

Appendix 1 – Conditions volunteered by the applicant 7 May 2025

Note: Additional minor amendments identified by **bold and underlining** have been included to ensure the wording is in accordance with Selwyn District Council consent conditions standards, or to identify minor omissions.

General

1. The proposal shall proceed in general accordance with the information formally received with the application on **9 September 2024, the further information provided on 17 January, 10 February, 25 February, 10 March, 27 March, 9 April and 23 April 2025, and the attached Approved Plans entitled XXXX** except where another condition of this consent must be complied with.
2. The Consent Holder shall ensure that all contractors engaged to undertake activities authorised by this resource consent are made aware at all times of the conditions and management plans that apply to this resource consent that are relevant to their work area and the measures required for compliance with the conditions.

Management Plan Certification

3. The Consent Holder shall prepare the following management plans for certification by the Council (compliance@selwyn.govt.nz) or by their nominated appointee.
 - (a) Construction Noise Management Plan (CNMP)
 - (b) Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP)
 - (c) Landscaping Management Plan (LMP)
 - (d) Native Fish Management Plan (NFMP)
 - (e) Lizard Management Plan (LizMP)
 - (f) Erosion Sediment and Dust Control Plan (ESDCP)
 - (g) Glint and Glare Adaptive Management Plan (GGAMP)**
4. The certification process shall be limited to confirming in writing that the Management Plan has been prepared in accordance with the relevant conditions(s) and will achieve the objectives of the Management Plan.
5. Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga and Te Taumutu Rūnanga must be invited to participate in preparation of the following management plans prior to submission to Council for certification under Condition 3:
 - (a) Landscaping Management Plan (LMP)
 - (b) Native Fish Management Plan (NFMP)
 - (c) Lizard Management Plan (LizMP)
 - (d) Erosion Sediment and Dust Control Plan (ESDCP)

Amendments to Management Plans

6. The Consent Holder may make amendments to the above Management Plans that are consistent with the objectives and performance requirements of the management plan and relevant consent conditions. The Amended Management Plan shall be submitted to SDC for certification in accordance with Conditions 3-4.

Site Preparation and Construction

7. Prior to the commencement of construction on the site, the vehicle crossings on Homebush Road and Loes Road which will be used for access during construction must be formed and sealed in accordance with Diagram E10.D of the Operative District Plan (Rural Volume), at the expense of the Consent Holder. The Consent Holder must ensure that all vehicle accessways, parking, manoeuvring and loading areas comply with TRAN-R5 and TRAN-R6 of the Partially Operative District Plan.
8. Vehicle crossings to service the site must be formed in accordance with the requirements of Selwyn District Council Partially Operative District Plan and the approved consent documents. The vehicle crossing must be sealed/metalled to match the existing road surface for the full width of the crossing and for the first ten metres (as measured from the edge of the existing formed carriageway towards the property) or to the property boundary, whichever is the lesser.

9. All vehicle crossings and formed accessways must meet Council's testing standards as prescribed by the Selwyn District Council Engineering Code of Practice.

Erosion, Sediment and Dust

10. The Consent Holder must submit an Erosion Sediment and Dust Control Plan (ESDCP) to the Manager for certification at least 20 working days prior to the proposed date of works authorised under this consent commencing. The ESDCP must be prepared in consultation with the contractor undertaking the works and a suitably qualified and experienced person and be in general accordance with the Canterbury Regional Council "Erosion and Sediment Control Toolbox for the Canterbury Region" (ESCT) or an equivalent industry guideline. If an alternative guideline is used, the ESDCP must provide details of the relevant alternative methods used and an explanation of why they are more appropriate than the ESCT.
11. The ESDCP must include as a minimum the following:
- (a) The specific sediment control measures that will be implemented to ensure compliance with the conditions of this resource consent;
 - (b) Details for inspection and maintenance of erosion and sediment control measures;
 - (c) Identification of the discharge points where stormwater is discharged onto land or infiltrates into land; and
 - (d) Measures for stabilising the site and appropriate decommissioning of all erosion and sediment control measures after works have been completed.
12. The ESDCP may be amended at any time. Any amendments shall be:
- (a) Only for the purpose of improving the efficacy of the erosion and sediment control measures and must not result in reduced discharge quality; and
 - (b) For the purpose of applying best practicable measures to mitigate dust and/or sediment transport off-site;
 - (c) Consistent with the conditions of this resource consent; and
 - (d) Submitted in writing to the Selwyn District Council prior to any amendment being implemented.
13. All erosion and sediment control measures detailed in the ESDCP required by Condition 3 of this resource consent must be installed prior to the commencement of any earthworks or stripping of vegetation and topsoil occurring on the site.

Construction Traffic

14. The Consent Holder shall, at least 30 working days prior to the commencement of construction, submit to the SDC for certification a CTMP.
15. The CTMP must include, but not be limited to:
- (a) Construction traffic routes;
 - (b) Measures to control the numbers of vehicles turning right into Homebush Road off SH 73 such that they do not exceed 80 vehicles per hour.
 - (c) Measures to manage traffic at the Homebush Road railway crossing;
 - (d) Nature and duration of any temporary traffic management proposed;
 - (e) Measures to prevent, monitor and remedy tracking of debris onto public roads and dust onto sealed sections; and
 - (f) Provision of sufficient onsite access and manoeuvring space, and parking spaces.
16. Prior to the commencement of construction on the site, the Consent Holder shall upgrade the SH73/Homebush Road intersection to include seal widening on the western side of SH1, in accordance with NZTA Planning Policy Manual Diagram E, at the expense of the Consent Holder.
17. In preparing the CTMP, the consent holder shall include a description and summary of the consultation undertaken by the consent holder with NZTA staff with respect to the proposed limitation of right turning traffic specified in condition 13(b), including the outcome of this consultation with NZTA and listing all issues raised by NTA and the means by which the issue has been addressed in the CTMP.

Construction Noise

18. Construction activities must be conducted in accordance with NZS 6803: 1999 “Acoustics – Construction Noise” and must comply with the “long-term duration” noise limits contained within Table 2 and Table 3 of that Standard.
19. The Consent Holder must, at least 30 working days prior to the commencement of construction, submit to the SDC for certification a CNMP.
20. The CNMP must include, but not be limited to:
 - (a) The applicable permitted noise standards;
 - (b) The programme of works and hours of operation;
 - (c) Identification of surrounding noise sensitive receivers;
 - (d) Written communication with occupants of all occupied dwellings or minor dwellings that are within 200 m of proposed piling works at least ten (10) days prior to the commencement of activities on site. The written advice shall set out:
 - i. a brief overview of the construction works;
 - ii. the working hours and expected duration;
 - iii. an evaluation of piling methodology to demonstrate the Best Practicable Option has been adopted;
 - iv. all mitigation measures to be implemented;
 - v. the procedure for recording concerns/complaints regarding noise; and
 - vi. details of the management and mitigation measures required to comply with the relevant noise limits when piling works are undertaken within 200m of any occupied building that has not provided written approval.
21. Construction work on the site must only take place between the hours of 7.30 am and 6.00 pm, Monday to Saturday (inclusive), except that this condition does not preclude quieter work related to construction outside of standard hours providing it can comply with the permitted construction noise limits at these times.

