



Marutūāhu Iwi Collective
Redress Deed and Post Settlement Governance Entities
RATIFICATION INFORMATION BOOKLET
SEPTEMBER 2018

Tai a hā hā

Tai a hā hā

Mihi ki te whenua, tangi ki te tangata ki te Tara o Te Ika-ā-Māui

Ko Moehau-ā-waho, ko Te Aroha-ā-uta

Tū ko te rae o Hauraki, Marutūāhu kōwhao rau

Taku toa he toa takitini, taku mana mai i ngā tūpuna

Āku tōtara haemata i te mura o te ahi

I te karo o te patu, i te mau o te pū, i ngā ture o ngā kooti

Tū ko te ihi, tū ko te wana, tū ko te mana motuhake ā ō tātou tūpuna

Eke, eke, eke panuku

Eke, eke, eke tangaroa

Whāno, whāno haramai te toki

Haumi e, hui e, tāiki e!

Ka whakatauākītia e ngā Ika a Whiro

Ko ngā ripa tauārai o Hauraki

Turuturu kau ana ki uta, ki tai

Ka hoki whakamuri ahau

Ki te muri, ki te tonga

He putanga iho te kōrero nā

Mai Ngā Kurī a Whareī ki Mahurangi

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Kei ngā pātaka iringa kāmehameha

Kei ngā taonga tūmatangaingai o ngā ripa tauārai o Marutūāhu

Tēnā rā tātou katoa

Mokori anō te waihape atu ki ērā kupu i whakatakotohia e ngā mumu whatukura,
e ngā mumu māreikura e mihi ana ki te whenua e tangi ana ki te tangata
nā reira ka waiho rātou ki a rātou, ko tātou te hunga ora ki a tātou, tēnā hoki tātou katoa

A collective Treaty redress package has been negotiated with the Crown for the shared interests of the five Marutūāhu Iwi in the Tāmaki Makaurau region, including Mahurangi and the islands of Tīkapa Moana/Hauraki Gulf. The Crown offer is contained in the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress Deed initialled by the Crown and mandated negotiators for the Marutūāhu Iwi.¹

Voting is now open to the Marutūāhu Iwi² on the Marutūāhu Collective Redress Deed and associated post-settlement governance entities.

The information in this booklet, and documentation available via the iwi websites,³ will assist with making informed ratification decisions. So too will the ratification hui.⁴

This booklet includes a summary of the redress contained in the collective redress deed and explains the associated post-settlement governance entities.





The redress provided through the collective redress deed will form part of the overall settlement of the historical Treaty claims of each of the Marutūāhu Iwi. The Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress Deed sits side by side with the iwi-specific Treaty settlements. This is the context for the use of the term “settlement” in this booklet.

The collective redress deed is subject to ratification by the members of the Marutūāhu Iwi and conditional on the enactment of settlement legislation.

We are all united in the belief that the Crown’s offer is the best available. We, therefore, encourage you all to **vote Yes** to both resolutions – the first to support the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress Deed, and the second to agree to the collective post-settlement governance entities.

Voting papers are included in this ratification information pack. For your vote to count, you need to cast it by noon, Friday 2 November 2018. Voting opens on Saturday, 22 September 2018. You can vote online, by post, or at one of the ratification information hui. Please encourage your whānau to vote too.

From the mandated negotiators for:



¹ The Deed is yet to be initialled by the mandated negotiators for Ngāti Paoa.

² See the list of iwi at Section 4 of the Ratification Information Booklet. The ratification of the collective redress deed and associated PSGEs by Ngāti Paoa will take place through separate processes.

³ See Sections 5 & 7 of the Ratification Information Booklet.

⁴ See Section 6 of the Ratification Information Booklet.



tahi

Overview

The Marutūāhu Iwi are:⁵

Ngāti Maru

Ngāti Paoa

Ngāti Tamaterā

Ngaati Whanaunga

Te Patukirikiri

The settlement of each iwi-specific historical Treaty claim is progressing through negotiations between the Crown and each of the Marutūāhu Iwi. At the same time, the Crown has been negotiating collectively with the Marutūāhu Iwi via the Marutūāhu Collective⁶ in relation to various lands and motu in Tāmaki Makaurau, including Mahurangi and the islands of Tīkapa Moana/Hauraki Gulf.⁷

The Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress Deed reflects the shared customary interests of the Marutūāhu Iwi such that a collective redress package is appropriate. A collective settlement also recognises whanaungatanga and kotahitanga.

