AR BB AA DR

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM Map number M & 2 Map name North Cape Map edition NZMS 2, M/6,8,9, 1st edition Grid Reference 24655	SITE NUMBER N1,2/354 SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER SITE TYPE Pits
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1. Aids to relocation of site ^{E024600 N945500} Just to the east of the Panfora road, on eastern side of knoll, at top of first major subsidiary ridge south of the locked gate. Site is some yards east of road in scrub just where ridge starts to slope down to the east.

2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction In rather tangled scrub so difficult to see. Pits are definite, but shallow and trampled by stock in places.

3. Description of site (NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.)

4. Owner	Crown, Lands and Survey Dept Box 2206 Auckland	Tenant/Manager	Lane Penn, manager Hec rene, ranger Te Paki
Attitude	Good	Attitude	Good

5. Methods and equipment used walked past
 Photographs taken: Yes/No (Describe on Photograph Record Form)
 Date recorded 24/11/70

6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No. 1035/10 Site shows: Clearly/badly/not at all

7. Reported by	Janet Davidson Auckland Museum, Private Bag, Auckland.	Filekeeper	<i>[Signature]</i>
Date	26/7/71.	Date	14/8/71



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: M02/110

SITE TYPE: Pa

SITE NAME(s):

DATE RECORDED:

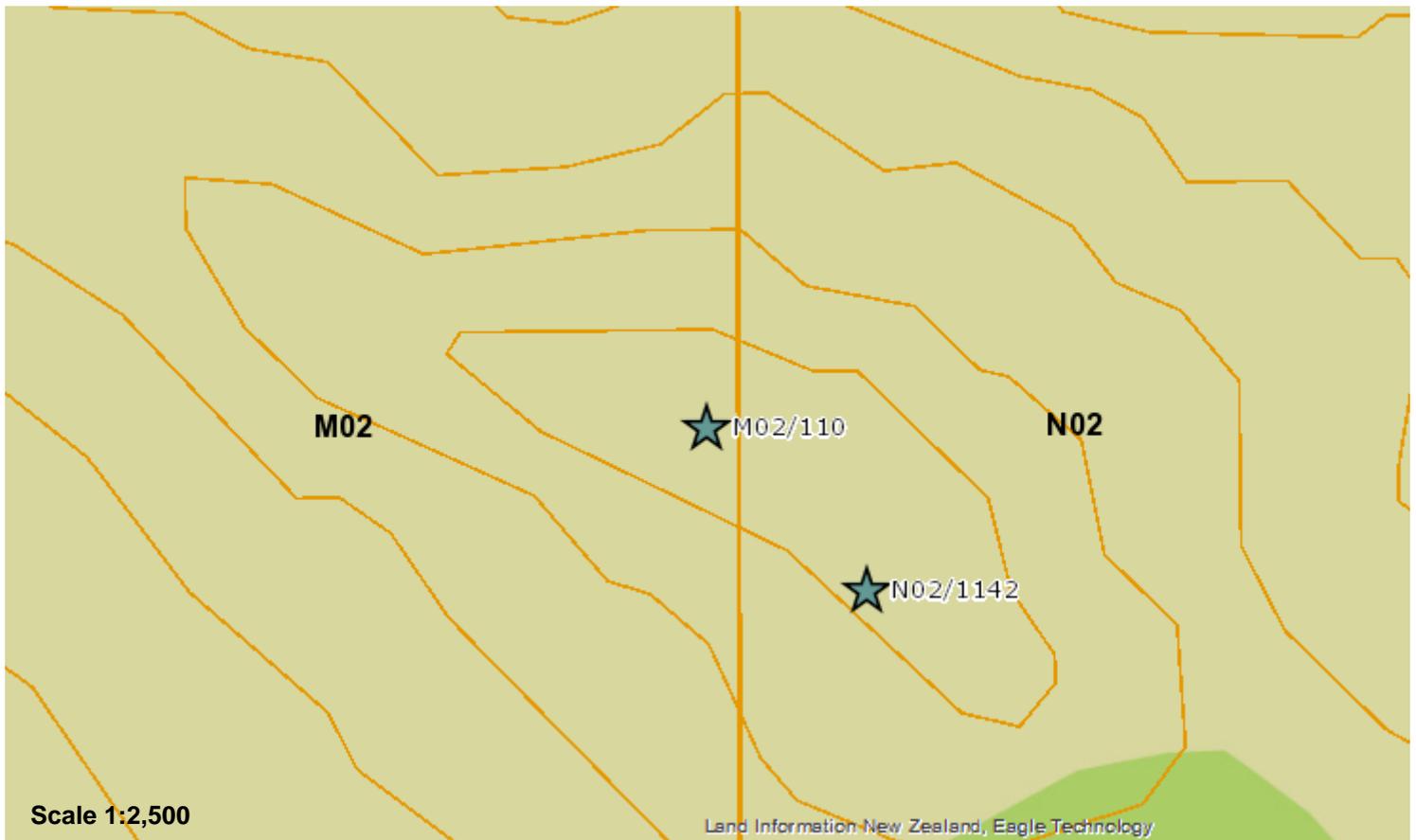
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1578952

Northing: 6186149

Source: On Screen

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: N1/345

METRIC SITE NUMBER: M02/110



Finding aids to the location of the site

Recorded location is the site of the World War II Te Paki Radar Station, on currently maintained DOC vehicle and roading track.

