### THE DESCENDANTS OF THE ORIGINAL OWNERS OF MARAEROA A AND B BLOCKS

and

THE CROWN

## DEED OF SETTLEMENT: ATTACHMENTS

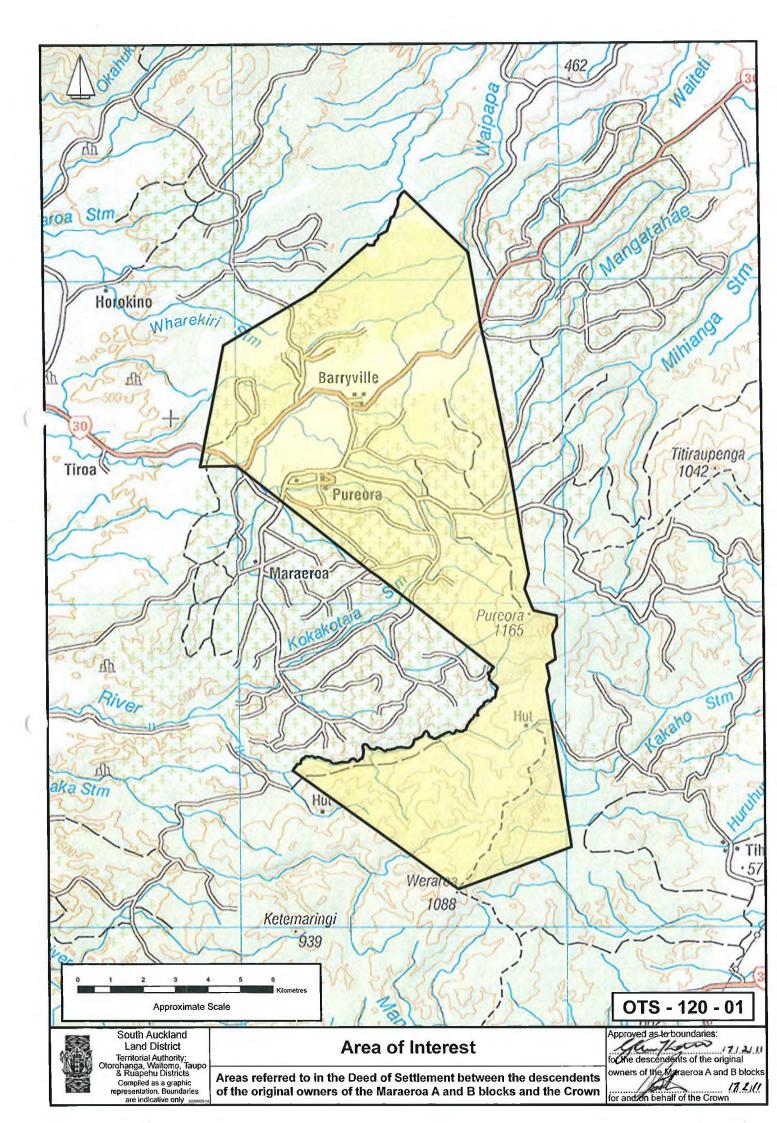


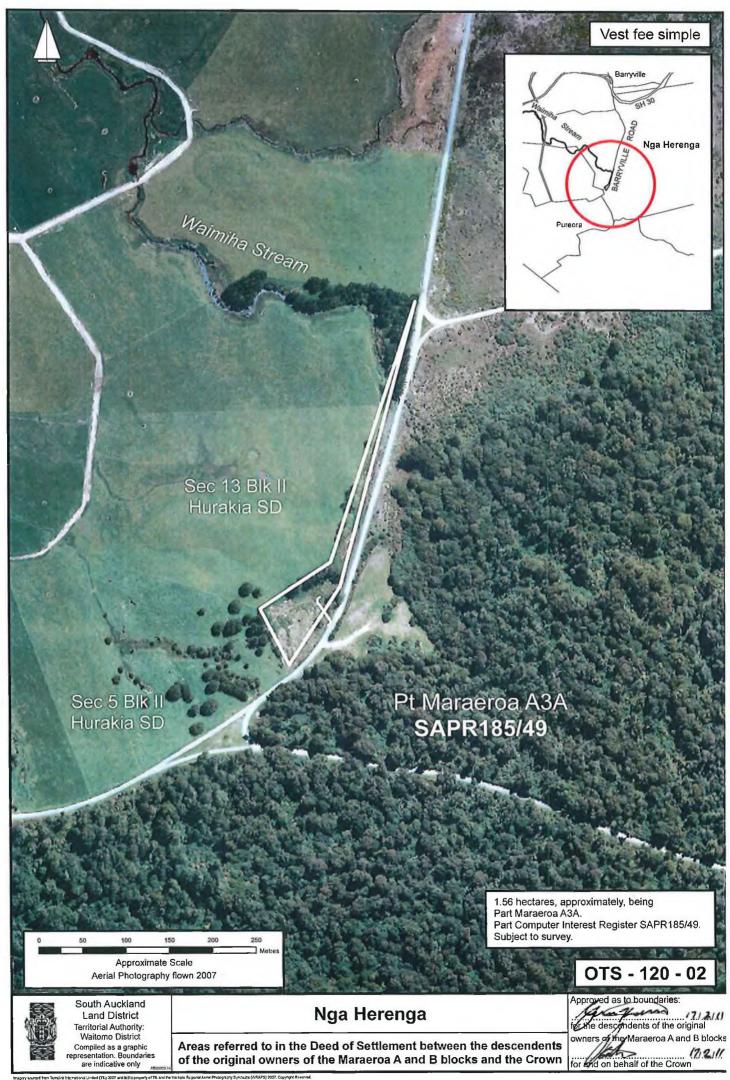
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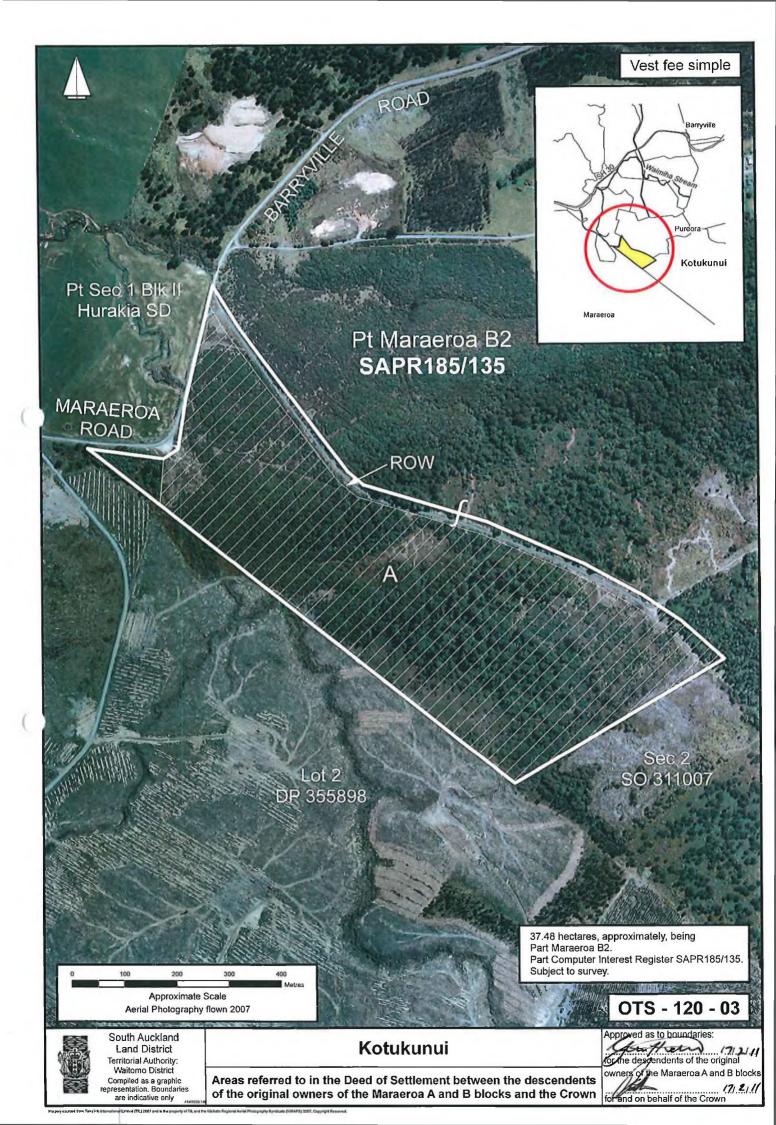
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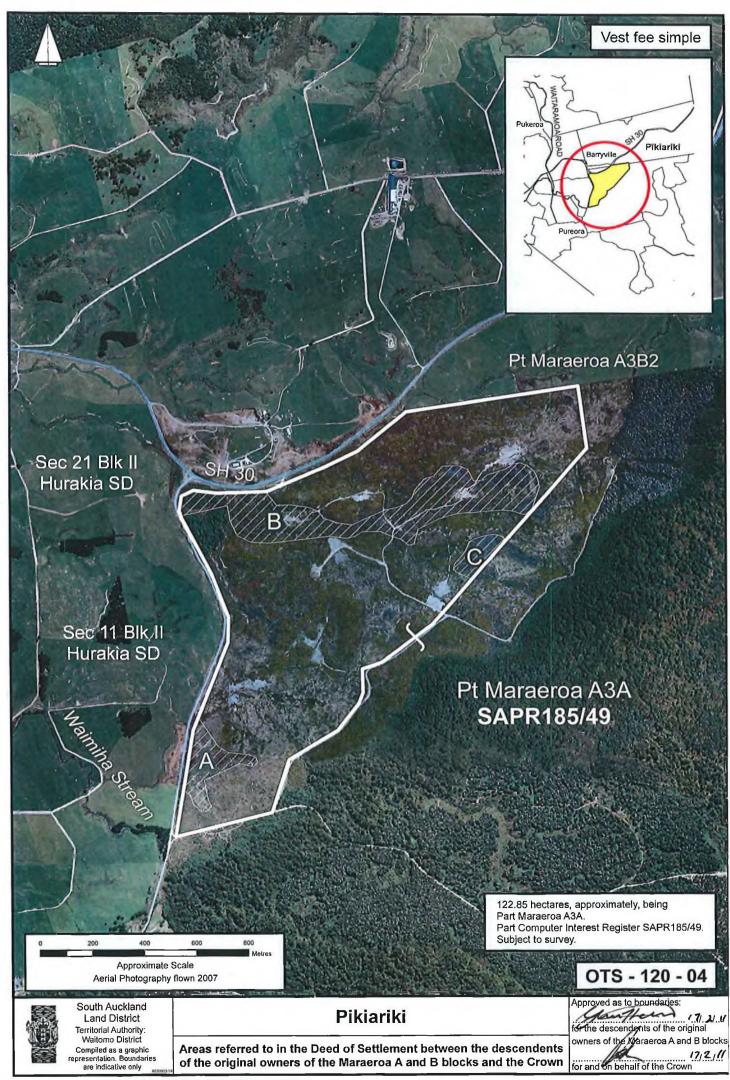
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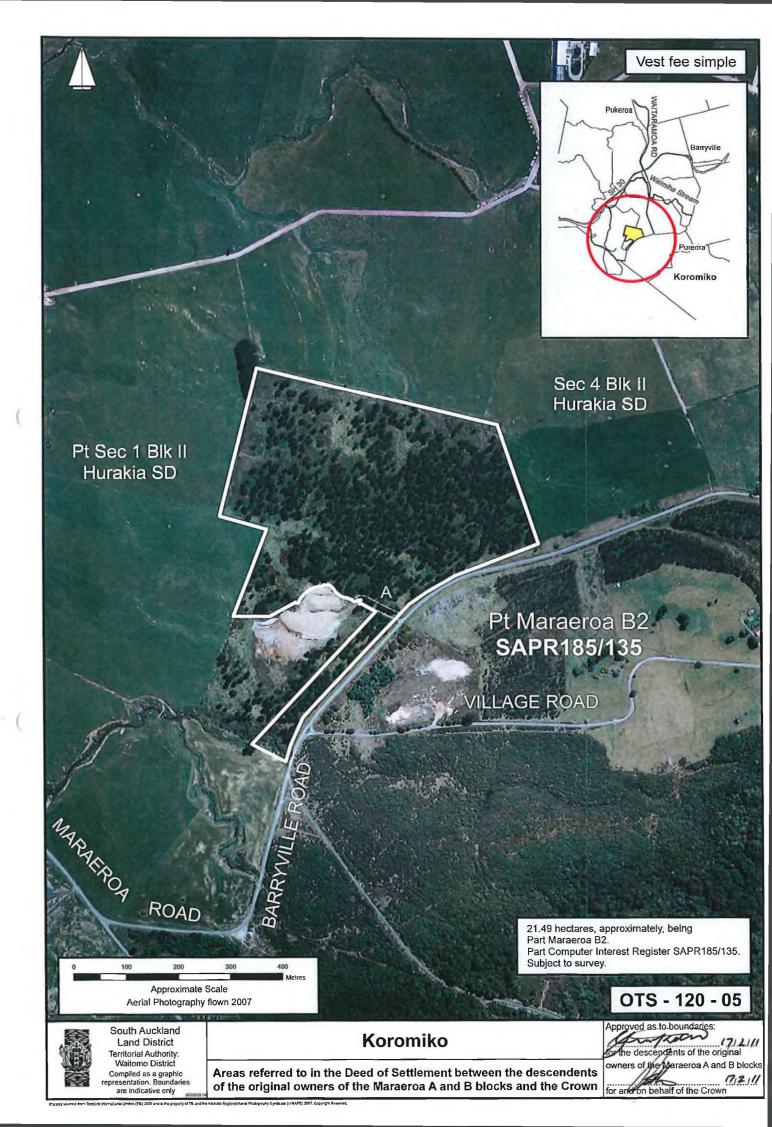


