

Monday, 23 May 2022

Te Hui o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga

Hastings District Council

Hastings District Rural Community Board Meeting

Kaupapataka

Open Attachments Under Separate Cover

Te Rā Hui:

Meeting date:

Monday, 23 May 2022

Te Wā:

Time:

2.10pm

Te Wāhi:

Venue:

**Council Chamber
Ground Floor
Civic Administration Building
Lyndon Road East
Hastings**

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streamed live on our website
www.hastingsdc.govt.nz**

HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL
207 Lyndon Road East, Hastings 4122 | Private Bag 9002, Hastings 4156
Phone **06 871 5000** | www.hastingsdc.govt.nz
TE KAUNIHERA Ā-ROHE O HERETAUNGA

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Annual Plan Submissions 2022/23 – Overview for Rural Community Board

N.O	Submitter	Submission Topic	RCB Response
39	Katherine Basher	Clarity over future Council maintenance of new Tangoio subdivision planting. Residents offer to assist with beautification and maintenance.	
44	Polly Zachan	Request for upgrade/sealing of Pirau Road	
51	Anonymous	Comment on noise and air pollution in Ngatarawa Road area (impact of frost fans and bird scarers).	
53	Richard Coles	Requests review of Waipatiki Reserve Management Plan. Primarily driven around concerns about vehicle use on the beach.	
54	Federated Farmers	Requests rate increases stay within LTP Forecast (congratulate Council for achieving this). Ask about UAGC funding of showgrounds and request increase of UAGC funding in coming years. Seek HBRC contribution to Showgrounds.	
64	Stephanie Howard	Requests funding for Okawa Stream Reserve - \$20k Year1 and \$2K-\$5k per annum (Crownthorpe Settlement Road).	
65	Kiri Goodspeed (Te Pohue Districts Charitable Trust)	Issue of Deed of settlement re hall ownership. Request for Reserve Management Plan Te Pohue Domain. Request for \$8,500 to cover reserve maintenance.	
76	Hayley Lawrence (Maungaharuru Tangitu Trust)	Requests support for installation of signage and Pou at reserves at Panepaoa and Tangoio. Also support for release of captive kaka chicks.	

5/12/22, 4:39 PM

Wufoo · Entry Detail

HDC - Draft Annual Plan 2022/23

COMPLETE

#42

CREATED



PUBLIC

May 12th 2022, 2:39:11 pm

IP ADDRESS



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Please indicate whether or not you wish to speak to Council in regards to your feedback on 9 June 2022. Note: This option is dependent on government advice on COVID-19 alert levels and practical considerations in regard to social distancing protocols.

No

What are the main topics you wish to feedback on?

Tongioi beach subdivision. Part of the subdivision has some gardens planted and a buffer zone. Developer David, tells us that he will be walking away from maintaining the gardens and it is understood that council will take over. Residents of our new community wld also like to keep the area smart.

Please tell us your views here (Alternatively you can attach a document below)

We can provide people power. But we will also need some help to clear large bits of rubbish left around the beach, blackberry, pampas grass, and fell some pine trees. We wld like 2 see more natives planted in keeping with the subdivision plan. Some of us have planted more trees in the buffer zone. . Looking for yr thoughts and when time frames happen for such maintainance. Thank you

<https://app.wufoo.com/entry-manager/2123/entries/42>

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5/13/22, 1:45 PM

Wufoo - Entry Detail

HDC - Draft Annual Plan 2022/23

COMPLETE

#46

CREATED



PUBLIC

May 13th 2022, 10:49:24 am

IP ADDRESS



Title

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New Zealand

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Please indicate whether or not you wish to speak to Council in regards to your feedback on 9 June 2022. Note: This option is dependent on government advice on COVID-19 alert levels and practical considerations in regard to social distancing protocols.

No

What are the main topics you wish to feedback on?

1. Support the targeted rate that is proposed for the H18 seawall at Clifton.
2. Maintaining Road by sealing (i.e Pirau Road)

Please tell us your views here (Alternatively you can attach a document below)

1. Its a great initiative by the council, strong community support for the existing beach access and improving this stretch of the coast, help for property owners to protect their assets (paid for by owners) protection of council assets in the road, protection of community parks, freedom camping, wineries, Cape Kidnappers etc as is a main route for tourism activities

2. Pirau Road:I would like to put in a request for Pirau Road to be sealing/upgraded for safety reasons. I understand the road gets "levelled and graded" but this actually adds to the difficulty of driving on the road and increase in stones flicking up (have had two smashed windscreen from the loose material), and dust creating poor visibility when two vehicles are passing. In winter, the road can become rather difficult (slippery) to drive in the rain as the road becomes uneven where the seal meets the loose gravel, especially coming off a 100kmph road and pot holes have not been repairs (see attached photo). There is also further development up this road, which has seen a noticeable increase in vehicle traffic occurring.

<https://app.wufoo.com/entry-manager/2123/entries/46>

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5/13/22, 1:45 PM

Wufoo · Entry Detail

pirau_rd_entrance.jpeg.jpg

<https://app.wufoo.com/entry-manager/2123/entries/46>

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5/16/22, 8:10 AM

Wufoo - Entry Detail

HDC - Draft Annual Plan 2022/23

COMPLETE

#53

CREATED



PUBLIC

May 15th 2022, 6:08:18 pm

IP ADDRESS

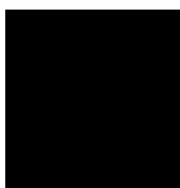


Title

Mrs

* Name

* Address



* Contact phone number



Email



Please indicate whether or not you wish to speak to Council in regards to your feedback on 9 June 2022. Note: This option is dependent on government advice on COVID-19 alert levels and practical considerations in regard to social distancing protocols.

Yes

What are the main topics you wish to feedback on?

Noise and Air pollution in Hawkes Bay from frost frost fans and bird scarers.

Please tell us your views here (Alternatively you can attach a document below)

(No response)

submission_for_draft_annual_plan_2022.docx

<https://app.wufoo.com/entry-manager/2123/entries/53>

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Submission for Draft annual Plan 2022/23



We do not want our addresses or names shared on any public facing documents or shared on public record. That part is in confidence.

We the above names reside in the Ngatarawa road area, Bridge Pa and wish to submit as a group to the draft annual plan.

Our concern is with the Frost Fans operating in the Bridge Pa area.

Firstly, we are not attempting to remove the frost fans from the area. In the most part we do not have an issue with how they are being operated and seem to run only in actual frosts.

However, there appears to be recent additions to the frost fan noise in the area, that is the concern. They seem to run all hours, in odd temperatures and seemly unmonitored or unregulated and not in conjunction with most other fans in the area.

Our issue is with the noise limits, operation hours, lack of any monitoring, lack of a minimum temperature operating guideline, non-notified status, lack of any independent evidence gained by council. We believe through personal interaction with the Council that the current district plan is lacking in integrity. We believe there is currently a hole in the district plan that needs to be discussed.

The council appears to leave the running, installing, and operating of frost fans to be a relatively self-directed process by individual operators. There has never been any independent noise assessment done regarding the decibel reading of wind machines in Hawkes Bay, either single or cumulative or even coming from one property, so we have no idea how you can confidently state that the fans are operating within the regulations. Council seems to rely solely on evidence supplied by the manufactures of frost fan and it is only based on 1 fan. Where is the evidence for the noise contributed by multiply fans which is actually how they are operated?

Last year council was contacted numerous times specifically Scott Cuttriss who agreed to complete a noise assessment- On August 26th 10.13am, then said he wouldn't as no further action was required 17th September 4.53pm, then said he would October 1st 2.42pm. But he hasn't.

Below are some comments taken from emails with Scott

Cumulative noise effects of multiple Frost Fans operating at the same time: The Environmental Policy Planning Team have informed me that the 65 dB L_{Aeq}(15 min) requirement applies only to individual frost fans – cumulative effects are not measurable or enforceable under District plan standards.

Individual Frost Fans exceeding the 65 dB $L_{Aeq(15\text{ min})}$ District Plan Noise Standards: After speaking with NZ Frost Fans (the Manufacturer & installers), Council does not believe a noise reading is warranted for the following reasons...

Timing of the Frost Fans starting up: I was unable to find anything within the HDC District Plan that referred to rules around when or at what temperature a Frost Protection Fan can commence operation

These are some of the things we would like council to discuss

- **Cumulative noise status**-normally if council issue a noise infringement it is for a property, therefore cumulative noise is factored in. You do not listen to individuals at a party and remove some. You shut down or issue fines based on noise coming from one property. Why does this not happen with noise from industry?
- **The DP reading of 65m dp from one machine.** This is too high and should be lowered. Noise pollution has a detrimental effect health. How much noise does 1 extra fan add each time it is started up? Surely the noise coming from 1 machine is irrelevant it is the noise from the machines operating at the time that must be considered.

WHO organization has stated that

"Considering the scientific evidence on the threshold of night noise exposure indicated by L_{night} as defined in Directive 2002/49/EC, a L_{night} value of 40 dB should be the target of the night noise guidelines to protect the public, including the most vulnerable groups such as children, the chronically ill and the elderly. A L_{night} value of 55 dB is recommended as an interim target for countries that cannot follow night noise guidelines in the short term for various reasons and where policy-makers choose to adopt a stepwise approach. These guidelines can be considered an extension to the previous WHO Guidelines for community noise (1)."

https://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0008/136466/e94888.pdf

Even frost fans NZ's own website acknowledges the nuisance frost fans can be.

<https://www.nzfrostfans.com/faq/> *It is this sound that is most annoying on still nights, because it is low frequency sound, and carries much farther than high frequency sounds. This is like your neighbour playing music really loud, and all you can hear is the bass beating and no music to go with it.*

- **Minimum temperature operating hours.** Most machines can be set to turn on and off at certain temperature and in most situation do not need to run all night. There are some fans in our proximity that run all night. Temperature very rarely stays at a frost temperature from 9pm until 8am. There are some nights that some fans in the neighborhood are going constantly and start up before most people are even in bed. The fans appear to be running when grapes and apples are dormant. So, what crops need fans going from April right through until November? And if

fans need to go for that duration during the year maybe those crops aren't suitable for our climate?

- **Environmental suitable of landscapes.** It would appear there is a certain area that is in-between Flaxmere and Ngatarawa road that have some of the lowest temperature in Hawkes Bay. If this is the case, why are they allowed to not only operate but extend operations in an obviously unsuitable climate? All councils have a responsibility to the community and local environment to ensure industry is environmental conscious and minimize climate change and noise and air pollution by not allowing agriculture in unsuitable environments. Just because they can, doesn't mean they should, if the cost to the environment outweighs the benefits to a few.
- **Carbon footprint and climate change**
One nearby property has 13 frost fans if all the frost fans were going at once that is approximately 15 litres per hour over approximately 9 hours, sometimes more. That equals $13 \times 15 \times 9 = 1775$ litres per night for one property.

If there were 300 frost fans in Hawkes bay and all were going that would amount to 40,500 liters of diesel burnt on a cold night. Even if all those fans were going for an hour that's 4500 liters burning/used per hour.

Updated

However further research on <https://www.nzfrostfans.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/FrostBoss-Fact-Sheet-NZ.pdf> actually stated the fuel consumption at 21 litres per hour 20 litres per hour for the C49 4-blade composite C59 5-blade composite, in that order. Which means over a 9-hour frost night one property would actually be burning 2457 litres of diesel.

Some of the newer fans are cleaner burning but some have been around for over 10 years. A frost fan was going on the 15th April at 6.38am (video can be provided if needed). If the frost season has already started on April 15th that makes for a very long frost season. One of the last records of frost fans running last year was on November 18th and it had started by 10.30pm. There were still fans being installed in HB last year. Why is the council still allowing frost fans to be non-notified and still being installed, is this new development of agriculture ?

It seems like when the rest of the country and world is meant to be minimizing carbon footprint, the agricultural industry in Hawkes Bay is not. All these litres of diesel being burning add to the pollution, especially in valley and low-lying areas where fog tends to sit. It would be reasonable to assume then that pollution from burning diesel also lingers. Frost conditions (clear skies, no wind and lower temperature) lead to inversion layer and as such pollution.

How does inversion affect pollution?

*The warm air above cooler air acts like a lid, suppressing vertical mixing and trapping the cooler air at the surface. As pollutants from vehicles, fireplaces, and industry are emitted into the air, **the inversion traps these pollutants near the ground, leading to poor air quality.*** <http://bcaqmd.org/wp-content/uploads/tempinversionbcaqmd.pdf>

What damage does diesel do to the environment?

*Environment - Emissions from diesel engines **contribute to the production of ground-level ozone which damages crops, trees and other vegetation.** Also produced is acid rain, which affects soil, lakes and streams and enters the human food chain via water, produce, meat and fish.* 16/06/2021

<https://www.epa.gov/dera/learn-about-impacts-diesel-exhaust-and-diesel-emissions-reduction-act-dera>

What we want to happen

Our submission asks that council review noise limit and especially cumulative noise, turn on and turn off temperatures, installing logbooks for fan operators-for accountability, non-notified status removal and frost fan use in general in Hawkes Bay to reduce both noise and air pollution.

We ask that the council consider installing green belts around new developments or built-up banks, like we see on the expressway. Or fan installation application should accompanied by a noise reduction/limiting proposal.

Trees and shrubs provide the psychological impression of less noise (and also absorb air pollution, block wind and provide shade) but in order to be effective as noise barriers a "hedge" would need to be a dense, small-leaved evergreen with foliage right to the ground, that was tall and 7.5-9m thick (at least). Plus it would need to extend down the sides of the property as well as along the road. This is unlikely to be possible in the suburbs, but on a lifestyle block you can use several rows of hedges interplanted with shrubs to reduce decibel levels by up to 50 per cent. <https://www.stuff.co.nz/life-style/home-property/nz-gardener/89613678/hedges-for-sound-proofing>

We also ask you enforce an existing rule, that a 24 hour contact numbers be displayed on all property's running a bird scarier and add Frost fans to it. One drive along any country road shows the mockery of this rule and Council has been told of this before and done nothing about it.

We also ask the scope of the review is determined in partnership with the rural board.

5/16/22, 10:37 AM

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HDC - Draft Annual Plan 2022/23

COMPLETE

#55

CREATED



PUBLIC

May 16th 2022, 8:22:42 am

IP ADDRESS



Title

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Please indicate whether or not you wish to speak to Council in regards to your feedback on 9 June 2022. Note: This option is dependent on government advice on COVID-19 alert levels and practical considerations in regard to social distancing protocols.

No

What are the main topics you wish to feedback on?

Review of Waipatiki Reserve Management Plan

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5/16/22, 10:37 AM

Wufoo - Entry Detail

Please tell us your views here (Alternatively you can attach a document below)

The Association's submission is that the Council's Annual Plan should include provision to allow a review of the current Waipatiki Reserve Management Plan.

This follows from a resolution adopted at the Association's recent AGM that such a review should be undertaken. That resolution in turn arose from recent community concerns and debate as to how best to deal with increasing vehicle use on the beach.

The current Waipatiki RMP provides a concept plan which attempts to answer this issue. However that Plan was adopted in 2009 and is already beyond it's statutory 10 year lifespan. A review is overdue and in this instance provides a means of resolving this issue along with any other matters which may be in need of updating.

Following recent discussion with relevant Council officers, it has become apparent that the Council's available resources to undertake such a review are quite limited. This submission has been suggested as a way of making progress.

It has also been suggested that if any review is largely confined to matters of detail then this makes the process more straight forward and easier for the Council to accomplish. It is quite possible that this will apply in our case but will necessitate a community decision-making process.

Our community is active and ready to follow through on this as evidenced by the unanimous adoption of the resolution referred to above. However, in order to give meaning to this process we need to know that the Council is also willing and able to participate.

We are also aware that any process of this nature must involve wider consultations with other interested parties, including, importantly, tangata whenua. Here our understanding is that the Council must have the lead role and, indeed, has established protocols for how this happens. Our Association embraces the opportunity for this to occur and we are happy to assist has best we are able.

The key to making this happen is for some level of committment from our Council

SUBMISSION

TELEPHONE 0800 327 646 | WEBSITE WWW.FEDFARM.ORG.NZ



To: Hastings District Council

Submission on: **Annual Plan 2022-2023**

Date: 16 May 2022

Submission by: Hawke's Bay Federated Farmers

JIM GALLOWAY
HAWKE'S BAY PROVINCIAL PRESIDENT
Federated Farmers of New Zealand

Address for service: **RHEA DASENT**
SENIOR POLICY ADVISOR
Federated Farmers of New Zealand
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E rdasent@fedfarm.org.nz

Hawke's Bay Federated Farmers welcomes this chance to submit on the Hastings District Council draft Annual Plan 2022-2023.

We acknowledge any submissions made by individual members of Federated Farmers.

RATES INCREASES

Federated Farmers is relieved that the rates increase for this year will not be any higher than what the LTP forecast for the 2022-2023 rating year, at 6.9%. We are pleased that the Council has shown restraint and not been tempted to increase rates any further.

In saying that, 6.9% average rates increase is not a small increase, and is still going to hurt for many ratepayers who are facing record inflation and many have struggled in the last few years due to COVID-19 impacts and drought.

As always, we remind the Council that the medium example farm's rates going from \$6,422 last year up to \$6,867 this year may be a 6.9% increase, but it is an extra \$445 that this farmer has to find in their already stretched budget. For a family of four people, this represents one or two weeks of groceries. For the large example farm going from \$12,319 up to \$13,187, this increase is an extra \$868. These are not insignificant amounts in today's financial climate.

Federated Farmers wants to counter any perception that farmers are doing relatively well and should therefore pay more rates. Our farming industries face their own substantial challenges arising from Covid 19, including labor shortages, supply chain problems and increases in farm input costs such as fertiliser and fencing materials. Our farmers are facing huge costs and mental stress arising from

1

freshwater reforms and drinking water reforms. If the Council is interested in maintaining the resilience of local economies and communities, farm rates that are more proportionate to benefit received would be a worthwhile step in that direction.

Submission:

1. That the 6.9% increase does not creep any higher, and Council continues to look for budget efficiencies and savings and pass these onto ratepayers.

HASTINGS SHOWGROUNDS

Federated Farmers conditionally supports the purchase of the Tomoana Showgrounds:

1. That the purchase is loan-funded, and repaid by a targeted district-wide uniform rate; and
2. That the site is protected from urban development; and
3. That the Regional Council contributes a portion to the purchase, in order to recognise that the site is a region-wide asset and the events benefit the region.

There is clearly an amenity value and a farming legacy to the Showgrounds that we want to see protected, but this looks to be at quite a price. A&P shows have been an excellent way to show the best of the local farming and horticulture industries to people who may not otherwise encounter it much.

An [article promoting the sale](#) quotes the Hawke's Bay A&P Society president Simon Collin saying *there many other showgrounds which had been sold to local councils and acknowledged many had struggled in recent years*. A link in the article takes the reader to another article about Timaru Showgrounds being sold to a council-owned holding company, and the alarming headline [Future of Timaru's former A&P showgrounds in the air following sale](#), accompanied by a photograph of the disused Timaru showgrounds showing signs of neglect, and it appears to be a lemon that big box retailers, and a supermarket chain have passed on. Federated Farmers does not want to Hastings Showgrounds to become a similar lemon and a burden on ratepayers.

In saying that, the assurance that events like the A&P show, Horse of the Year, and the Farmers' Market continues to make good use of the grounds. The development of a Reserve Management Plan and recreational public access is supported. A condition that the site is protected from housing and commercial-industrial development is supported.

Further information is requested on the funding impact for ratepayers.

If the sale goes ahead, we support the purchase being funded by debt, we suggest that a district-wide targeted uniform rate be employed to repay it. A targeted uniform rate ensures that every ratepayer contributes an equal amount to the purchase of an asset that provides equal benefit. All ratepayers will benefit the same from the events hosted and the recreational public access. We will strictly oppose any property-value rating proposals, because farmers with high property values will not derive any greater benefit that would justify being rated more.

Submission:

2. Federated Farmers conditionally supports the purchase of the Tomoana Showgrounds:
 - a. That the purchase is loan-funded, and repaid by a targeted district-wide uniform rate; and

- b. That the site is protected from urban development; and
 - c. That the Regional Council contributes a portion to the purchase, in order to recognise that the site is a region-wide asset and the events benefit the region.
3. Further information is requested on the rating impact of the proposal.

UNIFORM ANNUAL GENERAL CHARGE

The draft plan tells us that the UAGC will be increasing to \$215 per SUIP for the 2022-23 rating year ahead, and the total collected up to \$6,550,895.

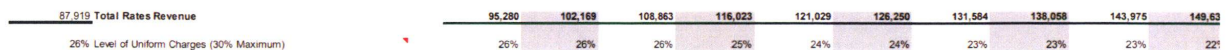
Year	UAGC per SUIP	Total collected	Percentage compared to 30% allowable
2018	\$236	\$6,507,046	24%
2019	\$209	\$6,066,554	23%
2020	\$200	\$5,926,000	26%
2021	\$208	\$6,259,000	26%
2022	\$215	\$6,550,895.	26% (as shown on page 42)

We are pleased that the Council has not made any moves this year to reduce the UAGC as a method to improve rates affordability. In reality, *more* flat fees and *less* use of property value rates improve affordability.

Relying more on the General Rate can only exacerbate affordability concerns, because this rating tool is vulnerable to fluctuations in property value. This could leave all ratepayers with much higher bills when their property value increases. This increased property value is unrealised unless the owner sells, meaning that ratepayers are not seeing the extra value in their bank accounts, but only on paper.

With rating revaluations scheduled for 2023 and an unprecedented year in property value growth, it is important that the Council provides a rating system that is not vulnerable to property value. Flat fees and good use of the UAGC will make sure ratepayers are not at the mercy of on-paper capital gains.

Which is why we are so concerned at the Long Term Plan's forecasts for UAGC decreasing over the life of the plan, starting next year with a drop to 25%.



The UAGC and fixed targeted rates are not vulnerable to fluctuating property value like the General Rate is, so if the Council is worried about affordability issues and discrepancies between ratepayers arising from the General Rate, then the solution is to use these fixed rating mechanisms more.

Submission:

4. We are pleased that Hastings has a good use of the UAGC, and we strongly encourage its incremental moves closer to the 30% legislative maximum.
5. That the Council reconsiders its forecast UAGC drop next year to 25%, and instead remains at 26% or higher.

Federated Farmers is a not-for-profit primary sector policy and advocacy organisation that represents the majority of farming businesses in New Zealand. Federated Farmers has a long and proud history of representing the interests of New Zealand's farmers.

This submission is representative of member views and reflect the fact that local government rating and spending policies impact on our member's daily lives as farmers and members of local communities.



5/16/22, 1:42 PM

Wufoo - Entry Detail

HDC - Draft Annual Plan 2022/23

COMPLETE

#62

CREATED



PUBLIC

May 16th 2022, 1:39:23 pm

IP ADDRESS



Title

(No response)

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Please indicate whether or not you wish to speak to Council in regards to your feedback on 9 June 2022. Note: This option is dependent on government advice on COVID-19 alert levels and practical considerations in regard to social distancing protocols.

Yes

What are the main topics you wish to feedback on?

Investment in Okawa Esplanade Reserve owned by the Council on behalf of the community

Please tell us your views here (Alternatively you can attach a document below)

(No response)

hdc_annual_plan_okawa_stream_reserve.pdf

<https://app.wufoo.com/entry-manager/2123/entries/62>

1/1

Okawa Stream Esplanade Reserve

Request for HDC to invest in protecting and revitalising the reserve with the community



**Submission to the Hastings District Draft Annual Plan 2022/23 & Draft
Development Contributions Policy**

May 16 2022

Crownthorpe Settlement Road Residents

Evert Nijzink and Stephanie Howard, 390
Tim Hindmarsh, Haunui, 371
Kit Rutherford and Susanne Hoyle-Pluess, 581
Kathryn Barrett, 540
Maurice Beeby, Awakere Farm, 934
Meryl and Noel Sayers, 649

Okawa Esplanade Reserve: Request for Council Investment

1

Summary

Request for Council to invest in Okawa Stream Reserve

- We are a group of Crownthorpe Settlement Road residents gearing up to revitalise parts of the Okawa Stream.
- We are inviting the Council to join us by investing in **restoration of the rural esplanade reserve along the Okawa** that Council owns on behalf of the community.
- The reserve is in a special place on the Okawa. It starts just below where the Muriwhenua joins the Okawa, through steep gorge on one side, and ends where the stream meets Crownthorpe Settlement Road (see map on page 3).
- We are asking for:
 - A **front-loaded investment of up to \$20K in the first year** to secure the esplanade reserve ecosystem with pest-plant control (including pines, poplar and blackberry) and fencing (to exclude stock)
 - An **annual investment of \$2-5K** for ongoing pest-plant control and revegetation
- This will be a high-value investment for the Council because:
 - The esplanade reserve is downstream of a significant natural area that was designated as a recommended area for protection under the Heretaunga Ecological District survey¹. Protecting and revitalising the Okawa esplanade reserve will strengthen and extend out an important ecological corridor for the valley.
 - Parts of the reserve will readily naturally revert to native forest with adequate fencing as evidenced by the mature kākūka, māhoe, kōwahi and pittosporum canopy and emerging understorey of other broadleaf and podocarp (notably tōtara).
 - Members of the Crownthorpe Settlement Road community along the Okawa are already very active in native restoration and we are in the process of establishing a community catchment group to work along our stretch of the Okawa and connecting waterways. Council being an active member of that effort will be a real boost to those efforts and community members are willing to invest their time as needed in the revegetation and management of the esplanade.
 - Crownthorpe Settlement Road is effectively possum-free due to ongoing investment by sheep and beef farmers, which is an important guarantor for Council investment in this beautiful stretch of the stream.

¹ Lee A. 1994. Heretaunga Ecological District. Survey Report for the Protected Natural Areas Programme. New Zealand Protected Natural Areas Programme, Report 29. Department of Survey and Land Information.

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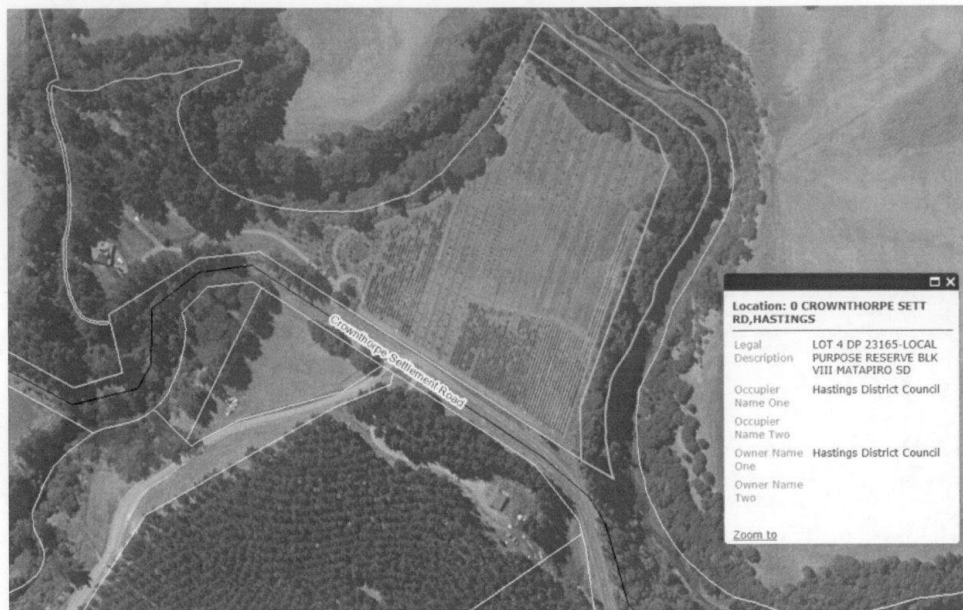
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Contact person for this submission: Stephanie Howard, Stephanie.howard@sustainabilitynz.org, 021 1652 669

Okawa Esplanade Reserve: Request for Council Investment	3
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1. Hastings Community's Okawa Stream Reserve



The Okawa Stream reserve that Hastings District Council owns on behalf of the community is a mix of regenerating kānuka forest with māhoe, kōwhai, tītoki, *Pittosporum ralphii* and other broadleaf understorey together with podocarps (including tōtara, with the potential for rimu and matai). Some areas are currently dominated by pest plants (established wilding pines, poplars and blackberry).

Most of the right bank (east facing part of the reserve) is in native bush, protected from wandering stock and feral deer by the steep terrain. There is huge potential for natural regeneration of this area (with a wealth of native seed stock, including tōtara and broadleaf natives) and a lot can be achieved by fencing to allow this process to follow its course.

Further upstream, on the left bank (north facing stretch of the Okawa), it is highly modified-semi modified environment through stock disturbance and the presence of pest plants (pine, poplar and blackberry). Despite this, a naturally revegetating native understorey (primarily kōwhai and kānuka) is present.

Apart from its ecological potential, the reserve is part of a beautiful stretch of the Okawa: with the meeting of the Muriwhenua and Okawa streams and the steep, native clad gorge, it is a place where you feel fully enveloped by nature.

Council officers have visited the site twice and understand its ecological significance and potential. To date, the Council has installed limited stock fencing to try and reduce loss through continued grazing. Unfortunately, the recent flooding events in March and April have swept this fencing away. This underscores the need for investing in a more effective, permanent solution to protect naturally revegetating areas and future plantings.

2. Value of investing in the Okawa Stream with the community

Council investment in the Okawa Stream esplanade reserve is a high-value action for these reasons:

1. Ecological: A stretch of the Okawa upstream of the esplanade reserve is a significant natural area that DOC identified as a recommended area for protection (RAPs) in the Heretaunga Ecological District. The RAPs were selected to ensure that in each ecological district, important representative ecosystems were protected and enhanced. Along with Lake Rūnanga and Oingo, the Okawa Stream stretch is one of just three RAPs in this part of the district. Between the RAP and the Council esplanade reserve, a good stretch of the stream is narrow gorge with native vegetation so there is already a high degree of ecological corridor continuity. We also expect to see much greater riparian restoration along the Okawa (see below). Revitalising the esplanade reserve will be one more stepping stone towards continuous cover and connectivity along the waterway.

2. Partnering with the Community: The community along the Crownthorpe Settlement Road stretch of the Okawa stream is a strong and diverse neighbourhood of pastoral farmers, horticulturalists and lifestyle block owners. Many of us are already very active in native restoration and have our own private nurseries. We are in the first stages of forming a community catchment group and have had preliminary conversations with Rūnanga marae about how we might work together along the Okawa. Having the Council step forward to protect and revitalise the Okawa esplanade reserve would be a great cornerstone for this catchment initiative. Members of our community are also ready to volunteer to assist the council with work on the reserve as required.

3. Possum Control: The Crownthorpe Settlement Road area is effectively possum-free due to ongoing investment by sheep and beef farmers. This is a guarantor for Council and our community's efforts to revitalise this beautiful stretch of the stream.

3. Investment requested

We request that Council make the following investment in the Okawa Stream reserve:

Year one investment of up to \$20K: The front-loading of Council investment will prepare the site for effective, lasting restoration. It will allow for: removal of dominant pest plants (including 20 established pine and poplar trees that dominate the north west end of the reserve;) effective and sensitive fencing and provision of native plants for Council and community-planting.

Ongoing annual investment of \$2-5K: To control (re)emergent pest plants and provision of plants and planting over time.

Thank you for considering this request.

We hope that Council can see the great potential of working with the Crownthorpe Settlement Road community to help restore this beautiful stream ecosystem.

Appendix 1. Photographs of the Okawa Esplanade Reserve

1. North-facing stretch, with Muriwhena meeting upstream



2. View downstream from head of the Okawa Stream Reserve



3. East-facing bank of reserve, looking upstream



4. East-facing bank of the reserve, looking down to Crownthorpe Settlement Road



5. Top of north-facing esplanade land, where wilding pine tree control is required



6. View up to north-facing esplanade land, where wilding pine tree control is required



**Appendix 2: Okawa Stream Stretch Identified as a Recommended Area
for Protection in Heretaunga Ecological District (1994)**

HERETAUNGA ECOLOGICAL DISTRICT

**SURVEY REPORT FOR THE
PROTECTED NATURAL AREAS PROGRAMME**

Alan Lee

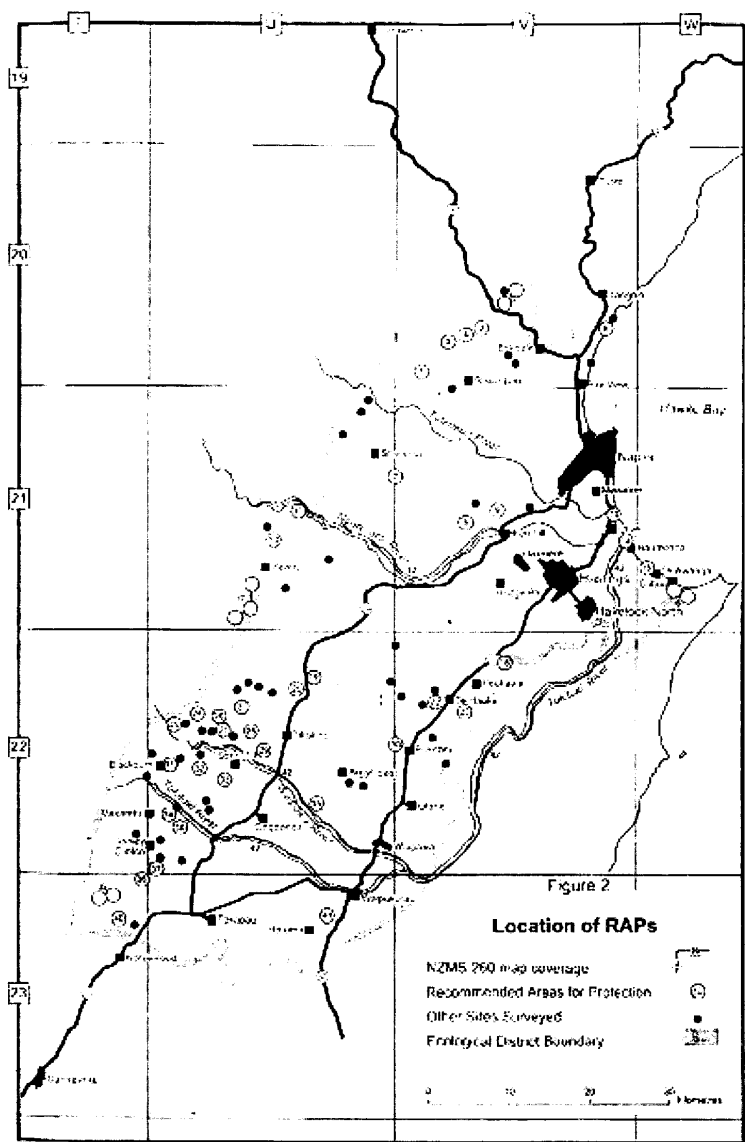
New Zealand Protected Natural Areas Programme No. 29

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ISBN 0 478-01585-2
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Department of Conservation
Napier
New Zealand 1994

Okawa Esplanade Reserve: Request for Council Investment

9



-11-

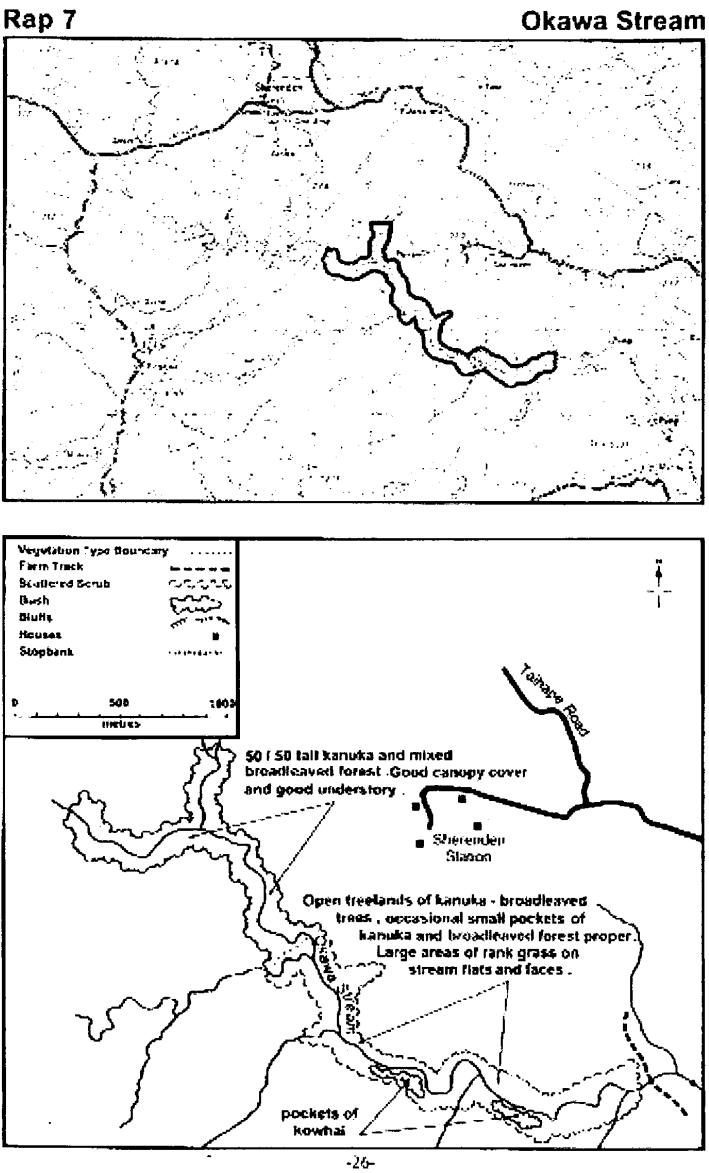
TABLE 2
LIST OF RECOMMENDED AREAS FOR PROTECTION (RAPs)

RAP Number	RAP Name	NZMS 260 Map Reference
1	Eland	V20, 356018
2	Peninsular Stream/Mangaone River	V20, 292983
3	Mangahina No 1	V20, 252966
4	Mangahina No 2	V20, 280967
5	Waiti Stream	V20, 225935
6	Whirinaki Lagoons	V20, 461975
7	Okawa Stream	V21, 192802
8	Rumanga Lake	V21, 285735
9	Oinga Lake	V21, 322755
10	Waitangi Estuary	V21, 474755
11	The Pigsty	U21, 084763
12	Ngarunoro Riverbed	U21, 040771 to V21, 320729
13	Ohara	U21, 041731
14	Takihiki Estuary	V21, 485712
15	Te Awanga	W21, 507677
16	Clifton	W21, 535655
17	Poporangi Stream	U21, 998628 (4 areas)
18	Pekapeka Swamp	V22, 323573
19	Gilentui	U22, 091550
20	Puhuanui Bush	U22, 075535
21	Mangamauku Stream	U22, 000523
22	Haronga Road	V22, 236514
23	Lake Poutikawa	V22, 270515
24	Mangaoho No 2	U22, 945515
25	Smedley Bluffs	U22, 925509
26	Mangaoho No. 1	U22, 971519
27	Holdens No 2	U22, 975495
28	Holdens Bush	U22, 015488
29	Te Pahi	U22, 025466
30	Highfield	V22, 195467
31	Consdor	U22, 932451
32	Worsnups	U22, 924443
33	Gunsons	U22, 985426
34	Kyber Pass	U22, 914399

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Okawa Esplanade Reserve: Request for Council Investment

11



RAP 7: Okawa Stream

Survey form(s): V21/6 Grid reference: V21, 192R02

Area: 80 ha Altitude: 100-200m

Landform: A narrow stream gorge of mudstone and sandstones 60-80 metres deep with steep to vertical sides at the upstream end widening downstream to include many low stream terraces and easier slopes. Surrounding land is easy hill country.

Vegetation:

Upper gorge: A mosaic of 50% tall kanuka and 50% mixed broadleaved forest and scrub. The kanuka is generally of an even canopy height (~10m tall) and the broadleaved forest and scrub has a more variable height (6-12m tall). The predominant broadleaved trees are mahoe, kowhai, lacebark, *Pinosporum ralphii* and kohuhu and there is a healthy subcanopy and understory of rangiora, hangehange and ferns. The steeper bluffs generally support mountain flax, toetoe, *Blechnum capense* and grasses.

Lower gorge: Here there are more open treelands of kanuka and mixed broadleaved species with many areas of pasture grass and a few small pockets of kanuka-mixed broadleaved forest. Two pockets of almost pure kowhai exist, growing on dry, steep faces. The understory in the lower gorge area is generally sparse except on slopes inaccessible to stock and parts of the steeper bluffs have no vegetation cover.

Fauna: Goats in moderate numbers (controlled by landowner) and possums are present, along with occasional deer. Domestic stock graze the lower gorge area but there is less sign of their presence in the upper gorge.

Common bush and pasture birds are present, but probably nothing unusual or rare.

Cultural: No archaeological sites are recorded.

Modifies/Threats:

- Domestic stock and goats are affecting the understory.
- A few natural slips occur on steep bluffs.

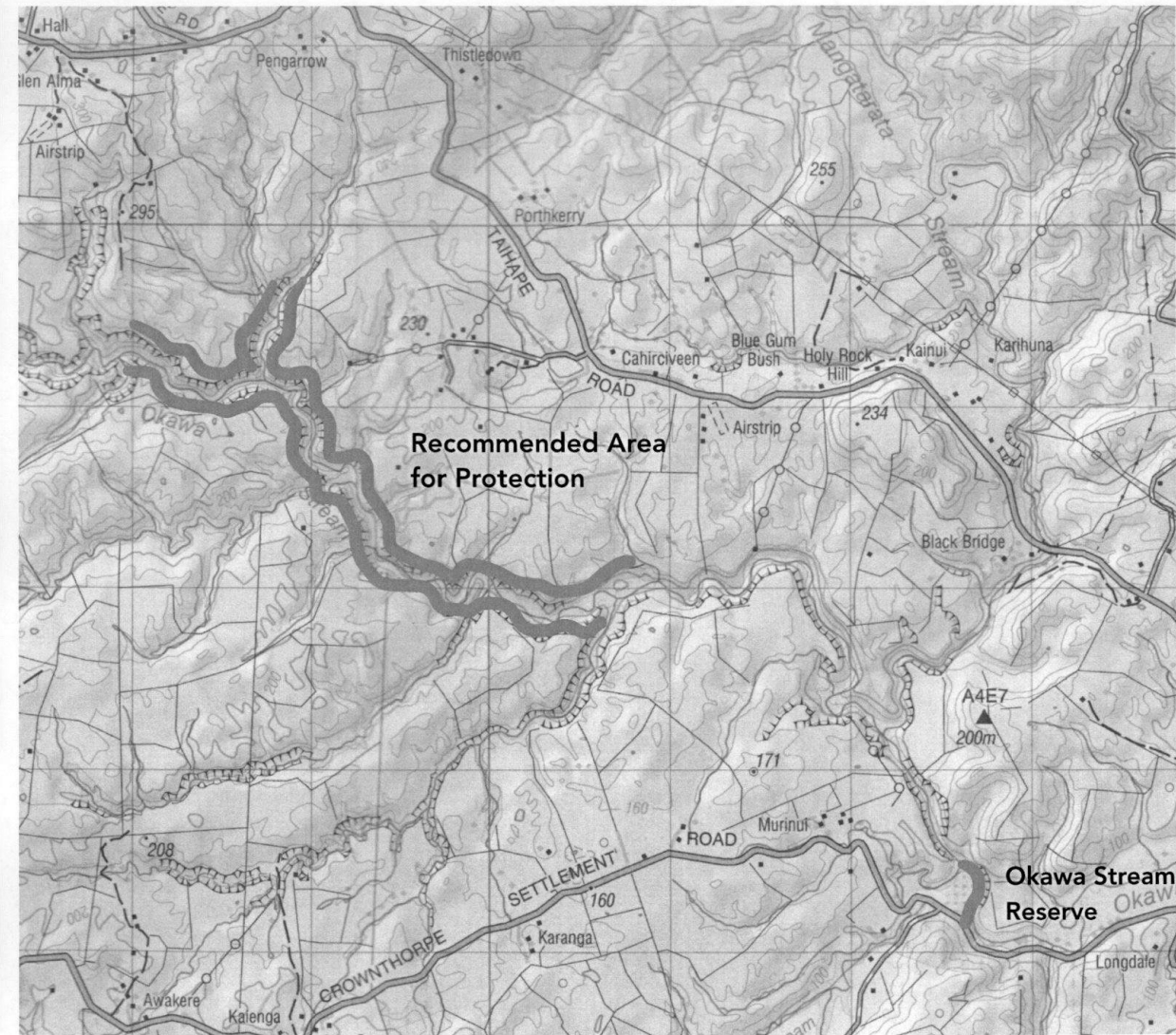
Selection criteria:

Representativeness	M	Viability	H
Diversity	M	Size and shape	M-H
Special features	M	Buffering	M
Naturalness	M	Fragility and threat	H

Significance: M

The most valuable areas of this RAP are the upper gorge area of kanuka and broadleaved forest and the two pockets of kowhai. Although kowhai is fairly common in the Heretaunga ecological district these two areas of treeland were the only almost pure stands found. They are at threat in the long term from browsing by goats and would greatly benefit from being fenced.

Appendix 3. Proximity of Okawa Reserve to Area Recommended for Protection



5/16/22, 1:41 PM

Wufoo - Entry Detail

HDC - Draft Annual Plan 2022/23

COMPLETE

#61

CREATED



PUBLIC

May 16th 2022, 1:19:24 pm

IP ADDRESS



Title

Mrs

*** Name**

Kiri Goodspeed

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*** Contact phone number**

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chairman.tpdct@gmail.com

Please indicate whether or not you wish to speak to Council in regards to your feedback on 9 June 2022. Note: This option is dependent on government advice on COVID-19 alert levels and practical considerations in regard to social distancing protocols.

Yes

What are the main topics you wish to feedback on?

Te Pohue Domain Recreational Reserve

Deed of Settlement of the Hall Asset, Reserves Management Plan and Contract of Service for Groundskeeping

5/16/22, 1:41 PM

Wufoo - Entry Detail

Please tell us your views here (Alternatively you can attach a document below)

The Te Pohue and Districts Community Charitable Trust acknowledge the settlement of the reserve between the Crown and Maungaharuru Tangitu Hapu and Trust (MTT) entity in 2014. As part of the conditions outlined in the Settlement document Maungaharuru-Tangitu-Hapu-Deed-of-Settlement-Attachments-25-May-2013 we make request for the following to be acknowledged and addressed in the Hastings District Council Annual Plan.

1. The Crown has made assumption of the Hall Ownership.

The Te Pohue and Districts Community Charitable Trust and its previous Not for Profit body, the Upper Mohaka Domain and Te Pohue Recreational Reserve Committee, have archived documents and minutes that provide proof that the 'Community' of Te Pohue has in fact paid for the Hall asset in 1965 and its enlargement and improvement in 1981. Legislative changes to how reserves were managed in the interim, has meant the Hastings District Council are responsible for the management of this reserve; however we believe that no vestment of the Hall asset was ever made by the community to the HDC.

We therefore request that the Hastings District Council in consultation with the Te Pohue and Districts Community Charitable Trust does issue a deed of Settlement of the Hall Asset to the TPDC Trust to remove any confusion caused by the assumption of ownership created by the Crown document.

2. Reserves Management Plan

Make plan for the creation of a Reserves Management Plan with the TPDCT and MTT. Maungaharuru Tangitu Hapu Claims Settlement Bill, Part 74 sub clause 7 outlines that the Hastings District Council must prepare all management plans in agreement with the MTT Trustees. We request the TPDCT trustees be part of planning discussions and that a Reserves Management Plan be created to assist managing community expectations and to ensure that any development of the reserve is completed with all stakeholders involved.

3. Contract of Service.

The TPDCT wish to make a contract of service with the HDC for ongoing groundskeeping of the Reserve. Community volunteers have continued to mow the main reserve grounds, however the verges are now overgrown and will need maintenance to remove pest weeds such as gorse, blackberry and wildling pine. We wish to apply for an annual stipend of \$8500 to defray costs of providing mowing, spraying or pest weed control and fence maintenance. These funds will be administered by the TPDCT Board of Trustees and annual financial reporting may be provided on request for transparency of how the funds will be utilised.