Advice note: Quieter activities may be undertaken outside of the hours of 7.30 am and 6.00 pm, Monday to Saturday (inclusive) if they are generally inaudible at sensitive receivers. This may include electrical testing and commissioning, bracket installation, cable management works, surveying, office and administrative work, PV module installation, use of hand tools and light vehicle movements.

Accidental Discovery

22. In the event of accidental discovery of any archaeological material, all works must cease immediately in the part of the site known, or suspected, to be an archaeological site, and the following steps must be undertaken:
 - (a) The Selwyn District Council, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and Papatipu Rūnanga, as well as the New Zealand Police in the case of discovery of kōiwi/human bones, must be informed immediately of the disturbance, and the archaeological authority process under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 must be followed.
 - (b) In the event of the accidental discovery of Māori archaeological sites or material, the accidental discovery protocol for Māori archaeology, included as Attachment 1, must be followed in addition to the process under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.
 - (c) To ensure that all statutory and cultural requirements have been met, any works in the part of the site subject to the archaeological discovery must not recommence until authorised by the Selwyn District Council, and:
 - i. upon completion of the archaeological authority process referred to under clause (c);
 - ii. in the event of the accidental discovery of Māori archaeological sites or material, and in addition to clause (c) upon completion of the process referred to under clause (d); and
 - iii. in the event of the discovery of kōiwi/human bones, the New Zealand Police.

Landscaping

23. At least 30 working days prior to the commencement of landscaping, the Consent Holder must submit to SDC for certification a Landscape Management Plan (LMP). The LMP will be in general accordance with the Mitigation Planting Plan Drawings No. 01 and 02 dated 10/04/24 included as Attachment 2 to these conditions and must also include provision for a planting strip of minimum width of 3m along one bank of the water race that is located in the centre of the site (running north to south), which will have a maximum growth height equivalent to the maximum width of the water race within the site.
24. The LMP shall include, but not be limited to:
 - (a) Identification of existing vegetation within the Site and along the site boundaries to be retained and protected or replaced;
 - (b) A planting programme including staging, timing and species; and
 - (c) Measures to maintain the retained and additional planting for the duration of this consent.
25. All species utilised in new planting must be appropriate indigenous species for the Canterbury High Plains Ecological District.
26. All landscaping must be implemented in accordance with the LMP and maintained for the duration of the solar array activity.

Ecology

27. No vegetation clearance, earthworks or construction activities may be undertaken between 1 September – 28 February (inclusive), other than in accordance with Conditions 27-29.
28. Within 8 days of and vegetation clearance, earthworks or construction activities being undertaken in any area between 1 September – 28 February (inclusive), a site survey must be conducted by a suitably qualified and experienced avifauna ecologist to determine whether indigenous birds and non-indigenous birds that are protected under the Wildlife Act (1953) are present.
29. If the survey required by Condition 26 finds that breeding birds are present, a setback buffer as determined by the suitably qualified and experienced ecologist site must be applied from the nest site(s) and works must not commence within buffers until any chicks present have fledged or the ecologist advises for other reasons that the buffer is no longer required.
30. A report of the results of the survey required by Condition 26 and any measures required under Condition 19 must be submitted to SDC and representatives of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga and Te Taumutu Rūnanga within 10 working days of the survey being undertaken.
31. At least 30 working days prior to installation of any culverts, the consent holder must submit to SDC for certification a Native Fish Management Plan (NFMP) to meet the objectives of:
 - (a) preventing injury/mortality to fish during installation of the culverts; and
 - (b) providing for fish passage post-installation.
32. The NFMP must include:
 - (a) a methodology for the collection and analysis of eDNA specifically to detect the presence of Canterbury mudfish within/upstream of the site; and
 - (b) provision for the use of a de-fishing methodology suitable for the capture and relocation of any Canterbury mudfish present.
33. All works to install culverts must be:
 - (a) Undertaken in accordance with the certified NFRP;
 - (b) To a standard compatible with Regulation 70(2) of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020; and
 - (c) Scheduled and undertaken in a manner that avoids unnecessary disturbance to any Canterbury mudfish present.

Advice note 1: The Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020 do not otherwise apply.

Advice note 2: Avoiding unnecessary disturbance to any Canterbury mudfish present may be achieved by undertaking river crossing works in close succession / at the same time to avoiding affecting the same fish multiple times.

34. At least 30 working days prior to the commencement of vegetation clearance or earthworks (whichever is the sooner), the Consent Holder must submit a Lizard Management Plan (LizMP) to the Selwyn District Council for certification that it meets the objective of “avoiding, remedying or mitigating any adverse effects of vegetation clearance or earthworks on any lizard species.”.
 35. The LizMP must address the following matters:
 - (a) Details of a site survey to be carried out by a suitably qualified ecologist/herpetologist with at least five years’ experience conducting lizard surveys in order to determine whether indigenous lizard species are present within the solar array footprint; and
 - (b) Procedures for the capture and relocation of any lizards that may be found.
 36. The survey required by Condition 33.A(a) ~~may~~ **shall** be targeted to potentially suitable habitat and must be undertaken during the lizard active season (October-April).
 37. Should lizards be discovered in any area, then they must be relocated in accordance with the LMP prior to any vegetation clearance or earthworks in that area.
- Advice note: Authorisation is required under the Wildlife Act for the relocation of any lizards found. The Department of Conservation should be contacted in this regard.*
38. The Consent Holder must undertake monitoring for bird strike to include:
 - (a) a record of information about any bird species found dead at the Site that appear to have suffered trauma injuries, including species, number, and suspected cause of death. Input from an SQEP or veterinarian may be required.

Note: Due to Wildlife Act 1953 requirements the handling of injured indigenous birds or the storage of dead indigenous birds would likely require approval from the Department of Conservation.

 - (b) Provide this information on an annual basis, to Selwyn District Council and / or the Department of Conservation, in order to increase the understanding of possible bird strike issues with solar arrays.

Operational Noise

39. Operational noise levels shall be measured in accordance with *NZS6801:2008 Acoustics-Measurement of environmental sound*, and assessed in accordance with the provisions of *NZS6802:2008 Acoustics - Environmental noise*, and noise must not exceed the following levels when measured and assessed at:
40. The notional boundary of any dwelling on another site in the GRUZ

Timeframe	Noise limit
7:00am to 10:00pm	55 dB LAeq
10:00pm to 07:00am	45dB LAeq and 70 dB LAmax

41. Within the site boundary of any site in a Residential Zone:

Timeframe	Noise limit
7:00am to 10:00pm	55 dB LAeq
10:00pm to 07:00am	45dB LAeq and 70 dB LAmax

42. No later than six weeks prior to commencement of construction of the solar farm, the consent holder shall provide Council with a report setting out an acoustic assessment from a suitably qualified and experienced acoustic expert that demonstrates the selected plant and layout will achieve compliance with the noise limits in Condition 37. The report shall include an assessment of the cumulative sound power levels for all electro-mechanical plant and confirm any proposed mitigation measures that must be incorporated in the layout, design and operation of the activity.
43. Within 6 weeks of the project becoming operational, a suitably qualified and experienced acoustic consultant must perform measurements to confirm compliance with both the daytime and night-time noise limits in Condition 37. The assessment must include an objective analysis of any special audible characteristics during the day and at night, in accordance with Appendix B4 of NZS 6802:2008 Acoustics - Environmental Noise, and:
- (a) Should the sound commissioning survey indicate that the noise limits are exceeded, then the mitigation options that will be implemented will be clearly outlined, including timeframes for the completion of these mitigation works.; and
 - (b) Following completion of any a mitigation measures, the sound commissioning survey will be repeated and an updated report provided to Council.