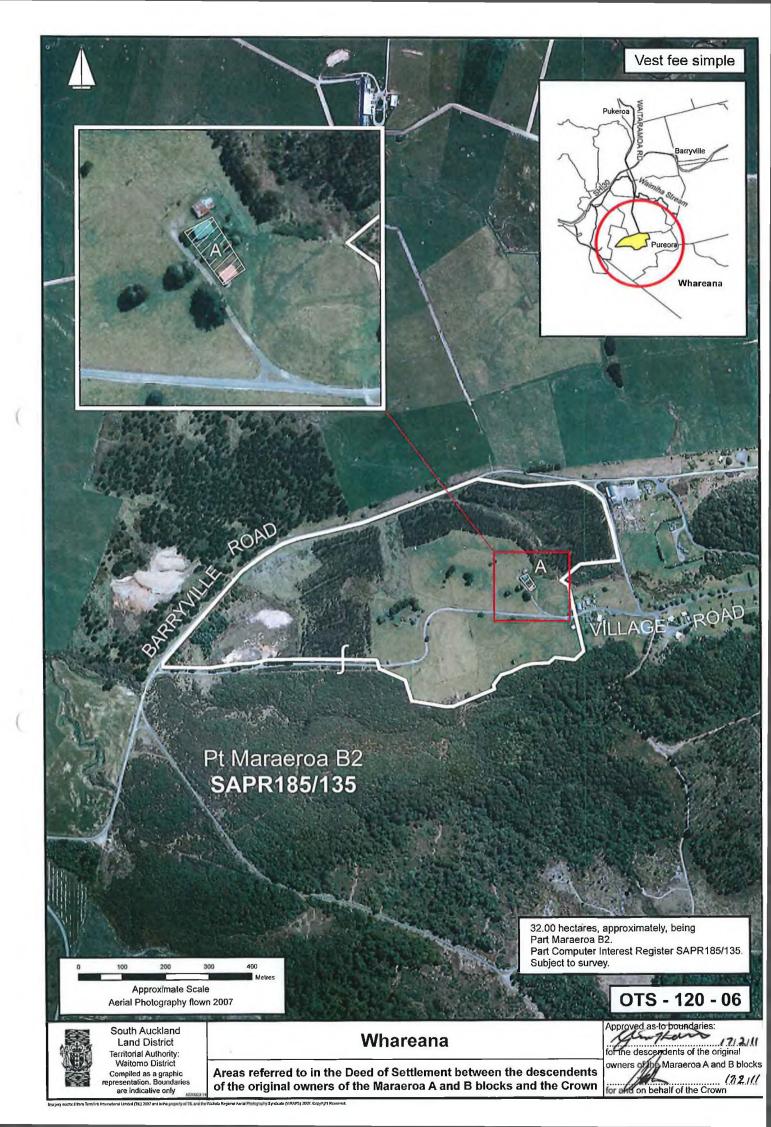


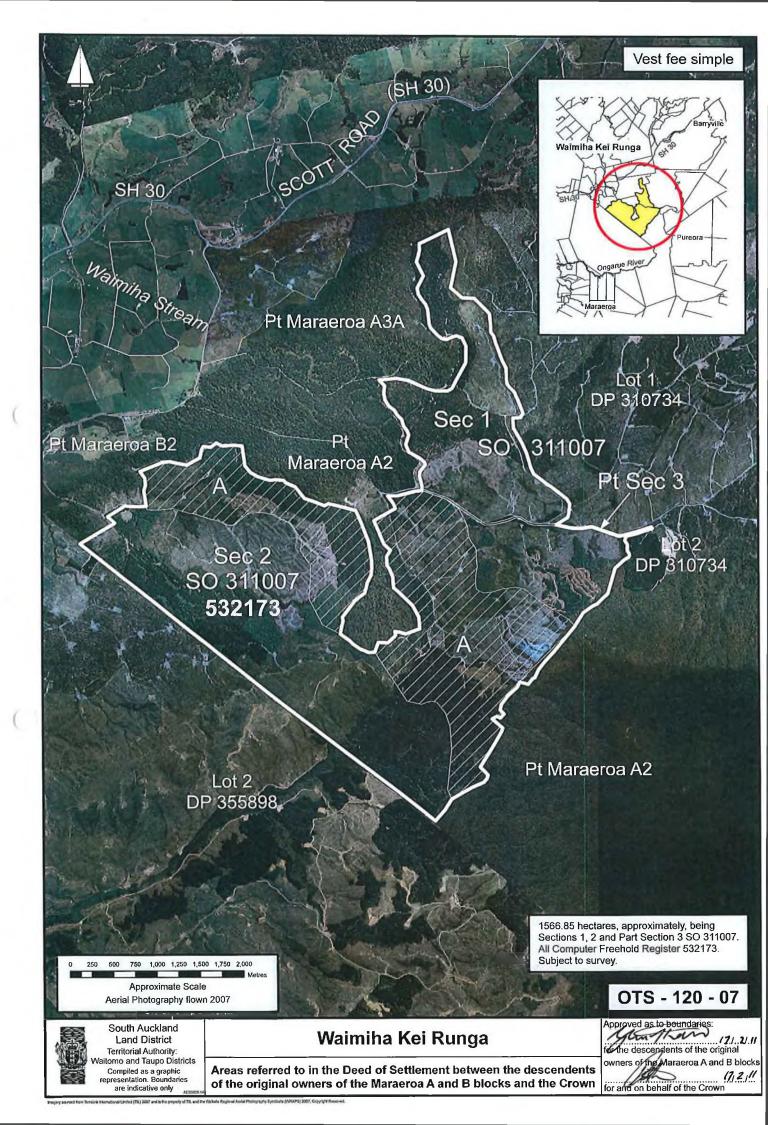


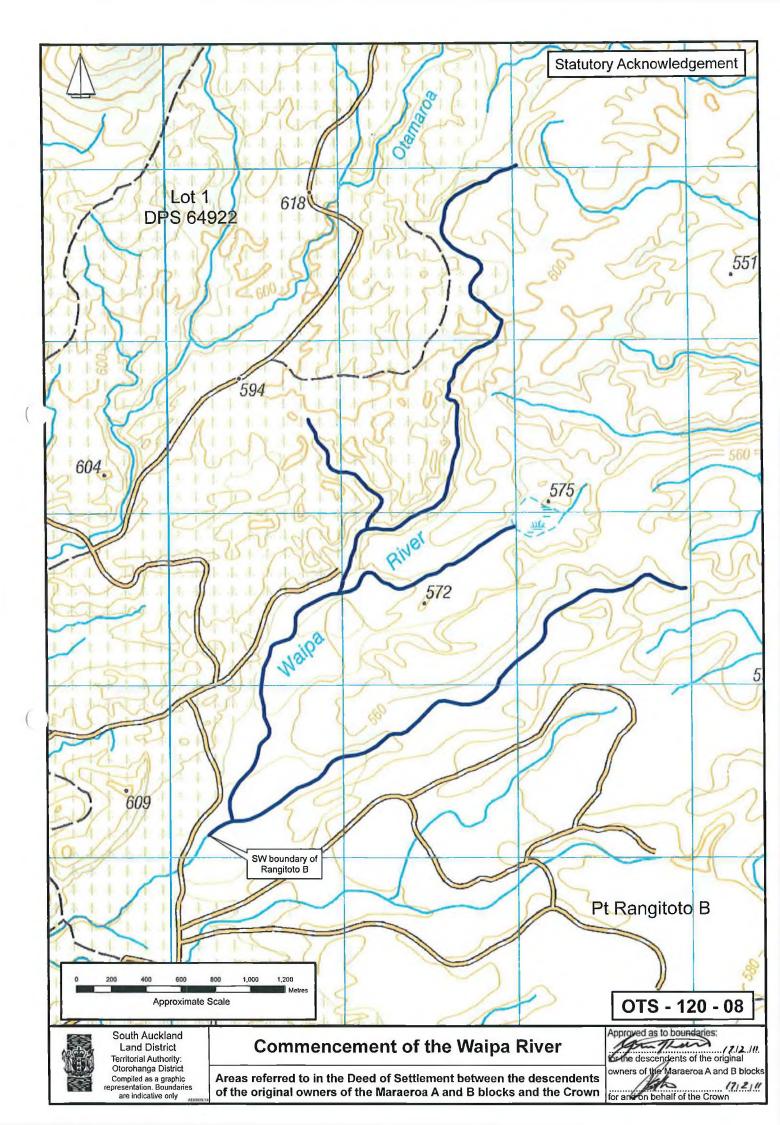


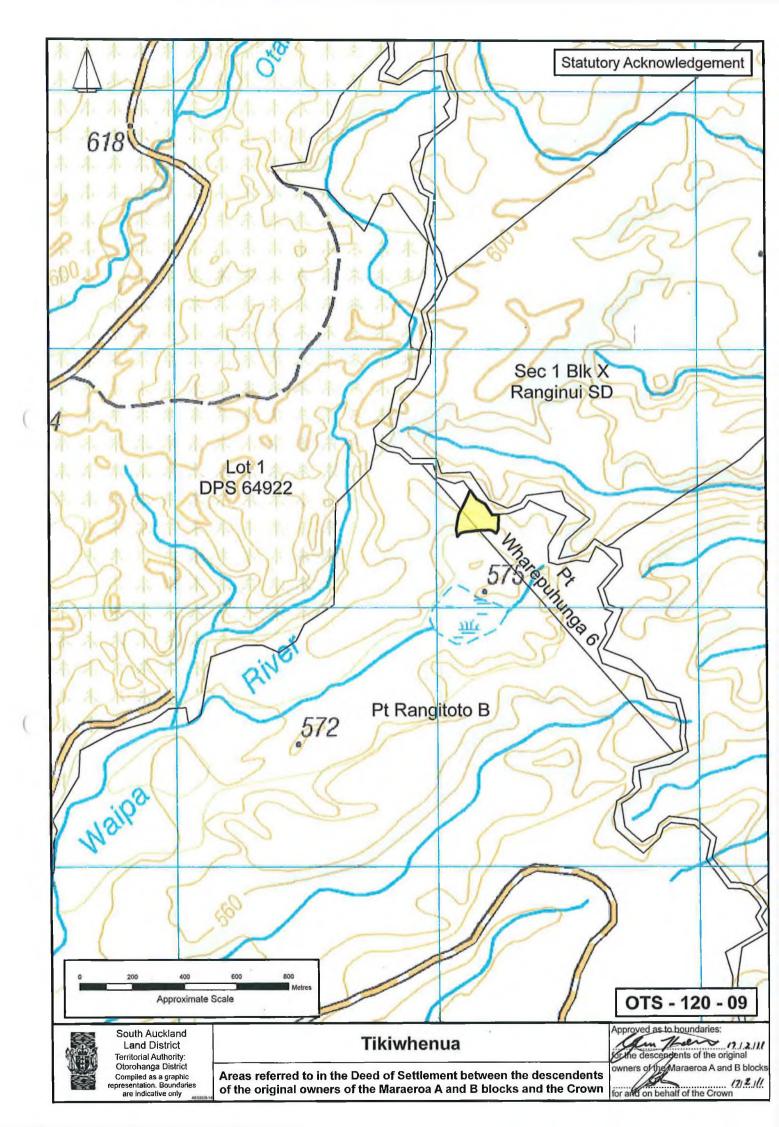
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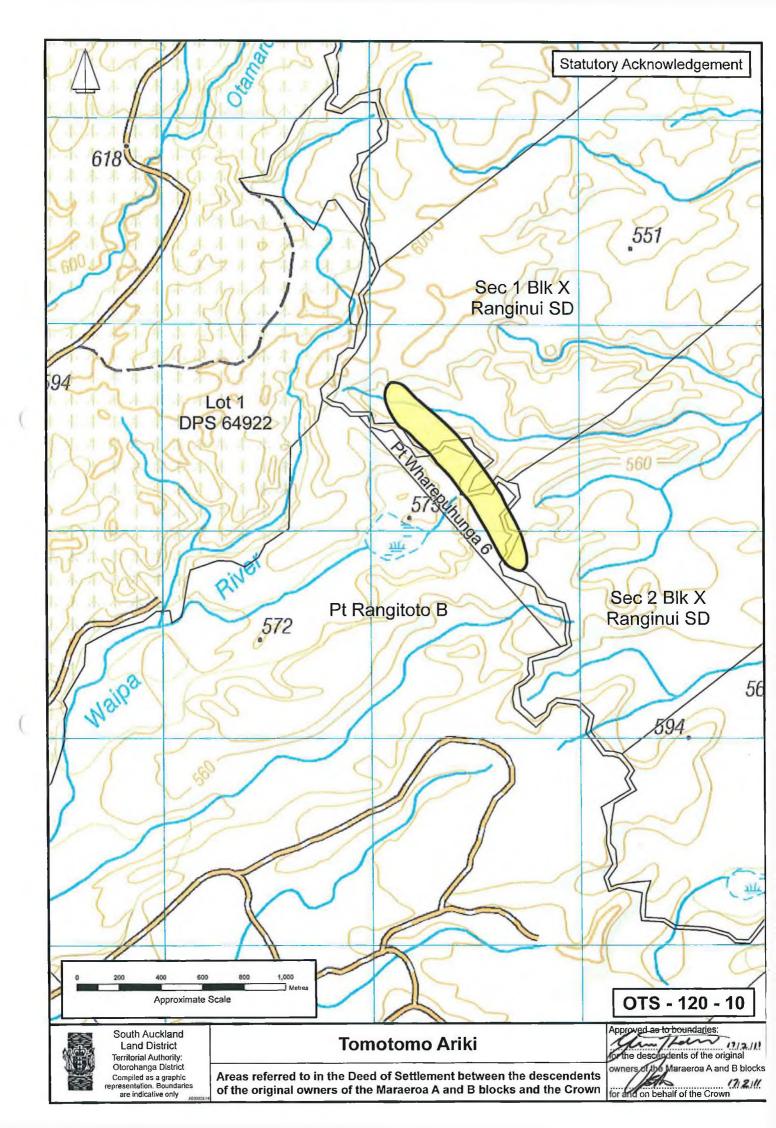


