

NGĀTI TARA TOKANUI

and

THE CROWN

AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE EQUIVALENT

July 2011

INTRODUCTION - SETTLEMENT STRUCTURE

1. The Iwi of Hauraki¹ entered into a Framework Agreement between the Hauraki Collective and the Crown dated 1 October 2010.
2. The Framework Agreement and Agreement in Principle Equivalents represent incremental steps towards a comprehensive Deed of Settlement between the Crown and the Iwi of Hauraki.
3. The Deed of Settlement will settle all Historical Claims² under the Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi³ in the Hauraki region which arise from the whakapapa of each of the Iwi of Hauraki.
4. As a consequence of the Deed of Settlement, each of the Iwi of Hauraki will be entitled to a range of Treaty settlement redress.
5. The Crown and the Iwi of Hauraki acknowledge that the ultimate structure of a settlement with the Iwi of Hauraki is yet to be agreed, and will be developed in the course of negotiations. Thus, for example, it is not yet agreed whether there will be multiple deeds of settlement or a single deed of settlement with iwi specific redress.⁴
6. This Agreement in Principle Equivalent comprises both collective and iwi specific chapters and includes:
 - a. redress agreed to by the Crown;
 - b. redress the Crown is willing to explore; and
 - c. redress the Hauraki Collective and Ngāti Tara Tokanui seek.
7. The Crown acknowledges that the Collective and Ngāti Tara Tokanui has the right to seek redress, but notes that some of the redress iwi seek is outside current government policy.
8. Ngāti Tara Tokanui is party to the Hauraki Collective Framework Agreement and is undertaking iwi specific negotiations in respect of its interests.

¹ Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, Ngāti Hako, Ngāti Hei, Ngāti Maru, Ngāti Pāoa, Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki, Ngāti Pūkenga, Ngāti Rahiri Tumutumu, Ngāti Tamaterā, Ngāti Tara Tokanui, Ngāti Whanaunga and Te Patukirikiri.

² As defined, below.

³ Attached as Appendix 4.

⁴ And all references to the singular form therefore import the plural.

CHAPTER 1 - HAURAKI COLLECTIVE SECTION

PART 1 - HISTORICAL ACCOUNT, CROWN ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CROWN APOLOGY

Historical Account

9. The Hauraki Collective Historical Account will include the following themes and other matters to be agreed:

- a. Iwi of Hauraki and the Crown;
- b. Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi;
- c. Pre-1840 transactions and pre-emption waiver purchases;
- d. Crown purchases: 1840-1865;
- e. War;
 - i. Crown military action in Hauraki;
 - ii. Crown naval blockade of Tikapa Moana;
- f. Raupatu (Katikati-Te Puna / Central and East Waikato / South Auckland);
- g. Gold and the opening of goldfields in Hauraki;
- h. Native Land Court: individualisation of tribal title, and costs of title determination;
- i. Te Reo Māori me ona tikanga;
- j. Crown purchase policy and legislation – 19th and 20th centuries:
 - i. Reihana and indebtedness;
 - ii. Crown use of pre-emption;
 - iii. timber licenses;
- k. marginalisation and protest: 19th and 20th centuries – including goldfields, and foreshore and seabed;
- l. Tāonga and wāhi tapu;
- m. Natural resources, including water and minerals;
- n. drainage of Hauraki Plains;
- o. rates and roads;
- p. public works and compulsory taking of land;
- q. Tikapa Moana and Te Tai Tamahine;
- r. landlessness and social deprivation;
- s. access to medical treatment and medicines;
- t. access to education;
- u. Iwi of Hauraki diaspora and urbanisation; and
- v. other socio-economic impacts.

10. The Hauraki Collective also seeks that the Historical Account includes the following statements:

- a. the Crown waged war against its Treaty Partner, the Iwi of Hauraki;
- b. the Crown's military invasion of Hauraki and related actions were unlawful;
- c. the Crown's naval blockade of Tikapa Moana and related actions were unlawful;
- d. the Crown destroyed the tribal land holding in Hauraki;
- e. the Crown unilaterally suspended the rule of law when inconvenient foreshore and seabed decisions were made by the Judiciary;
- f. the Crown pursued predatory land policy and legislation in the 19th and 20th centuries; and
- g. the land loss suffered by the Iwi of Hauraki at the hands of the Crown resulted in tribal devastation and poverty.