Glint and Glare Adaptive Management Plan

44. The Consent Holder must prepare and implement a Glint and Glare Adaptive Management Plan (GGAMP) to address any substantiated adverse glint and glare impacts on affected parties and/or the surrounding road network as identified in the Glint and Glare Analysis Report (dated 25 June 2024). The GGAMP must include the following:
- (a) Details of screening to be established in line with the Glint and Glare Analysis Report (dated 25 June 2024) as updated by the memo: Darfield Agrivoltaic Development: Request for Additional Information (S92) Response, Mansergh Graham, Dated 9 December 2024. For the avoidance of doubt, temporary screening is required to be in place prior to panel tracking operations commencing on-site, and erected and regularly maintained to a height of 3 metres to mitigate effects of “Yellow glare” until such time as the mitigation screening vegetation growth reaches a minimum height of 3m.
 - (b) Contact Information: The GGAMP must provide contact details for the Consent Holder and their agent responsible for addressing glint and glare complaints, ensuring that affected parties have a direct line of communication for reporting issues.
 - (c) Reporting procedures: The plan must include procedures for reporting glint and glare issues by affected parties, including Road Controlling Authorities and KiwiRail for any road or rail network affected by “Yellow glare” or “Green glare”. This includes:
 - i. The process for lodging a complaint.
 - ii. The timeline within which the Consent Holder must acknowledge receipt of the complaint.
 - iii. A detailed timeline for the investigation and response process, ensuring that any substantiated glare issues reported are addressed promptly and effectively within a specified timeframe.
 - iv. Adaptive management strategies: The GGAMP should detail a range of possible mitigation solutions to address reported glint and glare issues. These solutions may include but are not limited to, physical alterations to the solar farm setup, installation of screening or landscaping to block or diffuse glare, and adjustments to the operational procedures of the solar farm (such as tracking management).
 - (d) Monitoring and Evaluation: The Consent Holder must implement a monitoring regime to assess the effectiveness of the mitigation measures implemented under the GGAMP, including any road or rail network affected by “Yellow glare” or “Green glare”. This includes feedback from affected parties on the resolution of reported glare issues.
 - (e) Duration of the Plan: Unless otherwise authorised by the Consent Authority, the GGAMP must be implemented for whichever is the greater duration of the following:
 - i. A period of three years following the mitigation planting obtaining the minimum 3m height; or
 - ii. For a year following any remedial action undertaken.

During this period, the Consent Holder is obligated to respond to and manage glint and glare complaints as per the procedures outlined in the GGAMP.

- (f) Review and Reporting: The Consent Holder must submit an Annual Report to the Consent Authority, summarising the glint and glare complaints received, actions taken, and the effectiveness of the mitigation measures implemented. The Annual Report may also recommend whether ongoing management of glint and glare issues is required along with any relevant supporting information.

Advice Note: *An adaptive management plan offers a flexible and responsive approach to managing glint and glare that may arise from the approved agrivoltaic activity, recognising the inherent challenges and uncertainties in accurately predicting glare impacts ahead of time. This approach allows for real-time monitoring and addressing of actual impacts as they occur, rather than relying solely on predictive models that may not fully capture the dynamic and variable nature of sunlight and its interactions with the environment. By focusing on adaptive measures, the plan can more efficiently respond to affected parties' concerns, ensuring that mitigation strategies are directly tailored to the specific conditions and experiences of those impacted.*

Decommissioning and Site Rehabilitation

45. At least six (6) months prior to undertaking the decommissioning of the development in accordance with Condition 2 below, a Decommissioning Management Plan shall be prepared, submitted to, and certified by the Consent Authority. The following matters regarding decommission of the development shall be outlined:

- (a) The methodology for removal of all structures and associated infrastructure administered by the Consent Holder;
- (b) The intended disposal location for all structures and associated infrastructure to be removed from the site;
- (c) The methodology for reinstatement of the site to predevelopment standard;
- (d) The soil testing strategy to be implemented with regards to the confirmation that, as a result of decommissioning the development, the site is suitable to return to the full productive agricultural use standard it was in immediately prior to the development being established;
- (e) A Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) shall be prepared and submitted to the Consent Authority roading manager for certification at least one (1) month prior to the commencement of the decommissioning activities within the site. The CTMP shall include, but not be limited by, the following matters:
 - i. Management of traffic within the adjacent road network;
 - ii. Approximate schedule for heavy vehicle movements and procedure for notifying the Consent Authority of any periods of higher movement numbers;
 - iii. Specification of any additional measures necessary during periods of activities which involve high levels of construction traffic on nearby properties (including communication and any necessary physical management steps); and
 - iv. The procedure for recording concerns/complaints regarding construction traffic; and
- (f) A completion report shall be provided to the Consent Authority no more than six (6) months following completion of the decommissioning of the development. The completion report shall include confirmation of compliance with the requirements of Condition 1 as well as the Decommissioning Management Plan, as well as the findings of the testing required under Condition 1(d) above were, and what, if any, remedial actions were subsequently undertaken.

Advice Notes

The actions required to be undertaken in order to achieve compliance with this condition may result in additional resource consent/s being required. The responsibility, including all associated costs, of obtaining of any such resource consent/s, including any specialist reporting and the Consent Authority processing fees, shall be born wholly by the Consent Holder.

It is noted that there may be elements of the development that Orion wishes to take responsibility for. As the Consent Holder would no longer be the agent administering those elements, removal of those elements may not be possible.

46. Prior to the end of the 35 year consent duration, the Consent Holder shall remediate the site in accordance with the Decommissioning Management Plan, including removing all structures, as well as any associated infrastructure administered by the Consent Holder, including (but not limited to) PV modules, tracking table posts and mechanisms, BESS units, substation (only that located within the subject site), switchyard station building, and site office building. Where relevant, all associated electrical cables shall either be removed or decommissioned in accordance with electricity transmission industry best practice and standards.

Advice Notes

Consent Holder shall be responsible for the subsequent disposal of all equipment removed from the site associated with the decommissioning of the development in accordance with this consent condition. The equipment shall be removed from the site to a suitably certified disposal or recycling facility or returned to the manufacturer of the equipment if an agreement for such disposal process applies.

It is noted that there may be elements of the development that Orion wishes to take responsibility for. As the Consent Holder would no longer be the agent administering those elements, removal of those elements may not be possible.

Hazard Management

47. Inverters, batteries and transformers must be established at a minimum height of 0.3m above the 200 Year ARI flood level where they are positioned.
48. Prior to the operation of the solar array, the Consent Holder must provide the Council with a copy of a Fire Safety Management Plan that is prepared under the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017 and specifies the fire detection and suppression systems to be installed and maintained within the battery containers for the duration of the use of batteries on the site.

Advice note: It is intended that the version of the Fire Safety Management Plan submitted to the Consent Authority in accordance with this condition of consent shall have obtained prior approval from Fire and Emergency New Zealand (FENZ).