The Marutūāhu Iwi collective redress negotiations began in 2009. On 17 May 2013, the Marutūāhu Iwi and the Crown signed a Record of Agreement. Following years of intensive negotiations, the Marutūāhu Iwi and the Crown initialled the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress Deed on 27 July 2018.⁸

The collective Treaty redress will be shared by all five Marutūāhu Iwi and will form part of each iwi Treaty settlement. A summary of the collective redress is provided at Appendix 1 of this booklet.

The Collective Redress Deed itself does not settle any of the historical claims of the Marutūāhu Iwi, nor provide financial (cash) redress (which will occur with each iwi-specific deed of settlement).

Before Treaty redress assets can be transferred, a legal structure referred to as a post-settlement governance entity (PSGE) must be in place to receive and manage those assets. The Marutūāhu Iwi negotiators undertook extensive work and obtained expert independent advice in relation to the appropriate PSGEs to receive and manage the collective cultural and commercial Treaty redress. Given the scale and complexity of the collective settlement, there will be two PSGEs – one cultural PSGE⁹ and one commercial PSGE.¹⁰

Voting is now open to eligible members¹¹ of the Marutūāhu Iwi¹² on the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress Deed and associated PSGEs.

⁵ In alphabetical order.

⁶ Representatives of the Marutūāhu Iwi formed the Marutūāhu Collective in 2009 to assist with the collective negotiations.

⁷ The Marutūāhu Iwi have also participated in separate collective negotiations resulting in the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Deed and the Pare Hauraki Collective Redress Deed. These deeds have already been ratified by the Marutūāhu Iwi.

⁸ The Deed is yet to be initialled by the mandated negotiators for Ngāti Paoa.

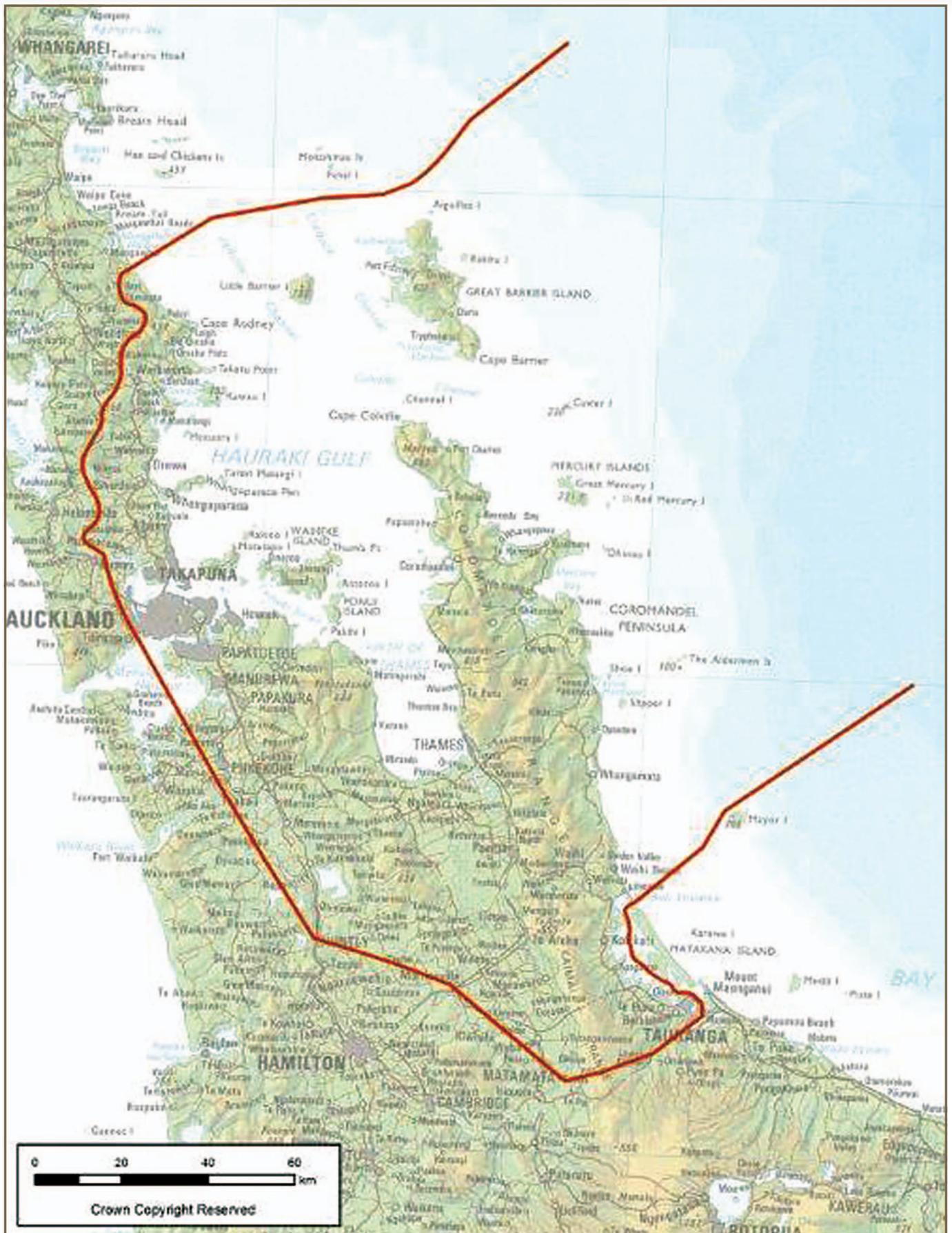
⁹ Taonga o Marutūāhu Trust (the final name will be confirmed on establishment).