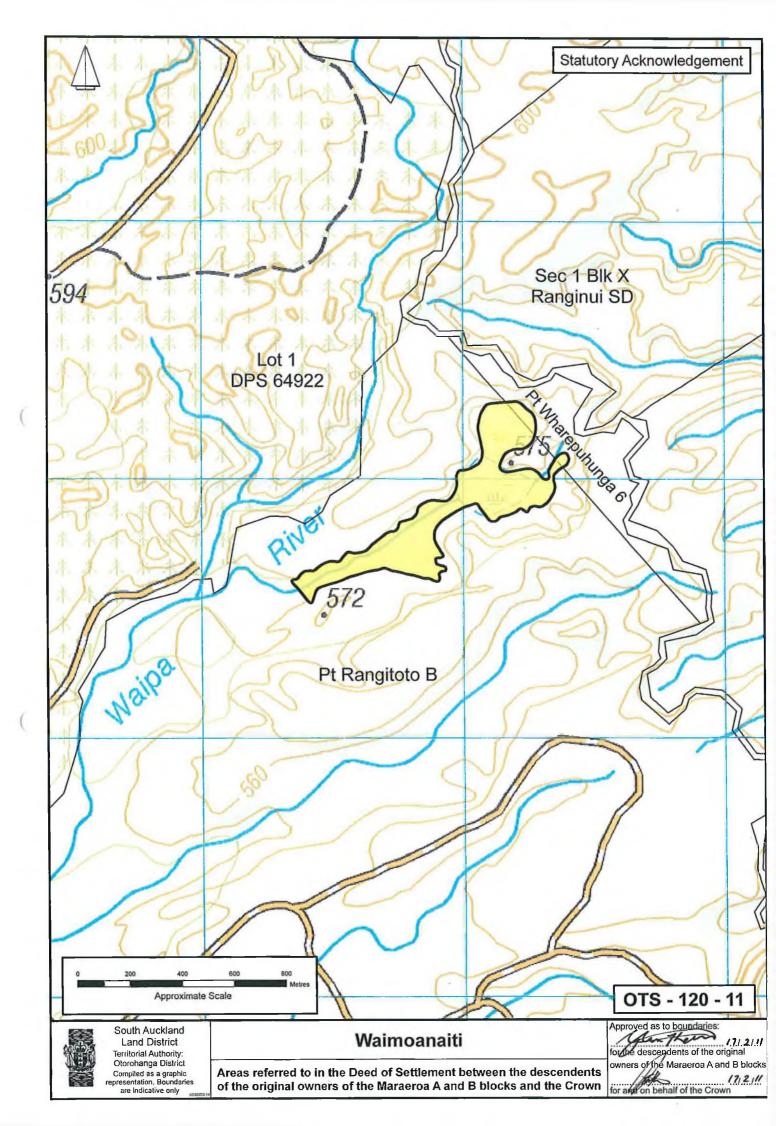


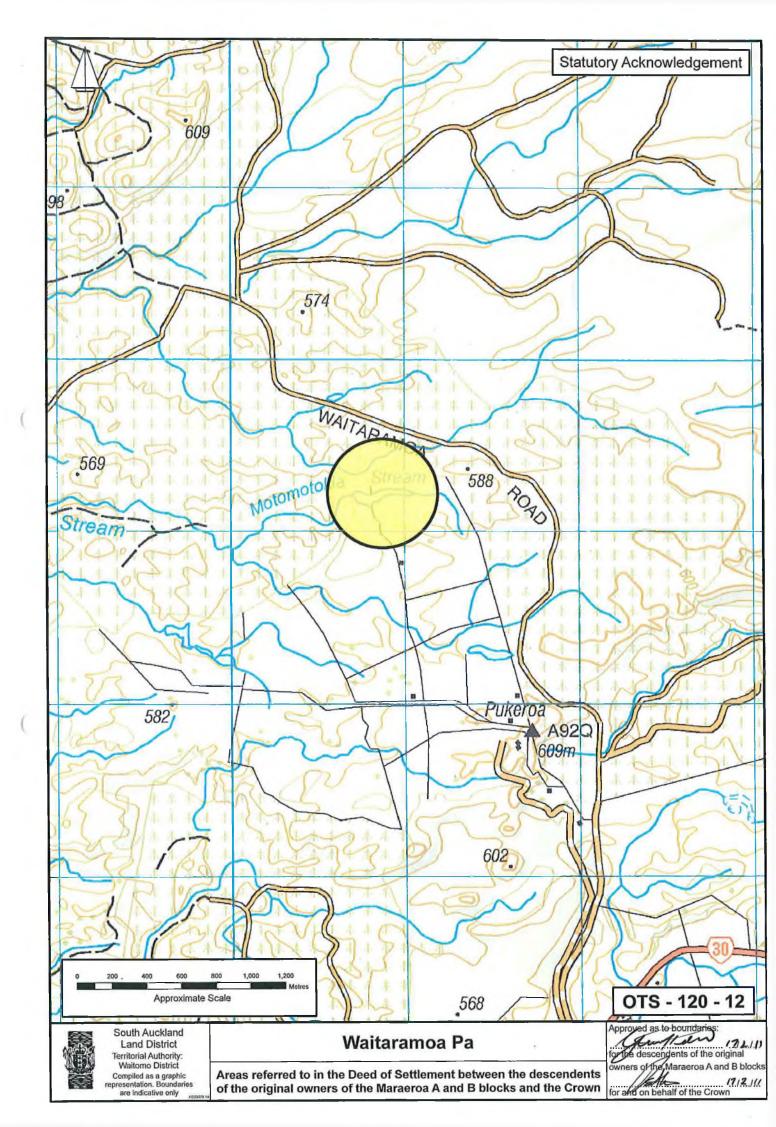


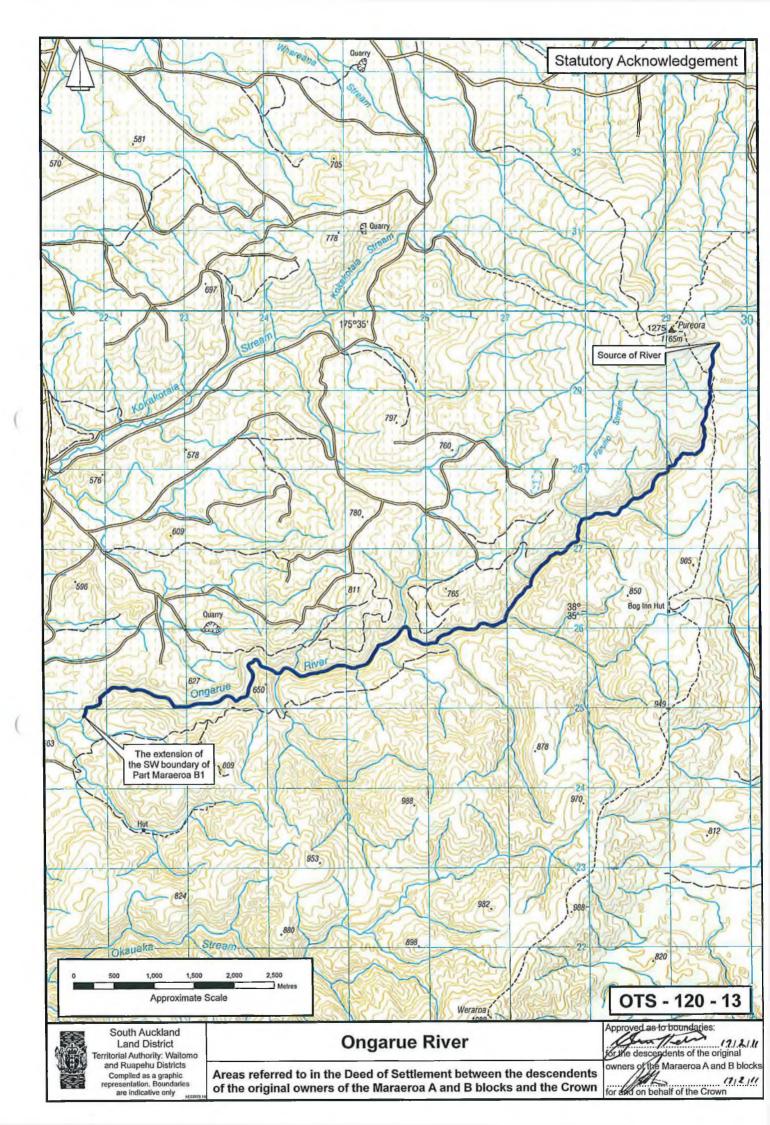


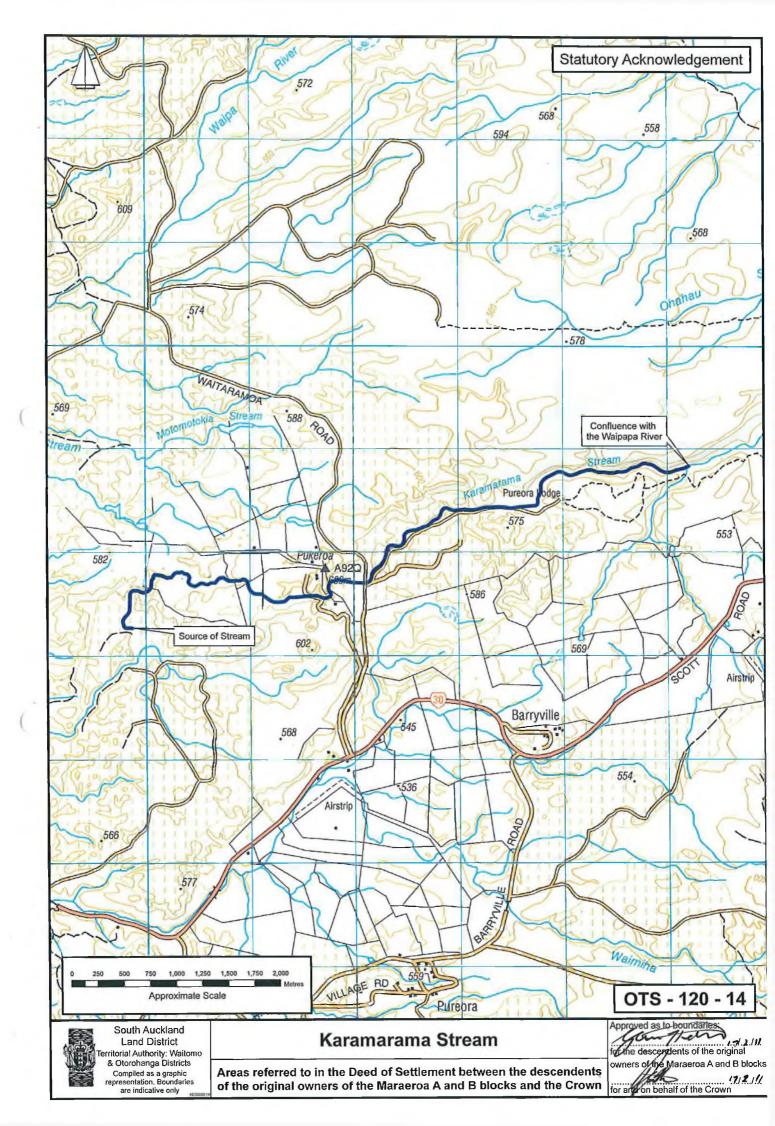


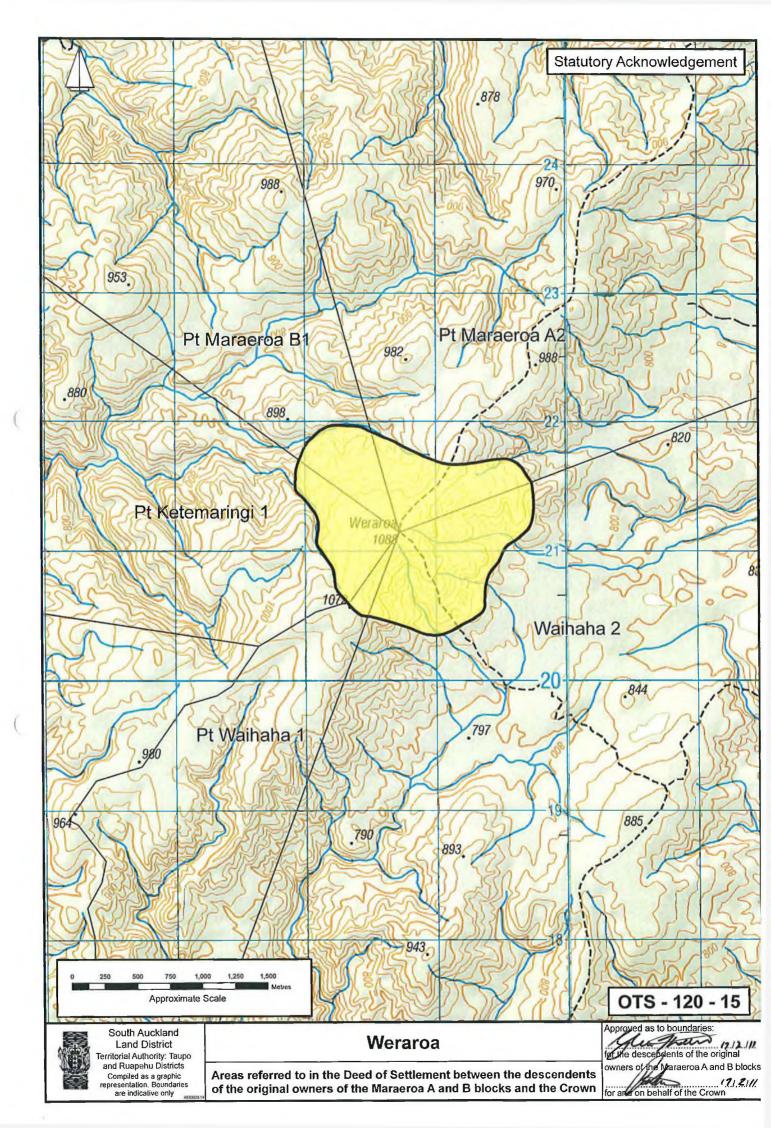


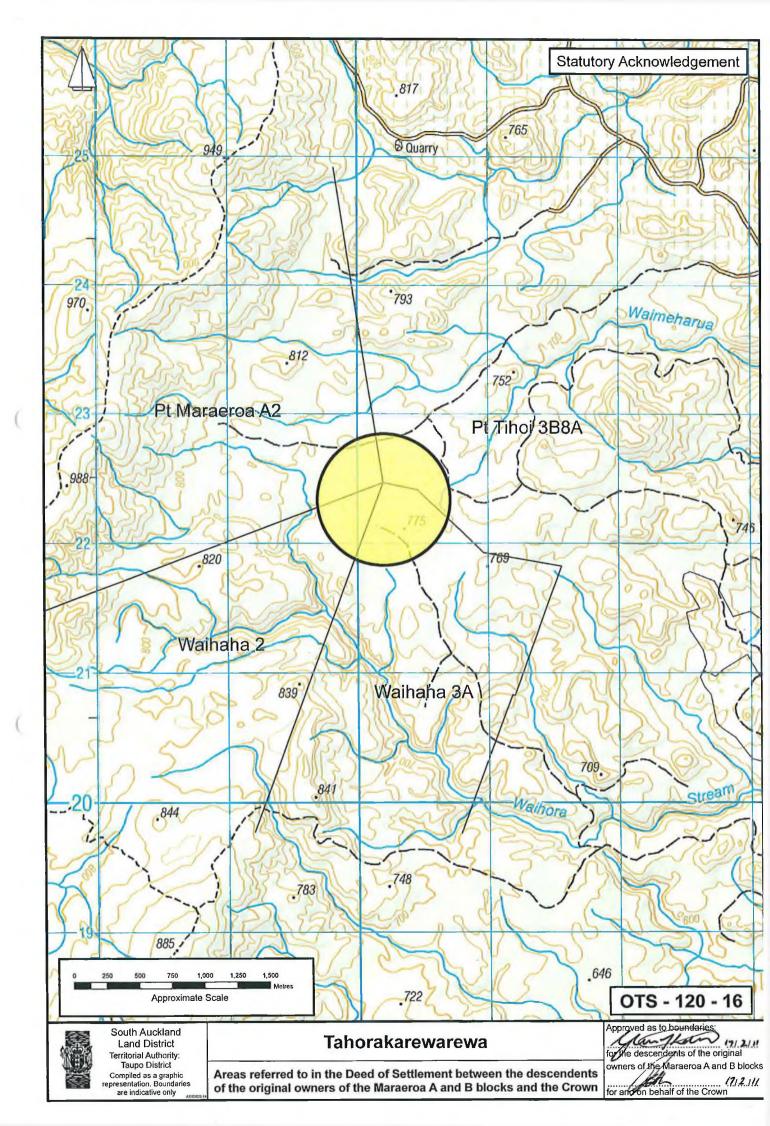


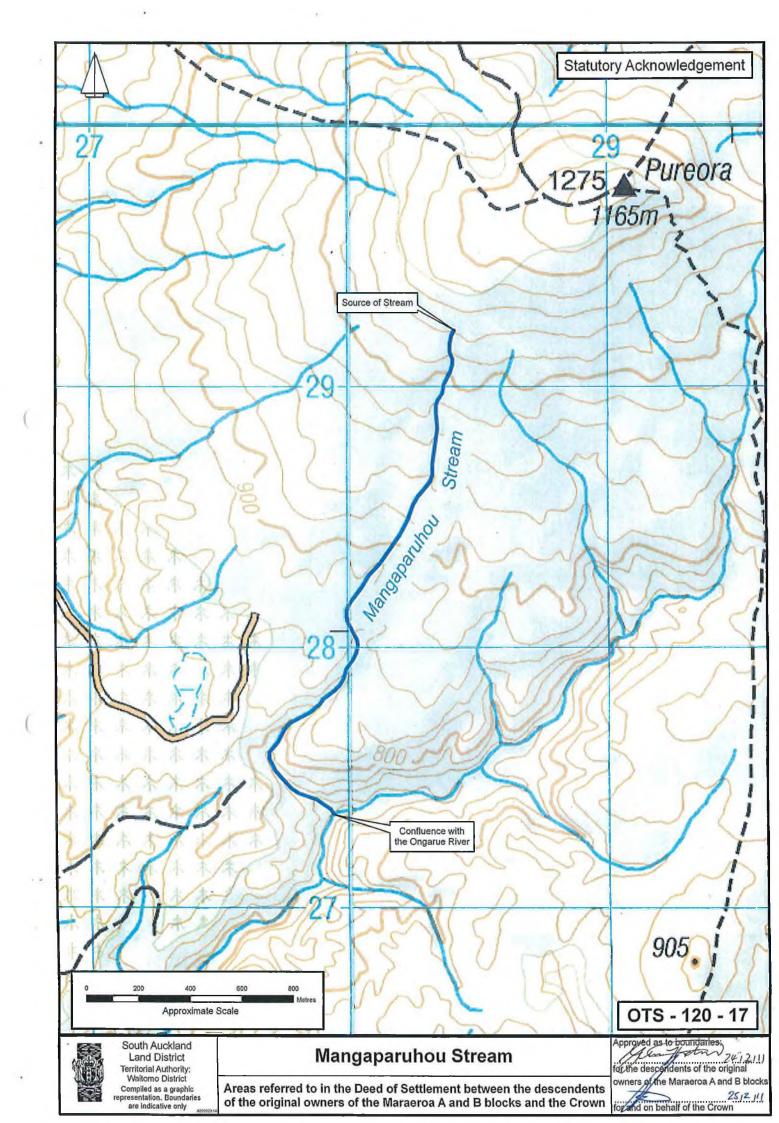


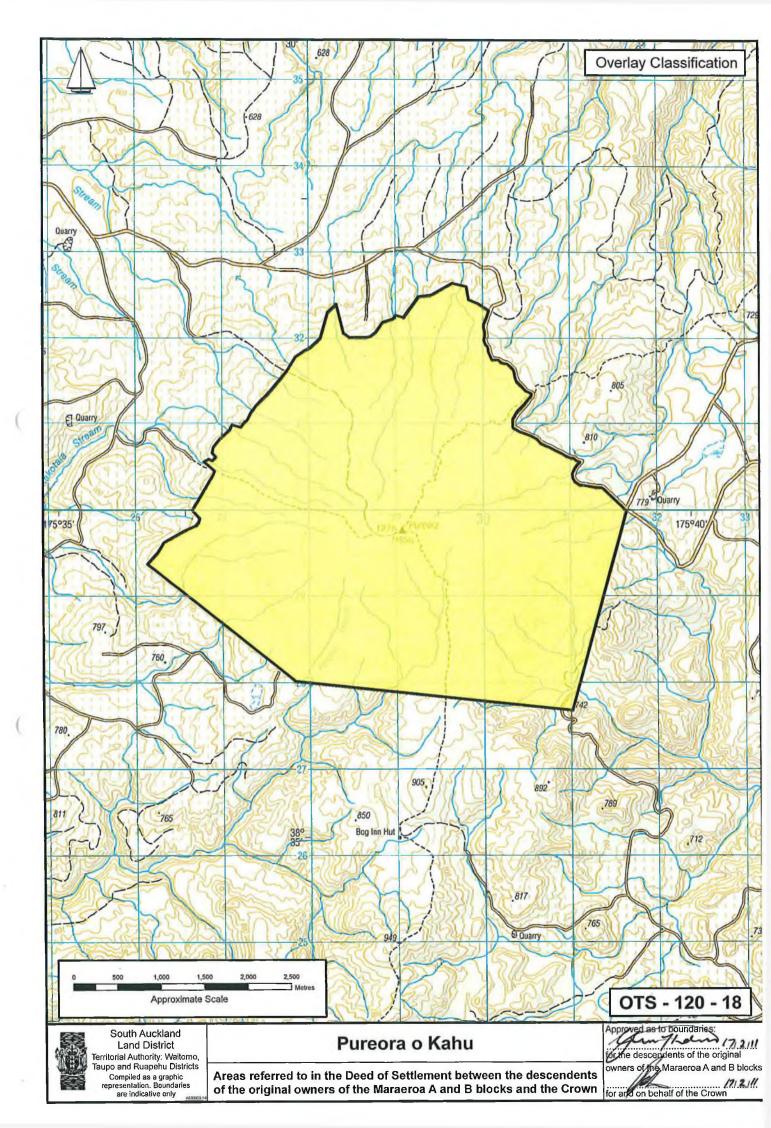


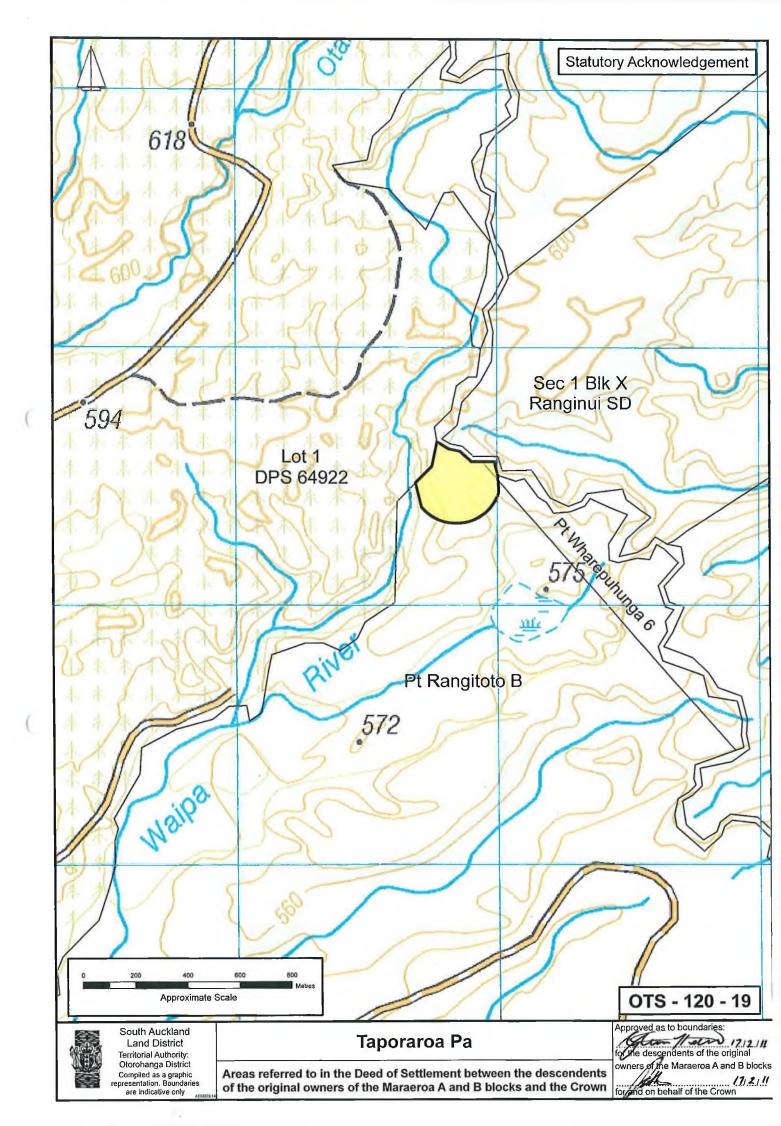


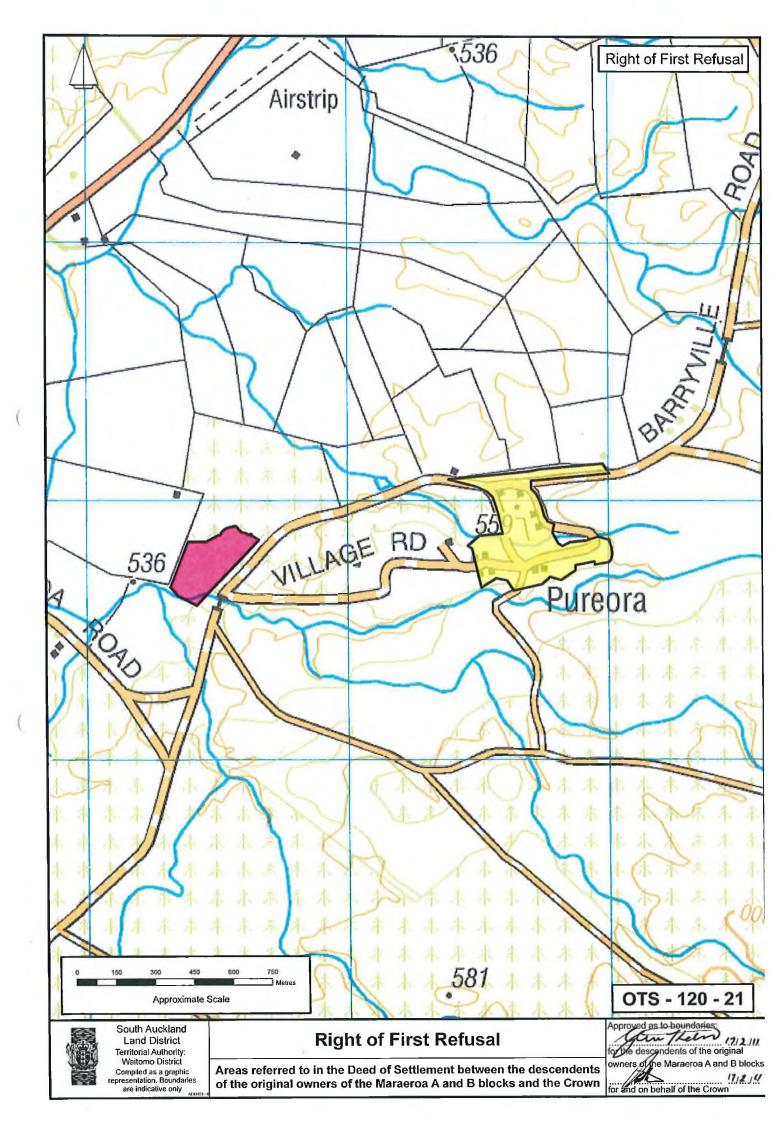


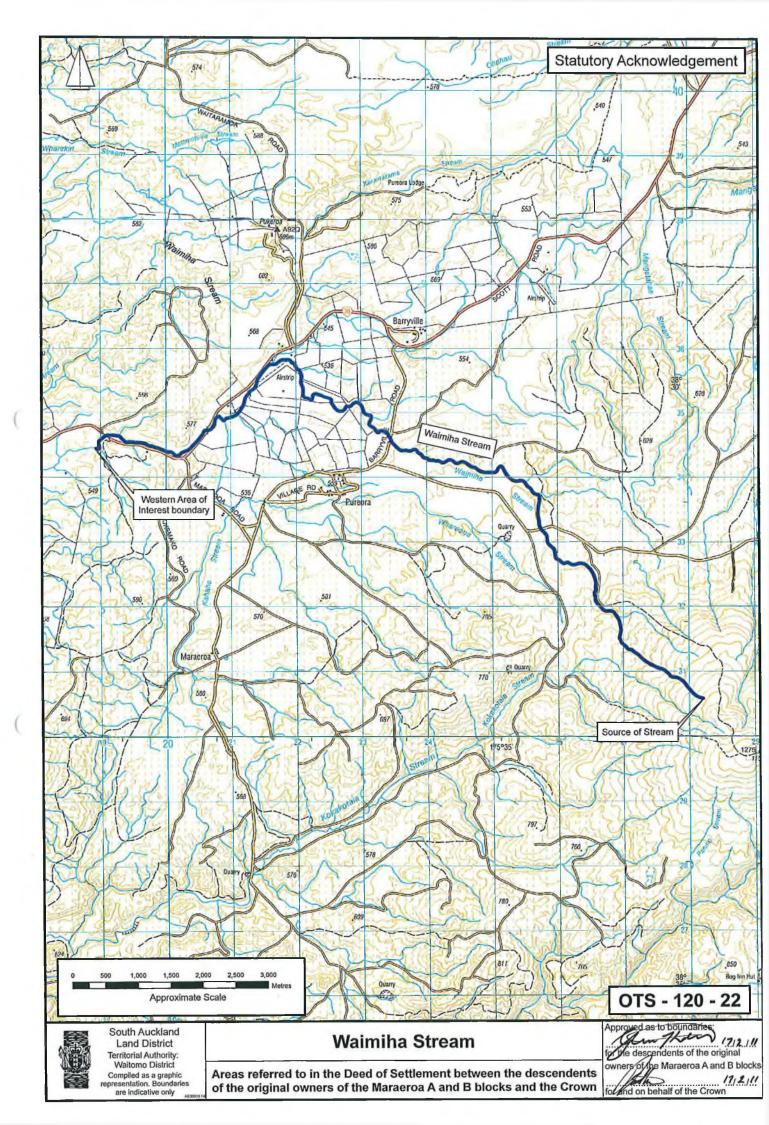




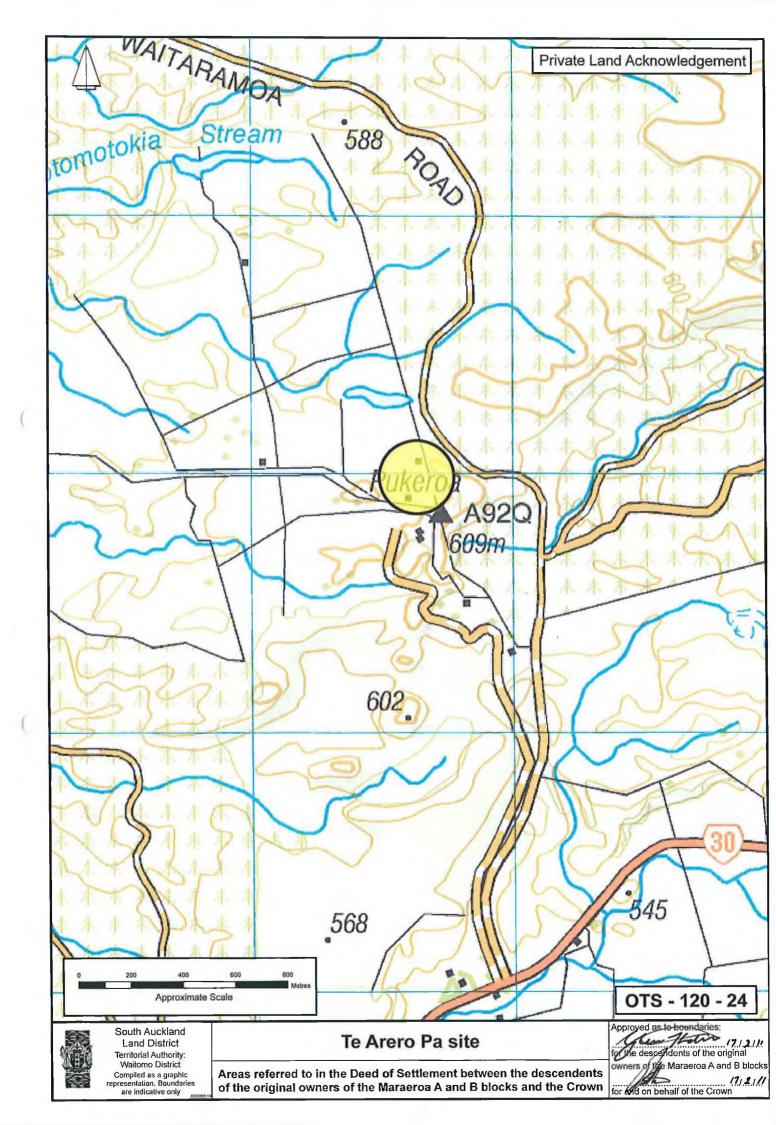


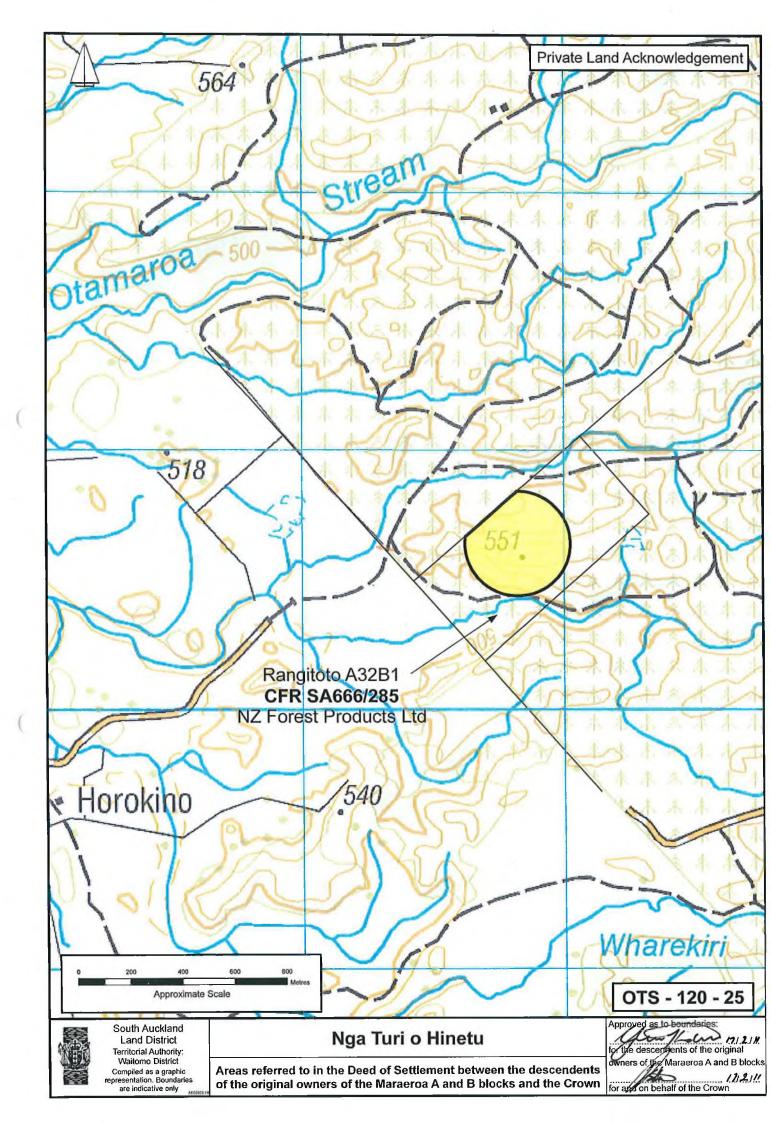


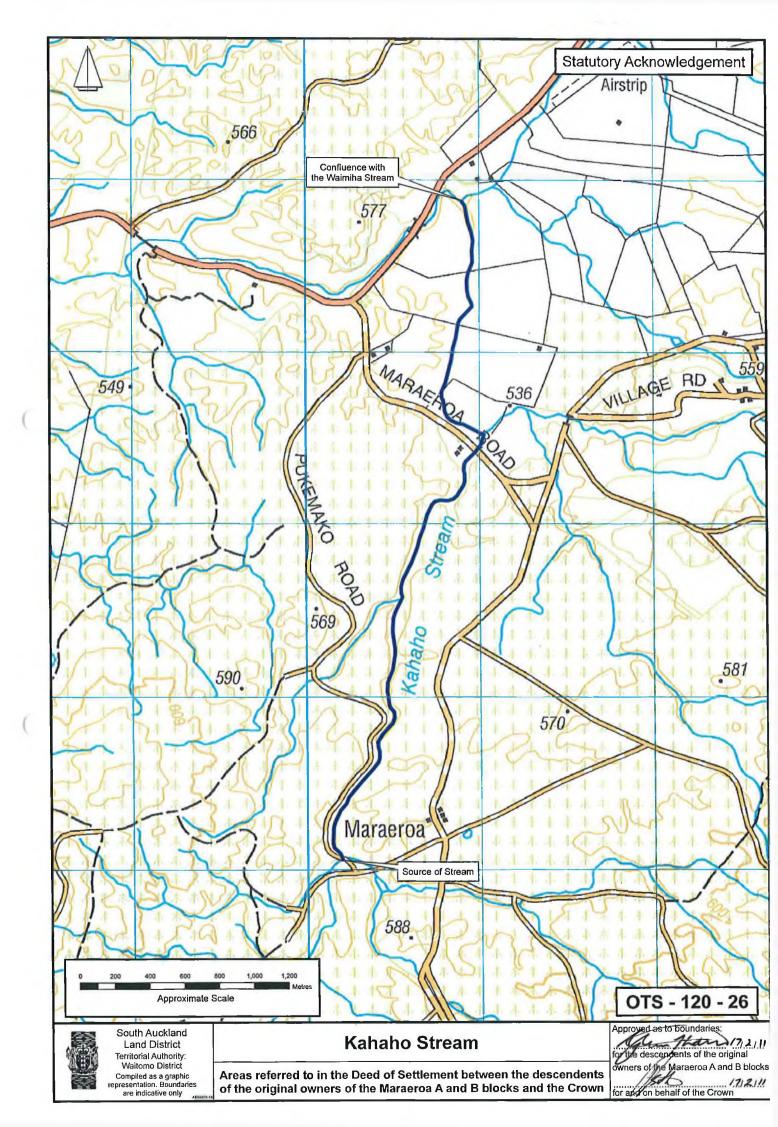


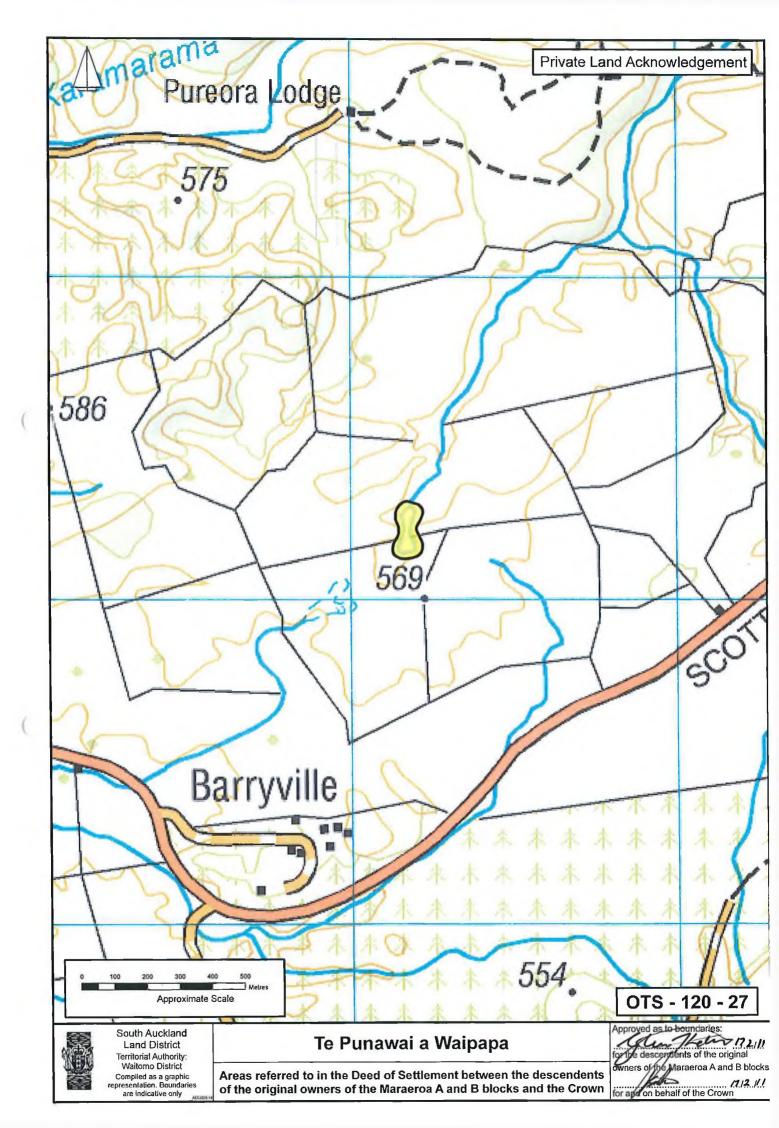


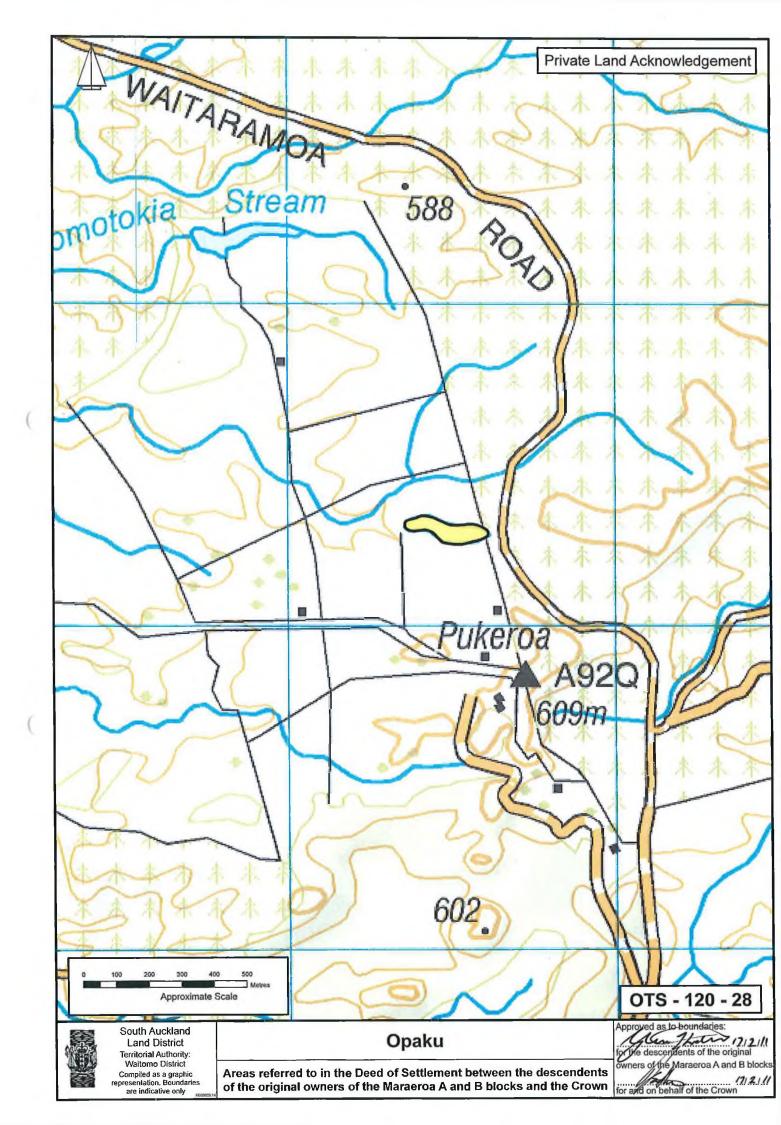


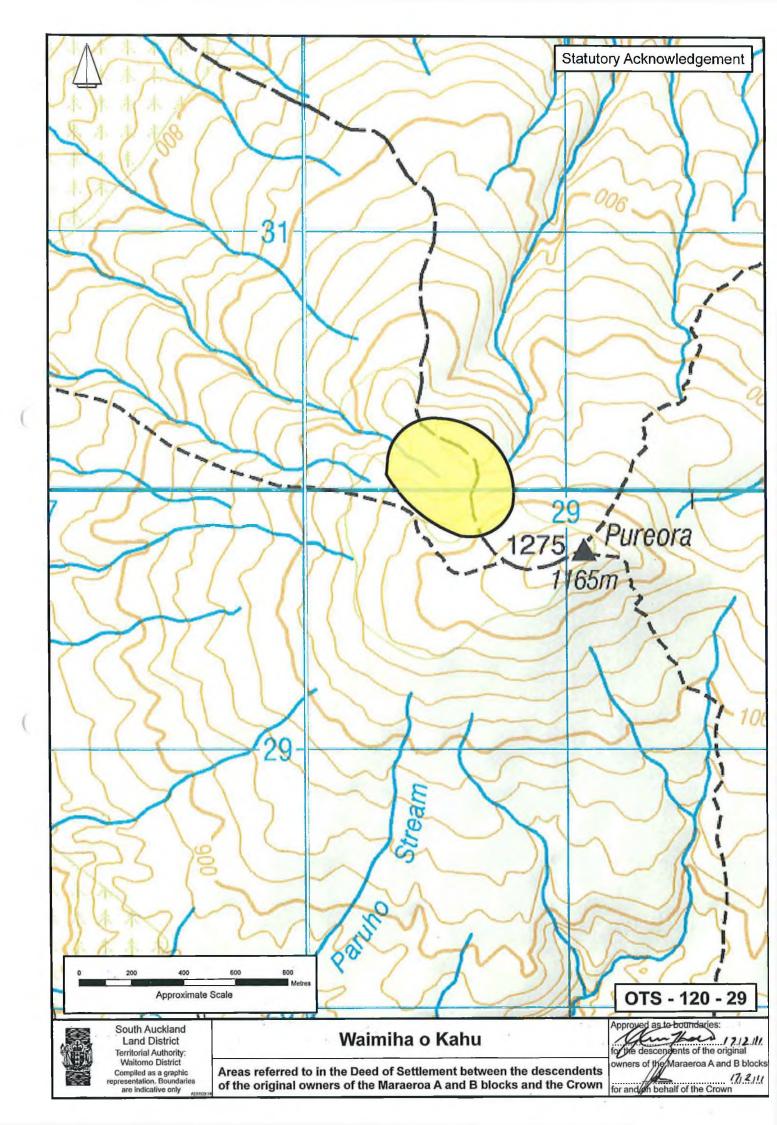


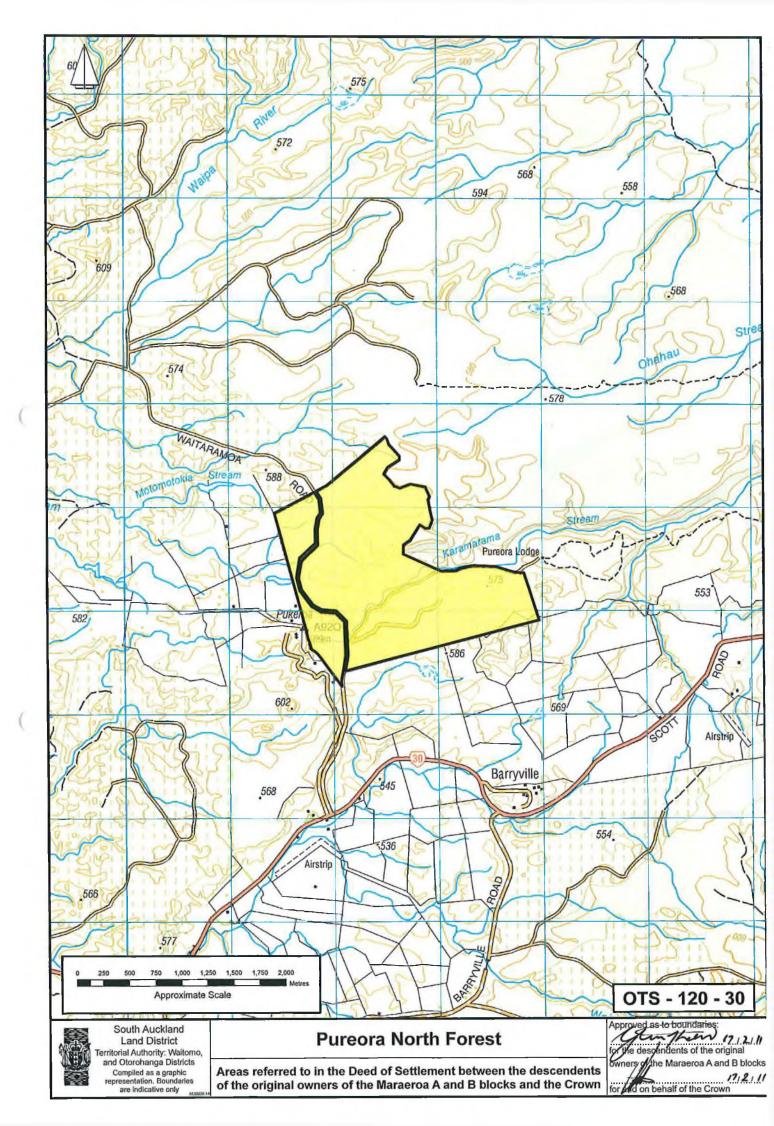












### 2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF VALUES – ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AREAS

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#### ATTACHMENTS

	Name of Site	Name of area/Reserve	Location	Description	Protection Mechanism
1.	Nga Herenga Pa	Maraeroa B2	As shown on deed plan OTS-120-23 Nga Herenga Pa. The site of Rereahu's village and his last home where he died.		
2.	Nga Turi o Hinetu	Maraeroa B3B	As shown on deed Nga Turi o Hinetu he Pou plan OTS-120-25 Rakau tawhito. An ancient boundary marker, marking the north western boundary point of the Maraeroa block		Crown Acknowledgement
3.	Opaku	Maraeroa B3B	As shown on deed plan OTS-120-28	Opaku, He wai whakarite A sacred spring/lagoon where cleansing ceremonies were performed	Crown Acknowledgement