Crown acknowledgements

11. The Deed of Settlement will contain a full set of Crown acknowledgements that certain actions or omissions of the Crown were a breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.
12. The Deed of Settlement will include the following Crown acknowledgements:
- a. the Crown had a duty of active protection to ensure that there was sufficient land holding retained by the Iwi of Hauraki for their future sustenance and growth and that its failure to ensure they retained possession of adequate land constituted a breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles;
 - b. there was large scale and rapid Crown purchasing of Iwi of Hauraki land in the latter part of the 19th century. The Crown acknowledges that Crown purchasing contributed to the overall landlessness of the Iwi of Hauraki and this failure to ensure retention of sufficient land holding by the Iwi of Hauraki constituted a breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles; and
 - c. that the application of the confiscation policy in respect of land in East Wairoa and central Waikato (Maramarua) was unjust and in breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.
13. Furthermore, it is envisaged that the Deed of Settlement will include the Treaty breach acknowledgements made during Stage I of the Tauranga Moana Inquiry insofar as they relate to the Hauraki region, including acknowledgements with respect to:
- a. perceptions of rebellion and the subsequent confiscation of lands;
 - b. the failure to provide reserves; and
 - c. certain public works takings.

Crown apology

14. The Deed of Settlement will contain a Crown Apology for the acknowledged Crown breaches of Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.

PART 2 - CULTURAL REDRESS

15. The Crown and the Hauraki Collective will explore, for possible inclusion in the Deed of Settlement, the following types of cultural redress, that are being sought by the Hauraki Collective:
- a. land transfers;
 - b. statutory instruments, including:
 - overlay classifications;
 - statutory acknowledgements, including:
 - coastal statutory acknowledgements;
 - river statutory acknowledgements and deeds of recognition;
 - maunga statutory acknowledgements and deeds of recognition; and
 - c. deeds of recognition;
 - d. relationship agreements such as resource co-governance arrangements and protocols;
 - e. access to cultural resources, including nohoanga and other arrangements;
 - f. plans for management of resources; and
 - g. official geographic name changes.

Land transfers

16. The Hauraki Collective seeks:

- a. the fee simple vesting of Crown owned parts of Moehau and Te Aroha Maunga;
- b. the fee simple vesting of other Crown lands of ancestral, spiritual and cultural significance to the Hauraki Collective, including Crown land administered by the Department of Conservation / Whenua Kura (conservation land), maunga and motu;
- c. other cultural lands to be returned to the Hauraki Collective for cultural purposes;
- d. the best endeavours of the Crown to facilitate requests by the Iwi of Hauraki to local authorities for the transfer of ancestral lands.

Co-governance and related arrangements

17. The Crown and the Hauraki Collective will continue to explore, further to the Framework Agreement, co-governance and other similar arrangements including in respect of:

- a. the Waihou River and Piako River catchments, which includes the Ohinemuri River, with the Waikato Regional Council and the local authorities in those catchments;
- b. the rivers and waterways of the Coromandel Peninsula with the Waikato Regional Council and the local authorities in those catchments;
- c. conservation land / Whenua Kura in the Hauraki region with the Department of Conservation.

18. The Waikato-Tainui settlement provides for co-governance arrangements, which have now been implemented through the Waikato River Authority, in parts of the Whangamarino system, and Mangatawhiri and Mangatangi streams. The Iwi of Hauraki are not included in those co-governance arrangements.

19. The Hauraki Collective seeks recognition of their interests in the Whangamarino system, and Mangatawhiri and Mangatangi river catchments.

20. The Crown and Hauraki Collective will explore arrangements such as:

- a. formal Conservation Board representation;
- b. formal Hauraki Gulf Forum representation; and
- c. a relationship agreement issued by the Minister of Conservation.

21. The Hauraki Collective also seeks co-governance arrangements over Tikapa Moana (the Hauraki Gulf) and Te Tai Tamahine (the Coromandel East Coast), including harbours and waterways, with the Waikato Regional Council and other local authorities with responsibilities in those coastal marine areas.

Freshwater and marine fisheries

22. The Iwi of Hauraki assert mana moana and kaitiaki responsibilities over fisheries in Tikapa Moana and Te Tai Tamahine, and seek arrangements that reflect those direct relationships.

23. The Ministry of Fisheries will explore with the Iwi of Hauraki the development of a protocol that will set out how the Ministry and the Iwi will engage in the future, to recognise and provide for the Iwi input and participation into sustainability and processes that relate to freshwater and marine fisheries managed under the Fisheries Act.

24. The Ministry of Fisheries will also explore other mechanisms with the Hauraki Collective that may recognise the interests of the Hauraki Collective in marine and freshwater fisheries in Tikapa Moana and Te Tai Tamahine, and the waterways of Hauraki.

Other Crown protocols

25. The Deed of Settlement will provide for protocols issued by Ministers setting out the way in which specific government agencies will interact with the Iwi of Hauraki in the future. Protocols issued by the following Ministers will be explored:

- a. Minister of Energy; and
- b. Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage.