¹⁰ Marutūāhu Rōpū Limited Partnership (the final name will be confirmed on establishment).

¹¹ Registered members aged 18 years or over.

¹² See the list of iwi at Section 4 of the Ratification Information Booklet. The ratification of the collective redress deed and associated PSGEs by Ngāti Paoa will take place through separate processes.

Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress Area





rua

Crown Offer

The Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress Deed is the legal document that contains the Crown offer of collective cultural and commercial Treaty redress which is summarised in Appendix 1 of this booklet.

The Collective Redress Deed does not include:

- 🌀 an agreed historical account, Crown acknowledgements and Crown apology; nor
- 🌀 financial redress (cash);

which settlement elements will be provided to each of the Marutūāhu Iwi through their iwi-specific Treaty settlements (which will also include cultural and commercial redress).

The Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress Deed contains the following redress for the collective iwi of Marutūāhu:

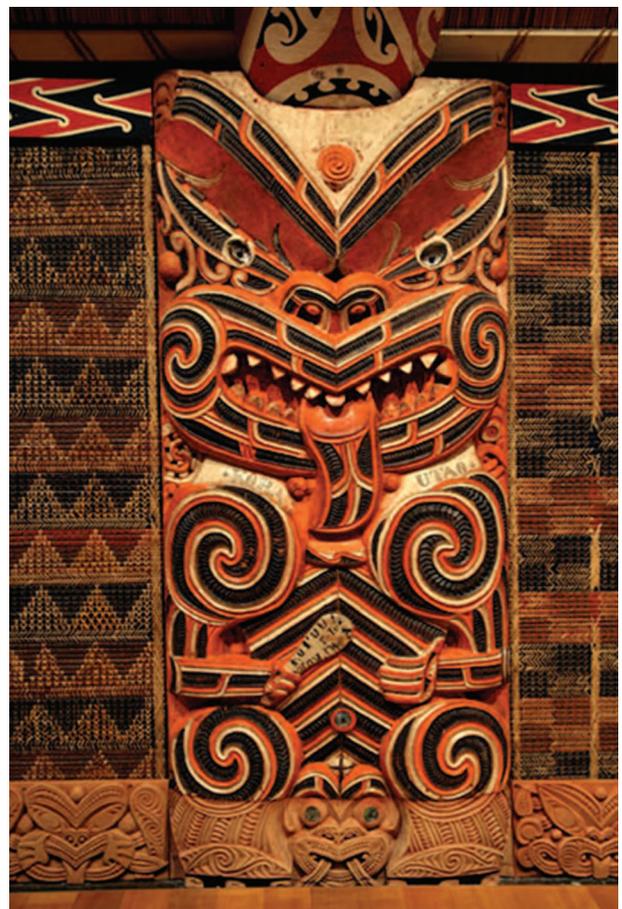
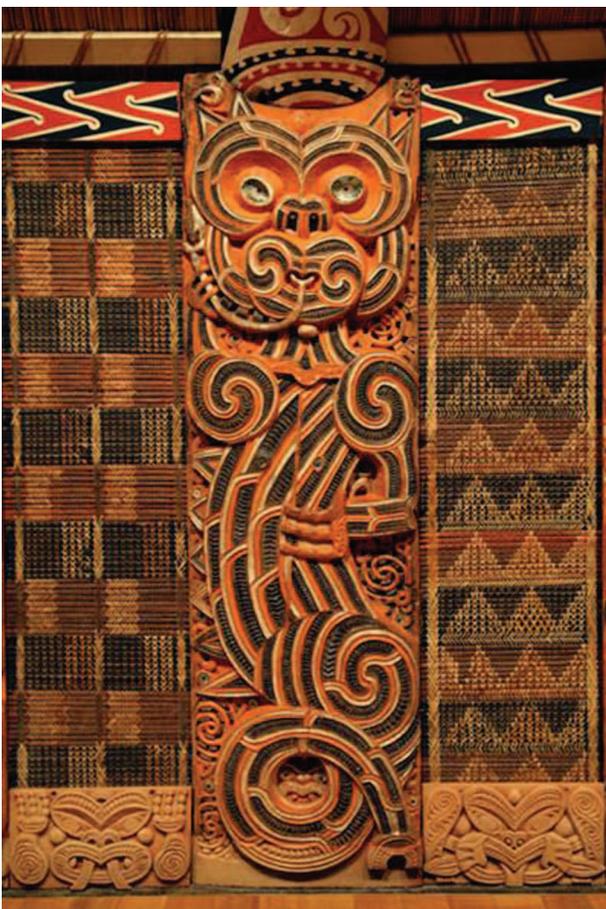
- 🌀 Cultural redress; and
- 🌀 Commercial redress.