4.	Te Arero Pa Site	Maraeroa B3B	As shown on deed plan OTS-120-24	Te Arero Pa, an historic Rereahu Pa site.	Crown Acknowledgement
5.	Te Punawai a Waipapa	Maraeroa A3B	As shown on deed plan OTS-120-27	Te Punawai a Waipapa. A sacred spring/lagoon where the Waipapa river commences and which is sacred to both Rereahu and Raukawa	Crown Acknowledgment

### **3 PLACE NAME CHANGE**

Existing Name	New Name	Location – Map and Grid Reference	Feature Type
Kokakotaia Stream	Mangakōkakotaea Stream	BF35 285301 BG34 185265	Stream
Paruho Stream	Mangaparuhou Stream	BG35 283292 BG34 279274	Stream

### 4 PSGE PROVISIONS FOR SETTLEMENT LEGISLATION

#### [1] Interpretation

In this part, unless the context otherwise requires:

Te Ture Whenua Act means Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993;

**Deed of Settlement** means the deed of settlement between the Crown, the Descendants and the Settlement Trust dated [*insert date*];

Descendant means [refer to definition of settling group from the deed of settlement];

long-term lease means a lease-

- (a) for a term of more than 52 years; or
- (b) for a term that would be more than 52 years if 1 or more rights of renewal were exercised;

**Maori incorporation** means the governance entity incorporation as that term is defined in the Deed of Settlement;

Preferred classes of alienees means [insert classes];

Protected Land means -

- (a) land vested in or transferred to the incorporation pursuant to or in accordance with the Deed of Settlement; and