Relationships with other agencies

26. The Hauraki Collective seeks meaningful relationships with other agencies and the Crown and the Hauraki Collective will explore how the Crown can facilitate these relationships.

Te Reo Māori and tāonga

27. The Hauraki Collective seeks redress in respect of the following matters:

- a. Te Reo Māori me ona tikanga; and
- b. enhancement and return of all forms of tāonga.

Geographic name changes

28. The Crown and Hauraki Collective will explore amending or assigning an agreed list of place names of significance to the iwi of the Hauraki Collective:

- a. in consultation with the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa); in accordance with the requirements of the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008, and the orthographic conventions of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (the Māori Language Commission); and
- b. as included in the Deed of Settlement.

PART 3 - FINANCIAL REDRESS

Crown financial redress offer

29. The Crown will make a financial redress offer during negotiations to the Hauraki Collective for the settlement of all Treaty claims of the Iwi of Hauraki in the Hauraki region.

Interest

30. The Crown will explore non-compounding interest accruing on the agreed financial redress amount from the date that amount is agreed to the day before settlement date.

Iwi Proportions

31. It is intended that the proportion for each of the Iwi of Hauraki to the financial redress will be agreed between the Iwi of Hauraki in a timely fashion. Failing that, on the basis that no agreement between the iwi has been reached, the Crown will propose the proportions of the total financial redress offer it considers relates to each of the Iwi of Hauraki.

On-account payment and incentive

32. The Hauraki Collective seeks an incentive for collectivity over and above the financial redress amount as and when agreements are made.

33. The Crown will explore the Hauraki Collective's request for on account cash payments as and when agreements are made.

PART 4 - COMMERCIAL REDRESS

Crown forest lands

34. Once relevant Deed of Settlement have been ratified and become unconditional, the Hauraki Collective will have the right to purchase the following Crown Forest Licensed lands at market valuation with the associated accumulated rentals being passed on to the Hauraki Collective:

- a. Kauaeranga;
- b. Tairua;
- c. Waihou;
- d. Whangamata;
- e. Whangapoua.

35. The Hauraki Collective will also receive the ETS credits, as provided for under the Climate Change Response Act 2002, associated with these Crown forests.

36. The Hauraki Collective and Tauranga Moana iwi will also receive redress in relation to the Athenree Crown Forest Licensed land.

Landcorp properties

37. On settlement date the Hauraki Collective will have the right to purchase Whenuakite Landcorp farm at market valuation.

38. Hauraki Collective seeks to purchase approximately 315 hectares of Pouarua Landcorp farm at market valuation.

Acquisition of other Crown properties

39. The Hauraki Collective seeks the right to purchase the following types of land and receive fee simple title:

- a. Crown lands, including Ministry of Justice properties, such as courts, and Ministry of Education school properties (land only); and
- b. Office of Treaty Settlements' land bank properties.

40. The Hauraki Collective seeks the right to purchase non-core Crown lands.

41. Purchase mechanisms the Crown and Hauraki Collective may explore in respect of land made available for transfer include purchase, leaseback and / or deferred selection.

42. The Hauraki Collective seeks other commercial redress mechanisms.

43. The Crown and the Hauraki Collective will explore the ability for the Collective to purchase commercial redress properties over and above the financial redress amount.

44. The Hauraki Collective also seeks the right to acquire certain lands via gift from the Crown.

Right of First Refusal

45. The Deed of Settlement will provide the Hauraki Collective a right of first refusal, on similar terms as in recent Treaty settlements, for the period of 170 years in relation to Crown properties within the Hauraki region.

46. The Crown and the Hauraki Collective will continue to explore a Right of First Refusal for the period of 170 years in relation to land currently held by non-Core Crown entities within the Hauraki region.

47. The Hauraki Collective also seeks a right of first refusal over certain other lands in the rohe of the Iwi of Hauraki.

Other commercial redress

48. The Hauraki Collective also seeks inclusion of the following in the Deed of Settlement:

- a. rights relating to nationalised and non-nationalised Crown-owned minerals and information held by the Crown or Crown Research Institutes on these minerals; and
- b. in relation to conservation land / Whenua Kura, Tikapa Moana and Te Tai Tamahine, preferential access to concessions;
- c. opportunities to enter into formal arrangements with the Crown over its proposed commercial arrangements in the Hauraki region, particularly in relation to infrastructure development and investment.

49. In relation to minerals, the Iwi of Hauraki reaffirm that since the 19th century they have consistently resisted the Crown's construct of a Royal prerogative, whether at common law or under statute, and never gave their free, prior and informed consent to the Crown's use of their minerals. Thus, within Hauraki, the Crown's arguments about legislative mineral rights are erroneous as the Crown never had lawful title to the minerals on which to found their purported legislative assumption of ownership.