This redress recognises the losses suffered by the Marutūāhu Iwi arising from breaches by the Crown of its Treaty obligations.

The collective cultural redress provides for the customary interests of the Marutūāhu Iwi, enhancing the ability to have our values acknowledged and recognised.

The collective commercial redress provides measures that will assist the Marutūāhu Iwi with securing and growing our economic base.

By voting 'YES' to support the Collective Redress Deed, you will be voting 'YES' to the Crown offer discussed in further detail below.



Post-Settlement Governance Entities

There will be two post-settlement governance entities established to receive and manage the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective redress:

- one for the collective cultural redress (Taonga o Marutūāhu Trust¹³); and
- one for the collective commercial redress (Marutūāhu Rōpū Limited Partnership¹⁴).

This structure reflects the independent expert advice obtained by the Marutūāhu Collective to ensure our PSGE arrangements offer the most effective means to manage the collective Treaty redress and provide enduring benefits for the Marutūāhu Iwi.

Taonga o Marutūāhu Trust

The Taonga o Marutūāhu Trust¹⁵ will receive and manage the collective cultural redress on behalf of the Marutūāhu Iwi.

A limited liability company called the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Cultural Redress Limited¹⁶ will be the trustee for the Trust, with one director being appointed by each of the Marutūāhu Iwi.

The Trustee company will produce a statement of intent covering, among other things, the strategic vision and objectives of the Trust. It will also hold annual general meetings and provide various reports and financial statements.