The TPDCT Board of Trustees is a recently appointed board of this newly incorporated Charitable Trust. This entity was created to meet the requirements of the Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorism Act and its purpose is to support the planned outcomes of the Te Pohue Community Plan, created in partnership of the Community and HDC; and manage the Te Pohue Community Hall.

maungaharurutangituhapudeedofsettlementattachments25may2013.pdf

THE MAUNGAHARURU-TANGITŪ HAPŪ
and
THE TRUSTEES OF THE MAUNGAHARURU-TANGITŪ TRUST
and
THE CROWN

DEED OF SETTLEMENT:
ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENTS

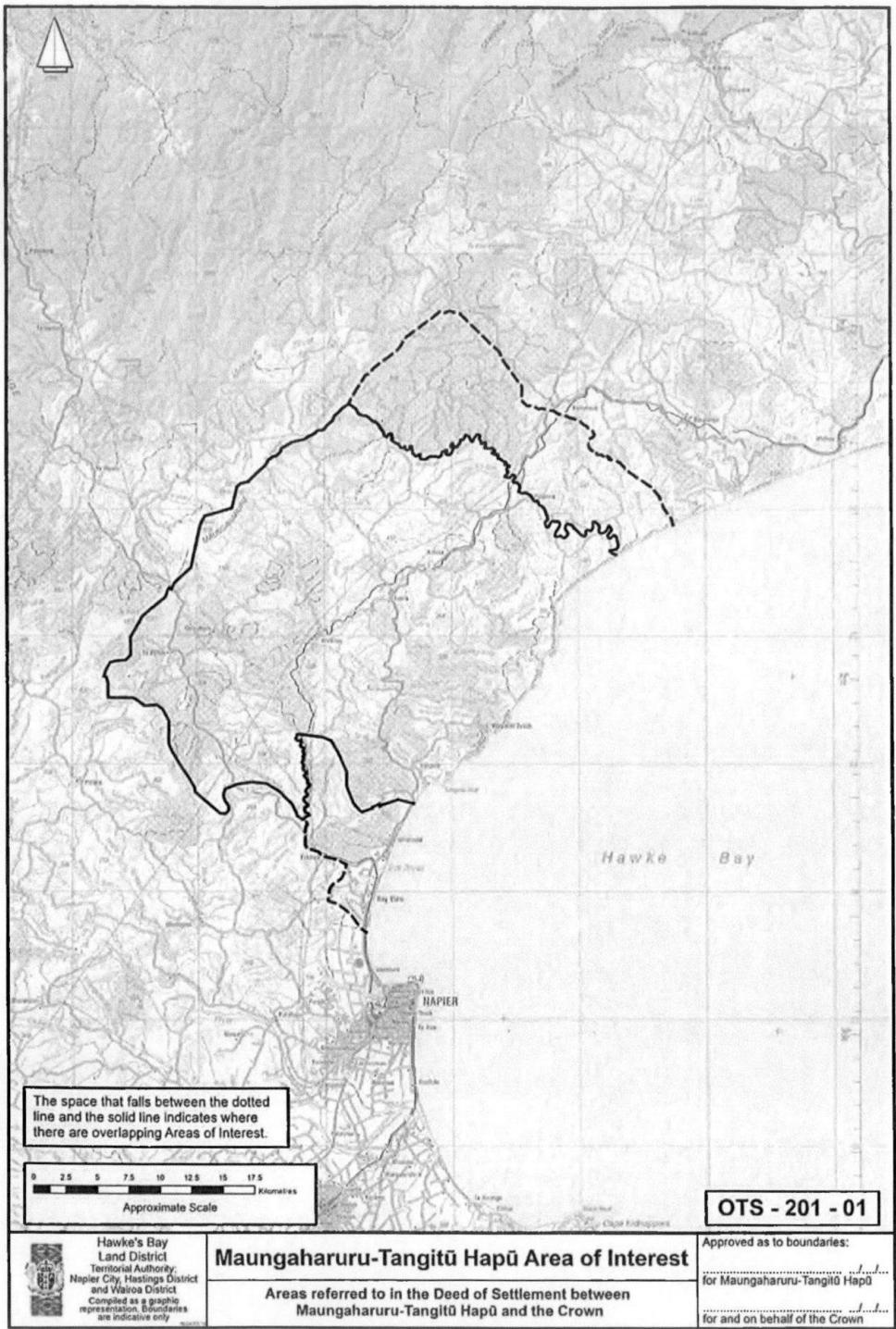
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1 AREA OF INTEREST

ATTACHMENTS



ATTACHMENTS

2 DEED PLANS

ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS: TĀTAI TŪĀPAPA

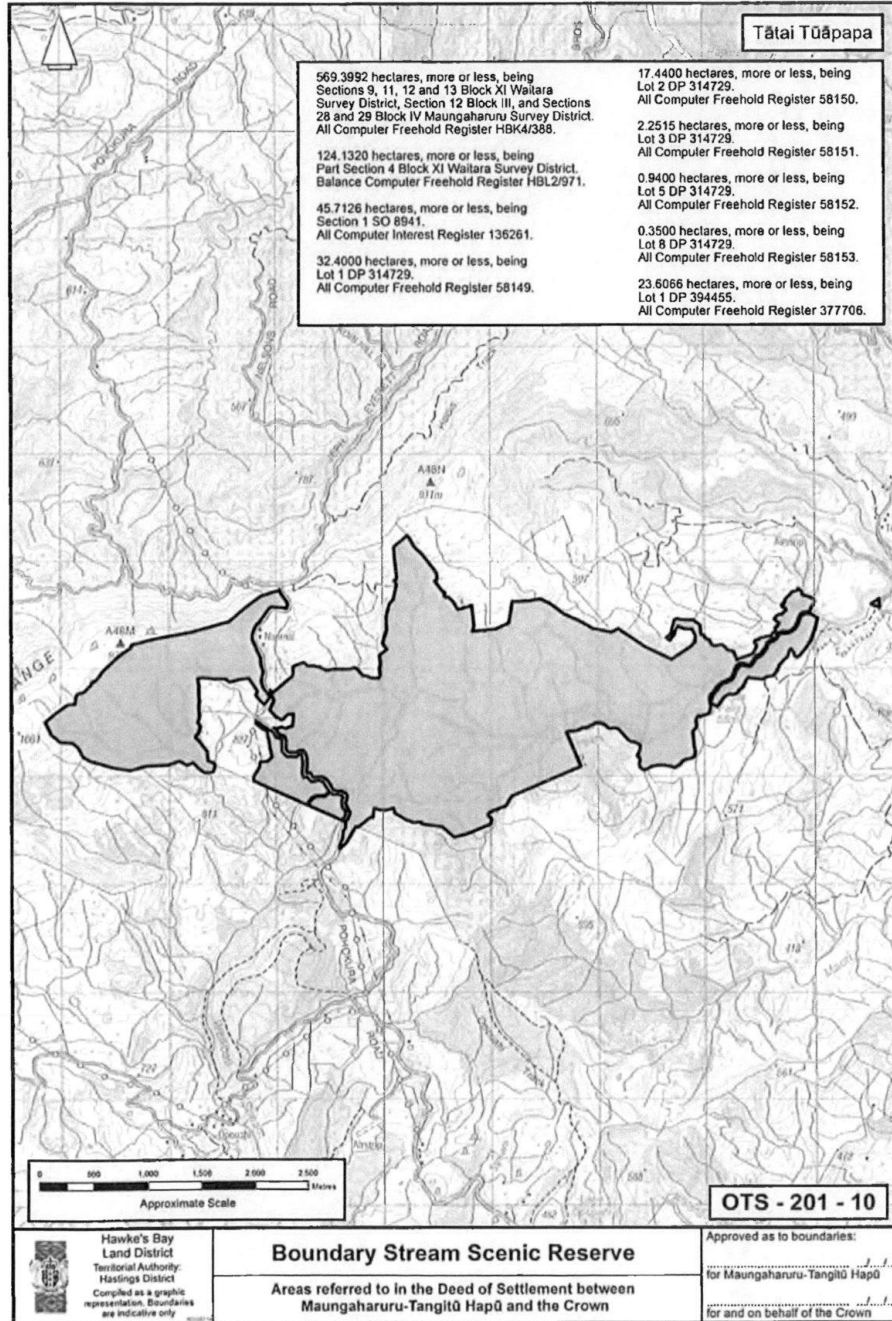
2.1 TĀTAI TŪĀPAPA

- BOUNDARY STREAM SCENIC RESERVE
- BELLBIRD BUSH SCENIC RESERVE
- BALANCE OF THE TUTIRA DOMAIN RECREATION RESERVE
- EARTHQUAKE SLIP MARGINAL STRIP
- MOEANGIANGI MARGINAL STRIP
- TANGOIO MARGINAL STRIP
- WAIPATIKI BEACH MARGINAL STRIP
- WHAKAARI LANDING PLACE RESERVE
- BALANCE OF THE OPOUAHI SCENIC RESERVE

ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS: TĀTAI TŪĀPAPA

BOUNDARY STREAM SCENIC RESERVE



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS: TĀTAI TŪĀPAPA

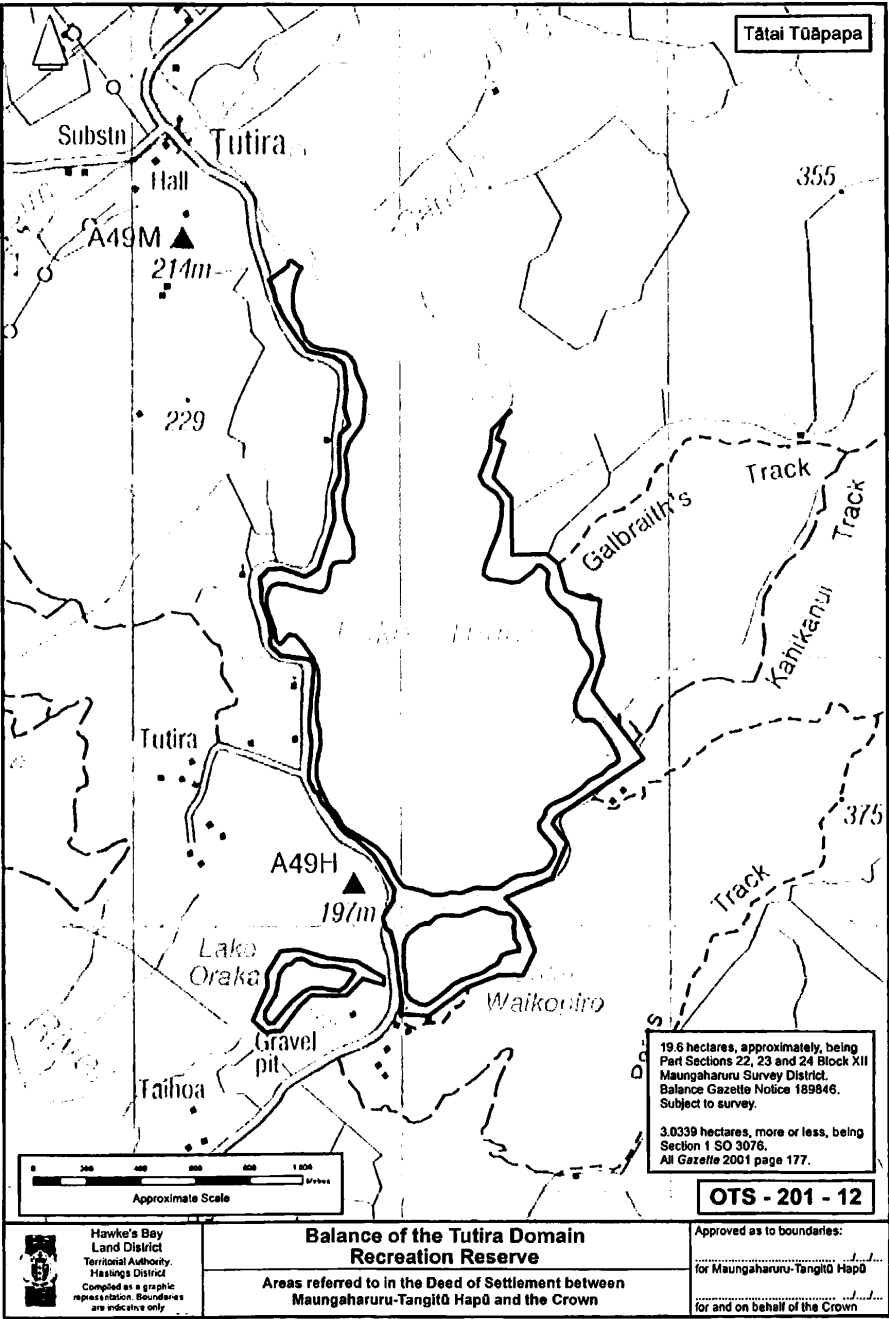
BELLBIRD BUSH SCENIC RESERVE



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS: TĀTAI TŪĀPAPA

BALANCE OF THE TUTIRA DOMAIN RECREATION RESERVE



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS: TĀTAI TŪĀPAPA

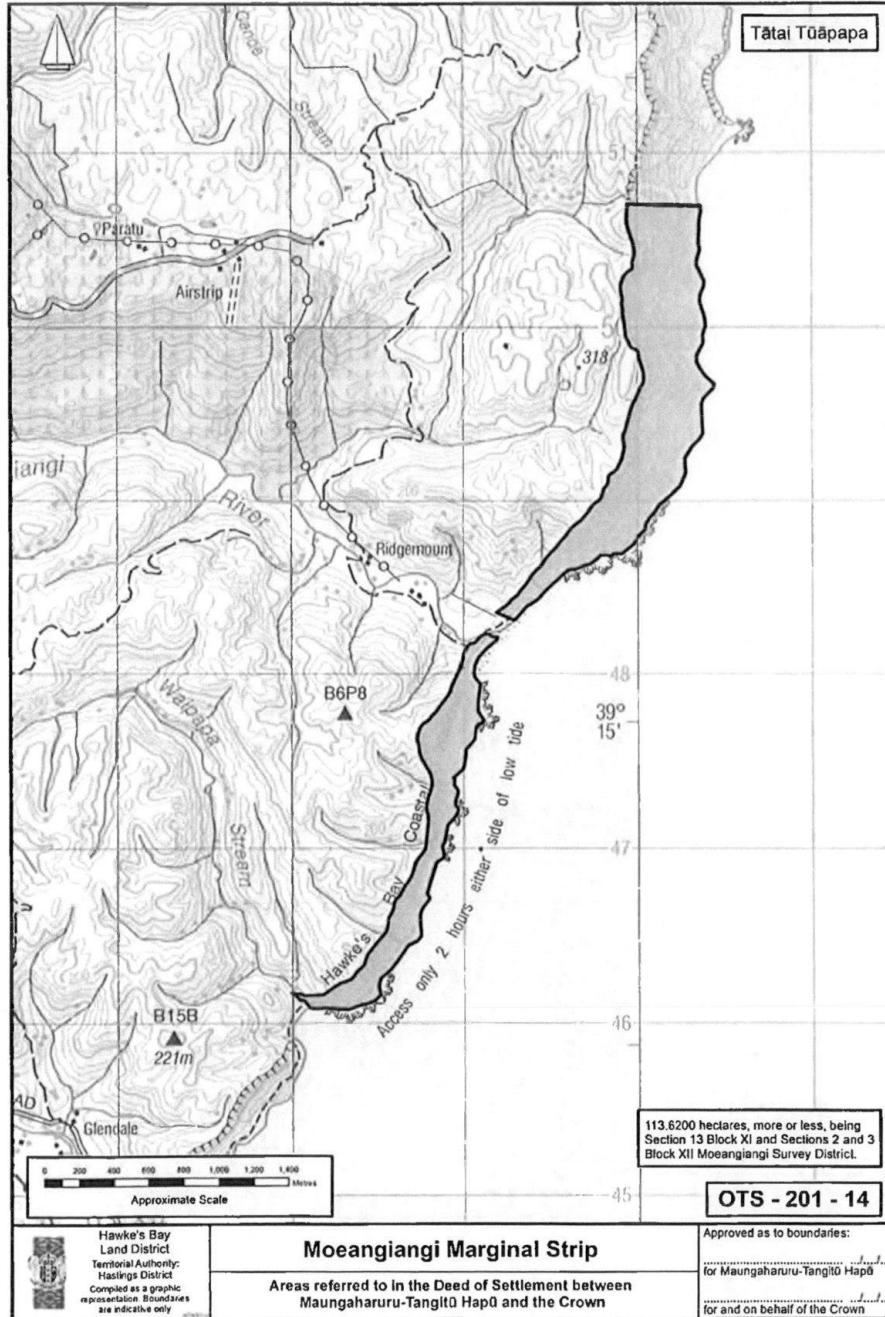
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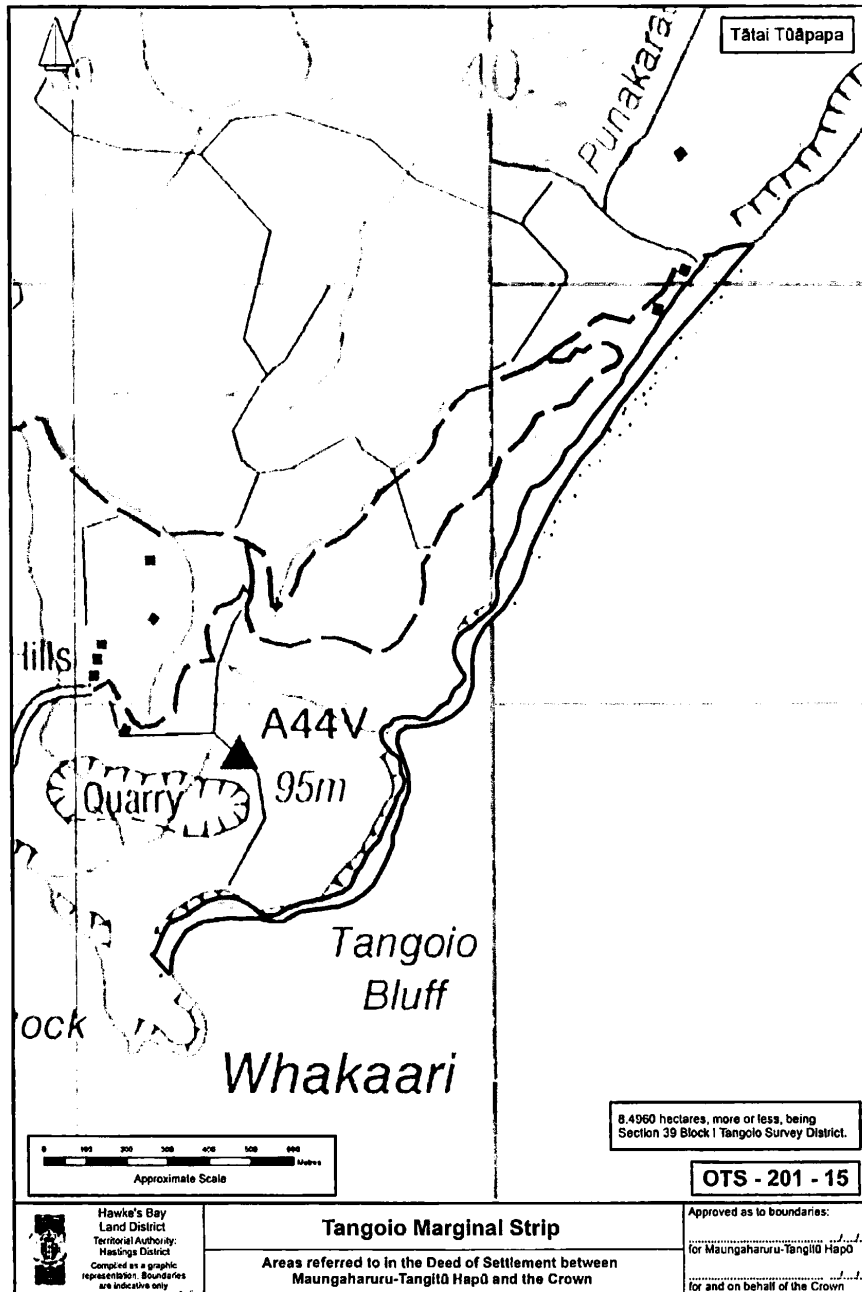
MOEANGIANGI MARGINAL STRIP



ATTACHMENTS

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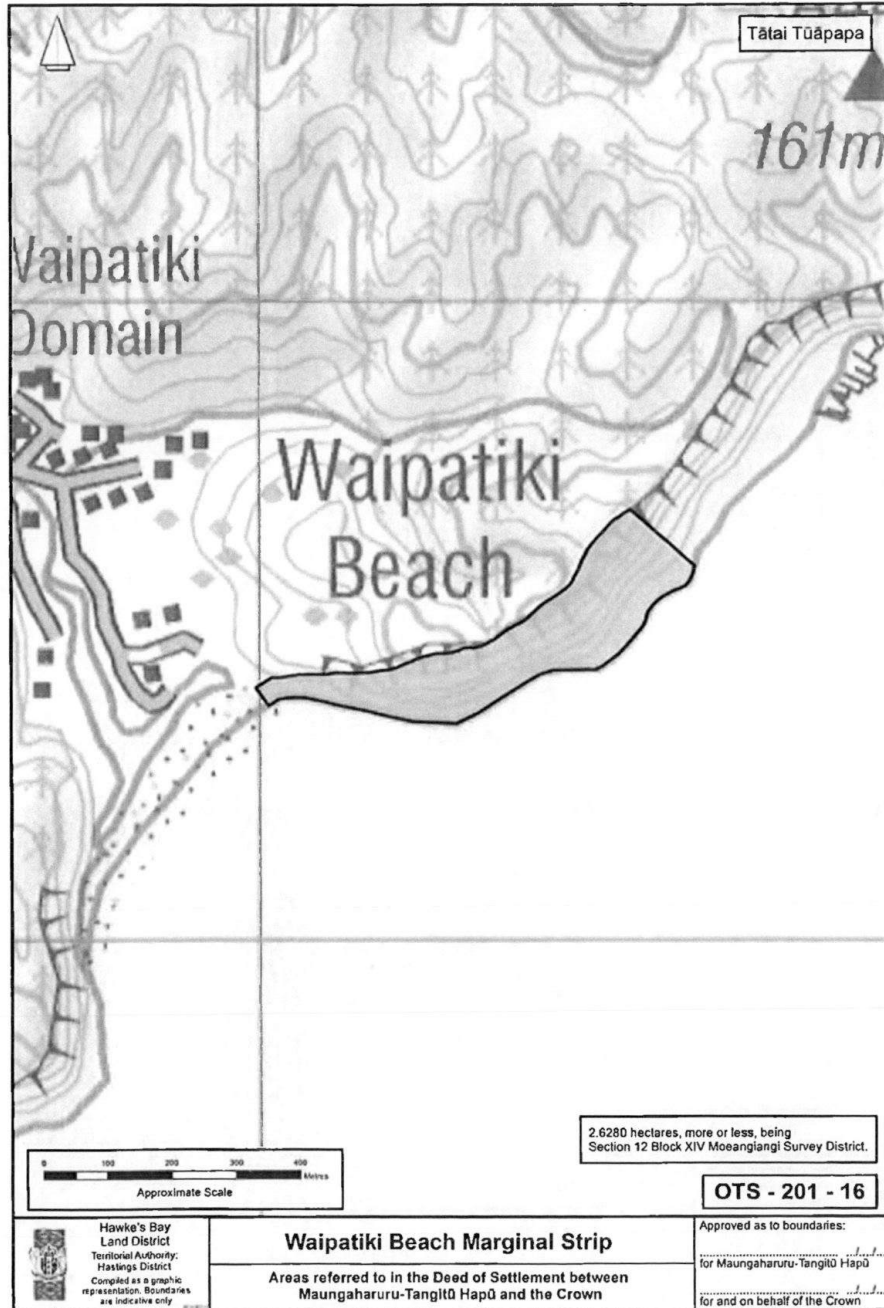
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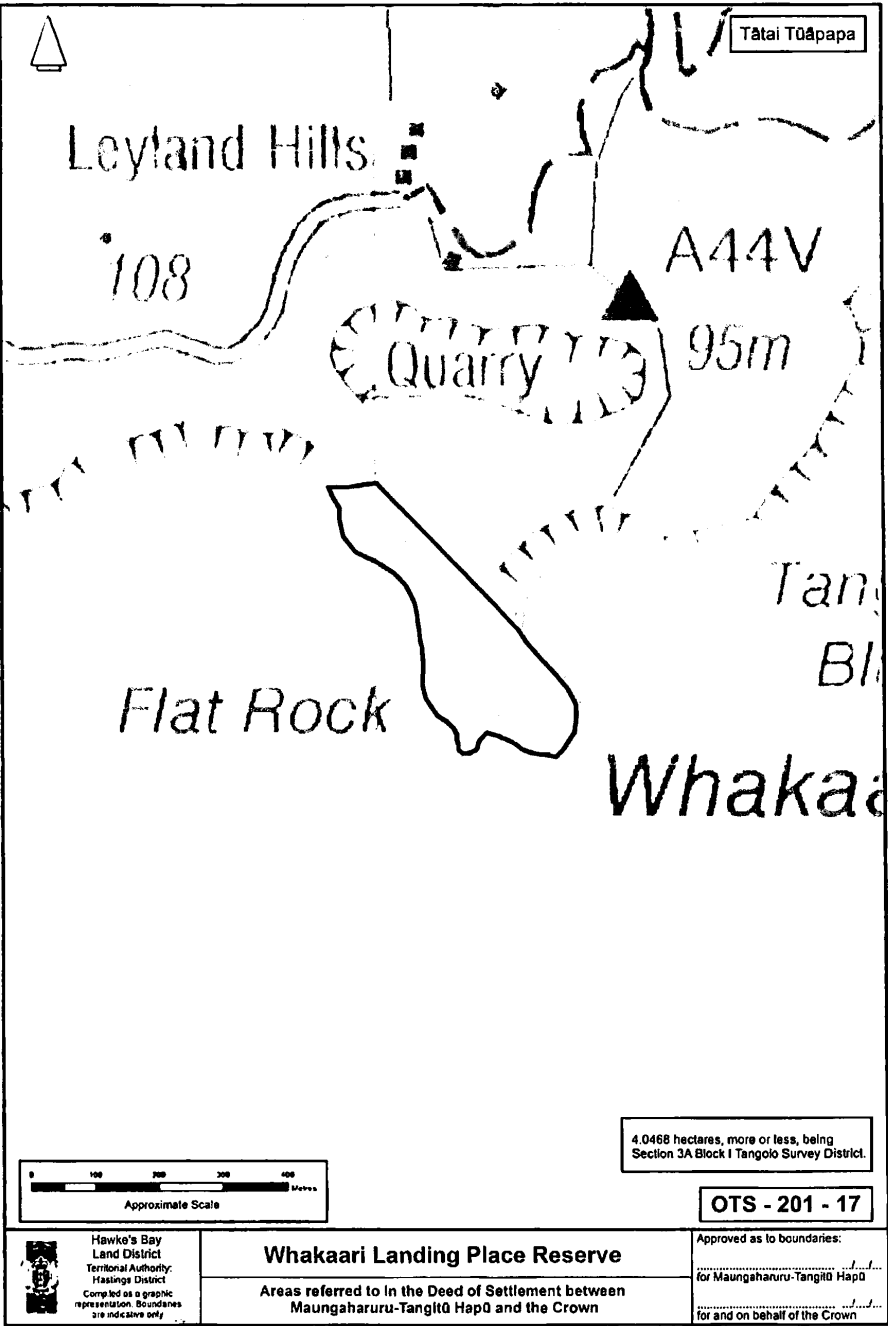
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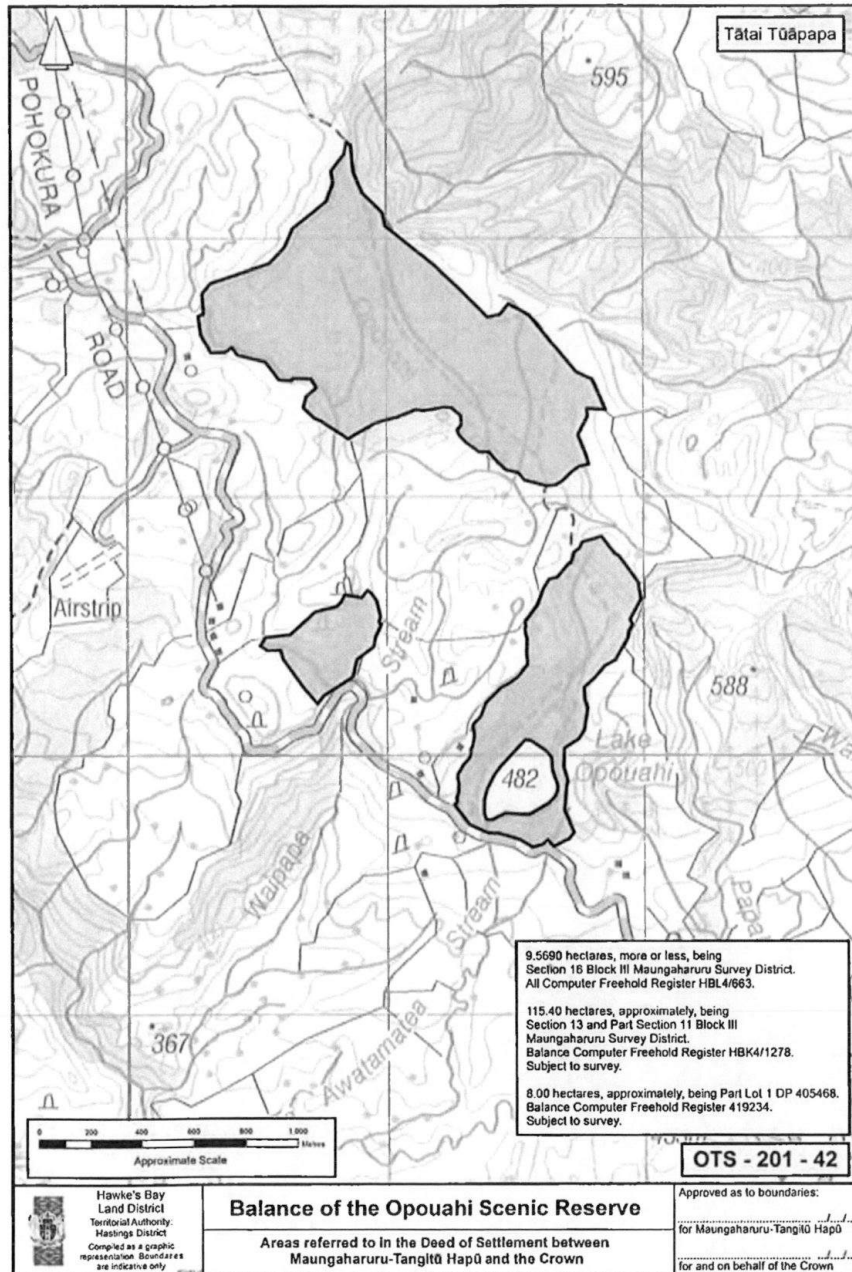
WHAKAARI LANDING PLACE RESERVE



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS: TĀTAI TŪĀPAPA

BALANCE OF THE OPOUHI SCENIC RESERVE



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS: STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

2.2 STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

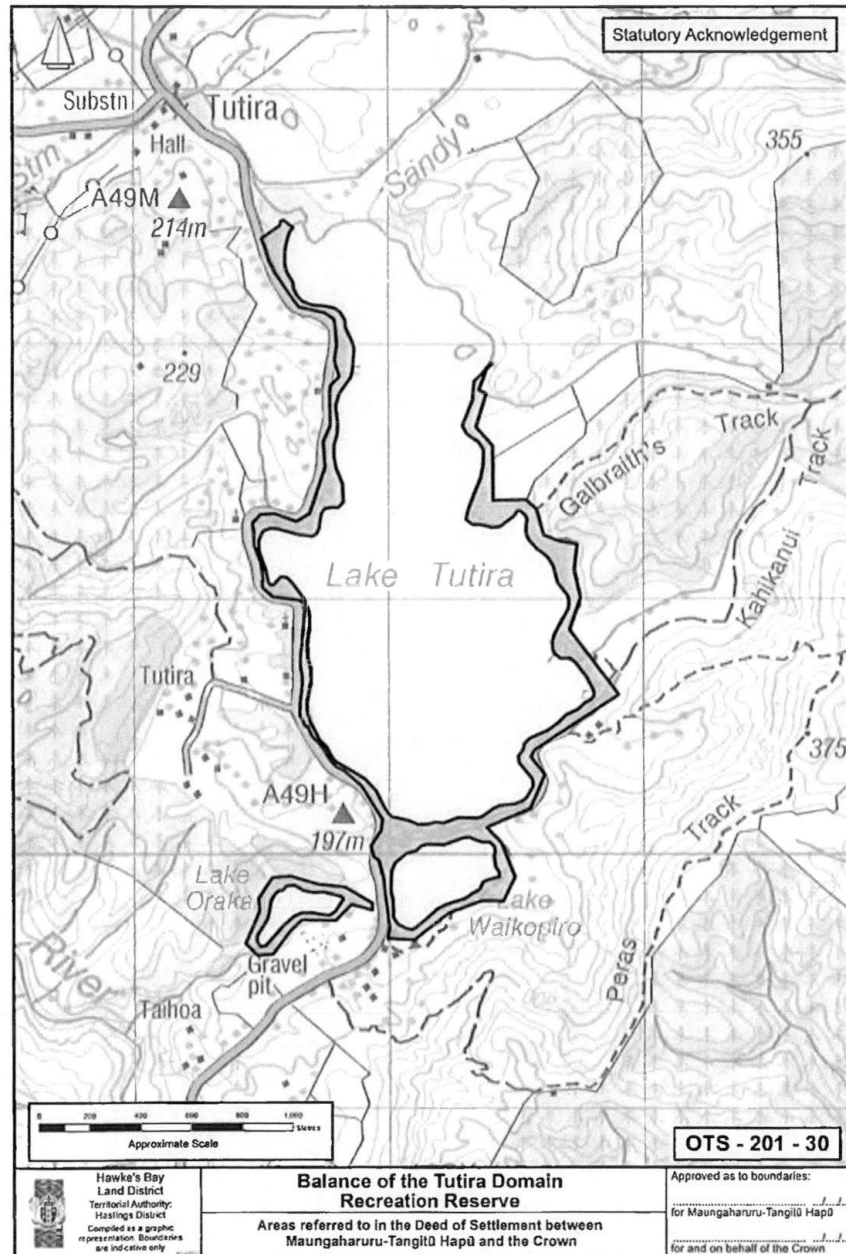
- BALANCE OF THE TUTIRA DOMAIN RECREATION RESERVE
- BALANCE OF THE OPOUAHI SCENIC RESERVE
- MOEANGIANGI RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES
- HAPŪ COASTAL MARINE AREA
- ROCKS AND REEFS
- SANDY CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES
- WAITAHA STREAM AND ITS TRIBUTARIES
- PĀKURATAHI STREAM AND ITS TRIBUTARIES
- BOUNDARY STREAM SCENIC RESERVE
- BELLBIRD BUSH SCENIC RESERVE
- WHAKAARI LANDING PLACE RESERVE
- TANGOIO MARGINAL STRIP
- WAIPATIKI BEACH MARGINAL STRIP

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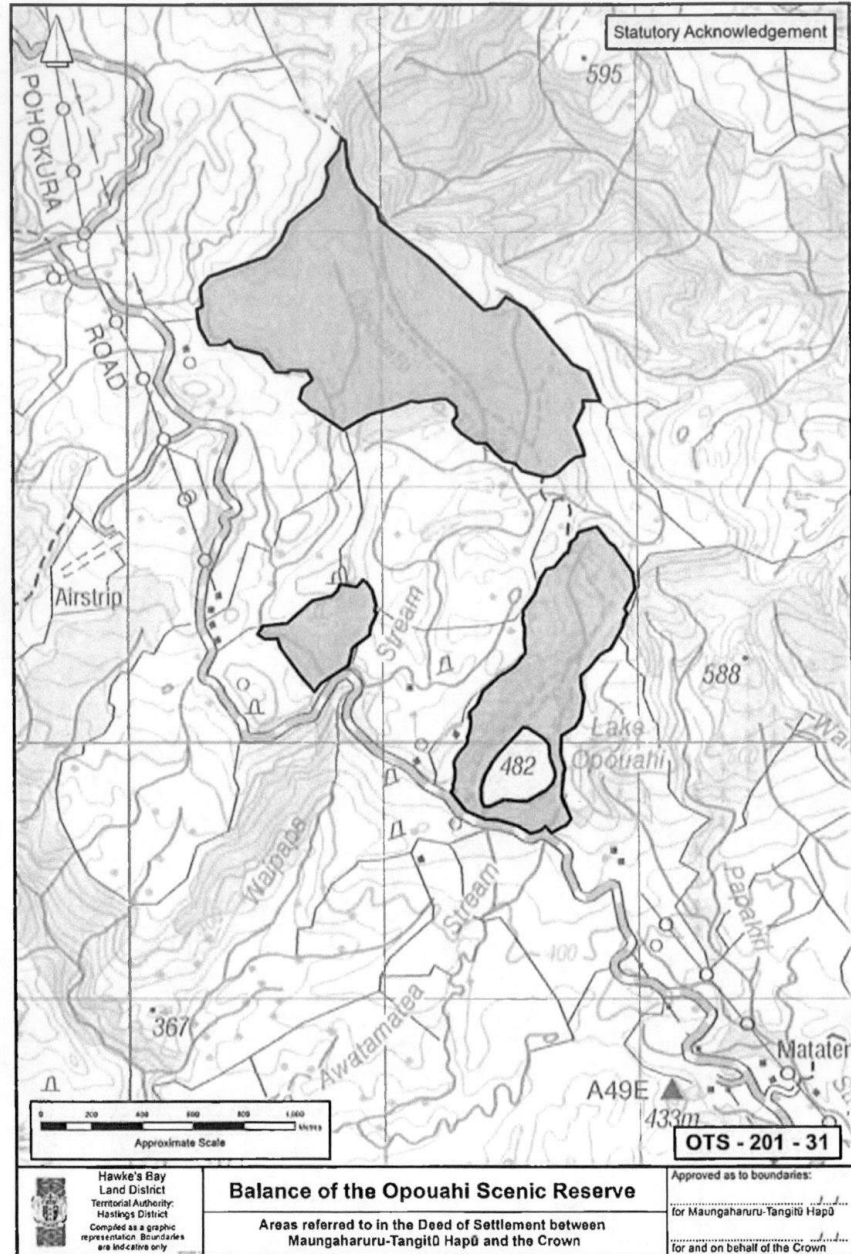
BALANCE OF THE TUTIRA DOMAIN RECREATION RESERVE



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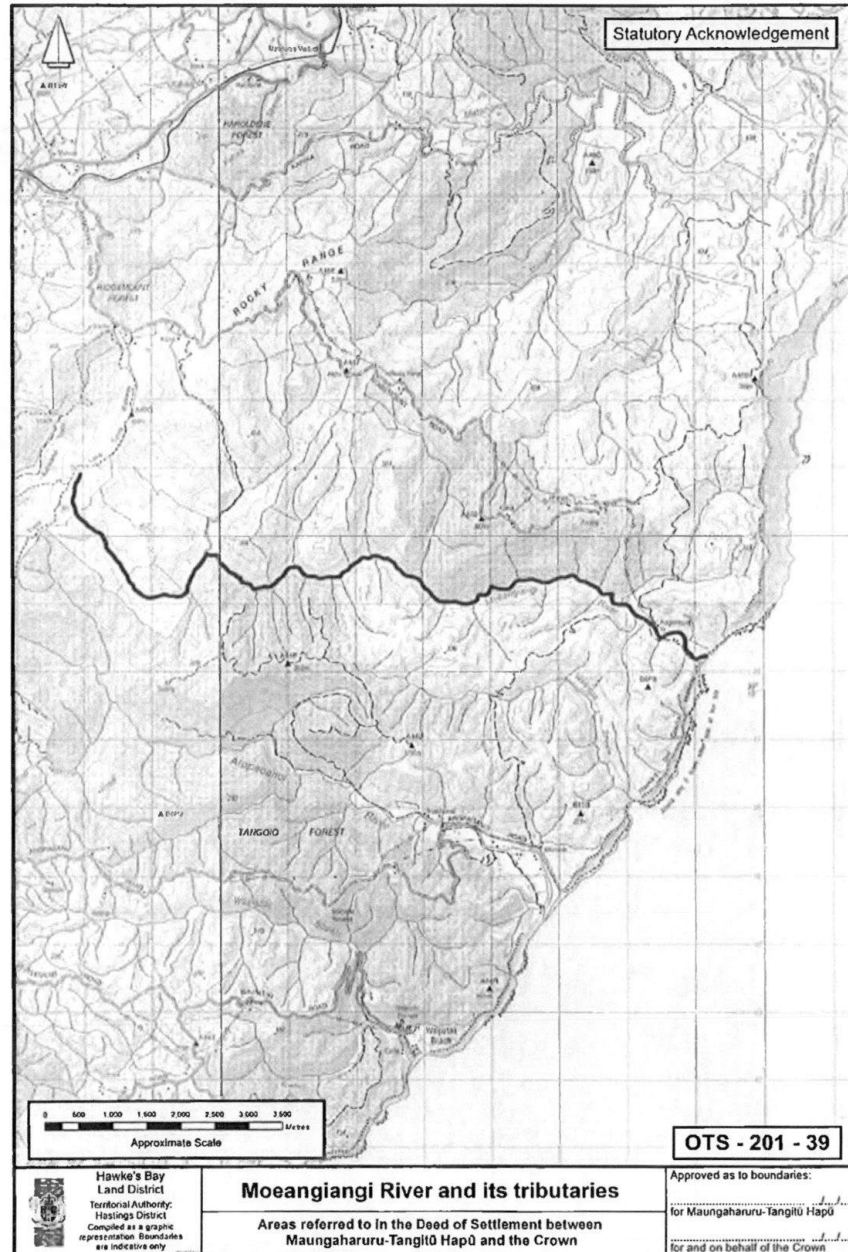
BALANCE OF THE OPOUHI SCENIC RESERVE



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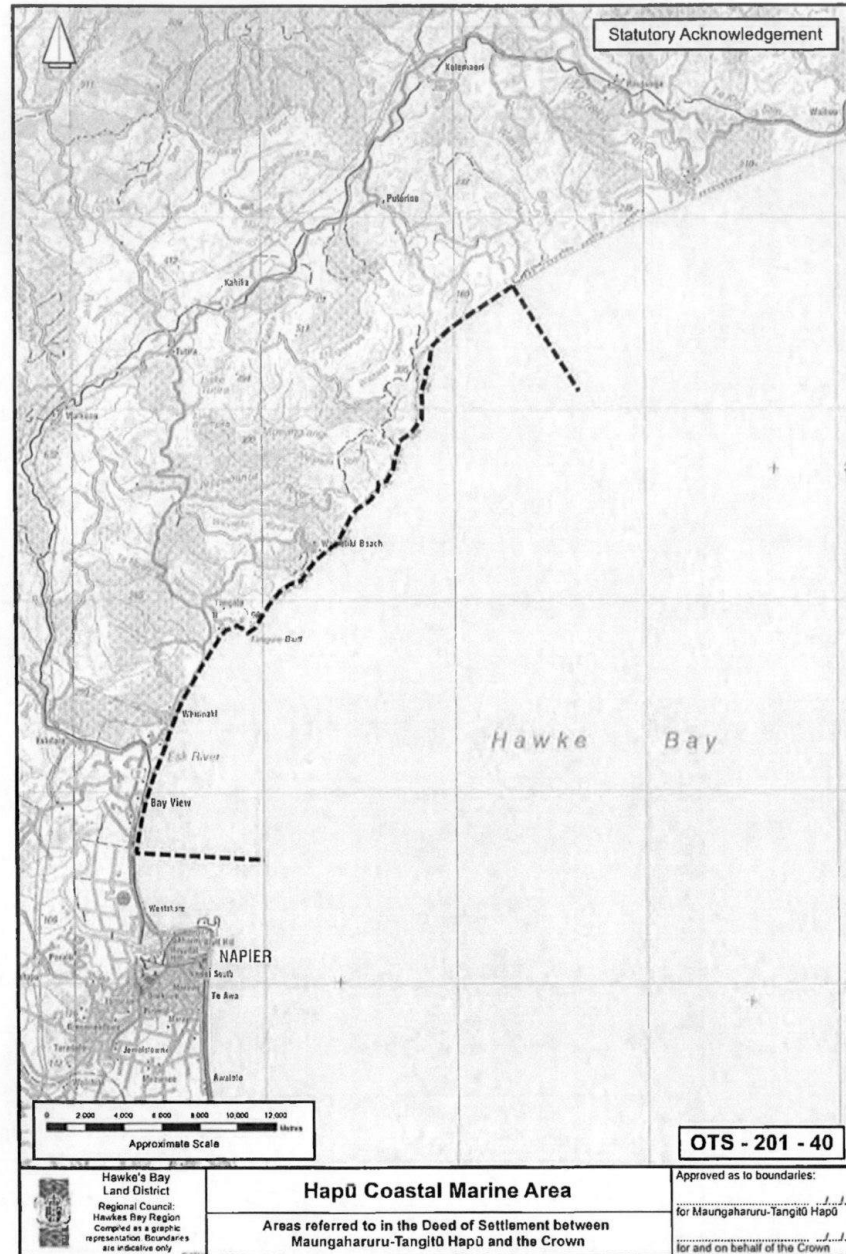
MOEANGIANGI RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES



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2: DEED PLANS: STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

HAPŪ COASTAL MARINE AREA



2: DEED PLANS: STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

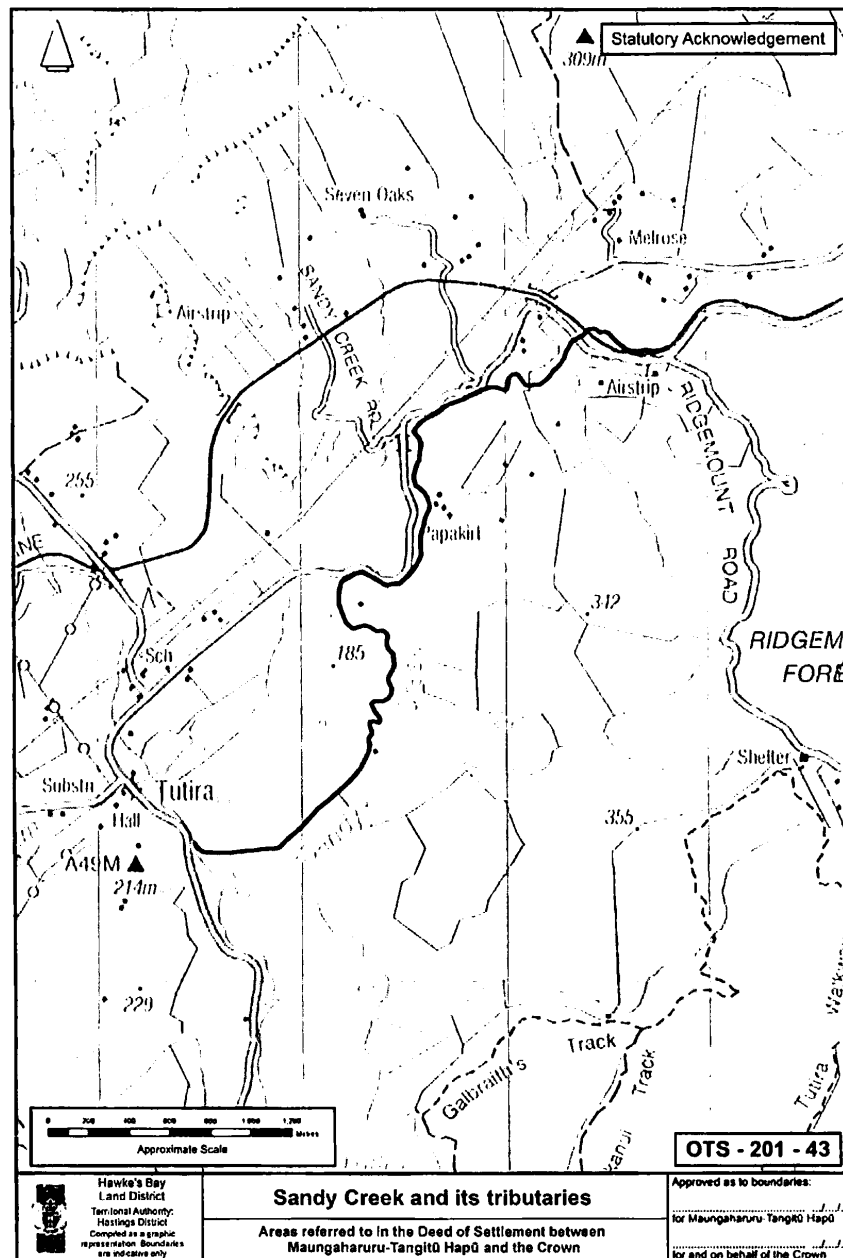
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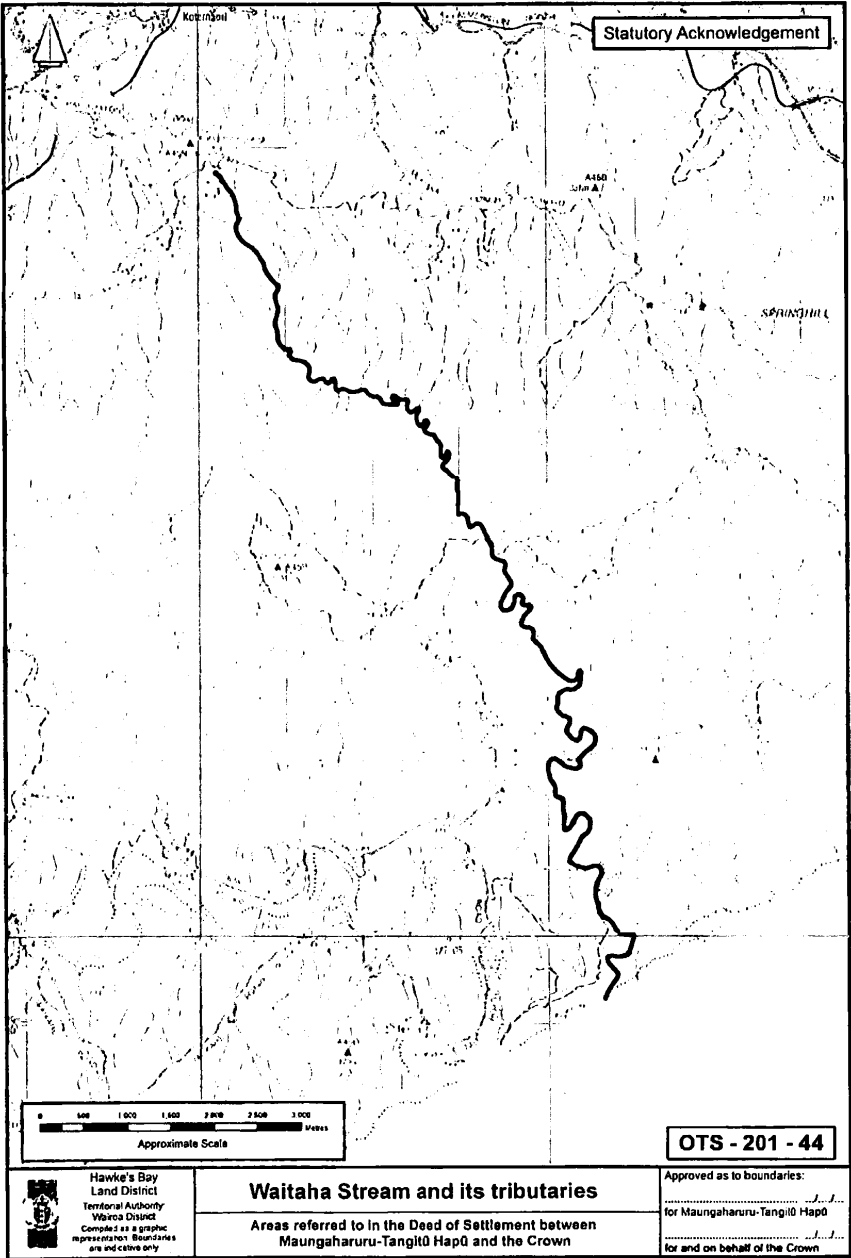
SANDY CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES



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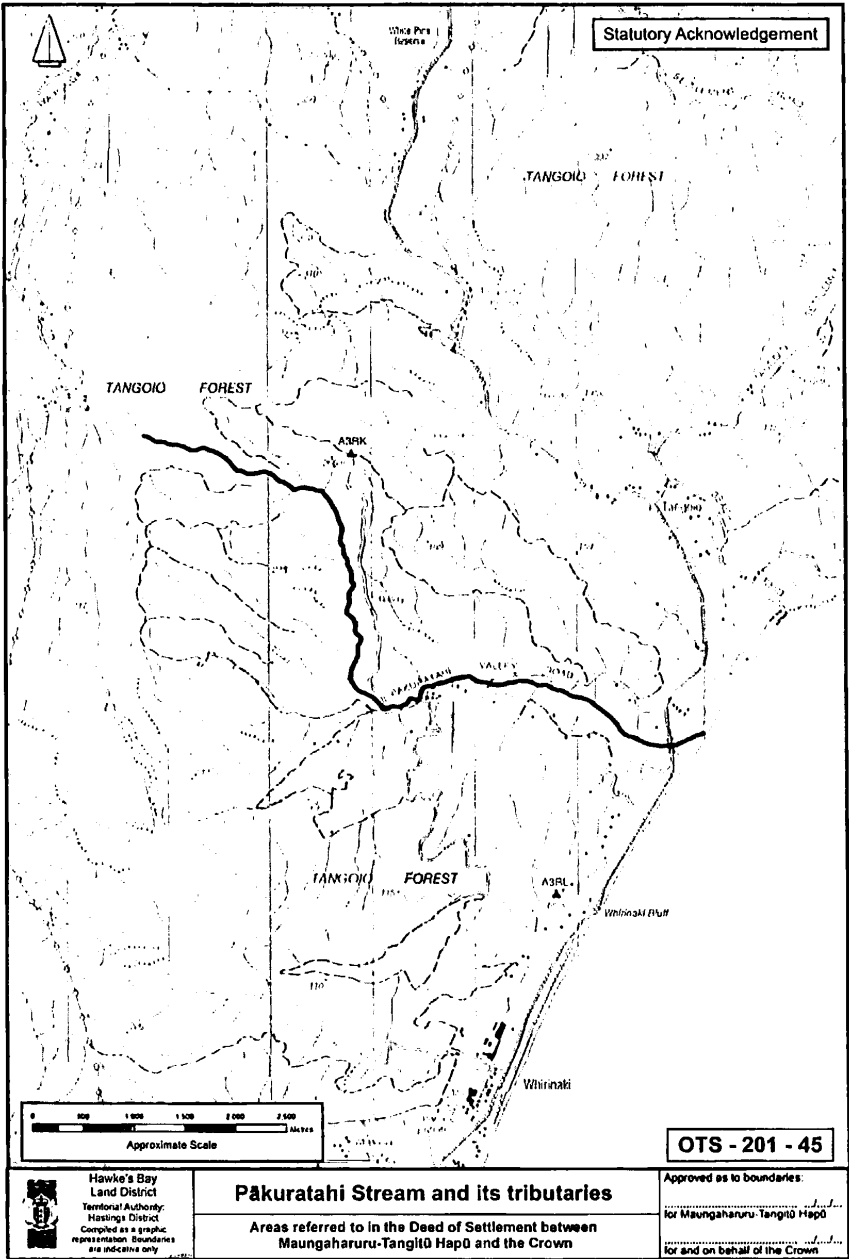
WAITAHA STREAM AND ITS TRIBUTARIES



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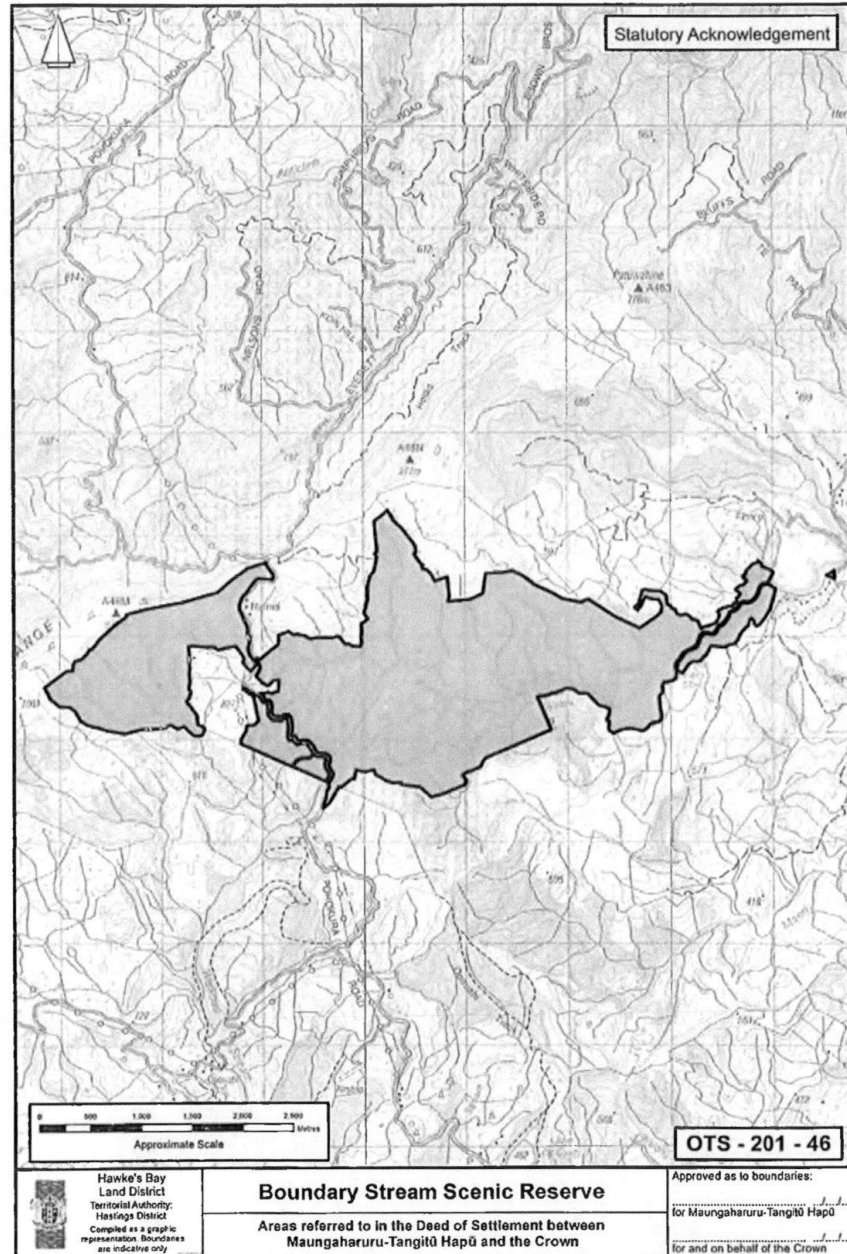
PĀKURATAHI STREAM AND ITS TRIBUTARIES



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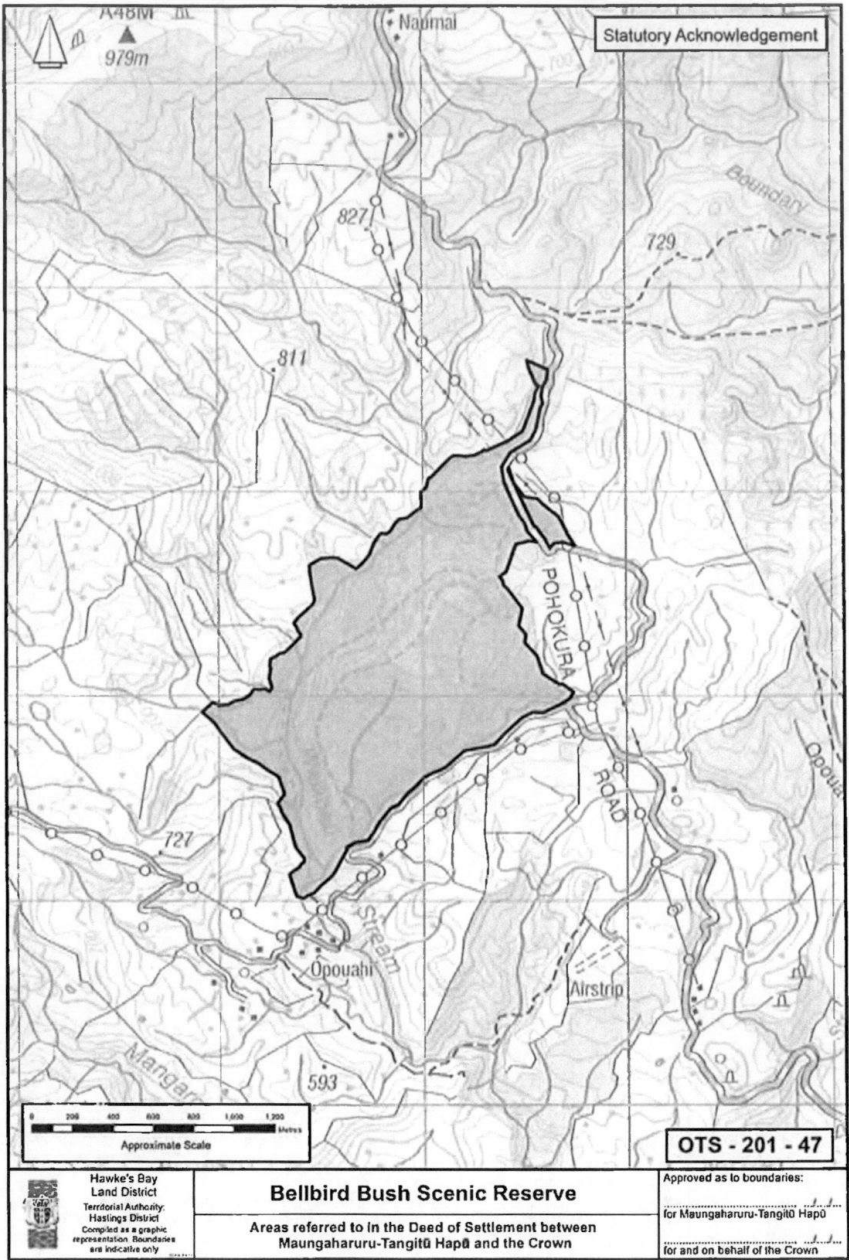
BOUNDARY STREAM SCENIC RESERVE



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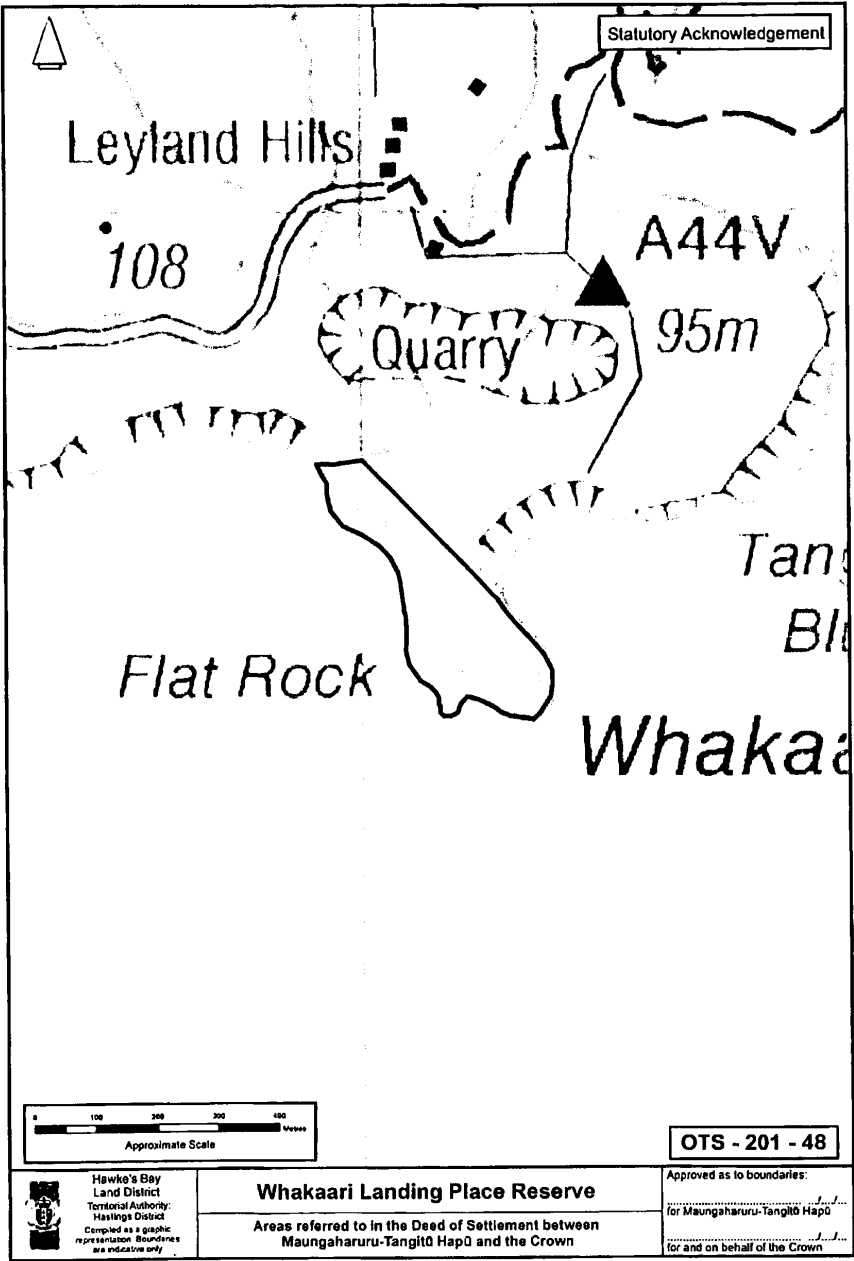
BELLBIRD BUSH SCENIC RESERVE



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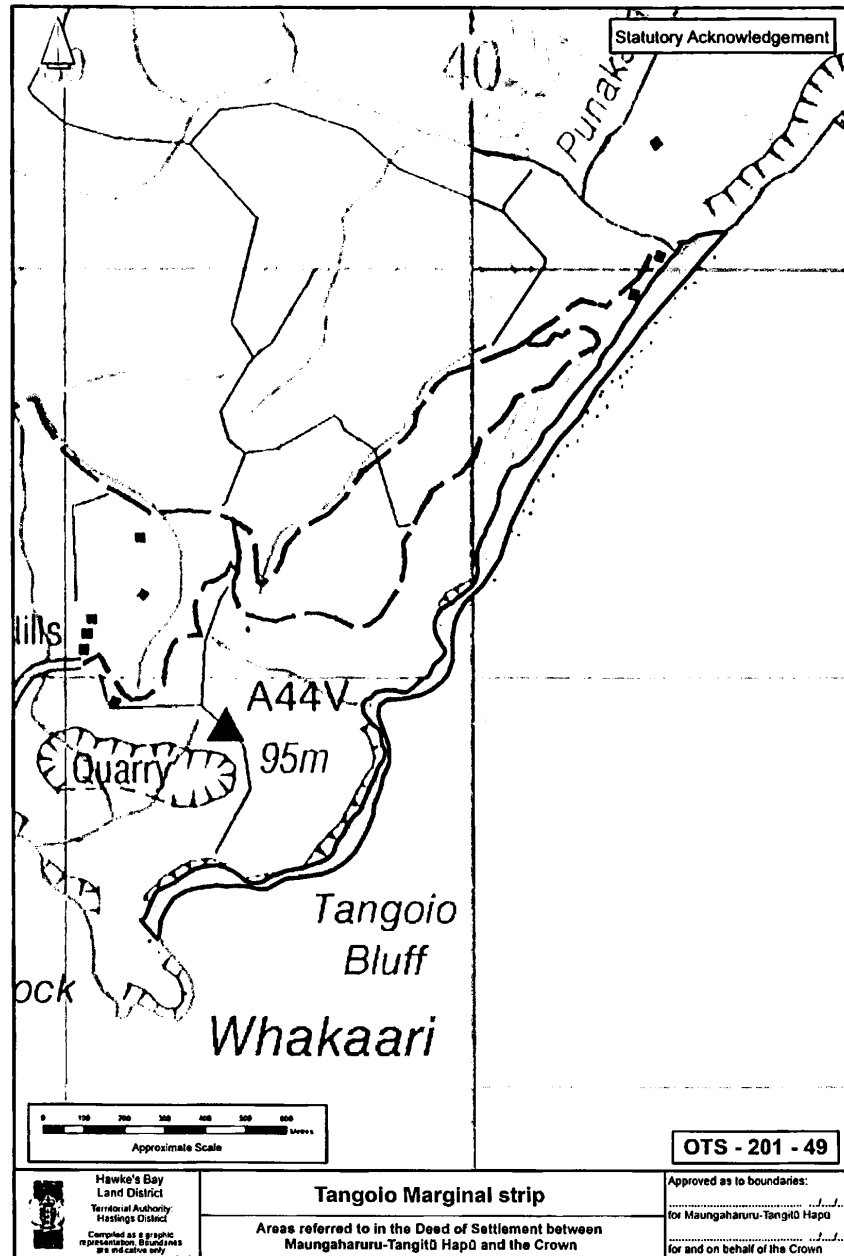
WHAKAARI LANDING PLACE RESERVE



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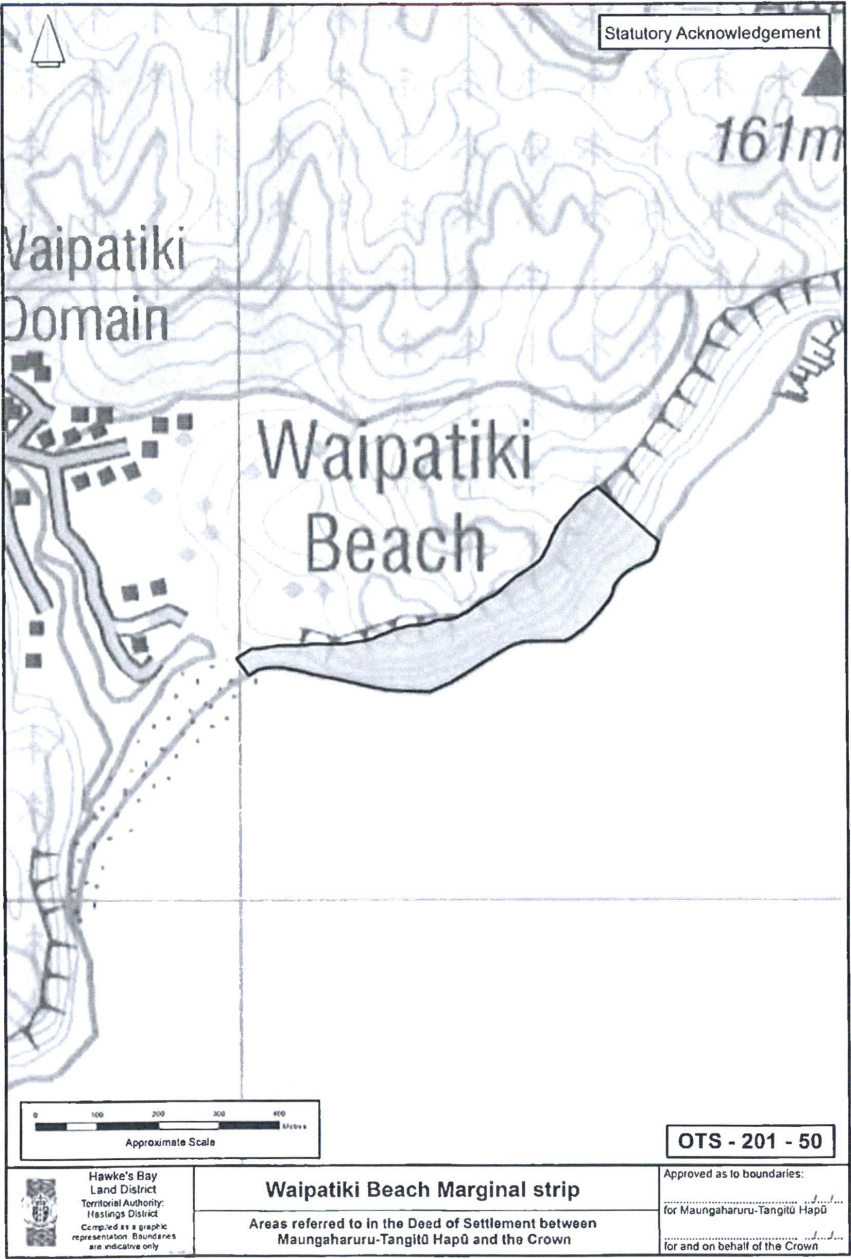
TANGOIO MARGINAL STRIP



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS: STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

WAIPATIKI BEACH MARGINAL STRIP



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS: STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND DEEDS OF RECOGNITION

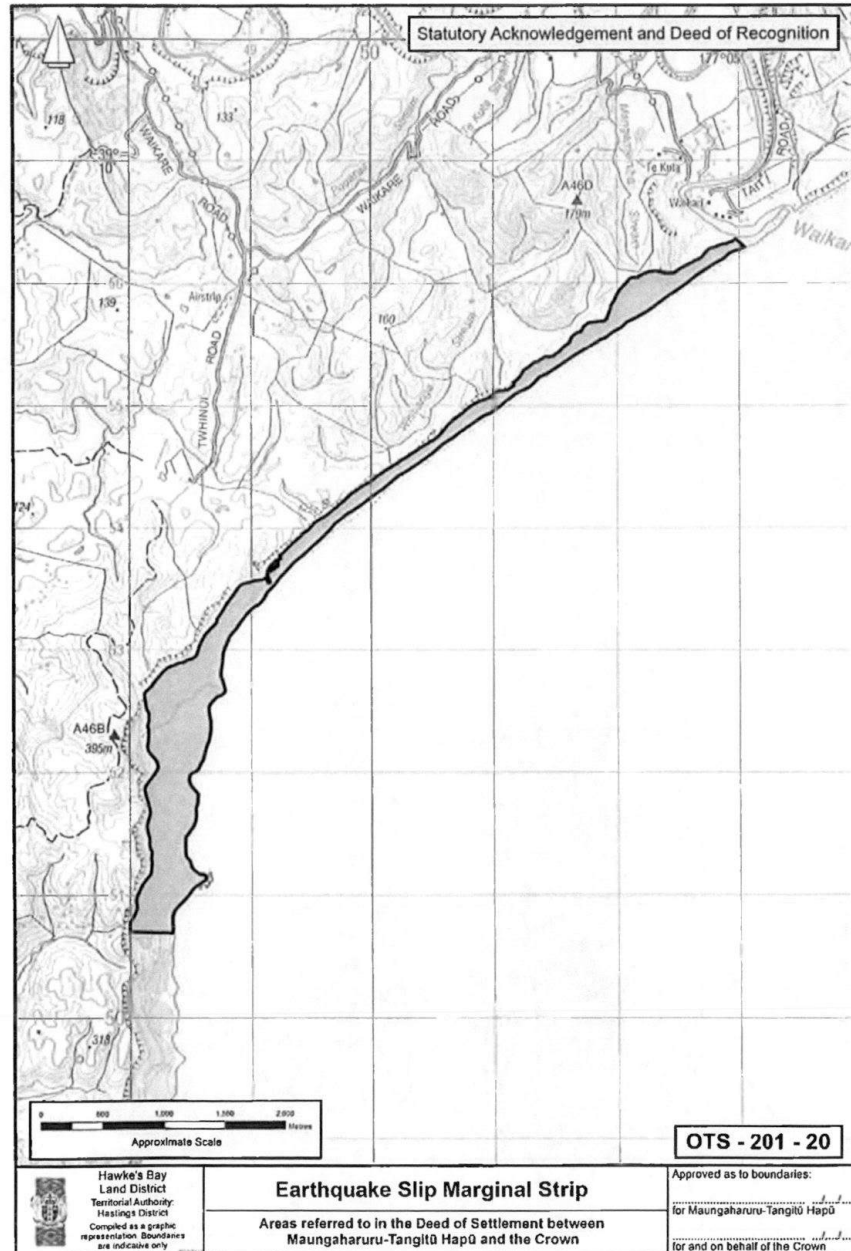
2.3 STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND DEEDS OF RECOGNITION

- EARTHQUAKE SLIP MARGINAL STRIP
- MOEANGIANGI MARGINAL STRIP
- ESK KIWI SANCTUARY AREA
- TANGOIO FALLS SCENIC RESERVE
- WHITE PINE BUSH SCENIC RESERVE
- MANGAPUKAHU SCENIC RESERVE
- TE KUTA RECREATION RESERVE
- WAIPATIKI SCENIC RESERVE
- WAIKOAU CONSERVATION AREA
- PEAKS OF MAUNGAHARURU RANGE
- ANAURA STREAM AND ITS TRIBUTARIES
- AROPAOANUI RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES
- ESK RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES
- MAHIARUHE STREAM AND ITS TRIBUTARIES
- TE NGARUE STREAM AND ITS TRIBUTARIES
- WAIKARI RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES
- WAIKOAU RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES

ATTACHMENTS

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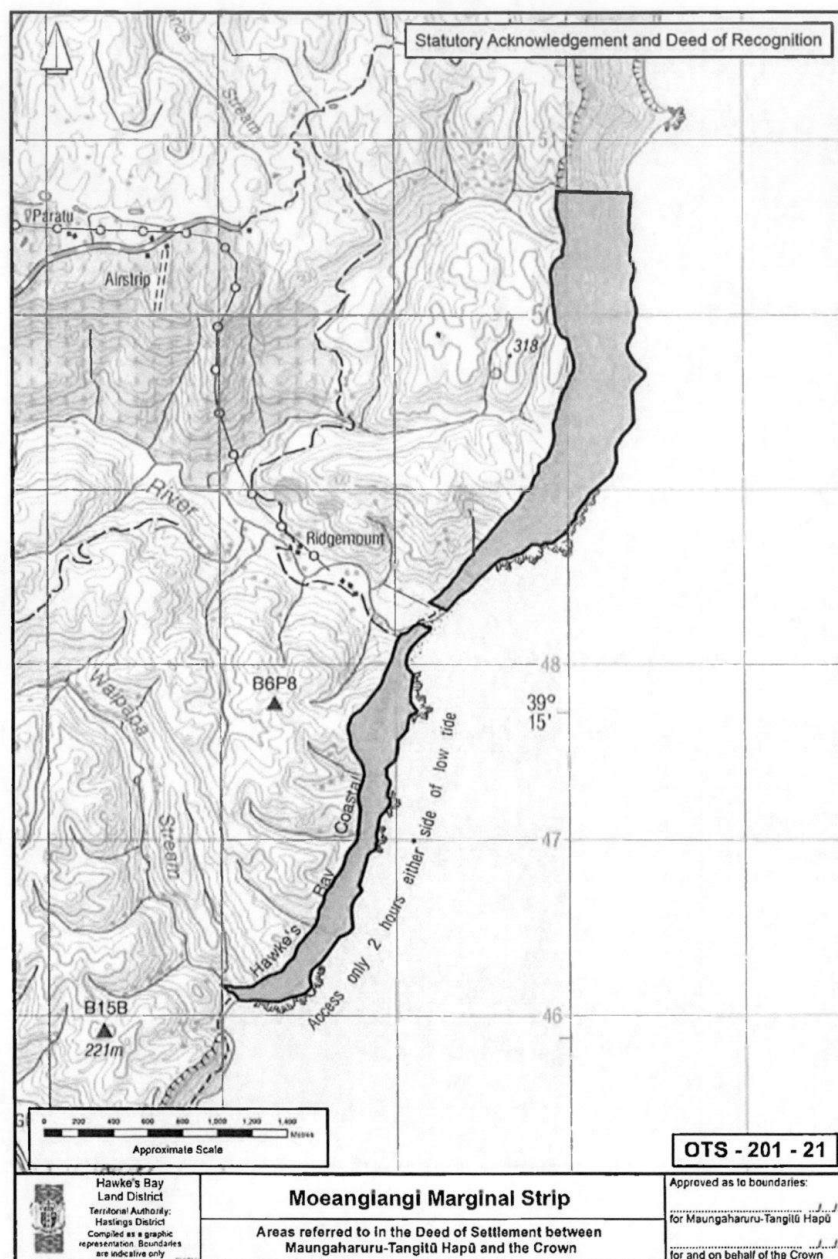
EARTHQUAKE SLIP MARGINAL STRIP



PAGE 72

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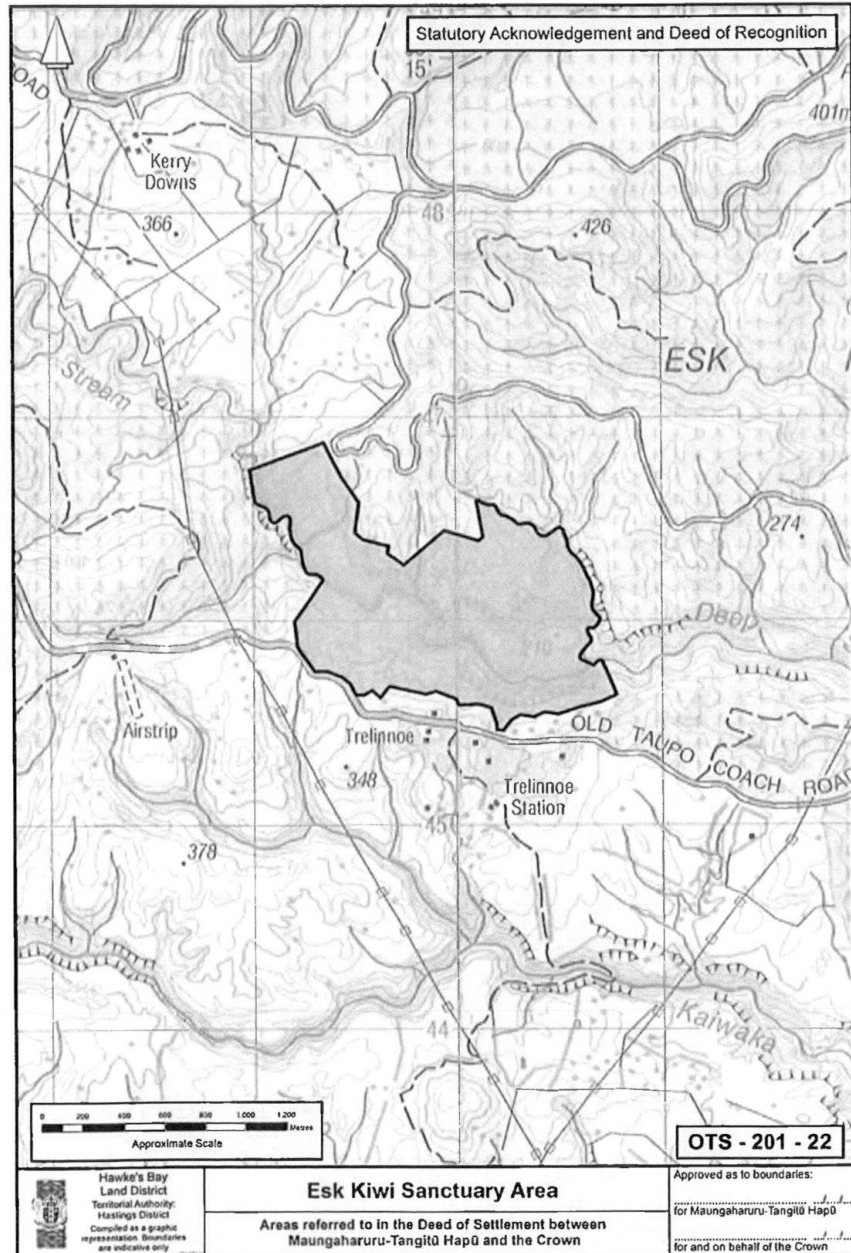
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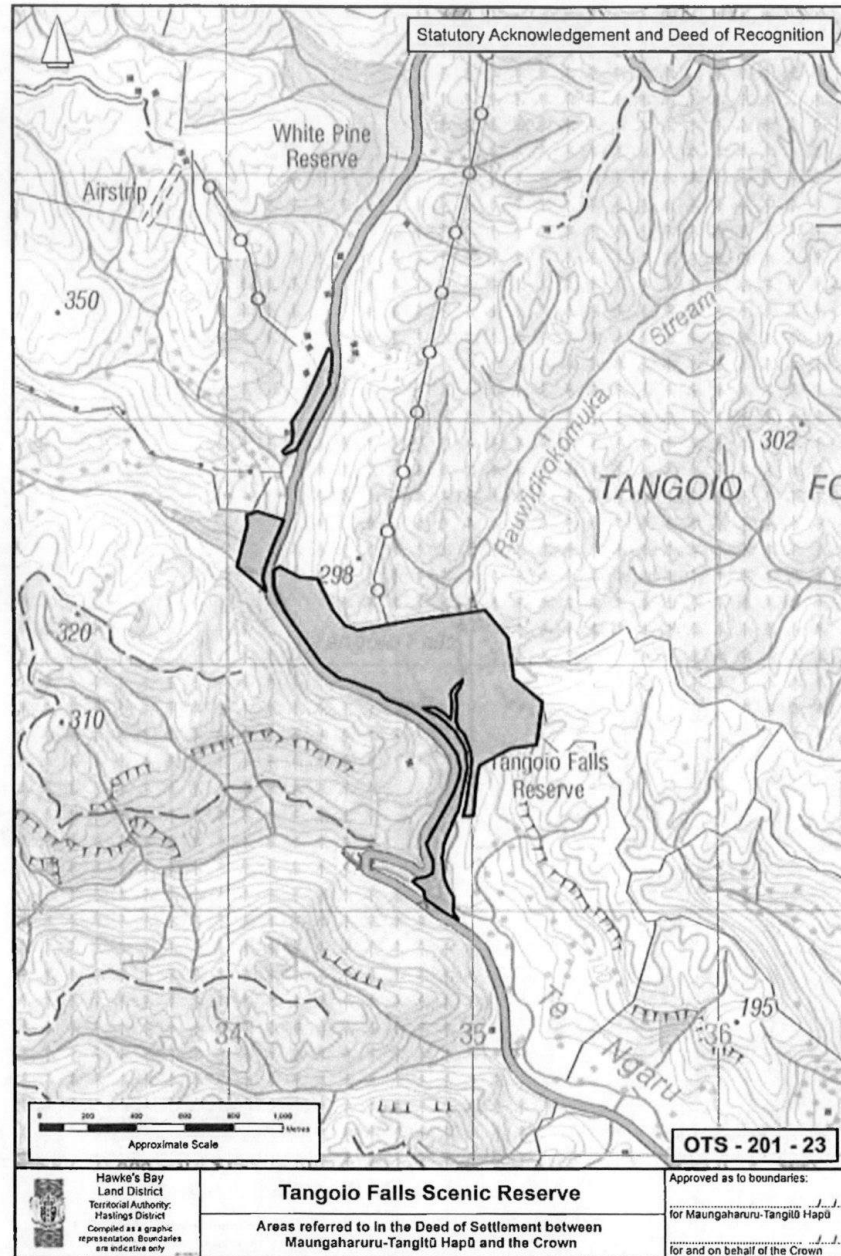
ESK KIWI SANCTUARY AREA



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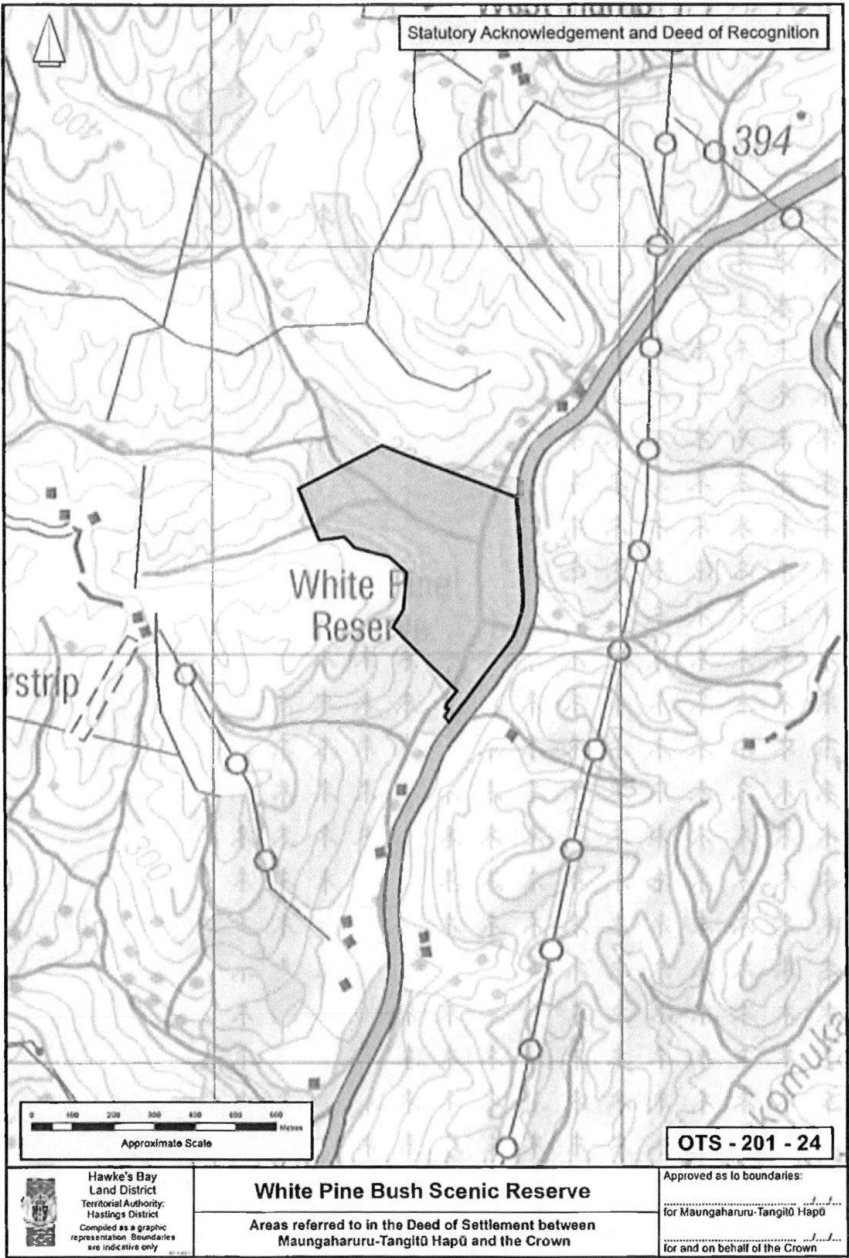
TANGOIO FALLS SCENIC RESERVE



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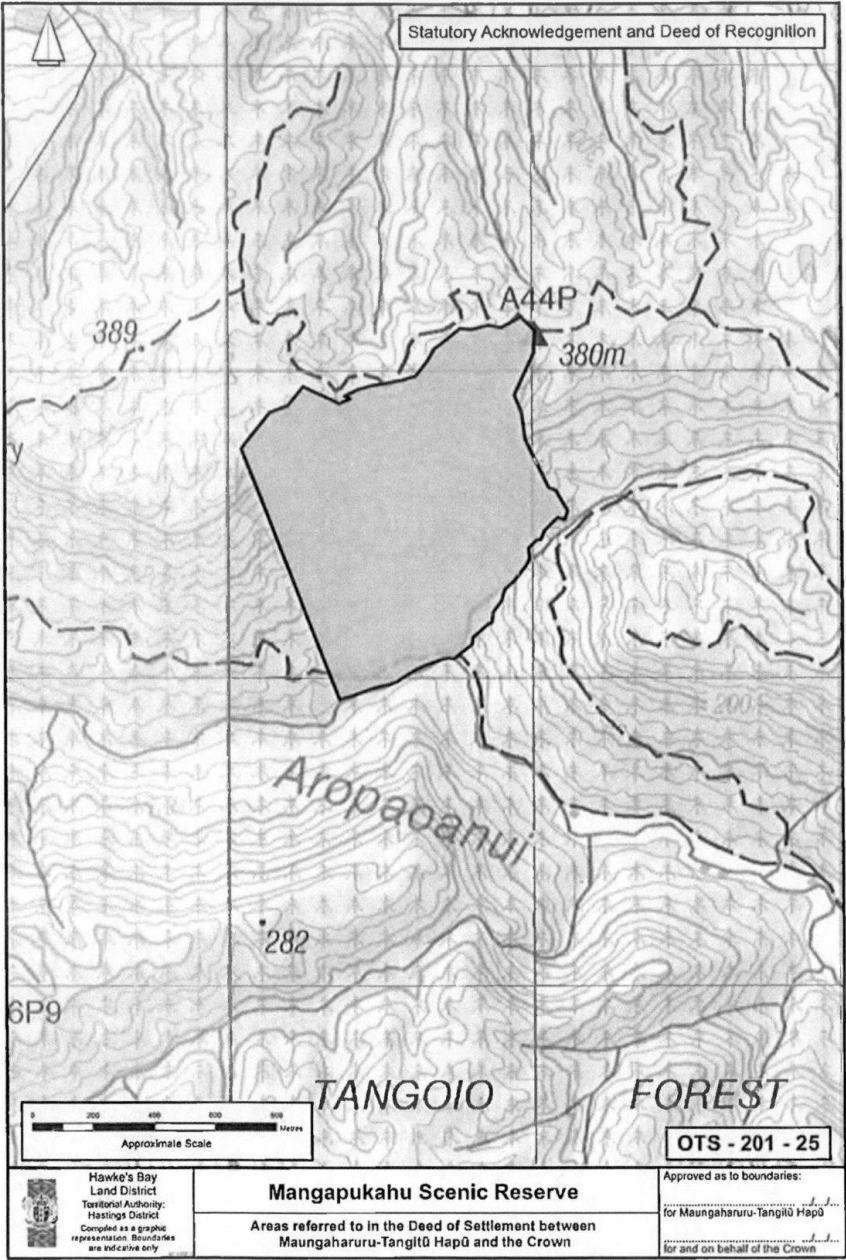
WHITE PINE BUSH SCENIC RESERVE



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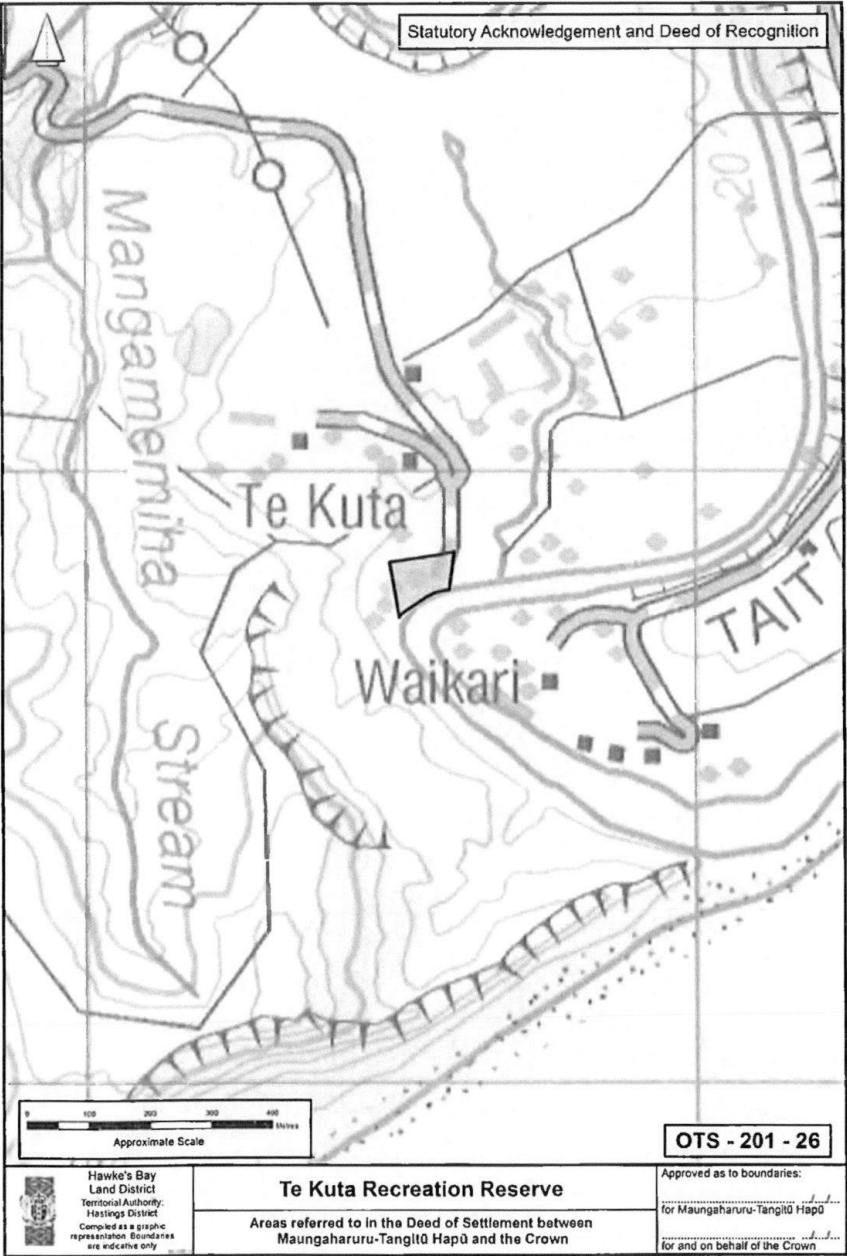
MANGAPUKAHU SCENIC RESERVE



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS: STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND DEEDS OF RECOGNITION