Water Race

49. Any works undertaken on a water race located within the development site must be completed in accordance with the Engineering Code of Practice and accepted engineering plans.
50. Access to all parts of the water race must be made available at any time to Council.

Advice note: The design proposes additional culverts on the water race which require engineering acceptance from SDC. Permission will also be required for any temporary shutdowns of the water race for culvert installation. Culvert installation needs to be witnessed by SDC staff.

Attachments

1. Protocol for the accidental discovery of Māori archaeological sites or material
2. Landscape Mitigation Planting Plan Drawings No. 01 and 02

Attachment 1: Protocol for the accidental discovery of Māori archaeological sites or material

PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF ANY WORKS, A COPY OF THIS ADP SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE TO ALL CONTRACTORS WORKING ON SITE.

Purpose

This Accidental Discovery Protocol (ADP) sets out the procedures that must be followed in the event that taonga (Māori artefacts), burial sites/kōiwi (human remains), or Māori archaeological sites are accidentally discovered. The Protocol is provided by Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga and Te Taumutu Rūnanga. Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga and Te Taumutu Rūnanga are the representative body of the tangata whenua who hold mana whenua in the proposed area.

Background

Land use activities involving earthworks have the potential to disturb material of cultural significance to tangata whenua. In all cases such material will be a taonga, and in some cases such material will also be tapu. Accidental discoveries may be indicators of additional sites in the area. They require appropriate care and protection, including being retrieved and handled with the correct Māori tikanga (protocol).

Under the *Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014*, an archaeological site is defined as any place associated with pre-1900 human activity, where there is material evidence relating to the history of New Zealand. It is unlawful for any person to destroy, damage or modify the whole or any part of an archaeological site (known or unknown) without the prior authority of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT). This is the case regardless of the legal status of the land on which the site is located, whether the activity is permitted under the District or Regional Plan or whether a resource or building consent has been granted. The HNZPT is the statutory authority for archaeology in New Zealand.

Note that this ADP does not fulfil legal obligations under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 regarding non-Māori archaeology. Please contact the HNZPT for further advice.

Immediately following the discovery of material suspected to be a taonga, kōiwi or Māori archaeological site, the following steps shall be taken:

1. All work on the site will cease immediately.
2. Immediate steps will be taken to secure the site to ensure the archaeological material is not further disturbed.
3. The contractor/works supervisor/owner will notify the Kaitiaki Rūnanga and the Area Archaeologist of the HNZPT. In the case of kōiwi (human remains), the New Zealand Police must be notified.
4. The Kaitiaki Rūnanga and HNZPT will jointly appoint/advise a qualified archaeologist who will confirm the nature of the accidentally discovered material.
5. If the material is confirmed as being archaeological, the contractor/works supervisor/owner will ensure that an archaeological assessment is carried out by a qualified archaeologist, and if appropriate, an archaeological authority is obtained from HNZPT before work resumes (as per the *Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014*).
6. The contractor/works supervisor/owner will also consult the Kaitiaki Rūnanga on any matters of tikanga (protocol) that are required in relation to the discovery and prior to the

commencement of any investigation.

7. If kōiwi (human remains) are uncovered, in addition to the steps above, the area must be treated with utmost discretion and respect, and the kōiwi dealt with according to both law and tikanga, as guided by the Kaitiaki Rūnanga.
8. Works in the site area shall not recommence until authorised by the Kaitiaki Rūnanga, the HNZPT (and the NZ Police in the case of kōiwi) and any other authority with statutory responsibility, to ensure that all statutory and cultural requirements have been met.
9. All parties will work towards work recommencing in the shortest possible time frame while ensuring that any archaeological sites discovered are protected until as much information as practicable is gained and a decision regarding their appropriate management is made, including obtaining an archaeological authority under the *Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014* if necessary. Appropriate management may include recording or removal of archaeological material.
10. Although bound to uphold the requirements of the Protected Objects Act 1975, the contractor/works supervisor/owner recognises the relationship between Ngāi Tahu whānui, including its Kaitiaki Rūnanga, and any taonga (Māori artefacts) that may be discovered.

IN DOUBT, STOP AND ASK; TAKE A PHOTO AND SEND IT TO THE HNZPT ARCHAEOLOGIST

Contact Details

HNZPT Archaeologist: (03) 357 9615 archaeologistcw@heritage.org.nz

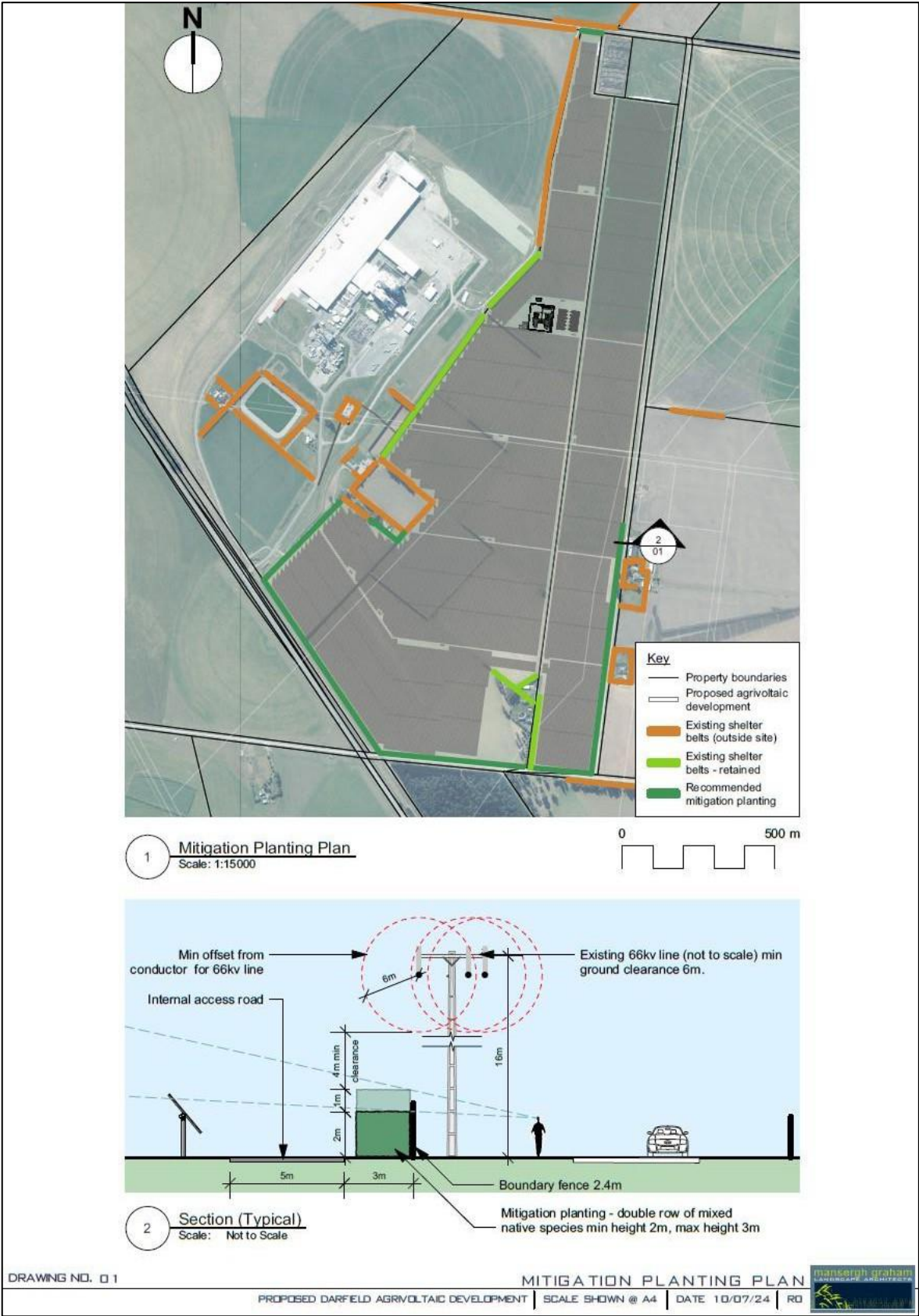
HNZPT Southern Regional Office (03) 357 9629 infosouthern@heritage.org.nz

