

**NGĀTI TARA TOKANUI**

**and**

**THE TRUSTEES OF THE NGĀTI TARA TOKANUI TRUST**

**and**

**THE CROWN**

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**DEED OF SETTLEMENT SCHEDULE:  
DOCUMENTS**

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## 1 NGĀTI TARA TOKANUI VALUES, PROTECTION PRINCIPLES AND DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S ACTIONS

**Karangahake Scenic Reserve** (*as shown on deed plan OTS-100-220*)

### ***Ngāti Tara Tokanui values***

The Karangahake overlay is situated in the Owharoa rōhe and is named for the imposing Karangahake maunga an iconic land feature next to the reserve, that is spiritually and culturally connected to Ngāti Tara Tokanui. Symbolically, Karangahake derives its name from Tunohopane the younger brother of Tara the eponymous ancestor of Ngāti Tara Tokanui. Known as the 'hunchback', Tunohopane was physically deformed and lived with Tara on Piraurahi. Failing to return home after snaring birds, scouts were dispatched for many days they called and called his name eventually finding him badly injured. A war party lead by the sons of Tara; Tiki te Aroha, Hekei, Houmanawanui and (Tu) Awaheae was raised and the main battle ended near Karangahake. Tunohopane is interned, at the scene of the battle, in the limestone cave above the confluence of the Waitawheta and Ohinemuri Rivers. When viewed from certain angles the Maunga takes on the shape of a hunchback, for Ngāti Tara Tokanui this is the likeness of Tunohopane - the protector and guardian of Karangahake.

Setting out the important places for the iwi the Ngāti Tara Chief Raharuhi included Karangahake within the boundaries of the Owharoa rōhe.

For hundreds of years Ngāti Tara Tokanui inhabited the Owharoa rōhe. Te Iwi Moa Pā was situated at the base on the northern side of Karangahake maunga. These are the social and cultural markers that form the identity of modern day Ngāti Tara Tokanui iwi.

Ancient walking tracks were carved out of the sheer cliffs. This was the sole access route between Paeroa and the eastern seaboard.

Today the Karangahake Scenic Reserve is the site of several ancient urupā where iwi members are buried following an important battle that was fought over the site and beyond to the Waitawheta River. There are other wāhi tapu located on the site also. Koiwi were disinterred from Karangahake and reinterred at other significant urupā nearby.

Over time and given the establishment of the gold mining township the area is commonly known as Karangahake. In the mid 1800s gold mining in the Owharoa rōhe commenced. Ngāti Tara Tokanui wanted to be involved in Mining. The sort of benefits [they] had in mind would not just have been the prospect of earning mining fees from the land. The creation of a gold mining settlement would have held out more direct benefits in terms of a sudden influx of Pākehā population which would provide both a market for produce and a source of goods and employment. After 1875 Karangahake, was a key settlement for the mining population. The creation of a mining settlement on their land was one of the goals Ngāti Koi had when negotiating access to the goldfields. It is clear that this was a piece of land which could be too valuable for Ngāti Koi to sell.

### ***Protection principles***

The following protection principles are directed at the Minister of Conservation avoiding harm to, or the diminishing of Ngāti Tara Tokanui values related to, Karangahake Scenic Reserve:

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### 1: NGĀTI TARA TOKANUI VALUES, PROTECTION PRINCIPLES AND DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S ACTIONS

- a. Recognition of Ngāti Tara Tokanui as kaitiaki over the Karangahake Scenic Reserve.
- b. Recognition and respect for Ngāti Tara Tokanui mana, kaitikaitanga, and tikanga in respect of the Karangahake Scenic Reserve.
- c. Protection of indigenous flora and fauna and waters within Karangahake Scenic Reserve or its immediate environs.
- d. Protection of wāhi tapu and wāhi whakahirahira within Karangahake Scenic Reserve.
- e. Encouragement of, respect for, and recognition of the association of Ngāti Tara Tokanui with Karangahake Scenic Reserve.
- f. Accurate portrayal of the association of Ngāti Tara Tokanui with Karangahake Scenic Reserve.

#### ***Director-General's actions***

The Director-General has determined that the following actions will be taken by the Department of Conservation in relation to the specific principles:

- a. Ngāti Tara Tokanui association with Karangahake Scenic Reserve will be accurately portrayed in all new Departmental information, signs and educational material about the area.
- b. The Department of Conservation will engage with Ngāti Tara Tokanui regarding all new Department of Conservation public information, education material and signs regarding Karangahake Scenic Reserve and will only use Ngāti Tara Tokanui cultural information relating to the Karangahake Scenic Reserve with the consent of Ngāti Tara Tokanui.
- c. Department of Conservation staff, volunteers, researchers, contractors, conservation board members, concessionaires and the public visiting the reserve will be provided with information about Ngāti Tara Tokanui values in relation to Karangahake Scenic Reserve and the immediate environs and will be encouraged to recognise and respect Ngāti Tara Tokanui association with the area including their role as kaitiaki.
- d. Ngāti Tara Tokanui will be consulted regarding any proposed introduction or removal of indigenous species to and from Karangahake Scenic Reserve.
- e. Ngāti Tara Tokanui will be consulted regarding any decision to change the reserve classification.
- f. Ngāti Tara Tokanui will be consulted regarding any application for permission to access the Karangahake Scenic Reserve for mining purposes.
- g. Significant earthworks and soil/vegetation disturbance (including arising from any access permission granted for mining purposes; but other than for ongoing track maintenance) will be avoided where possible. Where significant earthworks and disturbances of soil and vegetation cannot be avoided, Ngāti Tara Tokanui will be consulted and particular regard had to their views, including those relating to koiwi (human remains) and archaeological sites.

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### 1: NGĀTI TARA TOKANUI VALUES, PROTECTION PRINCIPLES AND DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S ACTIONS

- h. Any koiwi or other taonga found or uncovered will be left untouched and contact made as soon as possible with Ngāti Tara Tokanui to ensure representation is present on site and appropriate tikanga is followed, noting that the treatment of the koiwi or other taonga will also be subject to any procedures required by law.

## 2 STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION (STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT)

The statements of association of Ngāti Tara Tokanui are set out below. These are statements of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association with identified areas.

### **Aongatete River and its tributaries** *(as shown on deed plan OTS-100-221)*

Te Keepa Raharuhi was the Ngāti Tara Tokanui rangatira who gave the principal evidence for Ngāti Tara Tokanui Ngāti Koi in the Native Land Court. An often cited conflict between another iwi and Ngāti Tara related to the death of Te Keepa's grandfather Te Poho at Awangatete which is known today as Aongatete. Te Poho was responsible for Poporonui Pā, Tarakuhu and Te Poho the latter is known as the modern day Tanners Point.

### **Conservation Area – Waikino** *(as shown on deed plan OTS-100-218)*

#### **Owharoa Block**

Ngāti Tara Tokanui have a long and enduring association with Owharoa. Ngāti Tara Tokanui, Ngāti Koi established major settlements, pā and urupā in the lush valleys of Owharoa. Important tūpuna lived and were buried within its environs.

Te Whakamaro, the grandson of Tara, returned to Owharoa where he eventually died. After the battle at Tawhitiaraia, Te Poporo left Nihohoroia and she returned to Owharoa. Nihohoroia's daughter, Kahuwakatiki, lived and died at Owharoa at Mimitu pā. Kahuwakatiki was married to Te Umiki, who also died at Owharoa. Te Keepa stressed that "Ngāti Koi have a great many dead buried there, and many cultivations. Many generations of our people lived there down to the present generation." According to Rewi, Kahuwakatiki and her daughter, Kurai, were buried at an urupā called Te Mangiao at Pukewaho on the boundary of Owharoa.

Owharoa was at the heart of the gold mining area and was an important site to Ngāti Tara Tokanui. In 1868 Te Keepa gave permission to two prospectors to go to Karangahake.

### **Karangahake Walkway Conservation Area** *(as shown on deed plan OTS-100-215)*

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#### **Ohinemuri River and its tributaries** *(as shown on deed plan OTS-100-210)*

The Ohinemuri River flows through the rōhe of the iwi Ngāti Koi-Ngāti Tara Tokanui. Over time the river was an abundant food source for the iwi.

Ohinemuri River derives its name from the daughter of the chief Te Muri who is the grandson of Te Whakamaro. According to iwi traditions “Te Wai O Hinemuri” was the soulful lament of the grieving Te Muri calling for his daughter who was left behind by her friends following a day’s outing bathing in the river. This lament is interpreted as a tohu for future generations.

Ngāti Tara Tokanui has had a long uninterrupted history with the Ohinemuri River. The marriage of Te Rae to Te Awapu, the great grandson of Tara, linked the three tribes and the iwi Ngāti Tara Ngāti Tokanui was born. Throughout the Native Land Court iwi witnesses described Ngāti Koi as the people who derive from Tara and Ngāti Tokanui derive from the ancestor Tokanui of Ngamarama.

The name of the river evokes powerful cultural and social images linking iwi with the ancient past. In the late 1880s, Ngāti Tara Tokanui embraced the Ringatū religion. At this time the cultural and spiritual significance of the Ohinemuri River took on another dimension. By Ringatū law followers would fully immerse themselves in the river on the twelfth day of each month, a ritual that was completed before sunrise.

Fortified pā occupied by large iwi communities were established along the river. Some examples are Pukepoto, Tapu Ariki, Iwi Moa, Mimitu, Tapuiaehareru on the Waitawheta River and Okari at the mouth of the Waitekauri River. At an appropriate distance from the Ohinemuri River places were made sacred and set aside for urupā. Nestled in a darkened valley beyond the Owharoa Falls are the urupā: Perewhakaputiaia, Rau Te Whero and Kotangitangi. The ancient pā of Mimitu was placed in the centre of the rōhe on the banks of Owharoa stream, a tributary of Ohinemuri River. The significance of this pā is its proximity to the urupā in the depths of the Waiwheta valleys.

Ngāti Tara Tokanui had become attuned to the ecological realities of the Ohinemuri environment from a long habitation along its banks. They understood that their continued existence was linked to their ability to sustainably manage the complex biodiversity. Careful management strategies extended to species distribution, clearing forests, field cultivations and the location of fortified pā, kāinga and urupā. The river teemed with an abundance of fish life, fauna and flora.

In his evidence to the Waitangi Tribunal Uncle Taieri Taiawa stated that there were also many kōura— “the stream had heaps. We would drop the mānuka into the stream and the kōura would cling to the branches trying to get the kai woven throughout it. We would boil the kōura in a drum we always had going, or throw them onto a wire netting over the fire. The Waiwheta Stream was always full of eels. There were silver and yellow bellied eels, finned eels and horned eels. They were big and fat and had their own holes that we used to go to all the time.

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Our favourite meal was whanake and eel. Mum caught eels with a bobbin, a flax fibre threaded with worms, or else we would feel for the eels and sweep them onto the bank with our hands.”

#### **Opoutere Beach Recreation Reserve** *(as shown on deed plan OTS-100-214)*

Wharekawa is Ngāti Tokanui ancestral home for it is here that the ancestress Marama, the fourth wife of the captain Hoturoa, alighted from the Tainui waka and established the iwi Ngamarama. Wharekawa was considered the most northern land boundary of the iwi rōhe and Te Ararimu the southern boundary of the iwi rōhe.

Ngāti Tara Tokanui have maintained a long relationship with this sacred harbour which for a time accommodated the ancestress Marama enabling the birth of the iwi Ngamarama. Some iwi groups have maintained the name Ngamarama; however, the majority have realigned and identified with other iwi such as Ngāti Tokanui and Ngāti Tara. A key marriage alliance between Te Awapu, the great-grandson of Tara, and Te Rae of Ngāti Tokanui amalgamated the two tribes. Renaming of iwi cannot obliterate whakapapa. Blood ties and the links to the tūpuna Marama will never be extinguished.

There are many iwi traditions regarding the naming of Wharekawa. For Ngāti Tokanui, Wharekawa is regarded as “the place to establish protocols and agreements”.

There are many ancient urupā and fortified pā sites established at Wharekawa that predate the arrival of Tara. Each peak along the hills are pā and or a fortified lookout point, the flat areas of land surrounding the harbour are laden with middens rich with the remnants of iwi that over time made Wharekawa their home.

Ngāti Tara Tokanui have established ties to Wharekawa through the ancestors Marama and Tara. The latter arrived in Hauraki in the late 1500s.

#### **Owharoa Falls Scenic Reserve** *(as shown on deed plan OTS-100-216)*

##### **Owharoa Block**

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#### **Taingahue Stream and its tributaries** *(as shown on deed plan OTS-100-219)*

Te Keepa Raharuhi was the principal chief of Ngāti Tara Tokanui and many of the names he had recited to the Native Land Court of the histories of the Rivers and Lands remain today. Names were given, mauri laid and all remain today. The Waipu Mahanga Stream bisects the ridges of the Kaimai ranges and connects the Waimataa and Taingahue Rivers.

Hoani Raharuhi and Maraea Whiria Rangihikihiki were living on several ancient pā sites including Te Ho, Te Kura a Maia and Ongare. Ngāti Tara Tokanui records that, crippled with arthritis Raharuhi would bathe in the warm mineral pools found in the headwaters of the Waimata stream to soothe his joints. This land is now known as the Athenree Forest.

#### **Uretara Stream and its tributaries** *(as shown on deed plan OTS-100-211)*

Flowing from its source in the Kaimai Mamaku ranges the Uretara Stream was a vital link from the Waiorongomai valley, where Tara first settled, to the abundant food supplies of the eastern coastline. By utilising the walkways that had been established for centuries, the tribe was able to easily cross over the Kaimai Ranges. By following the Wai O Rongomai and Te Ure Tara streams, Tara scouts and tauā were able to travel to the east coast with relative ease.

Te Ure Tara Stream was the site of a major battle between another iwi and Ngāti Tara. It is here that Tara demonstrated his prowess, by engaging with the local Ngamarama to establish the access route alongside the stream. The walkways established continue to be utilised today.

#### **Victoria Battery Historic Reserve** *(as shown on deed plan OTS-100-217)*

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#### **Waiau River and its tributaries** *(as shown on deed plan OTS-100-222)*

By the time the Treaty of Waitangi had been signed, the ownership of the Katikati/Waihi Beach area was still under dispute. The boundary between Hauraki Māori and Tauranga iwi was fluid and changing, rather than fixed.

Fed by the rich waters of the Wivi Swamp, Te Ararimu was noted for its rich and fertile soil and its ability to raise large amounts of crops urgently planted in preparation for war. Fed by the tributary the Okawe Stream the Waiau River commences its journey through Te Ararimu.

#### **Waiorongomai being part of Kaimai Mamaku Conservation Park** *(as shown on deed plan OTS-100-212)*

Waiorongomai valley takes its name from the stream Te Wai O Rongomai that flows into the Waihou River. According to Reha Kau Hou, the origins of the stream's name, which literally translates as the water of Rongomai, derives from "a celestial being whose appearance in the night sky coincided with Tara's arrival. This comet was so vivid they were able to track it for many nights."

At the entrance to the Waiorongomai Valley there is rock clad hill carved by Tara and his people. It was here that Tara first settled in the Hauraki and established the pā Omarutatai.

Settlement at Waiorongomai was, for Tara, a tactical strategy and based on the need to sustain the rapidly growing iwi. This valley provided direct access to the Ohinemuri and the abundant fishing grounds of the eastern seaboard by a labyrinth of rapid access tracks. Within a short period of time Tara had moved the ope north of Waiorongomai to the wetlands area which he named Te Waka o Tiki Te Aroha. These wetlands which covered an expansive area were teeming with fish and birdlife, which were necessary to sustain the ope that had now turned into an iwi.

#### **Waimata Stream and its tributaries** *(as shown on deed plan OTS-100-223)*

Te Keepa Raharuhi was the principal chief of Ngāti Tara Tokanui and many of the names he had recited to the Native Land Court of the histories of the Rivers and Lands remain today. Names were given, mauri laid and all remain today. The Waipu Mahanga Stream bisects the ridges of the Kaimai ranges and connects the Waimataa and Taingahue Rivers.

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#### **Wharekawa Burial Ground** *(as shown on deed plan OTS-100-224)*

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There are many iwi traditions regarding the naming of Wharekawa. For Ngāti Tokanui, Wharekawa is regarded as “the place to establish protocols and agreements”.

There are many ancient urupā and fortified pā sites established at Wharekawa that predate the arrival of Tara. “Each peak along the hills are pā and or a fortified lookout point”, the flat areas of land surrounding the harbour are laden with middens rich with the remnants of iwi that over time made Wharekawa their home.

Ngāti Tara Tokanui have established ties to Wharekawa through the ancestors Marama and Tara. The latter arrived in Hauraki in the late 1500s.

#### **Coastal Statutory Acknowledgement Area** (as shown on deed plan OTS-100-213)

##### ***Te Puhi A Tara***

Te Puhi a Tara is the name given to the group of pointed rocks located off Whangamata, Te Puhi a Tara, when aligned with the spindle Whaka Tara on Tuhua Island and the Southern group of the Alderman Islands formed, what was over an extended period, the main fishing grounds for Ngāti Tara Tokanui. Te Puhi a Tara also refers to the kōtare that were prolific throughout the Alderman Islands. According to Reha Kau Hou the kōtare was a pet bird of the chief Tara and continues to be venerated by Ngāti Tara Tokanui.

Te Puhi a Tara is said to be the favoured launching place to hunt young mako shark. The water teemed with thousands of young mako shark which provided endless food for the iwi. The older mako were sought for their teeth which were interwoven with shards of obsidian and thentied to the tips of war spears or used as implements for cutting food.

The mako shark symbolises indomitability, strength and resilience for Ngāti Tara Tokanui. It is known that Tara delighted in both hunting and eating mako shark. This is reflected in the heke panel, Mangopare, at Ngahutoitoi Marae.

Traditional fishing methodologies handed down from their tūpuna Tara continue to be practiced today. From the teachings of our ancestor, modern Ngāti Tara Tokanui iwi, are able to locate the migration routes and feeding grounds of the mako shark between Aotea Whaka Tara on Tuhua Island, the Alderman Islands and Whiritoa Rock.

This body of water is one of the most pristine and unspoiled areas within the Hauraki.

##### ***Te Kura a Maia***

The fortified Te Kura A Maia pā, once named Poporo-Hua-Mea, stands at the mouth of the expansive Bowentown (Katikati) estuary. Te Keepa spent much of his early adult years refurbishing important pā and home sites. These were scattered from Te Kura a Maia on the Bowentown heads to Piraurahi, which is seven kilometres southwest of Paeroa. Ngāti

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Koi/Ngāti Tara continuously occupied the Katikati area through occupation by Raharuhi and other relations.

Ngāti Tara and another iwi defeated Ngamarama at Tawhitiaraia. The area between Waihi Beach, Katikati (Bowentown) and Athenree was to continue to be highly contested. The geography of the area, particularly the strategic headlands at the entrance to Tauranga Moana, made the area desirable to other iwi.

### 3 STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

The statements of association of Ngāti Tara Tokanui statements are set out below. These are statements of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association with identified areas.

#### **Moehau maunga**

Moehau Maunga is an icon that links and connects the many Iwi of Hauraki. The edict of the Tohunga Rakataura is reflected in; Hauraki whakatauki, Hauraki whanaungatanga identity practices, Hauraki epistemologies and Hauraki tikanga.

Hauraki lore, iwi cultural heritage is founded on two Maunga – Te Aroha me Moehau. Ngāti Tara Tokanui rights to access Hauraki cultural practices is based on the tikanga: “Ko Te Aroha kei roto, ko Moehau kei waho.”

Without Moehau Maunga Ngāti Tara Tokanui would not exist as an iwi, without Moehau Maunga we would not exist as Hauraki.

#### **Te Aroha maunga**

In general terms the Maunga defines our rōhe. At 952 metres Te Aroha Maunga is the highest feature in the Kaimai Mamaku ranges dominating the landscape of southern Hauraki for many miles. An expansive Maunga, for our iwi, its borders commence at Patuwahao in the North and ends at Manawaru in the South.

The importance of Te Aroha Maunga to Ngāti Tara Tokanui cannot be understated. Te Aroha Maunga is the vector of our iwi identity shaping who we are and where we come from. Ngāti Tara Tokanui tribal whakapapa commences with Te Aroha Maunga and is consolidated in the iwi pepeha handed down from Tūpuna since time immemorial.

There are many legends regarding the naming of Te Aroha maunga. For Ngāti Tara Tokanui, Tiki Te Aroha, the first son born of the Tupuna Tara, in Hauraki, at Te Waiorongomai - situated on the western slopes of Te Aroha Maunga.

Iwi lore associates Tiki Te Aroha as the ancestor that links Ngāti Tara Tokanui to the supernatural and natural worlds. Te Aroha Maunga and Te Waiorongomai remain the most sacred and hallowed places to Ngāti Tara Tokanui iwi.