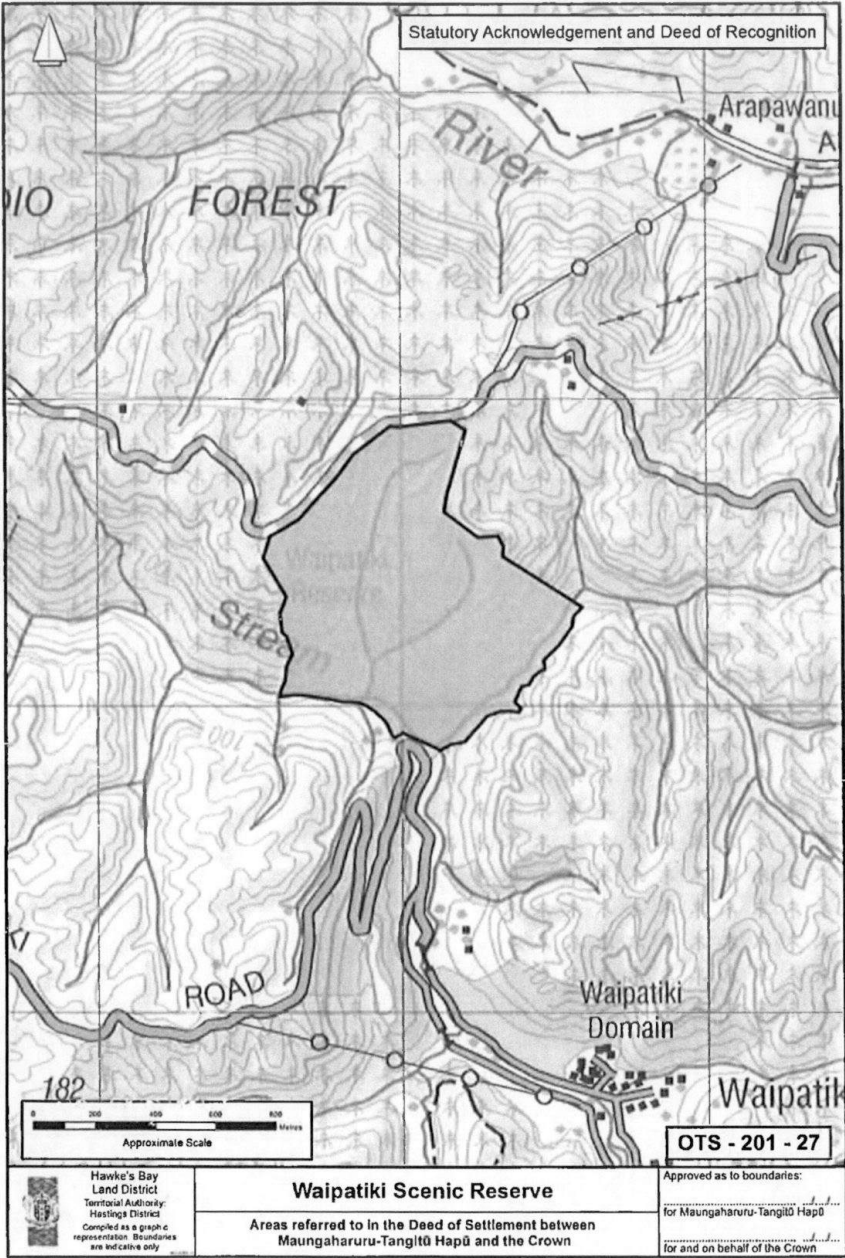
TE KUTA RECREATION RESERVE



ATTACHMENTS

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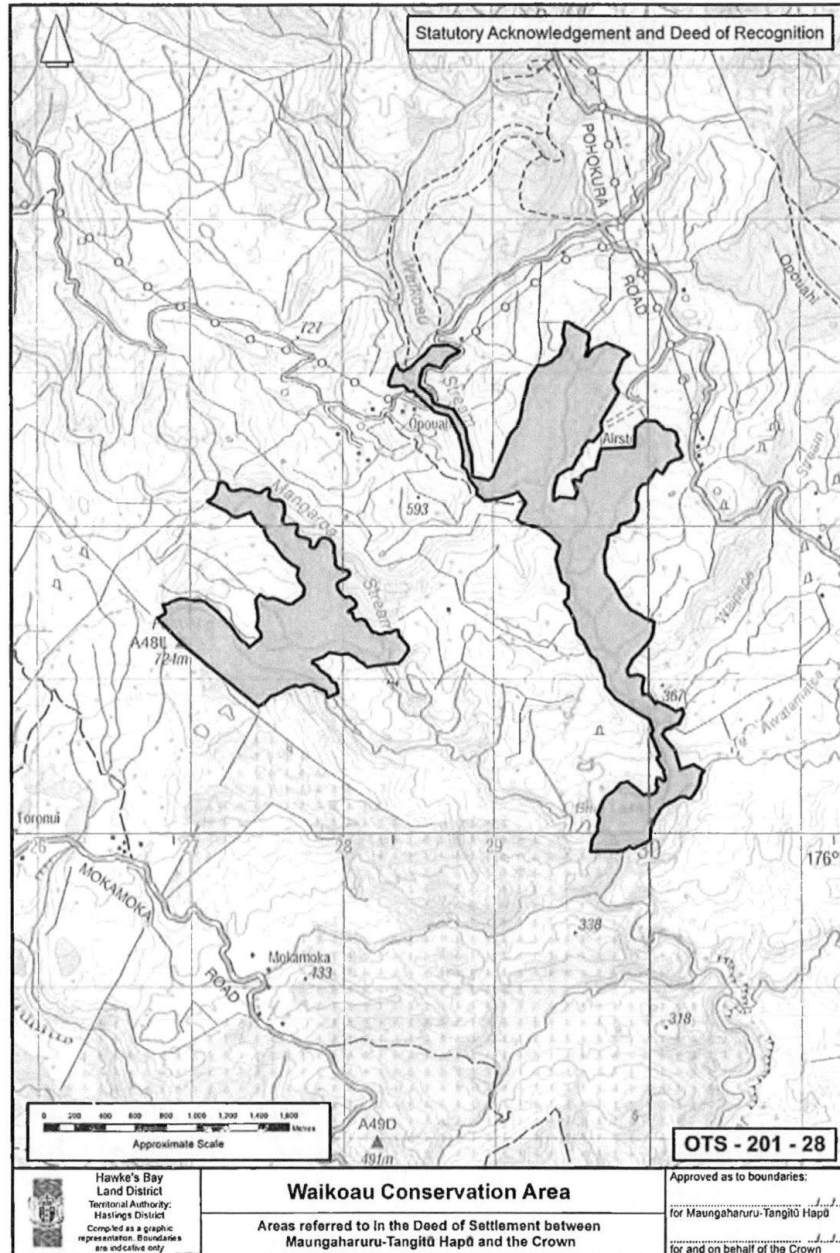
WAIPATIKI SCENIC RESERVE



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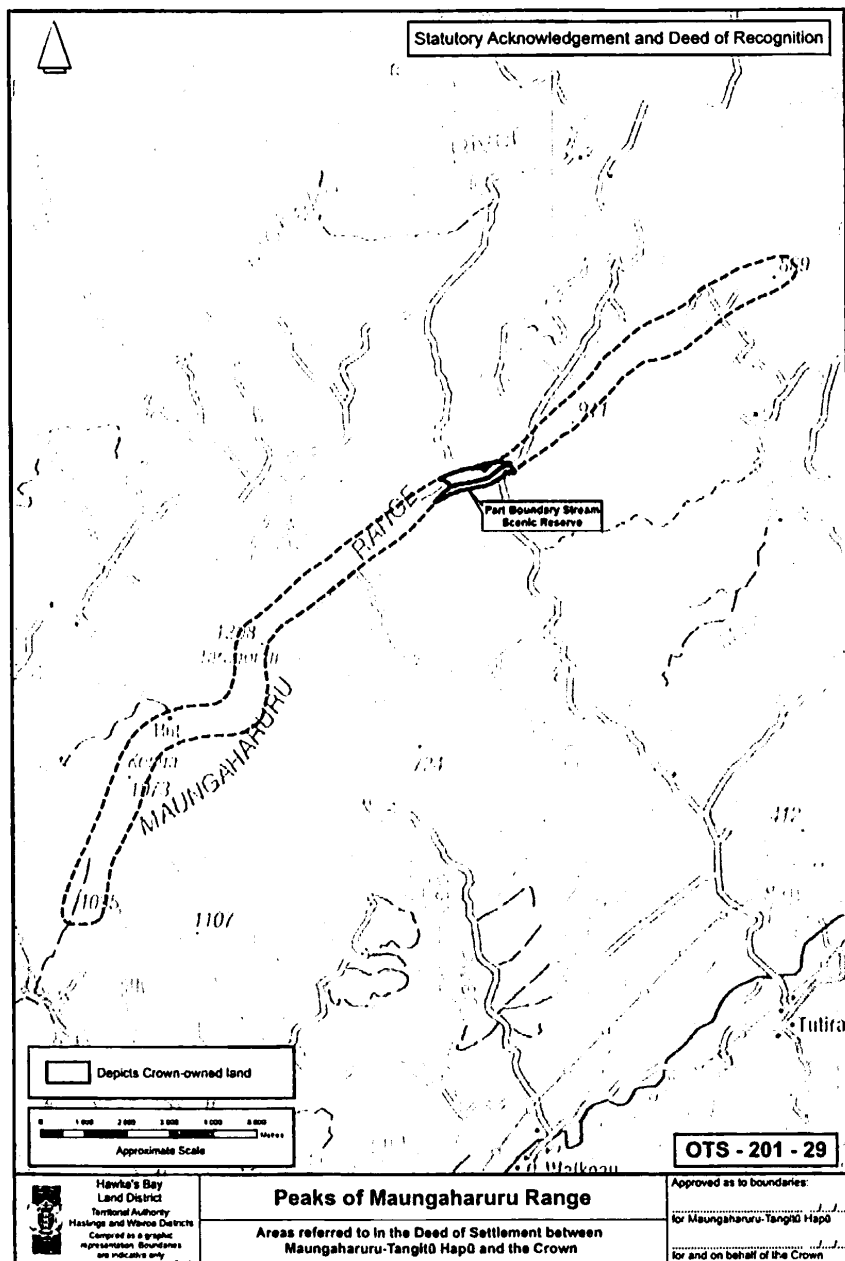
WAIKOAU CONSERVATION AREA



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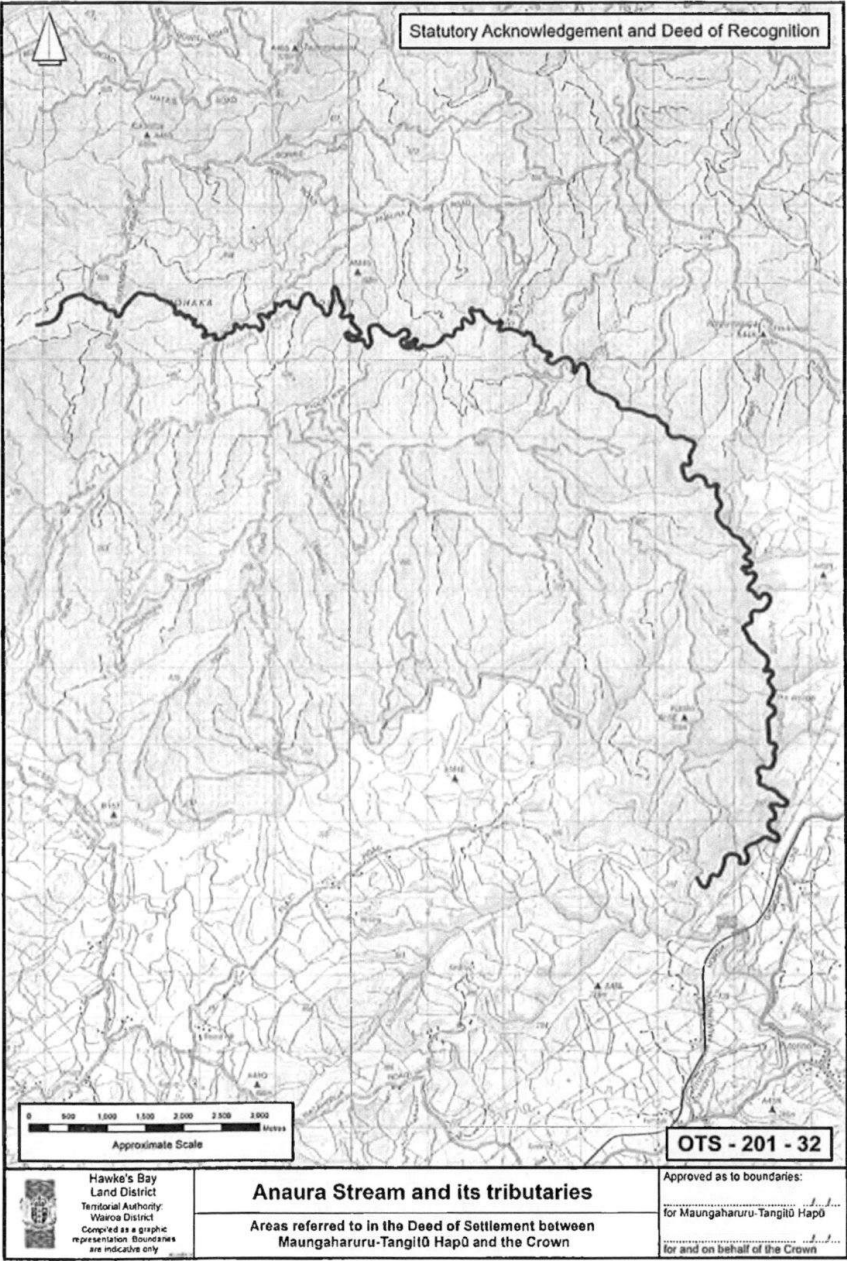
PEAKS OF MAUNGAHARURU RANGE



ATTACHMENTS

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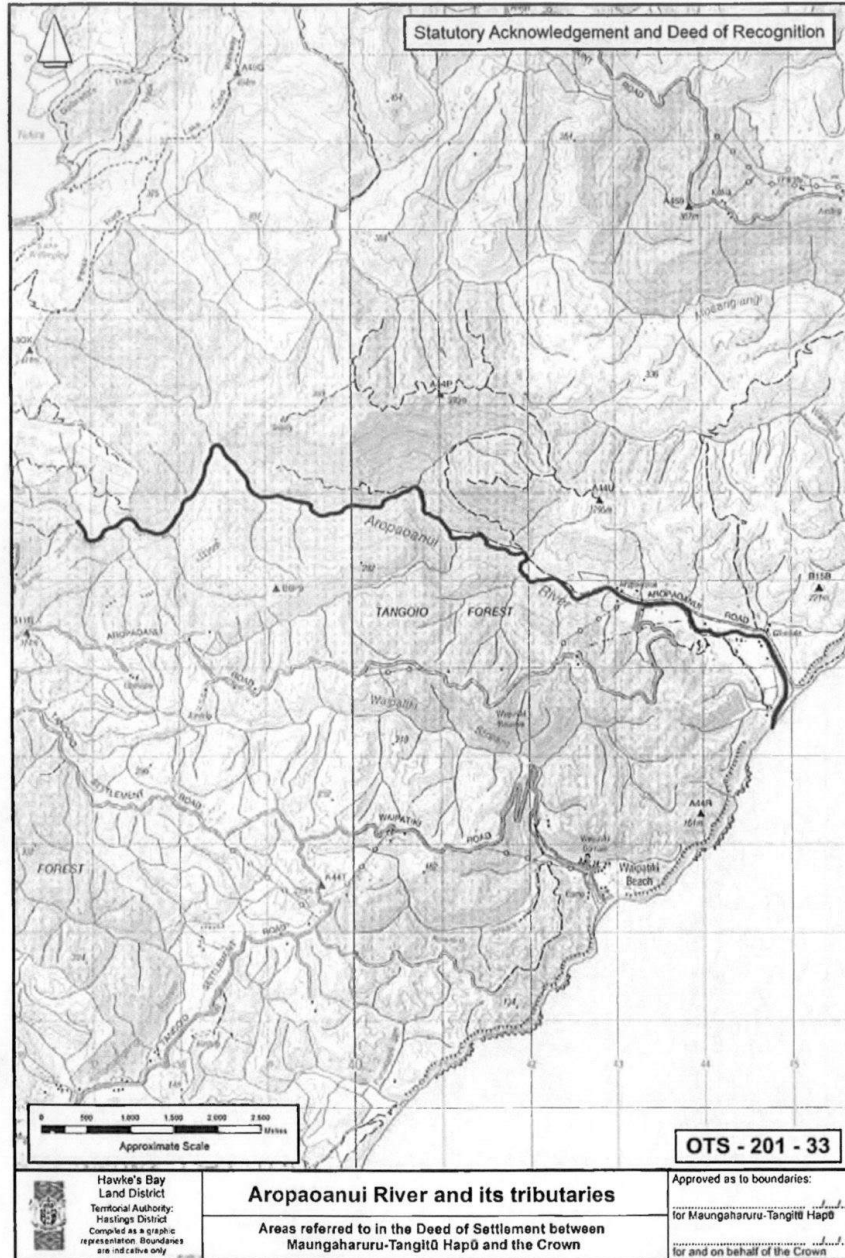
ANAURA STREAM AND ITS TRIBUTARIES



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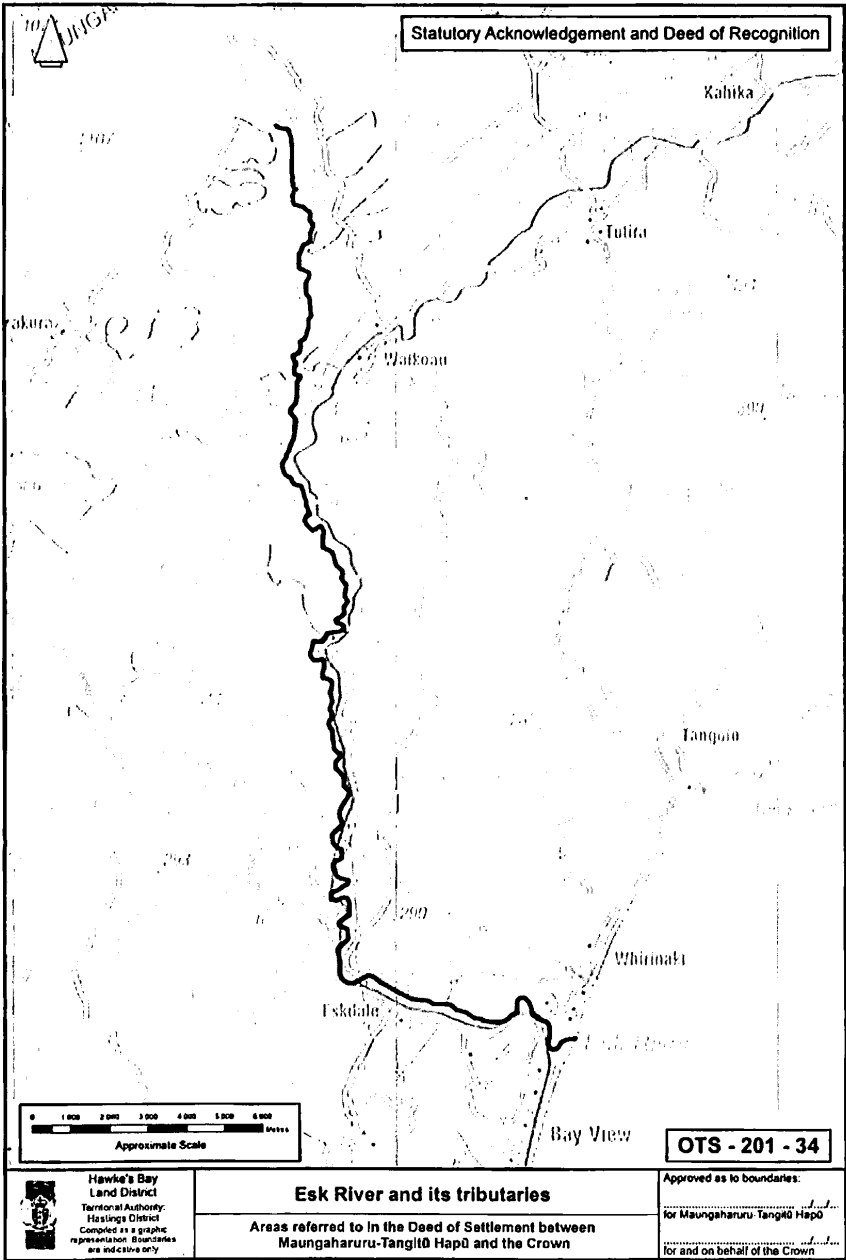
AROPAOANUI RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES



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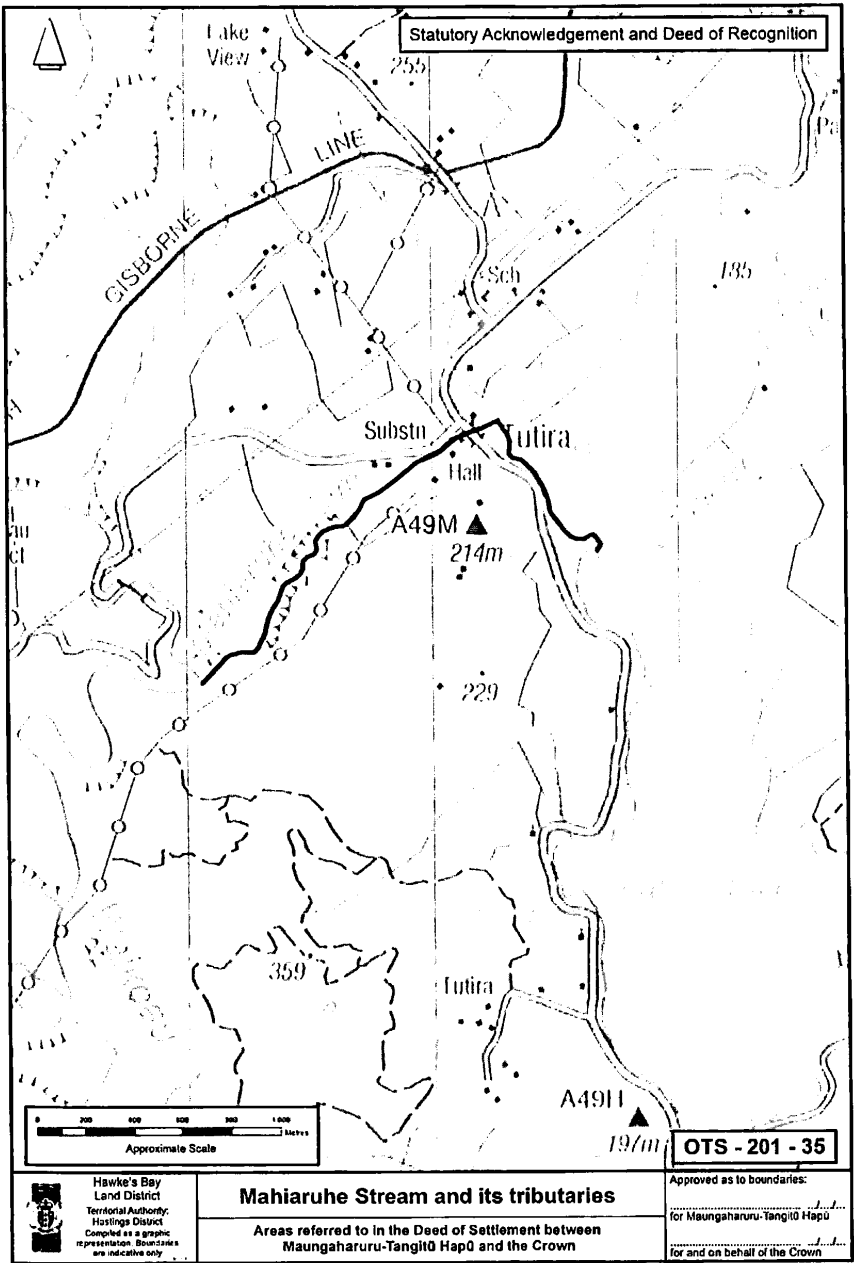
ESK RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES



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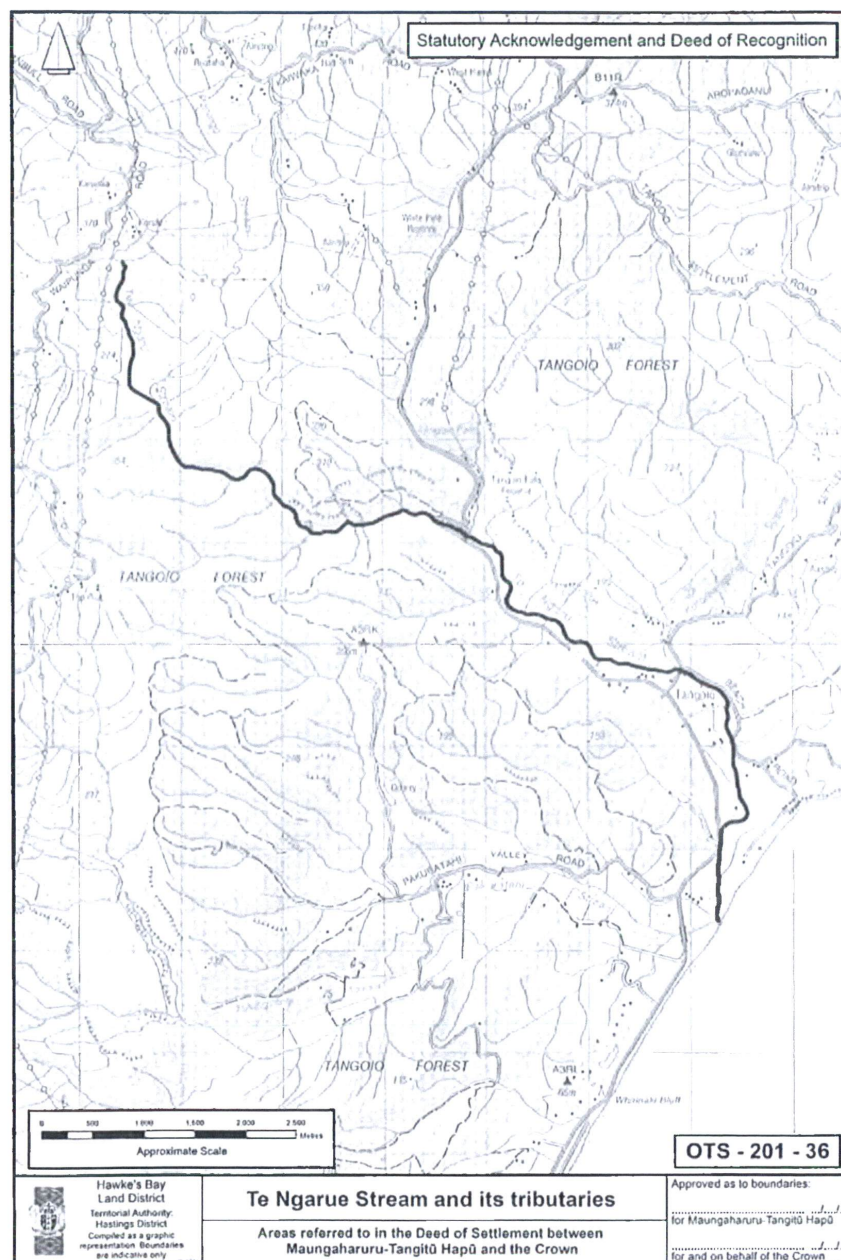
MAHIARUHE STREAM AND ITS TRIBUTARIES



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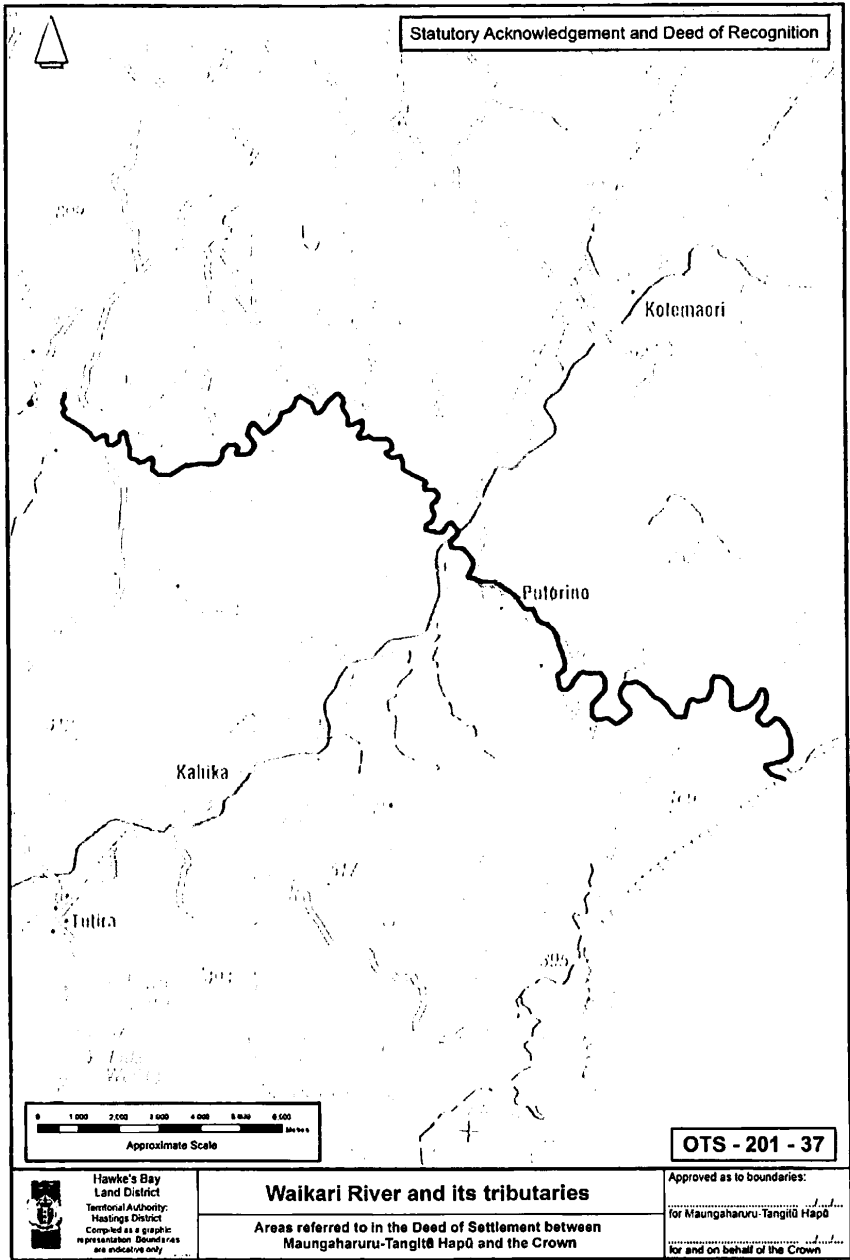
TE NGARUE STREAM AND ITS TRIBUTARIES



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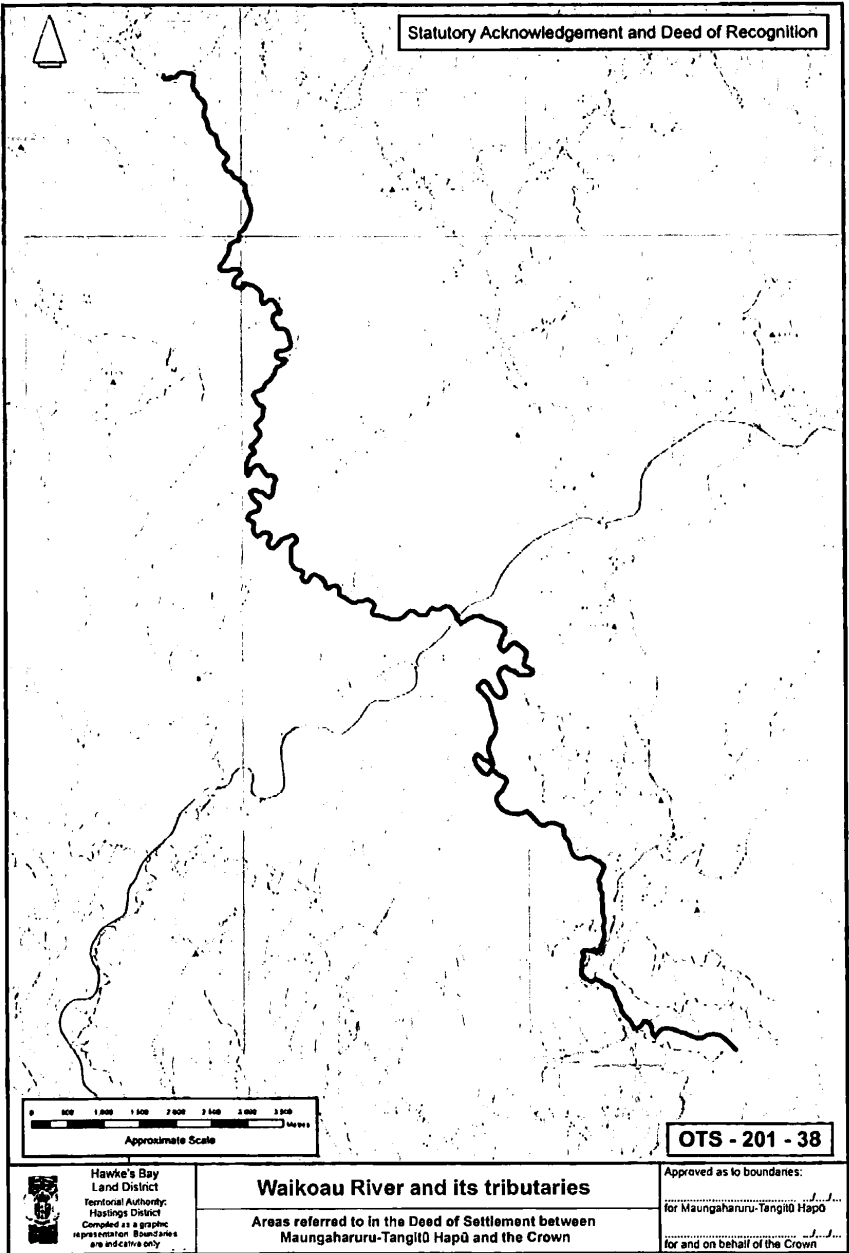
WAIKARI RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES



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WAIKOAU RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES



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2: DEED PLANS: CULTURAL REDRESS PROPERTIES

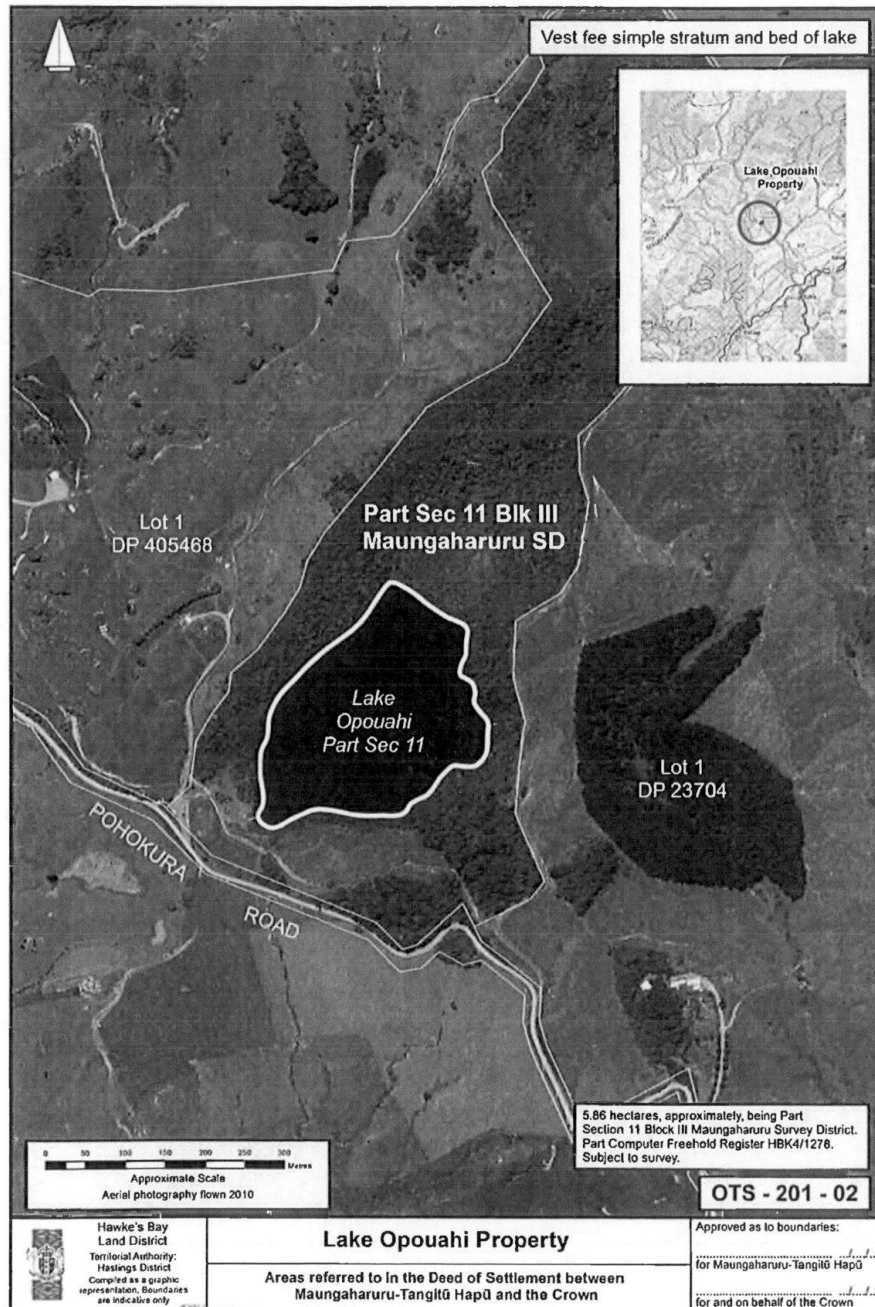
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- PART LAKE TŪTIRA, LAKE WAIKOPIRO AND LAKE ORAKAI PROPERTIES
- PART OPOUAHI SCENIC RESERVE
- TE POHUE DOMAIN RECREATION RESERVE

ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS: CULTURAL REDRESS PROPERTIES

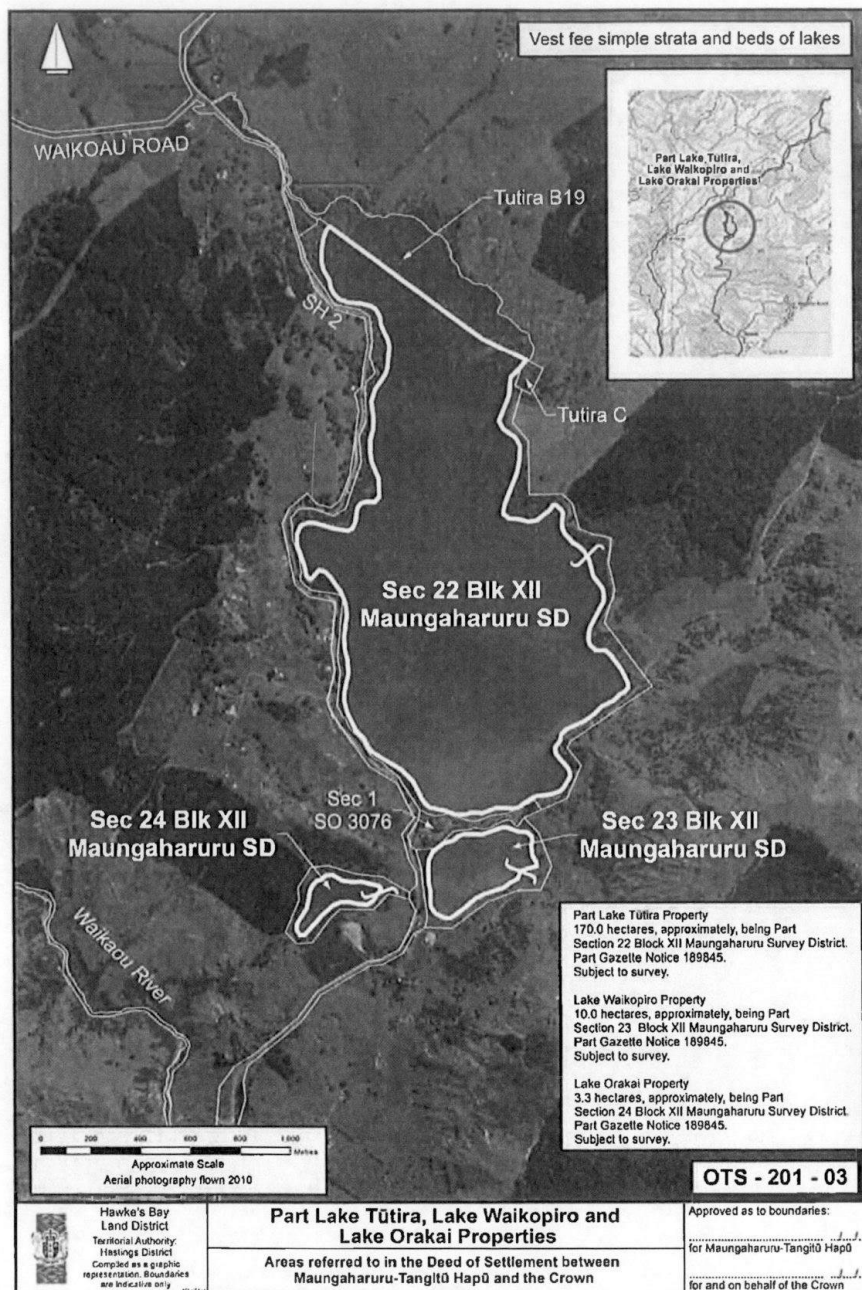
LAKE OPOUahi PROPERTY



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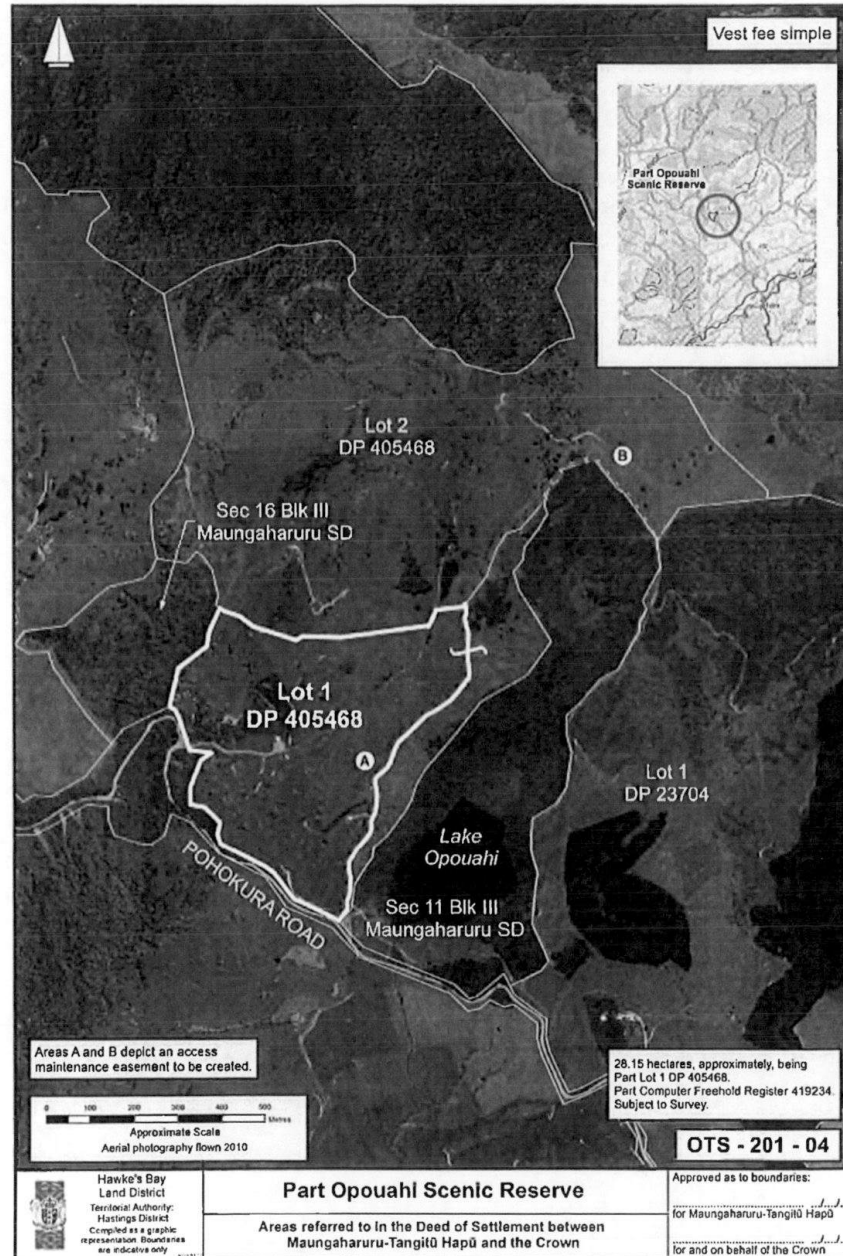
PART LAKE TŪTIRA, LAKE WAIKOPIRO AND LAKE ORAKAI PROPERTIES



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS: CULTURAL REDRESS PROPERTIES

PART OPOUAHİ SCENIC RESERVE



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS: CULTURAL REDRESS PROPERTIES

TE POHUE DOMAIN RECREATION RESERVE



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS: CULTURAL REDRESS PROPERTIES

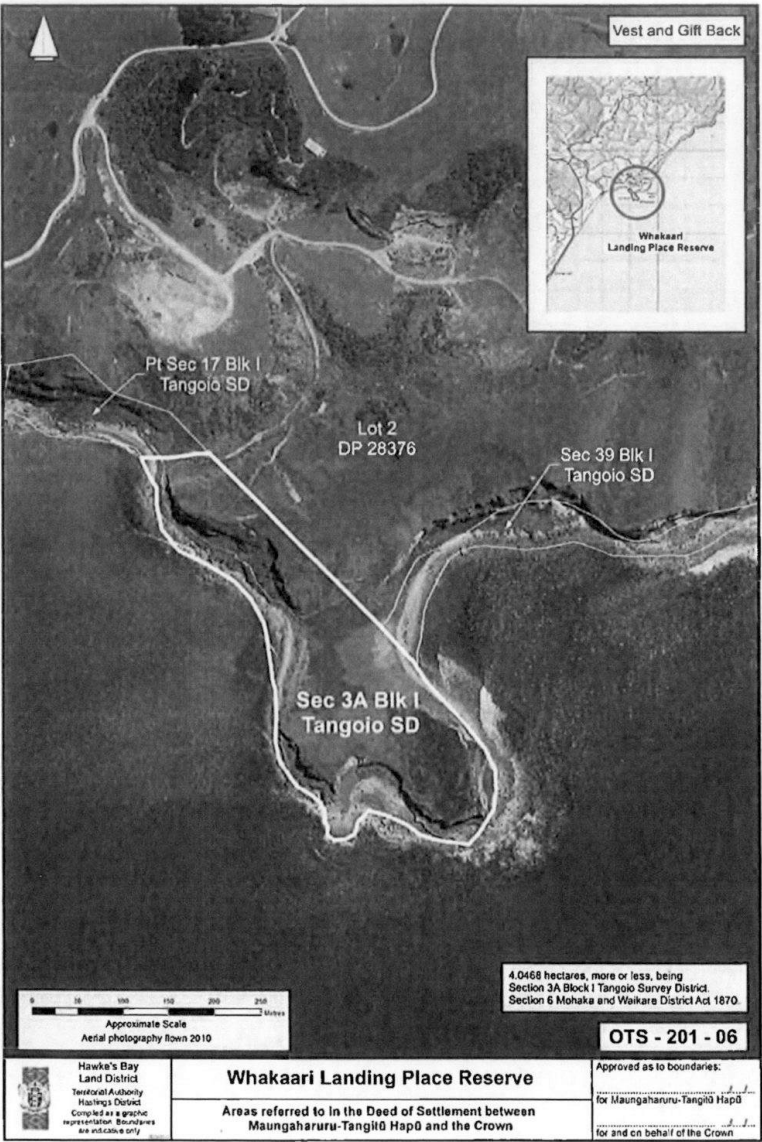
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- BELLBIRD BUSH SCENIC RESERVE
- BOUNDARY STREAM SCENIC RESERVE
- BALANCE OF THE OPOUHI SCENIC RESERVE

ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS: CULTURAL REDRESS PROPERTIES

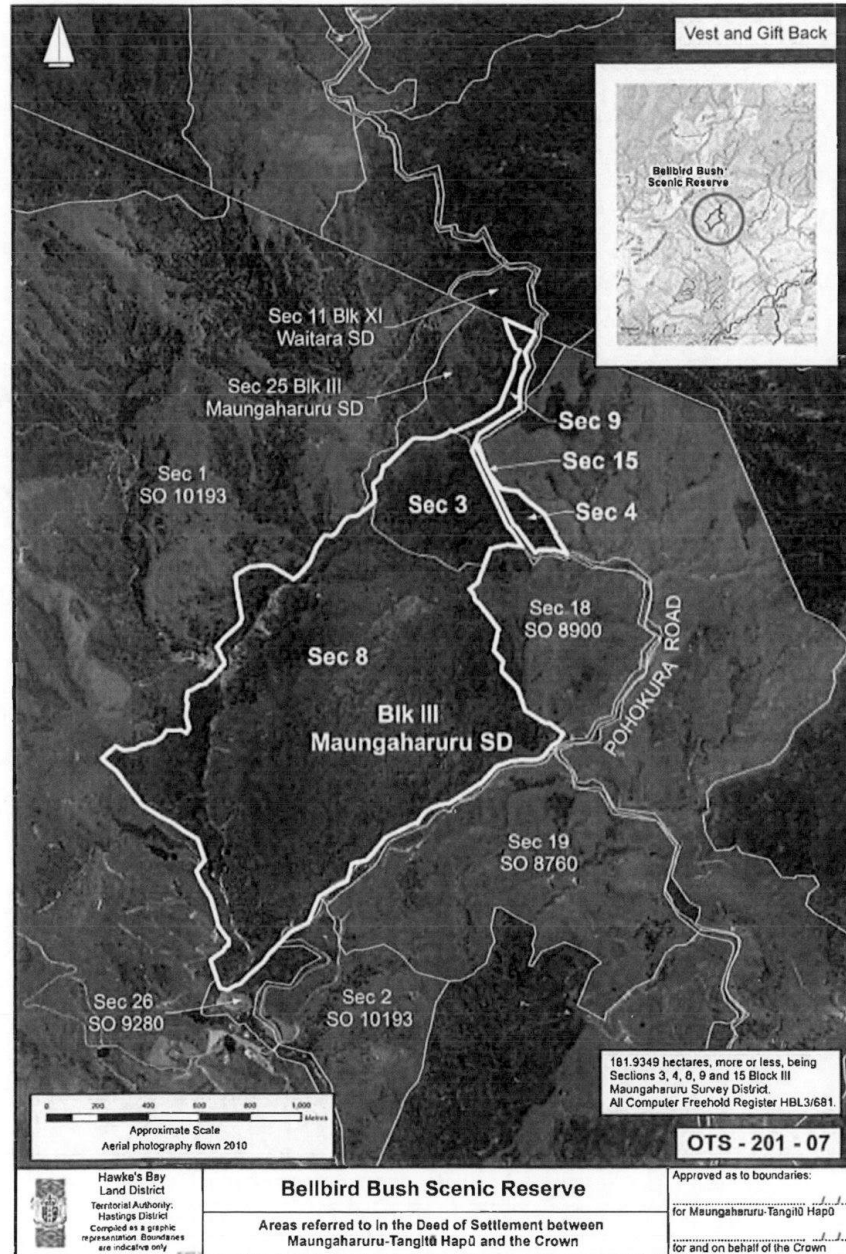
WHAKAARI LANDING PLACE RESERVE



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS: CULTURAL REDRESS PROPERTIES