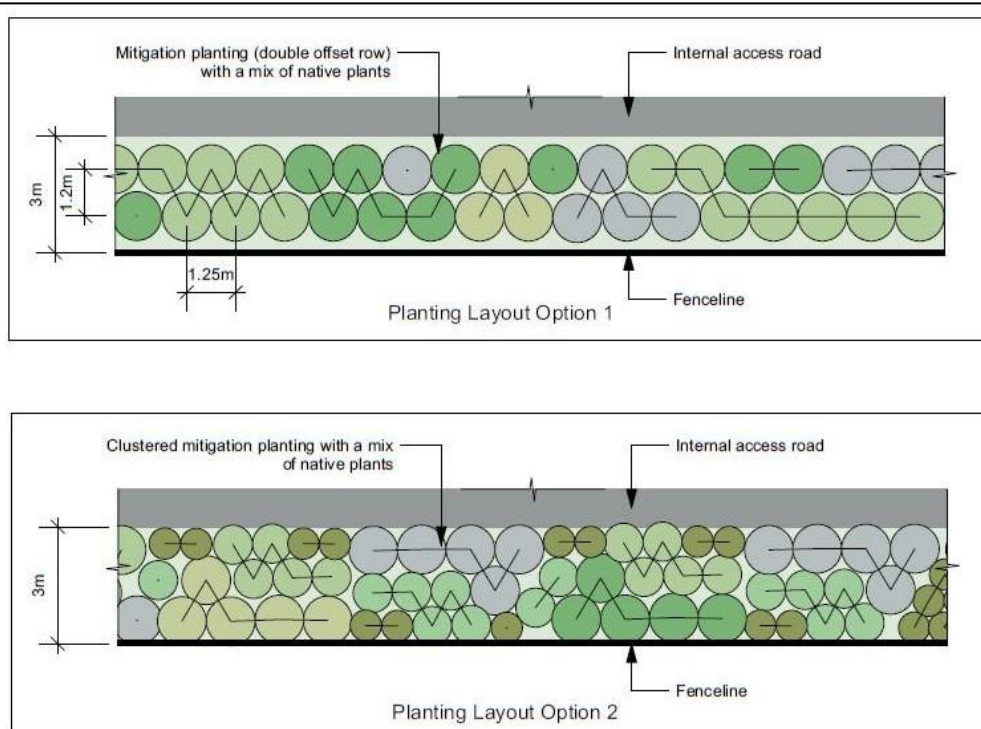
HNZPT Māori Heritage Advisor (03) 357 9620 pouarahisouth@heritage.org.nz

Kaitiaki Rūnanga:

Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga: (03) 313 5543, Tuahiw.Marae@ngaitahu.iwi.nz

Te Taumutu Rūnanga: 03 371 2660, taumutu@ngaitahu.iwi.nz





Suggested Plant Species

Botanical Name	Common Name	Mature size (ht x wth)	Yrs to 3m	Flammability ¹	Min size at planting	Plant spacing
Exotic - Single species border						
<i>Pinus sp</i>	Pine	25m x 7m	4yr	x	20-30cm	2m
Native - Single species border						
<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	Kapuka	6m x 2.5m	5yr	Low	20-30cm	1m
<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	Kohuhu	6m x 3m	3-4yr	Moderate	20-30cm	1m
Native - Mixed species border						
** <i>Coprosma cotoneaster</i>	Korokio	3m x 2m	5-7yr	x	20-30cm	1
<i>Coprosma crassifolia</i>	Mingimingi	4m x 2m	3yr	Low	20-30cm	1m
<i>Coprosma propinqua</i>	Mingimingi	5m x 2.5m	5yr	Low	20-30cm	1m
<i>Coprosma robusta</i>	Karamu	5m x 4m	5yr	Low	20-30cm	1m
** <i>Coprosma rugosa</i>	Needle-leaved Mountain Coprosma	3m x 2m	5yr	x	20-30cm	1m
<i>Coprosma virescens</i>	Mikimiki	5m x 3m	5-7yr	x	20-30cm	1m
<i>Corokia cotoneaster</i>	Korokio	3m x 2m	7yr	x	20-30cm	1m
<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	Kapuka/Broadleaf	6m x 2.5m	5yr	Low	20-30cm	1m
<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	Kapuka/ Broadleaf	4m x 2m	5yr	Low	20-30cm	1m
Canterbury						
* <i>Myrsine australis</i>	Red matipo	5m x 3m		Low	20-30cm	1m
<i>Lophomyrtus obcordata</i>	Rohutu	5m x 2.5m	5yr	x	20-30cm	1m
<i>Olearia avicenniifolia</i>	Mountain akeake	4m x 3m	5+	x	20-30cm	1m
<i>Olearia lineata</i> 'Dartonii'	Twiggy Tree Daisy	4m x 3m	5yr	x	20-30cm	
<i>Olearia paniculata</i>	Akiraho/Golden Ake Ake	4m x 2.5m	5yr	x	20-30cm	1m
<i>Olearia solandri</i>	Coastal Shrub Daisy	4m x 2m	5yr	x	20-30cm	1m
* <i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i>	Tarata/lemonwood	9m x 3m	5yr	Low/mod	20-30cm	1m
<i>Pittosporum ralphii</i>	Ralph's karo	5m x 3m	5yr	x	20-30cm	1m
<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	Kohuhu	6m x 3m	3-4yr	Moderate	20-30cm	1m
<i>Veronica salicifolia</i>	Koromiko	4m x 2m	5yr	Low/mod	20-30cm	1m

x = flammability not listed in the Fire Emergency New Zealand Low Flammability Plant List (unknown)

* Tips can be frosted when young but will recover after 2 yrs.

** Presumed this plant will have the same flammability as the other plants of the same species listed

DRAWING NO. 02

PLANTING LAYOUT AND SUGGESTED SPECIES LIST

PROPOSED DARFIELD AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT | SCALE SHOWN @ A4 | DATE 10/07/24 | RD



Transport

51. Prior to the commencement of construction on the site, the vehicle crossings on Homebush Road and Loes Road which will be used for access during construction shall be formed and sealed in accordance with Diagram E10.D of the Operative District Plan (Rural Volume), at the expense of the Consent Holder. The Consent Holder must ensure that all vehicle accessways, parking, manoeuvring and loading areas comply with TRAN-R5 and TRAN-R6 of the Partially Operative District Plan

Vehicle Crossing

52. Vehicle crossings to service the site must be formed in accordance with the requirements of Selwyn District Council Partially Operative District Plan and the approved consent documents. The vehicle crossing must be sealed/metalled to match the existing road surface for the full width of the crossing and for the first ten metres (as measured from the edge of the existing formed carriageway towards the property) or to the property boundary, whichever is the lesser.
53. All vehicle crossings and formed accessways must meet Council's testing standards as prescribed by the Engineering Code of Practice.