Ngāti Tara Tokanui iwi oral traditions also recount the Tainui legend that Rakataura, the tohunga of the Tainui waka, gave Te Aroha its name. Following his marriage to Te Hine the daughter of the high chief Hako, Rakataura named: two prominent peaks on the mountain Aroha-a-uta (Love to the inland parts) and another peak Aroha-a-tai (Love to seaward). These place namings commemorate the tohunga's affection for his dead wife and for his children, on the western coast, his aroha which came forth in tears and chanted songs of sorrow as he stood there on the misty mountaintop. And at Te Aroha the priest of Tainui died.

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### 3: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

As an iwi Ngāti Tara Tokanui maintains an uninterrupted history of settlement and occupation in and around Te Aroha Maunga from the time of our Tupuna Tara who migrated from Maungatautari in the late 1500s.

Travelling in the direction of the most dominant geological feature that can be seen from Maungatautari Tara headed towards Te Aroha Maunga. The ope settled at Wairere and established the Pā 'Te Pae o Tura Waru'. The establishment of this Pā is captured by White.

Still, they had power enough to hold the pā called Te-pae-o-tura-waru (the ridge of the bald who has had his hair cut), situate at Matamata (the extreme end), which was held against an attempt of the enemy to take it in an attack made by one hundred seventy men twice told. In the days of Whaka-tiori (to wave to and fro), Mata-rehua (bedimmed eye), Tu-ranga-tao (stand in the face of spears being pointed at us), and Patu-po (kill at night).(White. 1888:...)

Tara continued his journey and settled at Waiorongomai (south of Te Aroha) where he established the Pā Omarutatai.

"At the entrance to the Waiorongomai Valley there is rock clad hill that is etched by the touch of Tara and his people for, it was here that Tara first settled in the Hauraki and established the Pā Omarutatai".

Concealed by the defunct remnants of the 19th century gold mining operations and or repatriated by the bush clad landscape are the Pā, Urupā and Wāhi Tapu these living testaments of our historical habitation of Te Aroha Maunga and its environs.

Today the iwi landholding is miniscule — however our association continues. Now known as Te Aroha Block V Sec2A this block was settled by our iwi under the mana of the tupuna Mata-rehua who migrated with Tara on his first journeys from Maungatautari.

Te Aroha Maunga is an icon that links and connects the many iwi of Hauraki. The edict of the Tohunga Rakataura is reflected in; Hauraki whakatauki, Hauraki whanaungatanga identity practices, Hauraki epistemologies and Hauraki tikanga.

Hauraki lore, iwi cultural heritage is founded on two Maunga – Te Aroha me Moehau. Ngāti Tara Tokanui rights to access Hauraki cultural practices is based on the tikanga: "Ko Te Aroha kei roto, ko Moehau kei waho."

Without Te Aroha Maunga Ngāti Tara Tokanui would not exist as an iwi, without Te Aroha Maunga we would not exist as Hauraki.

## 4 PROTOCOLS

**DOCUMENTS**

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**4.1: TAONGA TŪTURU PROTOCOL**

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**4.1 TAONGA TŪTURU PROTOCOL**

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## DOCUMENTS

### 4.1: TAONGA TŪTURU PROTOCOL

#### TAONGA TŪTURU PROTOCOL: A PROTOCOL ISSUED BY THE CROWN THROUGH THE MINISTER FOR ARTS, CULTURE AND HERITAGE REGARDING INTERACTION WITH NGĀTI TARA TOKANUI ON SPECIFIED ISSUES

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Under the Deed of Settlement dated [date] between Ngāti Tara Tokanui and the Crown (the “Deed of Settlement”), the Crown agreed that the Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage (the “Minister”) would issue a protocol (the “Protocol”) setting out how the Minister and the Chief Executive for Manatū Taonga also known as the Ministry for Culture and Heritage (the “Chief Executive”) will interact with the governance entity on matters specified in the Protocol. These matters are:
  - 1.1.1 Protocol Area – Part 2
  - 1.1.2 Terms of issue – Part 3
  - 1.1.3 Implementation and communication – Part 4
  - 1.1.4 The role of the Chief Executive under the Protected Objects Act 1975 – Part 5
  - 1.1.5 The role of the Minister under the Protected Objects Act 1975 – Part 6
  - 1.1.6 Effects on Ngāti Tara Tokanui interests in the Protocol Area – Part 7
  - 1.1.7 Registration as a collector of Ngā Taonga Tūturu – Part 8
  - 1.1.8 Board Appointments – Part 9
  - 1.1.9 National Monuments, War Graves and Historical Graves – Part 10
  - 1.1.10 History publications relating to Ngāti Tara Tokanui – Part 11
  - 1.1.11 Cultural and/or Spiritual Practices and professional services – Part 12
  - 1.1.12 Consultation – Part 13
  - 1.1.13 Changes to legislation affecting this Protocol – Part 14
  - 1.1.14 Definitions – Part 15
- 1.2 For the purposes of this Protocol the governance entity is the body representative of Ngāti Tara Tokanui who have an interest in the matters covered under this Protocol. This derives from the status of Ngāti Tara Tokanui

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### 4.1: TAONGA TŪTURU PROTOCOL

as tangata whenua in the Protocol Area and is inextricably linked to whakapapa and has important cultural and spiritual dimensions.

- 1.3 Manatū Taonga also known as the Ministry for Culture and Heritage ("the Ministry") and the governance entity are seeking a relationship consistent with Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles. The principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi provide the basis for the relationship between the parties to this Protocol, as set out in this Protocol.
- 1.4 The purpose of the Protected Objects Act 1975 ("the Act") is to provide for the better protection of certain objects by, among other things, regulating the export of Taonga Tūturu, and by establishing and recording the ownership of Ngā Taonga Tūturu found after the commencement of the Act, namely 1 April 1976.
- 1.5 The Minister and Chief Executive have certain roles in terms of the matters mentioned in clause 1.1. In exercising such roles, the Minister and Chief Executive will provide the governance entity with the opportunity for input, into matters set out in clause 1.1, as set out in clauses 5 to 11 of this Protocol.

## 2. PROTOCOL AREA

- 2.1 This Protocol applies across the Protocol Area which is identified in the map included in Attachment A of this Protocol together with adjacent waters (the "Protocol Area").

## 3. TERMS OF ISSUE

- 3.1 This Protocol is issued pursuant to section [78] of the [name of settlement act] [date] ("the Settlement Legislation") that implements the Ngāti Tara Tokanui Deed of Settlement, and is subject to the Settlement Legislation and the Deed of Settlement.
- 3.2 This Protocol must be read subject to the terms of issue set out in Attachment B.

## 4. IMPLEMENTATION AND COMMUNICATION

- 4.1 The Chief Executive will maintain effective communication with the governance entity by:
  - 4.1.1 maintaining information provided by the governance entity on the office holders of the governance entity and their addresses and contact details;
  - 4.1.2 discussing with the governance entity concerns and issues notified by the governance entity about this Protocol;
  - 4.1.3 as far as reasonably practicable, providing opportunities for the governance entity to meet with relevant Ministry managers and staff;

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### 4.1: TAONGA TŪTURU PROTOCOL

- 4.1.4 meeting with the governance entity to review the implementation of this Protocol if requested by either party;
- 4.1.5 as far as reasonably practicable, training relevant employees within the Ministry on this Protocol to ensure that they are aware of the purpose, content and implications of this Protocol and of the obligations of the Chief Executive under it;
- 4.1.6 as far as reasonably practicable, inform other organisations with whom it works, central government agencies and stakeholders about this Protocol and provide ongoing information; and
- 4.1.7 including a copy of the Protocol with the governance entity on the Ministry's website.

## 5. THE ROLE OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE UNDER THE ACT

### General

- 5.1 The Chief Executive has certain functions, powers and duties in terms of the Act and will consult, notify and provide information to the governance entity within the limits of the Act. From the date this Protocol is issued the Chief Executive will:
  - 5.1.1 notify the governance entity in writing of any Taonga Tūturu found within the Protocol Area or identified as being of Ngāti Tara Tokanui origin found anywhere else in New Zealand;
  - 5.1.2 provide for the care, recording and custody of any Taonga Tūturu found within the Protocol Area or identified as being of Ngāti Tara Tokanui origin found anywhere else in New Zealand;
  - 5.1.3 notify the governance entity in writing of its right to lodge a claim with the Chief Executive for ownership of any Taonga Tūturu found within the Protocol Area or identified as being of Ngāti Tara Tokanui origin found anywhere else in New Zealand;
  - 5.1.4 notify the governance entity in writing of its right to apply directly to the Māori Land Court for determination of the actual or traditional ownership, rightful possession or custody of any Taonga Tūturu found within the Protocol Area or identified as being of Ngāti Tara Tokanui origin found anywhere else in New Zealand, or for any right, title, estate, or interest in any such Taonga Tūturu; and
  - 5.1.5 notify the governance entity in writing of any application to the Māori Land Court from any other person for determination of the actual or traditional ownership, rightful possession or custody of any Taonga Tūturu found within the Protocol Area or identified as being of Ngāti Tara Tokanui origin found anywhere else in New Zealand, or for any right, title, estate, or interest in any such Taonga Tūturu.

## DOCUMENTS

### 4.1: TAONGA TŪTURU PROTOCOL

#### **Ownership of Taonga Tūturu found in Protocol Area or identified as being of Ngāti Tara Tokanui origin found elsewhere in New Zealand**

- 5.2 If the governance entity lodges a claim of ownership with the Chief Executive and there are no competing claims for any Taonga Tūturu found within the Protocol Area or identified as being of Ngāti Tara Tokanui origin found anywhere else in New Zealand, the Chief Executive will, if satisfied that the claim is valid, apply to the Registrar of the Māori Land Court for an order confirming ownership of the Taonga Tūturu.
- 5.3 If there is a competing claim or claims lodged in conjunction with the governance entity's claim of ownership, the Chief Executive will consult with the governance entity for the purpose of resolving the competing claims, and if satisfied that a resolution has been agreed to, and is valid, apply to the Registrar of the Māori Land Court for an order confirming ownership of the Taonga Tūturu.
- 5.4 If the competing claims for ownership of any Taonga Tūturu found within the Protocol Area or identified as being of Ngāti Tara Tokanui origin found anywhere else in New Zealand, cannot be resolved, the Chief Executive at the request of the governance entity may facilitate an application to the Māori Land Court for determination of ownership of the Taonga Tūturu.

#### **Custody of Taonga Tūturu found in Protocol Area or identified as being of Ngāti Tara Tokanui origin found elsewhere in New Zealand**

- 5.5 If the governance entity does not lodge a claim of ownership of any Taonga Tūturu found within the Protocol Area or identified as being of Ngāti Tara Tokanui origin found elsewhere in New Zealand with the Chief Executive, and where there is an application for custody from any other person, the Chief Executive will:
- 5.5.1 consult the governance entity before a decision is made on who may have custody of the Taonga Tūturu;
- 5.5.2 notify the governance entity in writing of the decision made by the Chief Executive on the custody of the Taonga Tūturu.

#### **Export Applications**

- 5.6 For the purpose of seeking an expert opinion from the governance entity on any export applications to remove any Taonga Tūturu of Ngāti Tara Tokanui origin from New Zealand, the Chief Executive will register the governance entity on the Ministry for Culture and Heritage's Register of Expert Examiners.
- 5.7 Where the Chief Executive receives an export application to remove any Taonga Tūturu of Ngāti Tara Tokanui origin from New Zealand, the Chief Executive will consult the governance entity as an Expert Examiner on that application, and notify the governance entity in writing of the Chief Executive's decision.

## DOCUMENTS

### 4.1: TAONGA TŪTURU PROTOCOL

#### 6. THE ROLE OF THE MINISTER UNDER THE PROTECTED OBJECTS ACT 1975

- 6.1 The Minister has functions, powers and duties under the Act and may consult, notify and provide information to the governance entity within the limits of the Act. In circumstances where the Chief Executive originally consulted the governance entity as an Expert Examiner, the Minister may consult with the governance entity where a person appeals the decision of the Chief Executive to:
- 6.1.1 refuse permission to export any Taonga Tūturu, or Ngā Taonga Tūturu, from New Zealand; or
  - 6.1.2 impose conditions on the approval to export any Taonga Tūturu, or Ngā Taonga Tūturu, from New Zealand.
- 6.2 The Ministry will notify the governance entity in writing of the Minister's decision on an appeal in relation to an application to export any Taonga Tūturu where the governance entity was consulted as an Expert Examiner.

#### 7. EFFECTS ON NGĀTI TARA TOKANUI INTERESTS IN THE PROTOCOL AREA

- 7.1 The Chief Executive and governance entity shall discuss any policy and legislative development, which specifically affects Ngāti Tara Tokanui interests in the Protocol Area.
- 7.2 The Chief Executive and governance entity shall discuss any of the Ministry's operational activities, which specifically affect Ngāti Tara Tokanui interests in the Protocol Area.
- 7.3 Notwithstanding clause 7.1 and 7.2 above the Chief Executive and governance entity shall meet to discuss Ngāti Tara Tokanui interests in the Protocol Area as part of the meeting specified in clause 4.1.4.

#### 8. REGISTRATION AS A COLLECTOR OF NGĀ TAONGA TŪTURU

- 8.1 The Chief Executive will register the governance entity as a Registered Collector of Taonga Tūturu.

#### 9. BOARD APPOINTMENTS

- 9.1 The Chief Executive shall:
- 9.1.1 notify the governance entity of any upcoming ministerial appointments on Boards which the Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage appoints to;
  - 9.1.2 add the governance entity's nominees onto Manatū Taonga/Ministry for Culture and Heritage's Nomination Register for Boards, which the Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage appoints to; and

## DOCUMENTS

### 4.1: TAONGA TŪTURU PROTOCOL

- 9.1.3 notify the governance entity of any ministerial appointments to Boards which the Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage appoints to, where these are publicly notified.

## 10. NATIONAL MONUMENTS, WAR GRAVES AND HISTORIC GRAVES

- 10.1 The Chief Executive shall seek and consider the views of the governance entity on any proposed major works or changes to any national monument, war grave or historic grave, managed or administered by the Ministry, which specifically relates to Ngāti Tara Tokanui interests in the Protocol Area. For the avoidance of any doubt, this does not include normal maintenance or cleaning.
- 10.2 Subject to government funding and government policy, the Chief Executive will provide for the marking and maintenance of any historic war grave identified by the governance entity, which the Chief Executive considers complies with the Ministry's War Graves Policy criteria; that is, a casualty, whether a combatant or non-combatant, whose death was a result of the armed conflicts within New Zealand in the period 1840 to 1872 (the New Zealand Wars).

## 11. HISTORY PUBLICATIONS

- 11.1 The Chief Executive shall:
- 11.1.1 upon commencement of this protocol provide the governance entity with a list and copies of all history publications commissioned or undertaken by the Ministry that relates substantially to Ngāti Tara Tokanui; and
- 11.1.2 where reasonably practicable, consult with the governance entity on any work the Ministry undertakes that relates substantially to Ngāti Tara Tokanui:
- (a) from an early stage;
  - (b) throughout the process of undertaking the work; and
  - (c) before making the final decision on the material of a publication.
- 11.2 It is accepted that the author, after genuinely considering the submissions and/or views of, and confirming and correcting any factual mistakes identified by the governance entity, is entitled to make the final decision on the material of the historical publication.

## 12. PROVISION OF CULTURAL AND/OR SPIRITUAL PRACTICES AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

- 12.1 Where the Chief Executive requests cultural and/or spiritual practices to be undertaken by Ngāti Tara Tokanui within the Protocol Area, the Chief Executive will make a contribution subject to prior mutual agreement, to the costs of undertaking such practices.

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### 4.1: TAONGA TŪTURU PROTOCOL

- 12.2 Where appropriate, the Chief Executive will consider using the governance entity as a provider of professional services relating to cultural advice, historical and commemorative services sought by the Chief Executive.
- 12.3 The procurement by the Chief Executive of any such services set out in clause 12.1 and 12.2 is subject to the Government Rules of Sourcing, all government good practice policies and guidelines, and the Ministry's purchasing policy.

### 13. CONSULTATION

- 13.1 Where the Chief Executive is required to consult under this Protocol, the basic principles that will be followed in consulting with the governance entity in each case are:
- 13.1.1 ensuring that the governance entity is consulted as soon as reasonably practicable following the identification and determination by the Chief Executive of the proposal or issues to be the subject of the consultation;
  - 13.1.2 providing the governance entity with sufficient information to make informed decisions and submissions in relation to any of the matters that are the subject of the consultation;
  - 13.1.3 ensuring that sufficient time is given for the participation of the governance entity in the decision making process including the preparation of submissions by the governance entity in relation to any of the matters that are the subject of the consultation;
  - 13.1.4 ensuring that the Chief Executive will approach the consultation with the governance entity with an open mind, and will genuinely consider the submissions of the governance entity in relation to any of the matters that are the subject of the consultation; and
  - 13.1.5 report back to the governance entity, either in writing or in person, in regard to any decisions made that relate to that consultation.

### 14. CHANGES TO POLICY AND LEGISLATION AFFECTING THIS PROTOCOL

- 14.1 If the Chief Executive consults with Māori generally on policy development or any proposed legislative amendment to the Act that impacts upon this Protocol, the Chief Executive shall:
- 14.1.1 notify the governance entity of the proposed policy development or any proposed legislative amendment upon which Māori generally will be consulted;
  - 14.1.2 make available to the governance entity the information provided to Māori as part of the consultation process referred to in this clause; and

## DOCUMENTS

### 4.1: TAONGA TŪTURU PROTOCOL

14.1.3 report back to the governance entity on the outcome of any such consultation.

## 15. DEFINITIONS

15.1 In this Protocol:

**Chief Executive** means the Chief Executive of Manatū Taonga also known as the Ministry for Culture and Heritage and includes any authorised employee of Manatū Taonga also known as the Ministry for Culture and Heritage acting for and on behalf of the Chief Executive.

**Crown** means the Sovereign in right of New Zealand and includes, where appropriate, the Ministers and Departments of the Crown that are involved in, or bound by the terms of the Deed of Settlement to participate in, any aspect of the redress under the Deed of Settlement.

**Expert Examiner** has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act and means a body corporate or an association of persons.

**Found** has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act and means:

in relation to any Taonga Tūturu, means discovered or obtained in circumstances which do not indicate with reasonable certainty the lawful ownership of the Taonga Tūturu and which suggest that the Taonga Tūturu was last in the lawful possession of a person who at the time of finding is no longer alive; and 'finding' and 'finds' have corresponding meanings.

**governance entity** has the meaning given to it in the Deed of Settlement.

**Ngā Taonga Tūturu** has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act and means two or more Taonga Tūturu.

**Ngāti Tara Tokanui** has the meaning set out in clause 10.5 of the Deed of Settlement.

**Protocol** means a statement in writing, issued by the Crown through the Minister to the governance entity under the Settlement Legislation and the Deed of Settlement and includes this Protocol.

**Taonga Tūturu** has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act and means an object that —

- (a) relates to Māori culture, history, or society; and
- (b) was, or appears to have been, —
  - (i) manufactured or modified in New Zealand by Māori; or
  - (ii) brought into New Zealand by Māori; or

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**4.1: TAONGA TŪTURU PROTOCOL**

- (iii) used by Māori; and
- (c) is more than 50 years old.

