

NGĀTI POROU KI HAURAKI

and

THE CROWN

AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE EQUIVALENT

July 2011

This is the Exhibit marked " A " referred to in the
attached affidavit sworn this day 25 day of

August
2011 before me:

[Signature]
Deputy Registrar/ Solicitor

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 Porou ki Hauraki seek.
7. The Crown acknowledges that the Collective and Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki has the right to seek redress, but notes that some of the redress iwi seek is outside current government policy.
8. Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki is party to the Hauraki Collective Framework Agreement and is undertaking iwi specific negotiations in respect of its interests.
9. Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki is party to the Hauraki Collective Framework Agreement and is undertaking iwi specific negotiations in respect of its interests. The redress provided to Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki through its iwi specific and collective settlements will together settle the historical Treaty of Waitangi claims of Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki.

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

10. 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.

11. 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

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. 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

15. 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

16. 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

17. 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

18. 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.

19. 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.

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

21. 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.

22. The Hauraki Collective also seeks co-governance arrangements over Tīkapa 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

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

24. 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.

25. 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 Tīkapa Moana and Te Tai Tamahine, and the waterways of Hauraki.

Other Crown protocols

26. 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

27. 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

28. 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

29. 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

30. 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

31. 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

32. 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

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

34. 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

35. 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.

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

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

Landcorp properties

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

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

Acquisition of other Crown properties

40. 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.

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

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

43. The Hauraki Collective seeks other commercial redress mechanisms.

44. 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.

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

Right of First Refusal

46. 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.

47. 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.

48. 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

49. 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.

50. 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.

51. 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

52. 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

53. 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

54. 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

55. 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.

56. 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;

57. 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 POROU KI HAURAKI SECTION

PREAMBLE

Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki record the following

Notwithstanding the more recent relationships associated with the *tuku whenua*, Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki has an ancient link to its *rohe* by virtue of Whakapapa. Their eponymous ancestor Paikea who came from Hawaiiki, lived and cultivated the *kumara* at Ahuahu (Mercury Island) which lies just off the Harataunga coast.

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 Te Runanga o Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki on behalf of Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki. The letter is attached as Appendix 1.

PART 2 - HISTORICAL ACCOUNT, CROWN ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CROWN APOLOGY

2. The Crown and Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki will agree an historical account that, in addition to the Collective account, includes the following themes:
 - a. Gold and the implementation of recommendations by the MacCormick Commission;
 - b. Native Land Court – individualisation of Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki tribal title;
 - c. Land loss through survey charges and boundary changes at Harataunga;
 - d. The alienation of "uneconomic interests" under the Maori Affairs Act 1953;
 - e. Other land alienations of land at Harataunga;
 - f. Rating burdens and the loss of Rangiriri Island in Kennedy Bay;
 - g. Public works and other land takings at Harataunga and Mataora;
 - h. Marginalisation and protest - 19th and 20th centuries (including foreshore and seabed);
 - i. Provision of development assistance
 - j. Tāonga and wāhi tapu;
 - k. Fisheries issues;
 - l. Natural resources, including rongoa and water;
 - m. Access to and provision of education services; and
 - n. Other socio-economic impacts.
3. Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki also seeks that the Historical Account includes the following statements:
 - a. The Crown failed to implement the recommendations of the MacCormick Commission in regards to miners' rights, cutting rights, and licence fees;
 - b. Through the Native Land Court and other means the Crown imposed individualisation of Māori customary land tenure system to the detriment of Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki;
 - c. The Maori Purposes Act 1953 was used as an instrument of alienation for Māori lands;
 - d. Māori land was lost without payment at Harataunga and Mataroa through the construction of roads;
 - e. The Rating Act 1925 was used when forcing a sale of Rangiriri Island in Kennedy Bay;
 - f. Customary fisheries accessed by Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki have been depleted and fisheries environments damaged; and
 - g. The *tino rangatiratanga* of Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki has been undermined by Crown actions.

4. The Deed of Settlement will also contain:

- a. Crown acknowledgements to Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki 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 Porou ki Hauraki 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 Porou ki Hauraki will explore, for possible inclusion in the Deed of Settlement the following types of cultural redress specifically for Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki:

- 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.

6. Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki also seeks:

- a. return of and access to tāonga; and
- b. specific recognition of Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki within relevant co-governance arrangements that may be negotiated.

7. The Hauraki region sites of ancestral, spiritual and cultural significance to Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki that Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki seeks to negotiate cultural redress over include those areas identified in Appendix 2.

PART 4 - FINANCIAL REDRESS

8. Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki 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 Porou ki Hauraki 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 Porou ki Hauraki seeks to negotiate commercial redress include those sites and areas identified in Appendix 3.

11. Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki 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 Porou ki Hauraki seeks the right to purchase non-core Crown lands.
- 13. Purchase mechanisms the Crown and Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki may explore in respect of land made available for transfer include purchase, leaseback and / or deferred selection.
- 14. Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki seeks other commercial redress mechanisms.
- 15. The Crown and Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki will explore the ability for Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki to purchase commercial redress properties over and above the financial redress amount.
- 16. Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki also seeks the right to acquire certain agreed lands via gift from the Crown.

PART 6 - OTHER NGĀTI POROU KI HAURAKI SPECIFIC ISSUES

- 17. Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki seeks that the Crown discuss or explore redress to address other Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki specific issues, including:
 - a. The revival of negotiations for recognition of rights to the foreshore and seabed;
 - b. The protection and recording of Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki taonga, histories and tikanga;
 - c. The recognition of Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki Rohe Moana – Customary fisheries at Mataora and Harataunga/Raukatauri;
 - d. Aquaculture opportunities;
 - e. The protection of Rongoa practice and traditional harvesting areas within and adjacent to the Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki tuku boundary;
 - f. The protection of springs, as water sources and geothermal sites;
 - g. Environmental damage from introduced weeds and pests;
 - h. A specific kaitiakitanga recognition over Department of Conservation administered lands within the Ngāti Porou ki Harataunga tuku boundary;
 - i. A kaitiakitanga recognition over Department of Conservation administered (Raukatauri) lands of traditional Harataunga timber and rongoa harvest areas;
 - j. Recognition of the contribution of Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki through military service and the related losses of life and potential;
 - k. The social and environmental impacts on Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki of alcohol, tobacco and illegal drugs;
 - l. The nature and levels of education and community training available to members of Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki; and
 - m. support by the Crown for Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki to establish a viable Post-Settlement Governance Entity or Entities.

PART 7 - OTHER ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION

- 18. The Crown and Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki 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 Porou ki Hauraki seeks represent the wishes of Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki 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 Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki Governance Entity;
- p. Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki 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.

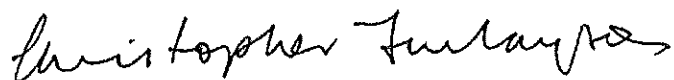
21. The deed of settlement will provide that historical claims means

- 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.

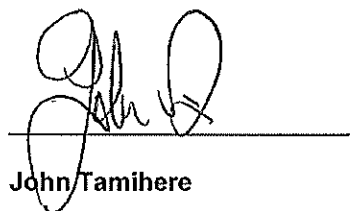
SIGNED for and on behalf of THE CROWN by –



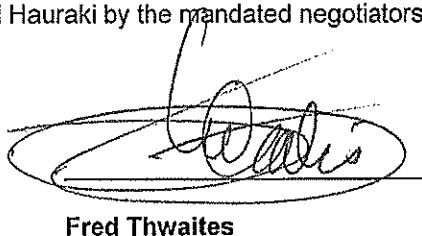
The Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations

Hon Christopher Finlayson

SIGNED for and on behalf of Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki by the mandated negotiators -



John Tamihere



Fred Thwaites

APPENDIX 1

LETTER OF MANDATE RECOGNITION



Office of Hon Dr Pita R Sharples

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

29 JUN 2011

Fred Thwaites

Chairperson

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki / Ngāti Porou ki Harataunga ki
Mataora Negotiator

Fred.NPKH@gmail.com

Tēnā koutou

Thank you for submitting the Ngāti Porou ki Harataunga ki Mataora Deed of
Mandate for negotiations with the Crown on behalf of Ngāti Porou ki
Harataunga ki Mataora.

We have been advised that the Ngāti Porou ki Harataunga ki Mataora
Negotiators and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki have the support of the
Ngāti Porou ki Harataunga ki Mataora claimant community and are therefore
the appropriate representatives of Ngāti Porou ki Harataunga ki Mataora to
negotiate a comprehensive settlement of Ngāti Porou ki Harataunga ki
Mataora's historical Treaty settlement claims with the Crown. We are,
therefore, pleased to recognise the mandate of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Porou ki
Hauraki for this purpose.

We look forward to finalising an Agreement in Principle with you in the near
future. Kāti mō tōnei wā.

Heoi anō

nā Hon Dr Pita R Sharples
Minister of Māori Affairs

nā Hon Christopher Finlayson
Minister for Treaty of Waitangi
Negotiations

Cc: John Tamihere
Ngāti Porou ki Harataunga ki Mataora Negotiator
John.Tamihere@waivahana.govt.nz

APPENDIX 2

NGĀTI POROU KI HAURAKI CULTURAL REDRESS PROPERTIES/ AREAS

Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki has identified sites, areas, waters and coastal marine areas over which it seeks to negotiate recognition and cultural redress for Mataora, and Harataunga

Other cultural or environmental considerations.