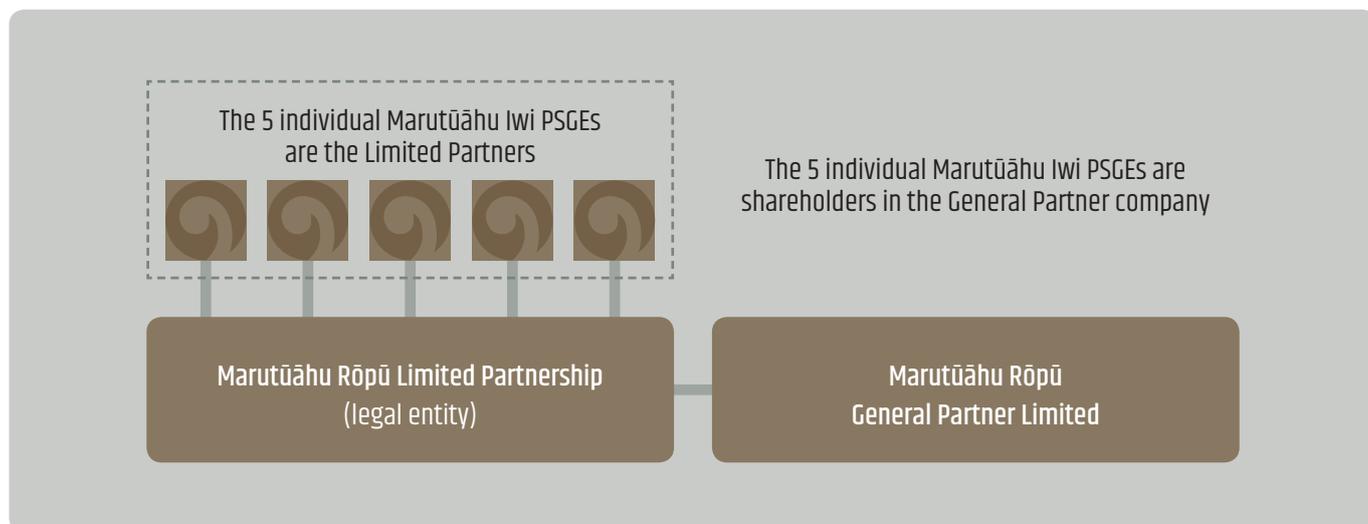
Marutūāhu Rōpū Limited Partnership

The Marutūāhu Rōpū Limited Partnership¹⁷ will receive and manage the collective commercial redress on behalf of Marutūāhu Iwi.

The Marutūāhu Rōpū Limited Partnership is already established as the representative entity for the Marutūāhu Iwi to participate in the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau collective right of first refusal.

All 5 of the Marutūāhu Iwi are shareholders in the Marutūāhu Rōpū Limited Partnership.

The structure of the Marutūāhu Rōpū Limited Partnership is represented as follows:



¹³ The final name will be confirmed on establishment.

¹⁴ The final name will be confirmed on establishment.

¹⁵ The final name will be confirmed on establishment.

¹⁶ The final name will be confirmed on establishment.

¹⁷ The final name will be confirmed on establishment.



The Marutūāhu Rōpū Limited Partnership needs to be ratified to receive the Marutūāhu Iwi collective commercial redress (as it was established for a different purpose).

The limited partnership has the following elements:

- ① Limited partners - the Marutūāhu Iwi (via their legal entities) will be the limited partners in the limited partnership.
- ② General partner:
 - ③ the limited partnership will have a general partner limited liability company to manage the business of the limited partnership;
 - ④ the Marutūāhu Iwi will each have respective shares in the general partner company, and the iwi will appoint (and remove) directors to the board of each company;
 - ⑤ the general partner will produce strategic plans which will cover the activities of the limited partnership and their strategic vision. The general partner will be required to act consistently with the strategic plans, annual plans and budgets; and
 - ⑥ The general partner will hold annual general meetings and provide various reports and financial statements to the limited partners.

Marutūāhu Rōpū Tuarua Limited Partnership

If all 5 of the Marutūāhu Iwi do not sign the collective redress deed at the same time, and Ngāti Paoa still has not all signed up to the collective redress deed by settlement date, a separate legal entity will be required before the Marutūāhu Rōpū Limited Partnership can receive and manage the collective commercial redress on behalf of Marutūāhu Iwi. This is due to the Crown requirement for beneficiaries of a PSGE to be identical to the beneficiaries of the settlement. Ngāti Paoa will not become a beneficiary of the collective redress deed until they sign or accede to the collective redress deed.

In this case, the Marutūāhu Rōpū Tuarua Limited Partnership will receive and manage the collective commercial redress on behalf of Marutūāhu Iwi.

The Marutūāhu Rōpū Tuarua Limited Partnership will manage the collective commercial redress on behalf of the Marutūāhu Iwi until Ngāti Paoa sign up to the collective redress deed. At that point, the Marutūāhu Rōpū Tuarua Limited Partnership will be dissolved and the assets will be resettled into the Marutūāhu Rōpū Limited Partnership.

The Marutūāhu Rōpū Tuarua Limited Partnership is a mirror of the Marutūāhu Rōpū Limited Partnership in terms of its structure, the sole substantive difference being that Ngāti Paoa is not a participant/shareholder.



Frequently Asked Questions on Limited Partnerships

What is a limited partnership?

In business terms, a partnership is an entity made up of a group of people or other entities, who agree to carry on business together. A limited partnership is a special type of partnership. It has a legal personality separate from its partners (like a company has a separate legal personality from its shareholders) and is comprised of one or more general partners and one or more limited partners. A person cannot be a general partner and a limited partner in the same limited partnership.

Why limited partnerships?

A limited partnership accurately reflects the nature of the collective arrangements and enables each iwi to determine its own internal 'fit for purpose' structuring.

The limited partnership structure will assist in the chain of accountability and representation from the collective limited partnerships to the Iwi of Hauraki limited partners and to each iwi.

What involvement can the iwi have in limited partnership decision making?

The iwi limited partners cannot directly take part in the management of the collective limited partnerships. Limited partners can, however, be involved in other ways.

They will be shareholders of the general partner and appoint (and remove) directors to the board of the general partner.

The limited partners will approve strategic plans, receive annual plans and budgets, and receive various reports and financial statements.