**ISSUED** on

**SIGNED** for and on behalf of **THE SOVEREIGN** in right of New Zealand by the Chief Executive of the Ministry for Culture and Heritage:

**WITNESS**

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Name:

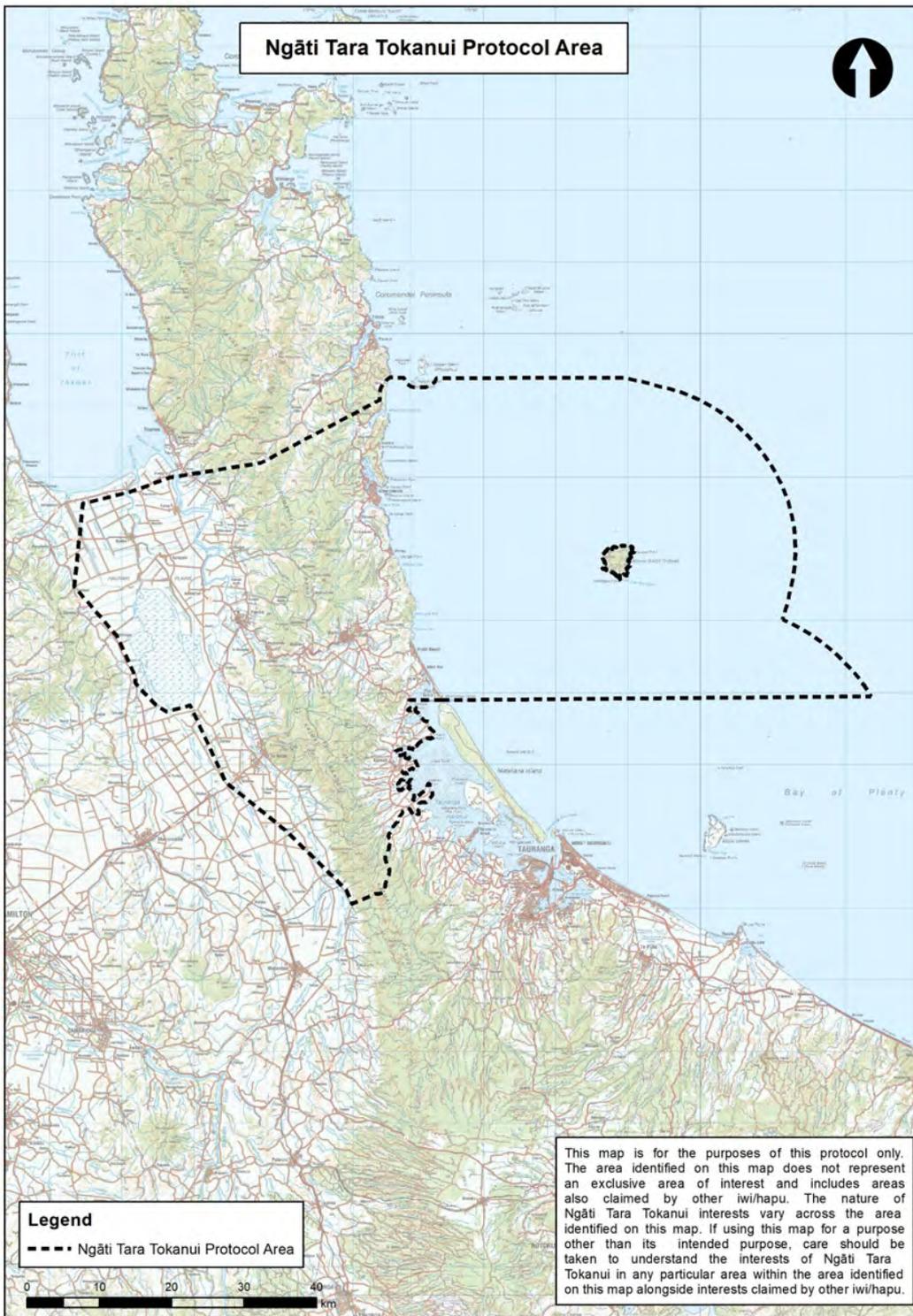
Occupation:

Address:

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4.1: TAONGA TŪTURU PROTOCOL

ATTACHMENT A: THE MINISTRY FOR CULTURE AND HERITAGE PROTOCOL AREA



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### 4.1: TAONGA TŪTURU PROTOCOL

#### ATTACHMENT B: SUMMARY OF THE TERMS OF ISSUE

This Protocol is subject to the Deed of Settlement and the Settlement Legislation. A summary of the relevant provisions is set out below.

#### 1. **Amendment and cancellation**

- 1.1. The Minister may amend or cancel this Protocol, but only after consulting with the governance entity and having particular regard to its views (section 78(3)).

#### 2. **Limits**

- 2.1 This Protocol does not –

- 2.1.1 restrict the Crown from exercising its powers, and performing its functions and duties, in accordance with the law and government policy, including –

- (a) introducing legislation; or
- (b) changing government policy; or
- (c) issuing a Protocol to, or interacting or consulting with anyone the Crown considers appropriate, including any iwi, hapū, marae, whānau, or representative of tangata whenua (section 79(a)); or

- 2.1.2 restrict the responsibilities of the Minister or the Ministry or the legal rights of Ngāti Tara Tokanui (section 79(b) and (c)); or

- 2.1.3 grant, create, or evidence an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, taonga tūturu.

#### 3. **Breach**

- 3.1 Subject to the Crown Proceedings Act 1950, the governance entity may enforce this protocol if the Crown breaches it without good cause, but damages or monetary compensation will not be awarded (section 80(3)).

- 3.2 A breach of this Protocol is not a breach of the Deed of Settlement (clause 5.18).

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**4.2: PRIMARY INDUSTRIES PROTOCOL**

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**4.2 PRIMARY INDUSTRIES PROTOCOL**

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**Ministry for Primary Industries**  
Manatū Ahu Matua



## **THE PRIMARY INDUSTRIES PROTOCOL WITH NGĀTI TARA TOKANUI**

**Issued by**

**the Minister of Agriculture, Minister for Biosecurity,  
Minister of Fisheries, Minister for Food Safety and  
Minister of Forestry**

## DOCUMENTS

### 4.2: PRIMARY INDUSTRIES PROTOCOL

#### PART ONE - RELATIONSHIP

##### **PURPOSE**

1. The purpose of this Primary Industries Protocol (the “**Protocol**”) is to set out how Ngāti Tara Tokanui, the Minister of Agriculture, Minister for Biosecurity, Minister of Fisheries, Minister for Food Safety and Minister of Forestry (the “**Ministers**”) and the Director-General of the Ministry for Primary Industries (the “**Director-General**”) will establish and maintain a positive, co-operative and enduring relationship.

##### **CONTEXT**

2. The Protocol should be read in a manner that best furthers the purpose of the Ngāti Tara Tokanui Deed of Settlement (the “**Deed of Settlement**”).
3. The Protocol is a living document that should be updated to take account of the relationship between the parties, future developments and additional relationship opportunities.

##### **PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING THE PROTOCOL**

4. The Ministry and Ngāti Tara Tokanui are seeking a relationship consistent with Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles. The principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi provide the basis for the relationship between the parties to the Protocol. The relationship created by the Protocol is intended to assist the parties to exercise their respective responsibilities with the utmost cooperation to achieve over time the outcomes sought by both.
5. The parties recognise that to successfully implement the Protocol, the parties will need to work in partnership and in the spirit of collaboration.
6. The parties also acknowledge the principles below and their importance to successfully achieve the purpose of the Protocol. These relationship principles provide that the Ministry and Ngāti Tara Tokanui will:
  - a. work in a spirit of co-operation;
  - b. ensure early engagement on issues of known mutual interest;
  - c. operate on a ‘no surprises’ approach;
  - d. acknowledge that the relationship is evolving, not prescribed;
  - e. respect the independence of the parties and their individual mandates, roles and responsibilities; and
  - f. recognise and acknowledge that both parties benefit from working together by sharing their vision, knowledge and expertise.
7. The Ministers and the Director-General have certain functions, powers and duties in terms of legislation that they are responsible for administering. With the intention of creating a relationship that achieves, over time, the policies and outcomes sought by

## DOCUMENTS

### 4.2: PRIMARY INDUSTRIES PROTOCOL

both Ngāti Tara Tokanui and the Ministry. The Protocol sets out how the Ministers, Director-General and the Ministry will exercise their functions, powers and duties in relation to matters set out in the Protocol. In accordance with the Protocol, the Governance Entity will have the opportunity for input into the policy and planning processes relating to matters set out in the Protocol.

8. The Ministry will have particular regard to the Statement of Pare Hauraki World View when exercising functions under the Fisheries Act 1996, the Forests Act 1949 and the Biosecurity Act 1993.
9. The Ministry will advise the Governance Entity whenever it proposes to consult with a hapū of Ngāti Tara Tokanui or with another iwi or hapū with interests inside the Protocol Area on matters that could affect the interests of Ngāti Tara Tokanui.

### PART TWO - SCOPE AND INTERPRETATION

#### **SCOPE**

10. The Protocol applies to agriculture (agriculture includes animal welfare and horticulture), forestry, fisheries, biosecurity and food safety portfolios administered by the Ministry for Primary Industries (the “**Ministry**”).
11. The Protocol does not cover processes regarding the allocation of aquaculture space, or the Treaty settlement processes established for assets held by the Ministry’s Crown Forestry unit.
12. The Ministry is required to provide for the utilisation of fisheries resources while ensuring sustainability, to meet Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and international obligations, to enable efficient resource use and to ensure the integrity of fisheries management systems.
13. In addition to the requirements of clause 8, the Statement of Pare Hauraki World View will be given particular regard through the programmes and processes set out in this Protocol.
14. The Protocol applies to the Ngāti Tara Tokanui area of interest as noted and described in the attached map (Attachment A).

#### **DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION**

15. In the Protocol:
  - a. “**Protocol**” means a statement in writing, issued by the Crown through the Ministers to the Governance Entity under the Settlement Legislation and the Deed of Settlement and includes this Protocol;
  - b. “**Protocol area**” means the land area as noted in the attached map at Attachment A;
  - c. “**Crown**” means The Sovereign in right of New Zealand and includes, where appropriate, the Ministers and Departments of the Crown that are involved in, or bound by, the terms of the Deed to participate in any aspect of the redress under the Deed;

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### 4.2: PRIMARY INDUSTRIES PROTOCOL

- d. “**Fisheries Legislation**” means the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992, the Fisheries Act 1983 and the Fisheries Act 1996, and any regulations made under the Fisheries Act 1983 and the Fisheries Act 1996;
- e. “**Governance Entity**” and the “**trustees**” means the trustees of the Ngāti Tara Tokanui Trust;
- f. “**iwi of Hauraki**” means the iwi referred to in clause 26 of this Protocol; and
- g. the “**parties**” means the trustees of the Ngāti Tara Tokanui Trust, the Ministers (acting on behalf of the Crown), and the Director-General of the Ministry for Primary Industries (acting on behalf of the Ministry for Primary Industries).

#### **TERMS OF ISSUE**

- 16. The Protocol is issued pursuant to section 78 of the [Ngāti Tara Tokanui Claims Settlement Act [date]] (the “**Settlement Legislation**”) and clause 5.15 of the Deed of Settlement and is subject to the Settlement Legislation and the Deed of Settlement.

### **PART THREE - FISHERIES**

- 17. The Ministers and the Director-General of the Ministry have certain functions, powers and duties in terms of the Fisheries Legislation. With the intention of creating a relationship that achieves, over time, the policies and outcomes sought by both Ngāti Tara Tokanui and the Ministry.
- 18. The Protocol sets out how the Ministers, Director-General and the Ministry will exercise their functions, powers and duties in relation to matters set out in the Protocol. In accordance with the Protocol, the Governance Entity will have the opportunity for input into the policy and planning processes relating to matters set out in the Protocol.
- 19. The Protocol must be read subject to the summary of the terms of issue set out in Attachment B.

#### **INPUT INTO AND PARTICIPATION INTO THE MINISTRY’S NATIONAL FISHERIES PLANS**

- 20. The Ministry’s national fisheries plans will reflect the high level goals and outcomes for fisheries. The plans will guide annual identification of the measures (which may include catch limits, research, planning and compliance services) required to meet these goals and outcomes.
- 21. There are five National Fisheries Plans, which relate to:
  - a. inshore fisheries;
  - b. shellfish;
  - c. freshwater fisheries;
  - d. highly migratory fisheries; and

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### 4.2: PRIMARY INDUSTRIES PROTOCOL

- e. deepwater fisheries.
22. The National Fisheries Plans are implemented through an Annual Review Report and Annual Operational Plan.
23. The Annual Review Report presents information on:
- a. the current status of fisheries relative to the performance measures recorded in the National Fisheries Plans; and
  - b. the extent of the delivery of previous and existing services and management actions.
24. The Annual Review Report is developed through engagement with tāngata whenua about what future services are required to meet agreed objectives, address gaps in performance and meet tāngata whenua interests, including research, compliance and special permits. The Ministry will engage with the parties to produce the Annual Review Report.
25. The Annual Operational Plan will record the future services agreed through the Annual Review Report process to be delivered to fisheries for the next financial year (1 July - 30 June). The demand for services is often greater than can be provided by the Ministry. The Ministry undertakes a prioritisation of proposed services to address competing interests.
26. The Ministry will provide for the input and participation of the twelve iwi of Hauraki, Ngai Tai ki Tāmaki, Ngāti Hei, Hako, Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki, Ngāti Pukenga, Ngāti Tara Tokanui, Ngāti Rāhiri Tumutumu, Ngāti Tamaterā, Ngaati Whanaunga, Ngāti Maru, Ngāti Paoa and Te Patukirikiri, which includes Ngāti Tara Tokanui into national fisheries plans through iwi forum fisheries plans. Iwi forum fisheries plans allow the Ministry to engage and involve iwi in fisheries management activities and national fisheries planning.

#### ***IWI FORUM FISHERIES PLANS***

27. The twelve iwi of Hauraki collectively will have input into the relevant forum fisheries plan. The plan will incorporate:
- a. the objectives of the iwi of Hauraki for the management of their customary, commercial, recreational, and environmental interests;
  - b. views of the iwi of Hauraki on what constitutes the exercise of kaitiakitanga within the Protocol Area;
  - c. how the iwi of Hauraki will participate in fisheries planning and management; and
  - d. how the customary, commercial, and recreational fishing interests of forum members will be managed in an integrated way.
28. The iwi of Hauraki, which includes Ngāti Tara Tokanui, will have the opportunity to jointly develop an iwi fisheries plan that will inform the content of the relevant forum fisheries plan.

## DOCUMENTS

### 4.2: PRIMARY INDUSTRIES PROTOCOL

29. Any person exercising functions, powers and duties under sections 12 to 14 of the Fisheries Act 1996 will have particular regard to forum plans interpretation of kaitiakitanga (see section 12(1)(b) of the Fisheries Act 1996).

#### **MANAGEMENT OF CUSTOMARY NON-COMMERCIAL FISHERIES**

30. The Ministry, with available resources, undertakes to provide the Governance Entity with such information and assistance as may be necessary for the proper administration of the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998. This information and assistance may include, but is not limited to:
- a. discussions with the Ministry on the implementation of the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998 within the Protocol Area; and
  - b. making available existing information, if any, relating to the sustainability, biology, fishing activity and fisheries management within the Protocol Area.

#### **RĀHUI**

31. The Ministry recognises that rāhui is a traditional use and management practice of Ngāti Tara Tokanui and supports their rights to place traditional rāhui over their customary fisheries.
32. The Ministry and the Governance Entity acknowledge that a traditional rāhui placed by the Governance Entity over their customary fisheries has no force in law and cannot be enforced by the Ministry, and that adherence to any rāhui is a matter of voluntary choice. The Governance Entity undertakes to inform the Ministry of the placing and the lifting of a rāhui by Ngāti Tara Tokanui over their customary fisheries, and also the reasons for the rāhui.
33. The Ministry undertakes to inform a representative of any fishery stakeholder groups that fish in the area to which the rāhui has been applied, to the extent that such groups exist, of the placing and the lifting of a rāhui by Ngāti Tara Tokanui over their customary fisheries, in a manner consistent with the understandings outlined in clause 31 of this Protocol.
34. As far as reasonably practicable, the Ministry undertakes to consider the application of section 186A of the Fisheries Act 1996 to support a rāhui proposed by Ngāti Tara Tokanui over their customary fisheries for purposes consistent with the legislative requirements for the application of section 186A of the Fisheries Act 1996, noting these requirements preclude the use of section 186A to support rāhui placed in the event of a drowning.

#### **PROVISION OF FISHERIES SERVICES AND RESEARCH**

35. Each party acknowledges that there is potential for the other to provide services to, or conduct research for, the other.
36. Ngāti Tara Tokanui input and participation into Ministry fisheries services and research will occur through Ngāti Tara Tokanui input and participation into the Ministry's national fisheries plans.

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### 4.2: PRIMARY INDUSTRIES PROTOCOL

#### PART FOUR – STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

##### ***INFORMATION SHARING AND COLLABORATION***

37. The Governance Entity and the Ministry will use reasonable endeavours to exchange and share relevant information of mutual benefit, subject to the provisions of the Settlement Legislation, any other enactment, and the general law.
38. For the purpose of carrying out its function, the Governance Entity may make a reasonable request of the Ministry to:
  - a. provide information or advice to the Governance Entity requested by the Governance Entity, but only on matters relating to fisheries, agriculture (agriculture includes animal welfare and horticulture), forestry, food safety and biosecurity; and/or
  - b. provide a Ministry representative to attend a meeting with the Governance Entity.
39. In respect of the above requests for information or advice:
  - a. where reasonably practicable, the Ministry will provide the information or advice; and
  - b. in deciding whether it is reasonably practicable to provide the information or advice, the Ministry will have regard to any relevant consideration, including:
    - i. whether, where a request has been made under the Official Information Act 1982, or the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, there are permitted reasons for withholding the information;
    - ii. whether making the information available would contravene the provisions of an enactment; and
    - iii. the time and cost involved in researching, collating and providing the information or advice; and
    - iv. whether making the information available would put at risk any of the Ministry's wider stakeholder relationships.
40. In respect of requests for the Ministry to attend a meeting with the Governance Entity:
  - a. only where reasonably practicable, the Ministry will comply with the request;
  - b. the Ministry will determine the appropriate representative to attend any meeting; and
  - c. in deciding whether it is reasonably practicable to comply with the request, the Ministry may have regard to any relevant consideration, including:
    - i. the number and frequency of such requests the management agency has received from the Governance Entity;

## DOCUMENTS

### 4.2: PRIMARY INDUSTRIES PROTOCOL

- ii. the time and place of the meeting and the adequacy of notice given; and
- iii. the time and cost involved in complying with the request.

#### ***JOINT WORK PROGRAMMES***

41. If agreed to by both parties, the Ministry and the Governance Entity, will work together to develop and implement joint work programmes on matters relating to fisheries, agriculture (agriculture includes animal welfare and horticulture), forestry, food safety and biosecurity.
42. The work programme/s must be beneficial to both parties, must align with the parties objectives and priorities relating to the primary sector, and be based on agreed-to terms of delivery.

#### ***PROVISION OF SERVICE AND RESEARCH RELATING TO AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FOOD SAFETY AND BIOSECURITY***

43. Each party acknowledges that there is potential for the other to provide services to, or conduct research for, the other.
44. Where the Ministry undertakes or contracts for services or research relating to agriculture (agriculture includes animal welfare and horticulture), forestry, food safety or biosecurity, and where the Ministry considers it to have a direct impact on the Protocol area, the Ministry will:
  - a. notify the Governance Entity of its intention to do so and provide the Governance Entity with an opportunity to be involved in the planning for services or research, as appropriate;
  - b. where applicable, invite the Governance Entity to provide a representative to be a member of the tender evaluation panel, subject to the Ministry's conflict of interest policy;
  - c. advise the Governance Entity of the provider it has chosen;
  - d. require any research provider to engage with the Governance Entity; and
  - e. provide the Governance Entity with the results of that research, as appropriate.

#### ***CONSULTATION***

45. Where the Ministry is required to consult in relation to the Protocol, the principles that will be followed by the Ministry in consulting with the Governance Entity in each case are:
  - a. ensuring that the Governance Entity is consulted as soon as reasonably practicable following the identification and determination by the Ministry of the proposal or issues to be the subject of the consultation;
  - b. providing the Governance Entity with sufficient information to make informed decisions and submissions in relation to any of the matters that are the subject of the consultation;

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### 4.2: PRIMARY INDUSTRIES PROTOCOL

- c. ensuring that sufficient time is given for the participation of the Governance Entity in the decision making process including the preparation of submissions by the Governance Entity in relation to any of the matters that are the subject of the consultation;
- d. ensuring that the Ministry will approach the consultation with the Governance Entity with an open mind, and will genuinely consider their submissions in relation to any of the matters that are the subject of the consultation; and
- e. where the Ministry has consulted with the Governance Entity in relation to this Protocol, the Ministry will report back to the Governance Entity, either in person or in writing, on the decision made as a result of any such consultation.

### PART FIVE – IMPLEMENTATION

#### ***MAINTAINING THE RELATIONSHIP***

- 46. Each party will identify a senior representative to oversee the implementation of the Protocol. The senior representatives will be the key point of contact for any matters relating to the Protocol, and will be responsible for ensuring the outcomes and deliverables of the Protocol are monitored, and achieved.
- 47. Where elements of the Protocol may not be achievable, the parties will communicate this as soon as possible and work towards a common understanding of the issues and a positive way forward for both parties to achieve the outcomes of the Protocol.
- 48. Representatives of the parties will meet as required, and as agreed to by both parties.

#### ***ESCALATION OF MATTERS***

- 49. If one party considers that there has been a breach of the Protocol then that party may give notice to the other that they are in dispute.
- 50. As soon as possible, upon receipt of the notice referred to in clause 49, the Ministry and the Governance Entity representative(s) will meet to work in good faith to resolve the issue.
- 51. If the dispute has not been resolved within 45 working days despite the process outlined in clauses 49 and 50 having been followed, the Ministry and Governance Entity may seek to resolve the dispute by asking an agreed trusted third party to mediate the dispute with a view to reaching a mutually satisfactory outcome for both parties.

#### ***REVIEW AND AMENDMENT***

- 52. The parties agree that this Protocol is a living document which should be updated and adapted to take account of any future developments and relationship opportunities.
- 53. The parties may only vary this or terminate this Protocol by agreement in writing.