- (a) Loss of te Reo as a "first language".
- (b) Loss of traditional rongoa harvest and quality of plants.
- (c) Environmental damage of introduced weeds and pests.
- (d) Social and environmental impacts of alcohol, tobacco and illegal drugs.
- (e) Inadequate education and community training.

APPENDIX 3

NGĀTI POROU KI HAURAKI COMMERCIAL REDRESS PROPERTIES/ AREAS

- (a) Gold Claim. Mining licenses.
- (b) Timber claims. Cutting rights and timber licenses.
- (c) Land alienation under "survey costs" provision Native Lands Court Act 1894.
- (d) Land Alienation. Maori Trustee. "Uneconomic interests". Maori Affairs Act 1953.
- (e) Land Alienation. Maori Trustee actions. Maori Purposes Act 1953.
- (f) Land Alienation. Rates charging orders. Rating Act 1967. Loss of Rangiriri.
- (g) Setting aside of land for public roads without recompense or owners' consents – multiple instances.(Harataunga) and loss of land for public road north - south through Mataora Blocks.
- (h) Subdivision survey about 1940 on abutting land lost approx. 200 ha. to Mataora.
- (i) Rural Loans Department. Supported unviable Kiwi Fruit operation resulted in forced sale of land. (Harataunga).
- (j) Introduced pests and weeds.
- (k) Reviews of over-regulation of enterprise developments.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi (The Text in Maori)

Preamble

Ko Wikitoria, te Kuini o Ingarani, i tana mahara atawai ki nga Rangatira me nga Hapu o Nu Tirani i tana hiahia hoki kia tohungia ki a ratou o ratou rangatiratanga, me to ratou wenua, a kia mau tonu hoki te Rongo ki a ratou me te Atanoho hoki kua wakaaro ia he mea tika kia tukua mai tetahi Rangatira hei kai wakarite ki nga Tangata maori o Nu Tirani-kia wakaaetia e nga Rangatira maori te Kawanatanga o te Kuini ki nga wahikatoa o te Wenua nei me nga Motu-na te mea hoki he tokomaha ke nga tangata o tona Iwi Kua noho ki tenei wenua, a e haere mai nei.

Na ko te Kuini e hiahia ana kia wakaritea te Kawanatanga kia kaua ai nga kino e puta mai ki te tangata Maori ki te Pakeha e noho ture kore ana.

Na, kua pai te Kuini kia tukua a hau a Wiremu Hopihona he Kapitana i te Roiara Nawi hei Kawana mo nga wahi katoa o Nu Tirani e tukua aiane, amua atu ki te Kuini e mea atu ana ia ki nga Rangatira o te wakaminenga o nga hapu o Nu Tirani me era Rangatira atu enei ture ka korerotia nei.

Ko te Tuatahi

- Ko nga Rangatira o te Wakaminenga me nga Rangatira katoa hoki ki hai i uru ki taua wakaminenga ka tuku rawa atu ki te Kuini o Ingarani ake tonu atu-te Kawanatanga katoa o o ratou wenua.

Ko te Tuarua

- Ko te Kuini o Ingarani ka wakarite ka wakaae ki nga Rangatira ki nga hapu-ki nga tangata katoa o Nu Tirani te tino rangatiratanga o o ratou wenua o ratou kainga me o ratou taonga katoa. Otia ko nga Rangatira o te Wakaminenga me nga Rangatira katoa atu ka tuku ki te Kuini te hokonga o era wahi wenua e pai ai te tangata nona te Wenua-ki te ritenga o te utu e wakaritea ai e ratou ko te kai hoko e meatia nei e te Kuini hei kai hoko mona.

Ko te Tuatoru

- Hei wakaritenga mai hoki tenei mo te wakaaetanga ki te Kawanatanga o te Kuini-Ka tiakina e te Kuini o Ingarani nga tangata maori katoa o Nu Tirani ka tukua ki a ratou nga tikanga katoa rite tahi ki ana mea ki nga tangata o Ingarani.

(Signed) WILLIAM HOBSON,
Consul and Lieutenant-Governor.

Na ko matou ko nga Rangatira o te Wakaminenga o nga hapu o Nu Tirani ka huihui nei ki Waitangi ko matou hoki ko nga Rangatira o Nu Tirani ka kite nei i te ritenga o enei kupu, ka tangohia ka wakaaetia katoatia e matou, koia ka tohungia ai o matou ingoa o matou tohu.