Vehicle Movements

54. Prior to the commencement of construction on the site, the Consent Holder shall upgrade the SH73/Homebush Road intersection to include seal widening on the western side of SH1, in accordance with NZTA Planning Policy Manual Diagram E, at the expense of the Consent Holder.

Advice note:

Separate to any requirements under the Resource Management Act 1991, there may be other legislative requirements that regulate works within the State Highway corridor. Further advice should be sought from NZTA.

55. **Prior to the commencement of construction on the site, the Consent Holder shall arrange a site meeting with the Council Roading Manager to agree on the existing condition of Council assets on the Homebush Road and Loes Road. The Consent Holder shall include a monitoring plan to monitor and report on any damage to public roads, berms, drains, or other Council assets along the Homebush Road and Loes Road, as a result of the construction activities. The monitoring plan shall be provided to Council for certification at least twenty (10) working days prior to the commencement of construction. Should the monitoring plan show that damage has occurred, Council shall be notified within 24 hours of its discovery (or immediately where the damage presents a safety hazard). The costs of rectifying such damage and restoring the asset to its original condition will be met by the Consent Holder²**

Construction Traffic

56. The Consent Holder shall, at least 30 working days prior to the commencement of construction, submit to the SDC for certification a CTMP and CNMP.
57. The CTMP shall include, but not be limited to:
- (a) Construction traffic routes;
 - (b) Measures to control the numbers of vehicles turning right into Homebush Road off SH 73 such that they do not exceed 80 vehicles per hour

² Further clarification on this condition has been requested from the applicant in an email of 10 March 2025 regarding the extent of the road network that this condition is intended to address. It is considered that these can be developed further in consultation with the applicant at the substantive stage

- (c) Measures to manage traffic at the Homebush Road railway crossing;
 - (d) Nature and duration of any temporary traffic management proposed; and
 - (e) Measures to prevent, monitor and remedy tracking of debris onto public roads and dust onto sealed sections; and
 - (f) provision of sufficient onsite access and manoeuvring space, and parking spaces
58. In preparing the CTMP, the consent holder shall include a description and summary of the consultation undertaken by the consent holder with NZTA staff with respect to the proposed limitation of right turning traffic specified in condition 13(b), including the outcome of this consultation with NZTA and listing all issues raised by NTA and the means by which the issue has been addressed in the CTMP.
59. Construction work on the site must only take place between the hours of 7.30 am and 6.00 pm, Monday to Saturday (inclusive), except that this condition does not preclude quieter work related to construction outside of standard hours providing it can comply with the permitted construction noise limits at these times.

Advice note:

Quieter activities may be undertaken outside of the hours of 7.30 am and 6.00 pm, Monday to Saturday (inclusive) if they are generally inaudible at sensitive receivers. This may include electrical testing and commissioning, bracket installation, cable management works, surveying, office and administrative work, PV module installation, use of hand tools and light vehicle movements.

Noise

60. Construction activities must be conducted in accordance with NZS 6803: 1999 “Acoustics – Construction Noise” and must comply with the “long-term duration” noise limits contained within Table 2 and Table 3 of that Standard.
61. The Consent Holder must, at least 30 working days prior to the commencement of construction, submit to the SDC for certification a CNMP.
62. The CNMP shall include, but not be limited to
- (a) The applicable permitted noise standards
 - (b) The programme of works and hours of operation
 - (c) Identification of surrounding noise sensitive receivers
 - (d) Written communication with occupants of all occupied dwellings or minor dwellings that are within 200m of proposed piling works at least ten (10) days prior to the commencement of activities on site. The written advice shall set out:
 - i. a brief overview of the construction works.
 - ii. the working hours and expected duration,
 - iii. an evaluation of piling methodology to demonstrate the Best Practicable Option has been adopted
 - iv. all mitigation measures to be implemented.
 - v. the procedure for recording concerns/complaints regarding noise.
 - vi. details of the management and mitigation measures required to comply with the relevant noise limits when piling works are undertaken within 200m of any occupied building that has not provided written approval.

Operational Noise

63. Operational noise levels shall be measured in accordance with NZS6801:2008 Acoustics - Measurement of environmental sound, and assessed in accordance with the provisions of NZS6802:2008 Acoustics - Environmental noise, and noise shall not exceed the following levels when measured and assessed at:
- (a) The notional boundary of any dwelling on another site in the GRUZ

Timeframe	Noise Limit
7:00am to 10:00pm	55 dB LAeq

10:00pm to 07:00am	45dB L _{Aeq} and 70 dB L _{Amax}
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(b) Within the site boundary of any site in a Residential Zone:

Timeframe	Noise Limit
7:00am to 10:00pm	50 dB L _{Aeq}
10:00pm to 07:00am	40dB L _{Aeq} and 70 dB L _{Amax}

64. No later than six weeks prior to commencement of construction of the solar farm, the consent holder shall provide Council with a report setting out an acoustic assessment from a suitably qualified and experienced acoustic expert that demonstrates the selected plant and layout will achieve compliance with the noise limits in Condition XX. The report shall include an assessment of the cumulative sound power levels for all electro-mechanical plant and confirm any proposed mitigation measures that must be incorporated in the layout, design and operation of the activity.
65. Within 6 weeks of the project becoming operational, a suitably qualified and experienced acoustic consultant shall perform measurements to confirm compliance with both the daytime and night-time noise limits in Condition XX. The assessment shall include an objective analysis of any special audible characteristics during the day and at night, in accordance with Appendix B4 of NZS 6802:2008 Acoustics - Environmental Noise.
- (a) Should the sound commissioning survey indicate that the noise limits are exceeded, then the mitigation options that will be implemented will be clearly outlined, including timeframes for the completion of these mitigation works.
- (b) Following completion of any a mitigation measures, the sound commissioning survey will be repeated and an updated report provided to Council

Landscaping

66. At least 30 working days prior to the commencement of landscaping, the Consent Holder shall submit to SDC for certification a LMP. The LMP will be in general accordance with the Mitigation Planting Plan Drawings No. 01 and 02 dated 10/04/24 and included as an attachment to these conditions and shall also include provision for a planting strip of minimum width of 3m along one bank of the water race that is located in the centre of the site (running north to south), which will have a maximum growth height equivalent to the maximum width of the water race within the site.
67. The LMP shall be prepared in consultation with representatives of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga and Te Taumutu Rūnanga, and include, but not be limited to:
- (a) Identification of existing vegetation within the Site and along the site boundaries to be retained and protected or replaced;
- (b) A planting programme including staging, timing and species; and
- (c) Measures to maintain the retained and additional planting for the duration of this consent
68. All species utilised in new planting must be appropriate indigenous species for the Canterbury High Plains Ecological District
69. All landscaping shall be implemented and maintained for the duration of the solar array activity in accordance with the LMP.