50. The Crown asserts ownership of minerals under the Crown Minerals Act 1991 and does not accept that the nationalisation of minerals is a breach of the Treaty. Section 10 of the Crown Minerals Act 1991 provides that all gold, silver, uranium and petroleum existing in its natural condition in land shall be the property of the Crown. Section 11 of the Crown Minerals Act 1991 reserves all minerals to the Crown in any future alienation of Crown land and upholds all reservations of minerals made in earlier enactments. Decision-making regarding prospecting, exploration and mining of petroleum and minerals is prescribed under the Crown Minerals Act 1991.

Iwi proportions to collective commercial redress

51. It is intended that any allocation between the Iwi of Hauraki of commercial redress will be agreed between the Iwi of Hauraki in a timely fashion. Failing that, on the basis that no agreement between the iwi has been reached, the Crown will propose the proportions of the total commercial redress offer it considers relates to each of the Iwi of Hauraki.

PART 5 - OTHER ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION

52. The Crown and the Hauraki Collective acknowledge that certain other matters which are the subject of historical claims have either not yet been discussed in negotiations or require further discussion, and agree to commence / continue those discussions following the signing of this Agreement in Principle Equivalent and any other documents through to Deed of Settlement and Settlement Legislation.

PART 6 - TERMS AND CONDITIONS

53. This chapter is subject to the following terms and conditions:

- a. it is without prejudice;
- b. it may not be used as evidence in any proceedings before, or presented to, the courts, the Waitangi Tribunal, any court or any other judicial body or tribunal (except as agreed between the parties);
- c. it is non-binding and does not create legal relations;
- d. the final settlement is conditional upon Cabinet agreement;
- e. statements regarding redress the Hauraki Collective seeks represent the wishes of the Hauraki Collective and do not represent:
 - a Crown endorsement of that type of redress; or
 - a Crown Commitment to negotiate either the type of redress or the provision of the actual redress specified in the statement, or both;
- f. the Crown will only provide redress over Crown land unless otherwise agreed with the land-holding agency;
- g. protocols will be, in substance, on the same terms as protocols provided in recent Treaty settlements;
- h. with respect to cultural redress offers, a final list of prioritised areas and / or properties and agreed redress over those areas and /or properties;
- i. any transfer of properties as cultural redress will be subject to public access, the protection of appropriate conservation values, and third party rights as applicable, along with the finalisation of all outstanding matters relating to transfer;
- j. cultural redress properties transferred will not be offset against the financial redress amount unless otherwise agreed;
- k. any offer in regard to Ministry of Education properties (land only) will be made following further analysis by the Ministry of its approach to requests for sale and leaseback and subject to Cabinet approval;
- l. all outstanding elements of the financial and commercial redress offer being finalised, including property identification and any associated valuations;
- m. the transfer value of commercial redress properties will be offset against the principal financial redress amount;
- n. the transfer value of the Crown Forest Licensed land will be offset against the principal financial redress amount;
- o. the transfer to the Hauraki Collective of the Crown Forest Licensed land will be subject to:
 - survey;
 - determination or agreement of a transfer value based upon agreed valuation instructions and a fair valuation process in a similar form to previous Treaty settlements;

- discussion and agreement on the definition of / and appropriate legal access and other rights required;
 - the preservation of any existing third party rights of access to the Crown Forest Licensed land; and
 - discussion and agreement on any provision for access to, and preservation of, wāhi tapu of other iwi/hapū;
- p. the Deed of Settlement will provide for the accumulated rentals (held by the Crown Forestry Rental Trust) associated with the Crown Forest Licensed land selected for transfer to be paid to a suitable post settlement governance entity in accordance with the Trust Deed of the Crown Forestry Rental Trust dated 30 April 1990 (as if the Waitangi Tribunal had made a final recommendation for the return of that land to the Governance Entity). The accumulated rentals are in addition and separate to the financial redress amount;
- q. the accumulated rentals associated with the Crown Forest Licensed land will be paid in accordance with the terms of the agreed settlement legislation;
- r. the Crown confirming that any overlapping claimant group interest in relation to any part of the settlement redress has been addressed to the satisfaction of the Crown in respect of that item of redress;
- s. agreed tax and other commercial arrangements for the Hauraki Collective Governance Entity;
- t. the Hauraki Collective obtaining, before the Deed of Settlement is signed, a mandate from their iwi constituents (through a process agreed by the Collective and the Crown) authorising them to enter into the Deed of Settlement and settling the Historical Claims on the terms provided in the Deed of Settlement; and
- u. the establishment of a governance entity that –
- is appropriate to receive the redress; and
 - provides, for the settling group –
 - appropriate representation;
 - transparent decision making and dispute resolution processes;
 - full accountability; and
- v. the Crown being satisfied that, through a ratification process approved by the Crown, members of the settling group have approved –
- the governance entity to receive the redress; and
 - the settlement on the terms provided in the deed of settlement.