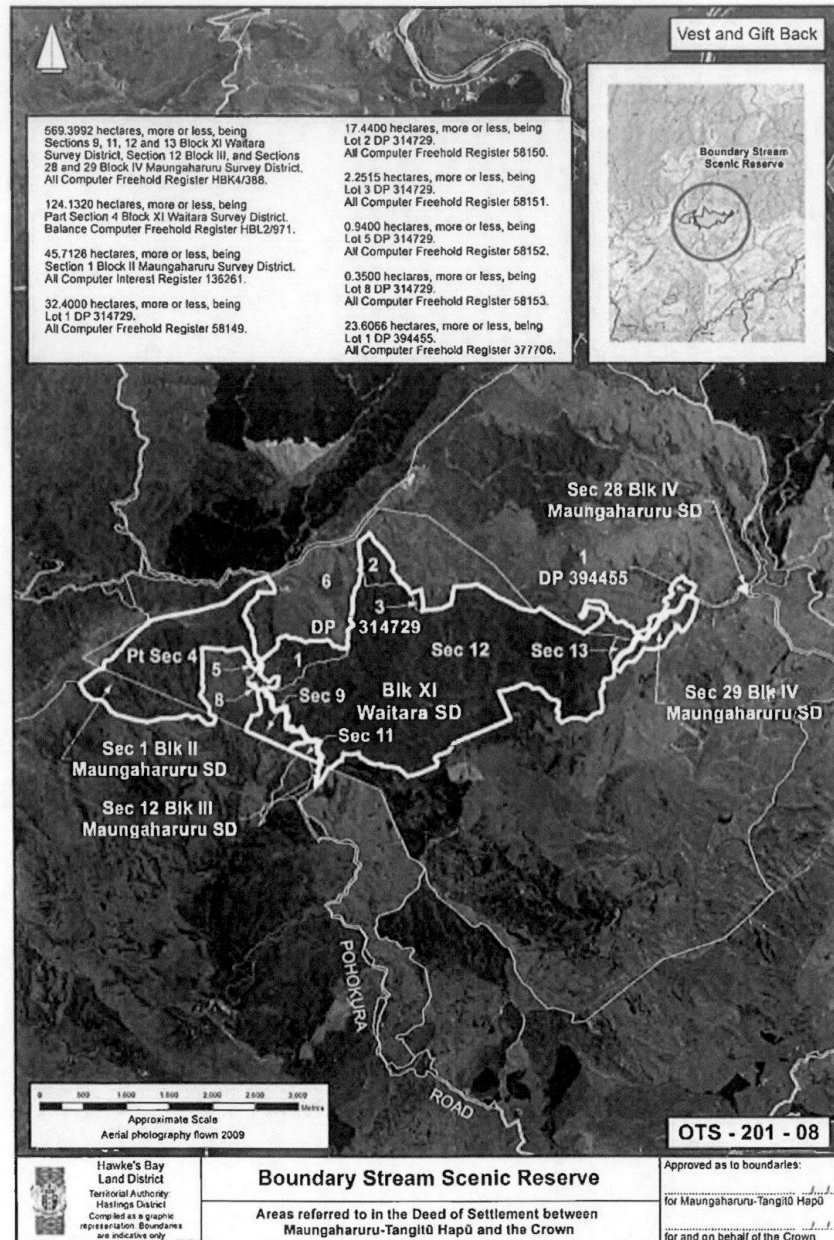
BELLBIRD BUSH SCENIC RESERVE



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2: DEED PLANS: CULTURAL REDRESS PROPERTIES

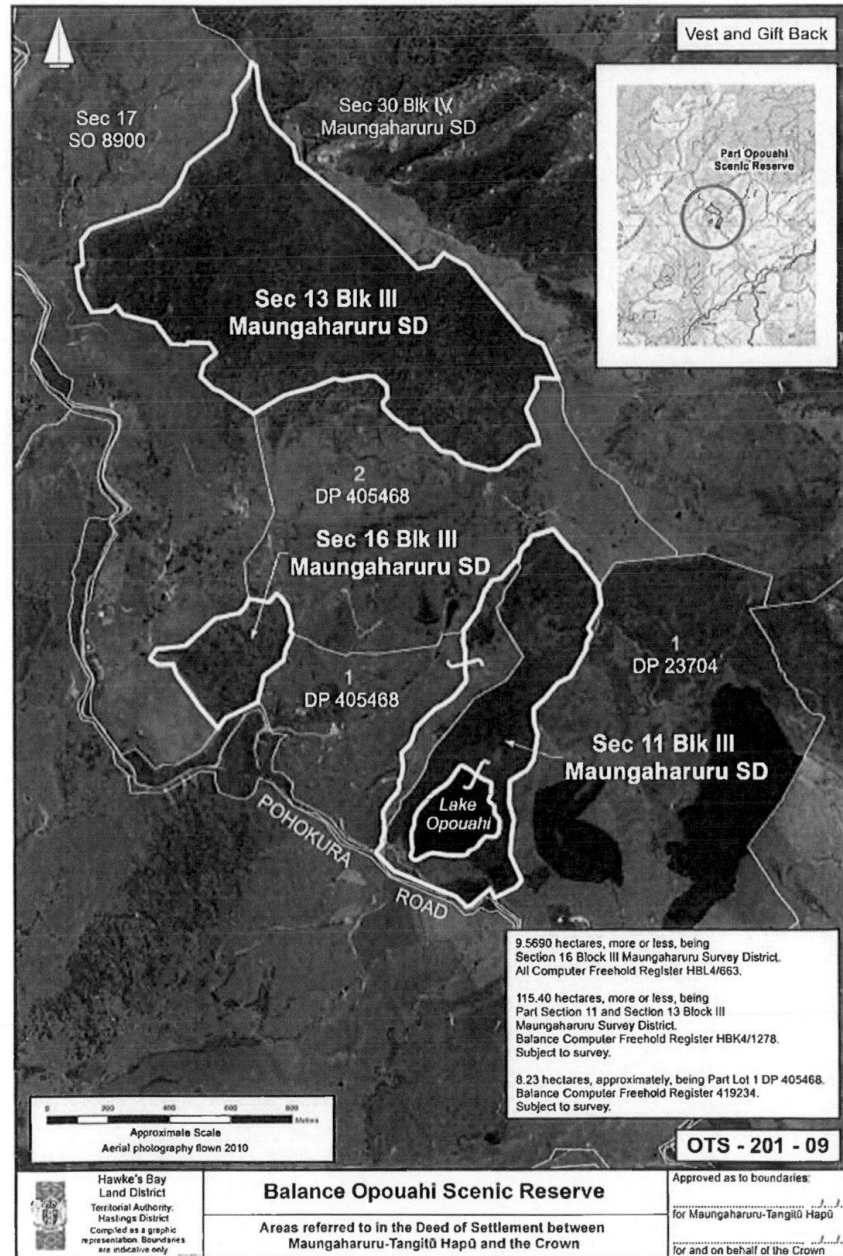
BOUNDARY STREAM SCENIC RESERVE



ATTACHMENTS

2: DEED PLANS: CULTURAL REDRESS PROPERTIES

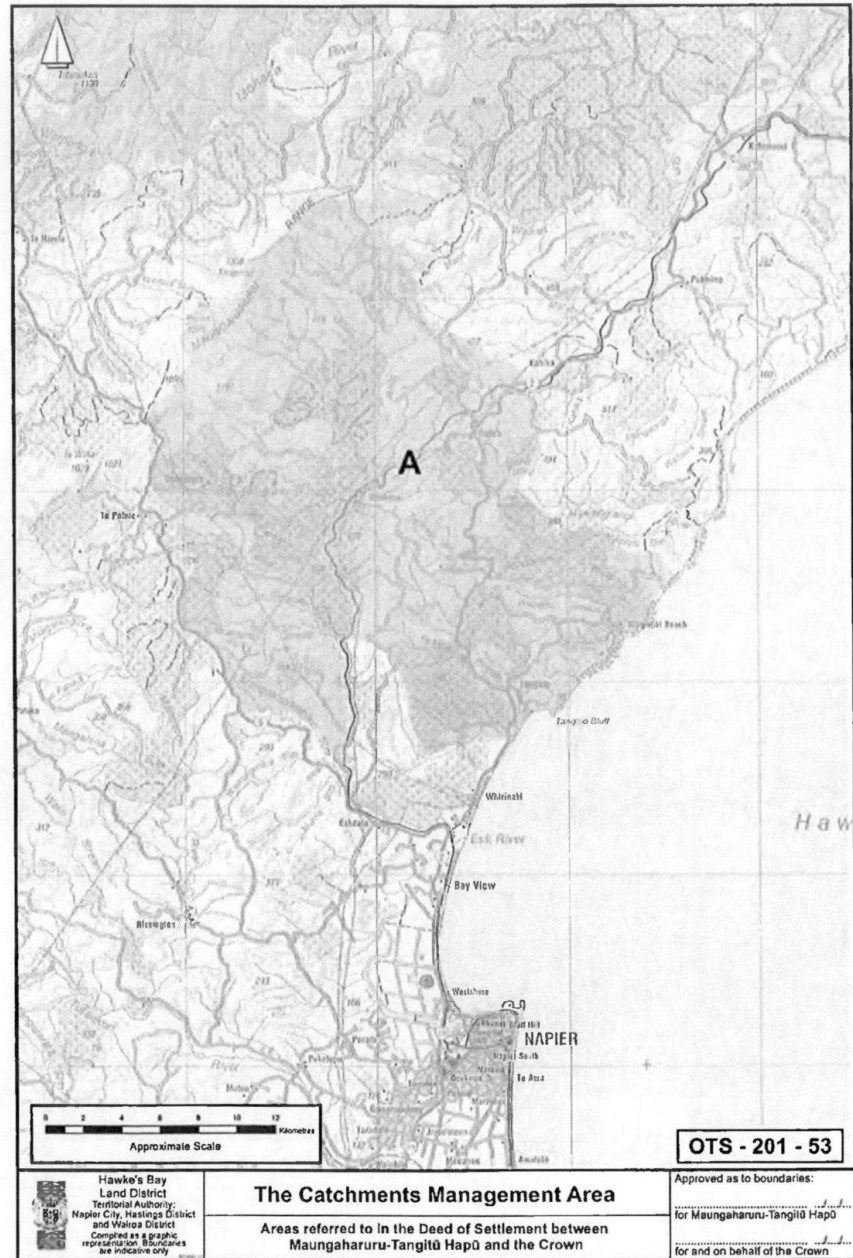
BALANCE OF THE OPOUAHI SCENIC RESERVE



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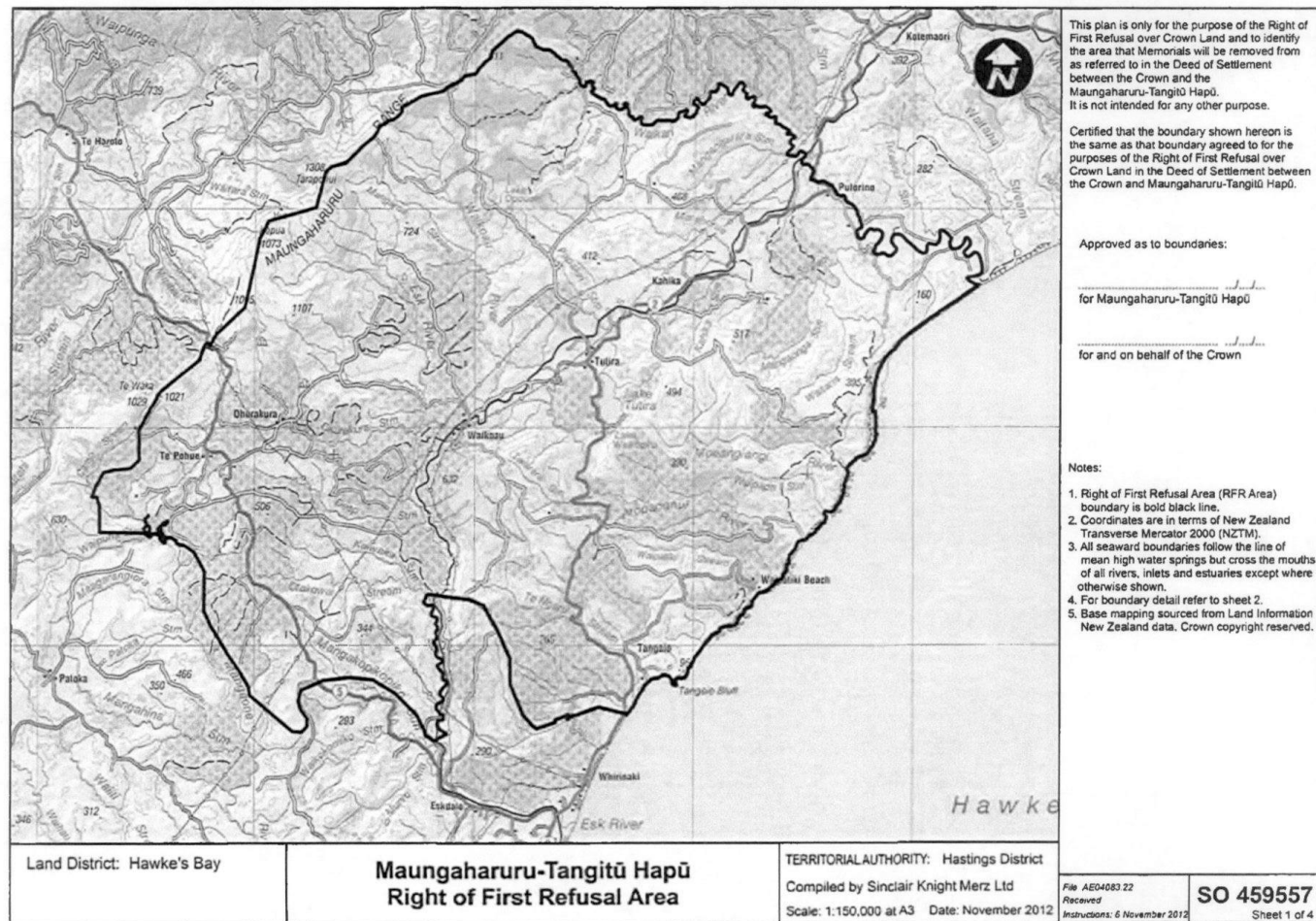
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2.6 CATCHMENTS MANAGEMENT AREA PLAN



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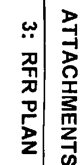
3 RFR PLAN

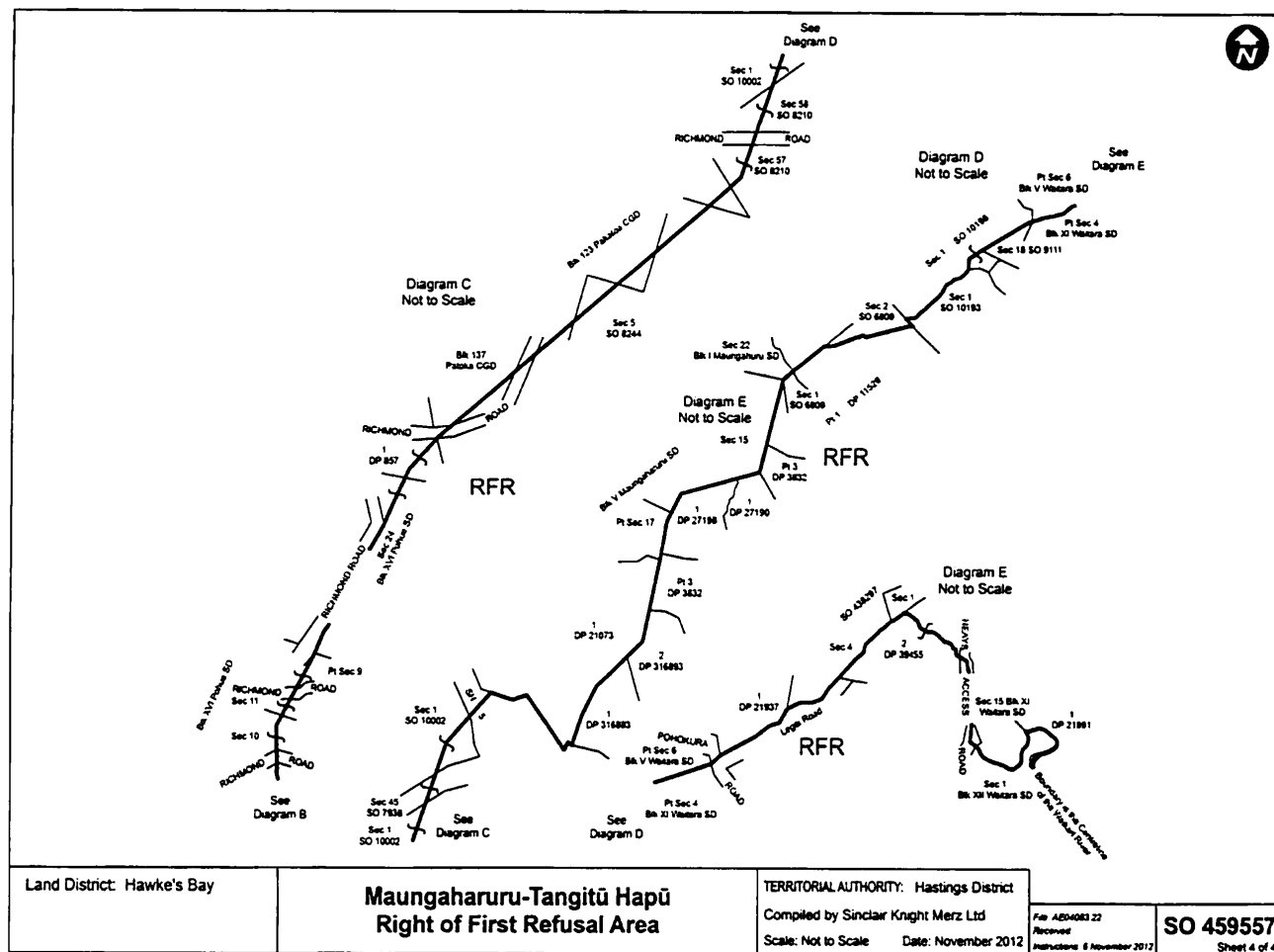


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3: RFR PLAN







3: RFR PLAN

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENTS

4 DRAFT SETTLEMENT BILL

Draft for signature

Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū Claims Settlement Bill

Government Bill

Explanatory note

General policy statement

This Bill settles the historical claims of the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū.

Clause by clause analysis

Clause 1 is the Title clause.

Clause 2 provides that the Bill comes into force on the day after it receives Royal assent.

Part 1

Preliminary matters, acknowledgements and apology, and settlement of historical claims

Preliminary matters

Part 1 (clauses 3 to 19) provides for preliminary matters and the settlement of the historical claims of the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū.

Clause 3 states the purpose of the Bill.

2	Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū Claims Settlement Bill	Explanatory note
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Clause 4 provides that the provisions of the Bill take effect on the settlement date (as defined in *clause 11*), unless a provision states otherwise.

Clause 5 provides that the Bill, when enacted, binds the Crown.

Clause 6 provides an outline of the Bill.

Acknowledgements and apology of the Crown

Clause 7 provides for the inclusion of the acknowledgements and apology offered by the Crown, as set out in the deed of settlement.

Clauses 8 and 9 record the acknowledgements and apology given by the Crown.

Interpretation

Clause 10 provides that the provisions of the Bill are to be interpreted in a manner that best furthers the agreements in the deed of settlement.

Clause 11 defines certain terms used in the Bill.

Clause 12 defines the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū.

Clause 13 defines historical claims.

Historical claims settled and jurisdiction of courts, etc, removed

Clause 14 settles the historical claims and provides that the settlement is final. It removes the jurisdiction of courts, tribunals, and other judicial bodies in respect of the historical claims, the deed of settlement, the Bill, and the settlement redress (but not in respect of the interpretation or implementation of the deed of settlement or the Bill).

Amendment to Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975

Clause 15 amends the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975 to remove the jurisdiction of the Waitangi Tribunal, as provided for in *clause 14*.

Resumptive memorials no longer to apply

Clause 16 provides that certain enactments do not apply to specified land.

Clause 17 provides for the removal of existing memorials from the computer registers relating to the specified land.

Miscellaneous matters

Clause 18 provides for an exception to the rule against perpetuities and any relevant provisions of the Perpetuities Act 1964 for the trustees of the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust (the **trustees**) and in respect of documents entered into by the Crown to give effect to the deed of settlement.

Clause 19 provides that the chief executive of the Ministry of Justice must make copies of the deed of settlement available for inspection free of charge, and for purchase at a reasonable price, at the head office of the Ministry of Justice in Wellington on any working day. The deed must also be made available free of charge on an Internet site maintained by, or on behalf of, the Ministry of Justice.

Part 2

Cultural redress

Part 2 (clauses 20 to 107) deals with certain cultural redress to be provided to the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū under the deed of settlement.

Subpart 1—Tangoio

Subpart 1 (clauses 20 to 25) requires the Hawke's Bay Regional Council to establish a fund relating to parts of 4 water catchments surrounding Tangoio Soil Conservation Reserve (being a soil conservation reserve under section 16 of the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941) in the area of interest and to reach agreement with the trustees on the application of any money in the fund. *Schedule 1* contains the land description for Tangoio Soil Conservation Reserve.

Subpart 2—Te Kawenata

Subpart 2 (clauses 26 to 30) provides authority for the Minister of Conservation to enter into Te Kawenata (a partnership agreement) with the trustees and sets out the requirements and limitations applying to Te Kawenata.

Subpart 3—Protocols

Subpart 3 (clauses 31 to 36) provides that the Minister of Energy and Resources and the Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage must issue protocols to the trustees. The clauses provide that the protocols are subject to the Crown's obligations and limit the rights arising under them.

Subpart 4—Statutory acknowledgement and deeds of recognition

Subpart 4 (clauses 37 to 50) and Schedule 2 set out the Crown's acknowledgement of the statements of association of the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū with 30 statutory areas. The clauses state the purposes of the statutory acknowledgement and state how it affects specified decision making by local authorities, the Environment Court, and the New Zealand Historic Places Trust. The clauses also specify the limits of the acknowledgement. *Clause 46* also requires the Minister of Conservation and the Director-General of Conservation to issue deeds of recognition for 17 sites.

Subpart 5—Tātai Tūāpapa

Subpart 5 (clauses 51 to 65) and Schedule 3 provide for 9 sites to be subject to Tātai Tūāpapa (an overlay classification) which protects the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū values in relation to the sites and provides for the operation of Tātai Tūāpapa and associated protection measures.

Subpart 6—Fisheries redress

Subpart 6 (clause 66) provides that the Minister for Primary Industries must, on or before the settlement date, appoint the trustees as an advisory committee under section 21 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Restructuring) Act 1995 for the purpose of advising the Minister on any changes to finfish prohibitions or restrictions affecting the waters in the area in Hawke's Bay known as the Wairoa Hard.

Subpart 7—Geographic names

Subpart 7 (clauses 67 to 70) provides for the assignment and alteration of certain official geographic names.

Subpart 8—Vesting of cultural redress properties

Subpart 8 (clauses 71 to 106) vests the fee simple estate of 6 cultural redress properties in the trustees. One property vests in fee simple, subject to an easement, and 5 properties vest in fee simple to be administered as reserves (4 of which are subject to an easement). *Schedule 4* contains the land descriptions for the cultural redress properties.

Subpart 9—Vesting and gifting back of properties

Subpart 9 (clause 107) vests the fee simple estate of 4 properties in the trustees and provides for the gifting-back of the properties to the Crown 7 days later for the benefit of the people of New Zealand. *Schedule 5* contains the land descriptions for the gifting back properties.

Part 3 Commercial redress

Part 3 (clauses 108 to 149) provides for certain commercial redress to be provided to the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū under the deed of settlement.

Clause 108 defines certain terms used in *Part 3*.

Subpart 1—Transfer of commercial redress properties

Subpart 1 (clauses 109 to 114) contains provisions relating to the transfer of commercial redress properties to the trustees and provides for the creation of computer freehold registers for the properties and related matters.

Subpart 2—Licensed land

Subpart 2 (clauses 115 to 117) provides for the transfer of the licensed land from the Crown to the trustees. The provisions set out the respective rights and obligations of the Crown and the trustees in relation to the licensed land.

Subpart 3—Access to protected sites

Subpart 3 (clauses 118 to 120) provides a right of access to certain protected sites on the licensed land to Māori for whom the sites are of special cultural, spiritual, or historical significance.

**Subpart 4—Right of first refusal over RFR
land**

Subpart 4 (clauses 121 to 149) provides a right of first refusal for RFR land (as defined in *clause 122*). The owner of RFR land must not dispose of the land to a person other than the trustees without first offering it to the trustees on the same or better terms, unless a specified exception applies. The right of first refusal lasts for 172 years. *Schedule 6* contains provisions relating to giving or receiving notices in respect of RFR land.

Hon Christopher Finlayson

Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū Claims Settlement Bill

Government Bill

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cl 1

**Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū Claims
Settlement Bill**

The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows:

- 1 Title**
This Act is the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū Claims Settlement Act **2013**.
- 2 Commencement**
This Act comes into force on the day after the date on which it receives the Royal assent.

Part 1
**Preliminary matters, acknowledgements
and apology, and settlement of historical
claims**

Preliminary matters

- 3 Purpose**
The purpose of this Act is—
- (a) to record the acknowledgements and apology given by the Crown to the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū in the deed of settlement; and
 - (b) to give effect to certain provisions of the deed of settlement that settles the historical claims of the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū.
- 4 Provisions to take effect on settlement date**
- (1) The provisions of this Act take effect on the settlement date unless stated otherwise.
 - (2) Before the date on which a provision takes effect, a person may prepare or sign a document or do anything else that is required for—
 - (a) the provision to have full effect on that date; or
 - (b) a power to be exercised under the provision on that date; or
 - (c) a duty to be performed under the provision on that date.
- 5 Act binds the Crown**
This Act binds the Crown.

**Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū Claims
Settlement Bill**

Part 1 cl 6

6 Outline

- (1) This section is a guide to the overall scheme and effect of this Act, but does not affect the interpretation or application of the other provisions of this Act or of the deed of settlement.
- (2) This Part—
 - (a) sets out the purpose of this Act; and
 - (b) provides that the provisions of this Act take effect on the settlement date unless a provision states otherwise; and
 - (c) specifies that the Act binds the Crown; and
 - (d) records the text of the acknowledgements and apology given by the Crown to the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū, as recorded in the deed of settlement; and
 - (e) defines terms used in this Act, including key terms such as the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū and historical claims; and
 - (f) provides that the settlement of the historical claims is final; and
 - (g) provides for—
 - (i) the effect of the settlement of the historical claims on the jurisdiction of a court, tribunal, or other judicial body in respect of the historical claims; and
 - (ii) a consequential amendment to the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975; and
 - (iii) the effect of the settlement on certain memorials; and
 - (iv) the exclusion of the law against perpetuities; and
 - (v) access to the deed of settlement.
- (3) **Part 2** provides for cultural redress, including—
 - (a) cultural redress that does not involve the vesting of land, namely—
 - (i) a requirement for the Hawke's Bay Regional Council to establish a fund relating to parts of 4 water catchments surrounding Tangoio Soil Conservation Reserve in the area of interest and to reach agreement with the trustees on the application of any money in the fund; and

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- (ii) a requirement that the Minister of Conservation, the Director-General, and the trustees enter into Te Kawenata; and
- (iii) protocols for Crown minerals and taonga tūturu on the terms set out in the documents schedule; and
- (iv) a statutory acknowledgement by the Crown of the statements made by the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū of their cultural, historical, spiritual, and traditional association with certain statutory areas and the effect of that acknowledgement; and
- (v) deeds of recognition in respect of certain statutory areas; and
- (vi) a Tātai Tūāpapa (an overlay classification) in respect of certain areas and the Crown's acknowledgement of the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū statement of values in relation to those areas; and
- (vii) the requirement that the trustees be appointed as an advisory committee in relation to any proposed changes to prohibitions and restrictions relating to finfish in the waters in the area in Hawke's Bay known as the Wairoa Hard; and
- (viii) the assignment and alteration of place names; and
- (b) cultural redress requiring vesting in the trustees of the fee simple estate in certain cultural redress properties; and
- (c) the vesting in the trustees of 4 properties with a gifting back of the properties by the trustees to the Crown for the people of New Zealand.
- (4) **Part 3** provides for commercial redress, including—
 - (a) the transfer of commercial redress properties (including licensed land) to give effect to the deed of settlement:
 - (b) rights of access to protected sites on the licensed land:
 - (c) a right of first refusal over RFR land that may be exercised by the trustees.
- (5) There are 6 schedules, as follows:
 - (a) **Schedule 1** describes the Tangoio Soil Conservation Reserve:

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- (b) **Schedule 2** describes the statutory areas to which the statutory acknowledgement relates and, in some cases, for which deeds of recognition are issued:
- (c) **Schedule 3** describes the Tātai Tūāpapa areas to which the Tātai Tūāpapa applies:
- (d) **Schedule 4** describes the cultural redress properties:
- (e) **Schedule 5** describes the gifting-back properties:
- (f) **Schedule 6** sets out provisions that apply to notices given in relation to RFR land.

Acknowledgements and apology of the Crown

7 Acknowledgements and apology

- (1) **Sections 8 and 9** record the acknowledgements of, and the apology offered to the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū by, the Crown in the deed of settlement.
- (2) The acknowledgements and apology are to be read in conjunction with the account of the historical relations between the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū and the Crown recorded in part 2 of the deed of settlement.

8 Text of Crown acknowledgements

Whakaaetanga

- (1) E ai ki ngā whākinga a te Karauna ko te whāinga o ngā aureretanga a te Hapū he tino takaroa.
- (2) E whāki ake ana te Karauna arā i te wā i hokona ai e ia te rohe whenua o Ahuriri i te tau 1851—
 - (a) Kāore i uiui atu ki te Hapū i te tīmatanga o ngā whiriwhiri; ā
 - (b) I tahuri ake te Karauna ki te hoko i taua whenua mō te utu iti rawa e whakaaehia ai e Ngāi Māori ā i āta mōhio kāore rawa i rata atu te Hapū ki te wāhanga i whakawhiwhia ai rātau mō te utunga; ā
 - (c) Kīhai ngā Māori o Tangoio i whiwhi ki te katoa o ngā hua ka toko ake i ngā take ohaoha o te urunga mai o te hunga noho whenua Tauwiwi i kī ake ai te Karauna ka whiwhi rātau mena ka whakaae atu kia hokona mō te utu i tukua atu e te Karauna; ā

- (d) Kāore te Karauna i āta whakarite kia rāhuihia he whenua mai i te hokonga o Ahuriri i haumaruhia e te mana pupuri o te Hapū ā he takahanga hoki i te Tiriti o Waitangi me ōna mātāpono.
- (3) E whāki ake ana te Karauna arā i te wā i hokona ai e ia te rohe whenua o Mōhaka i te tau 1851—
- (a) He iti noa tana utu ā kāore hoki a Ngāi Tahu i whiwhi i te katoa o ngā hua putaputa noa mai te nohonga whenua a Tauīwi i pōhēhē ai rātau ka whiwhi mā te whakaaenga ki te utu iti rawa; ā
- (b) He takahanga hoki i te Tiriti o Waitangi mā te kore e āta whakarite whenua rāhuiā mō Ngāi Tahu.
- (4) E whāki ana te Karauna i te tau 1866 tua atu i te whai tonu i te rongomau ki Ōmarunui ka tahi kē ka tukua tana tono whakamutunga kia tuku ki raro te hunga i roto i te pā. Mai i tēnei ka huri ngā hōia o te Karauna ki te whakaeke me te mōrearea noa o te oranga o ngā tāne o ngā wāhine o ngā tamariki i roto o te pā. Rua tekau ngā tāngata i mate i a rātau e wawao ana i a rātau ake mai i ngā tira pakanga a te Karauna i Ōmarunui i Petane hoki. E whāki ana te Karauna he takahā mana ēnei whakaeke he takahanga hoki i te Tiriti o Waitangi me ōna mātāpono.
- (5) E whāki ana te Karauna ko te mauherenga me te kore whakawā ki ngā tūmomo āhua matangerengere rawa atu i runga o ngā motu o Wharekauri tata ki te rua tau o ngā uri tekau mā toru o te Hapū i muri i tō rātau uiuinga i Ōmarunui he tino takahi mana he takahanga hoki i te Tiriti o Waitangi me ōna mātāpono.
- (6) E whāki ana te Karauna kō ngā mahi whakamate o ana tira whawhai i Ngātapa i te Kohi-tātea o te tau 1869 he takahanga hoki i te Tiriti o Waitangi me ōna mātāpono i pokea ai te mana o te Karauna.
- (7) E whāki ana te Karauna ā—
- (a) I te tau 1867 i pānuihia he takiwā raupatu tata kia pou katoa atu te takiwā o te Hapū; ā
- (b) Whai ake ana ngā hua tuku iho katoa o te Hapū ki ō rātau whenua ki tēnei takiwā i wetoa ā ka puritia e te Karauna te rohe whenua o Tangoio ki te Raki kō atu i te 9000 eka ā he takahanga hoki i te Tiriti o Waitangi me ōna mātāpono.

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- (8) Ka whāki atu anō te Karauna arā ko te nuinga o ngā whenua i roto i te rohe raupatu i whakaae ai ia ki te whakahoki ki a Ngāi Māori te mana pupuri i te tau 1870 ka puritia tonu e te Karauna te mana kō atu i te whā tekau tau tae noa atu ki te tukunga o ngā tohanga a te Karauna i ngā mana pupuri ki a Ngāi Māori i noho pū ki aua whenua.
- (9) Ka whāki te Karauna kāore rawa ia i whakarite i tētahi tirotiroti motuhake i ngā hua tuku iho o te Hapū ki ngā rohe whenua i whakaae ia kia whakahokia atu ki a Ngāi Māori te mana pupuri i te tau 1870 ā—
- (a) I te tau 1870 i tukua e ia kō atu i te 30 000 eka ki Kaiwaka hei tākoha atu ki tētahi kūpapa a te Karauna; ā
- (b) I pareā e te Karauna ngā uri o te Hapū mai i ngā mana pupuri mō Kaiwaka ā he takahanga hoki i te Tiriti o Waitangi me ōna mātāpono.
- (10) E whāki ake ana te Karauna nā tana kore e rongō i ngā tono maha a te Hapū kia tirotiroti ō rātau tika ki Kaiwaka i kino atu ai te whakatoihara a te takahanga nei. I amohia e te Hapū ngā tūmomo utu teitei mō ngā raru ture i tā rātau whai i ō rātau tika ki Kaiwaka.
- (11) E whāki ana te Karauna ā—
- (a) Kāore ia i uiui atu ki te Hapū i mua i te tukunga o ngā ture whenua taketake i te rātau tekau mā iwa i puta ai te tikanga kia tū ko ia tangata noa hei mana pupuri whenua i riro ai taua mana pupuri ki te iwi katoa i mua atu; ā
- (b) I te tau 1866 i tukua e te Kōti Whenua Taketake te mana pupuri mō te whenua rāhui o Moeangiangi me ngā rohe whenua o Petane o Te Pāhou hoki ki ngā tāngata tokoiti iho i te tekau a tae rawa atu ki te tau 1873 kua hokona kē e ia mana pupuri te katoa o ngā rohe whenua a te Hapū; ā
- (c) Mā te tuku i aua tāngata ki te hoko noa i ngā whenua rāhui ki Moeangiangi me ngā rohe whenua o Petane me Te Pāhou nā te Hapū kē kāore te ture whenua taketake i whai i ngā ōati a te Karauna kia haumaruhia ngā hua a te Hapū ki aua rohe whenua ā he takahanga hoki i te Tiriti o Waitangi me ōna mātāpono.

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- (12) E whāki ana te Karauna ko te tukunga here o te Tonga o Tangōio ki te Poari Whenua Māori o te Takiwā o Ikarōa i te tau 1907 he takahanga hoki i te Tiriti o Waitangi me ōna mātāpono.
- (13) E whāki ana te Karauna mai i te tau 1911 ki te tau 1930 i hokona tata ki te katoa o ngā whenua i whakahokia atu ki ia uri o te Hapū i te tau 1870. E whāki ake ana hoki te Karauna nāna pū—
- (a) Te mahi tinihanga ki roto i ngā ture whenua taketake mō Ngāi Māori ki te whakatau ā-rōpū nei kātahi ka huri ake ki te hoko haere i te maha o ngā whenua mai ia mana pupuri i muri ake i ngā whakataunga o ngā huihuinga kia kaua e hoko i ō rātau whenua; ā
 - (b) Kāhore i hāngai pū ngā mahi a te Karauna i tōna mana apunga nā tana ārai i ētahi mana pupuri whenua o te Hapū ki te whakaoti ake i ā rātau whiriwhiri me ngā hunga motuhake ki te kawē i ngā rihi mō ō rātau whenua kia wātea ai te Karauna ki te hoko; ā
 - (c) I kō kē atu ana mahi tinihanga i tōnā mana apunga mā te tuku kia tārewa noa mō te wā roa nei ki runga ki ētahi o aua hunga kīhai nei i hiahia ki te hoko atu ki te Karauna i te mutunga i pērā nā tō rātau whai kia puta he hua mai i ō rātau whenua; ā
 - (d) I huri te Karauna ki āna mahi nanakia mō ētahi o ngā mana pupuri i hiahia ai ki te hoko ā kia whiwhi ai ia i te maha o ngā whenua ā maenga ake kō rātau kāore nei i hoko atu ka raru i te itiiti noa o ngā whenua hei pūtake mō rātau i waenga o te takiwā; ā
 - (e) Ko ngā mahi a te Karauna he mahi tinihanga he mahi takatakahi ā kāore hoki i tae ki te taumata o te pono o te whakaaro pai e kī mai rā i roto i Te Tiriti o Waitangi me ōna mātāpono.
- (14) Ka whāki ake te Karauna nā tana kore e haumarū i te Hapū mai i te noho kore whenua mō ō rātau hiahia o aua wā me ngā wā ō muri mai ā tae rawa atu ki ngā tau o ngā 1930s—
- (a) I tino murua te oranga ohaoha, te oranga hāpori tae atu ki te tikanga-ā-iwi me tō rātau tairanga ake ā he takahanga i te Tiriti o Waitangi me ōna mātāpono; ā
 - (b) He tino pānga hoki ki te hekenga o te tatau tāngata o ngā uri o te Hapū i mua atu i te tau 1930 ā he roa rawa te

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noho o ngā uri o te Hapū e tāmia ana e te rawa kore, te māuiui noa, te hauarea noa o ngā kāinga me ngā taumata mātauranga pāpaku noa iho.

- (15) E whāki ana te Karauna nā te turaki haere i ngā ngahere me ngā kaupapa ahuwhehua i ngā tau mutunga o te rautau tekau mā iwa me te tīmatanga o te rautau rua tekau i tāpiri atu ki ngā tino takahuringa o te taiao i te takiwā o te Hapū pērā i te pikinga ake o te horoa whenua me te waipuke hoki. Ka whāki ake anō te Karauna—
- (a) I te ngoi kore noa o te oranga o te Roto o Tūtira; ā
 - (b) Te pānga o te paru o te para ki te tahatai; ā
 - (c) Te murunga te rironga hoki o ngā mahinga kai o te Hapū; ā
 - (d) Ko te tino rarunga o ngā waipukenga ki te hāpori ki te marae hoki i Tangoio.

Acknowledgements

- (1) The Crown acknowledges that addressing the grievances of the Hapū is long overdue.
- (2) The Crown acknowledges that when it purchased the Ahuriri block in 1851—
 - (a) it failed to consult the Hapū in the first stage of the negotiations; and
 - (b) the Crown sought to purchase this land for the lowest price Māori would accept, and was aware that the Hapū were discontented with their share of the purchase price; and
 - (c) Tangoio Māori did not receive the full, ongoing economic benefits from European settlement the Crown led them to expect if they agreed to sell for the price offered by the Crown; and
 - (d) the Crown did not ensure that adequate reserves of land from the Ahuriri purchase were protected in Hapū ownership, and this was a breach of the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.
- (3) The Crown acknowledges that when it acquired the Mohaka block in 1851—
 - (a) it paid a low price, and Ngāi Tahu did not receive the full, ongoing benefits from European settlement they were led to expect in accepting a low price; and

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- (b) it breached the Treaty of Waitangi by failing to ensure that adequate reserves were set aside for Ngāi Tahu.
- (4) The Crown acknowledges that in 1866, rather than continue negotiations to preserve the peace at Omarunui, it issued an unreasonable ultimatum demanding the surrender of all those inside the pā. This led to a Crown military attack, which endangered the lives of all men, women, and children inside the pā. The Crown's forces killed more than 20 people defending themselves at Omarunui and Petane. The Crown acknowledges that these attacks were an injustice and breached the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.
- (5) The Crown acknowledges that the detention without trial in harsh conditions on the Chatham Islands for nearly 2 years of at least 13 members of the Hapū after they were interrogated at Omarunui was an injustice and a breach of the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.
- (6) The Crown acknowledges that the summary executions by Crown forces at Ngatapa in January 1869 breached the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles and tarnished the honour of the Crown.
- (7) The Crown acknowledges that—
 - (a) in 1867 it proclaimed a confiscation district which included most of the takiwā of the Hapū; and
 - (b) subsequently, all the customary interests of the Hapū in their land in this district were extinguished and the Crown retained the Tangoio North block of more than 9 000 acres and these actions breached the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.
- (8) The Crown further acknowledges that most of the land in the confiscation district, which it agreed to return to Māori ownership in 1870, remained in Crown title for more than 40 years until Crown grants were issued to the Māori owners who had been occupying it.
- (9) The Crown acknowledges that it never provided for any independent investigation of the customary interests of the Hapū in the blocks it agreed to return to Māori ownership in 1870 and that—

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- (a) in 1870 it used more than 30 000 acres at Kaiwaka to reward a Crown ally; and
 - (b) the Crown excluded Hapū members from the ownership of Kaiwaka and this was a breach of the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.
- (10) The Crown further acknowledges that it made the prejudice arising from this breach worse by declining repeated requests from the Hapū to allow an investigation into their rights in Kaiwaka. The Hapū bore crippling legal expenses as a result of trying to establish their legal rights to Kaiwaka.
- (11) The Crown acknowledges that—
- (a) it did not consult the Hapū before introducing native land laws in the 19th century, which provided for the individualisation of Māori land holdings that had previously been held in tribal tenure; and
 - (b) in 1866 the Native Land Court awarded ownership of the Moeangiangi Reserve and the Petane and Te Pahou blocks to fewer than 10 individuals, and by 1873, individual owners had sold all the Hapū land in these blocks; and
 - (c) by allowing these individuals to sell Hapū land in the Moeangiangi Reserve and the Petane and Te Pahou blocks, the native land legislation did not reflect the Crown's obligation to actively protect the interests of the Hapū in these blocks, and this was a breach of the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.
- (12) The Crown acknowledges that the compulsory vesting of Tangoio South in the Ikaroa District Māori Land Board in 1907 breached the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.
- (13) The Crown acknowledges that between 1911 and 1930 it purchased nearly all of the land returned to Hapū individuals in 1870. The Crown further acknowledges that—
- (a) it made a sham of a provision in the native land laws for Māori to make land alienation decisions collectively by purchasing substantial quantities of land from individual owners after the owners had collectively decided at hui not to sell their land; and
 - (b) the Crown misused its monopoly powers by preventing some land owners of the Hapū from completing ne-

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- gotiations with private parties to lease their land so the Crown could purchase it; and
- (c) it further misused its monopoly powers by imposing them for long periods on some owners who had shown no inclination to sell to the Crown and were left with little choice but to sell to the Crown if they wished to derive economic benefits from their land; and
 - (d) the Crown exploited the willingness of some owners to sell, to acquire so much land that those who did not wish to sell were left with too little land to maintain a viable presence in the region; and
 - (e) the Crown's actions were unfair, oppressive, and did not live up to the standards of good faith and fair dealing, which are expressed in the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.
- (14) The Crown acknowledges that its failure to protect the Hapū from being left with insufficient land for their present and future needs by the 1930s—
- (a) had a devastating impact on their economic, social, and cultural well-being and on their development and was a breach of the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles; and
 - (b) contributed to significant population losses suffered by the Hapū before 1930, and that for too long Hapū members have endured poverty, poor health, poor housing, and low educational standards.
- (15) The Crown acknowledges that extensive deforestation and pastoral farming in the late 19th and early 20th centuries has contributed to significant environmental change in the Hapū takiwā with increased erosion and flooding. The Crown further acknowledges—
- (a) the poor health of Lake Tūtira;
 - (b) the pollution of the coastline;
 - (c) the degradation and loss of many mahinga kai of the Hapū;
 - (d) the severe impact of flooding on the community and marae at Tangoio.

9 Text of the Crown's apology*Whakapāha*

- (1) E tuku ana te Karauna i tēnei whakapāha ki te Hapū, ki ō rātau tīpuna ki o rātau uri hoki.
- (2) E tino pouri ana te Karauna mō tana kore e hāpai i ana ōati mai i te Tiriti o Waitangi ā i ana takahanga hoki i te Tiriti o Waitangi me ōna mātāpono i roto i ana kōkiri me te Hapū. E aronui ana te Karauna i te puku mahi i ngā piki i ngā heke o ngā tīpuna o te Hapū i ā rātau whai i ngā tono atu ki te Karauna tērā kia noho tōtika aua take i raro i te ture.
- (3) Ka nui te tino pāpourī o te Karauna mō ana whakaeke poka noa ki runga o Ōmarunui me Petane hoki i te tau 1866, ngā hunga i parekurahia tae atu hoki ki ērā o koutou i riro kia mauherehia. E tino whakapāha ana te Karauna mō ana mahi parahako ki te Hapū mai i ana pānuitanga i tētahi takiwā raupatu, te murunga o te Raki o Tangoio me te ārai i te Hapū mai i te mana pupuri ō Kaiwaka.
- (4) E tino pāpourī ana te Karauna i ana mahi i tino piki ake ai aua mahi parahako mā tana hokonga i te nuinga o ngā toetoenga whenua ō te Hapū i mua atu i te tau 1930 mā ngā tūmomo āhua takatakahi mana ārai tikanga tangata. E tino pouri ana te Karauna mō tana waiho kia noho tata whenua kore te Hapū me ngā raruraru i pā ki o koutou rōpū-ā-iwi me te tuku i a koutou kia whakaatu ake i ō koutou tika tuku iho hoki. E whakapāha ana te Karauna mō tana kore e whai whakaaro ki te rangatiratanga o te Hapū me ngā tūmomo mahi ngā tūmomo warewarenga hoki a te Karauna i pā atu ai ki ō whenua ki ō tauranga ika me ērā atu taonga me tō koutou pūkaha ki te whakatairanga ā-iwi ā-oaho hoki.
- (5) E whāki ake ana te Karauna he maha ngā reanga hono o ngā whānau kua mate oti atu. E tino pāpourī ana ia mō te noho rawa kore me te māuiui noa i pā ki ō uri. Ka nui tana pouri mō ana mahi mō ana warewarenga hoki i raru ai tō pūkaha kia whakatairanga ake i tō noho ā-hāpori ā-oaho me tō oranga tinana oranga ahurea oranga wairua hoki.
- (6) Mā roto mai i tēnei whakataunga e rapu ana te Karauna i te huarahi hei tāpae ake i ana mahi hē ki te Hapū ki te whakaū i te mana ki tōna taumata me te tīmata ake i te hātepe whakaora.

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E manako ana te Karauna mā te whakapāha nei e toko ake ai he hononga hōu i waenga i te Karauna me te Hapū mai i te piripono ki te Tiriti o Waitangi me ōna mātāpono.