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4.2: PRIMARY INDUSTRIES PROTOCOL

**ISSUED** on

**SIGNED** for and on behalf of **THE SOVEREIGN** in right of New Zealand by the Minister of Agriculture

**WITNESS**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name:

Occupation:

Address:

**SIGNED** for and on behalf of **THE SOVEREIGN** in right of New Zealand by the Minister for Biosecurity

**WITNESS**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name:

Occupation:

Address:

**SIGNED** for and on behalf of **THE SOVEREIGN** in right of New Zealand by the Minister of Fisheries

**WITNESS**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name:

Occupation:

Address:

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4.2: PRIMARY INDUSTRIES PROTOCOL

**SIGNED** for and on behalf of  
**THE SOVEREIGN** in right of New Zealand  
by the Minister for Food Safety

**WITNESS**

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Name:

Occupation:

Address:

**SIGNED** for and on behalf of  
**THE SOVEREIGN** in right of New Zealand  
by the Minister of Forestry

**WITNESS**

---

Name:

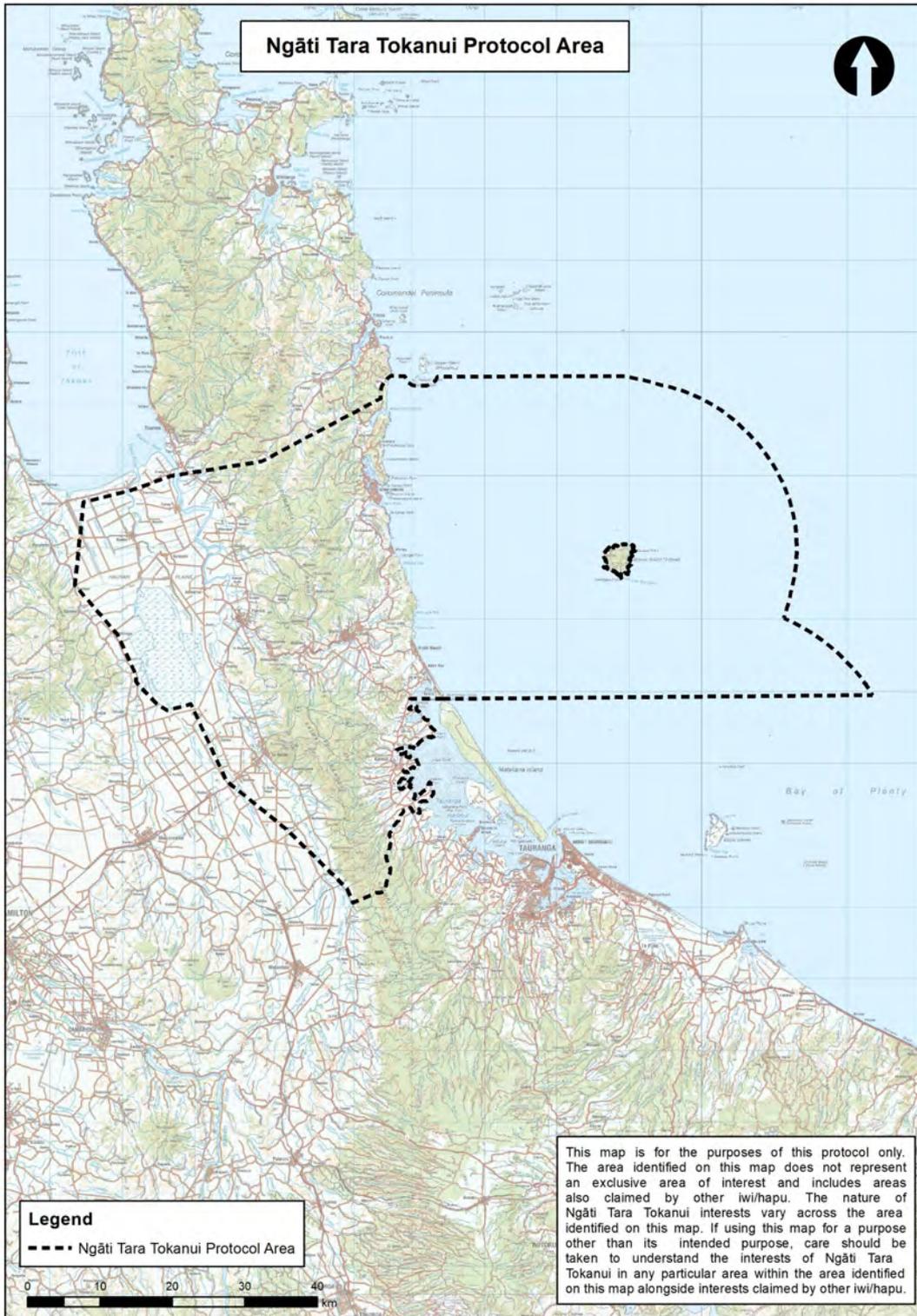
Occupation:

Address:

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4.2: PRIMARY INDUSTRIES PROTOCOL

ATTACHMENT A: PROTOCOL AREA



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### 4.2: PRIMARY INDUSTRIES PROTOCOL

#### ATTACHMENT B: SUMMARY OF TERMS OF ISSUE

This Protocol is subject to the Deed of Settlement and the Settlement Legislation. A summary of the relevant provisions is set out below.

#### 1. **Amendment and cancellation**

- 1.1 The Ministers may amend or cancel this Protocol, but only after consulting with the Governance Entity and having particular regard to its views (section 78(3)).

#### 2. **Noting**

- 2.1 A summary of the terms of this Protocol must be noted in the fisheries plans affecting the Protocol Area, but the noting -

2.1.1 is for the purpose of public notice only; and

2.1.2 does not amend the fisheries plans for the purposes of the Fisheries Act 1996 (section 81(2)).

#### 3. **Limits**

- 3.1 This Protocol does not:

3.1.1 restrict the Crown from exercising its powers, and performing its functions and duties, in accordance with the law and government policy, including -

- (a) introducing legislation; or
- (b) changing government policy; or
- (c) issuing a protocol to, or interacting or consulting with anyone the Crown considers appropriate, including any iwi, hapū, marae, whānau, or representative of tāngata whenua ; or

3.1.2 restrict the responsibilities of the Ministers or the Ministry or the legal rights of Ngāti Tara Tokanui (section 79(b) and (c)); or

3.1.3 grant, create, or evidence an estate or interest in, or rights relating to, assets or property rights (including in relation to fish, aquatic life, or seaweed) under -

- (a) the Fisheries Act 1996; or
- (b) the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992; or
- (c) the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004; or
- (d) the Maori Fisheries Act 2004 (section 81(3)).

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### 4.2: PRIMARY INDUSTRIES PROTOCOL

#### 4. Breach

- 4.1 Subject to the Crown Proceedings Act 1950, the Governance Entity may enforce this Protocol if the Crown breaches it without good cause, but damages or monetary compensation will not be awarded (section 80(3)).
- 4.2 A breach of this Protocol is not a breach of the Deed of Settlement (clause 5.18).

## **5 ENCUMBRANCES**

**DOCUMENTS**

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**5.1: MIMITU PĀ CONSERVATION COVENANT**

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**5.1 MIMITU PĀ CONSERVATION COVENANT**

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## DOCUMENTS

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### 5.1: MIMITU PĀ CONSERVATION COVENANT

#### MIMITU PĀ CONSERVATION COVENANT

(Section 27 Conservation Act 1987  
and  
Section 77 Reserves Act 1977)

**THIS DEED of COVENANT** is made this            day of

**BETWEEN** The Trustees of the **NGĀTI TARA TOKANUI TRUST** (the **Owner**)

**AND** **MINISTER OF CONSERVATION** (the **Minister**)

#### BACKGROUND

- A Section 27 of the Conservation Act 1987 provides that the Minister may enter into a covenant with the owner of any land to provide for management of that land's Conservation Values; and Section 77 of the Reserves Act 1977 provides that the Minister may enter into a covenant with the owner of any land to provide for management of that land's Reserve Values (both the Conservation Values and the Reserve Values are referred to as the Land's Values).
- B Management of the Land's Values requires some restrictions on the Owner's use of the Land without the Minister's consent and the enabling of the Minister to undertake certain activities on the Land.
- C The Owner is the registered owner of the Land described in Schedule 1 as a result of a Treaty settlement with the Crown in accordance with a Deed of Settlement dated ..... and implemented by the .....Act .....
- D The parties to the Deed of Settlement agree the Land's Values should be subject to a covenant under the Conservation Act 1987 and the Reserves Act 1977 which would provide that the land should be managed to protect those values.
- E The Owner has therefore agreed to grant the Minister a Covenant over the Land to preserve the Land's Values.

#### OPERATIVE PARTS

In accordance with section 27 of the Conservation Act 1987 and section 77 of the Reserves Act 1977 and with the intent that the Covenant run with the Land and bind all subsequent owners of the Land, the Owner and Minister agree as follows.

#### 1 INTERPRETATION

1.1 In this Covenant unless the context otherwise requires:

**"Conservation and Reserve Values"** means the preservation and protection of natural, landscape and historic resources including Conservation and Reserve Values on the Land for the

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### 5.1: MIMITU PĀ CONSERVATION COVENANT

purpose of maintaining their intrinsic values, providing for their appreciation and recreational enjoyment by the public, and safeguarding the options of future generations.

<b>“Director-General”</b>	means the Director-General of Conservation.
<b>“Fence”</b>	includes a gate.
<b>“Land’s Values”</b>	means the Conservation and Reserve values specified in Schedule 1.
<b>“Natural Water”</b>	includes water contained in streams the banks of which have, from time to time, been re-aligned.
<b>“Owner”</b>	means the person or persons who, from time to time, is or are registered as the owner(s) of the Land.
<b>“Working Days”</b>	means the period between any one midnight and the next excluding Saturdays, Sundays and statutory holidays in the place where the Land is situated.

1.1.1 any obligation not to do anything must be treated to include an obligation not to suffer, permit or cause the thing to be done.

1.1.2 the agreements contained in this Covenant bind and benefit the parties and their administrators and executors, successors and assigns in perpetuity.

1.1.3 where clauses in this Covenant require further agreement between the parties such agreement must not be unreasonably withheld.

## 2 OBJECTIVES OF THE COVENANT

2.1 The Land must be managed:

2.1.1 to preserve and protect the Land’s Values;

2.1.2 to provide, subject to section 4 and Schedule 3 of this Covenant, freedom of access to the public for the appreciation and recreational enjoyment of the Land.

## 3 IMPLEMENTATION OF OBJECTIVES

3.1 Unless agreed in writing by the parties the Owner must not carry out or permit on or in relation to the Land:

3.1.1 grazing of the Land by livestock;

3.1.2 subject to clauses 3.2.1 and 3.2.3 and Schedule 3, felling, removal or damage of any tree, shrub or other plant;

3.1.3 subject to Schedule 3, the planting of any species of exotic tree, shrub or other plant, or any other plant not endemic to and not sourced from the location in which the Land is situated;

3.1.4 the erection of any Fence, building, structure or other improvement for any purpose;

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### 5.1: MIMITU PĀ CONSERVATION COVENANT

- 3.1.5 any burning, top dressing, sowing of seed or use of chemicals (whether for spraying or otherwise) except where the use of chemicals is reasonably necessary to control weeds or pests;
  - 3.1.6 subject to Schedule 3, any cultivation, earth works or other soil disturbances;
  - 3.1.7 any archaeological or other scientific research involving disturbance of the soil;
  - 3.1.8 the damming, diverting or taking of Natural Water;
  - 3.1.9 any action which will cause degradation of the natural flow, supply, quantity, or quality of water of any stream, river, lake, pond, marsh, or any other watercourse in or on the Land;
  - 3.1.10 any other activity which might have a more than minor adverse effect on the Land's Values;
  - 3.1.11 any prospecting or mining for minerals, coal or other deposit or moving or removal of rock of any kind on or under the Land;
  - 3.1.12 the erection of utility transmission lines across the Land.
- 3.2 Subject to the Owner having no obligation to do anything to improve the land beyond its condition at the date of this Covenant, the Owner must take all reasonable steps to maintain the Land, including:
- 3.2.1 eradicating or controlling all weeds and pests on the Land to the extent required by any statute; and, in particular, complying with the provisions of, and any notices given under, the Biosecurity Act 1993 and in so doing the Owner may undertake minor clearance of vegetation;
  - 3.2.2 co-operating with the [Fire Authority] when it is responding to a fire that threatens to burn, or is burning, on the Land and follow the directives of any controlling [Rural Fire Officer] in attendance at the fire regarding fire suppression;
  - 3.2.3 keeping the Land free from exotic tree species;
  - 3.2.4 keeping the Land free from rubbish or other unsightly or offensive material arising from the Owner's use of the Land;
  - 3.2.5 subject to consultation between the Owner and the Minister and observance of any reasonable conditions imposed by the Owner, granting to the Minister or authorised agent of the Minister or any employee of the Director-General, a right of access on to the Land, with or without motor vehicles, machinery, and implements of any kind, to examine and record the condition of the Land, or to carry out protection or maintenance work on the Land, or to ascertain whether the provisions of this Covenant are being observed;
  - 3.2.6 keeping all existing Fences on the boundary of the Land in good order and condition and, notwithstanding clause 3.1.4, must rebuild and replace all such Fences when reasonably required except as provided in clause 5.1.2;
  - 3.2.7 complying with all requisite statutes, regulations and bylaws in relation to the Land.

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### 5.1: MIMITU PĀ CONSERVATION COVENANT

#### 4 PUBLIC ACCESS

- 4.1 Subject to Schedule 3, the Owner must, subject to this Covenant, permit the public to enter upon the Land for non-commercial purposes without the consent of the Owner provided the public:
- 4.1.1 only access the Land by foot;
  - 4.1.2 do not take firearms or animals on the Land; and
  - 4.1.3 do not camp on the Land.

#### 5 THE MINISTER'S OBLIGATIONS AND OTHER MATTERS

- 5.1 The Minister must:
- 5.1.1 have regard to the objectives specified in clause 2.1 when considering any requests for approval under this Covenant;
  - 5.1.2 repair and replace to its former condition any Fence or other improvement on the Land or on its boundary which may have been damaged in the course of the Minister, the Director-General's employees or contractors, or any member of the public exercising any of the rights conferred by this Covenant.

#### 6 JOINT OBLIGATIONS

- 6.1 The Owner or the Minister may, by mutual agreement, carry out any work, or activity or improvement or take any action either jointly or individually better to achieve the objectives set out in clause 2.

#### 7 DURATION OF COVENANT

- 7.1 This Covenant binds the parties in perpetuity to the rights and obligations contained in it.

#### 8 OBLIGATIONS ON DISPOSAL OF LAND

- 8.1 If the Owner sells, leases, or parts with possession of the Land, the Owner must ensure that the Owner obtains the agreement of the purchaser, lessee, or assignee to comply with the terms of this Covenant.
- 8.2 Such agreement must include an agreement by the purchaser, lessee, or assignee to ensure that on a subsequent sale, lease, or assignment, a subsequent purchaser, lessee, or assignee will comply with the terms of this Covenant including this clause.
- 8.3 If, for any reason, this Covenant remains unregistered and the Owner fails to obtain the agreement of a purchaser, lessee, or assignee to comply with the terms of this Covenant, the Owner will continue to be liable in damages to the Minister for any breach of the Covenant committed after the Owner has parted with all interest in the Land in respect of which a breach occurs.

#### 9 CONSENTS

- 9.1 The Owner must obtain the consent of any mortgagees of the Land to this Covenant.

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### 5.1: MIMITU PĀ CONSERVATION COVENANT

#### 10 MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

##### 10.1 Trespass Act

10.1.1 Except as provided in this Covenant, the Covenant does not diminish or affect the rights of the Owner to exercise the Owner's rights under the Trespass Act 1980 or any other statute or generally at law or otherwise.

10.1.2 For avoidance of doubt these rights may be exercised by the Owner if the Owner reasonably considers that any person has breached the rights and/or restrictions of access conferred by this Covenant.

##### 10.2 Reserves Act

10.2.1 In accordance with section 77(3) of the Reserves Act 1977 but subject to the terms and conditions set out in this Covenant, sections 93 to 105 of the Reserves Act 1977, as far as they are applicable and with the necessary modifications, apply to the Land as if the Land were a reserve.

##### 10.3 Registration

10.3.1 This Covenant must be signed by both parties and registered against the Record of Title for the Land.

##### 10.4 Acceptance of Covenant

10.4.1 The parties agree to be bound by the provisions of the Covenant including during the period prior to the Covenant's registration.

#### 11 DEFAULT

11.1 Where either the Owner or the Minister breaches any of the terms and conditions contained in this Covenant the other party:

11.1.1 may take such action as may be necessary to remedy the breach or prevent any further damage occurring as a result of the breach; and

11.1.2 will also be entitled to recover from the party responsible for the breach as a debt due all reasonable costs (including solicitor/client costs) incurred by the other party as a result of remedying the breach or preventing the damage.

11.2 Should either the Owner or the Minister become of the reasonable view that the other party (the defaulting party) has defaulted in performance of or observance of its obligations under this Covenant then that party (notifying party) may, by written notice:

11.2.1 advise the defaulting party of the default;

11.2.2 state the action reasonably required of the defaulting party to perform or observe in accordance with this Covenant; and

11.2.3 state a reasonable period within which the defaulting party must take action to remedy the default.

#### 12 DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCESSES

12.1 If any dispute arises between the Owner and the Minister in connection with this Covenant, the parties must, without prejudice to any other rights they may have under this Covenant, attempt

## DOCUMENTS

### 5.1: MIMITU PĀ CONSERVATION COVENANT

to resolve the dispute by negotiation or other informal dispute resolution technique agreed between the parties.

#### 12.2 Mediation

12.2.1 If the dispute is not capable of resolution by agreement within 14 days of written notice by one party to the other (or such further period as the parties may agree to in writing) either party may refer the dispute to mediation with a mediator agreed between the parties.

12.2.2 If the parties do not agree on a mediator, the President of the New Zealand Law Society is to appoint the mediator.

#### 12.3 Failure of Mediation

12.3.1 In the event that the matter is not resolved by mediation within 2 months of the date of referral to mediation the parties agree that the provisions in the Arbitration Act 1996 will apply.

12.3.2 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Arbitration Act 1996, if the parties do not agree on the person to be appointed as arbitrator, the appointment is to be made by the President of the New Zealand Law Society.

12.3.3 The parties further agree that the results of arbitration are to be binding upon the parties.

### 13 NOTICES

13.1 Any notice to be given under this Covenant by one party to the other is to be in writing and sent by personal delivery, by pre-paid post, by facsimile or by electronic mail addressed to the receiving party at the address, facsimile number or electronic mail address set out in Schedule 2.

13.2 A notice given in accordance with clause 13.1 will be deemed to have been received in the case of:

13.2.1 personal delivery, on the date of delivery;

13.2.2 pre-paid post, on the third working day after posting;

13.2.3 facsimile, on the day on which it is dispatched or, if dispatched after 5.00pm, on the next day after the date of dispatch;

13.2.4 electronic mail, on the day of successful delivery of the mail.

13.3 The Owner must notify the Minister of any change of ownership or control or all or any part of the Land or change in the particulars in Schedule 2 and must supply the Minister with the name and address of the new owner or person in control.

### 14 SPECIAL CONDITIONS

14.1 Special conditions relating to this Covenant are set out in Schedule 3.

14.2 The standard conditions contained in this Covenant must be read subject to any special conditions.

DOCUMENTS

5.1: MIMITU PĀ CONSERVATION COVENANT

Executed as a Deed

Signed by \_\_\_\_\_ as )  
Owner in the presence of: )

Witness: \_\_\_\_\_

Address : \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

Signed by \_\_\_\_\_ as )  
Owner in the presence of: )

Witness: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

Signed by \_\_\_\_\_ and )  
acting under a written delegation from the Minister )  
of Conservation and exercising his/her powers under )  
section 117 of the Reserves Act 1977 as designated )  
Commissioner in the presence of: )

Witness: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

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### 5.1: MIMITU PĀ CONSERVATION COVENANT

#### SCHEDULE 1

**Description of Land:**

Mimitu Pā

*South Auckland Land District—Hauraki District*

All that piece of land containing 180.4898 hectares, more or less, being Section 44 Block XIV Ohinemuri Survey District.

**Conservation and Reserve Values to be protected:**

Habitat and biodiversity values as an area of indigenous forest contiguous to the Coromandel Forest Park. Vegetation cover includes broadleaf and hardwood species. Fauna includes short and long-tailed bats, a variety of lizards, Hochsetters Frogs and common forest birds.

Scenic values as it provides a backdrop to the Karangahake Gorge.

Potential historic and archaeological values due to likely presence of mining relics and tunnels on the Land.