Glint and Reflectivity

Glint and Glare Adaptive Management Plan

70. The Consent Holder must prepare and implement a Glint and Glare Adaptive Management Plan (GGAMP) to address any substantiated adverse glint and glare impacts on affected parties and/or the surrounding road network as identified in the Glint and Glare Analysis Report (dated 25 June 2024). The GGAMP must include the following:

- (a) Details of screening to be established in line with the Glint and Glare Analysis Report (dated 25 June 2024) as updated by the memo: Darfield Agrivoltaic Development: Request for Additional Information (S92) Response, Mansergh Graham, Dated 9 December 2024, including as a minimum:
- i. Mitigation planting that shall be maintained to a minimum height of 3m along the site boundary with SH73
 - ii. Temporary screening to a minimum height of 3m shall be erected prior to the tracking activity of the panels commencing, and subject to regular maintenance until such time as the above mitigation planting achieves the minimum height of 3m; and
 - iii. The PV arrays identified as generating the “yellow” glare. For the avoidance of doubt, temporary screening is required to be in place prior to panel tracking operations commencing on-site, and erected and regularly maintained to a height of 3 metres to mitigate effects of “Yellow glare” until such time as the mitigation screening vegetation growth reaches a minimum height of 3m.
- (b) Contact Information: The GGAMP must provide contact details for the Consent Holder and their agent responsible for addressing glint and glare complaints, ensuring that affected parties have a direct line of communication for reporting issues.
- (c) Reporting Procedures: The plan must include procedures for reporting glint and glare issues by affected parties, including Road Controlling Authorities and KiwiRail for any road or rail network affected by “Yellow glare” or “Green glare”. This includes:
- i. The process for lodging a complaint.
 - ii. The timeline within which the Consent Holder must acknowledge receipt of the complaint.
 - iii. A detailed timeline for the investigation and response process, ensuring that any substantiated glare issues reported are addressed promptly and effectively within a specified timeframe.
 - iv. Adaptive Management Strategies: The GGAMP should detail a range of possible mitigation solutions to address reported glint and glare issues. These solutions may include but are not limited to, physical alterations to the solar farm setup, installation of screening or landscaping to block or diffuse glare, and adjustments to the operational procedures of the solar farm (such as tracking management).
- (d) Monitoring and Evaluation: The Consent Holder must implement a monitoring regime to assess the effectiveness of the mitigation measures implemented under the GGAMP, including any road or rail network affected by “Yellow glare” or “Green glare”. This includes feedback from affected parties on the resolution of reported glare issues.
- (e) Duration of the Plan: Unless otherwise authorised by the Consent Authority, the GGAMP must be implemented for whichever is the greater duration of the following:
- i. A period of three years following the mitigation planting obtaining the minimum 3m height; Or
 - ii. For a year following any remedial action undertaken.
- During this period, the Consent Holder is obligated to respond to and manage glint and glare complaints as per the procedures outlined in the GGAMP.
- (f) Review and Reporting: The Consent Holder must submit an Annual Report to the Consent Authority if requested, summarising the glint and glare complaints received, actions taken, and the effectiveness of the mitigation measures implemented. The Annual Report may also recommend whether ongoing management of glint and glare issues is required along with any relevant supporting information.

Advice Note

An adaptive management plan offers a flexible and responsive approach to managing glint and glare that may arise from the approved agrivoltaic activity, recognising the inherent challenges and uncertainties in accurately predicting glare impacts ahead of time. This approach allows for real-time monitoring and addressing of actual impacts as they occur, rather than relying solely on predictive models that may not fully capture the dynamic and variable nature of sunlight and its interactions with the environment. By focusing on adaptive measures, the plan can more efficiently respond to affected parties' concerns, ensuring that mitigation strategies are directly tailored to the specific conditions and experiences of those impacted.

Ecology

Avifauna

71. No vegetation clearance, earthworks or construction activities may be undertaken between 1 September – 28 February (inclusive), other than in accordance with Conditions 26-28.
72. Within 8 days of any vegetation clearance, earthworks or construction activities being undertaken in any area between 1 September – 28 February (inclusive), a site survey must be conducted by a suitably qualified and experienced avifauna ecologist to determine whether indigenous birds and non-indigenous birds that are protected under the Wildlife Act (1953) are present.
73. If the survey required by Condition 26 finds that breeding birds are present, a setback buffer as determined by the suitably qualified and experienced ecologist site must be applied from the nest site(s) and works must not commence within buffers until any chicks present have fledged or the ecologist advises for other reasons that the buffer is no longer required
74. A report of the results of the survey required by Condition 26 and any measures required under Condition XX must be submitted to SDC and representatives of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga and Te Taumutu Rūnanga within 10 working days of the survey being undertaken.
75. The Consent Holder must undertake monitoring for bird strike to include:
 - (a) a record of information about any bird species found dead at the Site that appear to have suffered trauma injuries, including species, number, and suspected cause of death. Input from an SQEP or veterinarian may be required. Note: Due to Wildlife Act 1953 requirements the handling of injured indigenous birds or the storage of dead indigenous birds would likely require approval from the Department of Conservation.
 - (b) Provide this information on an annual basis, to Selwyn District Council and / or the Department of Conservation, in order to increase the understanding of possible bird strike issues with solar arrays.

Aquatic Ecology

76. At least 30 working days prior to installation of any culverts, the consent holder shall submit to SDC for certification a Native Fish Management Plan (NFMP) to meet the objectives of:
 - (a) Preventing injury / mortality to fish during installation of the culverts, and
 - (b) Providing for fish passage post-installation
77. The NFMP must be prepared in consultation with representatives of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga and Te Taumutu Rūnanga, and include:
 - (a) a methodology for the collection and analysis of eDNA specifically to detect the presence of Canterbury mudfish within/upstream of the site; and
 - (b) provision for the use of a de-fishing methodology suitable for the capture and relocation of any Canterbury mudfish present.
78. All works to install culverts must be:
 - (a) Undertaken in accordance with the certified NFRP
 - (b) To a standard compatible with Regulation 70(2) of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020; and
 - (c) Scheduled and undertaken in a manner that avoids unnecessary disturbance to any Canterbury mudfish present.

Advice note 1:

The Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020 do not otherwise apply.

Advice note 2:

Avoiding unnecessary disturbance to any Canterbury mudfish present may be achieved by undertaking river crossing works in close succession / at the same time to avoiding affecting the same fish multiple times.

Lizards

79. At least 30 working days prior to the commencement of vegetation clearance or earthworks (whichever is the sooner), the Consent Holder shall submit a Lizard Management Plan (LizMP) to the Selwyn District Council for certification that it meets the objective of “*avoiding, remedying or mitigating any adverse effects of vegetation clearance or earthworks on any lizard species.*”

80. The LizMP must be prepared in consultation with representatives of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga and Te Taumutu Rūnanga, and address the following matters:
 - (a) Details of a site survey to be carried out by a suitably qualified ecologist/herpetologist with at least five years' experience conducting lizard surveys, in order to determine whether indigenous lizard species are present within the solar array footprint; and
 - (b) Procedures for the capture and relocation of any lizards that may be found.
81. The survey required by Condition 34(a) shall be targeted to potentially suitable habitat and must be undertaken during the lizard active season (October-April).
82. Should lizards be discovered in any area, then they must be relocated in accordance with the Lizard Management Plan prior to any vegetation clearance or earthworks in that area.