PART 7 - DEFINITIONS

54. The “Crown” means:

- a. the Sovereign in right of New Zealand; and
- b. includes all Ministers of the Crown and all Departments; but
- c. does not include:
 - an Office of Parliament;
 - a Crown Entity; or
 - a State Enterprise named in the First Schedule to the State-Owned Enterprises Act 1986.

55. The deed of settlement will provide that historical claims means

- a. every claim (whether or not the claim has arisen or been considered, researched, registered, notified, or made by or on the settlement date) that the settling group, or a representative entity, had at, or at any time before, the settlement date, or may have at any time after the settlement date, and that –
- is, or is founded on, a right arising –
 - from Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi or its principles; or
 - under legislation; or
 - at common law, including aboriginal title or customary law; or
 - from fiduciary duty; or
 - otherwise; and
 - arises from, or relates to, acts or omissions before 21 September 1992 –
 - by, or on behalf of, the Crown; or
 - by or under legislation; and
 - includes every claim to the Waitangi Tribunal that relates exclusively or in part to the settling group or a representative entity; and
 - does not include claims –
 - that a member of the settling group, or a whānau, hapū, or group, may have that is, or is founded on, a right arising as a result of being descended from an ancestor who is not referred to in the claimant definition:

56. Except as explicitly agreed, the Deed of Settlement will not affect any rights of the Iwi of Hauraki, including aboriginal title or customary rights.

CHAPTER 2 – NGĀTI TARA TOKANUI SECTION

PREAMBLE

Ngāti Tara Tokanui record the following:

Tara is the eponymous ancestor of Ngāti Tara Tokanui and Ngāti Koi. Migrating from Maungatautari in the late 16th century, Tara established pā and kāinga at Wairere, Te Wai-o-Rongomai, Piraurahi, Mimitu, Tawhitarāia, Te Kura-a-Maia, Opukeko, Whangamata and Tuhua Island. Noted chiefs who succeeded Tara include Taewhakaēa, Matarehua, Tiki Te Aroha and Te Whakamaro Maioro, all of whom worked to maintain and expand the rohe Tara established.

The Streams Te Ure Tara and Tara Ariki are named for Tara's prowess in battle.

The iwi name Ngāti Tara Tokanui signifies the compact which was formed through the intermarriage between Te Awapu of Ngāti Tara and Te Rae of Ngāti Hako. This marriage consolidated peace between the groups from which Ngāti Tara Tokanui was formed.

Ngāti Koi is the name utilised in the 19th century to describe the descendants of Tara through his son Tiki Te Aroha. The two names, Tara and Koi, were utilised interchangeably in the Native Land Court to ensure that the mana and prowess of 'Tara and his son Tiki Te Aroha are remembered through time immemorial', and to ensure that the mana of the land belonging to each, Tara and Tokanui, is maintained.

Tara is the younger brother of Te Kauwahata and Tukorehu, descendants of Raukawa, and is a cousin to Marutuahu. Ngāti Tara also whakapapa to Marama (Ngamarama) through, firstly, her marriage to Hoturoa and, secondly, through Tarawa of Ngāti Hako and Ngamarama

PART 1 - MANDATE RECOGNITION

1. On 27 June 2011, by letter from the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations and the Minister of Māori Affairs, the Crown recognised the Treaty negotiation mandate of Russell Karu and Amelia Williams on behalf of Ngāti Tara Tokanui. The letter is attached as Appendix 1.

PART 2 - HISTORICAL ACCOUNT, CROWN ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CROWN APOLOGY

2. The Crown and Ngāti Tara Tokanui will agree an historical account that, in addition to the Collective account, includes the following themes:
 - a. Ngāti Tara Tokanui;
 - b. Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi;
 - c. Pre-1840 transactions ("Old Land Claims");
 - d. Crown purchases: 1840-1865;
 - e. War:
 - Crown military action in Hauraki;
 - Crown naval blockade of Tikapa Moana;
 - f. Raupatu (Katikati-Te Puna / Central and East Waikato / South Auckland);
 - g. Gold and the opening of goldfields in Hauraki;
 - h. Native Land Court:
 - Individualisation of tribal title and costs of title determination;
 - Conduct of Crown agents before the Court;
 - Title determination issues for Ngāti Tara Tokanui and Ngāti Koi;
 - Problems with the creation of reserves;
 - i. Te Reo Māori me ona tikanga;
 - j. Crown purchase policy and legislation - 19th and 20th centuries:
 - Reihana and indebtedness;