**DOCUMENTS**

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**5.1: MIMITU PĀ CONSERVATION COVENANT**

**SCHEDULE 2**

**Address for Service**

The address for service of the Owner is:

The address for service of the Minister is:

## DOCUMENTS

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### 5.1: MIMITU PĀ CONSERVATION COVENANT

#### SCHEDULE 3

#### Special Conditions

##### *Recreational facilities*

1. For the avoidance of doubt, clause 2.1.2 does not place any obligation on the Owner over and above allowing physical access to and within the Land, and does not include an obligation to provide facilities, recreational or otherwise, for public enjoyment of the Land.

##### *Taking of plant material*

2. Despite clause 3.1.2 the Owner may authorise the taking or removal of materials from native plants, shrubs and trees from the Land in accordance with tikanga Maori for customary purposes, but in granting such authorisations shall ensure that any impact on the Conservation and Reserve Values is minimised.

##### *Propagation*

3. Despite clause 3.1.2, the Owner may take seed or cuttings of plant species from the Land for propagation purposes and planting within the Land. This right to take native plant seed and cuttings does not include harvesting of seed or the taking of cuttings for commercial purposes.

##### *Removal of rock*

4. Despite clause 3.1.11, the Owner may take rock of any kind from the Land for cultural or spiritual purposes.

##### *Plantation trees*

5. Despite clause 3.2.3, the Owner is not required to remove exotic tree species that have been planted as part of a plantation.

##### *Fencing*

6. For avoidance of doubt, the obligations under clause 3.2.6 do not require the Owner to improve the fences beyond their condition or type at the date of this Covenant.
7. Clause 3.2.6 only applies where boundary fences in place at the time of this Covenant, are required to prevent farm animals on adjoining land from entering the Land.

##### *Managing public access*

8. Despite clause 4.1, the Owner may manage public access (including restrictions) in order to protect the privacy of users of buildings and associated areas, wāhi tapu, the Conservation and Reserve Values, or for the purposes of public safety. However, any restrictions cannot exclude the public from all of the Land indefinitely.
9. For avoidance of doubt, any member of the public when on the land may not undertake an activity in clause 3.1.

##### *Cultural activities*

10. The Owner may undertake cultural activities on the Land, subject to:
  - (a) consultation with the Department of Conservation; and
  - (b) any effects on the Conservation and Reserve Values being no more than minor.

DOCUMENTS

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5.1: MIMITU PĀ CONSERVATION COVENANT

**GRANT OF CONSERVATION COVENANT**

Under section 27 of the  
Conservation Act 1987  
and section 77 of the  
Reserves Act 1977

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to

**MINISTER OF CONSERVATION**

I **certify** that I am aware of the circumstances of the dealing set out in this instrument and do not know of any reason, in fact or in law, why the instrument should not be registered or noted.

Solicitor for the Minister of  
Conservation

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**Legal Services**  
**Department of Conservation**

**DOCUMENTS**

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**5.2: TAWHITIARAIA RIGHT OF WAY EASEMENT**

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**5.2 TAWHITIARAIA RIGHT OF WAY EASEMENT**

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DOCUMENTS

5.2: TAWHITIARAIA RIGHT OF WAY EASEMENT

EASEMENT INSTRUMENT  
to grant easement

Section 109 Land Transfer Act 2017

Land Registration District

South Auckland

Grantor

Surname must be underlined

[the trustees of the Ngāti Tara Tokanui Trust] [*names to be inserted*]

Grantee

Surname must be underlined

Her Majesty the Queen acting by and through the Minister of Conservation

Grant of easement

The Grantor, being the registered owner of the burdened land set out in Schedule A, **grants to the Grantee** (and, if so stated in gross) the easement(s) **set out** in Schedule A, with the rights and powers or provisions set out in the Annexure Schedule B

Dated this

day of

20

ATTESTATION:

<p>_____</p> <p>Signature of Grantor [<i>names to be inserted</i>]</p>	<p><b>Signed in my presence by the Grantor:</b></p> <p>_____</p> <p><i>Signature of Witness</i></p> <p><b>Witness Name:</b></p> <p><b>Occupation:</b></p> <p><b>Address:</b></p>
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**DOCUMENTS**

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**5.2: TAWHITIARAIA RIGHT OF WAY EASEMENT**

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**Annexure Schedule**

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*Insert instrument type*

Easement Instrument
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<p><b>Signed on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen by</b></p>  <p>acting under a delegation from the Minister of Conservation</p>  <hr style="width: 80%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p><b>Signature of Grantee</b></p>	<p><b>Signed in my presence by the Grantee:</b></p>  <hr style="width: 80%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p><i>Signature of Witness</i></p> <p><b>Witness Name:</b></p> <p><b>Occupation:</b></p> <p><b>Address:</b></p>
--	--

I **certify** that I am aware of the circumstances of the dealing set out in this instrument and do not know of any reason, in fact or in law, why the instrument should not be registered or noted.

--

Certified by [Practitioner for Grantee] or [Grantee]

**DOCUMENTS**

**5.2: TAWHITIARAIA RIGHT OF WAY EASEMENT**

**Annexure Schedule**

Page [ ] of [ ] Pages

*Insert instrument type*

Easement Instrument
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**ANNEXURE SCHEDULE A**

Purpose (nature and extent) of easement	Shown (plan reference)	Burdened Land	Benefited Land (Record of title) or in gross
Right of way	<p>[The areas marked red on deed plan OTS-100-206. <i>(the easement area will be generally 6 metres wide but up to 30 metres where required to capture infrastructure such as signage, toilets, bridges and access gates)</i> Subject to survey.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Easement Area</b></p>	<p>[Section [] on SO [] (formerly Part Section 28 Block III Waihi North Survey District) Subject to survey.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Grantor's Land</b></p>	In Gross

<p>The rights and powers implied in specific classes of easement prescribed by the Land Transfer Regulations 2018 do not apply and the easement rights and powers are as set out in <b>Annexure Schedule B</b>.</p>
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**DOCUMENTS**

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**5.2: TAWHITIARAIA RIGHT OF WAY EASEMENT**

**Annexure Schedule**

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*Insert instrument type*

Easement Instrument
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**ANNEXURE SCHEDULE B – RIGHTS AND POWERS**

**1 Rights of way**

- 1.1 The right of way includes the right for the Grantee in common with the Grantor and other persons to whom the Grantor may grant similar rights, at all times, to go over and along the Easement Area.
- 1.2 The right of way includes the right for the public as the Grantee’s invitees to go over and along the Easement Area on foot and when the Grantee wishes to carry out work to develop, improve or maintain the Easement Area or undertake conservation activities on adjoining land administered by the Grantee, then the Grantee its employees or contractors may proceed along the Easement Area by foot or by vehicle or any other means of transport and with all necessary tools, vehicles, equipment (including firearms) and dogs to carry out the work.
- 1.3 The right of way includes—
  - 1.3.1 the right to repair and maintain the existing recreation and access track (“the track”) on the Easement Area, and (if necessary for any of those purposes) to alter the state of the land over which the easement is granted; and
  - 1.3.2 the right to have the Easement Area kept clear at all times of obstructions, deposit of materials, or unreasonable impediment to the use and enjoyment of the track.
  - 1.3.3 the right for the Grantee to improve the Easement Area in any way it considers expedient but consistent with its purposes of recreation and access, including the installation of track markers, stiles and other structures but without at any time causing damage to or interfering with the Grantor’s use and management of the Grantor’s Land.
  - 1.3.4 the right for the Grantee to erect and display notices on the Easement Area and with the Grantor’s consent, which must not be unreasonably withheld, on the Grantor’s Land.
- 1.4 The right of way does not confer on the public the right to camp on or otherwise occupy the Easement Area without the consent of the Grantor.
- 1.5 No horse or any other animal (including any dogs or other pets of any description whether on a leash or not) may be taken on the Easement Area without the consent of the Grantor.
- 1.6 No firearm or other weapon may be carried or discharged on the Easement Area without the consent of the Grantor

## DOCUMENTS

### 5.2: TAWHITIARAIA RIGHT OF WAY EASEMENT

#### Annexure Schedule

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*Insert instrument type*

Easement Instrument

1.7 The public may not light any fires or deposit any rubbish or other materials on the Easement Area.

#### **2 General rights**

2.1 The Grantor must not do and must not allow to be done on the Grantor's Land anything that may interfere with or restrict the rights under this easement or of any other party or interfere with the efficient operation of the Easement Area.

2.2 Except as provided in this easement the Grantee must not do and must not allow to be done on the Grantor's Land anything that may interfere with or restrict the rights of any other party or interfere with the efficient operation of the Easement Area.

2.3 The Grantee may transfer or otherwise assign this easement.

#### **3 Repair, maintenance, and costs**

3.1 The Grantee is responsible for arranging the repair and maintenance of the track on the Easement Area and for the associated costs, so as to keep the track to a standard suitable for its use.

3.2 If the Grantee (or grantees if more than one) and the Grantor share the use of the track then each of them is responsible for arranging the repair and maintenance of the track or other structures on the Easement Area and for the associated costs, so as to keep the track to a standard suitable for their use.

3.3 The Grantee (or grantees if more than one) must (equally if more than one) meet any associated requirements of the relevant local authority.

3.4 The Grantee must repair all damage that may be caused by the negligent or improper exercise by the Grantee of any right or power conferred by this easement.

3.5 The Grantor must repair at its cost all damage caused to the track through its negligence or improper actions.

#### **4 Rights of entry**

4.1 For the purpose of performing any duty or in the exercise of any rights conferred or implied in the easement, the Grantee may, with the consent of the Grantor, which must not be unreasonably withheld —

4.1.1 enter upon the Grantor's Land by a reasonable route and with all necessary tools, vehicles, and equipment; and

4.1.2 remain on the Grantor's Land for a reasonable time for the sole purpose of completing the necessary work; and

## DOCUMENTS

### 5.2: TAWHITIARAIA RIGHT OF WAY EASEMENT

#### Annexure Schedule

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*Insert instrument type*

Easement Instrument

4.1.3 leave any vehicles or equipment on the Grantor's Land for a reasonable time if work is proceeding.

4.2 The Grantee must ensure that as little damage or disturbance as possible is caused to the Grantor's Land or to the Grantor.

4.3 The Grantee must ensure that all work is performed in a proper and workmanlike manner.

4.4 The Grantee must ensure that all work is completed promptly.

4.5 The Grantee must immediately make good any damage done to the Grantor's Land by restoring the surface of the land as nearly as possible to its former condition.

4.6 The Grantee must compensate the Grantor for all damages caused by the work to any buildings, erections, or fences on the Grantor's Land.

#### 5 Default

If the Grantor or the Grantee does not meet the obligations implied or specified in this easement,—

- (a) the party not in default may serve on the defaulting party written notice requiring the defaulting party to meet a specific obligation and stating that, after the expiration of 7 working days from service of the notice of default, the other party may meet the obligation:
- (b) if, at the expiry of the 7-working-day period, the party in default has not met the obligation, the other party may—
  - (i) meet the obligation; and
  - (ii) for that purpose, enter the Grantor's Land:
- (c) the party in default is liable to pay the other party the cost of preparing and serving the default notice and the costs incurred in meeting the obligation:
- (d) the other party may recover from the party in default, as a liquidated debt, any money payable under this clause.

#### 6 Disputes

If a dispute in relation to this easement arises between the Grantor and Grantee—

- (a) the party initiating the dispute must provide full written particulars of the dispute to the other party; and

## DOCUMENTS

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### 5.2: TAWHITIARAIA RIGHT OF WAY EASEMENT

#### Annexure Schedule

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Easement Instrument
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- (b) the parties must promptly meet and in good faith try to resolve the dispute using informal dispute resolution techniques, which may include negotiation, mediation, independent expert appraisal, or any other dispute resolution technique that may be agreed by the parties; and
- (c) if the dispute is not resolved within 14 working days of the written particulars being given (or any longer period agreed by the parties),—
  - (i) the dispute must be referred to arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Act 1996; and
  - (ii) the arbitration must be conducted by a single arbitrator to be agreed on by the parties or, failing agreement, to be appointed by the President of the New Zealand Law Society.

#### 7 Definitions

In this instrument "other structures" includes pedestrian bridges, access gates, toilets, and signs.

**DOCUMENTS**

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**5.3: KARANGAHAKE RIGHT OF WAY EASEMENT**

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**5.3 KARANGAHAKE RIGHT OF WAY EASEMENT**

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**DOCUMENTS**

**5.3: KARANGAHAKE RIGHT OF WAY EASEMENT**

**Annexure Schedule**

Page [ ] of [ ] Pages

*Insert instrument type*

Easement Instrument

<p>_____</p> <p><b>Signature of Grantor</b> – [<i>names of the trustees of the Ngāti Tara Tokanui Trust to be inserted</i>]</p>	<p><b>Signed in my presence by the Grantor:</b></p> <p>_____</p> <p><i>Signature of Witness</i></p> <p><b>Witness Name:</b></p> <p><b>Occupation:</b></p> <p><b>Address:</b></p>
<p><b>Signed on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen by</b></p> <p>acting under a delegation from the Minister of Conservation</p> <p>_____</p> <p><b>Signature of Grantee</b></p>	<p><b>Signed in my presence by the Grantee</b></p> <p>_____</p> <p><i>Signature of Witness</i></p> <p><b>Witness Name:</b></p> <p><b>Occupation:</b></p> <p><b>Address:</b></p>

I **certify** that I am aware of the circumstances of the dealing set out in this instrument and do not know of any reason, in fact or in law, why the instrument should not be registered or noted.

Certified by [Practitioner for Grantee] or [Grantee]

## DOCUMENTS

### 5.3: KARANGAHAKE RIGHT OF WAY EASEMENT

#### Annexure Schedule

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Easement Instrument

#### ANNEXURE SCHEDULE A

Purpose (nature and extent) of easement	Shown (plan reference)	Burdened Land (Record of Title)	Benefited Land (Record of Title) or in gross
Right of Way	[The 4m strip marked red on the diagram attached]  <b>The Easement Area</b>	Record of Title [ ] [(Section [ ] on SO [ ] (formerly Part Lot 4 DP 316844.) Subject to survey.)]  <b>The Grantor's Land</b>	In Gross

The rights and powers implied in specific classes of easement prescribed by the Land Transfer Regulations 2018 and Schedule 5 of the Property Law Act 2007 do not apply and the easement rights and powers are as set out in **Annexure Schedule B**.

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### 5.3: KARANGAHAKE RIGHT OF WAY EASEMENT

#### Annexure Schedule

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Easement Instrument

#### ANNEXURE SCHEDULE B – RIGHTS AND POWERS

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- 1.4 The right of way does not confer on the public the right to camp on or otherwise occupy the Easement Area without the consent of the Grantor.
- 1.5 No horse or any other animal (including any dogs or other pets of any description whether on a leash or not) may be taken on the Easement Area without the consent of the Grantor.
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## DOCUMENTS

### 5.3: KARANGAHAKE RIGHT OF WAY EASEMENT

#### Annexure Schedule

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Easement Instrument

1.7 The public may not light any fires or deposit any rubbish or other materials on the Easement Area.

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3.3 The Grantee (or grantees if more than one) must (equally if more than one) meet any associated requirements of the relevant local authority.

3.4 The Grantee must repair all damage that may be caused by the negligent or improper exercise by the Grantee of any right or power conferred by this easement.

3.5 The Grantor must repair at its cost all damage caused to the track through its negligence or improper actions.

#### **4 Rights of entry**

4.1 For the purpose of performing any duty or in the exercise of any rights conferred or implied in the easement, the Grantee may, with the consent of the Grantor, which must not be unreasonably withheld —

4.1.1 enter upon the Grantor's Land by a reasonable route and with all necessary tools, vehicles, and equipment; and

4.1.2 remain on the Grantor's Land for a reasonable time for the sole purpose of completing the necessary work; and

## DOCUMENTS

### 5.3: KARANGAHAKE RIGHT OF WAY EASEMENT

#### Annexure Schedule

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Easement Instrument

- 4.1.3 leave any vehicles or equipment on the Grantor's Land for a reasonable time if work is proceeding.
- 4.2 The Grantee must ensure that as little damage or disturbance as possible is caused to the Grantor's Land or to the Grantor.
- 4.3 The Grantee must ensure that all work is performed in a proper and workmanlike manner.
- 4.4 The Grantee must ensure that all work is completed promptly.
- 4.5 The Grantee must immediately make good any damage done to the Grantor's Land by restoring the surface of the land as nearly as possible to its former condition.
- 4.6 The Grantee must compensate the Grantor for all damages caused by the work to any buildings, erections, or fences on the Grantor's Land.

#### 5 Default

If the Grantor or the Grantee does not meet the obligations implied or specified in this easement,—

- (a) the party not in default may serve on the defaulting party written notice requiring the defaulting party to meet a specific obligation and stating that, after the expiration of 7 working days from service of the notice of default, the other party may meet the obligation:
- (b) if, at the expiry of the 7-working-day period, the party in default has not met the obligation, the other party may—
- (i) meet the obligation; and
- (ii) for that purpose, enter the Grantor's Land:
- (c) the party in default is liable to pay the other party the cost of preparing and serving the default notice and the costs incurred in meeting the obligation:
- (d) the other party may recover from the party in default, as a liquidated debt, any money payable under this clause.

#### 6 Disputes

If a dispute in relation to this easement arises between the Grantor and Grantee—

- (a) the party initiating the dispute must provide full written particulars of the dispute to the other party; and

## DOCUMENTS

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### 5.3: KARANGAHAKE RIGHT OF WAY EASEMENT

#### Annexure Schedule

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Easement Instrument
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- (b) the parties must promptly meet and in good faith try to resolve the dispute using informal dispute resolution techniques, which may include negotiation, mediation, independent expert appraisal, or any other dispute resolution technique that may be agreed by the parties; and
- (c) if the dispute is not resolved within 14 working days of the written particulars being given (or any longer period agreed by the parties),—
  - (i) the dispute must be referred to arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Act 1996; and
  - (ii) the arbitration must be conducted by a single arbitrator to be agreed on by the parties or, failing agreement, to be appointed by the President of the New Zealand Law Society.