Apology

- (1) The Crown makes this apology to the Hapū, their ancestors, and their descendants.
- (2) The Crown is deeply sorry that it has not always lived up to its Treaty of Waitangi obligations and that it has breached the Treaty of Waitangi, and its principles, in its dealings with the Hapū. The Crown recognises the tireless efforts and struggles of the ancestors of the Hapū in the pursuit of their longstanding claims for justice and redress from the Crown.
- (3) The Crown is deeply remorseful for its unjust attacks on Omarunui and Petane in 1866, the deaths that were caused, and the subsequent imprisonment of some of your people. The Crown sincerely apologises for the immense prejudice it inflicted on the Hapū by the proclamation of a confiscation district, the loss of Tangoio North, and the exclusion of the Hapū from the ownership of Kaiwaka.
- (4) The Crown profoundly regrets compounding this prejudice by purchasing most of the remaining land of the Hapū before 1930 in ways that were unfair and oppressive. The Crown is very sorry it left the Hapū virtually landless, and for the harm this caused to your tribal structures and ability to exercise customary rights and responsibilities. The Crown apologises for its failure to respect the rangatiratanga of the Hapū and for Crown acts and omissions which have impacted on your lands, fisheries, and other taonga, and your capacity for social and economic development.
- (5) The Crown acknowledges that many family lines have died out and cannot be brought back. It profoundly regrets the poverty and poor health which have long afflicted your people. It deeply regrets its acts and omissions which have affected your capacity for social and economic development and your physical, cultural, and spiritual well-being.
- (6) Through this settlement the Crown is seeking to atone for its past wrongs towards the Hapū, to restore its tarnished honour, and to begin the process of healing. The Crown hopes that this

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apology will mark the beginning of a new relationship between the Crown and the Hapū based on respect for the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.

Interpretation

10 Interpretation of Act generally

It is the intention of Parliament that the provisions of this Act are interpreted in a manner that best furthers the agreements expressed in the deed of settlement.

11 Interpretation

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

administering body has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Reserves Act 1977

aquatic life has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Conservation Act 1987

area of interest means the area shown as the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū area of interest in part 1 of the attachments

attachments means the attachments to the deed of settlement

commercial redress property has the meaning given in **section 108**

Commissioner of Crown Lands means the Commissioner of Crown Lands appointed under section 24AA of the Land Act 1948

computer register—

- (a) has the meaning given in section 4 of the Land Transfer (Computer Registers and Electronic Lodgement) Amendment Act 2002; and
- (b) includes, where relevant, a certificate of title issued under the Land Transfer Act 1952

consent authority has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Resource Management Act 1991

conservation area has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Conservation Act 1987

conservation legislation means—

- (a) the Conservation Act 1987; and
- (b) the enactments listed in Schedule 1 of that Act

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conservation management plan has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Conservation Act 1987

conservation management strategy has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Conservation Act 1987

Crown has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989

cultural redress property has the meaning given in **section 71**

deed of recognition—

- (a) means a deed of recognition issued under **section 46** by—
 - (i) the Minister of Conservation and the Director-General; or
 - (ii) the Commissioner of Crown Lands; and
- (b) includes any amendments made under **section 46(4)**

deed of settlement—

- (a) means the deed of settlement dated 25 May 2013 and signed by—
 - (i) the Honourable Christopher Finlayson, Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations, for and on behalf of the Crown; and
 - (ii) Bevan Maihi Taylor, Tania Marama Petrus Hopmans, Tamehana Pekapeka Manaena, Charmaine Dawn Kui Butler, Kerri Donna Nuku, Justin Owen Ian Puna, Frederick Roy Maadi Reti, Elaine Rangituia Taylor, being the trustees of the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust and for and on behalf of the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū; and
- (b) includes—
 - (i) the schedules of, and attachments to, the deed; and
 - (ii) any amendments to the deed or its schedules and attachments

Director-General means the Director-General of Conservation

documents schedule means the documents schedule of the deed of settlement

effective date means the date that is 6 months after the settlement date

gifting-back property has the meaning given in **section 107(5)**

Historic Places Trust has the meaning given to Trust in section 2 of the Historic Places Act 1993

historical claims has the meaning given in **section 13**

interest means a covenant, easement, lease, licence, licence to occupy, tenancy, or other right or obligation affecting a property

LINZ means Land Information New Zealand

local authority has the meaning given in section 5(1) of the Local Government Act 2002

Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust means the trust of that name established by a trust deed dated 18 December 2012

member of the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū means an individual referred to in **section 12(1)(a)**

national park management plan has the meaning given to management plan in section 2 of the National Parks Act 1980

property redress schedule means the property redress schedule of the deed of settlement

regional council has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Resource Management Act 1991

Registrar-General means the Registrar-General of Land appointed under section 4 of the Land Transfer Act 1952

related company has the meaning given in section 2(3) of the Companies Act 1993

representative entity means—

- (a) the trustees; and
- (b) any person (including any trustee) acting for or on behalf of—
 - (i) the collective group referred to in **section 12(1)(a)**; or
 - (ii) 1 or more members of the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū; or
 - (iii) 1 or more of the whānau, hapū, or groups referred to in **section 12(1)(b)**

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reserve has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Reserves Act 1977

reserve property has the meaning given in **section 71**

resource consent has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Resource Management Act 1991

RFR means the right of first refusal provided for by **subpart 4 of Part 3**

RFR area has the meaning given in **section 121**

RFR land has the meaning given in **section 122**

settlement date means the date that is 20 working days after the date on which this Act comes into force

statutory acknowledgement has the meaning given in **section 37**

subsidiary has the meaning given in section 5 of the Companies Act 1993

Tātai Tūāpapa has the meaning given in **section 51**

trustees of the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust and **trustees** means the trustees, acting in their capacity as trustees, of the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust

working day means a day other than—

- (a) Saturday, Sunday, Waitangi Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day, the Sovereign's birthday, and Labour Day;
- (b) a day in the period commencing with 25 December in any year and ending with the close of 15 January in the following year;
- (c) the days observed as the anniversaries of the provinces of Hawke's Bay and Wellington.

12 Meaning of Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū

(1) In this Act, **Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū** or **Hapū** means—

- (a) the collective group composed of individuals who are descended from 1 or more Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū tīpuna; and
- (b) every whānau, hapū, or group to the extent that it is composed of individuals referred to in **paragraph (a)**, including the following groups:

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- (i) Ngāti Kurumōkihi (formerly known as Ngāi Tātara); and
 - (ii) Marangātūhetāua (also known as Ngāti Tū); and
 - (iii) Ngāti Whakaari; and
 - (iv) Ngāi Tauira; and
 - (v) Ngāi Te Ruruku ki Tangoio; and
 - (vi) Ngāi Tahu; and
 - (c) every individual referred to in **paragraph (a)**.
- (2) In this section and **section 13**,—
- customary rights** means rights exercised according to tikanga Māori (Māori customary values and practices), including—
- (a) rights to occupy land; and
 - (b) rights in relation to the use of land or other natural or physical resources
- descended** means that a person is descended from another person by—
- (a) birth; or
 - (b) legal adoption
- Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū tipuna** means an individual who—
- (a) exercised customary rights by virtue of being descended from—
 - (i) Tātaramoa (for Ngāi Tātara and Ngāti Kurumōkihi); or
 - (ii) Tukapua I (for Marangātūhetāua (Ngāti Tū)); or
 - (iii) Whakaari (for Ngāti Whakaari); or
 - (iv) Tauira and Mateawha (for Ngāi Tauira); or
 - (v) Te Ruruku through Hemi Puna and Taraipene Tuaitu (for Ngāi Te Ruruku ki Tangoio); or
 - (vi) Tahumatua II (for Ngāi Tahu) and the tipuna named in 1 of **subparagraphs (i) to (v)**; and
 - (b) exercised the customary rights in relation to the area of interest at any time after 6 February 1840.

13 Meaning of historical claims

- (1) In this Act, **historical claims**—
- (a) means the claims described in **subsection (2)**; and
 - (b) includes the claims described in **subsection (3)**; but

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- (c) does not include the claims described in **subsection (4)**.
- (2) The historical claims are every claim that the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū or a representative entity had on or before the settlement date, or may have after the settlement date, and that—
 - (a) is founded on a right arising—
 - (i) from the Treaty of Waitangi or its principles; or
 - (ii) under legislation; or
 - (iii) at common law (including aboriginal title or customary law); or
 - (iv) from a fiduciary duty; or
 - (v) otherwise; and
 - (b) arises from, or relates to, acts or omissions before 21 September 1992—
 - (i) by or on behalf of the Crown; or
 - (ii) by or under legislation.
- (3) The historical claims include any claim to the Waitangi Tribunal, including each of the following claims, to the extent that **subsection (2)** applies to the claim and the claim relates to the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū or a representative entity:
 - (a) Wai 119—Mohaka Purchase claim:
 - (b) Wai 201—Wairoa ki Wairarapa claims/Ngāti Kahungunu generic claim:
 - (c) Wai 299—Mohaka-Waikare Raupatu/Confiscation claim:
 - (d) Wai 400—Ahuriri Purchase claim.
- (4) However, the historical claims do not include—
 - (a) Wai 55—Te Whanganui-ā-Orotu claim (negotiated by another Crown-approved mandated body on behalf of Marangātūhetāua and Ngāi Te Ruruku ki Tangoio); or
 - (b) Wai 692—Napier Hospital and Health Services claim (negotiated by another Crown-approved mandated body on behalf of the Hapū); or
 - (c) a claim that a member of the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū, or a whānau, hapū, or group referred to in **section 12(1)(b)**, had or may have that is founded on a right arising by virtue of being descended from a tipuna who is not a Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū tipuna; or

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- (d) a claim that a representative entity had or may have that is based on a claim referred to in **paragraph (c)**.
- (5) A claim may be a historical claim whether or not the claim has arisen or been considered, researched, registered, notified, or made on or before the settlement date.

*Historical claims settled and jurisdiction of
courts, etc, removed*

14 Settlement of historical claims final

- (1) The historical claims are settled.
- (2) The settlement of the historical claims is final, and, on and from the settlement date, the Crown is released and discharged from all obligations and liabilities in respect of those claims.
- (3) **Subsections (1) and (2)** do not limit the deed of settlement.
- (4) Despite any other enactment or rule of law, on and from the settlement date, no court, tribunal, or other judicial body has jurisdiction (including the jurisdiction to inquire or further inquire, or to make a finding or recommendation) in respect of—
 - (a) the historical claims; or
 - (b) the deed of settlement; or
 - (c) this Act; or
 - (d) the redress provided under the deed of settlement or this Act.
- (5) **Subsection (4)** does not exclude the jurisdiction of a court, tribunal, or other judicial body in respect of the interpretation or implementation of the deed of settlement or this Act.

Amendment to Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975

15 Amendment to Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975

- (1) This section amends the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975.
- (2) In Schedule 3, insert in its appropriate alphabetical order “Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū Claims Settlement Act **2013**, **section 14(4) and (5)**”.

Resumptive memorials no longer to apply

16 Certain enactments do not apply

- (1) The enactments listed in **subsection (2)** do not apply—

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- (a) to a commercial redress property; or
 - (b) to land in the RFR area; or
 - (c) for the benefit of the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū or a representative entity.
- (2) The enactments are—
- (a) Part 3 of the Crown Forest Assets Act 1989;
 - (b) sections 211 to 213 of the Education Act 1989;
 - (c) Part 3 of the New Zealand Railways Corporation Restructuring Act 1990;
 - (d) sections 27A to 27C of the State-Owned Enterprises Act 1986;
 - (e) sections 8A to 8HJ of the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975.
- 17 Resumptive memorials to be cancelled**
- (1) The chief executive of LINZ must issue to the Registrar-General 1 or more certificates that specify the legal description of, and identify the computer register for, each allotment that is subject to a resumptive memorial recorded under any enactment listed in **section 16(2)** and that—
- (a) is all or part of a commercial redress property; or
 - (b) is solely within the RFR area.
- (2) The chief executive of LINZ must issue a certificate as soon as is reasonably practicable after the settlement date.
- (3) Each certificate must state that it is issued under this section.
- (4) As soon as is reasonably practicable after receiving a certificate, the Registrar-General must—
- (a) register the certificate against each computer register identified in the certificate; and
 - (b) cancel each memorial recorded under an enactment listed in **section 16(2)** on a computer register identified in the certificate, but only in respect of each allotment described in the certificate.

Miscellaneous matters

- 18 Rule against perpetuities does not apply**
- (1) The rule against perpetuities and the provisions of the Perpetuities Act 1964—
- (a) do not prescribe or restrict the period during which—

- (i) the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust may exist in law; or
- (ii) the trustees of the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust may hold or deal with property or income derived from property; and
- (b) do not apply to a document entered into to give effect to the deed of settlement if the application of that rule or the provisions of that Act would otherwise make the document, or a right conferred by the document, invalid or ineffective.
- (2) However, if the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust is, or becomes, a charitable trust, the application (if any) of the rule against perpetuities or of any provision of the Perpetuities Act 1964 to that trust must be determined under the general law.

19 Access to deed of settlement

The chief executive of the Ministry of Justice must make copies of the deed of settlement available—

- (a) for inspection free of charge, and for purchase at a reasonable price, at the head office of the Ministry of Justice in Wellington between 9 am and 5 pm on any working day; and
- (b) free of charge on an Internet site maintained by or on behalf of the Ministry of Justice.

Part 2

Cultural redress

Subpart 1—Tangoio

20 Interpretation

In this subpart,—

catchments fund means the fund established under **section 21**

catchments management area means those parts of the following water catchments surrounding the reserve that are within the area of interest as shown on OTS-201-53:

- (a) Esk water catchment;
- (b) Te Ngarue water catchment;
- (c) Waipātiki water catchment;

(d) Aropaoanui water catchment

Council means the Hawke's Bay Regional Council

environment has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Resource Management Act 1991

reserve fund means the fund administered by the Council that relates to the income derived from, and expenses incurred in relation to, the reserve and the commercial forest on the reserve from time to time

Tangoio Soil Conservation Reserve or **reserve** means the land described in **Schedule 1** that is controlled and managed by the Council under section 16 of the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941.

21 Council must establish and administer catchments fund

- (1) The Council must establish a catchments fund by opening a dedicated account at a registered bank.
- (2) The Council must administer the catchments fund.

22 Application of money in catchments fund

- (1) The Council and the trustees must agree on the application of the money in the catchments fund.
- (2) The Council may apply the money in the catchments fund only for the following purposes:
 - (a) maintaining the physical, chemical, and biological qualities of the soil in the catchments management area:
 - (b) avoiding, remedying, or mitigating soil erosion and its effects on the environment in the catchments management area.
- (3) Neither the Council nor the trustees must unreasonably withhold consent to any proposed application of money in the catchments fund under **subsection (1)**.
- (4) To avoid doubt, **subsection (2)** does not authorise the Council to use any money in the catchments fund to purchase land.
- (5) The Council must return any money generated from the application of money under **subsection (1)** to the catchments fund (minus any actual and reasonable expenses incurred by the Council in administering the catchments fund).

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23 Transfers from reserve fund to catchments fund

- (1) The Council may, from time to time, transfer money from the reserve fund to the catchments fund if the Council is satisfied that the transfer will not adversely affect its obligations under section 16(4) of the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941 to manage and control the reserve in a manner that in its opinion will best conserve the soil of the reserve and prevent injury to other land.
- (2) The Council must, at least once every 3 years after the settlement date, assess whether any money may be transferred from the reserve fund to the catchments fund in accordance with **subsection (1)**.

24 Application of Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941

- (1) Nothing in the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941 applies to the catchments fund or the management of the catchments fund by the Council.
- (2) To avoid doubt, nothing in this subpart derogates from the Council's obligations under the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941 in relation to the reserve, the commercial forest on the reserve, or the reserve fund.

25 Power of LINZ to obtain information relating to catchments fund

- (1) LINZ may request the Council to supply it with any information in relation to the catchments fund that is necessary to enable LINZ to meet its reporting obligations under the Public Finance Act 1989.
- (2) A request under **subsection (1)**—
 - (a) must be in writing; and
 - (b) state the date by which, and the manner in which, the information requested must be provided.
- (3) If the Council receives a request under **subsection (1)**, the Council must—
 - (a) provide a written response; and
 - (b) provide a copy of the response to the trustees.

Subpart 2—Te Kawenata

26 Interpretation

In this subpart,—

conservation document means a national park management plan, conservation management plan, conservation management strategy, or freshwater fisheries management plan

freshwater fisheries management plan has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Conservation Act 1987

Te Kawenata means a partnership agreement in the form set out in part 7 of the documents schedule.

27 Authority to enter into Te Kawenata

Not later than the settlement date, the Minister of Conservation, the Director-General, and the trustees of the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust must enter into Te Kawenata.

28 Noting of Te Kawenata on conservation documents

(1) The Director-General must ensure that a summary of Te Kawenata is noted on every conservation document affecting Te Kawenata Area (as defined in Te Kawenata).

(2) The noting of the summary—

- (a) is for the purpose of public notice only; and
- (b) does not amend a conservation document for the purposes of the Conservation Act 1987 or the National Parks Act 1980.

29 Te Kawenata subject to rights, functions, duties, and powers

(1) Te Kawenata does not limit or affect—

- (a) the rights, functions, duties, or powers of the Crown, including (without limitation) the Crown's ability to—
 - (i) introduce legislation; or
 - (ii) change government policy; or
- (b) the functions, duties, or powers of the Minister of Conservation or the Director-General.

(2) Te Kawenata does not have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to,—

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- (a) land or any other resource held, managed, or administered under the conservation legislation; or
- (b) the common marine and coastal area (as defined in section 9(1) of the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011).

30 Enforcement of Te Kawenata

- (1) The Crown and the trustees must comply with Te Kawenata unless they agree to terminate it in accordance with its terms.
- (2) If the Crown fails to comply with Te Kawenata without good cause, the trustees may seek—
 - (a) a public law remedy (for example, judicial review);
 - (b) to enforce Te Kawenata, subject to the Crown Proceedings Act 1950.
- (3) Despite **subsection (2)**, damages or other forms of monetary compensation are not available as a remedy for a failure by the Crown to comply with Te Kawenata.
- (4) To avoid doubt, **subsection (3)** does not affect the ability of a court to award costs incurred by the trustees in enforcing Te Kawenata under **subsection (2)**.
- (5) **Subsection (2)** does not affect any contract entered into between the Minister of Conservation or the Director-General and the trustees, including any contract for service or concession.

Subpart 3—Protocols

31 Interpretation

In this subpart—

protocol—

- (a) means each of the following protocols issued under **section 32(1)(a)**:
 - (i) the Crown minerals protocol;
 - (ii) the taonga tūturu protocol; and
- (b) includes any amendments made under **section 32(1)(b)**

responsible Minister means,—

- (a) for the Crown minerals protocol, the Minister of Energy and Resources:

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- (b) for the taonga tūturu protocol, the Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage:
- (c) for any protocol, any other Minister of the Crown authorised by the Prime Minister to exercise powers and perform functions and duties in relation to the protocol.

General provisions applying to protocols

32 Issuing, amending, and cancelling protocols

- (1) Each responsible Minister—
 - (a) must issue a protocol to the trustees on the terms set out in part 5 of the documents schedule; and
 - (b) may amend or cancel that protocol.
- (2) The responsible Minister may amend or cancel a protocol at the initiative of—
 - (a) the trustees; or
 - (b) the responsible Minister.
- (3) The responsible Minister may amend or cancel a protocol only after consulting, and having particular regard to the views of, the trustees.

33 Protocols subject to rights, functions, and duties

Protocols do not restrict—

- (a) the ability of the Crown to exercise its powers and perform its functions and duties in accordance with the law and government policy, for example, the ability to—
 - (i) introduce legislation and change government policy; and
 - (ii) interact with or consult a person the Crown considers appropriate, including any iwi, hapū, marae, whānau, or other representative of tāngata whenua; or
- (b) the responsibilities of a responsible Minister or a department of State; or
- (c) the legal rights of the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū or a representative entity.

34 Enforcement of protocols

- (1) The Crown must comply with a protocol while it is in force.

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- (2) If the Crown fails to comply with a protocol without good cause, the trustees may enforce the protocol, subject to the Crown Proceedings Act 1950.
- (3) Despite **subsection (2)**, damages or other forms of monetary compensation are not available as a remedy for a failure by the Crown to comply with a protocol.
- (4) To avoid doubt,—
 - (a) **subsections (1) and (2)** do not apply to guidelines developed for the implementation of a protocol; and
 - (b) **subsection (3)** does not affect the ability of a court to award costs incurred by the trustees in enforcing the protocol under **subsection (2)**.

Crown minerals

35 Crown minerals protocol

- (1) The chief executive of the department of State responsible for the administration of the Crown Minerals Act 1991 must note a summary of the terms of the Crown minerals protocol in—
 - (a) a register of protocols maintained by the chief executive; and
 - (b) the minerals programmes that affect the Crown minerals protocol area, but only when those programmes are replaced.
- (2) The noting of the summary is—
 - (a) for the purpose of public notice only; and
 - (b) not an amendment to the minerals programmes for the purposes of the Crown Minerals Act 1991.
- (3) The Crown minerals protocol does not have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, Crown minerals.
- (4) In this section,—

Crown mineral means a mineral, as defined in section 2(1) of the Crown Minerals Act 1991,—

 - (a) that is the property of the Crown under section 10 or 11 of that Act; or
 - (b) over which the Crown has jurisdiction under the Continental Shelf Act 1964

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Crown minerals protocol area means the area shown on the map attached to the Crown minerals protocol, together with the adjacent waters

minerals programme has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Crown Minerals Act 1991.

Taonga tūturu

36 Taonga tūturu protocol

- (1) The taonga tūturu protocol does not have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, taonga tūturu.
- (2) In this section, **taonga tūturu**—
 - (a) has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Protected Objects Act 1975; and
 - (b) includes ngā taonga tūturu, as defined in section 2(1) of that Act.

**Subpart 4—Statutory acknowledgement and
 deeds of recognition**

37 Interpretation

In this subpart,—

affected person has the meaning given in section 2AA(2) of the Resource Management Act 1991

relevant consent authority, for a statutory area, means a consent authority of a region or district that contains, or is adjacent to, the statutory area

statement of association, for a statutory area, means the statement—

- (a) made by the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū of their particular cultural, historical, spiritual, and traditional association with the statutory area; and
- (b) set out in part 3 of the documents schedule

statutory acknowledgement means the acknowledgement made by the Crown in **section 38** in respect of the statutory areas, on the terms set out in this subpart

statutory area means an area described in **Schedule 2**, the general location of which is indicated on the deed plan for that area

statutory plan—

- (a) means a district plan, regional coastal plan, regional plan, regional policy statement, or proposed policy statement as defined in section 43AA of the Resource Management Act 1991; and
- (b) includes a proposed plan, as defined in section 43AAC of that Act.

Statutory acknowledgement

38 Statutory acknowledgement by the Crown

The Crown acknowledges the statements of association for the statutory areas.

39 Purposes of statutory acknowledgement

The only purposes of the statutory acknowledgement are to—

- (a) require relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and the Historic Places Trust to have regard to the statutory acknowledgement, in accordance with **sections 40 to 42**; and
- (b) require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees in accordance with **sections 43 and 44**; and
- (c) enable the trustees and any member of the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū with a statutory area, in accordance with **section 45**.

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40 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

- (1) This section applies in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.
- (2) On and from the effective date, a relevant consent authority must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to the activity.
- (3) **Subsection (2)** does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

41 Environment Court to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

- (1) This section applies to proceedings in the Environment Court in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.
- (2) On and from the effective date, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are persons with an interest in the proceedings greater than that of the general public.
- (3) **Subsection (2)** does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

42 Historic Places Trust and Environment Court to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

- (1) This section applies to an application made under section 11 or 12 of the Historic Places Act 1993 for an authority to destroy, damage, or modify an archaeological site within a statutory area.
- (2) On and from the effective date, the Historic Places Trust must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in exercising its powers under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993 in relation to the application.

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- (3) On and from the effective date, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area—
 - (a) in determining whether the trustees are persons directly affected by the decision; and
 - (b) in determining, under section 20 of the Historic Places Act 1993, an appeal against a decision of the Historic Places Trust in relation to the application.
- (4) In this section, **archaeological site** has the meaning given in section 2 of the Historic Places Act 1993.

43 Recording statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans

- (1) On and from the effective date, each relevant consent authority must attach information recording the statutory acknowledgement to all statutory plans that wholly or partly cover a statutory area.
- (2) The information attached to a statutory plan must include—
 - (a) a copy of **sections 38 to 42, 44, and 45**; and
 - (b) descriptions of the statutory areas wholly or partly covered by the plan; and
 - (c) the statement of association for each statutory area.
- (3) The attachment of information to a statutory plan under this section is for the purpose of public information only and, unless adopted by the relevant consent authority as part of the statutory plan, the information is not—
 - (a) part of the statutory plan; or
 - (b) subject to the provisions of Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

44 Provision of summary or notice to trustees

- (1) Each relevant consent authority must, for a period of 20 years on and from the effective date, provide the following to the trustees for each resource consent application for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area:
 - (a) if the application is received by the consent authority, a summary of the application; or
 - (b) if notice of the application is served on the consent authority under section 145(10) of the Resource Management Act 1991, a copy of the notice.

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- (2) A summary provided under **subsection (1)(a)** must be the same as would be given to an affected person by limited notification under section 95B of the Resource Management Act 1991 or as may be agreed between the trustees and the relevant consent authority.
- (3) The summary must be provided—
 - (a) as soon as is reasonably practicable after the relevant consent authority receives the application; but
 - (b) before the relevant consent authority decides under section 95 of the Resource Management Act 1991 whether to notify the application.
- (4) A copy of a notice must be provided under **subsection (1)(b)** not later than 10 working days after the day on which the consent authority receives the notice.
- (5) The trustees may, by written notice to a relevant consent authority,—
 - (a) waive the right to be provided with a summary or copy of a notice under this section; and
 - (b) state the scope of that waiver and the period it applies for.
- (6) This section does not affect the obligation of a relevant consent authority to decide,—
 - (a) under section 95 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether to notify an application;
 - (b) under section 95E of that Act, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity.

45 Use of statutory acknowledgement

- (1) The trustees and any member of the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū may, as evidence of the association of the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū with a statutory area, cite the statutory acknowledgement that relates to that area in submissions and proceedings concerning activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area that are made to or before—
 - (a) the relevant consent authorities; or
 - (b) the Environment Court; or
 - (c) the Historic Places Trust; or

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- (d) the Environmental Protection Authority or a board of inquiry under Part 6AA of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- (2) The content of a statement of association is not, by virtue of the statutory acknowledgement, binding as fact on—
 - (a) the bodies referred to in **subsection (1)**; or
 - (b) parties to proceedings before those bodies; or
 - (c) any other person who is entitled to participate in those proceedings.
- (3) However, the bodies and persons specified in **subsection (2)** may take the statutory acknowledgement into account.
- (4) To avoid doubt,—
 - (a) neither the trustees nor members of the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū are precluded from stating that the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū have an association with a statutory area that is not described in the statutory acknowledgement; and
 - (b) the content and existence of the statutory acknowledgement do not limit any statement made.

Deeds of recognition

46 Issuing and amending deeds of recognition

- (1) This section applies in respect of the statutory areas listed in **Part 2 of Schedule 2**.
- (2) The Minister of Conservation and the Director-General must issue a deed of recognition in the form set out in part 4 of the documents schedule for the statutory areas administered by the Department of Conservation.
- (3) The Commissioner of Crown Lands must issue a deed of recognition in the form set out in part 4 of the documents schedule for the statutory areas administered by the Commissioner.
- (4) The person or persons who issue a deed of recognition may amend the deed, but only with the written consent of the trustees.

General provisions relating to statutory acknowledgement and deeds of recognition

47 Application of statutory acknowledgement and deed of recognition to river or stream

- (1) If any part of the statutory acknowledgement applies to a river or stream, including a tributary, that part of the acknowledgement—
 - (a) applies only to—
 - (i) the continuously or intermittently flowing body of fresh water, including a modified watercourse, that comprises the river or stream; and
 - (ii) the bed of the river or stream, which is the land that the waters of the river or stream cover at their fullest flow without flowing over the banks of the river or stream; but
 - (b) does not apply to—
 - (i) a part of the bed of the river or stream that is not owned by the Crown; or
 - (ii) an artificial watercourse.
- (2) If any part of a deed of recognition applies to a river or stream, including a tributary, that part of the deed—
 - (a) applies only to the bed of the river or stream, which is the land that the waters of the river or stream cover at their fullest flow without flowing over the banks of the river or stream; but
 - (b) does not apply to—
 - (i) a part of the bed of the river or stream that is not owned and managed by the Crown; or
 - (ii) the bed of an artificial watercourse.

48 Exercise of powers and performance of functions and duties

- (1) The statutory acknowledgement and a deed of recognition do not affect, and must not be taken into account by, a person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under an enactment or a bylaw.
- (2) A person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under an enactment or a bylaw, must not give greater or lesser weight to the association of the Maun-

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gaharuru-Tangitū Hapū with a statutory area than that person would give if there were no statutory acknowledgement or deed of recognition for the statutory area.

- (3) **Subsection (2)** does not limit **subsection (1)**.
- (4) This section is subject to—
 - (a) the other provisions of this subpart; and
 - (b) any obligation imposed on the Minister of Conservation, the Director-General, or the Commissioner of Crown Lands by a deed of recognition.

49 Rights not affected

- (1) The statutory acknowledgement and a deed of recognition do not—
 - (a) affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement; or
 - (b) have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, a statutory area.
- (2) This section is subject to the other provisions of this subpart.

*Consequential amendment to Resource
Management Act 1991*

50 Amendment to Resource Management Act 1991

- (1) This section amends the Resource Management Act 1991.
- (2) In Schedule 11, insert in its appropriate alphabetical order “Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū Claims Settlement Act **2013**”.

Subpart 5—Tātai Tūāpapa

51 Interpretation

In this subpart,—

Conservation Board means a board established under section 6L of the Conservation Act 1987

New Zealand Conservation Authority means the Authority established by section 6A of the Conservation Act 1987

protection principles, for a Tātai Tūāpapa area, means the principles set out for the area in part 2 of the documents schedule, or as amended under **section 54(3)**

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specified actions, for a Tātai Tūāpapa area, means the actions set out for the area in part 2 of the documents schedule

statement of values, for a Tātai Tūāpapa area, means the statement—

- (a) made by the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū of their values relating to their cultural, historical, spiritual, and traditional association with the Tātai Tūāpapa area; and
- (b) set out in part 1 of the documents schedule.

Tātai Tūāpapa means the application of this subpart to each Tātai Tūāpapa area

Tātai Tūāpapa area—

- (a) means an area that is declared under **section 52(1)** to be subject to Tātai Tūāpapa; but
- (b) does not include an area that is declared under **section 63(1)** to be no longer subject to Tātai Tūāpapa.

52 Declaration of Tātai Tūāpapa and the Crown's acknowledgement

- (1) Each area described in **Schedule 3** is declared to be subject to the Tātai Tūāpapa.
- (2) The Crown acknowledges the statements of values for the Tātai Tūāpapa areas.

53 Purposes of Tātai Tūāpapa

The only purposes of Tātai Tūāpapa are to—

- (a) require the New Zealand Conservation Authority and relevant Conservation Boards to comply with the obligations in **section 55**; and
- (b) enable the taking of action under **sections 56 to 61**.

54 Agreement on protection principles

- (1) The trustees and the Minister of Conservation may agree on and publicise protection principles that are intended to prevent the values stated in the statement of values for a Tātai Tūāpapa area from being harmed or diminished.
- (2) The protection principles set out in part 2 of the documents schedule are to be treated as having been agreed by the trustees and the Minister of Conservation.

- (3) The trustees and the Minister of Conservation may agree in writing to any amendments to the protection principles.

55 Obligations on New Zealand Conservation Authority and Conservation Boards

- (1) When the New Zealand Conservation Authority or a Conservation Board considers a conservation management strategy, conservation management plan, or national park management plan that relates to a Tātai Tūāpapa area, the Authority or Board must have particular regard to—
- (a) the statement of values for the area; and
 - (b) the protection principles for the area.
- (2) Before approving a strategy or plan that relates to a Tātai Tūāpapa area, the New Zealand Conservation Authority or a Conservation Board must—
- (a) consult the trustees; and
 - (b) have particular regard to the views of the trustees as to the effect of the strategy or plan on—
 - (i) the statement of values for the area; and
 - (ii) the protection principles for the area.
- (3) If the trustees advise the New Zealand Conservation Authority in writing that they have significant concerns about a draft conservation management strategy in relation to a Tātai Tūāpapa area, the Authority must, before approving the strategy, give the trustees an opportunity to make submissions in relation to those concerns.

56 Noting of Tātai Tūāpapa in strategies and plans

- (1) The application of the Tātai Tūāpapa to a Tātai Tūāpapa area must be noted in any conservation management strategy, conservation management plan, or national park management plan affecting the area.
- (2) The noting of the Tātai Tūāpapa is—
- (a) for the purpose of public notice only; and
 - (b) not an amendment to the strategy or plan for the purposes of section 171 of the Conservation Act 1987 or section 46 of the National Parks Act 1980.

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57 Notification in *Gazette*

- (1) The Minister of Conservation must notify in the *Gazette*, as soon as practicable after the settlement date,—
 - (a) the declaration made by **section 52** that the Tātai Tūāpapa applies to the Tātai Tūāpapa areas; and
 - (b) the protection principles for each Tātai Tūāpapa area.
- (2) Any amendment to the protection principles agreed under **section 54(3)** must be notified by the Minister in the *Gazette* as soon as practicable after the amendment has been agreed in writing.
- (3) The Director-General may notify in the *Gazette* any action (including any specified action) taken or intended to be taken under **section 58 or 59**.

58 Actions by Director-General

- (1) The Director-General must take action in relation to the protection principles that relate to a Tātai Tūāpapa area, including the specified actions.
- (2) The Director-General retains complete discretion to determine the method and extent of the action to be taken.
- (3) The Director-General must notify the trustees in writing of any action intended to be taken.

59 Amendment to strategies or plans

- (1) The Director-General may initiate an amendment to a conservation management strategy, conservation management plan, or national park management plan to incorporate objectives for the protection principles that relate to a Tātai Tūāpapa area.
- (2) The Director-General must consult relevant Conservation Boards before initiating the amendment.
- (3) The amendment is an amendment for the purposes of section 171(1) to (3) of the Conservation Act 1987 or section 46(1) to (4) of the National Parks Act 1980.

60 Regulations

The Governor-General may, by Order in Council made on the recommendation of the Minister of Conservation, make regulations for 1 or more of the following purposes:

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- (a) to provide for the implementation of objectives included in a strategy or plan under **section 59(1)**;
- (b) to regulate or prohibit activities or conduct by members of the public in relation to a Tātai Tūāpapa area;
- (c) to create offences for breaches of regulations made under **paragraph (b)**;
- (d) to prescribe the following fines:
 - (i) for an offence referred to in **paragraph (c)**, a fine not exceeding \$5,000; and
 - (ii) for a continuing offence, an additional amount not exceeding \$50 for every day on which the offence continues.

61 Bylaws

The Minister of Conservation may make bylaws for 1 or more of the following purposes:

- (a) to provide for the implementation of objectives included in a strategy or plan under **section 59(1)**;
- (b) to regulate or prohibit activities or conduct by members of the public in relation to a Tātai Tūāpapa area;
- (c) to create offences for breaches of bylaws made under **paragraph (b)**;
- (d) to prescribe the following fines:
 - (i) for an offence referred to in **paragraph (c)**, a fine not exceeding \$1,000; and
 - (ii) for a continuing offence, an additional amount not exceeding \$50 for every day on which the offence continues.

62 Existing classification of Tātai Tūāpapa areas

- (1) This section applies if the Tātai Tūāpapa applies to any land in—
 - (a) a national park under the National Parks Act 1980; or
 - (b) a conservation area under the Conservation Act 1987; or
 - (c) a reserve under the Reserves Act 1977.
- (2) The Tātai Tūāpapa does not affect—
 - (a) the purpose of the national park, conservation area, or reserve; or

- (b) the classification of the land as a national park, conservation area, or reserve.

63 Termination of Tātai Tūāpapa

- (1) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council made on the recommendation of the Minister of Conservation, declare that all or part of a Tātai Tūāpapa area is no longer subject to the Tātai Tūāpapa.
- (2) The Minister of Conservation must not make a recommendation for the purposes of **subsection (1)** unless—
 - (a) the trustees and the Minister of Conservation have agreed in writing that the Tātai Tūāpapa is no longer appropriate for the relevant area; or
 - (b) the relevant area is to be, or has been, disposed of by the Crown; or
 - (c) the responsibility for managing the relevant area is to be, or has been, transferred to a different Minister of the Crown or the Commissioner of Crown Lands.
- (3) The Crown must take reasonable steps to ensure that the trustees continue to have input into the management of a relevant area if—
 - (a) **subsection (2)(c)** applies; or
 - (b) there is a change in the statutory management regime that applies to all or part of the Tātai Tūāpapa area.

64 Exercise of powers and performance of functions and duties

- (1) The Tātai Tūāpapa does not affect, and must not be taken into account by, any person exercising a power or performing a function or duty under an enactment or a bylaw.
- (2) A person, in considering a matter or making a decision or recommendation under legislation or a bylaw, must not give greater or lesser weight to the values stated in the statement of values for a Tātai Tūāpapa area than that person would give if the area were not subject to the Tātai Tūāpapa.
- (3) **Subsection (2)** does not limit **subsection (1)**.
- (4) This section is subject to the other provisions of this subpart.

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65 Rights not affected

- (1) The Tātai Tūāpapa does not—
 - (a) affect the lawful rights or interests of a person who is not a party to the deed of settlement; or
 - (b) have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, a Tātai Tūāpapa area.
- (2) This section is subject to the other provisions of this subpart.

Subpart 6—Fisheries redress

66 Appointment of advisory committee in relation to Wairoa Hard

- (1) The Minister of the Crown who, under the authority of any warrant or with the authority of the Prime Minister, is for the time being responsible for the administration of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Restructuring) Act 1995, must on or before the settlement date, appoint the trustees as an advisory committee under section 21(1) of that Act for the purposes of advising the Minister on any proposed changes to—
 - (a) the prohibition on the commercial taking of finfish from the waters of the area in Hawke’s Bay known as the Wairoa Hard; and
 - (b) the restriction on the use of nets for the taking of finfish in the waters of the area in Hawke’s Bay known as the Wairoa Hard.
- (2) In **subsection (1)**, **finfish** has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Fisheries Act 1996.

Subpart 7—Official geographic names

67 Interpretation

In this subpart,—

Act means the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Tau-naha o Aotearoa) Act 2008

Board has the meaning given in section 4 of the Act

official geographic name has the meaning given in section 4 of the Act.

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68 Assignment and alteration of official geographic names

- (1) A name specified in the first column of the table in clause 5.52.1 of the deed of settlement is assigned to the feature described in the second and third columns of that table.
- (2) A name specified in the first column of the table in clause 5.52.2 of the deed of settlement for the feature described in the third and fourth columns is altered to the name specified in the second column of that table.
- (3) Each assignment or alteration of a name is to be treated as if it were an assignment or alteration of the official geographic name made by a determination of the Board under section 19 of the Act that takes effect on the settlement date.

69 Publication of official geographic names

- (1) The Board must, as soon as practicable after the settlement date, give public notice of each assignment or alteration of an official geographic name specified under **section 68** in accordance with section 21(2) and (3) of the Act.
- (2) The notices must state that each official geographic name became an official geographic name on the settlement date.

70 Subsequent alteration of official geographic names

- (1) In making a determination to alter the official geographic name of a feature named by this subpart, the Board—
 - (a) need not comply with sections 16, 17, 18, 19(1), and 20 of the Act; but
 - (b) must have the written consent of the trustees.
- (2) To avoid doubt, the Board must give public notice of the determination in accordance with section 21(2) and (3) of the Act.

Subpart 8—Vesting of cultural redress
properties

71 Interpretation

In this subpart,—

bed of Lake Opouahi, bed of Lake Orakai, part bed of Lake Tūtira, and bed of Lake Waikopiro mean, in each case, the land described by that name in the second column of **Schedule 4**

50

Council means Hastings District Council

cultural redress property means each of the following properties and each property means the land described by that name in **Schedule 4**:

- Property vested in fee simple*
- (a) Part Opouahi Scenic Reserve:
- Properties vested in fee simple to be administered as reserves*
- (b) Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve:
 - (c) Lake Opouahi property:
 - (d) Lake Orakai property:
 - (e) part Lake Tūtira property:
 - (f) Lake Waikopiro property

lake means—

- (a) the space occupied from time to time by the waters of the lake at their highest level without overflowing its banks; and
- (b) the airspace above the water; and
- (c) the bed below the water

lake property—

- (a) means each of the properties specified in **paragraphs (c) to (f)** of the definition of cultural redress property; and
- (b) includes the bed and stratum for each lake property

reserve property means—

- (a) Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve:
- (b) a lake property

stratum, in relation to a lake property, means the space occupied by—

- (a) the water of the lake; and
- (b) the air above the water

stratum above bed of Lake Opouahi, stratum above bed of Lake Orakai, stratum above part bed of Lake Tūtira, and stratum above bed of Lake Waikopiro mean, in each case, the stratum described by that name in the second column of **Schedule 4**.

Part Opouahi Scenic Reserve

72 Part Opouahi Scenic Reserve

- (1) The reservation of Part Opouahi Scenic Reserve (being part of Opouahi Scenic Reserve) as a scenic reserve subject to the Reserves Act 1977 is revoked.
- (2) The fee simple estate in Part Opouahi Scenic Reserve vests in the trustees.
- (3) **Subsections (1) and (2)** do not take effect until the trustees have provided the Crown with a registrable easement for a right of way on the terms and conditions set out in part 6.1 of the documents schedule.

Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve and hall

73 Meaning of hall

In **sections 74 to 78, hall**—

- (a) means the hall and the ancillary buildings adjacent to the hall on Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve owned by the Council immediately before the vesting of that property in the trustees under **section 74**;
- (b) includes any hall or building that replaces the hall or an ancillary building adjacent to the hall (as the case may be) under **section 75(b) or 77(2)**.

74 Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve

- (1) The reservation of Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve (being part of Te Pohue Upper Mohaka Recreation Reserve) as a recreation reserve subject to the Reserves Act 1977 is revoked.
- (2) Subject to **section 75**, the fee simple estate in Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve vests in the trustees.
- (3) Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve is declared a reserve and classified as a recreation reserve subject to section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977.
- (4) The reserve is named Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve.
- (5) The Council is the administering body of Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve as if the Council were appointed to control and manage the reserve under section 28 of the Reserves Act 1977.

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- (6) Despite section 15 of the Reserves Act 1977, Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve may not be exchanged for other land.
- (7) Despite section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977, all management plans relating to Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve must be prepared in agreement between the Council and the trustees.

75 Ownership of hall on Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve

Despite the vesting of Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve in the trustees under **section 74**, the hall does not vest in the trustees and—

- (a) may remain on Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve without the consent of, and without charge by, the trustees; and
- (b) may be accessed, used, occupied, repaired, maintained, removed, demolished, or replaced by the Council (or any person with the consent of the Council) at any time without the consent of, and without charge by, the trustees; and
- (c) the trustees are not liable under any enactment or rule of law for any matter in relation to the hall for which they would, apart from this section, be liable by reason of their ownership of Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve.

76 Status of Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve under Reserves Act 1977

Despite the Reserves Act 1977, the reserve status of Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve must not be revoked or reclassified.

77 Obligations of Council relating to hall

- (1) While the hall remains on Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve, the Council must keep the hall in the same clean order, repair, and condition as the hall was in at the time of the vesting of Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve in the trustees.
- (2) The Council must remove, demolish, or replace the hall if—
 - (a) the hall is damaged or is destroyed so that it is untenable; and

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- (b) the Council has not repaired the damage or destruction within 12 months of the date on which the damage or destruction occurred.

78 Further provisions relating to removal, demolition, or replacement of hall

- (1) If the hall is removed, demolished, or replaced under **section 75(b) or 77(2)**, the Council must leave that part of Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve in a clean and tidy condition.
- (2) To avoid doubt, nothing in **section 75(b) or 77(2)** limits or affects the requirements of any enactment that may apply to the removal, demolition, or replacement of the hall.

Lake properties

79 Lake Opouahi property

- (1) The reservation of bed of Lake Opouahi (being part of Opouahi Scenic Reserve) as a scenic reserve subject to the Reserves Act 1977 is revoked.
- (2) The fee simple estate in bed of Lake Opouahi vests in the trustees.
- (3) The stratum above bed of Lake Opouahi vests in the trustees—
 - (a) as a scenic reserve for the purposes specified in section 19(1)(a) of the Reserves Act 1977; and
 - (b) as if it were vested under section 26 of the Reserves Act 1977.
- (4) Bed of Lake Opouahi is declared a reserve and classified as a scenic reserve for the purposes specified in section 19(1)(a) of the Reserves Act 1977.
- (5) The reserve comprising bed of Lake Opouahi and the stratum above bed of Lake Opouahi is named Lake Opouahi Scenic Reserve.
- (6) The Minister of Conservation must provide the trustees with a registrable right of way easement in relation to the bed of Lake Opouahi and the stratum above bed of Lake Opouahi on the terms and conditions set out in part 6.3 of the documents schedule.
- (7) The easement is—

- (a) enforceable in accordance with its terms, despite Part 3B of the Conservation Act 1987; and
- (b) to be treated as having been granted in accordance with Part 3B of that Act; and
- (c) registrable under section 17ZA(2) of that Act, as if it were a deed to which that provision applied.

80 Lake Orakai property

- (1) The reservation of bed of Lake Orakai (being part of Tutira Domain Recreation Reserve) as a recreation reserve subject to the Reserves Act 1977 is revoked.
- (2) The fee simple estate in bed of Lake Orakai vests in the trustees.
- (3) The stratum above bed of Lake Orakai vests in the trustees—
 - (a) as a recreation reserve subject to section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977; and
 - (b) as if it were vested under section 26 of the Reserves Act 1977.
- (4) Bed of Lake Orakai is declared a reserve and classified as a recreation reserve subject to section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977.
- (5) The reserve comprising bed of Lake Orakai and the stratum above bed of Lake Orakai is named Lake Orakai Recreation Reserve.
- (6) The Minister of Conservation must provide the trustees with a registrable right of way easement in relation to the bed of Lake Orakai and the stratum above bed of Lake Orakai on the terms and conditions set out in part 6.2 of the documents schedule.
- (7) The easement is—
 - (a) enforceable in accordance with its terms, despite Part 3B of the Conservation Act 1987; and
 - (b) to be treated as having been granted in accordance with Part 3B of that Act; and
 - (c) registrable under section 17ZA(2) of that Act, as if it were a deed to which that provision applied.

81 Part Lake Tūtira property

- (1) The reservation of part bed of Lake Tūtira (being part of Tutira Domain Recreation Reserve) as a recreation reserve subject to the Reserves Act 1977 is revoked.
- (2) The fee simple estate in part bed of Lake Tūtira vests in the trustees.
- (3) The stratum above part bed of Lake Tūtira vests in the trustees—
 - (a) as a recreation reserve subject to section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977; and
 - (b) as if it were vested under section 26 of the Reserves Act 1977.
- (4) Part bed of Lake Tūtira is declared a reserve and classified as a recreation reserve subject to section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977.
- (5) The reserve comprising part bed of Lake Tūtira and the stratum above part bed of Lake Tūtira is named Lake Tūtira Recreation Reserve.
- (6) The Minister of Conservation must provide the trustees with a registrable right of way easement in relation to part bed of Lake Tūtira and the stratum above part bed of Lake Tūtira on the terms and conditions set out in part 6.2 of the documents schedule.
- (7) The easement is—
 - (a) enforceable in accordance with its terms, despite Part 3B of the Conservation Act 1987; and
 - (b) to be treated as having been granted in accordance with Part 3B of that Act; and
 - (c) registrable under section 17ZA(2) of that Act, as if it were a deed to which that provision applied.

82 Lake Waikopiro property

- (1) The reservation of bed of Lake Waikopiro (being part of Tutira Domain Recreation Reserve) as a recreation reserve subject to the Reserves Act 1977 is revoked.
- (2) The fee simple estate in bed of Lake Waikopiro vests in the trustees.

- (3) The stratum above bed of Lake Waikopiro vests in the trustees—
 - (a) as a recreation reserve subject to section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977; and
 - (b) as if it were vested under section 26 of the Reserves Act 1977.
- (4) Bed of Lake Waikopiro is declared a reserve and classified as a recreation reserve subject to section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977.
- (5) The reserve comprising bed of Lake Waikopiro and the stratum above bed of Lake Waikopiro is named Lake Waikopiro Recreation Reserve.
- (6) The Minister of Conservation must provide the trustees with a registrable right of way easement in relation to Lake Waikopiro and the stratum above bed of Lake Waikopiro on the terms and conditions set out in part 6.2 of the documents schedule.
- (7) The easement is—
 - (a) enforceable in accordance with its terms, despite Part 3B of the Conservation Act 1987; and
 - (b) to be treated as having been granted in accordance with Part 3B of that Act; and
 - (c) registrable under section 17ZA(2) of that Act, as if it were a deed to which that provision applied.

83 Limits on trustees' rights and obligations in relation to lake properties

To avoid doubt, the vesting of a lake property under this subpart does not give any rights to, or impose any obligations on, the trustees in relation to—

- (a) the waters of the lake; or
- (b) the aquatic life of the lake (other than plants attached to the bed of the lake).

84 Limits on liability for plants

Despite **section 83(b)**, the trustees are not—

- (a) liable for any plants attached to the bed of a lake property; or

- (b) responsible for the control or removal of those plants.