The limited partnership agreement and general partner company constitution define the rights and roles of the limited partners so they can effectively participate in limited partnership decision making.

How are the limited partnerships funded?

Ongoing administration costs and expenses for the limited partnerships will be funded by the iwi limited partners as per approved budgets.

How will profits / losses be returned?

Profits and losses are shared (generally) in accordance with the limited partner's shares.

Does this structure prevent iwi from being involved in other ventures?

No, the iwi entities can invest in any number of other ventures.

whā

Eligibility to vote

Voting is now open to all eligible members¹⁸ of the following Marutūāhu Iwi on the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress Deed and associated post-settlement governance entities:



Ngāti Maru



Ngāti Tamaterā



Ngaati Whanaunga



Te Patukirikiri

Personal voting details, and all votes, are treated in strictest confidence. All voting papers will be destroyed 90 days after the close of voting.

If you are a member of more than one iwi you may vote for all the iwi you are registered with. For example, if you are a registered member of Ngaati Whanaunga and Te Patukirikiri, you may vote once for each of those tribes.

If someone you know is not registered with their iwi please encourage them to enrol before voting closes by contacting:

- 🔗 electionz.com, the independent voting company (toll-free election helpline number - 0800 666 038 / iro@electionz.com);
or
- 🔗 their iwi website.¹⁹

People will also be able to register at the ratification information hui²⁰ and vote through the special vote process.

¹⁸ Aged 18 years or older. Registered members who turn 18 years old during the voting period are also eligible to vote, see Special Votes in Section 5 of the Ratification Information Booklet

¹⁹ See Sections 5 & 7 of the Ratification Information Booklet.

²⁰ See Section 6 of the Ratification Information Booklet.

Voting process

There is a six week voting period – Saturday, 22 September 2018 to noon, Friday 2 November 2018.

Eligible members²¹ of the Marutūāhu Iwi²² have 3 ways to vote:

- 🗳️ E-vote (via the iwi websites – see below);
- 🗳️ Post (using the enclosed free-post envelope); or
- 🗳️ Ballot box (available at all the ratification information hui).²³

The two resolutions to be voted on by eligible members of the Marutūāhu Iwi are:

- 1. To support the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress Deed; and**
- 2. I agree that the Taonga o Marutūāhu Trust, Marutūāhu Rōpū Limited Partnership and Marutūāhu Rōpū Tuarua Limited Partnership will be the post-settlement governance entities for the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Treaty redress.**

A full copy of the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress Deed and associated PSGE documents are available via each of the following iwi websites (as well as www.ots.govt.nz in relation to the Collective Redress Deed):

Iwi	Website
Ngāti Maru	www.ngatimaru.iwi.nz
Ngāti Tamaterā	www.tamatera.co.nz
Ngaati Whanaunga	www.ngaatiwhanaunga.maori.nz
Te Patukirikiri	www.patukirikiri.co.nz

Special votes

Special votes can be cast at any of the ratification information hui, or by contacting electionz.com, the independent election company (toll-free election helpline number - 0800 666 038 / iro@electionz.com) and requesting a special voting pack.

You must complete a special voting form if you:

- 🗳️ turn 18 during the voting period; or
- 🗳️ enrol as an iwi member during the voting period (the pack will include a registration form).

²¹ Registered members aged 18 years or over.

²² See the list of iwi at Section 4 of the Ratification Information Booklet. The ratification of the collective redress deed and associated PSGEs by Ngāti Paoa will take place through a separate process.

²³ See Section 6 of the Ratification Information Booklet.

Ratification Information Hui

Ratification information hui are being held during the voting period to provide the Marutūāhu Iwi²⁴ with information (in addition to the documentation provided in the voter packs and websites) to enable informed decisions when voting on the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress Deed and associated PSGEs.

Independent (Te Puni Kōkiri) observers will be invited to attend each hui. This will assist officials when reporting to Ministers about the ratification process and results.

We urge the Marutūāhu Iwi to attend at least one of the following ratification information hui:

Date	Time	Venue
Sunday, 14 October 2018	2pm	Thames Civic Centre
Monday, 15 October 2018	6pm	Distinction Hotel, Hamilton
Tuesday, 16 October 2018	6pm	Holiday Inn, Auckland Airport
Wednesday, 17 October 2018	6pm	Brentwood Hotel, Wellington



²⁴ See the list of iwi at Section 4 of the Ratification Information Booklet. The ratification of the collective redress deed and associated PSGEs by Ngāti Paoa will take place through a separate process.

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What happens if Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress Deed and PSGEs ratified?