Brief description

Possible pa site, likely destroyed by WW II radar station construction.

Recorded features

Unclassified

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY**NZAA SITE NUMBER:** M02/110**Site description**

Updated: 07/04/2011, Visited: 07/12/2010 - NZTM E1578952 / N6186149 (On Screen).

Investigated the site for about 20 minutes but was unable to find any evidence relating to Maori occupation. I note however that the bush is very thick and regenerating; sight lines are no more than 5m and is difficult to move through. Very little ground surface is visible at all except at very close quarters.

I was unable to relocate the features recorded by Davidson in 1970.

Inspected by: Druskovich, Brent.

Condition of the site

Updated: 07/04/2011, Visited: 07/12/2010 - Likely that if a site was here it has been largely destroyed by the earthworks associated with the radar station; remnants of the site may have survived on fringes, however vegetation currently makes effective archaeological survey near impossible.

Statement of condition

Updated: 03/05/2011, Visited: 07/12/2010 - Not visible - Site obscured by vegetation or other material, condition not observable

Current land use:

Updated: 03/05/2011, Visited: 07/12/2010 - Conservation land

Threats:

Updated: 03/05/2011, Visited: 07/12/2010 - Road/ track formation or maintenance

SITE RECORD INVENTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: M02/110
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Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

AD AW AR CA AA DR

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM Map number M & 2 Map name North Cape Map edition NZMS 2, N1/6,8,9, 1st edition Grid Reference 256464 - 257462	SITE NUMBER N1, 2/345 MAORI SITE NAME: OTHER SITE TYPE destroyed pa ?
1. Aids to relocation of site ^{E 025600 N 946300} Site of old radar station at Te Paki trig, and on ridge leading up to it from the west.	
2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction If there was a site at the trig it has been completely destroyed. Some curious earthworks to the west, may be remains of Maori works, or odd remains of radar station.	
3. Description of site (NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.)	
4. Owner: Crown Address: Lands and Survey Dept Box 2206 Auckland	Tenant/Manager: Lane Penn, manager Address: Hec rene, ranger Te Paki
Attitude: Good	Attitude: Good
5. Methods and equipment used: walked past Photographs taken: Yes/No (Describe on Photograph Record Form) Date recorded: 24/11/70	
6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No. 1035/11	Site shows: Clearly/badly/not at all (radar station shows well).
7. Reported by: Janet Davidson Address: Auckland Museum, Private Bag, Auckland.	Filekeeper: <i>[Signature]</i> Date: 14/8/71
Date: 26/7/71	Date: 14/8/71



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: M02/46

SITE TYPE: Pit/Terrace

SITE NAME(s):

DATE RECORDED:

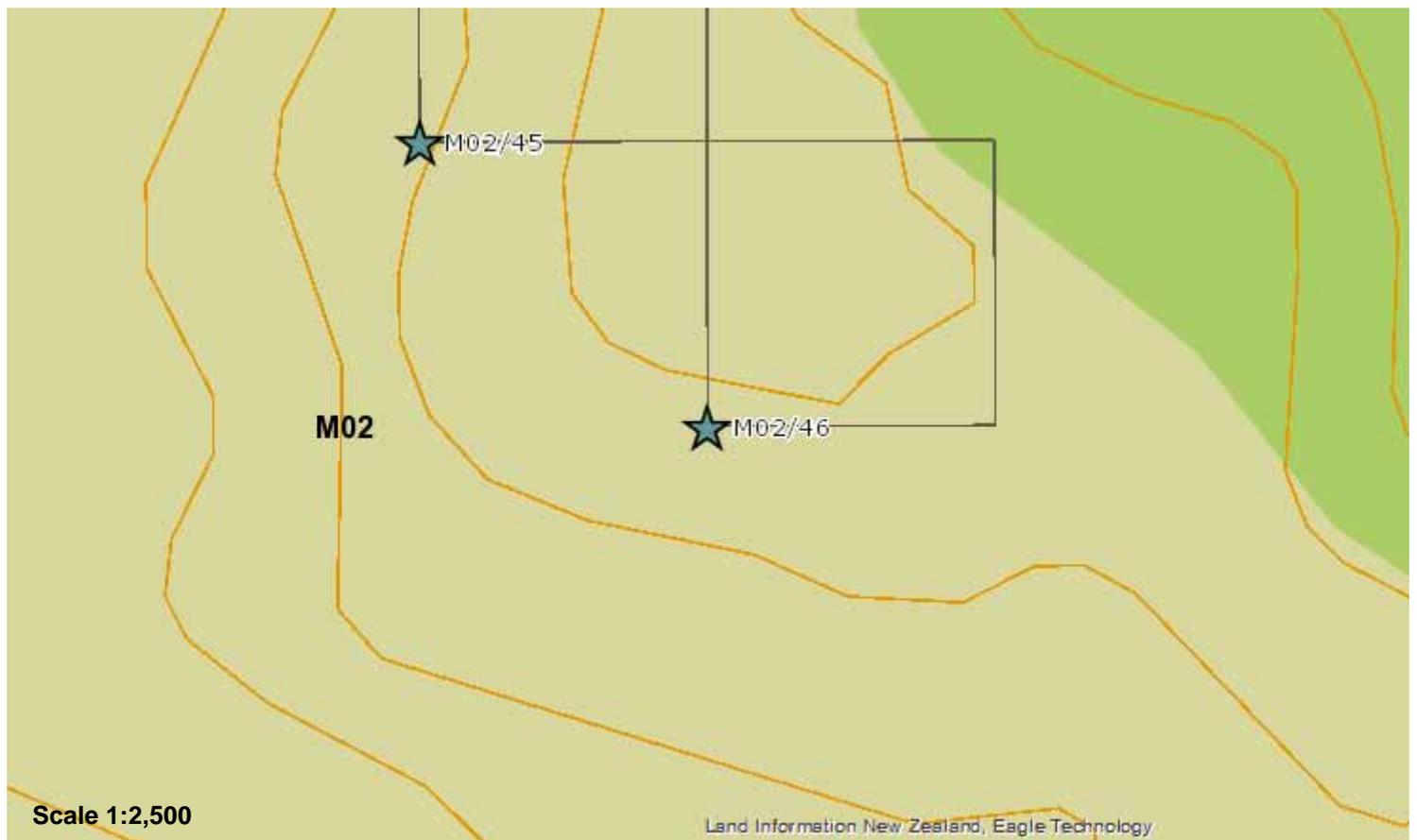
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1577869

Northing: 6184434

Source: CINZAS

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: N1/258

METRIC SITE NUMBER: M02/46



Finding aids to the location of the site

Brief description

PITS

Recorded features

Pit

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: M02/46
<p>Site description</p> <p>Condition of the site</p> <p>Statement of condition</p> <p>Current land use:</p> <p>Threats:</p>	

SITE RECORD INVENTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: M02/46
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Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

AM BC AR BB AA DR

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM Map number M & 2 Map name North Cape Map edition NZMS 2, M/6,8,9, 1st edition Grid Reference 24645	SITE NUMBER: M, 2/258 SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER SITE TYPE: Pits
1. Aids to relocation of site ^{E024600 N944500} On southwest side of knoll to the west of Pandora road. (Road skirts around east side of knoll).	
2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction In scrub, could be affected by clearing. Has been trampled by stock and/or wild pigs.	
3. Description of site. (NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.) At least six shallow pits in two rows of three.	
<p>A hand-drawn site plan showing a central circle representing a site. To the right of the circle is a vertical line labeled 'ROAD'. A north arrow points upwards from the right side of the plan. There are some faint lines and markings around the central circle, possibly representing the layout of pits or other features.</p>	
4. Owner Crown Address Lands and Survey Dept Box 2206 Auckland	Tenant/Manager Lane Penn, manager Address Hec Crene, ranger Te Pahi
Attitude Good	Attitude Good
5. Methods and equipment used walked past Photographs taken: Yes/No (Describe on Photograph Record Form) Date recorded 7/1/70	
6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No. 1035/9	Site shows: Clearly/badly/not at all
7. Reported by Janet Davidson Address Auckland Museum, Private Bag, Auckland.	Filekeeper [Signature]
Date 21/6/71.	Date 2/8/71



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: M02/45

SITE TYPE: Pit/Terrace

SITE NAME(s):

DATE RECORDED:

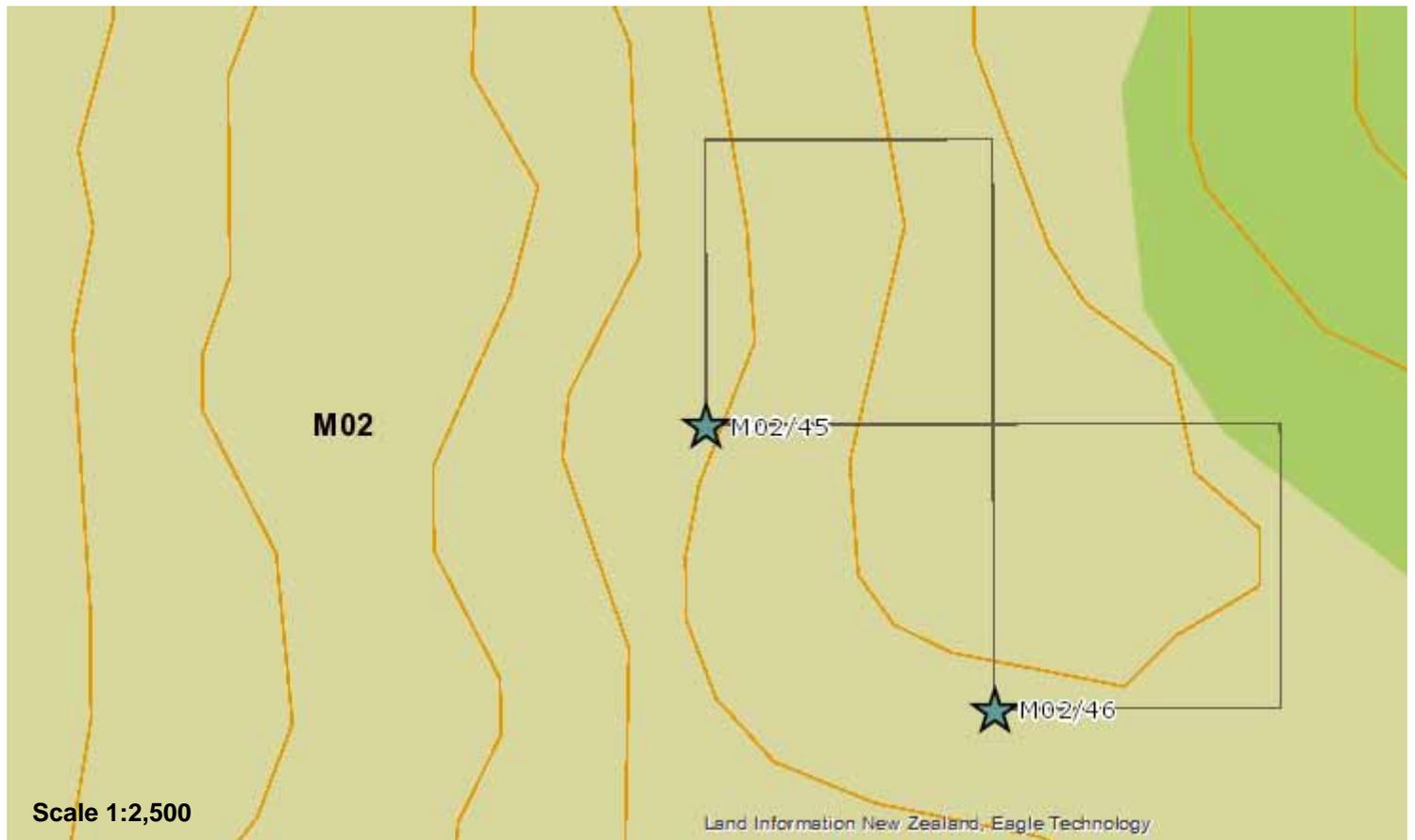
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1577769

Northing: 6184534

Source: CINZAS

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: N1/257

METRIC SITE NUMBER: M02/45



Finding aids to the location of the site

Brief description

PITS

Recorded features

Pit

Other sites associated with this site

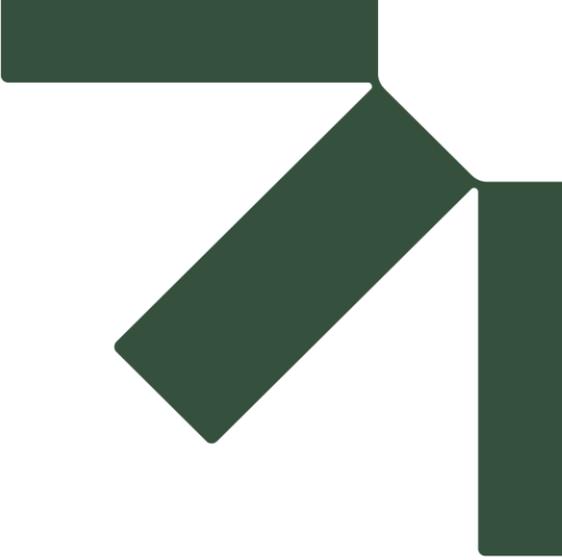
SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: M02/45
<p>Site description</p> <p>Condition of the site</p> <p>Statement of condition</p> <p>Current land use:</p> <p>Threats:</p>	

SITE RECORD INVENTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: M02/45
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Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