85 Limits on liability for contamination

- (1) Despite any enactment or rule of law, the trustees are not liable for any contamination—
 - (a) of a lake property (including contamination by plants attached to the bed of the lake); or
 - (b) of natural and physical resources by a lake property (including contamination by plants attached to the bed of the lake); or
 - (c) of a lake property that occurred before the settlement date; or
 - (d) if liability for contamination arises only because the trustees are the owners of a lake property.
- (2) **Subsection (1)** does not apply to the extent that any contamination is caused by an intentional, reckless, or negligent act or omission of the trustees.
- (3) In **subsection (1)(b)**, **natural and physical resources** has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

86 Boundaries relating to lake properties

To the extent that a lake property has moveable boundaries, the boundaries are governed by the common law rules of accretion, erosion, and avulsion.

87 Existing structures

- (1) Despite the vesting of each lake property under this subpart, an existing structure—
 - (a) does not vest in the trustees; and
 - (b) may remain in or on a lake property without the consent of, and without charge by, the owners of the lake property; and
 - (c) may be used, occupied, accessed, repaired, maintained, removed, or demolished at any time without the consent of, and without charge by, the owners of the lake property.

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- (2) However, if the owner of an existing structure removes or demolishes the structure, the owners of the lake property may require the owner of the structure to leave the lake property in a clean and tidy condition.
- (3) In this section and **sections 88 and 89, existing structure—**
 - (a) means a structure in or on the bed of a lake property to the extent that the structure existed on the settlement date; and
 - (b) includes such a structure whether or not, at any time, it was or is unlawful or unauthorised.

88 Determination of applications relating to existing structures

- (1) Despite the vesting of each lake property under this subpart, certain applications relating to an existing structure must be determined as if the lake property were owned by the Crown.
- (2) The applications are each application for a resource consent under the Resource Management Act 1991, or for a building consent under the Building Act 2004,—
 - (a) to use, occupy, access, repair, maintain, remove, or demolish the existing structure; or
 - (b) to rectify the non-compliance of the existing structure with that Act.

89 Liability for existing structures

The owners of a lake property are not liable under any enactment or rule of law for an existing structure for which they would, apart from this section, be liable by reason of their ownership of the lake property.

90 New structures require consent

- (1) No person may erect or modify a structure in or on, or attach a structure to, the bed of a lake property, unless the owners of the lake property first give their written consent.
- (2) However, **subsection (1)** does not apply if **section 87** permits the activity relating to the structure.
- (3) The owners may impose conditions on the grant of their consent, including imposing a charge.

*General provisions applying to vesting of
cultural redress properties*

91 Properties vest subject to or together with interests

Each cultural redress property vested under this subpart is subject to, or has the benefit of, any interests listed for the property in the third column of the table in **Schedule 4**.

92 Interests in land for Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve

- (1) This section applies while the Council is treated as if it were appointed to control and manage Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve under section 28 of the Reserves Act 1977.
- (2) Despite the appointment of the Council as the administering body for Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve under **section 74(5)**, the Council may grant, or be the grantee of, an interest in the property as if it were vested in the Council under section 26 of the Reserves Act 1977.
- (3) If Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve is affected by an interest in land listed for the property in **Schedule 4**, the interest applies as if the Council were the grantor, or the grantee, as the case may be, of the interest in respect of the property.
- (4) Any interest in land that affects Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve must be dealt with for registration purposes as if the Council were the registered proprietor of Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve.

93 Interests that are not interests in land

- (1) This section applies if a cultural redress property is subject to an interest (other than an interest in land) listed for the property in **Schedule 4**, for which there is a grantor, whether or not the interest also applies to land outside the cultural redress property.
- (2) The interest applies as if the owners of the cultural redress property were the grantor of the interest in respect of the property, except to the extent that **subsection (3)** applies.
- (3) If all or part of the cultural redress property is Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve to which **section 92** applies, the interest applies as if the Council were the grantor of the interest in respect of Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve.

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- (4) The interest applies—
 - (a) until the interest expires or is terminated, but any subsequent transfer of the cultural redress property must be ignored in determining whether the interest expires or is or may be terminated; and
 - (b) with any other necessary modifications; and
 - (c) despite any change in status of the land in the property.

94 Registration of ownership

- (1) This section applies to a cultural redress property vested in the trustees under this subpart.
- (2) **Subsection (3)** applies to a cultural redress property, but only to the extent that the property is all of the land contained in a computer freehold register.
- (3) The Registrar-General must, on written application by an authorised person,—
 - (a) register the trustees as the proprietors of the fee simple estate in the property; and
 - (b) record any entry on the computer freehold register and do anything else necessary to give effect to this subpart and to part 5 of the deed of settlement.
- (4) **Subsection (5)** applies to a cultural redress property, but only to the extent that **subsection (2)** does not apply to the property.
- (5) The Registrar-General must, in accordance with a written application by an authorised person,—
 - (a) create 1 or more computer freehold registers for the fee simple estate in the property in the name of the trustees; and
 - (b) record on the computer freehold register or registers any interests that are registered, notified, or notifiable and that are described in the application.
- (6) **Subsection (5)** is subject to the completion of any survey necessary to create a computer freehold register.
- (7) A computer freehold register must be created under this section as soon as is reasonably practicable after the settlement date, but no later than—
 - (a) 24 months after the settlement date; or

- (b) any later date that may be agreed in writing by the Crown and the trustees.
- (8) In this section, **authorised person** means a person authorised by the Director-General.

95 Application of Part 4A of Conservation Act 1987

- (1) The vesting of the fee simple estate in a cultural redress property in the trustees under this subpart is a disposition for the purposes of Part 4A of the Conservation Act 1987, but sections 24(2A), 24A, and 24AA of that Act do not apply to the disposition.
- (2) Section 24 of the Conservation Act 1987 does not apply to the vesting of Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve.
- (3) Part 4A of the Conservation Act 1987 does not apply to the vesting of a lake property under this subpart.
- (4) **Subsection (3)** does not limit **subsection (1)**.

96 Matters to be recorded on computer freehold register

- (1) The Registrar-General must record on any computer freehold register for—
 - (a) Part Opouahi Scenic Reserve that the land is subject to Part 4A of the Conservation Act 1987;
 - (b) Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve,—
 - (i) that the land is subject to Part 4A of the Conservation Act 1987, but that section 24 of that Act does not apply; and
 - (ii) that the land is subject to **sections 76 and 101**;
 - (c) a lake property—
 - (i) that Part 4A of the Conservation Act 1987 does not apply; and
 - (ii) that the land is subject to **section 101**.
- (2) A notification made under **subsection (1)** that land is subject to Part 4A of the Conservation Act 1987 is to be treated as having been made in compliance with section 24D(1) of that Act.
- (3) If the reservation of a lake property is revoked for—
 - (a) all of the lake property, the Director-General must apply in writing to the Registrar-General to remove from the

computer freehold register or registers for the property the notifications that the property is subject to **sections 95(3) and 101**:

- (b) part of the lake property, the Registrar-General must ensure that the notifications referred to in **paragraph (a)** remain only on the computer freehold register or registers for the part of the property that remains a reserve.
- (4) If section 27 of the Reserves Act 1977 is invoked in relation to the stratum above bed of Lake Opouahi, the stratum above bed of Lake Orakai, the stratum above part bed of Lake Tūtira, or the stratum above bed of Lake Waikopiro for—
 - (a) all of the stratum, the Director-General must apply in writing to the Registrar-General to remove from the computer freehold register for the stratum the notifications that the stratum is subject to **sections 95(3) and 101**;
 - (b) part of the stratum, the Registrar-General must ensure that the notifications referred to in **paragraph (a)** remain only on the computer freehold register for that part of the stratum that remains a reserve.
- (5) The Registrar-General must comply with an application received in accordance with **subsection (3)(a) or (4)(a)** (as the case may be).

97 Application of other enactments

- (1) The vesting of the fee simple estate in a cultural redress property under this subpart does not—
 - (a) limit section 10 or 11 of the Crown Minerals Act 1991; or
 - (b) affect other rights to subsurface minerals.
- (2) The permission of a council under section 348 of the Local Government Act 1974 is not required for laying out, forming, granting, or reserving a private road, private way, or right of way required to fulfil the terms of the deed of settlement in relation to a cultural redress property.
- (3) Sections 24 and 25 of the Reserves Act 1977 do not apply to the revocation, under this subpart, of the reserve status of a cultural redress property.

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- (4) Section 11 and Part 10 of the Resource Management Act 1991 do not apply to—
- (a) the vesting of the fee simple estate in a cultural redress property under this subpart; or
 - (b) any matter incidental to, or required for the purpose of, the vesting.

98 Minister of Conservation may grant easements

- (1) The Minister of Conservation may grant any easement over a conservation area or reserve that is required to fulfil the terms of the deed of settlement in relation to a cultural redress property.
- (2) Any such easement is—
- (a) enforceable in accordance with its terms, despite Part 3B of the Conservation Act 1987; and
 - (b) to be treated as having been granted in accordance with Part 3B of that Act; and
 - (c) registrable under section 17ZA(2) of that Act, as if it were a deed to which that provision applied.

Further provisions applying to reserve properties

99 Application of other enactments to reserve properties

- (1) Except as provided in **section 74**, the trustees are the administering body for a reserve property.
- (2) Sections 48A, 114, and 115 of the Reserves Act 1977 apply to a reserve property, despite sections 48A(6), 114(5), and 115(6) of that Act.
- (3) Sections 78(1)(a), 79 to 81, and 88 of the Reserves Act 1977 do not apply in relation to a reserve property.
- (4) If the reservation of a reserve property under this subpart is revoked under section 24 of the Reserves Act 1977 for all or part of the property, section 25(2) of that Act applies to the revocation, but not the rest of section 25 of that Act.
- (5) To avoid doubt, **subsection (4)** does not apply to—
- (a) the stratum above bed of Lake Opouahi;
 - (b) the stratum above bed of Lake Orakai;
 - (c) the stratum above part bed of Lake Tūtira:

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- (d) the stratum above bed of Lake Waikopiro.
- (6) A reserve property is not a Crown protected area under the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008, despite anything in that Act.
- (7) The name of a reserve property must not be changed or a name assigned to it under section 16(10) of the Reserves Act 1977 without the written consent of the owners of the property, and section 16(10A) of that Act does not apply to the proposed change.

100 Meaning of reserve land

In **sections 101 to 104**, **reserve land** means all or the part of a reserve property that remains a reserve under the Reserves Act 1977 after the property has vested in the trustees under this subpart.

101 Subsequent transfer of reserve land

- (1) This section applies to the subsequent transfer of the reserve land.
- (2) The fee simple estate in the reserve land in a lake property may be transferred only in accordance with **section 102 or 103**.
- (3) Despite **section 103**, the fee simple estate in Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve may be transferred only in accordance with **section 102**.

102 Transfer of reserve land if trustees change

The registered proprietors of the reserve land may transfer the fee simple estate in the reserve land if—

- (a) the transferors of the reserve land are or were the trustees of a trust; and
- (b) the transferees are the trustees of the same trust, after any new trustee has been appointed to the trust or any transferor has ceased to be a trustee of the trust; and
- (c) the instrument to transfer the reserve land is accompanied by a certificate given by the transferees, or the transferees' solicitor, verifying that **paragraphs (a) and (b)** apply.

103 Transfer of reserve land to new administering body

- (1) The registered proprietors of the reserve land may apply in writing to the Minister of Conservation for consent to transfer the fee simple estate in the reserve land to 1 or more persons (the **new owners**).
- (2) The Minister of Conservation must give written consent to the transfer if the registered proprietors satisfy the Minister that the new owners are able to—
 - (a) comply with the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977; and
 - (b) perform the duties of an administering body under that Act.
- (3) The Registrar-General must, upon receiving the required documents, register the new owners as the proprietors of the fee simple estate in the reserve land.
- (4) The required documents are—
 - (a) a transfer instrument to transfer the fee simple estate in the reserve land to the new owners, including a notification that the new owners are to hold the reserve land for the same reserve purposes as those for which it was held by the administering body immediately before the transfer; and
 - (b) the written consent of the Minister of Conservation to the transfer of the reserve land; and
 - (c) any other document required for the registration of the transfer instrument.
- (5) The new owners, from the time of their registration under this section,—
 - (a) are the administering body of the reserve land; and
 - (b) hold the reserve land for the same reserve purposes as those for which it was held by the administering body immediately before the transfer; and
 - (c) have the same rights and obligations (including under this subpart) as the registered proprietors had immediately before the transfer.
- (6) A transfer that complies with this section need not comply with any other requirements.

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- (7) To avoid doubt, section 27 of the Reserves Act 1977 continues to apply to any part of the reserve land that is vested under any of **sections 79(3), 80(3), 81(3), or 82(3)** as if the new owners were the trustees.

104 Reserve land not to be mortgaged

The owners of reserve land must not mortgage, or give a security interest in, the reserve land.

105 Saving of bylaws, etc, in relation to reserve properties

- (1) This section applies to any bylaw, or any prohibition or restriction on use or access, that an administering body or the Minister of Conservation made or imposed under the Conservation Act 1987 or the Reserves Act 1977 in relation to a reserve property before the property was vested in the trustees under this subpart.
- (2) The bylaw, prohibition, or restriction remains in force until it expires or is revoked under the Conservation Act 1987 or the Reserves Act 1977.

Names of Crown protected areas

106 Names of Crown protected areas discontinued

- (1) **Subsection (2)** applies to the land, or the part of the land, in a cultural redress property that, immediately before the settlement date, was all or part of a Crown protected area.
- (2) The official geographic name of the Crown protected area is discontinued in respect of the land, or the part of the land, and the Board must amend the Gazetteer accordingly.
- (3) In this section, **Board, Crown protected area, Gazetteer, and official geographic name** have the meanings given in section 4 of the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008.

Subpart 9—Vesting and gifting back of
properties

**107 Delayed vesting and gifting back of gifting-back
properties**

- (1) The fee simple estate in a gifting-back property vests in the trustees on the vesting date.
- (2) On the seventh day after the vesting date, the fee simple estate in a gifting back property vests in the Crown as a gifting back to the Crown by the trustees for the people of New Zealand.
- (3) However, the following matters apply as if the vestings had not occurred:
 - (a) a gifting-back property remains a reserve under the Reserves Act 1977; and
 - (b) any enactment, instrument, or interest that applied to a gifting-back property immediately before the vesting date continues to apply to it; and
 - (c) to the extent that the statutory acknowledgement or the Tātai Tūāpapa applies to a gifting-back property immediately before the vesting date, it continues to apply to that property; and
 - (d) the Crown retains all liability for a gifting-back property.
- (4) The vestings are not affected by Part 4A of the Conservation Act 1987, section 11 or Part 10 of the Resource Management Act 1991, or any other enactment.
- (5) In this section,—

gifting-back property means each of the following sites and each site means the land described by that name in **Schedule 5**:

 - (a) Bellbird Bush Scenic Reserve:
 - (b) Boundary Stream Scenic Reserve:
 - (c) balance of the Opouahi Scenic Reserve:
 - (d) Whakaari Landing Place Reserve

vesting date means 12 January 2017.

Part 3 Commercial redress

108 Interpretation

In **subparts 1 to 3**,—

commercial redress property means a property described in part 3 of the property redress schedule

Crown forest land has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Crown Forest Assets Act 1989

Crown forestry assets has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Crown Forest Assets Act 1989

Crown forestry licence—

- (a) has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Crown Forest Assets Act 1989; and
- (b) in relation to the licensed land, means the licence described in the third column of the table in part 3 of the property redress schedule

Crown forestry rental trust means the forestry rental trust referred to in section 34 of the Crown Forest Assets Act 1989

Crown forestry rental trust deed means the trust deed made on 30 April 1990 establishing the Crown forestry rental trust

land holding agency means the land holding agency specified for a commercial redress property in part 3 of the property redress schedule

licensed land—

- (a) means Part Esk Forest described as licensed land in part 3 of the property redress schedule; but
- (b) excludes trees growing, standing, or lying on the land; and
- (c) excludes improvements that have been—
 - (i) acquired by a purchaser of the trees on the land; or
 - (ii) made by the purchaser or the licensee after the purchaser has acquired the trees on the land

licensee means the registered holder of the Crown forestry licence

licensor means the licensor of the Crown forestry licence

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protected site means any area of land situated in the licensed land that—

- (a) is wāhi tapu or a wāhi tapu area within the meaning of section 2 of the Historic Places Act 1993; and
- (b) is a registered place within the meaning of section 2 of that Act

right of access means the right conferred by **section 118**.

Subpart 1—Transfer of commercial redress
properties

109 The Crown may transfer properties

- (1) To give effect to part 6 of the deed of settlement, the Crown (acting by and through the chief executive of the land holding agency) is authorised to—
 - (a) transfer the fee simple estate in a commercial redress property to the trustees; and
 - (b) sign a transfer instrument or other document, or do anything else, as necessary to effect the transfer.
- (2) To avoid doubt, **subsection (1)(b)** authorises the chief executive of the Ministry of Justice to accept, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, a transfer of Opouahi Station (as described in part 3 of the property redress schedule) from Landcorp Holdings Limited to Her Majesty the Queen.

110 Minister of Conservation may grant easements

- (1) The Minister of Conservation may grant any easement over a conservation area or reserve that is required to fulfil the terms of the deed of settlement in relation to a commercial redress property.
- (2) Any such easement is—
 - (a) enforceable in accordance with its terms, despite Part 3B of the Conservation Act 1987; and
 - (b) to be treated as having been granted in accordance with Part 3B of that Act; and
 - (c) registrable under section 17ZA(2) of that Act, as if it were a deed to which that provision applied.

111 Computer freehold registers for commercial redress properties

- (1) This section applies to the transfer under **section 109** of a commercial redress property (other than licensed land).
- (2) However, this section applies only to the extent that—
 - (a) the property is not all of the land contained in a computer freehold register; or
 - (b) there is no computer freehold register for all or part of the property.
- (3) The Registrar-General must, in accordance with a written application by an authorised person,—
 - (a) create a computer freehold register for the fee simple estate in the property in the name of the Crown; and
 - (b) record on the computer freehold register any interests that are registered, notified, or notifiable and that are described in the application; but
 - (c) omit any statement of purpose from the computer freehold register.
- (4) **Subsection (3)** is subject to the completion of any survey necessary to create a computer freehold register.
- (5) In this section and **sections 112 and 113**, **authorised person** means a person authorised by the chief executive of the land holding agency for the relevant property.

112 Computer freehold register for licensed land subject to single Crown forestry licence

- (1) This section applies to licensed land that is subject to a single Crown forestry licence and is to be transferred to the trustees under **section 109**.
- (2) The Registrar-General must, in accordance with a written application by an authorised person,—
 - (a) create a computer freehold register in the name of the Crown for the fee simple estate in the property; and
 - (b) record on the computer freehold register any interests that are registered, notified, or notifiable and that are described in the application; but
 - (c) omit any statement of purpose from the computer freehold register.

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- (3) **Subsection (2)** is subject to the completion of any survey necessary to create a computer freehold register.

113 Authorised person may grant covenant for later creation of computer freehold register

- (1) For the purposes of **sections 111 and 112**, the authorised person may grant a covenant for the later creation of a computer freehold register for any commercial redress property.
- (2) Despite the Land Transfer Act 1952,—
- (a) the authorised person may request the Registrar-General to register the covenant under that Act by creating a computer interest register; and
- (b) the Registrar-General must comply with the request.

114 Application of other enactments

- (1) This section applies to the transfer to the trustees of the fee simple estate in a commercial redress property.
- (2) The transfer is a disposition for the purposes of Part 4A of the Conservation Act 1987, but sections 24(2A), 24A, and 24AA of that Act do not apply to the disposition.
- (3) The transfer does not—
- (a) limit section 10 or 11 of the Crown Minerals Act 1991; or
- (b) affect other rights to subsurface minerals.
- (4) The permission of a council under section 348 of the Local Government Act 1974 is not required for laying out, forming, granting, or reserving a private road, private way, or right of way required to fulfil the terms of the deed of settlement in relation to the transfer.
- (5) Section 11 and Part 10 of the Resource Management Act 1991 do not apply to the transfer or to any matter incidental to, or required for the purpose of, the transfer.
- (6) In exercising the powers conferred by **section 109**, the Crown is not required to comply with any other enactment that would otherwise regulate or apply to the transfer.
- (7) **Subsection (6)** is subject to **subsections (2) and (3)**.

Subpart 2—Licensed land

115 Licensed land ceases to be Crown forest land

- (1) The licensed land ceases to be Crown forest land upon the registration of the transfer of the fee simple estate in the land to the trustees.
- (2) However, the Crown, courts, and tribunals must not do or omit to do anything if that act or omission would, between the settlement date and the date of registration, be permitted by the Crown Forest Assets Act 1989 but be inconsistent with this subpart, part 6 of the deed of settlement, or part 4 of the property redress schedule.

116 Trustees are confirmed beneficiaries and licensors of licensed land

- (1) The trustees are the confirmed beneficiaries under clause 11.1 of the Crown forestry rental trust deed in relation to the licensed land.
- (2) The effect of **subsection (1)** is that—
 - (a) the trustees are entitled to the rental proceeds payable for the licensed land to the trustees of the Crown forestry rental trust under a Crown forestry licence since the commencement of the licence; and
 - (b) all the provisions of the Crown forestry rental trust deed apply on the basis that the trustees are the confirmed beneficiaries in relation to the licensed land.
- (3) The Crown must give notice under section 17(4)(b) of the Crown Forest Assets Act 1989 in respect of a Crown forestry licence, even though the Waitangi Tribunal has not made a recommendation under section 8HB(1)(a) of the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975 for the return of the licensed land.
- (4) Notice given by the Crown under **subsection (3)** has effect as if—
 - (a) the Waitangi Tribunal had made a recommendation under section 8HB(1)(a) of the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975 for the return of the licensed land; and
 - (b) the recommendation had become final on the settlement date.

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- (5) The trustees are the licensors under the Crown forestry licence as if the licensed land had been returned to Māori ownership—
 - (a) on the settlement date; and
 - (b) under section 36 of the Crown Forest Assets Act 1989.
- (6) However, section 36(1)(b) of the Crown Forest Assets Act 1989 does not apply to the licensed land.

117 Effect of transfer of licensed land

- (1) **Section 116** applies whether or not—
 - (a) the transfer of the fee simple estate in the licensed land has been registered; or
 - (b) the processes described in clause 17.4 of the Crown forestry licence have been completed.
- (2) To the extent that the Crown has not completed the processes referred to in **subsection (1)(b)** before the settlement date, it must continue those processes—
 - (a) on and after the settlement date; and
 - (b) until the processes are completed.
- (3) For the period starting on the settlement date until the completion of the processes referred to in **subsections (1) and (2)**, the licence fee payable under the Crown forestry licence in respect of the licensed land is the amount calculated in the manner described in paragraphs 4.23 and 4.24 of the property redress schedule.
- (4) On and from the settlement date, references to the prospective proprietors in clause 17.4 of the Crown forestry licence must, in relation to the licensed land, be read as references to the trustees.

Subpart 3—Access to protected sites

118 Right of access to protected sites

- (1) The owner of land on which a protected site is situated and any person holding an interest in, or right of occupancy to, that land must allow Māori for whom the protected site is of special cultural, historical, or spiritual significance to have access across the land to each protected site.
- (2) **Subsection (1)** takes effect on and from the date of the transfer of a property to the trustees.

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- (3) The right of access may be exercised by vehicle or by foot over any reasonably convenient routes specified by the owner.
- (4) The right of access is subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) a person intending to exercise the right of access must give the owner reasonable notice in writing of his or her intention to exercise that right; and
 - (b) the right of access may be exercised only at reasonable times and during daylight hours; and
 - (c) a person exercising the right of access must observe any conditions imposed by the owner relating to the time, location, or manner of access that are reasonably required—
 - (i) for the safety of people; or
 - (ii) for the protection of land, improvements, flora and fauna, plant and equipment, or livestock; or
 - (iii) for operational reasons.

119 Right of access over licensed land

- (1) A right of access over licensed land is subject to the terms of any Crown forestry licence.
- (2) However, **subsection (1)** does not apply if the licensee has agreed to the right of access being exercised.
- (3) An amendment to a Crown forestry licence is of no effect to the extent that it would—
 - (a) delay the date from which a person may exercise a right of access; or
 - (b) adversely affect a right of access in any other way.

120 Right of access to be recorded on computer freehold registers

- (1) This section applies to the transfer to the trustees of any licensed land.
- (2) The transfer instrument for the transfer must include a statement that the land is subject to a right of access to any protected sites on the land.
- (3) The Registrar-General must, upon the registration of the transfer of the land, record on any computer freehold register for

the land that the land is subject to a right of access to protected sites on the land.

Subpart 4—Right of first refusal over RFR land

121 Interpretation

In this subpart and **Schedule 6**,—

control, for the purposes of **paragraph (d)** of the definition of Crown body, means,—

- (a) for a company, control of the composition of its board of directors; and
- (b) for another body, control of the composition of the group that would be its board of directors if the body were a company

Crown body means—

- (a) a Crown entity, as defined in section 7(1) of the Crown Entities Act 2004; and
- (b) a State enterprise, as defined in section 2 of the State-Owned Enterprises Act 1986; and
- (c) the New Zealand Railways Corporation; and
- (d) a company or body that is wholly owned or controlled by 1 or more of the following:
 - (i) the Crown;
 - (ii) a Crown entity;
 - (iii) a State enterprise;
 - (iv) the New Zealand Railways Corporation; and
- (e) a subsidiary or related company of a company or body referred to in **paragraph (d)**

dispose of, in relation to RFR land,—

- (a) means to—
 - (i) transfer or vest the fee simple estate in the land; or
 - (ii) grant a lease of the land for a term that is, or will be (if any rights of renewal or extension are exercised under the lease), 50 years or longer; but
- (b) to avoid doubt, does not include to—
 - (i) mortgage, or give a security interest in, the land; or

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- (ii) grant an easement over the land; or
- (iii) consent to an assignment of a lease, or to a sub-lease, of the land; or
- (iv) remove an improvement, a fixture, or a fitting from the land

expiry date, in relation to an offer, means its expiry date under **sections 124(2)(a) and 125**

notice means a notice given under this subpart

offer means an offer by an RFR landowner, made in accordance with **section 124**, to dispose of RFR land to the trustees

public work has the meaning given in section 2 of the Public Works Act 1981

RFR area means the area shown on SO 459557

RFR landowner, in relation to RFR land,—

- (a) means the Crown, if the land is vested in the Crown or the Crown holds the fee simple estate in the land; and
- (b) means a Crown body, if the body holds the fee simple estate in the land; and
- (c) includes a local authority to which RFR land has been disposed of under **section 130(1)**; but
- (d) to avoid doubt, does not include an administering body in which RFR land is vested—
 - (i) on the settlement date; or
 - (ii) after the settlement date, under **section 131(1)**

RFR period, for the RFR land, means the period of 172 years on and from the settlement date.

122 Meaning of RFR land

(1) In this subpart, **RFR land** means—

- (a) the land that is within the RFR area that, on the settlement date, is—
 - (i) vested in the Crown; or
 - (ii) held in fee simple by the Crown; or
 - (iii) a reserve vested in an administering body that derived title to the reserve from the Crown and that would, on the application of section 25 or 27 of the Reserves Act 1977, revert in the Crown; and

- (b) any land obtained in exchange for a disposal of RFR land under **section 135(1)(c) or 136**.
- (2) RFR land does not include a commercial redress property.
- (3) Land ceases to be RFR land if—
 - (a) the fee simple estate in the land transfers from the RFR landowner to—
 - (i) the trustees or their nominee (for example, under a contract formed under **section 128**); or
 - (ii) any other person (including the Crown or a Crown body) under **section 123(c)**; or
 - (b) the fee simple estate in the land transfers or vests from the RFR landowner to or in a person other than the Crown or a Crown body—
 - (i) under any of **sections 132 to 138** (which relate to permitted disposals of RFR land); or
 - (ii) under any matter referred to in **section 139(1)** (which specifies matters that may override the obligations of an RFR landowner under this sub-part); or
 - (c) the RFR period for the land ends.

Restrictions on disposal of RFR land

123 Restrictions on disposal of RFR land

An RFR landowner must not dispose of RFR land to a person other than the trustees or their nominee unless the land is disposed of—

- (a) under any of **sections 129 to 138**; or
- (b) under any matter referred to in **section 139(1)**; or
- (c) within 2 years after the expiry date of an offer by the RFR landowner to dispose of the land to the trustees if the offer to the trustees was—
 - (i) made in accordance with **section 124**; and
 - (ii) made on terms that were the same as, or more favourable to the trustees than, the terms of the disposal to the person; and
 - (iii) not withdrawn under **section 126**; and
 - (iv) not accepted under **section 127**.

Trustees' right of first refusal

124 Requirements for offer

- (1) An offer by an RFR landowner to dispose of RFR land to the trustees must be by notice to the trustees.
- (2) The notice must include—
 - (a) the terms of the offer, including its expiry date; and
 - (b) the legal description of the land, including any interests affecting it, and the reference for any computer register for the land; and
 - (c) a statement that identifies the RFR land as RFR land; and
 - (d) a street address for the land (if applicable); and
 - (e) a street address, postal address, and fax number for the trustees to give notices to the RFR landowner in relation to the offer.

125 Expiry date of offer

- (1) The expiry date of an offer must be on or after the date that is 40 working days after the date on which the trustees receive notice of the offer.
- (2) However, the expiry date of an offer may be on or after the date that is 20 working days after the date on which the trustees receive notice of the offer if—
 - (a) the trustees received an earlier offer to dispose of the land; and
 - (b) the expiry date of the earlier offer was not more than 6 months before the expiry date of the later offer; and
 - (c) the earlier offer was not withdrawn.

126 Withdrawal of offer

The RFR landowner may, by notice to the trustees, withdraw an offer at any time before it is accepted.

127 Acceptance of offer

- (1) The trustees may, by notice to the RFR landowner who made an offer, accept the offer if—
 - (a) it has not been withdrawn; and
 - (b) its expiry date has not passed.

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- (2) The trustees must accept all the RFR land offered, unless the offer permits them to accept less.

128 Formation of contract

- (1) If the trustees accept an offer by an RFR landowner to dispose of RFR land, a contract for the disposal of the land is formed between the RFR landowner and the trustees on the terms in the offer.
- (2) The terms of the contract may be varied by written agreement between the RFR landowner and the trustees.
- (3) Under the contract, the trustees may nominate any person other than the trustees (the **nominee**) to receive the transfer of the RFR land.
- (4) The trustees may nominate a nominee only if—
- (a) the nominee is lawfully able to hold the RFR land; and
 - (b) notice is given to the RFR landowner on or before the day that is 10 working days before the day on which the transfer is to settle.
- (5) The notice must specify—
- (a) the full name of the nominee; and
 - (b) any other details about the nominee that the RFR landowner needs in order to transfer the RFR land to the nominee.
- (6) If the trustees nominate a nominee, the trustees remain liable for the obligations of the transferee under the contract.

Disposals to others but land remains RFR land

129 Disposal to the Crown or Crown bodies

- (1) An RFR landowner may dispose of RFR land to—
- (a) the Crown; or
 - (b) a Crown body.
- (2) To avoid doubt, the Crown may dispose of RFR land to a Crown body in accordance with section 143(5) or 206 of the Education Act 1989.

130 Disposal of existing public works to local authorities

- (1) An RFR landowner may dispose of RFR land that is a public work, or part of a public work, in accordance with section 50

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of the Public Works Act 1981 to a local authority, as defined in section 2 of that Act.

- (2) To avoid doubt, if RFR land is disposed of to a local authority under **subsection (1)**, the local authority becomes—
 - (a) the RFR landowner of the land; and
 - (b) subject to the obligations of an RFR landowner under this subpart.

131 Disposal of reserves to administering bodies

- (1) An RFR landowner may dispose of RFR land in accordance with section 26 or 26A of the Reserves Act 1977.
- (2) To avoid doubt, if RFR land that is a reserve is vested in an administering body under **subsection (1)**, the administering body does not become—
 - (a) the RFR landowner of the land; or
 - (b) subject to the obligations of an RFR landowner under this subpart.
- (3) However, if RFR land vests back in the Crown under section 25 or 27 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Crown becomes—
 - (a) the RFR landowner of the land; and
 - (b) subject to the obligations of an RFR landowner under this subpart.

*Disposals to others where land may cease to be
RFR land*

132 Disposal in accordance with obligations under enactment or rule of law

An RFR landowner may dispose of RFR land in accordance with an obligation under any enactment or rule of law.

133 Disposal in accordance with legal or equitable obligations

An RFR landowner may dispose of RFR land in accordance with—

- (a) a legal or an equitable obligation that—
 - (i) was unconditional before the settlement date; or
 - (ii) was conditional before the settlement date but became unconditional on or after the settlement date; or

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- (iii) arose after the exercise (whether before, on, or after the settlement date) of an option existing before the settlement date; or
- (b) the requirements, existing before the settlement date, of a gift, an endowment, or a trust relating to the land.

134 Disposal under certain legislation

An RFR landowner may dispose of RFR land in accordance with—

- (a) section 54(1)(d) of the Land Act 1948; or
- (b) section 34, 43, or 44 of the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011; or
- (c) section 355(3) of the Resource Management Act 1991; or
- (d) an Act that—
 - (i) excludes the land from a national park within the meaning of the National Parks Act 1980; and
 - (ii) authorises that land to be disposed of in consideration or part consideration for other land to be held or administered under the Conservation Act 1987, the National Parks Act 1980, or the Reserves Act 1977.

135 Disposal of land held for public works

- (1) An RFR landowner may dispose of RFR land in accordance with—
 - (a) section 40(2) or (4) or 41 of the Public Works Act 1981 (including as applied by another enactment); or
 - (b) section 52, 105(1), 106, 114(3), 117(7), or 119 of the Public Works Act 1981; or
 - (c) section 117(3)(a) of the Public Works Act 1981; or
 - (d) section 117(3)(b) of the Public Works Act 1981 if the land is disposed of to the owner of adjoining land; or
 - (e) section 23(1) or (4), 24(4), or 26 of the New Zealand Railways Corporation Restructuring Act 1990.
- (2) To avoid doubt, RFR land may be disposed of by an order of the Maori Land Court under section 134 of Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993, after an application by an RFR landowner under section 41(e) of the Public Works Act 1981.

136 Disposal for reserve or conservation purposes

An RFR landowner may dispose of RFR land in accordance with—

- (a) section 15 of the Reserves Act 1977; or
- (b) section 16A or 24E of the Conservation Act 1987.

137 Disposal for charitable purposes

An RFR landowner may dispose of RFR land as a gift for charitable purposes.

138 Disposal to tenants

The Crown may dispose of RFR land—

- (a) that was held on the settlement date for education purposes to a person who, immediately before the disposal, is a tenant of the land or all or part of a building on the land; or
- (b) under section 67 of the Land Act 1948, if the disposal is to a lessee under a lease of the land granted—
 - (i) before the settlement date; or
 - (ii) on or after the settlement date under a right of renewal in a lease granted before the settlement date; or
- (c) under section 93(4) of the Land Act 1948.

*RFR landowner obligations***139 RFR landowner's obligations subject to other matters**

(1) An RFR landowner's obligations under this subpart in relation to RFR land are subject to—

- (a) any other enactment or rule of law except that, in the case of a Crown body, the obligations apply despite the purpose, functions, or objectives of the Crown body; and
- (b) any interest, or legal or equitable obligation, that—
 - (i) prevents or limits an RFR landowner's disposal of RFR land to the trustees; and
 - (ii) the RFR landowner cannot satisfy by taking reasonable steps; and

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- (c) the terms of a mortgage over, or security interest in, RFR land.
- (2) For the purposes of **subsection (1)(b)(ii)**, reasonable steps, do not include steps to promote the passing of an enactment.

Notices about RFR land

140 Notice to LINZ of RFR land with computer register after settlement date

- (1) If a computer register is first created for RFR land after the settlement date, the RFR landowner must give the chief executive of LINZ notice that the register has been created.
- (2) If land for which there is a computer register becomes RFR land after the settlement date, the RFR landowner must give the chief executive of LINZ notice that the land has become RFR land.
- (3) The notice must be given as soon as is reasonably practicable after a computer register is first created for the RFR land or after the land becomes RFR land.
- (4) The notice must include the legal description of the land and the reference for the computer register.

141 Notice to trustees of disposal of RFR land to others

- (1) An RFR landowner must give the trustees notice of the disposal of RFR land by the landowner to a person other than the trustees or their nominee.
- (2) The notice must be given on or before the date that is 20 working days before the day of the disposal.
- (3) The notice must include—
 - (a) the legal description of the land, including any interests affecting it; and
 - (b) the reference for any computer register for the land; and
 - (c) the street address for the land (if applicable); and
 - (d) the name of the person to whom the land is being disposed of; and
 - (e) an explanation of how the disposal complies with **section 123**; and
 - (f) if the disposal is to be made under **section 123(c)**, a copy of any written contract for the disposal.

142 Notice to LINZ of land ceasing to be RFR land

- (1) This section applies if land contained in a computer register is to cease being RFR land because—
- (a) the fee simple estate in the land is to transfer from the RFR landowner to—
 - (i) the trustees or their nominee (for example, under a contract formed under **section 128**); or
 - (ii) any other person (including the Crown or a Crown body) under **section 123(c)**; or
 - (b) the fee simple estate in the land is to transfer or vest from the RFR landowner to or in a person other than the Crown or a Crown body—
 - (i) under any of **sections 132 to 138**; or
 - (ii) under any matter referred to in **section 139(1)**.
- (2) The RFR landowner must, as early as practicable before the transfer or vesting, give the chief executive of LINZ notice that the land is to cease being RFR land.
- (3) The notice must include—
- (a) the legal description of the land; and
 - (b) the reference for the computer register for the land; and
 - (c) the details of the transfer or vesting of the land.

143 Notice requirements

Schedule 6 applies to notices given under this subpart by or to—

- (a) an RFR landowner; or
- (b) the trustees.

*Right of first refusal recorded on computer
registers*

144 Right of first refusal to be recorded on computer registers for RFR land

- (1) The chief executive of LINZ must issue to the Registrar-General 1 or more certificates that specify the legal descriptions of, and identify the computer registers for,—
- (a) the RFR land for which there is a computer register on the settlement date; and

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- (b) the RFR land for which a computer register is first created after the settlement date; and
- (c) land for which there is a computer register that becomes RFR land after the settlement date.
- (2) The chief executive must issue a certificate as soon as is reasonably practicable—
 - (a) after the settlement date, for RFR land for which there is a computer register on the settlement date; or
 - (b) after receiving a notice under **section 140** that a computer register has been created for the RFR land or that the land has become RFR land, for any other land.
- (3) Each certificate must state that it is issued under this section.
- (4) The chief executive must provide a copy of each certificate to the trustees as soon as is reasonably practicable after issuing the certificate.
- (5) The Registrar-General must, as soon as is reasonably practicable after receiving a certificate issued under this section, record on each computer register for the RFR land identified in the certificate that the land is—
 - (a) RFR land, as defined in **section 122**; and
 - (b) subject to this subpart (which restricts disposal, including leasing, of the land).

145 Removal of notifications when land to be transferred or vested

- (1) The chief executive of LINZ must, before registration of the transfer or vesting of land described in a notice received under **section 142**, issue to the Registrar-General a certificate that includes—
 - (a) the legal description of the land; and
 - (b) the reference for the computer register for the land; and
 - (c) the details of the transfer or vesting of the land; and
 - (d) a statement that the certificate is issued under this section.
- (2) The chief executive must provide a copy of each certificate to the trustees as soon as is reasonably practicable after issuing the certificate.

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- (3) If the Registrar-General receives a certificate issued under this section, he or she must, immediately before registering the transfer or vesting described in the certificate, remove from the computer register identified in the certificate any notification recorded under **section 144** for the land described in the certificate.

146 Removal of notifications when RFR period ends

- (1) The chief executive of LINZ must, as soon as is reasonably practicable after the RFR period ends in respect of any RFR land, issue to the Registrar-General a certificate that includes—
- (a) the reference for each computer register for that RFR land that still has a notification recorded under **section 144**; and
 - (b) a statement that the certificate is issued under this section.
- (2) The chief executive must provide a copy of each certificate to the trustees as soon as is reasonably practicable after issuing the certificate.
- (3) The Registrar-General must, as soon as is reasonably practicable after receiving a certificate issued under this section, remove any notification recorded under **section 144** from any computer register identified in the certificate.

General provisions applying to right of first refusal

147 Waiver and variation

- (1) The trustees may, by notice to an RFR landowner, waive any or all of the rights the trustees have in relation to the landowner under this subpart.
- (2) The trustees and an RFR landowner may agree in writing to vary or waive any of the rights each has in relation to the other under this subpart.
- (3) A waiver or an agreement under this section is on the terms, and applies for the period, specified in it.

148 Disposal of Crown bodies not affected

This subpart does not limit the ability of the Crown, or a Crown body, to sell or dispose of a Crown body.

149 Assignment of rights and obligations under this subpart

(1) Subsection (3) applies if the RFR holder—

- (a) assigns the RFR holder's rights and obligations under this subpart to 1 or more persons in accordance with the RFR holder's constitutional document; and
- (b) has given the notices required by **subsection (2)**.

(2) The RFR holder must give notices to each RFR landowner—

- (a) stating that the RFR holder's rights and obligations under this subpart are being assigned under this section; and
- (b) specifying the date of the assignment; and
- (c) specifying the names of the assignees and, if they are the trustees of a trust, the name of the trust; and
- (d) specifying the street address, postal address, or fax number for notices to the assignees.

(3) This subpart and **Schedule 6 apply to the assignees (instead of to the RFR holder) as if the assignees were the trustees, with any necessary modifications.**

(4) In this section,—

constitutional document means the trust deed or other instrument adopted for the governance of the RFR holder

RFR holder means the 1 or more persons who have the rights and obligations of the trustees under this subpart, either because—

- (a) they are the trustees; or
- (b) they have previously been assigned those rights and obligations under this section.

Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū Claims
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Schedule 1

Schedule 1
Description of Tangoio Soil Conservation Reserve

s 20

41.0756 hectares, more or less, being Part Sections 3 and 10 Block XVI Maungaharuru Survey District. All Proclamation 91747.

491.9175 hectares, more or less, being Parts Section 6 and Part Sections 7 and 12 Block XVI Maungaharuru Survey District, Sections 32, 37 and 39, Part Sections 8, 33, and 38, Parts Sections 35 and 36 Block IV Puketapu Survey District and Sections 2, 5, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, and 26 SO 320789. All Computer Freehold Register 170653.

8.9815 hectares, more or less, being Section 19 Block IV Puketapu Survey District. All Proclamation 109324.

0.4553 hectares, more or less, being Section 24 Block IV Puketapu Survey District. All Proclamation 102168.

1.8077 hectares, more or less, being Section 43 Block IV Puketapu Survey District. All Proclamation 158894.

5.3886 hectares, more or less, being Sections 52, 55, and 57 Block IV Puketapu Survey District. All *Gazette* 1989 page 2845.

Total Area: 549.6262 hectares

Schedule 2 **Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū Claims
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**Schedule 2
Statutory areas**

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Part 1

Areas subject to statutory acknowledgement

Statutory area	Location
Earthquake Slip Marginal Strip	As shown on OTS-201-20
Moeangiāngi Marginal Strip	As shown on OTS-201-21
Esk Kiwi Sanctuary Area	As shown on OTS-201-22
Tangoio Falls Scenic Reserve	As shown on OTS-201-23
White Pine Bush Scenic Reserve	As shown on OTS-201-24
Mangapukahu Scenic Reserve	As shown on OTS-201-25
Te Kuta Recreation Reserve	As shown on OTS-201-26
Waipatiki Scenic Reserve	As shown on OTS-201-27
Waikoau Conservation Area	As shown on OTS-201-28
Peaks of Maungaharuru Range	As shown on OTS-201-29
Balance of the Tutira Domain Recreation Reserve	As shown on OTS-201-30
Balance of the Opouahi Scenic Reserve	As shown on OTS-201-31
Anaura Stream and its tributaries	As shown on OTS-201-32
Aropaoanui River and its tributaries	As shown on OTS-201-33
Esk River and its tributaries	As shown on OTS-201-34
Mahiaruhe Stream and its tributaries	As shown on OTS-201-35
Te Ngarue Stream and its tributaries	As shown on OTS-201-36
Waikari River and its tributaries	As shown on OTS-201-37
Waikoau River and its tributaries	As shown on OTS-201-38
Moeangiāngi River and its tributaries	As shown on OTS-201-39
Hapū Coastal Marine Area	As shown on OTS-201-40
Rocks and Reefs	As shown on OTS-201-41
Sandy Creek and its tributaries	As shown on OTS-201-43
Waitaha Stream and its tributaries	As shown on OTS-201-44
Pākūratahi Stream and its tributaries	As shown on OTS-201-45
Boundary Stream Scenic Reserve	As shown on OTS-201-46
Bellbird Bush Scenic Reserve	As shown on OTS-201-47
Whakaari Landing Place Reserve	As shown on OTS-201-48
Tangoio Marginal Strip	As shown on OTS-201-49
Waipatiki Beach Marginal Strip	As shown on OTS-201-50

**Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū Claims
Settlement Bill**

Schedule 2

Part 2

Areas also subject to deeds of recognition

Statutory area	Location
Earthquake Slip Marginal Strip	As shown on OTS-201-20
Moeangiangi Marginal Strip	As shown on OTS-201-21
Esk Kiwi Sanctuary Area	As shown on OTS-201-22
Tangoio Falls Scenic Reserve	As shown on OTS-201-23
White Pine Bush Scenic Reserve	As shown on OTS-201-24
Mangapukahu Scenic Reserve	As shown on OTS-201-25
Te Kuta Recreation Reserve	As shown on OTS-201-26
Waipatiki Scenic Reserve	As shown on OTS-201-27
Waikoau Conservation Area	As shown on OTS-201-28
Peaks of Maungaharuru Range	As shown on OTS-201-29
Anaura Stream and its tributaries	As shown on OTS-201-32
Aropaoanui River and its tributaries	As shown on OTS-201-33
Esk River and its tributaries	As shown on OTS-201-34
Mahiaruhe Stream and its tributaries	As shown on OTS-201-35
Te Ngarue Stream and its tributaries	As shown on OTS-201-36
Waikari River and its tributaries	As shown on OTS-201-37
Waikoau River and its tributaries	As shown on OTS-201-38

Schedule 3

Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapu Claims
Settlement Bill

Schedule 3

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Tātai Tūāpapa areas

Location

Boundary Stream Scenic Reserve

As shown on OTS-201-10

Bellbird Bush Scenic Reserve

As shown on OTS-201-11

Balance of the Tutira Domain Recreation Reserve

As shown on OTS-201-12

Earthquake Slip Marginal Strip

As shown on OTS-201-13

Moeangiangi Marginal Strip

As shown on OTS-201-14

Tangoio Marginal Strip

As shown on OTS-201-15

Waipatiki Beach Marginal Strip

As shown on OTS-201-16

Whakaari Landing Place Reserve

As shown on OTS-201-17

Balance of the Opouahi Scenic Reserve

As shown on OTS-201-42

**Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū Claims
Settlement Bill**

Schedule 4

Schedule 4

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**Cultural redress properties
Properties vesting in fee simple**

Name of property	Description <i>Hawke's Bay Land District—Hastings District</i>	Interests
Part Opouahi Scenic Reserve	28.15 hectares, approximately, being Part Lot 1 DP 405468. Part Computer Freehold Register 419234. Subject to survey. As shown on OTS-201-04.	<p>Subject to section 3 of the Geothermal Energy Act 1953.</p> <p>Subject to section 8 of the Atomic Energy Act 1945.</p> <p>Together with rights of way and a right to convey water and electricity created by Certificate 572627.2.</p> <p>Subject to a right of way (in gross) in favour of Landcorp Farming Limited (shown as C and D on DP 405468) created by Easement Instrument 7922111.3.</p> <p>Subject to a right to convey water (shown as C on DP 405468) created by Easement Instrument 7922111.4.</p> <p>Subject to a right of way easement specified in section 72(3).</p> <p>Subject to an unregistered concession to ECOED with concession number WE-29952-INS.</p> <p>Subject to an unregistered guiding concession to Kiwi Adventure Trust with concession number WE-24985-GUI.</p>

Schedule 4
Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū Claims
Settlement Bill

Properties vesting in fee simple to be
administered as reserves

Name of property	Description	Interests
	<i>Hawke's Bay Land District—Hastings District</i>	
Te Pohue Domain Recreation Reserve	2.2328 hectares, more or less, being Section 8 Block XIII Maungaharuru Survey District. Part Computer Freehold Register HBJ1/1292.	Subject to being a recreation reserve as referred to in section 74(3) .
Lake Opouahi property	<p><i>Bed of Lake Opouahi</i> 5.86 hectares, approximately, being Part Section 11 Block III Maungaharuru Survey District. Part Computer Freehold Register HBK4/1278 (excluding stratum above bed of Lake Opouahi). Subject to survey.</p> <p><i>Stratum above bed of Lake Opouahi</i> That part of Lake Opouahi property comprising the space occupied by— (a) the water of the lake; and (b) the air above the water. Subject to survey.</p> <p>As shown on OTS-201-02.</p>	<p>Subject to being a scenic reserve as referred to in section 79(3)(a). Subject to a right to convey water created by Computer Interest Register HBH4/596. Together with a right of way easement specified in section 79(6).</p> <p>Subject to being a scenic reserve as referred to in section 79(4). Subject to an unregistered research and collection permit with concession number ECHB-23012-FAU. Subject to a right to convey water created by Computer Interest Register HBH4/596. Together with a right of way easement specified in section 79(6).</p>

Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū Claims
Settlement Bill

Schedule 4

Name of property	Description	Interests
	<i>Hawke's Bay Land District—Hastings District</i>	
Lake Orakai property	<p><i>Bed of Lake Orakai</i> 3.3 hectares, approximately, being Part Section 24 Block XII Maungaharuru Survey District. Part <i>Gazette</i> Notice 189845 (excluding stratum above bed of Lake Orakai). Subject to survey.</p> <p><i>Stratum above bed of Lake Orakai</i> That part of Lake Orakai property comprising the space occupied by— (a) the water of the lake; and (b) the air above the water. Subject to survey.</p> <p>As shown on OTS-201-03.</p>	<p>Subject to being a recreation reserve as referred to in section 80(3)(a). Subject to Lakes Orakai, Tutira and Waikopiro Wildlife Refuge Order 1973 (SR 1973/274). Together with a right of way easement specified in section 80(6).</p> <p>Subject to being a recreation reserve as referred to in section 80(4). Subject to Lakes Orakai, Tutira and Waikopiro Wildlife Refuge Order 1973 (SR 1973/274). Together with a right of way easement specified in section 80(6).</p>
Part Lake Tūtira property	<p><i>Part bed of Lake Tūtira</i> 170 hectares, approximately, being Part Section 22 Block XII Maungaharuru Survey District. Part <i>Gazette</i> Notice 189845 (Excluding stratum above bed of Lake Tūtira). Subject to survey.</p>	<p>Subject to being a recreation reserve as referred to in section 81(3)(a). Subject to Lakes Orakai, Tutira and Waikopiro Wildlife Refuge Order 1973 (SR 1973/274). Together with a right of way easement specified in section 81(6).</p>

Schedule 4			Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū Claims Settlement Bill		
Name of property	Description	Interests			
	<i>Hawke's Bay Land District—Hastings District</i>				
	<i>Stratum above part bed of Lake Tūtira</i>	Subject to being a recreation reserve as referred to in section 81(4) .			
	That part of part Lake Tūtira property comprising the space occupied by—	Subject to an unregistered research and collection permit with concession number ECHB-23012-FAU.			
	(a) the water of the lake; and	Subject to an unregistered guiding concession to M A Skeet T/A One Cast Adventures with concession number WE-27667-GUI.			
	(b) the air above the water.	Subject to Lakes Orakai, Tūtira, and Waikopiro Wildlife Refuge Order 1973 (SR 1973/274).			
	Subject to survey.	Together with a right of way easement specified in section 81(6) .			
	As shown on OTS-201-03.				
Lake Waikopiro property	<i>Bed of Lake Waikopiro</i>	Subject to being a recreation reserve as referred to in section 82(3)(a) .			
	10 hectares, approximately, being Part Section 23 Block XII Maungaharuru Survey District. Part <i>Gazette</i> Notice 189845 (excluding stratum above bed of Lake Waikopiro).	Subject to Lakes Orakai, Tūtira, and Waikopiro Wildlife Refuge Order 1973 (SR 1973/274).			
	Subject to survey.	Together with a right of way easement specified in section 82(6) .			
	<i>Stratum above bed of Lake Waikopiro</i>	Subject to being a recreation reserve as referred to in section 82(4) .			
	That part of Lake Waikopiro property comprising the space occupied by—	Subject to an unregistered research and collection permit with concession number ECHB-23012-FAU.			
	(a) the water of the lake; and	Subject to an unregistered guiding concession to M A Skeet T/A One Cast Adventures with concession number WE-27667-GUI.			
	(b) the air above the water.				
	Subject to survey.				