DOCUMENTS

5.3: KARANGAHAKE RIGHT OF WAY EASEMENT

Annexure Schedule

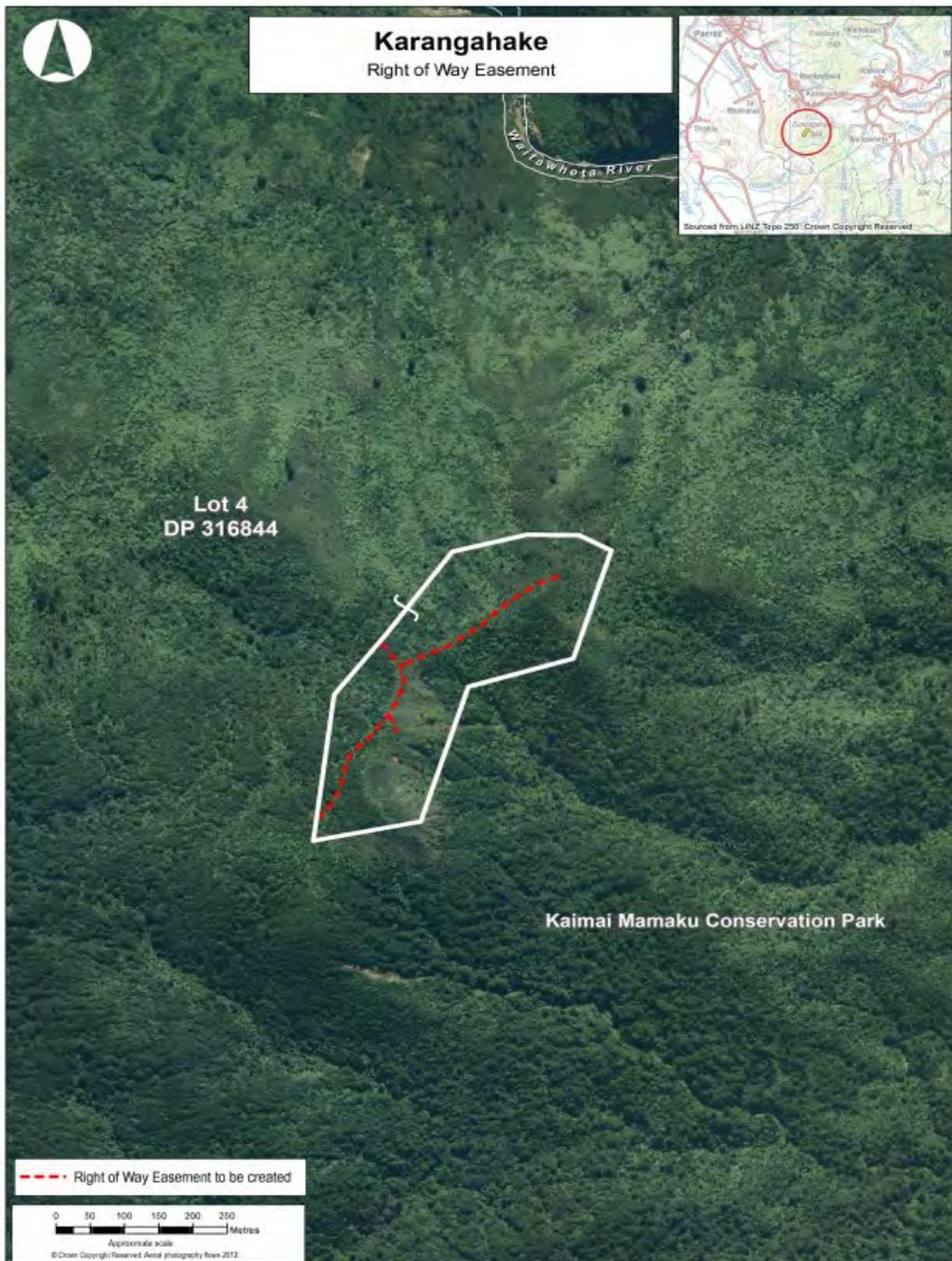
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Easement Instrument

This plan is for diagrammatic purposes only and is not to be included in the document lodged for registration with Land Information New Zealand

EASEMENT PLAN



**DOCUMENTS**

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**5.4: KARANGAHAKE CONSERVATION COVENANT**

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**5.4 KARANGAHAKE CONSERVATION COVENANT**

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## KARANGAHAKE CONSERVATION COVENANT

(Section 27 Conservation Act 1987  
and  
Section 77 Reserves Act 1977)

**THIS DEED of COVENANT** is made this                    day of

**BETWEEN THE TRUSTEES OF NGATI TARA TOKANUI TRUST, THE TRUSTEES OF HAKO TŪPUNA TRUST and THE TRUSTEES OF NGĀTI TAMATERĀ TREATY SETTLEMENT TRUST** (the **Owner**)

**AND MINISTER OF CONSERVATION** (the **Minister**)

### BACKGROUND

- A     Section 27 of the Conservation Act 1987 provides that the Minister may enter into a covenant with the owner of any land to provide for management of that land's Conservation Values; and Section 77 of the Reserves Act 1977 provides that the Minister may enter into a covenant with the owner of any land to provide for management of that land's Reserve Values (both the Conservation Values and the Reserve Values are referred to as the Land's Values).
- B     Management of the Land's Values requires some restrictions on the Owner's use of the Land without the Minister's consent and the enabling of the Minister to undertake certain activities on the Land.
- C     The Owner is the registered owner of the Land described in Schedule 1 as a result of a Treaty settlement with the Crown in accordance with Deeds of Settlement dated [ ] and implemented by the Ngāti Tara Tokanui Claims Settlement Act [ ], Hako Claims Settlement Act [ ] and Ngāti Tamaterā Claims Settlement Act [ ].
- D     The parties to the Deed of Settlement agree the Land's Values should be subject to a covenant under the Conservation Act 1987 and the Reserves Act 1977 which would provide that the land should be managed to protect those values.
- E     The Owner has therefore agreed to grant the Minister a Covenant over the Land to preserve the Land's Values.

### OPERATIVE PARTS

In accordance with section 27 of the Conservation Act 1987 and section 77 of the Reserves Act 1977 and with the intent that the Covenant run with the Land and bind all subsequent owners of the Land, the Owner and Minister agree as follows.

## DOCUMENTS

### 5.4: KARANGAHAKE CONSERVATION COVENANT

## 1 INTERPRETATION

1.1 In this Covenant unless the context otherwise requires:

**“Conservation and Reserve Values”** means the preservation and protection of natural, landscape and historic resources including Conservation and Reserve Values on the Land for the purpose of maintaining their intrinsic values, providing for their appreciation and recreational enjoyment by the public, and safeguarding the options of future generations.

**“Director-General”** means the Director-General of Conservation.

**“Fence”** includes a gate.

**“Land’s Values”** means the Conservation and Reserve values specified in Schedule 1.

**“Natural Water”** includes water contained in streams the banks of which have, from time to time, been re-aligned.

**“Owner”** means the person or persons who, from time to time, is or are registered as the owner(s) of the Land.

**“Working Days”** means the period between any one midnight and the next excluding Saturdays, Sundays and statutory holidays in the place where the Land is situated.

1.1.1 any obligation not to do anything must be treated to include an obligation not to suffer, permit or cause the thing to be done.

1.1.2 the agreements contained in this Covenant bind and benefit the parties and their administrators and executors, successors and assigns in perpetuity.

1.1.3 where clauses in this Covenant require further agreement between the parties such agreement must not be unreasonably withheld.

## 2 OBJECTIVES OF THE COVENANT

2.1 The Land must be managed:

2.1.1 to preserve and protect the Land’s Values;

2.1.2 to provide, subject to section 4 and Schedule 3 of this Covenant, freedom of access to the public for the appreciation and recreational enjoyment of the Land.

## DOCUMENTS

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### 5.4: KARANGAHAKE CONSERVATION COVENANT

#### 3 IMPLEMENTATION OF OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 Unless agreed in writing by the parties the Owner must not carry out or permit on or in relation to the Land:
- 3.1.1 grazing of the Land by livestock;
  - 3.1.2 subject to clauses 3.2.1 and 3.2.3 and Schedule 3, felling, removal or damage of any tree, shrub or other plant;
  - 3.1.3 subject to Schedule 3, the planting of any species of exotic tree, shrub or other plant, or any other plant not endemic to and not sourced from the location in which the Land is situated;
  - 3.1.4 the erection of any Fence, building, structure or other improvement for any purpose;
  - 3.1.5 any burning, top dressing, sowing of seed or use of chemicals (whether for spraying or otherwise) except where the use of chemicals is reasonably necessary to control weeds or pests;
  - 3.1.6 subject to Schedule 3, any cultivation, earth works or other soil disturbances;
  - 3.1.7 any archaeological or other scientific research involving disturbance of the soil;
  - 3.1.8 the damming, diverting or taking of Natural Water;
  - 3.1.9 any action which will cause degradation of the natural flow, supply, quantity, or quality of water of any stream, river, lake, pond, marsh, or any other watercourse in or on the Land;
  - 3.1.10 any other activity which might have a more than minor adverse effect on the Land's Values;
  - 3.1.11 any prospecting or mining for minerals, coal or other deposit or moving or removal of rock of any kind on or under the Land; and
  - 3.1.12 the erection of utility transmission lines across the Land.
- 3.2 Subject to the Owner having no obligation to do anything to improve the land beyond its condition at the date of this Covenant, the Owner must take all reasonable steps to maintain the Land, including:
- 3.2.1 eradicating or controlling all weeds and pests on the Land to the extent required by any statute; and, in particular, complying with the provisions of, and any notices given under, the Biosecurity Act 1993 and in so doing the Owner may undertake minor clearance of vegetation;
  - 3.2.2 co-operating with the [Fire Authority] when it is responding to a fire that threatens to burn, or is burning, on the Land and follow the directives of any controlling [Rural Fire Officer] in attendance at the fire regarding fire suppression;

## DOCUMENTS

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### 5.4: KARANGAHAKE CONSERVATION COVENANT

- 3.2.3 keeping the Land free from exotic tree species;
- 3.2.4 keeping the Land free from rubbish or other unsightly or offensive material arising from the Owner's use of the Land;
- 3.2.5 subject to consultation between the Owner and the Minister and observance of any reasonable conditions imposed by the Owner, granting to the Minister or authorised agent of the Minister or any employee of the Director-General, a right of access on to the Land, with or without motor vehicles, machinery, and implements of any kind, to examine and record the condition of the Land, or to carry out protection or maintenance work on the Land, or to ascertain whether the provisions of this Covenant are being observed;
- 3.2.6 keeping all existing Fences on the boundary of the Land in good order and condition and, notwithstanding clause 3.1.4, must rebuild and replace all such Fences when reasonably required except as provided in clause 5.1.2; and
- 3.2.7 complying with all requisite statutes, regulations and bylaws in relation to the Land.

## 4 PUBLIC ACCESS

- 4.1 Subject to Schedule 3, the Owner must, subject to this Covenant, permit the public to enter upon the Land for non-commercial purposes without the consent of the Owner provided the public:
  - 4.1.1 only access the Land by foot;
  - 4.1.2 do not take firearms or animals on the Land; and
  - 4.1.3 do not camp on the Land.

## 5 THE MINISTER'S OBLIGATIONS AND OTHER MATTERS

- 5.1 The Minister must:
  - 5.1.1 have regard to the objectives specified in clause 2.1 when considering any requests for approval under this Covenant;
  - 5.1.2 repair and replace to its former condition any Fence or other improvement on the Land or on its boundary which may have been damaged in the course of the Minister, the Director-General's employees or contractors, or any member of the public exercising any of the rights conferred by this Covenant.

## 6 JOINT OBLIGATIONS

- 6.1 The Owner or the Minister may, by mutual agreement, carry out any work, or activity or improvement or take any action either jointly or individually better to achieve the objectives set out in clause 2.

## DOCUMENTS

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### 5.4: KARANGAHAKE CONSERVATION COVENANT

#### 7 DURATION OF COVENANT

- 7.1 This Covenant binds the parties in perpetuity to the rights and obligations contained in it.

#### 8 OBLIGATIONS ON DISPOSAL OF LAND

- 8.1 If the Owner sells, leases, or parts with possession of the Land, the Owner must ensure that the Owner obtains the agreement of the purchaser, lessee, or assignee to comply with the terms of this Covenant.
- 8.2 Such agreement must include an agreement by the purchaser, lessee, or assignee to ensure that on a subsequent sale, lease, or assignment, a subsequent purchaser, lessee, or assignee will comply with the terms of this Covenant including this clause.
- 8.3 If, for any reason, this Covenant remains unregistered and the Owner fails to obtain the agreement of a purchaser, lessee, or assignee to comply with the terms of this Covenant, the Owner will continue to be liable in damages to the Minister for any breach of the Covenant committed after the Owner has parted with all interest in the Land in respect of which a breach occurs.

#### 9 CONSENTS

- 9.1 The Owner must obtain the consent of any mortgagees of the Land to this Covenant.

#### 10 MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

##### 10.1 Trespass Act

- 10.1.1 Except as provided in this Covenant, the Covenant does not diminish or affect the rights of the Owner to exercise the Owner's rights under the Trespass Act 1980 or any other statute or generally at law or otherwise.
- 10.1.2 For avoidance of doubt these rights may be exercised by the Owner if the Owner reasonably considers that any person has breached the rights and/or restrictions of access conferred by this Covenant.

##### 10.2 Reserves Act

- 10.2.1 In accordance with section 77(3) of the Reserves Act 1977 but subject to the terms and conditions set out in this Covenant, sections 93 to 105 of the Reserves Act 1977, as far as they are applicable and with the necessary modifications, apply to the Land as if the Land were a reserve.

##### 10.3 Registration

- 10.3.1 This Covenant must be signed by all parties and registered against the Record of Title for the Land.

## DOCUMENTS

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### 5.4: KARANGAHAKE CONSERVATION COVENANT

#### 10.4 Acceptance of Covenant

10.4.1 The parties agree to be bound by the provisions of the Covenant including during the period prior to the Covenant's registration.

#### 11 DEFAULT

11.1 Where either the Owner or the Minister breaches any of the terms and conditions contained in this Covenant the other party:

11.1.1 may take such action as may be necessary to remedy the breach or prevent any further damage occurring as a result of the breach; and

11.1.2 will also be entitled to recover from the party responsible for the breach as a debt due all reasonable costs (including solicitor/client costs) incurred by the other party as a result of remedying the breach or preventing the damage.

11.2 Should either the Owner or the Minister become of the reasonable view that the other party (the defaulting party) has defaulted in performance of or observance of its obligations under this Covenant then that party (notifying party) may, by written notice:

11.2.1 advise the defaulting party of the default;

11.2.2 state the action reasonably required of the defaulting party to perform or observe in accordance with this Covenant; and

11.2.3 state a reasonable period within which the defaulting party must take action to remedy the default.

#### 12 DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCESSES

12.1 If any dispute arises between the Owner and the Minister in connection with this Covenant, the parties must, without prejudice to any other rights they may have under this Covenant, attempt to resolve the dispute by negotiation or other informal dispute resolution technique agreed between the parties.

#### 12.2 Mediation

12.2.1 If the dispute is not capable of resolution by agreement within 14 days of written notice by one party to the other (or such further period as the parties may agree to in writing) either party may refer the dispute to mediation with a mediator agreed between the parties.

12.2.2 If the parties do not agree on a mediator, the President of the New Zealand Law Society is to appoint the mediator.

#### 12.3 Failure of Mediation

12.3.1 In the event that the matter is not resolved by mediation within 2 months of the date of referral to mediation the parties agree that the provisions in the Arbitration Act 1996 will apply.

**DOCUMENTS**

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**5.4: KARANGAHAKE CONSERVATION COVENANT**

- 12.3.2 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Arbitration Act 1996, if the parties do not agree on the person to be appointed as arbitrator, the appointment is to be made by the President of the New Zealand Law Society.
- 12.3.3 The parties further agree that the results of arbitration are to be binding upon the parties.

**13 NOTICES**

- 13.1 Any notice to be given under this Covenant by one party to the other is to be in writing and sent by personal delivery, by pre-paid post, by facsimile or by electronic mail addressed to the receiving party at the address, facsimile number or electronic mail address set out in Schedule 2.
- 13.2 A notice given in accordance with clause 13.1 will be deemed to have been received in the case of:
  - 13.2.1 personal delivery, on the date of delivery;
  - 13.2.2 pre-paid post, on the third working day after posting;
  - 13.2.3 facsimile, on the day on which it is dispatched or, if dispatched after 5.00pm, on the next day after the date of dispatch;
  - 13.2.4 electronic mail, on the day of successful delivery of the mail.
- 13.3 The Owner must notify the Minister of any change of ownership or control or all or any part of the Land or change in the particulars in Schedule 2 and must supply the Minister with the name and address of the new owner or person in control.

**14 SPECIAL CONDITIONS**

- 14.1 Special conditions relating to this Covenant are set out in Schedule 3.
- 14.2 The standard conditions contained in this Covenant must be read subject to any special conditions.

Executed as a Deed

Signed by \_\_\_\_\_ as )  
Hako Tūpuna Trust Owner in the presence of: )

Witness: \_\_\_\_\_

Address : \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

**DOCUMENTS**

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**5.4: KARANGAHAKE CONSERVATION COVENANT**

Signed by \_\_\_\_\_ as )  
Ngati Tamatera Treaty Settlement Trust Owner )  
in the presence of: )

Witness: \_\_\_\_\_

Address : \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

Signed by \_\_\_\_\_ as )  
Ngati Tara Tokanui Trust Owner in the presence of: )

Witness: \_\_\_\_\_

Address : \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

Signed by \_\_\_\_\_ and )  
acting under a written delegation from the Minister )  
of Conservation and exercising his/her powers under )  
section 117 of the Reserves Act 1977 as designated )  
Commissioner in the presence of: )

Witness: \_\_\_\_\_

Address : \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

## DOCUMENTS

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### 5.4: KARANGAHAKE CONSERVATION COVENANT

#### SCHEDULE 1

##### **Description of Land:**

Karangahake

*South Auckland Land District—Hauraki District*

[Approx 10 hectares, being Part Lot 4 DP 316844. Part record of title 65780, subject to survey].

##### **Conservation and Reserve Values:**

Historic and cultural values due to the cultural, spiritual and historic relationship of Hako, Ngāti Tamaterā and Ngāti Tara Tokanui with Karangahake and Ohinemuri.

Habitat and biodiversity values as a regenerating area of indigenous forest in Ohinemuri and at the northern end of the Kaimai Mamuku range that is part of an important ecological corridor between the Kaimai Mamaku Forest Park and Coromandel Ranges. Vegetation cover includes broadleaf and hardwood species.

Scenic values due to its forming a backdrop to the Karangahake Gorge and for the extensive views from the trig out over the Hauraki plains, Ohinemuri and to the Southern Hauraki coastline.

Recreational values arising from the Land being crossed by the Mt Karangahake Walk Track, part of an extensive network of walks that form an important part of the Karangahake Gorge visitor experience.

**DOCUMENTS**

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**5.4: KARANGAHAKE CONSERVATION COVENANT**

**SCHEDULE 2**

**Address for Service**

The address for service of the Owner is:

The address for service of the Minister is:

## DOCUMENTS

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### 5.4: KARANGAHAKE CONSERVATION COVENANT

#### SCHEDULE 3

#### Special Conditions

##### *Recreational facilities*

1. For avoidance of doubt, clause 2.1.2 does not place any obligation on the Owner over and above allowing physical access to and within the Land, and does not include an obligation to provide facilities, recreational or otherwise, for public enjoyment of the Land.

##### *Taking of plant material*

2. Despite clause 3.1.2 the Owner may authorise the taking or removal of materials from native plants, shrubs and trees from the Land in accordance with tikanga Maori for customary purposes, but in granting such authorisations shall ensure that any impact on the Conservation and Reserve Values is minimised.

##### *Propagation*

3. Despite clause 3.1.2, the Owner may take seed or cuttings of plant species from the Land for propagation purposes and planting within the Land. This right to take native plant seed and cuttings does not include harvesting of seed or the taking of cuttings for commercial purposes.

##### *Removal of rock*

4. Despite clause 3.1.11, the Owner may take rock of any kind from the Land for cultural or spiritual purposes.

##### *Fencing*

5. For avoidance of doubt, the obligations under clause 3.2.6 do not require the Owner to improve the fences beyond their condition or type at the date of this Covenant.
6. Clause 3.2.6 only applies where boundary fences in place at the time of this Covenant, are required to prevent farm animals on adjoining land from entering the Land.

##### *Managing public access*

7. Despite clause 4.1, the Owner may manage public access (including restrictions) in order to protect the privacy of users of buildings and associated areas, wāhi tapu, the Conservation and Reserve Values, or for the purposes of public safety. However, any restrictions cannot exclude the public from all of the Land indefinitely.
8. For avoidance of doubt, any member of the public when on the land may not undertake an activity in clause 3.1.

## DOCUMENTS

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### 5.4: KARANGAHAKE CONSERVATION COVENANT

#### *Cultural activities*

9. The Owner may undertake cultural activities on the Land, subject to:
  - (a) consultation with the Department of Conservation; and
  - (b) any effects on the Conservation and Reserve Values being no more than minor.

DOCUMENTS

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5.4: KARANGAHAKE CONSERVATION COVENANT

**GRANT OF CONSERVATION COVENANT**

Under section 27 of the  
Conservation Act 1987  
and section 77 of the  
Reserves Act 1977

---

to

**MINISTER OF CONSERVATION**

I **certify** that I am aware of the circumstances of the dealing set out in this instrument and do not know of any reason, in fact or in law, why the instrument should not be registered or noted.

Solicitor for the Minister of  
Conservation

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**Legal Services**  
**Department of Conservation**

**DOCUMENTS**

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**5.5: TAWHITIARAIA RIGHT OF WAY EASEMENT FOR COUNCIL**

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**5.5 TAWHITIARAIA RIGHT OF WAY EASEMENT FOR COUNCIL**

---

DOCUMENTS

5.5: TAWHITIARAIA RIGHT OF WAY EASEMENT FOR COUNCIL

EASEMENT INSTRUMENT  
to grant easement

Section 109 Land Transfer Act 2017

Land Registration District

South Auckland

Grantor

Surname must be underlined

[Insert full names of the trustees of the Ngāti Tara Tokanui Trust]

Grantee

Surname must be underlined

Western Bay of Plenty District Council

Grant of easement

The Grantor, being the registered owner of the burdened land set out in Schedule A, grants to the Grantee (and, if so stated, in gross) the easement(s) set out in Schedule A, with the rights and powers or provisions set out in the Annexure Schedule B

Dated this

day of

20

ATTESTATION:

<p>_____ Signature of Grantor [to be updated to include execution for each trustee]</p>	<p>Signed in my presence by the Grantor:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Signature of Witness</p> <p>Witness Name:</p> <p>Occupation:</p> <p>Address:</p>

All signing parties and either their witnesses or solicitors must sign or initial in this box.



DOCUMENTS

5.5: TAWHITIARAIA RIGHT OF WAY EASEMENT FOR COUNCIL

ANNEXURE SCHEDULE A

Easement Instrument	Dated:	Page of      pages
---------------------	--------	--------------------

Purpose (nature and extent) of easement	Shown (plan reference)	Burdened Land (Record of Title)	Benefited Land (Record of Title) or in gross
Right of Way	[The area marked with a blue pecked line on OTS-100-206 ( <i>the easement area will be generally 5 metres wide</i> ). Subject to survey.]	Record of Title [ ] [(Section [ ] on SO [ ] (formerly Part Section 28 Block III Waihi North Survey District) Subject to survey.)]	In gross
	<b>The Easement Area</b>	<b>The Grantor's Land</b>	

The rights and powers implied in specific classes of easement prescribed by the Land Transfer Regulations 2018 and Schedule 5 of the Property Law Act 2007 do not apply and the easement rights and powers are as set out in the **Annexure Schedule B**.