AM AW AR BB AA DR

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM Map number M & 2 Map name North Cape Map edition NZMS 2, NL/6,8,9, 1st ed. Grid Reference 24546	NL, 2/257 SITE NUMBER MAORI SITE NAME: OTHER Pits SITE TYPE
1. Aids to relocation of site ^{Eo24500 N944600} On east side of Pandora Road in flat saddle area between two knolls.	
2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction In scrub, wallowed by stock and/or wild pigs. Could be affected by road widening, or scrub clearing.	
3. Description of site <i>(NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.)</i> Apparently three pits lying transversely across some ridge. Hard to tell whether there are any more because of scrub.	
4. Owner Crown Address Lands and Survey Dept Box 2206 Auckland	Tenant/Manager Address Lane Penn, manager Hec Crene, ranger Te Pahi Attitude Good
5. Methods and equipment used walked past Photographs taken: Yes/No (Describe on Photograph Record Form) Date recorded 7/1/70	
6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No. 1035/9	Site shows: Clearly back /not at all
7. Reported by Janet Davidson Address Auckland Museum Private Bag, Auckland. Date 21/6/71.	Filekeeper <i>Janet Davidson</i> Date 21/6/71



Appendix G Letter of Support – Ngāti Kuri and Department of Conservation

Resource Consent Application

**Co-location to existing telecommunication facility in DoC land in Te Pahi,
Northland**

The Rural Connectivity Group

SLR Project No.: 810.V15049.00003

23 February 2026



Ngāti Kuri / Department of Conservation
Thursday 19th February 2026

To whom it may concern

Support for New Public Safety Network Infrastructure – Te Paki RCG Cell Site

Ngāti Kuri and the Department of Conservation (DOC) write jointly to confirm our support for the proposal to install additional telecommunications infrastructure at the Te Paki Rural Connectivity Group (RCG) cell site.

This infrastructure will form part of New Zealand's new Public Safety Network, delivered on behalf of Fire and Emergency New Zealand, New Zealand Police, Hato Hone St John and Wellington Free Ambulance. The Public Safety Network represents the most significant advancement in public safety communications in decades and will materially enhance the safety, resilience, and wellbeing of communities, visitors, and emergency service personnel across Aotearoa New Zealand.

Ngāti Kuri and DOC confirm that we have been actively involved with RCG in the development of a plan for the proposed additional infrastructure at the Te Paki site. This involvement has included early engagement, site assessments, and collaborative planning to ensure environmental, cultural, and operational considerations are appropriately addressed.

The Ngāti Kuri Biodiversity Team has worked alongside DOC and RCG to assess:

- the suitability of the site for the additional infrastructure,
- the proposed placement and footprint of the infrastructure, and
- the specific areas where vegetation removal may be required.

Through this process, Ngāti Kuri and DOC are satisfied that potential effects on biodiversity, whenua, and the surrounding environment can be appropriately managed.

Ngāti Kuri and DOC support the project proceeding to the next stages, including the seeking of relevant Council and DOC approvals, with construction proposed to occur during the dry months of 2026.



Ngāti Kuri, DOC and RCG have agreed that:

- biosecurity and excavation protocols will be jointly developed and implemented prior to works commencing,
- Ngāti Kuri staff will be present on site during construction to support cultural, environmental, and biosecurity outcomes, and
- local contractors will be used wherever practicable to minimise biosecurity risk and support local capability.

This project reflects a collaborative approach grounded in partnership, kaitiakitanga, and shared commitment to public safety. Ngāti Kuri and DOC are supportive of the proposal and the careful, respectful manner in which RCG has engaged throughout the planning process.

Should further information be required in support of approval processes, we are available to assist.

Nāku noa, nā

For and on behalf of Ngāti Kuri

Name: Abbey Brown

Title: Ngāti Kuri Trust Board Trustee/Manager, Ngati Kuri Facilities Services

Organisation: Ngati Kuri Trust Board

Signature:

For and on behalf of the Department of Conservation

Name: Doug Te Wake

Title: Ranger/Project head.

Organisation: DOC

Signature:

Schedule 5.1

District:	Kaitaia
RCG Site Identifier:	RNLTEP
DOC Location ID:	76071
Grid Reference:	X1578172 Y6186089
Site Name:	Te Paki
Category:	RBI2/MHS (Med 1)
Land Status:	Te Paki Recreation Reserve (2796089)
Legal Description:	Section 28 SO 496373 (Parcel ID: 469373)
Access:	via road (Pandora Track via SH 1)
Annual Activity Fee:	\$11005
Discounts:	10% Bulkage
Activity Fee with Discounts applied:	\$9904.50
Environmental Premium:	10%
Total Annual Activity Fee plus Environmental Premium:	\$10895 + GST

WISP/Shareholder:

Site Special Conditions:

1. Argentine Ant Biosecurity [Argentine ants: Animal pests](#)
 2. Kauri Dieback Protocols (New) [Kauri disease: Pests and threats](#)
 3. Myrtle Rust (New) [Myrtle rust: Biosecurity threats](#)
- (a) The Concessionaire must ensure that no person shall knowingly transport, distribute, sell or offer for sale any material or equipment that may contain or harbour Argentine ants without first undertaking suitable control measures to eliminate those ants.
- (b) Where a property, through activities undertaken on the property, is identified as a portal for the active distribution of ants, a management programme to control or contain the infestation is required to be implemented by the land occupier.
- (c) Under Section 52 and 53 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 no person can sell, propagate, breed, distribute or otherwise spread any pest in this Plan, or unwanted organism. Not complying with Section 52 or 53 is an offence under the Act and may result in penalties noted Section 157(1).