Maungaharuru-Tangitō Hapū Claims Settlement Bill			Schedule 4
Name of property	Description	Interests	
	<i>Hawke's Bay Land District—Hastings District</i>		
	As shown on OTS-201-03.	Subject to Lakes Orakai, Tutira, and Waikopiro Wildlife Refuge Order 1973 (SR 1973/274). Together with a right of way easement specified in section 82(6) .	

Schedule 5
Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū Claims
Settlement Bill

Schedule 5
Gifting-back properties

s 107(5)

Name of property	Description
	<i>Hawke's Bay Land District</i>
Balance of the Opouahi Scenic Reserve	9.5690 hectares, more or less, being Section 16 Block III Maungaharuru Survey District. All Computer Freehold Register HBL4/663. 115.40 hectares, approximately, being Part Section 11 and Section 13 Block III Maungaharuru Survey District. Balance Computer Freehold Register HBK4/1278. Subject to survey. 8.23 hectares, approximately, being Part Lot 1 DP 405468. Balance Computer Freehold Register 419234. Subject to survey.
Bellbird Bush Scenic Reserve	181.9349 hectares, more or less, being Sections 3, 4, 8, 9, and 15 Block III Maungaharuru Survey District. All Computer Freehold Register HBL3/681.
Boundary Stream Scenic Reserve	569.3992 hectares, more or less, being Sections 9, 11, 12 and 13 Block XI Waitara Survey District, Section 12 Block III Maungaharuru Survey District, and Sections 28 and 29 Block IV Maungaharuru Survey District. All Computer Freehold Register HBK4/388. 124.1320 hectares, more or less, being Part Section 4 Block XI Waitara Survey District. Balance Computer Freehold Register HBL2/971. 45.7126 hectares, more or less, being Section 1 Block II Maungaharuru Survey District. All Computer Interest Register 136261. 32.4000 hectares, more or less, being Lot 1 DP 314729. All Computer Freehold Register 58149. 17.4400 hectares, more or less, being Lot 2 DP 314729. All Computer Freehold Register 58150. 2.2515 hectares, more or less, being Lot 3 DP 314729. All Computer Freehold Register 58151.

Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū Claims Settlement Bill		Schedule 5
Name of property	Description	
	<i>Hawke's Bay Land District</i>	
	0.9400 hectares, more or less, being Lot 5 DP 314729. All Computer Freehold Register 58152.	
	0.3500 hectares, more or less, being Lot 8 DP 314729. All Computer Freehold Register 58153.	
	23.6066 hectares, more or less, being Lot 1 DP 394455. All Computer Freehold Register 377706.	
Whakaari Landing Place Reserve	4.0468 hectares, more or less, being Section 3A Block I Tangoio Survey District. Section 6 Mohaka and Waikare District Act 1870.	

Schedule 6
**Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū Claims
 Settlement Bill**

Schedule 6 ss 121, 143, 149(2)
Notices in relation to RFR land

1 Requirements for giving notice

A notice by or to an RFR landowner or the trustees under **sub-part 4 of Part 3** must be—

- (a) in writing and signed by—
 - (i) the person giving it; or
 - (ii) at least 2 of the trustees, for a notice given by the trustees; and
- (b) addressed to the recipient at the street address, postal address, fax number, or email address,—
 - (i) for a notice to the trustees, specified for the trustees in accordance with the deed of settlement; or
 - (ii) for a notice to an RFR landowner, specified by the RFR landowner in an offer made under **section 124**, specified in a later notice given to the trustees, or identified by the trustees as the current address or fax number of the RFR landowner; or
 - (iii) for a notice given to the chief executive of LINZ under **section 140 or 142**, in the Wellington office of LINZ; and
- (c) given by—
 - (i) delivering it by hand to the recipient's street address; or
 - (ii) posting it to the recipient's postal address; or
 - (iii) faxing it to the recipient's fax number; or
 - (iv) sending it by electronic means such as email.

2 Limitation on use of electronic transmission

Notices given under **sections 124, 127, 128, and 147**—

- (a) may be given by fax; but
- (b) must not be given by other electronic means, such as email.

3 Time when notice received

- (1) A notice is to be treated as having been received—

Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū Claims
Settlement Bill

Schedule 6

- (a) at the time of delivery, if delivered by hand; or
 - (b) on the second day after posting, if posted; or
 - (c) at the time of transmission, if faxed or sent by other electronic means.
- (2) However, a notice is to be treated as having been received on the next working day if, under **subclause (1)**, it would be treated as having been received—
 - (a) after 5 pm on a working day; or
 - (b) on a day that is not a working day.

Lex F. Verhoeven

Subject: FW: Annual Plan - Request from MTT [Case: 98EFA3, Ticket: TFNZ1q]
Attachments: HDC land at Panepaoa and Tangoio Beach.png; SA_Rocks and Reefs_MTT_DOS.pdf; SA_Whakaari_MTT_DOS.pdf; SA_Te Ngarue and its tributaries_MTT_DOS.pdf; SA_Pākuratahi_MTT_DOS.pdf; SA_Maungaharuru_MTT_DOS.pdf

From: Hayley Lawrence <hayley@tangoio.maori.nz>
Date: Monday, 16 May 2022, 17:11:26
To: Customer Service (External) <customerservice@hdc.govt.nz>
Cc: Tania Kerr <councillor.kerr@hdc.govt.nz>; Dr James Graham <jamesg@hdc.govt.nz>; Lee Grace <lee@tangoio.maori.nz>
Subject: Annual Plan - Request from MTT [Case: 98EFA3, Ticket: TFNZ1q]

Tēnā koe,

I am writing to you on behalf on Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust, the post-settlement governance entity representing a collective of hapū including Marangātūhetaua (Ngāti Tū), Ngāti Whakaari, Ngāti Kurumōkihi (formerly known as Ngāi Tātara), Ngāi Te Ruruku ki Tangoio, Ngāi Tauira and Ngāi Tahu.

We would like to put forward a request for the Annual Plan please.

Proposal

The HDC has two reserves on the coastline in our takiwā, one at Panepaoa and one further north (that is in process) by the new Tangoio Beach Settlement. Please see map attached.

These areas are very important to our hapū and have rich kōrero tuku iho (history) that we would like to share with the public, by erecting signage. I have attached some of the Statements of Association from our Deed of Settlement which outline some of the kōrero relating to these areas.

- Panepaoa is a place many stop because it is beautiful by the sea but also because it is where there is mobile phone reception (after a long drive with none). A road sign "Text message layby" has been put up there, near a picnic table and rubbish bin. We would like visitors to understand the importance of the area from a cultural perspective, to encourage them to respect it.
- The beachfront of the new Tangoio Beach Settlement is being transferred to HDC as a Reserve. There are soon to be many people living there, with many more visitors to the area. It is therefore another very important place for signage.

The HDC supported MTT in its application to Te Urungi Fund from Manatū Taonga. MTT was successful in the application, which was for some steel pou to be erected, with QR codes, throughout the takiwā to link to digital information. We would need additional funding to instal such a pou at Tangoio Beach.

Request

We are requesting:

- 1) funding for signage at two locations, showing a photo of the area with places labelled with the Māori name and associated kōrero.
- 2) funding for a steel pou to be erected at one of these locations (as part of a series throughout the takiwā).

The HDC could be acknowledged through placement of the logo on the signs.

Thank you for considering our request, I look forward to your response.

Nāku i runga i āku mihi,
Nā Hayley.



Hayley Lawrence (PhD)

Kaiwhakahaere Kaupapa - Project Manager

Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust

021 120 4346; (06) 390 4196; hayley@tangoio.maori.nz; www.tangoio.maori.nz

First Floor, Suite 3B, 1 Wright St, Ahuriri, Napier 4110; PO Box 3376, Hawke's Bay Mail Centre 4142

Lex F. Verhoeven

Subject: FW: Kākā chicks

From: callum Beattie [<mailto:callum@tangoio.maori.nz>]
Sent: Friday, 13 May 2022 8:35 AM
To: Dr James Graham <jamesg@hdc.govt.nz>; Wilson Pearse <wilsonp@hdc.govt.nz>
Subject: Kākā chicks

Tēnā kōrua

I hope you are both well! I was hoping you might be able to point me in the right direction within HDC for an opportunity that has come up.

DOC have been in touch and the kākā captive coordinator has suggested Maungaharuru for release of captive kākā chicks. I understand it would be good to get another lot of chicks from a different genetic stock up on the maunga and that we have been waiting years to do so. It could also be a great learning opportunity for our Manu Tāiko (Jobs for Nature crew) and our whānau.

DOC may be able to support the project with time (picking up some of the feeding while they are in the aviary), and expertise if needed but are apparently unlikely to fund it. They indicated the cost is relatively low (I think only up to \$2,000 for the banding and feeding of chicks and communications to whānau but I need to confirm that with DOC). I am not sure of the numbers or exact costings but would this be something HDC may be able to fund?

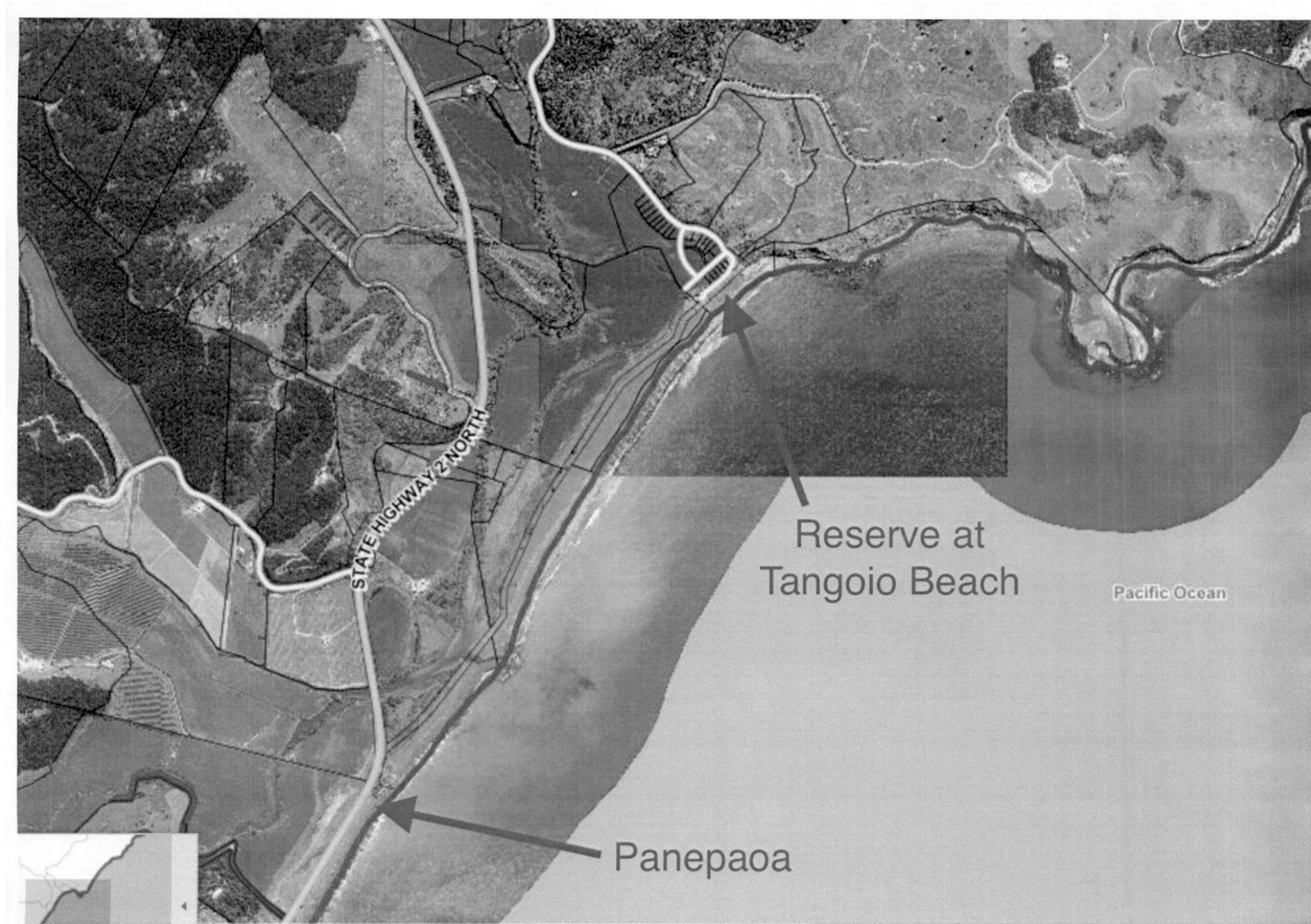
I have sought some more info from DOC but please let me know who I should talk to in HDC and if you have any questions.

Āku mihi,
Nā Callum



Callum Beattie (*he/him*)
Kaitātari Kaupapa Here – Consent and Policy Analyst
Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust
027 223 6016; callum@tangoio.maori.nz; www.tangoio.maori.nz
First Floor, 15 Hardinge Rd, Ahuriri, Napier; PO Box 3376, Hawke's Bay Mail Centre 4142

I work part time and am usually in the office on Tuesdays - Thursdays.
For anything urgent please call my mobile.



DOCUMENTS

3: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

Rocks and Reefs and Hapū Coastal Marine Area (as shown on, respectively, deed plans OTS-201-41 and OTS-201-40)

For the Hapū, the rocks and reefs along the coastline (Rocks and Reefs) and the Hapū Coastal Marine Area and environs are integral to the distinct identity and mana of the Hapū and are significant because they are located within Tangitū (the sea).

Spiritual importance

Tangitū is vital to the Hapū. Tangitū has a mauri (life force) of its own. This mauri binds the spiritual world with the physical world. All elements of the natural world have mauri and it is this mauri that connects the Hapū with Tangitū. Mauri is therefore the basis of the spiritual relationship of the Hapū with Tangitū.

The Hapū regard all natural resources as being gifts from ngā atua kaitiaki (spiritual guardians), including those within Tangitū. Tangitū is within the domain of Tangaroa-i-te-Rupetu (Tangaroa), the spiritual guardian of the moana (sea) and waterbodies, and all within them. Tangaroa is the son of Papa-tū-ā-nuku (Earth Mother) and Rangi-nui (Sky Father), from whom all living things descend, including the Hapū. Descendants of Tangaroa include the whales, waves, ocean currents and fish life within the moana. Therefore, both the descendants of Tangaroa and the descendants of the Hapū are connected by whakapapa (genealogy). Tangaroa was central to the lives of the Hapū tīpuna (ancestors) and remains significant to the Hapū whānau (families) living today.

Hapū kaumātua and kaikōrero acknowledge the importance of Tangitū. Tangitū provides cultural, spiritual and physical sustenance, and as such, shapes the identity of the Hapū. The principal status of Tangitū is recognised by the Hapū in their mihi (greetings), whaikōrero (formal speeches), whakairo (carvings), kōwhaiwhai (painted panels) and tukutuku (woven panels) on their marae, whakatauākī (tribal proverbs), kōrero tuku iho (Hapū history) and waiata (songs).

Cultural importance - Whakatauākī

Ka tuwhera a Maungaharuru, ka kati a Tangitū,
Ka tuwhera a Tangitū, ka kati a Maungaharuru.
When the season of Maungaharuru opens, the season of Tangitū closes,
When the season of Tangitū opens, the season of Maungaharuru closes.

According to kōrero tuku iho, this whakatauākī:

- describes the takiwā (traditional area) of the Hapū – from Maungaharuru (the Maungaharuru range) in the west, to Tangitū (the sea) in the east; and
- it proclaims ahi-kā-roa (long occupation) of the Hapū and the inherited right as tāngata whenua to exercise mana whenua and mana moana.

The relationship the Hapū have with Tangitū is culturally significant and provides whānau with a strong sense of place and belonging to the takiwā. It is still customary practice for Hapū members to recite this whakatauākī to identify where they come from and the relationship that connects them to the natural world.

Hapū kaumātua also emphasise the connectedness of Maungaharuru with Tangitū. The waters flowing from the maunga (mountain) feed the streams, rivers, aquifers, lakes, wetlands and sea - the realm of Tangaroa.

DOCUMENTS

3: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

The whakatauākī also describes the mahinga kai (places for gathering food) of the Hapū. The ngahere (forest) on Maungaharuru was the source of food for the Hapū in the winter. Tangitū was, and remains, the source of food in the summer. While the Hapū collected food on a seasonal basis, they were blessed in that they did not need to leave their takiwā in search of food. Hence another Hapū whakatauākī:

"ko tō rātau pā kai ngā rekereke", "their fortified villages were in their heels".

The Rocks and Reefs and Hapū Coastal Marine Area were traditionally a vital food source for the Hapū, and in the past, kaimoana (seafoods) were in plentiful supply. From the domain of Tangaroa the Hapū sourced their kai (food). They caught ika (fish), tuna (eels), īnanga and ngaore (forms of whitebait) and kōura (crayfish) and gathered kuku (mussels), kina (sea urchin) and pāua (abalone). Rongoā (medicinal plants) such as kaiō (sea tulip) and sea water were also collected for medicinal purposes. Other resources that were gathered included tāwhaowhao (driftwood), pungapunga (pumice) and rimurimu (bull kelp) for storing tītī (muttonbirds).

Tangitū was also integral to the economy of the Hapū – kai and resources gathered from Tangitū were often traded with their neighbours.

This whakatauākī also implies that the manuhiri (visitors) of the Hapū will be served kai from Maungaharuru and Tangitū. The ability to offer the range and quality of kai the Hapū had from their takiwā enhanced their mana.

In addition, the gathering of kai and resources has the reciprocal obligation of the Hapū to act as kaitiaki (guardians). The Hapū had tohu (signs) and tikanga (customs) which dictated the appropriate time and practices for gathering food and resources from Tangitū. Mātauranga (knowledge) associated with the collection of resources was central to the lives of the Hapū and remains a significant part of the cultural identity of the Hapū today. Mātauranga and associated tikanga, karakia (prayers) and kawa (rules) are all essential for maintaining customary traditions - the ritual and tapu (sacredness) associated with gathering and utilising resources.

Kōrero tuku iho – historical importance

Tipuna recounted that Tangitū is named after a strong-willed young woman from the takiwā. Tangitū was an excellent diver and collector of kaimoana who could stay submerged for long periods of time. Against advice, Tangitū went diving into a hole from which she never returned. Tangitū manifested herself as a whale and is an important kaitiaki for the Hapū. According to tradition, if tikanga or kawa were not properly observed when gathering kaimoana or other resources, Tangitū the kaitiaki would appear. The Hapū believe that, as a kaitiaki, Tangitū has the power to protect her people, particularly in the event of natural disasters. She has been known to use her tail to unblock the mouth of Te Ngarue (formerly Te Ngaru) Stream and Pākuratahi (formerly Pakuratahi) Stream, or lie across the mouth as protection in the event of high seas.

There are other kaitiaki who live in Tangitū, including Uwha, at Arapawanui, who takes the form of an eel or octopus, and Moremore, the son of Pania (of the reef), who swims the coastline in the form of a mako (shark).

Also associated with Tangitū is the story of Ruawharo. Ruawharo was a tohunga (high priest) aboard the waka (canoe) Tākitimu on its migration to Aotearoa. He gathered sands from Hawaiki and took them aboard the waka. The sands held the mauri of fishlife. Ruawharo and his wife Hine-Wairakaia had three sons; Matiu, Makaro and Moko-tu-a-raro. To extend the mauri of fishlife, Ruawharo placed his children along the coast at Waikokopu in Te Māhia and between Rangatira and Te Ngaruroro. Significantly for the Hapū, Makaro was placed at Arapawanui to instil the mauri of fishlife along the coastline.

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3: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

Along the coast and nearby were significant mahinga kai and places associated with such activities, as follows.

- The mouths of the Waikari, Moeangiangi, Aropaoanui (known to the Hapū as Arapawanui), Waipātiki (formerly Waipatiki) River, Te Ngarue (formerly Te Ngaru) Stream and Pākuratahi (formerly Pakuratahi) Stream.
- Tiwhanui is identified by the Hapū as the highest place along the cliffs on the Coast. It was used by the Hapū as a lookout for whales and schools of fish on fishing expeditions.
- Punakērua and Te Areare beaches.
- The Rocks and Reefs that were renowned for kaimoana are:
 - Omoko: located out to sea from the mouth of the Waikari River, which was particularly good for hāpuku (grouper) and well-known as a spawning and nursery area for tāmure (snapper) and other fish.
 - Whakapao, Urukara, Te Ngaio-iti, Te Ngaio-Nui and Whakatapatu: lying in an area slightly north of the mouth of the Moeangiangi River and south to the Waipapa Stream. These were all known as excellent places for catching hāpuku and for collecting kaiō (sea tulip), a type of sea plant good for medicinal purposes and eating. Whakatapatu was also a good place for catching moki and tarakihi.
 - Hinepare and Makaro: located near the mouth of the Arapawanui River.
 - Kōtuku and Te Ahiahu: located out to sea from the Arapawanui River. The former being known for hāpuku and the latter for tāmure.
 - Tarahau: located out to sea opposite the mouth of the Waipātiki Stream. This place was renowned for tāmure, tarakihi and moki.
 - Rautoetoe and Te Una: located out to sea opposite the mouth of Te Ngarue River. The former was known for tarakihi and the latter for moki.
 - Panepaoa: renowned for moki and a diving hole for crayfish.
 - Kiore: a rock shaped like a rat, near Te Areare beach. A good place to collect kaimoana.
 - Tamatea: a rock located at Tangoio and used as an indicator of whether it was low tide.

In earlier times, Hapū whānau made seasonal journeys to Tangitū to collect kai, rongoā and other natural materials. Whānau and individuals had different tasks. Some would go fishing, while others would collect shellfish, or collect plant materials from the coastline and associated lowland forests. Natural resources thrived, and as noted above, kōrero tuku iho identify particular rocks and reefs as being renowned for providing bountiful kaimoana from which to gather a variety of fish species. Tangitū teemed with fish including tarakihi, tāmure, herrings, hāpuku (grouper), blue moki, and mangō (sharks), as well as tohorā (whales). The coastal rocks and reefs provided pāua (abalone), kina (sea urchin), kuku (mussels), pūpū (type of mollusc), kaiō and kōura (crayfish). From the mouths of rivers and streams, pātiki (flounder), tuna, īnanga and ngaore (forms of whitebait) and kōkopu (fresh water fish) were harvested. Land based resources were also

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gathered for various uses. The swamp harakeke (flax) was utilised as a rongoā for its various healing properties including blood cleansing.

Tangitū is a taonga to the Hapū. It is a whole and indivisible entity. The domain of Tangaroa includes the moana, coastal waters, beds, rocks, reefs and beaches, and springs, streams, rivers, swamps, estuaries, wetlands, flood plains, aquifers, aquatic life, vegetation, coastal forests, airspace and substratum as well as its metaphysical elements.

The Hapū have cultural, spiritual, traditional and historic associations with the Rocks and Reefs and Hapū Coastal Marine Area, its waters and associated land and flora and fauna. The Hapū have a responsibility as kaitiaki in accordance with their kawa and tikanga to restore, protect and manage all those natural and historic resources and sites. This relationship is as important to present day whānau as it was to their tipuna (ancestors). The continued recognition of the Hapū, their identity, traditions and status as kaitiaki is entwined with Tangitū including its Rocks and Reefs, the Hapū Coastal Marine Area and associated resources.

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Whakaari Landing Place Reserve (as shown on deed plan OTS-201-48)

For the Hapū, the Whakaari Landing Place Reserve (the Reserve) and environs are integral to the distinct identity and mana of Ngāti Marangatūhetāua (Ngāti Tū), including Ngāti Whakaari and Ngāi Te Ruruku (ki Tangoio). The importance of the Reserve derives from its location on the coast on a prominent headland near Tangoio. Also, Whakaari, an iconic and significant pā (fortified village) of the Hapū, is located within its boundaries. Accordingly, the following statements of association are relevant to the Reserve.

- Rocks and Reefs and the Hapū Coastal Marine Area;
- Pākuratahi Stream and its tributaries; and
- Te Ngarue Stream and its tributaries.

Part of Whakaari is known to locals as “Flat Rock” due to the extension of a large, flat rock from the Whakaari peninsula into the sea.

Spiritual importance

The Reserve is important because of its relationship with, and proximity to, Tangitū (the sea). Tangitū is vital to the Hapū and mauri (life force) is the basis of the spiritual relationship.

Kōrero tuku iho – historical importance

Whakaari is believed to have been named after the tipuna (ancestor) of the same name. Whakaari is a descendant of the Ngāti Tū chief Kohipipi. One day, while out in a waka (canoe), he was concerned about the increasingly stormy weather and decided to return to shore. Others in the waka did not want to return, so he swam ashore. He arrived at the headland, and so it was named after him. Whakaari's descendants are known as ‘Ngāti Whakaari’ and are a section of Ngāti Tū. Ngāti Whakaari is associated with Petane.

Whakaari was a strategically important pā, especially in the time of the eponymous ancestors, Marangatūhetāua (for Ngāti Tū), Tataramoa (for Ngāti Kurumōkihi formerly known as Ngāi Tatara) and Te Ruruku (for Ngāi Te Ruruku (ki Tangoio)). Whakaari was used as a look out. It overlooked and protected the landing sites for waka on the bays below and stood as a bastion on the northern and eastern flanks. The southern and western flanks were protected from invasion overland by Ngāmoerangi pā. Ngāmoerangi also prevented the waka taua (enemy war canoes) that came across the bay from landing. Situated in the middle and just behind these pā was the formidable pā, Te Rae-o-Tangoio in the Tangoio valley.

Marangatūhetāua sought support from Te Ruruku, a chief from Wairoa, to defend the takiwā (traditional area) from another hapū that had been raiding the fishing grounds of Ngāti Tū and Ngāti Kurumōkihi at Tangoio and Tūtira. Marangatūhetāua needed to offer incentives to Te Ruruku to persuade him to settle among them. It was eventually agreed that Te Ruruku would occupy Ngāmoerangi pā, which was the gateway to the fishing grounds at Tangitū. Marangatūhetāua put his warriors at Te Ruruku's disposal. He also left several of his children at the pā with Te Ruruku as a sign of good faith. Marangatūhetāua and his son Ngapoerau went to live at Te Rae-o-Tangoio, and their descendants have lived there ever since. Te Ruruku, and the warriors, became the guardians of Whakaari and Ngāmoerangi. With the help of Te Ruruku, Marangatūhetāua and Tataramoa were able to repulse the enemy forays into the takiwā and then go on to the offensive.

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Whakaari is also mentioned in the stories about Taraia I, the Kahungunu chief, and his migration south. After a battle at Arapawanui, it is said that Taraia I and his party moved on to stay for a while at Whakaari.

Whakaari was also used from time to time as a place of refuge. In the era of the musket, invasion by surrounding iwi caused many Ngāti Kahungunu hapū to flee to Kai Uku and Nukutaurua at Te Māhia. Whakaari provided protection to Ngāti Tū and Ngāti Kurumōkihi who remained in the takiwā during this time.

Around 1840, a whaling station was established at Whakaari. Whaling was an occupation that resulted in a considerable amount of cultural exchange. Some Hapū tipuna (ancestors) became whalers and others married Pākehā whalers and many whānau are descended from whalers. There were two whaling stations within the takiwā, Whakaari was the most famous and there was another one at Moeangiangi. Whakaari is a significant archaeological and historic site; one of three outstanding whaling station sites in Hawke's Bay in terms of the quality of the archaeological evidence.

From the original tipuna, the occupation of Whakaari by the Hapū has survived the migration of Kahungunu and also, the later invasion of Kahungunu by surrounding iwi. It is one of only a few pā sites of the Hapū, and their only coastal pā, that is not in private ownership and remains available to the Hapū today.

Whakaari is still significant to the Hapū, not only because it carries the name of a founding tipuna, but also because of its rich history and its spiritual and cultural importance. It is commemorated in a waiata tangi by Kowhio.

He rangi tatari tonu, te rangi ākuanei, te ope haereroa e
 Mō taku koro e, ka ngaro noa tu rā, ki Whakaari rā ia
 Ki te toka kahekahe, nāhau e tamaiti, i whāiti tū māna e..i
 Pēnei tonu ai, tā te roimatahanga, he kai maringi kino e..i
 Mō te aroha ee, ka ngaro mai kei roto, kei te hinapōuri e..i
 Tērā te whetū, taukamo ana mai, nā runga ana mai e..i
 O ngā hiwi nui e, ki te whara ngira ia, e tete noa mai ra e
 Hohoro mai ko ia, tāhau haramai, he kino te koropuku
 Te moe a te kekeno, ki te moana rā ia, ko wai ahau kakaitea rā ..i
 Taringa whakarongo, ki te hori ki waho rā,
 Kaia mai rō mai rō, koe e..i
 Ngahere tonu tana, whakatānguru i taua ngahuru nei e..i

Today is a time to endure, a time to await the Cortege that journeys to bring forth my Koro at
 the Inlet nestled at the foot of Whakaari, the Panting Rock;
 the Bluff that initiates breathless exertions echoing up from steep and difficult pathways.
 There at the Cove below the assembly will gather to await, he, the progeny of our Ancestors.

It is so; a deep and yearning affection, abides in aching memories welling a surging rush to
 brim and cascade into a deep weep, the weep of the inconsolable.
 Grief so renders me desolate and lost, to drift in that deep chasm of sorrow.

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Yonder the Day Star winkles and glistens above the great hills and over a solitary sail
appearing on the horizon of an undulating sea.
The figurehead of an approaching Prow appears from the distant ocean haze. A doleful ache
arises in me.

It is he, borne upon his approaching Bier, distant and solitary, yonder, as a lonely Seal
asleep, upon a heaving sighing sea.
I, transfixed to gaze at the Waka Taua consuming the distance, swiftly approaching and
gliding in to its moorings and to the awaiting assembly.

Harken to the sounds emanating from out there!
Listen, to the departing rush of his restless Spirit gone by, drifting to and thro in search of the
pathway to the Ancestors.
On towards the moaning, murmuring clamour of a tormented forest agitated by the
Southerlies howling gusts and on to the resting place of peace.

Cultural importance

Whakaari was traditionally an important mahinga kai (place for gathering food) for the Hapū, with numerous significant rocks and reefs nearby. In the past, kaimoana (seafood) was in plentiful supply. At Whakaari the Hapū would gather kaimoana such as pāua (abalone), kina (sea urchin), kuku (mussels), kōura (crayfish) and pūpū (type of mollusc). In the early twentieth century, it was the Hapū women who would go to the beach at Whakaari to gather kaimoana, which they would take home by horseback.

Tikanga (customs) would be maintained throughout this mahi (work). For example, kaimoana would not be eaten on the beach and not till the next day. The whakatauaāki (tribal proverb) below would be adhered to:

"haere ki rō wai, haere ki te moana, karakia" – "when entering the water, or entering the sea, say a prayer".

Whakaari is still a mahinga kai today, although the kai is no longer abundant.

Whakaari is a sheltered haven on a rough coast. It was used as a landing place for waka and in later times, for boats. Nearby (immediately south of some present day cottages), is a site commemorating the place where Marangatūhetaua and Te Ruruku beached their waka.

Whakaari was the starting point for a trail inland, an important place for the Hapū travelling by sea, and it was where they left for their fishing grounds up and down the coast.

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Te Ngarue Stream and its tributaries (as shown on deed plan OTS-201-36)

Te Ngarue (formerly known as Te Ngaru) Stream and its tributaries including the Rauwirikomuka and Kareaara Streams flow from the steep hills north of Tangoio through the Tangoio valley and exit on the coast at Tangoio Beach. Accordingly, the following statements of association are also relevant to these awa (streams).

- Tangoio Falls Scenic Reserve and White Pine Bush Scenic Reserve;
- Pākuratahi Stream and its tributaries; and
- Rocks and Reefs and Hapū Coastal Marine Area.

Te Ngarue Stream is of great importance to the Hapū because it flows alongside Tangoio, the principal settlement of the Hapū, and their present day marae.

Te Ngarue Stream was significant to the Hapū as a key mahinga kai (place for gathering food). Historically, the awa provided a wealth of kai (food) to sustain the Hapū and was particularly abundant with tuna (eels) and īnanga (whitebait).

Prior to the 1931 Napier earthquake, Te Ngarue Stream and Tangoio valley formed part of the Tangoio Lagoon. It was a very big lagoon and started in the Pākuratahi valley stretching all the way north to Te Rae-o-Tangoio in the Tangoio valley. Following the 1931 Napier earthquake, the lagoon was reclaimed and later became market gardens. The surrounding coastal flat land which had been swamp, became pastoral land.

Oral tradition describes an historical event which illustrates the richness of Te Ngarue as a resource for tuna. Marangatūhetaua, a chief of Ngāti Marangatūhetaua (Ngāi Tū), sought the help of Te Ruruku, a chief from Wairoa, to help defend the fishing grounds at Tūtira and Tangoio, which were being plundered by another hapū. Marangatūhetaua boasted how bountiful the kai was at Tangoio. When Te Ruruku and Marangatūhetaua arrived at Te Rae-o-Tangoio, Marangatūhetaua saw that the mouth of Te Ngarue Stream was blocked. He ordered his sons to open up the channel from the mouth of Te Ngarue Stream to the sea. As the current began to flow swiftly to the sea, the tuna began their run, but up blind channels that had already been prepared. Te Ruruku watched as the people squatted over the channels and with legs astride began pulling out the tuna beneath them, swiftly killing them. The tuna were entering the channels faster than they could be emptied. As Te Ruruku watched this ritual, he saw why Marangatūhetaua had boasted of the bounty of the area. Following this event, Te Ruruku agreed to act as a fighting chief for Ngāti Tū and Ngāti Kurumōkihi and to help them repel the invaders. In exchange, Te Ruruku was gifted land and settled amongst them.

Hapū kaumātua (elders) recall digging channels for tuna in the Tangoio Lagoon in the early twentieth century in much the same way as Marangatūhetaua and his people had done several hundred years before.

In addition to tuna, the Hapū harvested a large number of freshwater fish species including kōkopu (cockabully), īnanga and ngaore (forms of whitebait), pātiki (flounder) and kōura (freshwater crayfish). Although, freshwater fish and tuna have been severely depleted, they are still an important resource for whānau (families) today.

In Te Ngarue Stream lives a kaitiaki (guardian) of the same name, which takes the form of a tuna. It is highly regarded by the Hapū and is carved on the front of Punanga-Te-Wao, the whare tīpuna (meeting house) at Tangoio Marae.

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One of the tributaries of Te Ngarue Stream is Te Rangiataahua Stream. It was used by the women of the Hapū as a place to give birth. This was due to the fact that the waters were always warm. This tributary was named after the mother of Kupa, one of the last known chiefs of Ngāti Kurumōkihi. His pou (post) which was partially burnt is now housed at the Napier museum. Unfortunately, due to pollution of the awa, it is no longer used for birthing.

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Peaks of Maungaharuru Range (as shown on deed plan OTS-201-29)

For the Hapū, the peaks of Maungaharuru (the Maungaharuru Range) and environs are integral to the distinct identity and mana of the Hapū. They are some of the most sacred and important physical landmarks within the takiwā (traditional area) of the Hapū.

Spiritual importance

Maungaharuru is the iconic, most sacred and spiritual maunga (mountain) of the Hapū. Maungaharuru has a mauri (life force) of its own. This mauri binds the spiritual world with the physical world. All elements of the natural world have mauri and it is this mauri that connects the Hapū with Maungaharuru. Mauri is therefore the basis of the spiritual relationship of the Hapū with Maungaharuru.

The Hapū regard all natural resources as being gifts from ngā atua kaitiaki (spiritual guardians), including the ngahere (forest) upon Maungaharuru. Tāne-nui-a-rangi is the spiritual guardian of the ngahere and all that lives within the ngahere. Tāne-nui-a-rangi is the son of Papa-tū-ā-nuku (Earth Mother) and Rangi-nui (Sky Father), from whom all living things descend, including the Hapū. Descendants of Tāne-nui-a-rangi include the manu (birds) and trees (rākau) within the ngahere. Therefore, both the descendants of Tāne-nui-a-rangi and the descendants of the Hapū are connected by whakapapa (genealogy). Tāne-nui-a-rangi was central to the lives of Hapū tīpuna (ancestors) and remains significant to the Hapū whānau (families) living today.

Hapū kaumātua (elders) and kaikōrero (speakers) acknowledge the “tahi tapu o Maungaharuru” - “the sacred peaks of the maunga”. The paramount status of Maungaharuru is recognised by the Hapū in their mihi (greetings), whaikōrero (formal speeches), whakairo (carvings), kōwhaiwhai (painted panels) and tukutuku (woven panels) on their marae, whakatauākī (tribal proverbs), kōrero tuku iho (Hapū history) and waiata (songs).

Cultural importance - Whakatauākī

Ka tuwhera a Maungaharuru, ka kati a Tangitū,
Ka tuwhera a Tangitū, ka kati a Maungaharuru.
When the season of Maungaharuru opens, the season of Tangitū closes,
When the season of Tangitū opens, the season of Maungaharuru closes.

According to kōrero tuku iho, this whakatauākī:

- describes the takiwā of the Hapū – from Maungaharuru in the west, to Tangitū (the sea) in the east; and
- it proclaims ahi-kā-roa (long occupation) of the Hapū and the inherited right as tāngata whenua to exercise mana whenua and mana moana.

The relationship the Hapū have with Maungaharuru is culturally significant and provides whānau with a strong sense of place and belonging to the takiwā. It is still customary practice for Hapū members to recite this whakatauākī to identify where they come from and the relationship that connects them to the natural world.

Hapū kaumātua also emphasise the connectedness of Maungaharuru with Tangitū. The waters flowing from the maunga feed the rivers, lakes, wetlands and sea - the realm of Tangaroa-i-te-Rupetu (the spiritual guardian of the sea and other water bodies and all that lives within them).

The whakatauākī also describes the mahinga kai (places for gathering food) of the Hapū. The ngahere on Maungaharuru was the source of food for the Hapū in the winter. Tangitū was, and

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remains, the source of food in the summer. While the Hapū collected food on a seasonal basis, they were blessed in that they did not need to leave their takiwā in search of food. Hence another Hapū whakatauākī "ko tō rātau pā kai ngā rekereke", "their fortified villages were in their heels".

In the past, Maungaharuru was bountiful. From the domain of Tāne-nui-a-rangi, the Hapū sourced their kai (food). They gathered aruhe (fern root), pikopiko (young fern shoots), the raurau (leaves) of the tī kōuka (cabbage tree), berries and huhu (edible grubs) and caught manu. Rongoā (medicinal plants), bark, fern fronds and timber for building materials, flowers for pigments, leaves and seeds for oils, paru (special mud) for dyes and other resources were also gathered.

Maungaharuru was also integral to the economy of the Hapū – kai and resources gathered from the maunga were often traded with their neighbours.

This whakatauākī also implies that the manuhiri (visitors) of the Hapū will be served kai from Maungaharuru and Tangitū. The ability to offer the range and quality of kai the Hapū had from their takiwā enhanced their mana.

In addition, the gathering of kai and resources has the reciprocal obligation of the Hapū to act as kaitiaki (guardians). The Hapū had tohu (signs) and tikanga (customs) which dictated the appropriate time and practices for gathering food and resources from Maungaharuru. Mātauranga (knowledge) associated with the collection of resources was central to the lives of the Hapū and remains a significant part of the cultural identity of the Hapū today. Mātauranga and associated tikanga, karakia (prayers) and kawa (rules) are all essential for maintaining customary traditions - the ritual and tapu (sacredness) associated with gathering and utilising resources.

Kōrero tuku iho – historical importance

Others sometimes refer to different parts of the maunga using different names, namely from south to north: Te Waka, Tītī-a-Okura (this is the name known to the Hapū, Titiokura is the official name), Maungaharuru and Te Heru-a-Tureia. However, when the Hapū speak of Maungaharuru, they are referring to the maunga in its entirety.

The Hapū have a rich history relating to Maungaharuru. To this day, the North Island of New Zealand is known as Te Ika-a-Māui (Māui's fish). Hapū tradition tells that when Māui-tikitiki-a-Taranga pulled up the fish, the waka (canoe) that Māui and his whānau were on became stranded on top of the mighty fish. At the time, Māui warned his Uncle, Ngārangikataka, and others not to touch or cut up the fish. But they did not listen. They began to cut up the fish, creating the peaks and valleys that are seen today. Māui was angry, and turned his Uncle and the waka to stone. Others tried to escape to the sea, towards Tangoio, but they too were turned to stone. Today they are in the form of Panepaoa, a small hill located just south of the Pākuratahi (formerly Pakuratahi) Stream and nearby Ngāmoerangi, located on the Tangitū coastline. Te Waka-o-Ngārangikataka (Ngārangikataka's canoe) can also be seen, high on the ridgeline of Maungaharuru.

Oral tradition recounts the migration of the waka Tākitimu southwards, and a tohunga (high priest) of the waka, Tūpai, who cast the staff Papauma high into the air. Papauma took flight and landed on the maunga at the summit of Tītī-a-Okura, at a place called Tauwhare Papauma.

Papauma embodied the mauri of birdlife. The maunga rumbled and roared on receiving this most sacred of taonga (treasures), and the maunga was proliferated with birdlife. Hence the name, Maungaharuru (the mountain that rumbled and roared). It is also said that the mountain roared every morning and evening as the many birds took flight and returned again to the maunga.

Significant pā (fortified villages) are located on Maungaharuru and attest to the occupation of the Hapū over the generations. Towards the southern part of the maunga, pā were occupied by Ngāi

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Tauira and Ngāti Marangatūhetaua (Ngāti Tū), on the central part of the maunga, Ngāti Kurumōkihi, and towards the northern part of the maunga, Ngāi Tahu.

Ngāti Tū occupied Te Pōhue pā at the head of Lake Te Pōhue, and the nearby kāinga (villages) of Kaitahi and Whāngai Takapu.

Several pā relate to Ngāi Tauira and its eponymous ancestor, Tauira and his wife, Mateawha. Pirinoa pā is situated at the tauihu (prow) of Te Waka-o-Ngārangikataka. Taurua-o-Ngarengare pā is located at the south end of Te Waka part of the Maungaharuru range and is named after one of their sons. Tauwhare Papauma, referred to earlier, became a pā of Tauira.

The story of Mateawha also relates to an important wāhi tapu (sacred place) on the maunga. Mateawha was one of the Tūrehu people – she was not human and her people abided by certain rules. One day Tauira and Mateawha had visitors, and sadly, Tauira forgot himself. He told his wife to carry out work that caused her to violate the rules of her people. The effect was to 'whakanoa te tapu i runga i a ia' - 'to nullify the sacredness of Mateawha'. The implication was that Mateawha was unable to return to her own Tūrehu people and became alienated from them. She was so distraught at the situation, that she took her own life by throwing herself off the cliff face. She hit the side of the rock and fell down into what is known today as Hell's Hole. The stain of her blood was left and since that time, whenever that stain congeals, the Hapū recognise it as an aituā – a bad omen. The site is referred to as Te Pari-o-Mateawha – Mateawha's cliff.

Maungaharuru, and in particular its ridges towards the southern end of the range, are known as "te mauri o te māra o Tauira" – "the garden over which the life force of Tauira still remains". The maunga was a source of sustenance for Tauira and his descendants over many generations.

Tītī-a-Okura is the pass where tītī (muttonbirds) flew over Maungaharuru. Te Mapu and his son Te Okura caught tītī there using a net attached between two poles held high by them in front of a fire. Hence the name, Tītī-a-Okura – the mutton birds of Okura. Another feature is Te Waka-a-Te-O – The canoe of Te O. This rock is located on Tītī-a-Okura and commemorates Te Okura, also known as "Te O".

Several significant wāhi tapu are positioned on Maungaharuru. Ahu-o-te-Atua (formerly named Ahuateatua) - the sacred mound of the Gods, is situated at the north eastern end of Maungaharuru. Oral tradition describes Ahu-o-te-Atua as an altar where tohunga gathered to carry out their spiritual ceremonies. A tarn (mountain lake), one of two located on the eastern side of Te Waka-o-Ngārangikataka, is known to have unusual colouration due to the paitini (toxic) nature of the water.

Tarapōnui-a-Kawhea (as it is known to the Hapū, the official name is Taraponui) – the high peak of Kawhea enveloped with cloud, is the northern most and highest peak on Maungaharuru and is therefore very sacred. The name is ancient and dates from the excursions of Kurupoto and his son Kawhea into the area. Tarapōnui-a-Kawhea was once the regular track for the Hapū from Tūtira to Te Haroto through Waitara.

Oral tradition provides that Tāne-nui-a-rangi and his ngahere provided a korowai (cloak) for Papatū-ā-nuku (his mother). Accordingly, prior to the clearing of native forests and pastoralism, Maungaharuru was home to a wide range of animal and plant species which were, and remain, of great significance to the Hapū. Today, there is a significantly reduced area of native forest.

The remnant and regenerating areas of native forest on Maungaharuru include tawa, tītōki, rewarewa (New Zealand honeysuckle), kāmahī, kānuka (white tea-tree), tawhairaunui (red beech) and tawhairauriki (black beech) and mānuka (tea tree). The nationally significant ngutu-kākā (kaka beak) is also found on Maungaharuru.

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The ngahere provided the ideal habitat for a large number of manu including tītī (muttonbird), kiwi, kārearea (native falcon), kākā (native parrot), kererū (native pigeon) and tūi (parson bird). Many of these taonga were harvested for a range of uses, including kai, rongoā, clothing (including feathers for decorating garments and personal adornments), building materials, trade and gifting.

The Hapū have cultural, spiritual, traditional and historic associations with Maungaharuru and its environs, its waters, associated land and flora and fauna. The Hapū have a responsibility as kaitiaki in accordance with their kawa and tikanga to restore, protect and manage all those natural and historic resources and sites. This relationship is as important to present day whānau as it was to their tīpuna. The continued recognition of the Hapū, their identity, traditions and status as kaitiaki is entwined with the peaks of Maungaharuru.