## DOCUMENTS

### 5.5: TAWHITIARAIA RIGHT OF WAY EASEMENT FOR COUNCIL

#### ANNEXURE SCHEDULE B

Easement Instrument	Dated:	Page of	pages
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#### RIGHTS AND POWERS

##### 1 Rights of way

- 1.1 The term of this easement will expire on 31 August 2065 and, after this date, this easement will be of no effect.
- 1.2 The right of way includes the right for the Grantee its employees, contractors and invitees (including the general public on foot) in common with the Grantor and other persons to whom the Grantor may grant similar rights to at all times go over and along the Easement Area by foot.
- 1.3 The right of way includes—
- 1.3.1 the right to repair and maintain the existing access track (“the track”) on the Easement Area, and (if necessary for any of those purposes) to alter the state of the land over which the Easement is granted;
  - 1.3.2 the right to have the Easement Area kept clear at all times of obstructions, deposit of materials, or unreasonable impediment to the use and enjoyment of the track;
  - 1.3.3 the right for the Grantee to improve the Easement Area in any way it considers expedient but consistent with its purposes of recreation and access, including the installation of track markers, and stiles but without at any time causing damage to or interfering with the Grantor’s use and management of the Grantor’s Land; and
  - 1.3.4 the right for the Grantee to erect and display notices on the Easement Area and with the Grantor’s consent, which must not be unreasonably withheld, on the Grantor’s Land.
- 1.4 The right of way does not confer on the public the right to camp on or otherwise occupy the Easement Area without the consent of the Grantor.
- 1.5 No horse or any other animal (including any dogs or other pets of any description whether on a leash or not) may be taken on the Easement Area without the consent of the Grantor.
- 1.6 No firearm or other weapon may be carried or discharged on the Easement Area without the consent of the Grantor.
- 1.7 The public may not light any fires or deposit any rubbish or other materials on the Easement Area.

## DOCUMENTS

### 5.5: TAWHITIARAIA RIGHT OF WAY EASEMENT FOR COUNCIL

Easement Instrument	Dated:	Page of pages
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#### **2 General rights**

- 2.1 The Grantor must not do and must not allow to be done on the Grantor's Land anything that may interfere with or restrict the rights under this easement or of any other party or interfere with the efficient operation of the Easement Area.
- 2.2 Except as provided in this easement the Grantee must not do and must not allow to be done on the Grantor's Land anything that may interfere with or restrict the rights of any other party or interfere with the efficient operation of the Easement Area.
- 2.3 The Grantee may transfer or otherwise assign this easement.

#### **3 Repair, maintenance, and costs**

- 3.1 The Grantee is responsible for arranging the repair and maintenance of the track on the Easement Area and for the associated costs, so as to keep the track to a standard suitable for its use.
- 3.2 If the Grantee (or grantees if more than one) and the Grantor share the use of the track then each of them is responsible for arranging the repair and maintenance of the track on the Easement Area and for the associated costs, so as to keep the track to a standard suitable for their use.
- 3.3 The Grantee (or grantees if more than one) must (equally if more than one) meet any associated requirements of the relevant local authority.
- 3.4 The Grantee must repair all damage that may be caused by the negligent or improper exercise by the Grantee of any right or power conferred by this easement.
- 3.5 The Grantor must repair at its cost all damage caused to the track through its negligence or improper actions.

#### **4 Rights of entry**

- 4.1 For the purpose of performing any duty or in the exercise of any rights conferred or implied in the easement, the Grantee may, with the consent of the Grantor, which must not be unreasonably withheld —
- 4.1.1 enter upon the Grantor's Land by a reasonable route and with all necessary tools, vehicles, and equipment; and
- 4.1.2 remain on the Grantor's Land for a reasonable time for the sole purpose of completing the necessary work; and

## DOCUMENTS

### 5.5: TAWHITIARAIA RIGHT OF WAY EASEMENT FOR COUNCIL

Easement Instrument	Dated:	Page of pages
---------------------	--------	---------------

- 4.1.3 leave any vehicles or equipment on the Grantor's Land for a reasonable time if work is proceeding.
- 4.2 The Grantee must ensure that as little damage or disturbance as possible is caused to the Grantor's Land or to the Grantor.
- 4.3 The Grantee must ensure that all work is performed in a proper and workmanlike manner.
- 4.4 The Grantee must ensure that all work is completed promptly.
- 4.5 The Grantee must immediately make good any damage done to the Grantor's Land by restoring the surface of the land as nearly as possible to its former condition.
- 4.6 The Grantee must compensate the Grantor for all damages caused by the work to any buildings, erections, or fences on the Grantor's Land.

#### 5 Default

If the Grantor or the Grantee does not meet the obligations implied or specified in this easement,—

- (a) the party not in default may serve on the defaulting party written notice requiring the defaulting party to meet a specific obligation and stating that, after the expiration of 7 working days from service of the notice of default, the other party may meet the obligation;
- (b) if, at the expiry of the 7-working-day period, the party in default has not met the obligation, the other party may—
- (i) meet the obligation; and
  - (ii) for that purpose, enter the Grantor's Land;
- (c) the party in default is liable to pay the other party the cost of preparing and serving the default notice and the costs incurred in meeting the obligation;
- (d) the other party may recover from the party in default, as a liquidated debt, any money payable under this clause.

## DOCUMENTS

### 5.5: TAWHITIARAIA RIGHT OF WAY EASEMENT FOR COUNCIL

Easement Instrument	Dated:	Page of pages
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#### 6 Disputes

If a dispute in relation to this easement arises between the Grantor and Grantee—

- (a) the party initiating the dispute must provide full written particulars of the dispute to the other party; and
- (b) the parties must promptly meet and in good faith try to resolve the dispute using informal dispute resolution techniques, which may include negotiation, mediation, independent expert appraisal, or any other dispute resolution technique that may be agreed by the parties; and
- (c) if the dispute is not resolved within 14 working days of the written particulars being given (or any longer period agreed by the parties),—
  - (i) the dispute must be referred to arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Act 1996; and
  - (ii) the arbitration must be conducted by a single arbitrator to be agreed on by the parties or, failing agreement, to be appointed by the President of the New Zealand Law Society.

**6 LEASE FOR LEASEBACK PROPERTY**

**DOCUMENTS**

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**6: LEASE FOR LEASEBACK PROPERTY: PAEROA COLLEGE SITE**

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**Lease for Paeroa College Site**

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DOCUMENTS

6: LEASE FOR LEASEBACK PROPERTY: PAEROA COLLEGE SITE

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
[SETTLING GROUP] TREATY SETTLEMENT LEASE

LEASE INSTRUMENT

(Section 91 Land Transfer Act 2017)



Land registration district

[ ]

Affected instrument Identifier  
and type (if applicable)

All/part

Area/Description of part or stratum

Affected instrument Identifier and type (if applicable)	All/part	Area/Description of part or stratum
[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

Lessor

[the trustees of the Ngāti Tara Tokanui Trust] [*names to be inserted*]

Lessee

**HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN** for education purposes

Estate or Interest

*Insert "fee simple", "leasehold in lease number" etc.*

Fee simple

Lease Memorandum Number (*if applicable*)

Not applicable

Term

See Annexure Schedule

Rental

See Annexure Schedule

Lease and Terms of Lease

*If required, set out the terms of lease in Annexure Schedules*

The Lessor leases to the Lessee and the Lessee accepts the lease of the above Estate or Interest in the land in the affected computer register(s) for the Term and at the Rental and on the Terms of Lease set out in the Annexure Schedule(s)

DOCUMENTS

6: LEASE FOR LEASEBACK PROPERTY: PAEROA COLLEGE SITE

Annexure Schedule

Page [ ] of [ ] Pages

Insert instrument type

Lease Instrument

Attestation

Signature of the Lessor	Signed in my presence by the Lessor
<hr/>	<hr/>
[            ]	<i>Signature of witness</i>
	<i>Witness to complete in BLOCK letters (unless legibly printed)</i>
	Witness name:
	Occupation:
	Address:
<hr/>	<hr/>
[            ]	<i>Signature of witness</i>
	<i>Witness to complete in BLOCK letters (unless legibly printed)</i>
	Witness name:
	Occupation:
	Address:
<hr/>	<hr/>
[            ]	<i>Signature of witness</i>
	<i>Witness to complete in BLOCK letters (unless legibly printed)</i>
	Witness name:
	Occupation:
	Address:
<hr/>	<hr/>
[            ]	<i>Signature of witness</i>
	<i>Witness to complete in BLOCK letters (unless legibly printed)</i>
	Witness name:
	Occupation:
	Address:

DOCUMENTS

6: LEASE FOR LEASEBACK PROPERTY: PAEROA COLLEGE SITE

Annexure Schedule

Page [ ] of [ ] Pages

Insert instrument type

Lease Instrument

<p>_____</p> <p>[            ]</p>	<p>_____</p> <p><i>Signature of witness</i></p> <p><i>Witness to complete in BLOCK letters (unless legibly printed)</i></p> <p>Witness name:</p> <p>Occupation:</p> <p>Address:</p>
<p>_____</p> <p>[            ]</p>	<p>_____</p> <p><i>Signature of witness</i></p> <p><i>Witness to complete in BLOCK letters (unless legibly printed)</i></p> <p>Witness name:</p> <p>Occupation:</p> <p>Address:</p>
<p>_____</p> <p>[            ]</p>	<p>_____</p> <p><i>Signature of witness</i></p> <p><i>Witness to complete in BLOCK letters (unless legibly printed)</i></p> <p>Witness name:</p> <p>Occupation:</p> <p>Address:</p>
<p>_____</p> <p>[            ]</p>	<p>_____</p> <p><i>Signature of witness</i></p> <p><i>Witness to complete in BLOCK letters (unless legibly printed)</i></p> <p>Witness name:</p> <p>Occupation:</p> <p>Address:</p>



## DOCUMENTS

### 6: LEASE FOR LEASEBACK PROPERTY: PAEROA COLLEGE SITE

#### Annexure Schedule

Page [ ] of [ ] Pages

*Insert instrument type*

Lease Instrument

#### BACKGROUND

- A The purpose of this Lease is to give effect to the signed Deed of Settlement between **[insert name of claimant group]** and the Crown, under which the parties agreed to transfer the Land to **[insert name of post-settlement governance entity]** and lease it back to the Crown.
- B The Lessor owns the Land described in Item 1 of Schedule A.
- C The Lessor has agreed to lease the Land to the Lessee on the terms and conditions in this Lease.
- D The Lessor leases to the Lessee the Land from the Start Date, at the Annual Rent, for the Term, with the Rights of Renewal and for the Permitted Use all as described in Schedule A.
- E The Lessee accepts this Lease of the Land to be held by the Lessee as tenant and subject to the conditions, restrictions and covenants as set out in Schedules A and B.

#### SCHEDULE A

##### ITEM 1 THE LAND

**[insert full legal description - note that improvements are excluded].**

##### ITEM 2 START DATE

**[insert start date].**

##### ITEM 3 ANNUAL RENT

**[\$[insert agreed rent]** plus GST per annum payable monthly in advance on the first day of each month but the first payment shall be made on the Start Date on a proportionate basis for any broken period until the first day of the next month.

##### ITEM 4 TERM OF LEASE

21 Years.

##### ITEM 5 LESSEE OUTGOINGS

- 5.1 Rates and levies payable to any local or territorial authority, excluding any taxes levied against the Lessor in respect of its interest in the Land.
- 5.2 All charges relating to the maintenance of any Lessee Improvements (whether of a structural nature or not).
- 5.3 The cost of ground maintenance, including the maintenance of playing fields, gardens and planted and paved areas.

**DOCUMENTS**

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**6: LEASE FOR LEASEBACK PROPERTY: PAEROA COLLEGE SITE**

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**Annexure Schedule**

Page [ ] of [ ] Pages

*Insert instrument type*

Lease Instrument
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5.4 Maintenance of car parking areas.

5.5 All costs associated with the maintenance or replacement of any fencing on the Land.

**ITEM 6 PERMITTED USE**

The Permitted Use referred to in clause 9.

**ITEM 7 RIGHT OF RENEWAL**

Perpetual rights of renewal of 21 years each with the first renewal date being the 21<sup>st</sup> anniversary of the Start Date, and then each subsequent renewal date being each 21<sup>st</sup> anniversary after that date.

**ITEM 8 RENT REVIEW DATES**

The 7<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Start Date and each subsequent 7<sup>th</sup> anniversary after that date.

**ITEM 9 LESSEE'S IMPROVEMENTS**

As defined in clause 1.9 and including the following existing improvements: ***[List here all existing buildings and improvements on the Land together with all playing fields and sub soil works (including stormwater and sewerage drains) built or installed by the Lessee or any agent, contractor or sublessee or licensee of the Lessee on the Land].***

[ ]

The above information is taken from the Lessee's records as at [ ].  
A site inspection was not undertaken to compile this information.





## DOCUMENTS

### 6: LEASE FOR LEASEBACK PROPERTY: PAEROA COLLEGE SITE

#### Annexure Schedule

Page [ ] of [ ] Pages

*Insert instrument type*

Lease Instrument

#### SCHEDULE B

##### 1 Definitions

1.1 The term "Lessor" includes and binds:

- (a) the persons executing this Lease as Lessor; and
- (b) any Lessor for the time being under the Lease; and
- (c) all the respective executors, administrators, successors, assignees and successors in the title of each Lessor and if more than one jointly and severally.

1.2 The term "Lessee" includes and binds:

- (a) the person executing this Lease as Lessee; and
- (b) all the Lessees for the time being under the Lease; and
- (c) all the respective executors, administrators, successors, assignees and successors in the title of each Lessee and if more than one jointly and severally.

1.3 "Business Day" means a day that is not:

- (a) a Saturday or Sunday; or
- (b) Waitangi Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day, the Sovereign's Birthday, and Labour Day; or
- (c) a day in the period commencing with 25 December in any year and ending with the close of 15 January in the following year; or
- (d) the days observed as the anniversaries of the provinces of [Auckland] [and] Wellington; or
- (e) the days observed as Waitangi Day or Anzac Day under section 45A or the Holidays Act 2003.

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

1.5 "Crown Body" means:

- (a) a Crown entity (as defined by 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 one or more of the following:

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- (i) the Crown;
  - (ii) a Crown entity;
  - (iii) a State enterprise; and
  - (e) a subsidiary of, or related company to, a company or body referred to in clause 1.5(d).
- 1.6 “Department” has the meaning given in section 2 of the Public Finance Act 1989.
- 1.7 “Education Purposes” means any or all lawful activities necessary for, or reasonably related to, the provision of education.
- 1.8 “Legislation” means any applicable statute (including regulations, orders, rules or notices made under that statute and all amendments to or replacements of that statute), and all bylaws, codes, standards, requisitions or notices made or issued by any lawful authority.
- 1.9 “Lessee’s Improvements” means all improvements on the Land of any kind including buildings, sealed yards, paths, lawns, gardens, fences, playing fields, subsoil works (including stormwater and sewerage drains) and other property of any kind built or placed on the Land by the Lessee or any agent or sub-lessee or licensee of the Lessee whether before or after the Start Date of this Lease and includes those listed in Item 9 of Schedule A.
- 1.10 “Lessee’s property” includes property owned wholly or partly by a sublessee or licensee of the Lessee.
- 1.11 “Maintenance” includes repair.
- 1.12 “Public Work” has the meaning given in section 2 of the Public Works Act 1981.
- 1.13 “Sublet” and “Sublease” include the granting of a licence to occupy the Land or part of it.
- 2 Payment of Annual Rent**
- 2.1 The Lessee will pay the Annual Rent as set out in Item 3 of Schedule A.
- 2.2 The initial Annual Rent payable at the Start Date will be set at 6.25% of the Transfer Value of the Land.
- 2.3 The Transfer Value of the Land is equivalent to the market value of the Land exclusive of improvements less 20%.

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#### 3 Rent Review

When a party initiates the rent review process as set out in clause 3.5:

3.1 The proposed Annual Rent will be calculated on the basis of an Annual Rent of 6.25% of the lesser of:

- (a) the Current Market Value of the Land as a School Site, as defined in clause 3.2; or
- (b) the Nominal Value being:
  - (i) during the initial Term: a value based on 4% growth per annum of the Transfer Value of the Land; or
  - (ii) for subsequent Terms: a value based on 4% growth per annum of the reset Nominal Value as calculated in clause 3.4.

3.2 The Current Market Value of the Land as a School Site referred to in clause 3.1(a) above is equivalent to the market value of the Land exclusive of improvements based on highest and best use less 20%.

3.3 In any rent review under this Lease the highest and best use on which the Annual Rent is based is to be calculated on the zoning for the Land in force at the beginning of that Term.

3.4 A new value for the Nominal Value will be reset to the midpoint between the two values set out in 3.1(a) and whichever of (b)(i) or (b)(ii) is applicable:

- (a) at the start date of every new Term; and
- (b) at any Rent Review Date where the Nominal Value has been consistently either higher than the market value for the three consecutive Rent Review Dates or Lease renewal dates, or lower than the market value for the three consecutive Rent Review Dates or Lease renewal dates.

3.5 The rent review process will be as follows:

- (a) At any time during the period which starts three months before any Rent Review Date and ends one year after any Rent Review Date (time being of the essence) either party may give written notice to the other specifying a new Annual Rent, calculated in accordance with clause 3.1, which the notifying party considers should be charged from that Rent Review Date ("Rent Review Notice"). The Rent Review Notice must be supported by a registered valuer's certificate.
- (b) If the notified party accepts the notifying party's assessment in writing the Annual Rent will be the rent specified in the Rent Review Notice which will be payable in accordance with step (l) below.

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- (c) If the notified party does not agree with the notifying party's assessment it has 30 Business Days after it receives the Rent Review Notice to issue a notice disputing the proposed new rent ("the Dispute Notice"), in which case the steps set out in (d) to (k) below must be followed. The Dispute Notice must specify a new Annual Rent, calculated in accordance with clause 3.1, which the notified party considers should be charged from that Rent Review Date, and be supported by a registered valuer's certificate.
- (d) Until the new rent has been determined or agreed, the Lessee will continue to pay the Annual Rent at the existing amount which had been payable up to the Rent Review Date.
- (e) The parties must try to agree on a new Annual Rent.
- (f) If a new Annual Rent has not been agreed within 20 Business Days of the receipt of the Dispute Notice then the new Annual Rent may be determined either:
  - (i) by one party giving written notice to the other requiring the new Annual Rent to be determined by arbitration; or
  - (ii) if the parties agree, by registered valuers acting as experts and not as arbitrators as set out in steps (g) to (k) below.
- (g) Within 10 Business Days of receipt of the written notice each party will appoint a valuer and give written notice of the appointment to the other party. If the party receiving a notice fails to appoint a valuer within the 10 Business Day period then the valuer appointed by the other party will determine the new Annual Rent and that determination will be binding on both parties.
- (h) Within 10 Business Days of their appointments the two valuers must appoint an umpire who must be a registered valuer. If the valuers cannot agree on an umpire they must ask the president of the Property Institute of New Zealand Incorporated (or equivalent) to appoint an umpire.
- (i) Once the umpire has been appointed the valuers must try to determine the new Annual Rent by agreement. If they fail to agree within 40 Business Days (time being of the essence) the Annual Rent will be determined by the umpire.
- (j) Each party will have the opportunity to make written or verbal representations to the umpire within the period, and on the conditions, set by the umpire.
- (k) When the rent has been determined or agreed, the umpire or valuers must give written notice of it to the parties. The parties will each pay their own valuer's costs and will share the umpire's costs equally between them.

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- (l) Once the new rent has been agreed or determined it will be the Annual Rent from the Rent Review Date or the date of the notifying party's notice if that notice is given later than 60 Business Days after the Rent Review Date.
- (m) The new Annual Rent may at the option of either party be recorded in a variation of this Lease, at the cost of the party requesting that variation.

#### 4 Payment of Lessee Outgoings

During the Term of this Lease the Lessee must pay the Lessee Outgoings specified in Item 5 of Schedule A directly to the relevant person.

#### 5 Valuation Roll

Where this Lease is registered under section 91 of the Land Transfer Act 2017 the Lessee will be entered in the rating information database and the district valuation roll as the ratepayer for the Land and will be responsible for payment of any rates.

#### 6 Utility Charges

- 6.1 The Lessee must promptly pay to the relevant authority or supplier all utility charges including water, sewerage, drainage, electricity, gas, telephone and rubbish collection which are separately metered or charged in respect of the Land.
- 6.2 If any utility or service is not separately charged in respect of the Land then the Lessee will pay a fair and reasonable proportion of the charges.
- 6.3 If required to do so by the Lessor or any local authority the Lessee must at its own expense install any meter necessary to assess the charges for any utility or other service supplied to the Land.