Site Map/Diagram:



SCHEDULE 3

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Didymo

1. The Concessionaire must comply and ensure its clients comply with the Ministry for Primary Industry (MPI)'s "Check, Clean, Dry" cleaning methods to prevent the spread of didymo (*Didymosphenia geminata*) and other freshwater pests when moving between waterways. "Check, Clean, Dry" cleaning methods can be found at - <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/cleaning>. The Concessionaire must regularly check this website and update their precautions accordingly.

Kauri Dieback

2. The Concessionaire must comply and ensure its clients comply with all guidelines and notices issued by the Kauri Dieback Programme (lead by Ministry of Primary Industry) to prevent and avoid the spread of the pest organism *Phytophthora taxon Agathis* (PTA) Kauri Dieback Disease as specified by the website <http://www.kauridieback.co.nz/>. The Concessionaire and clients must comply with the [general guidelines](#) and for specific concession activities the relevant guidelines as specified on <http://www.kauridieback.co.nz/publications>. The Concessionaire must update itself on these websites on a regular basis.
3. The Concessionaire must ensure that all vehicles and equipment are thoroughly cleaned of all visible soil and that footwear once cleaned is sprayed with SteriGENE (formally known as Trigene) solution before entering and when moving between areas where there are kauri. This is to reduce the potential for spread of PTA. Contact details for suppliers of SteriGENE may be obtained through the Department of Conservation.

Myrtle Rust

4. The Concessionaire must ensure that if they or a client believes they have seen the symptoms of myrtle rust, they are not to touch the plant. They must:
 - (a) Call the MPI Exotic Pest and Disease Hotline immediately on 0800 80 99 66.
 - (b) If possible, take clear photographs, including the whole plant, the whole infected leaf and a close-up of the spores/affected area of the plant.
 - (c) Do not touch to try to collect samples and this may increase the spread of the disease.
 - (d) Advise the Grantor as soon as possible.

Accidental Discovery

5. In the event of any disturbance of Koiwi Tāngata (human bones) or artifacts (taonga), the Concessionaire must:
 - (a) cease any further excavation for a period of at least 24 hours;
 - (b) immediately advise the relevant District Office of the disturbance;

- (c) immediately advise the affected Papatipu Rūnanga (s) or their representatives of the disturbance.

Grantor's Use of the Land

- 6. The Concessionaire if so requested in writing by the Grantor, must make available, where practicable, with no adjustment to the Concession Fee or to other money payable under this Concession, space on its Telecommunication Works for the Grantor to establish and operate telecommunication equipment for the Grantor's emergency use provided that:
 - (a) any mast or building which may be affected by such a request is not required for the Concessionaire's own purposes; and
 - (b) such use of the Concessionaire's Works does not exceed the period of one month at any one time.
- 7. If at a later date the mast or building is not required by the Concessionaire for its own purposes and the Grantor wishes to continue with the operation of its telecommunication equipment, the Grantor must adjust the Concession Fee, provided that such adjustment must reflect that the mast or building is no longer required by the Concessionaire. If the Concessionaire disputes the Grantor's adjustment then the adjustment is to be determined in accordance with clause 24 of Schedule 2.
- 8. Should the Grantor require it, the Concessionaire agrees to provide space on or in the Concessionaire's Works to enable the Grantor to conduct its own telecommunication activity on the Land for such period (up to one day less than the Term or Final Expiry Date should the Concessionaire exercise any right of renewal) as the Grantor requires.
- 9. The Grantor's telecommunication equipment must be installed in the positions on the Land which
 - (a) have been agreed;
 - (b) in such other positions as the Concessionaire may reasonably require; or
 - (c) in such other positions as the Grantor may request the Concessionaire to agree to, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld.
- 10. The Grantor must only use such equipment for the purpose of operating the Grantor's own radio facility on the frequency or frequency bands agreed.
- 11. The Grantor must adjust the Concession Fee to take into account the Grantor's use. If the Concessionaire disputes the Grantor's adjustment then the adjustment is to be determined in accordance with clause 24 of Schedule 2.
- 12. The adjusted fee in 1.2 and 1.6 is to be reviewed at each Concession Fee Review Date
- 13. The Grantor must keep and maintain its equipment in good repair.
- 14. The Concessionaire must advise the Grantor if it believes the Grantor's equipment is causing any interference and the parties are to use their best endeavours to confirm and eliminate the cause of the interference. The costs of remedying the interference are to be the responsibility of the party who installed the most recent equipment on the Land and that equipment has caused or has suffered from such interference.