- (b) land subject to an order of the Maori Land Court pursuant to section 256(2) of Te Ture Whenua Act; and

Settlement Trust means the governance entity trust as that term is defined in the Deed of Settlement.

Subpart 1 – Maori Land Court jurisdiction

#### [2] Settlement Trust subject to jurisdiction of the Maori Land Court

- (1) Section 237 of Te Ture Whenua Act applies to the Settlement Trust as if it were a trust to which part 12 of that Act applies.
- (2) Nothing in subsection (1) of this section shall limit or affect the jurisdiction of the High Court.

#### [3] Enforcement of obligations

- (1) The Maori Land Court may at any time, on application by a Descendant, require any trustee of the Settlement Trust to file in the Court a written report, and to appear before the Court for questioning on the report, or on any matter relating to the administration of the Settlement Trust or the performance of his or her duties as a trustee.
- (2) The Maori Land Court may at any time, in respect of any trustee of the Settlement Trust, enforce the obligations of his or her trust (whether by way of injunction or otherwise).

Subpart 2 - Sale, gift or long-term lease of Protected Land

#### [4] Sale, gift or long-term lease of Protected Land

- (1) Subject to this part:
  - (a) the trustees of the Settlement Trust have the capacity to sell, gift or lease by way of long-term lease the whole or any part of the Protected Land, in accordance with section [].