- Crown use of pre-emption;
 - Timber licenses;
- k. Marginalisation and protest: 19th and 20th centuries (including goldfields, and foreshore and seabed);
 - l. Tāonga and wāhi tapu;
 - m. Natural resources, including water and minerals;
 - n. Drainage of Hauraki Plains;
 - o. Rates and roads;
 - p. Public works and compulsory taking of land;
 - q. Tikapa Moana and Te Tai Tamahine;
 - r. Landlessness;
 - s. Cultural impacts, social deprivation, health issues;
 - t. Access to medical treatment and medicines;
 - u. Access to education;
 - v. Diaspora and urbanisation; and
 - w. Other socio-economic impacts, including health issues.
3. Ngāti Tara Tokanui also seeks that the Historical Account include the following statements:
 - a. The Native Land Court created an adversarial environment in which Ngāti Tara Tokanui were alleged to be rahi or servants, and that this undermined the mana of Ngāti Tara Tokanui and damaged relationships between them and their tribal neighbours;
 - b. Reserves created by the Native Land Court, including urupa reserves, were not of the size or location sought by Ngāti Tara Tokanui.
 4. The Deed of Settlement will also contain:
 - a. Crown acknowledgements to Ngāti Tara Tokanui that certain actions or omissions of the Crown were a breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles; and
 - b. A Crown Apology to Ngāti Tara Tokanui for the acknowledged Crown breaches of Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.

PART 3 - CULTURAL REDRESS

5. In addition to, or as part of the cultural redress provided to the Hauraki Collective, the Crown and Ngāti Tara Tokanui will explore, for inclusion in the Deed of Settlement, the following types of cultural redress specifically for Ngāti Tara Tokanui:
 - a. land transfers;
 - b. statutory instruments, including:
 - overlay classifications;
 - statutory acknowledgements, including:
 - coastal statutory acknowledgements;
 - river statutory acknowledgements and deeds of recognition;
 - maunga statutory acknowledgements and deeds of recognition; and
 - deeds of recognition;
 - c. relationship agreements such as resource co-governance arrangements and protocols;
 - d. access to cultural resources, including nohoanga and other arrangements;
 - e. plans for management of resources; and
 - f. official geographic name changes.
6. Ngāti Tara Tokanui also seeks:
 - a. return of and access to tāonga; and

- b. specific recognition of Ngāti Tara Tokanui within relevant co-governance arrangements that may be negotiated.
7. The Hauraki Region sites of ancestral, spiritual and cultural significance that Ngāti Tara Tokanui seeks to negotiate cultural redress over include those areas identified in Appendix 2.

PART 4 - FINANCIAL REDRESS

8. Ngāti Tara Tokanui will receive Hauraki Region financial redress as agreed in accordance with Part 3 of the Collective Section.
9. The Crown will explore associated non-compounding interest accruing on the Ngāti Tara Tokanui Hauraki Region financial redress amount from the date that amount is agreed to the day before Settlement Date.

PART 5 - COMMERCIAL REDRESS

10. The sites and areas over which Ngāti Tara Tokanui seeks to negotiate commercial redress include those sites and areas identified in Appendix 3.
11. Ngāti Tara Tokanui seeks the right to purchase the following types of land and receive fee simple title:
- a. agreed Crown lands, including courts and Ministry of Education school properties (land only); and
 - b. agreed Office of Treaty Settlements' land bank properties.
12. Ngāti Tara Tokanui seeks the right to purchase non-core Crown lands.
13. Purchase mechanisms the Crown and Ngāti Tara Tokanui may explore in respect of land made available for transfer include purchase, leaseback and/or deferred selection.
14. Ngāti Tara Tokanui seeks other commercial redress mechanisms.
15. The Crown and Ngāti Tara Tokanui will explore the ability for Ngāti Tara Tokanui to purchase commercial redress properties over and above the financial redress amount.
16. Ngāti Tara Tokanui also seeks the right to acquire certain agreed lands via gift from the Crown.

PART 6 - OTHER NGĀTI TARA TOKANUI SPECIFIC ISSUES

17. Ngāti Tara Tokanui seeks that the Crown discuss or explore redress to address other Ngāti Tara Tokanui specific issues, including:
- (a) Ngāti Tara Tokanui interests at Maramarua; and
 - (b) Ngāti Tara Tokanui's wish to gain access to radio spectrum.