Ka meatia tenei ki Waitangi i te ono o nga ra o Pepueri i te tau kotahi mano, e waru rau e wa te kau o to tatou Ariki.
Ko nga Rangatira o te wakaminenga.

The Treaty of Waitangi (The Text in English)

Preamble

HER MAJESTY VICTORIA Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland regarding with Her Royal Favour the Native Chiefs and Tribes of New Zealand and anxious to protect their just Rights and Property and to secure to them the enjoyment of Peace and Good Order has deemed it necessary in consequence of the great number of Her Majesty's Subjects who have already settled in New Zealand and the rapid extension of Emigration both from Europe and Australia which is still in progress to constitute and appoint a functionary properly authorised to treat with the Aborigines of New Zealand for the recognition of Her Majesty's Sovereign authority over the whole or any part of those islands—Her Majesty therefore being desirous to establish a settled form of Civil Government with a view to avert the evil consequences which must result from the absence of the necessary Laws and Institutions alike to the native population and to Her subjects has been graciously pleased to empower and to authorise me William Hobson a Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Navy Consul and Lieutenant Governor of such parts of New Zealand as may be or hereafter shall be ceded to her Majesty to invite the confederated and independent Chiefs of New Zealand to concur in the following Articles and Conditions.

Article The First

- The Chiefs of the Confederation of the United Tribes of New Zealand and the separate and independent Chiefs who have not become members of the Confederation cede to Her Majesty the Queen of England absolutely and without reservation all the rights and powers of Sovereignty which the said Confederation or Individual Chiefs respectively exercise or possess, or may be supposed to exercise or to possess over their respective Territories as the sole Sovereigns thereof.

Article The Second

- Her Majesty the Queen of England confirms and guarantees to the Chiefs and Tribes of New Zealand and to the respective families and individuals thereof the full exclusive and undisturbed possession of their Lands and Estates Forests Fisheries and other properties which they may collectively or individually possess so long as it is their wish and desire to retain the same in their possession; but the Chiefs of the United Tribes and the individual Chiefs yield to Her Majesty the exclusive right of Preemption over such lands as the proprietors thereof may be disposed to alienate at such prices as may be agreed upon between the respective Proprietors and persons appointed by Her Majesty to treat with them in that behalf.

Article The Third

- In consideration thereof Her Majesty the Queen of England extends to the Natives of New Zealand Her royal protection and imparts to them all the Rights and Privileges of British Subjects.

W. HOBSON Lieutenant Governor.

Now therefore We the Chiefs of the Confederation of the United Tribes of New Zealand being assembled in Congress at Victoria in Waitangi and We the Separate and Independent Chiefs of New Zealand claiming authority over the Tribes and Territories which are specified after our respective names, having been made fully to understand the Provisions of the foregoing Treaty, accept and enter into the same in the full spirit and meaning thereof: in witness of which we have attached our signatures or marks at the places and the dates respectively specified.

Done at Waitangi this Sixth day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty.

[Here follow signatures, dates, etc]

LMax is more relevant for sudden vibration or startling intrusions especially in rural and culturally sensitive areas. LAeq smooths out loud intrusive noise. Cultural (and amenity) values associated with the tranquil and mauri rich landscape could be severely impacted by a single loud noise. The LAeq metric does not reflect this. It is better suited to industrial or urban settings where background noise is constant. Waihi is a rural township and although it may have some level of urban ambient noise, consideration should be given to the peaceful and rural outskirt setting of the project location.

51. We seek that the management plan assessments and limits include a LMax analysis and limit for all time periods not just overnight, particularly given the timeframes for this consent and consistent noise effects it will inflict on the community.
52. Additionally, the LMax should be reduced back to the limits within the District Plan being 65 dB LMax. The applicant contends that the plan limits are unusually strict. We disagree that the 65 dB LMax is unusually strict given the Western Bay of Plenty District Plan also has an LMax of 65 dB during evenings and public holidays. Even if the limits were to be unusually strict, this would not in and of itself be an acceptable reason to raise the maximum from what is required in the plan, particularly given the wide reaching and lengthy effects of the proposal and its location in rural areas.
53. NPkH has had to deal with adverse noise effects on our Mataora block from current OGNZL operations. The noise from the mine is effectively funnelled across to our land (approximate area identified in figure 3 below) due to inadequate previous assessments. We would like the panel to address these concerns when they review the application material. NPkH has major concerns in regards to the noise pollution and hazards and the adverse impacts on nearby residential and ecological zones. The development of a papakainga community at Mataora is currently underway. This development will foster a strong sense of community, connection to ancestral lands, and improve living standards. However, noise pollution from