Work specific provisions

15. The Concessionaire must ensure all conducting links to antennae, aerials, power sources and transmitting equipment are to be by way of cables directly fastened to the structures or buried in the ground. No power cables, or other wires or lines are to be strung through the air.
16. The Concessionaire must ensure weeds are controlled on the Land for the Term. Prior to access to the Land for maintenance visits, all equipment and materials are to be checked, cleaned to ensure that they are free of weed seeds and soil.
17. The Concessionaire must ensure that the facility is installed and operated to professionally accepted Telecommunications standards.
18. The Concessionaire must ensure that the operation of its equipment on the Land, does not interfere with any other similar operation authorised by the Grantor. If technical/operational interference does occur and it is attributable to the operation of the Concessionaire's equipment, then the Concessionaire must correct the problem, at no expense to the Grantor.
19. The Concessionaire must remove from the Land any batteries that are not in service or good condition.

Climate Change

20. The Concessionaire acknowledges that the Grantor and the Department of Conservation are reviewing their obligations under the Climate Change Response Act 2002 and developing responses to address greenhouse gas emissions from the activities conducted on public conservation land . The reviews are likely to result in policies which seek to measure, manage and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from Concession Activities. The Grantor wishes to signal to the Concessionaire that new concession conditions related to both climate change mitigation and adaptation may be imposed during the life of this Concession to address greenhouse gas emissions associated with the Concession Activity.
21. If the Grantor requests data relating to greenhouse gas emissions associated with the Concession Activity, the Concessionaire must provide any relevant data that is reasonably available to it within 6 months of the Grantor's request.
22. The Grantor may review and amend the conditions of this Concession to reflect climate change-related legislation and government or Departmental policy and those conditions ("Revised Conditions") may, amongst other things, require the Concessionaire to measure, manage and reduce the greenhouse gas emissions of the Concession Activity.
23. Before amending the conditions of this Concession in accordance with clause 3, the Grantor will provide the Concessionaire the draft Revised Conditions. The Concessionaire may provide written comments on those draft Revised Conditions within 60 days. The Grantor must take into account any comments received from the Concessionaire on the Revised Conditions before finalising the Revised Conditions and notifying the Concessionaire.
24. The Revised Conditions will apply to the Concession Activity 4 months after the Grantor has notified the Concessionaire of the Revised Conditions in accordance with clause 4 or any later date specified in the Revised Conditions.

Fuels, hazardous materials, chemicals and waste

25. Any waste or rubbish must be disposed of in an approved manner off the Land at a Council approved site. Waste held on the Land prior to its removal must be stored in a manner so as to ensure it does not become a contaminant or is not blown by wind or present a potential hazard to wildlife.
- i. In the event of any hazardous substance spill the Concessionaire must:
 - ii. Take all practicable measures to stop the flow of the substances and prevent further contamination onto the Land or water;
 - iii. Immediately contain, collect and remove the hazardous substances and any contaminated material, and dispose of all such material in an appropriate manner / authorised facility;
 - iv. Notify the Grantor as soon as practicable;
 - v. Undertake any remedial action to restore any damage to the soil; and
 - vi. Take all measures to prevent any reoccurrence.

SCHEDULE 4

Easements

The following provisions apply to the easement granted to the Concessionaire.

. **A right of way**

- 1.1 The Concessionaire and the Grantor have (in common with one another and other persons to whom the grantor may grant similar rights) the right to go, pass, and re-pass over and along that part of the Land over which this right is granted.
- 1.2 That right to go, pass, and re-pass is exercisable at all times, by day and by night, and is exercisable with or without vehicles, machinery, and equipment of any kind.
- 1.3 The Concessionaire may after first obtaining the Grantor's consent under clause 12 of Schedule 2 construct at its cost the right of way and to carry out at its cost any necessary maintenance or upkeep, altering if necessary the state of that Land.

. **Right to convey electricity**

- 2.1 The Concessionaire and the Grantor have (in common with one another and other persons to whom the grantor may grant similar rights) the right at all times to lead and convey electricity and electric impulses without interruption or impediment over that part of the Land over which this right is granted.
- 2.2 The right to convey electricity without interruption or impediment is limited to the extent required by any period of necessary renewal or repair of the Works.
- 2.3 The Concessionaire may after first obtaining the Grantor's consent under clause 12 of Schedule 2 construct at its cost the Works necessary to enjoy this right.