  - (b) the Maori incorporation has the capacity to sell, gift or lease by way of long-term lease the whole or any part of the Protected Land, in accordance with section [].
- (2) For the avoidance of doubt, the trustees of the Settlement Trust and the Maori incorporation have the capacity to dispose of any land other than Protected Land in a manner they see fit.

#### [5] Right of first refusal for sale or gift

A person referred to in section [4] who seeks to sell or gift Protected Land must give the first right of refusal to prospective purchasers or donees who belong to one or more of the preferred classes of alienees, ahead of those who do not belong to any of those classes.

#### [6] Sale, gift or long-term lease by the trustees of the Settlement Trust

- (1) The trustees of the Settlement Trust must not sell or gift Protected Land unless the sale or gift has been approved by at least 75% of the Descendants who vote on the issue.
- (2) The trustees of the Settlement Trust must not lease Protected Land by way of a long-term lease unless [the Court, in its discretion, approves and] the long-term lease has been approved by at least 50% of the Descendants who vote on the issue.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply if the Court is satisfied that it is necessary for the trustees of the Settlement Trust to sell part of the Protected Land to make minor boundary adjustments.
- (4) The trustees of the Settlement Trust who execute an instrument for the sale or gifting of Protected Land must get the instrument confirmed by the Court under subpart 3.