The ratification votes will be counted by electionz.com (an independent election company) and the results provided to the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective, and then to the Crown.

Personal voting details, and all votes, are treated in strictest confidence. All voting papers will be destroyed 90 days after the close of voting.

If the Crown considers there is sufficient support for the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress Deed and associated PSGEs, representatives of the Marutūāhu Iwi and the Crown will sign the Deed.

Settlement legislation to implement the relevant elements of the Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress Deed will subsequently be introduced into Parliament. The legislative steps generally take around 12 months to complete and will include a select committee process.

If you want further information, additional voting packs, or wish to register, contact:

- 📍 electionz.com (toll-free election helpline number – 0800 666 038 / iro@electionz.com); or
- 📍 your iwi:



Ngāti Maru



Ngāti Tamatera



Ngaati Whanaunga



Te Patukirikiri

www.ngatimaru.iwi.nz	www.tamatera.co.nz	www.ngaatiwhanaunga.maori.nz	www.patukirikiri.co.nz
Paul Majurey 0274 955 741	John McEnteer 021 985 127 Liane Ngamane 021 133 2760	Tipa Compain 021 175 9090 Boni Renata 027 523 3504	William Peters 027 625 4980

APPENDIX 1 - Summary of Crown Offer

Collective Redress Deed between the Crown and Marutūāhu Collective

General background

The Marutūāhu Collective is comprised of Ngāti Maru, Ngāti Pāoa, Ngāti Tamaterā, Ngaati Whanaunga and Te Patukirikiri (Marutūāhu Iwi). These five closely related iwi total approximately 15,000 recorded members (according to 2013 Census figures) and their interests extend from Mahurangi in the north to the Bay of Plenty in the south.

The Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress Deed (Deed) will provide the Marutūāhu Iwi with collective cultural and commercial redress in Tāmaki Makaurau, Mahurangi and Hauraki Gulf / Tīkapa Moana.

The settlement of the iwi-specific historical Treaty of Waitangi claims for each Marutūāhu Iwi will occur with their individual iwi deeds of settlement. These deeds of settlement were agreed in separate negotiations between the Crown and each iwi in parallel to the collective negotiations.

Collective negotiations for collective redress commenced in July 2009. On 17 May 2013, the Marutūāhu Iwi and the Crown entered into a Record of Agreement.

On 27 July 2018, the Crown and Marutūāhu Iwi initialled the Deed. The Deed is subject to ratification by the members of the Marutūāhu Iwi and conditional on the enactment of legislation.

The Office of Treaty Settlements, with the support of the Department of Conservation, Land Information New Zealand and other government agencies, represented the Crown in day-to-day negotiations.

The Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations represented the Crown in high-level negotiations with the Marutūāhu Iwi.

Summary of the Marutūāhu Collective redress

Overview

The Deed provides collective cultural and commercial Treaty redress in respect of the shared interests of the Marutūāhu Iwi. The collective redress provided by the Deed forms part of each iwi deed of settlement.

The Deed does not include financial redress or settle any historical claims of the Marutūāhu Iwi as that will be achieved by each iwi deed of settlement.

The collective redress will be available to all members of Ngāti Maru, Ngāti Paoa, Ngāti Tamaterā, Ngaati Whanaunga and Te Patukirikiri wherever they may live.

Cultural redress

The cultural redress package for the Marutūāhu Iwi recognises the shared spiritual, cultural, ancestral, customary and historical associations of the Marutūāhu Iwi with areas owned by the Crown within the collective area of interest.

SITES VESTED IN MARUTŪĀHU IWI

The settlement will vest 11 areas of cultural significance in fee simple in the Marutūāhu Iwi:

- 🕒 Omahu property;
- 🕒 Moutohora property, subject to a covenant and easement;
- 🕒 Marutūāhu property, as a scenic reserve;
- 🕒 Te Wharekura property, as a scientific reserve;
- 🕒 Te Mokai a Tinirau property, as a recreation reserve;
- 🕒 Mangoparerua Pā property, as a historic reserve;
- 🕒 Taurarua property A, as a recreation reserve and subject to easements;
- 🕒 Taurarua property B, as a local purpose (community facilities) reserve;
- 🕒 Whangaparaoa property;
- 🕒 Te Kawau Tu Maro property and Sunny Bay Wharf, as a historic reserve; and
- 🕒 Fort Takapuna Guardhouse.

STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A statutory acknowledgement recognises the association between the Marutūāhu Iwi and a particular area and enhances the ability of the iwi to collectively participate in specified resource management processes.