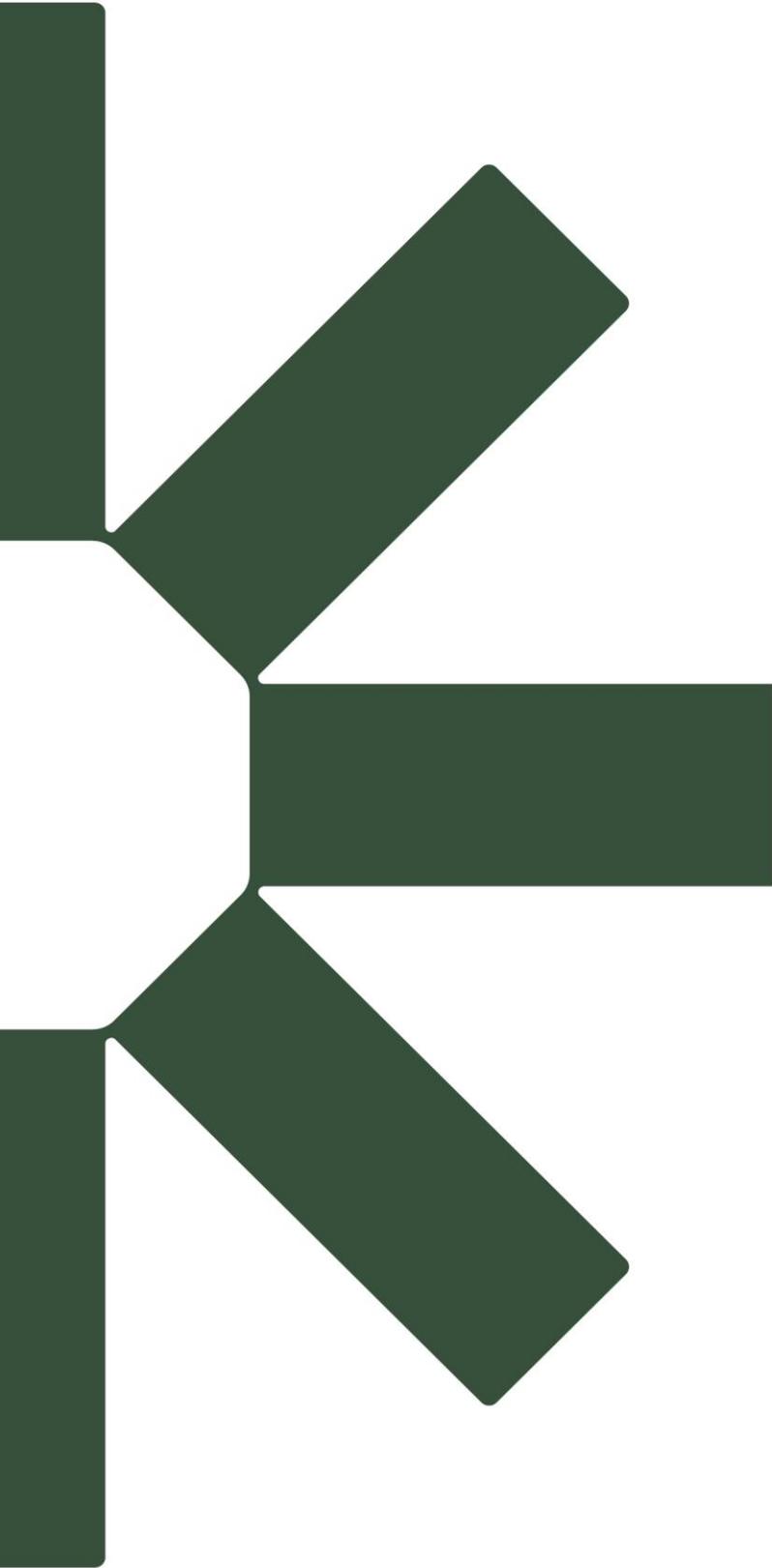
. **Right to convey telecommunications**

- 3.1 The Concessionaire and the Grantor have (in common with one another and other persons to whom the Grantor may grant similar rights) the right at all times to lead and convey, to telecommunications without interruption or impediment over that part of the Land over which this right is granted.
- 3.2 The right to convey telecommunications without interruption or impediment is limited to the extent required by any period of necessary renewal or repair of the easement facility.
- 3.3 The Concessionaire may after first obtaining the Grantor's consent under clause 12 of Schedule 2 construct at its cost the Works necessary to enjoy this right

. **General rights**

- 4.1 For the purpose of performing any duty or in the exercise of any rights conferred the Grantee may—
 - (a) enter upon over that part of the Land over which this right is granted.
 - (b) with all necessary tools, vehicles, and equipment; and
 - (c) remain on that part of the Land over which this right is granted.

- (d) for a reasonable time for the sole purpose of completing the necessary work;
and
- (e) leave any vehicles or equipment on that part of the Land over which this right is granted for a reasonable time if work is proceeding.



Making Sustainability Happen