PART 7 - OTHER ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION

18. The Crown and Ngāti Tara Tokanui acknowledge that certain other matters which are the subject of Hauraki Region historical claims have either not yet been discussed in negotiations or require further discussion, and agree to commence/continue those discussions following the signing of this Agreement in Principle Equivalent and other documents through to Deed of Settlement and Settlement Legislation

PART 8 - TERMS AND CONDITIONS

19. This chapter is subject to the following terms and conditions:
- a. it is without prejudice;
 - b. it may not be used as evidence in any proceedings before, or presented to, the courts, the Waitangi Tribunal, any court or any other judicial body or tribunal (except as agreed between the parties);
 - c. it is non-binding and does not create legal relations;
 - d. the final settlement is conditional upon Cabinet agreement;
 - e. statements regarding redress Ngāti Tara Tokanui seeks represent the wishes of Ngāti Tara Tokanui and do not represent;
 - a Crown endorsement of that type of redress; or
 - a Crown Commitment to negotiate either the type of redress or the provision of the actual redress specified in the statement, or both;
 - f. the Crown will only provide redress over Crown land unless otherwise agreed with the land-holding agency;
 - g. protocols will be, in substance, on the same terms as protocols provided in recent Treaty settlements;
 - h. with respect to cultural redress offers, a final list of prioritised areas and / or properties and agreed redress over those areas and /or properties;
 - i. any transfer of properties as cultural redress will be subject to public access, the protection of appropriate conservation values, and third party rights as applicable, along with the finalisation of all outstanding matters relating to transfer;
 - j. cultural redress properties transferred will not be offset against the financial redress amount unless otherwise agreed;
 - k. any offer in regard to Ministry of Education properties (land only) will be made following further analysis by the Ministry of its approach to requests for sale and leaseback and subject to Cabinet approval;
 - l. all outstanding elements of the financial and commercial redress offer being finalised, including property identification and any associated valuations;
 - m. the transfer value of commercial redress properties will be offset against the principal financial redress amount;
 - n. the Crown confirming that any overlapping claimant group interest in relation to any part of the settlement redress has been addressed to the satisfaction of the Crown in respect of that item of redress;
 - o. agreed tax and other commercial arrangements for the Ngāti Tara Tokanui Governance Entity;
 - p. Ngāti Tara Tokanui obtaining, before the Deed of Settlement is signed, a mandate from their iwi constituents (through a process agreed by the Collective and the Crown) authorising them to enter into the Deed of Settlement and settling the Historical Claims on the terms provided in the Deed of Settlement; and
 - q. the establishment of a governance entity that –

- is appropriate to receive the redress; and
 - provides, for the settling group –
 - appropriate representation;
 - transparent decision making and dispute resolution processes;
 - full accountability; and
- r. the Crown being satisfied that, through a ratification process approved by the Crown, members of the settling group have approved –
- the governance entity to receive the redress; and
 - the settlement on the terms provided in the deed of settlement.

PART 9 - DEFINITIONS

20. The “Crown” means:

- a. the Sovereign in right of New Zealand; and
- b. includes all Ministers of the Crown and all Departments; but
- c. does not include:
 - an Office of Parliament;
 - a Crown Entity; or
 - a State Enterprise named in the First Schedule to the State-Owned Enterprises Act 1986.

21. The deed of settlement will provide that historical claims means

- a. every claim (whether or not the claim has arisen or been considered, researched, registered, notified, or made by or on the settlement date) that the settling group, or a representative entity, had at, or at any time before, the settlement date, or may have at any time after the settlement date, and that –
 - is, or is founded on, a right arising –
 - from Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi or its principles; or
 - under legislation; or
 - at common law, including aboriginal title or customary law; or
 - from fiduciary duty; or
 - otherwise; and
 - arises from, or relates to, acts or omissions before 21 September 1992 –
 - by, or on behalf of, the Crown; or
 - by or under legislation; and

- includes every claim to the Waitangi Tribunal that relates exclusively or in part to the settling group or a representative entity; and
- does not include claims –
 - that a member of the settling group, or a whānau, hapū, or group, may have that is, or is founded on, a right arising as a result of being descended from an ancestor who is not referred to in the claimant definition.

22. Except as explicitly agreed, the Deed of Settlement will not affect any rights of the Iwi of Hauraki, including aboriginal title or customary rights.

SIGNED for and on behalf of THE CROWN by –

The Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations

Hon Christopher Finlayson

SIGNED for and on behalf of Ngāti Tara Tokanui by the mandated negotiators -

Russell C Karu

Amelia Williams

APPENDIX 1

LETTER OF MANDATE RECOGNITION



Office of Hon Dr Pita R Sharples

MP for Tamaki Makaurau
Minister of Māori Affairs
Associate Minister of Corrections
Associate Minister of Education

29 JUN 2011

Russell C. Karu
Ngāti Tara Tokanui Negotiator
russellkaru@xtra.co.nz

Amelia Williams
Ngāti Tara Tokanui Negotiator
amelia.w@xtra.co.nz

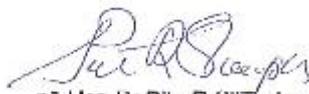
Tēnā kōrua

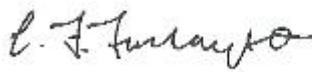
Thank you for submitting the Ngāti Tara Tokanui Deed of Mandate for negotiations with the Crown on behalf of Ngāti Tara Tokanui.