#### [7] Sale, gift or long-term lease by Maori Incorporation

- (1) The Maori Incorporation must not sell or gift Protected Land unless the sale or gift has been approved by at least 75% of the shareholders.
- (2) The Maori Incorporation must not lease the Protected Land by way of a long-term lease unless [the Court, in its discretion, approves and] that lease has been approved by at least 50% of the shareholders.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply if the Court is satisfied that it is necessary for the Maori Incorporation to sell part of the Protected Land to make minor boundary adjustments.
- (4) Where the Maori Incorporation executes an instrument for the sale or gifting of Protected Land it must get the instrument confirmed by the Court under subpart 3.

#### Subpart 3 – Confirmation

[Replicate Part 8 of the Te Ture Whenua Act as appropriate. We note that some provisions will not need to be included in the settlement legislation, such as any repealed provisions (eg. sections 153, 154, 161 and 168) or inappropriate provisions (eg. sections 152(1)(e) and (f), 159 and 160).] The terminology in the Te

Ture Whenua Act will need to be changed for inclusion in the settlement legislation to reflect the PSGE structure. Relevant definitions will also need to be inserted.]

#### Subpart 4 – Maori incorporation

# [8] Maori Incorporation deemed to be a Maori Incorporation for the purposes of Part 13 of the Te Ture Whenua Act

- (1) Subject to section [8] the Maori Incorporation is deemed to be a Maori incorporation for the purposes of Part 13 of Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993.
- (2) There shall be one share in the Maori Incorporation, which shall be held on trust by the trustees from time to time of the Settlement Trust, for the benefit of the Descendants.
- (3) For the avoidance of doubt, trustees from time to time of the Settlement Trust are deemed to be the shareholders of the Maori Incorporation for the purposes of Part 13 of Te Ture Whenua Act.
- (4) The constitution set out in [Schedule 2 of this Act] is deemed to be the constitution of the Maori Incorporation.
- (5) The Protected Land held by the Maori Incorporation is deemed to be Maori freehold land, as that term is defined in the Te Ture Whenua Act, for the purposes of Part 6 and Part 13 of that Act.

#### [9] Application of Part 13 of the Te Ture Whenua Act to the Maori Incorporation

- (1) Sections 147, 247, 248, 249, 266, 269(1), 269(5), [269(7)], 276(7), 276(8), 279(2)(f), 279(2)(g), 280(7), [281], 282 and 283 and of the Te Ture Whenua Act do not apply to the Maori Incorporation.
- (2) The Descendants are deemed to be the "several owners" for the purposes of section 250(2) of Te Ture Whenua Act.
- (3) The Descendnts are deemed to be the "incorporated owners" for the purposes of section 250(4) of Te Ture Whenua Act.
- (4) Despite any provision in the Te Ture Whenua Act, the shares in the Maori Incorporation cannot be succeeded to.