The Deed includes statutory acknowledgement to the Marutūāhu Iwi over:

- 🕒 Motutapu area;
- 🕒 Fort Takapuna area;
- 🕒 Waipapa area;
- 🕒 Taurarua area;
- 🕒 Mutukaroa / Hamlin Hill; and
- 🕒 a coastal statutory acknowledgement being Ngā Tai Whakarewa Kauri Marutūāhu Iwi.

WAIPAPA RELATIONSHIP AGREEMENT

The Deed provides for a relationship agreement with the New Zealand Transport Authority in relation to Waipapa.

MUTUKAROA / HAMLIN HILL

The Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations will write to the Auckland Council regarding the inclusion of Mutukaroa / Hamlin Hill in the integrated management plan prepared and approved by the Tūpuna Maunga o Tāmaki Makaurau Authority, established under the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014.

Commercial redress

This redress recognises the losses suffered by the Marutūāhu Iwi arising from breaches by the Crown of its Treaty obligations. The commercial redress is aimed at providing the Marutūāhu Iwi with shared resources to assist them to develop their economic and social well-being.

The Marutūāhu Iwi will receive:

- 🕒 transfer of part of 6-10 Homestead Drive, Mt Wellington, on settlement date;
- 🕒 the right to purchase Maramarua Forest, Crown forest licensed land;
- 🕒 the right to purchase a number of New Zealand Defence Force properties on the North Shore and Whangaparaoa Peninsula, subject to a lease back to the Crown;
- 🕒 the right to purchase the Torpedo Bay property, along with Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, subject to a lease back to the Crown;
- 🕒 transfer of the Anzac Street property, Takapuna, as an early release property after signing the Deed;
- 🕒 the opportunity to select for purchase, for two years from settlement date, the following:
 - 🕒 5 Treaty settlement landbank properties in central Auckland and Waiheke;
 - 🕒 Panmure Probation Centre and Boston Road Probation Centre, subject to a leaseback to the Crown; and
 - 🕒 specified school sites (land only) in central Auckland and the North Shore, subject to a leaseback to the Crown;
- 🕒 the right to purchase land at Waipapa (central Auckland), if declared surplus, within 35 years of settlement date;
- 🕒 rights of first refusal (RFR) to purchase certain Crown properties:
 - 🕒 exclusive RFR in a specified area of the Kaipara region for a period of 177 years from settlement date;
 - 🕒 shared RFR with Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara for a period of 169 years from commencement date; and
 - 🕒 shared RFR with Te Kawerau ā Maki for a period of 173 years from commencement date.

Questions and Answers

What is the total redress package?

The redress package includes cultural and commercial redress. There is no financial redress associated with the Collective Redress Deed. The Marutūāhu Iwi will receive financial redress (and cultural and commercial redress) through their iwi deeds of settlement.

Is there any private land involved?

No.

Are the public's rights affected?

No. Nothing will change for the public. Public access, recreational use, reserve status and existing third party rights are maintained.

Are any place names changed?

No. Some existing geographic names may change through the individual deeds of settlement of the Marutūāhu Iwi.

What is a statutory acknowledgement?

A statutory acknowledgement acknowledges areas or sites with which iwi have a special relationship, and will be recognised in any relevant proceedings under the Resource Management Act. These provisions aim to avoid past problems where areas of significance to Māori, such as burial grounds, were simply cleared or excavated for public works or similar purposes without permission or consultation with iwi. A statutory acknowledgement does not convey a property right and is not exclusive.

What happens to memorials on private titles?

The legislative restrictions (memorials) placed on the title of Crown properties and some former Crown properties now in private ownership will be removed once all Treaty claims in the area have been settled.

When will the Deed take effect?

The Deed will take effect following the enactment of legislation.

Does the Collective have the right to come back and make further claims about the behaviour of the Crown in the 19th and 20th centuries?

The historical claims of the Marutūāhu Iwi will be settled through their iwi deeds of settlements.

When these iwi deeds are signed and settlement legislation is passed they will be final and comprehensive settlements of all historical (relating to events before 21 September 1992) Treaty of Waitangi claims of the Marutūāhu Iwi.

The settlements will still allow the Marutūāhu Iwi to pursue claims against the Crown for acts or omissions after 21 September 1992 including claims based on the continued existence of aboriginal title of customary rights. The Crown also retains the right to dispute such claims or the existence of such title rights.

Who benefits from the settlement?

All members of those Marutūāhu Iwi who sign the Deed are able to be beneficiaries of the redress, wherever they may now live.