Advice note:

Authorisation is required under the Wildlife Act for the relocation of any lizards found. The Department of Conservation should be contacted in this regard.

Earthworks

83. Prior to the commencement of works on site, all erosion and sediment control measures detailed in the ESCDP required by Condition 3 of this resource consent must be installed prior to the commencement of any earthworks or stripping of vegetation and topsoil occurring on the site.

Erosion, Sediment and Dust Control

84. The Consent Holder must submit an Erosion Sediment and Dust Control Plan (ESDCP) to the Manager for certification at least 20 working days prior to the proposed date of works authorised under this consent commencing. The ESDCP must be prepared in consultation with the contractor undertaking the works and a suitably qualified and experienced person and be in general accordance with the Canterbury Regional Council "Erosion and Sediment Control Toolbox for the Canterbury Region" (ESCT) or an equivalent industry guideline. If an alternative guideline is used, the ESDCP must provide details of the relevant alternative methods used and an explanation of why they are more appropriate than the ESCT.
85. The ESDCP must include as a minimum the following:
 - (a) (a) The specific sediment control measures that will be implemented to ensure compliance with the conditions of this resource consent;
 - (b) (b) Details for inspection and maintenance of erosion and sediment control measures;
 - (c) (c) Identification of the discharge points where stormwater is discharged onto land or infiltrates into land;
 - (d) (d) Measures for stabilising the site and appropriate decommissioning of all erosion and sediment control measures after works have been completed
86. The discharge shall not commence until certification has been received from Canterbury Regional Council, except that if the ESDCP has not been reviewed and/or certified within ten working days of its receipt by Canterbury Regional Council the Regional Leader the discharge may commence.
87. The ESDCP may be amended at any time. Any amendments shall be:
 - (a) Only for the purpose of improving the efficacy of the erosion and sediment control measures and shall not result in reduced discharge quality; and
 - (b) For the purpose of applying best practicable measures to mitigate dust and/or sediment transport off-site;
 - (c) Consistent with the conditions of this resource consent; and
 - (d) Submitted in writing to the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Regional Leader Compliance Monitoring, prior to any amendment being implemented

Decommissioning and Site Rehabilitation

88. At least six (6) months prior to undertaking the decommissioning of the development in accordance with Condition 2 below, a Decommissioning Management Plan shall be prepared, submitted to, and certified by the Consent Authority. The following matters regarding decommission of the development shall be outlined:
 - (a) The methodology for removal of all structures and associated infrastructure administered by the Consent Holder;

- (b) The intended disposal location for all structures and associated infrastructure to be removed from the site;
- (c) The methodology for reinstatement of the site to predevelopment standard;
- (d) The soil testing strategy to be implemented with regards to the confirmation that, as a result of decommissioning the development, the site is suitable to return to the full productive agricultural use standard it was in immediately prior to the development being established;
- (e) A Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) shall be prepared and submitted to the Consent Authority roading manager for certification at least one (1) month prior to the commencement of the decommissioning activities within the site. The CTMP shall include, but not be limited by, the following matters:
 - i. Management of traffic within the adjacent road network;
 - ii. Approximate schedule for heavy vehicle movements and procedure for notifying the Consent Authority of any periods of higher movement numbers;
 - iii. Specification of any additional measures necessary during periods of activities which involve high levels of construction traffic on nearby properties (including communication and any necessary physical management steps); and
 - iv. The procedure for recording concerns/complaints regarding construction traffic; and
- (f) A completion report shall be provided to the Consent Authority no more than six (6) months following completion of the decommissioning of the development. The completion report shall include confirmation of compliance with the requirements of Condition 1 as well as the Decommissioning Management Plan, as well as the findings of the testing required under Condition 1(d) above were, and what, if any, remedial actions were subsequently undertaken.

Advice Notes

The actions required to be undertaken in order to achieve compliance with this condition may result in additional resource consent/s being required. The responsibility, including all associated costs, of obtaining of any such resource consent/s, including any specialist reporting and the Consent Authority processing fees, shall be born wholly by the Consent Holder.

It is noted that there may be elements of the development that Orion wishes to take responsibility for. As the Consent Holder would no longer be the agent administering those elements, removal of those elements may not be possible.

89. Prior to the end of the 35 year consent duration, the Consent Holder shall remediate the site in accordance with the Decommissioning Management Plan, including removing all structures, as well as any associated infrastructure administered by the Consent Holder, including (but not limited to) PV modules, tracking table posts and mechanisms, BESS units, substation (only that located within the subject site), switchyard station building, and site office building. Where relevant, all associated electrical cables shall either be removed or decommissioned in accordance with electricity transmission industry best practice and standards.

Advice Notes

Consent Holder shall be responsible for the subsequent disposal of all equipment removed from the site associated with the decommissioning of the development in accordance with this consent condition. The equipment shall be removed from the site to a suitably certified disposal or recycling facility or returned to the manufacturer of the equipment if an agreement for such disposal process applies.

It is noted that there may be elements of the development that Orion wishes to take responsibility for. As the Consent Holder would no longer be the agent administering those elements, removal of those elements may not be possible.

Hazard Management

90. Inverters, batteries and transformers shall be established at a minimum height of 0.3 m above the 200 Year ARI flood level where they are positioned.
91. Prior to the operation of the solar array, the Consent Holder shall provide the Council with a copy of a Fire Safety Management Plan that is prepared under the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017 and specifies the fire detection and suppression systems shall be installed and maintained within the battery containers for the duration of the use of batteries on the site.

Advice note:

It is intended that the version of the Fire Safety Management Plan submitted to the Consent Authority in accordance with this condition of consent shall have obtained prior approval from Fire and Emergency New Zealand (FENZ).

Water Races

92. The design proposes additional culverts on the water race which require engineering acceptance from SDC. Permission will also be required for any temporary shutdowns of the water race for culvert installation. Culvert installation needs to be witnessed by SDC staff.³

Construction works on a water race

93. Any works undertaken on a water race located within the development site must be completed in accordance with the Engineering Code of Practice and accepted engineering plans.

Easement – open channel water race

94. Easements in gross in favour of Council to a width that is the greater of:

- 1.5 x the width of the water race + 6m
- 8m

must be established over the water race. Access to all parts of the water race must be made available at any time to Council. Easements in gross in favour of Council must be provided at the stage of section 223 certification

Accidental Discovery

35. If, at any time during site works, sensitive materials (koiwi/human remains, an archaeology site, a Māori cultural artefact, or a protected NZ object) are discovered, then the following protocol must be followed:
- (a) All works must cease in the immediate vicinity (at least 20m from the site of the discovery) and the area of the discovery must be secured including a buffer to ensure all sensitive material remains undisturbed.
 - (b) The Consent Holder must immediately advise the Consent Authority, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and Police (if human remains are found) and arrange a site inspection with these parties.
 - (c) If the discovery contains koiwi, archaeology or artefacts of Māori origin, the Consent Holder must immediately advise representatives from Te Taumutu Rūnanga and arrange a site inspection with these parties.
 - (d) The Consent Holder must not recommence works until the steps set out in the abovementioned standards have been followed and commencement of works approved by the Consent Authority.

³ Further clarification on this condition has been requested from the applicant. It is considered that these can be developed further in consultation with the applicant at the substantive stage