#### 7 Goods and Services Tax

The Lessee will pay the Lessor on demand the goods and services tax (GST) payable by the Lessor in respect of the Annual Rent and other payments payable by the Lessee under this Lease.

#### 8 Interest

If the Lessee fails to pay within 10 Business Days any amount payable to the Lessor under this Lease (including rent) the Lessor may charge the Lessee interest at the maximum rate of interest from time to time payable by the Lessor to its principal banker for an overdraft facility plus a margin of 4% per annum accruing on a daily basis from the due date for payment until the Lessee has paid the overdue amount. The Lessor is entitled to recover this interest as if it were rent in arrears.

#### 9 Permitted Use of Land

The Land may be used for Education Purposes, and/or any other Public Work, including any lawful secondary or incidental use.

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#### 10 Designation

The Lessor consents to the Lessee requiring a designation or designations under the Resource Management Act 1991 for the purposes of the Permitted Use and maintaining that designation or those designations for the Term of this Lease.

#### 11 Compliance with Law

The Lessee must at its own cost comply with the provisions of all relevant Legislation.

#### 12 Hazards

12.1 The Lessee must take all reasonable steps to minimise or remedy any hazard arising from the Lessee's use of the Land and ensure that any hazardous goods are stored or used by the Lessee or its agents on the Land in accordance with all relevant Legislation.

12.2 Subject to clause 13, in the event the state of the Land is altered by any natural event including flood, earthquake, slip or erosion the Lessor agrees at its own cost to promptly address any hazards for the protection of occupants of the site and to remediate any hazards as soon as possible.

#### 13 Damage or Destruction

##### 13.1 Total Destruction

If the Land or the Lessee's Improvements or any portion thereof shall be destroyed or so damaged so as to render the Land or the Lessee's Improvements unsuitable for the Permitted Use to which it was put at the date of the destruction or damage (the "Current Permitted Use"), then either party may, within three months of the date of the damage, give the other 20 Business Days notice of termination, and the whole of the Annual Rent and Lessee Outgoings shall cease to be payable as from the date of the damage.

##### 13.2 Partial Destruction

(a) If the Land, or any portion of the Land, shall be damaged or destroyed but not so to render the Land or the Lessee's Improvements unfit for the Current Permitted Use then the Lessor shall, with all reasonable speed, repair such damage and reinstate the Land so as to allow the Lessee to repair and reinstate the Lessee's Improvements, as the case may be.

(b) The whole (or a fair proportion, having regard to the nature and extent to which the Lessee can use the Land for the Current Permitted Use) of the Annual Rent and Lessee's Outgoings shall cease to be payable for the period starting on the date of the damage and ending on the date when:

- (i) the repair and reinstatement of the Land have been completed; and
- (ii) the Lessee can lawfully occupy the Land.

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- (c) If:
- (i) in the reasonable opinion of the Lessor it is not economically viable to repair and reinstate the Land; or
  - (ii) any necessary council consents shall not be obtainable,
- then the term will terminate with effect from the date that either such fact is established.

#### 13.3 Natural Disaster or Civil Defence Emergency

- (a) If there is a natural disaster or civil emergency and the Lessee is unable to gain access to all parts of the Land or to fully use the Land for its Current Permitted Use (for example, because the Land is situated within a prohibited or restricted access cordon or access to or occupation of the Land is not feasible as a result of the suspension or unavailability of services such as energy, water or sewerage) then the whole (or a fair proportion, having regard to the extent to which it can be put to its Current Permitted Use) of the Annual Rent and Lessee Outgoings shall cease to be payable for the period starting on the date when the Lessee became unable to gain access to the Land or to lawfully conduct the Current Permitted Use from the Land (as the case may be) and ending on the later date when:
- (i) such inability ceases; or
  - (ii) (if clause 13.2 applies) the date when the repair and reinstatement of the Land have been completed.
- (b) Where either clause 13.2 or clause 13.3(a) applies, the Lessee may, at its sole option, terminate this Lease if:
- (i) the relevant clause has applied for a period of 6 months or more; or
  - (ii) the Lessee can at any time establish with reasonable certainty that the relevant clause will apply for a period of 6 months or more.

13.4 Any termination pursuant to this clause 13 shall be without prejudice to the rights of either party against the other.

13.5 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, no payment of Annual Rent or Lessee Outgoings by the Lessee at any time, nor any agreement by the Lessee as to an abatement of Annual Rent and/or Lessee Outgoings shall prejudice the Lessee's rights under this clause 13 to:

- (a) assert that this lease has terminated; or
- (b) claim an abatement or refund of Annual Rent and/or Lessee Outgoings.

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#### 14 Contamination

- 14.1 When this Lease ends the Lessee agrees to remedy any Contamination caused by the use of the Land by the Lessee or its agents during the Term of the Lease by restoring the Land to a standard reasonably fit for human habitation.
- 14.2 Under no circumstances will the Lessee be liable for any Contamination on or about the Land which is caused by the acts or omissions of any other party, including the owner or occupier of any adjoining land.
- 14.3 In this clause "Contamination" means any change to the physical, biological, or chemical condition of the Land by a Contaminant and "Contaminant" has the meaning set out in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

#### 15 Easements

- 15.1 The Lessee may without the Lessor's consent conclude (on terms no more favourable than this Lease) all easements or other rights and interests over or for the benefit of the Land which are necessary for, or incidental to, either the Permitted Use or to any permitted alterations or additions to the Lessee's Improvements and the Lessor agrees that it will execute any documentation reasonably required to give legal effect to those rights.
- 15.2 The Lessee agrees to take all steps necessary to remove at the Lessor's request at the end of the Lease any easement or other burden on the title which may have been granted after the Start Date of the Lease.
- 15.3 The Lessor must not cancel, surrender or modify any easements or other similar rights or interests (whether registered or not) which are for the benefit of or appurtenant to the Land without the prior written consent of the Lessee.

#### 16 Lessee's Improvements

- 16.1 The parties acknowledge that despite any rule of law or equity to the contrary, the intention of the parties as recorded in the Deed of Settlement is that ownership of improvements whether or not fixed to the land will remain unaffected by the transfer of the Land, so that throughout the Term of this Lease all Lessee's Improvements will remain the Lessee's property.
- 16.2 The Lessee or its agent or sub-lessee or licensee may build or alter Lessee's Improvements without the Lessor's consent where necessary for, or incidental to, the Permitted Use. For the avoidance of doubt, this clause extends to Lessee's Improvements owned (wholly or partly) or occupied by third parties provided that all necessary consents are obtained.
- 16.3 The Lessee acknowledges that the Lessor has no maintenance obligations for any Lessee's Improvements.

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- 16.4 If any Lessee's Improvements are destroyed or damaged, the Lessee may decide whether or not to reinstate without consulting the Lessor and any insurance proceeds will be the Lessee's property.
- 16.5 If the Land is subject to any mortgage or other charge at the Start Date, the Lessor will give the Lessee written acknowledgment of all existing mortgagees or chargeholders in the form prescribed in Schedule A Item 10 and executed by the mortgagees or chargeholders. The Lessor acknowledges that the Lessee is not required to execute this Lease until the provisions of this subclause have been fully satisfied.
- 16.6 If the Lessor proposes to grant any mortgage or charge after the Start Date it must first have required any proposed mortgagee or chargeholder to execute the written acknowledgment prescribed in Schedule A Item 11. The Lessor agrees not to grant any mortgage or charge until the provisions of this clause have been satisfied and to deliver executed originals of those acknowledgments to the Lessee within three Business Days from the date of their receipt by the Lessor.
- 16.7 The Lessee may demolish or remove any Lessee's Improvements at any time during the Lease Term without the consent of the Lessor provided that the Lessee reinstates the Land to a tidy and safe condition which is free from Contamination in accordance with clause 14.
- 16.8 When this Lease ends the Lessee may remove any Lessee's Improvements from the Land without the Lessor's consent.
- 16.9 The Lessee agrees that it has no claim of any kind against the Lessor in respect of any Lessee's Improvements or other Lessee's property left on the Land after this Lease ends and that any such Lessee's property shall at that point be deemed to have become the property of the Lessor.
- 17 **Rubbish Removal**
- The Lessee agrees to remove at its own cost all rubbish from the Land and to keep any rubbish bins tidy.
- 18 **Signs**
- The Lessee may display any signs which relate to the Permitted Use without the Lessor's consent. The Lessee must remove all signs at the end of the Lease.
- 19 **Insurance**
- 19.1 The Lessee is responsible for insuring or self insuring any Lessee's Improvements on the Land.
- 19.2 The Lessee must ensure that any third party which is not the Crown or a Crown Body permitted to occupy part of the Land has adequate insurance at its own cost against all public liability.

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#### 20 Fencing

- 20.1 The Lessee acknowledges that the Lessor is not obliged to build or maintain, or contribute towards the cost of, any boundary fence between the Land and any adjoining land.
- 20.2 If the Lessee considers it reasonably necessary for the purposes of the Permitted Use it may at its own cost fence the boundaries of the Land.

#### 21 Quiet Enjoyment

- 21.1 If the Lessee pays the Annual Rent and complies with all its obligations under this Lease, it may quietly enjoy the Land during the Lease Term without any interruption by the Lessor or any person claiming by, through or under the Lessor.
- 21.2 The Lessor may not build on the Land or put any improvements on the Land without the prior written consent of the Lessee.

#### 22 Assignment

- 22.1 Provided that the Land continues to be used for Education Purposes, the Lessee has the right to assign its interest under the Lease without the Lessor's consent to:
- (a) any Department or Crown Body; or
  - (b) any other party provided that the assignment complies with the Education and Training Act 2020 and the Public Works Act 1981 (if applicable).
- 22.2 If the Lessee wishes to assign the Lease to any party for any Permitted Use which is not an Education Purpose it must first seek the Lessor's consent (which will not be unreasonably withheld).
- 22.3 Without limiting clause 22.1, the Lessor agrees that the Lessee has the right to nominate any Department to exercise for Education Purposes the rights and obligations in respect of the Lessee's interest under this Lease and that this will not be an assignment for the purposes of clause 22 or a subletting for the purposes of clause 23.
- 22.4 If following assignment the Land will no longer be used for Education Purposes the Lessor and new Lessee may renegotiate in good faith the provision setting the value of the land for rent review purposes, being clause 3.2 of this Lease.

#### 23 Subletting

The Lessee may without the Lessor's consent sublet to:

- (a) any Department or Crown Body; or
- (b) any other party provided that the sublease complies with the Education and Training Act 2020 and the Public Works Act 1981 (if applicable).

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#### 24 Occupancy by School Board of Trustees

- 24.1 The Lessee has the absolute right to sublet to or otherwise permit a school board of trustees to occupy the Land on terms and conditions set by the Lessee from time to time in accordance with the Education and Training Act 2020 and otherwise consistent with this Lease.
- 24.2 The Lessor agrees that the covenant for quiet enjoyment contained in clause 21 extends to any board of trustees occupying the Land.
- 24.3 A board of trustees occupying the Land has the right to sublet or license any part of the Land or the Lessee's Improvements to any third party in accordance with the Education and Training Act 2020 and any licence or lease to any third party existing at the Start Date of this Lease will continue in effect until that licence or lease ends.

#### 25 Lessee Break Option

The Lessee may at any time end this Lease by giving not less than six months' notice in writing to the Lessor. At the end of the notice period the Lease will end and the Lessee will pay a further 12 months' rent to the Lessor, who agrees to accept that sum in full and final satisfaction of all claims, loss and damage which the Lessor could otherwise claim because the Lease has ended early, but without prejudice to any right or remedy available to the Lessor as a consequence of any breach of this Lease by the Lessee which occurred before the Lease ended.

#### 26 Breach

Despite anything else in this Lease, the Lessor agrees that, if the Lessee breaches any terms or conditions of this Lease, the Lessor must not in any circumstances cancel this Lease or re-enter into possession but may seek such other remedies which are lawfully available to it.

#### 27 Notice of Breach

- 27.1 Despite anything expressed or implied in this Lease, the Lessor will not exercise its rights under clause 26 unless the Lessor has first given the Lessee written notice of the breach on which the Lessor relies and given the Lessee an opportunity to remedy the breach as provided below:
- (a) by paying the Lessor all money necessary to remedy the breach within 20 Business Days of the notice; or
  - (b) by undertaking in writing to the Lessor within 20 Business Days of the notice to remedy the breach and then remedying it within a reasonable time; or
  - (c) by paying to the Lessor within 60 Business Days of the notice compensation to the reasonable satisfaction of the Lessor in respect of the breach having regard to the nature and extent of the breach.

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27.2 If the Lessee remedies the breach in one of the ways set out above the Lessor will not be entitled to rely on the breach set out in the notice to the Lessee and this Lease will continue as if no such breach had occurred.

#### 28 Renewal

28.1 If the Lessee has performed its obligations under this Lease the Lessor agrees that the Lease will automatically be renewed on the 21st anniversary of the Start Date for a further 21 year period unless the Lessee gives written notice to the Lessor at least six months before the expiry of the Lease Term that it does not wish the Lease to be renewed.

28.2 The renewed lease will be on the terms and conditions expressed or implied in this Lease, including this right of perpetual renewal, provided that either party may initiate the rent review process in accordance with clause 3.

#### 29 Right of First Refusal for Lessor's Interest

29.1 If at any time during the Lease Term the Lessor wishes to sell or transfer its interest in the Land the Lessor must immediately give written notice ("Lessor's Notice") to the Lessee setting out the terms on which the Lessor wishes to sell the Land and offering to sell it to the Lessee on those terms.

29.2 The Lessee has 60 Business Days after and excluding the date of receipt of the Lessor's Notice (time being of the essence) in which to exercise the Lessee's right to purchase the Land, by serving written notice on the Lessor ("Lessee's Notice") accepting the offer contained in the Lessor's Notice.

29.3 If the Lessee does not serve the Lessee's Notice on the Lessor in accordance with clause 29.2 the Lessor may sell or transfer the Lessor's interest in the Land to any person on no more favourable terms than those previously offered to the Lessee.

29.4 If the Lessor wishes to offer more favourable terms for selling or transferring the Lessor's interest in the Land than the terms contained in the Lessor's Notice, the Lessor must first re-offer its interest in the Land to the Lessee on those terms by written notice to the Lessee and clauses 29.1–29.4 (inclusive) will apply and if the re-offer is made within six months of the Lessor's Notice the 60 Business Days period must be reduced to 30 Business Days.

29.5 The Lessor may dispose of the Lessor's interest in the Land to a fully owned subsidiary of the Lessor and in that case the consent of the Lessee is not required and the Lessee's right to purchase the land under clause 29 will not apply.

#### [29A Single point of contact

29A.1 If the Land is held by two or more separate entities as tenants-in-common, those entities must nominate:

- (a) one bank account for payment of rent under this Lease (and provide details of that bank account to the Lessee); and

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- (b) one representative (*Lessor's Nominee*) that the Lessee can deal with in relation to any matter arising under this Lease.]

#### 30 Exclusion of Implied Provisions

30.1 For the avoidance of doubt, the following covenants, conditions and powers implied in leases of land pursuant to Schedule 3 of the Property Law Act 2007 are expressly excluded from application to this Lease:

- (a) Clause 11 – Power to inspect premises.

#### 31 Entire Agreement

This Lease sets out the entire agreement between the parties in relation to the Land and any variation to the Lease must be recorded in writing and executed in the same way as this Lease.

#### 32 Disputes

The parties will try to resolve all disputes by negotiations in good faith. If negotiations are not successful, the parties will refer the dispute to the arbitration of two arbitrators (one to be appointed by each party) and an umpire (to be appointed by the arbitrators before arbitration) in accordance with the Arbitration Act 1996.

#### 33 Service of Notices

33.1 Notices given under this Lease by the Lessor must be served on the Lessee by hand delivery or by registered mail addressed to:

The Secretary for Education  
Ministry of Education  
PO Box 1666  
WELLINGTON 6140

33.2 Notices given under this Lease by the Lessee must be served on the Lessor by hand delivery or by registered mail addressed to:

*[insert contact details]*

33.3 Hand delivered notices will be deemed to be served at the time of delivery. Notices sent by registered mail will be deemed to be served two Business Days after posting.

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**34 Registration of Lease**

The parties agree that the Lessee may at its expense register this Lease under the Land Transfer Act 2017. The Lessor agrees to make title available for that purpose and consents to the Lessee caveating title to protect its interest in the Lease before registration.

**35 Costs**

The parties will pay their own costs relating to the negotiation, preparation and execution of this Lease and any renewal, variation or surrender of the Lease.

## **7 LETTER OF FACILITATION**

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### 7: LETTER OF FACILITATION



[Date]

[Contact details: Mayor of local authority]

Tēnā koe

#### Ngāti Tara Tokanui – Letter of facilitation

On [date] the Crown signed a deed of settlement with Ngāti Tara Tokanui to settle their historical Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi claims. On [date] the Ngāti Tara Tokanui Claims Settlement Act was passed to implement the settlement.

The Deed of Settlement is comprised of both cultural and commercial redress to remedy historical grievances Ngāti Tara Tokanui has suffered as a result of Crown breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi. Cultural redress includes access to cultural resources and relationship agreements.

In the course of negotiations with the Crown, Ngāti Tara Tokanui expressed interest in strengthening their existing relationship with local authorities that [reason for relationship], including [local authority]. As tangata whenua of [council] area Ngāti Tara Tokanui are particularly interested in enhancing their involvement with [relationship objective].

In the Deed of Settlement, the Crown agreed to write letters encouraging a co-operative ongoing relationship between Ngāti Tara Tokanui and [local authority] in their area of interest (refer to the Area of Interest map attached). Accordingly, I am writing to introduce you to the trustees of the Ngāti Tara Tokanui Trust as the post-settlement governance entity of Ngāti Tara Tokanui and to suggest that your [local authority] makes contact with Ngāti Tara Tokanui to foster a co-operative relationship and to discuss matters of common interest.

Ngāti Tara Tokanui is a member of the Hauraki Collective. The Hauraki Collective deed was signed on [date]. This document, and the Ngāti Tara Tokanui Deed of Settlement, can be viewed on Te Arawhiti's website: [www.tearawhiti.govt.nz](http://www.tearawhiti.govt.nz).

I invite [local authority] to contact the trustees of the Ngāti Tara Tokanui Trust directly in relation to the matters raised in this letter. Their contact details are:

[contact details]; and

[contact details].

I hope that [local authority] and Ngāti Tara Tokanui will continue to build an effective relationship based on mutual trust, respect and co-operation for the benefit of all people within the [local authority] area of responsibility.

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### 7: LETTER OF FACILITATION

If you have any further questions please contact [**contact person**] at the Office for Māori Crown Relations – Te Arawhiti at [**email address**] or [**number**].

Nāku noa, nā

[to be inserted]

**Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations**

## **8 LETTER OF INTRODUCTION**

## DOCUMENTS

### 8: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION



[Date]

[Contact details: Chief Executive of Crown agency]

Tēnā koe

#### Ngāti Tara Tokanui – Letter of Introduction

On [date] the Crown signed a deed of settlement with Ngāti Tara Tokanui to settle their historical Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi claims. On [date] the Ngāti Tara Tokanui Claims Settlement Act was passed to implement the settlement.

The Deed of Settlement is comprised of both cultural and commercial redress to remedy historical grievances Ngāti Tara Tokanui has suffered as a result of Crown breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi. Cultural redress includes access to cultural resources and relationship agreements.

In the course of negotiations with the Crown, Ngāti Tara Tokanui expressed interest in enhancing their relationships with entities that [reason for relationship], including [Crown agency]. The essence of the request relates to [relationship objective].

In the Deed of Settlement, the Crown agreed to write letters encouraging a co-operative ongoing relationship between Ngāti Tara Tokanui and [Crown agency] in their area of interest (refer to the Area of Interest map attached). Accordingly, I am writing to introduce you to the trustees of the Ngāti Tara Tokanui Trust as the post-settlement governance entity of Ngāti Tara Tokanui and to suggest that your [Crown agency] makes contact with Ngāti Tara Tokanui to foster a co-operative relationship and to discuss matters of common interest.

Ngāti Tara Tokanui is a member of the Hauraki Collective. The Hauraki Collective deed was signed on [date]. This document, and the Ngāti Tara Tokanui Deed of Settlement, can be viewed on Te Arawhiti's website: [www.tearawhiti.govt.nz](http://www.tearawhiti.govt.nz).

I invite [Crown agency] to contact the trustees of the Ngāti Tara Tokanui Trust directly in relation to the matters raised in this letter. Their contact details are:

[contact details]; and

[contact details].

If you have any further questions please contact [contact person] at the Office for Māori Crown Relations – Te Arawhiti at [email address] or [number].

Nāku noa, nā

[Chief Executive's name]

Tumu Whakarae – Chief Executive, Te Arawhiti