We have been advised that the Ngāti Tara Tokanui Negotiators have the support of the Ngāti Tara Tokanui claimant community and are therefore the appropriate representatives of Ngāti Tara Tokanui to negotiate a comprehensive settlement of Ngāti Tara Tokanui's historical Treaty settlement claims with the Crown. We are, therefore, pleased to recognise the mandate of the Ngāti Tara Tokanui Negotiators for this purpose.

We understand that Te Puni Kōkiri has offered to provide facilitation to assist you with any outstanding relationship issues you may have. We look forward to these issues being resolved and to finalising an Agreement in Principle with you in the near future. Kāti mō tēnei wā.

Heoi anō


nā Hon Dr Pita R Sharples
Minister of Māori Affairs


nā Hon Christopher Finlayson
Minister for Treaty of Waitangi
Negotiations

APPENDIX 2

NGĀTI TARA TOKANUI CULTURAL REDRESS PROPERTIES/ AREAS

- (a) **Tuhua and Aotea Islands** – For a period of time the Chief Tara lived on Tuhua Island, approximately 15 miles out to sea and closer to Rapatitio Point than it is to Tauranga.
- (b) **Waitawheta / Waitekauri** – rivers, valleys and alluvial plans where Mimitu and Pukepoto pa are located.
- (c) **Ohinemuri 17.**
- (d) **Tawhitiaraia, Waihi; Rapatitio Point** - The fortified pa or Tawhitiaraia in the hills of Old Waihi, and Rapatitio Point below the pa.
- (e) **Ngahutoitoi** - the area around Ngahutoitoi Marae, the cultural and spiritual locus of the people of Ngāti Tara Tokanui.
- (f) **Paeroa Township** - Paeroa includes and is surrounded by many important sites for Ngāti Tara Tokanui including Opukeko, Hararahi, Piraurohi and Te Waka o Tiki Te Aroha, Rotokohu and Otaumarunganui.
- (g) **Tara Ariki Stream** - commonly and erroneously called Tarariki.
- (h) **Te-Wai-O-Hinemuri or Ohinemuri River** - The Ohinemuri River is an important life source for the people of Ngāti Tara Tokanui who have and maintain a long uninterrupted historical relationship with the River.
- (i) **Owharoa, Wairekauri, Waikino.**
- (j) **Pukewaa Maunga** - the site of the now defunct Martha Mine overlooking Waihi Township.
- (k) **Motukehu Maunga** - on the Southern outskirts of Waihi township; A most sacred site for Ngāti Tara Tokanui Ngāti Koi.
- (l) **Tapu Ariki Maunga** - once a fortified pa, close to the Western toe of the Maunga are the large urupa sites where Ngāti Tara Tokanui-Ngāti Koi buried victims of the flu epidemic and cyanide poisoning. Te Iwi Moa is within its environs.
- (m) **Te Kura a Maia** - situated on the opposite peninsula south of Tawhitiaraia; Close to the neighbouring Ongare Pa, Te Kura A Maia was utilised as a safe bastion, from armed Iwi who decimated Ngāti Tara Tokanui-Ngāti Koi.
- (n) **Te Puhi a Tara** - a sacred cluster of rocks out to sea from Whangamata; Tara maintained a pet Kotare which lived and maintained the rocks as its home.
- (o) **Te Waka o Tiki Te Aroha Piraurohi** - now a reserve, 'Te Aua Matai' is located within this land and is the final resting place of the Chief Tara.
- (p) **Te Ure Tara Stream** - located on the north end of Katikati township is the Uretara Stream, flowing from its source in the Kaimai Mamaku ranges.
- (q) **Te Aroha Wai o Rongomai and Wairere**

- (r) **Te Aroha Maunga** – The People of Ngāti Tara Tokanui have important ancestral connections to Te Aroha Maunga and the connections between Ngāti Tara Tokanui, Ngāti Hako, Paeahi and the other Iwi of the area.
- (s) **Maramarua, Pouarua, Ngarua** Key Ngāti Tara Pa were established in these areas.

APPENDIX 3

NGĀTI TARA TOKANUI COMMERCIAL REDRESS PROPERTIES/ AREAS

- a. Maramarua
- b. Pouarua
- c. Ngarua
- d. Whenuakite