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TREATY TRANSPARENCY SETTLEMENTS 1989-2013

Revised and updated

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Foreword

Information surrounding treaty settlement transfers is not easy to access, so few New Zealanders really appreciate the extent of the public resources that have been given away. From hundreds of millions of dollars worth of cash, to iconic buildings, mountains, lakes, rivers, coastal areas, forests, parks, farms, schools, police stations, court houses, and even state houses - nothing that is publicly owned is safe from tribal demands.

The New Zealand Centre for Political Research think tank has regularly examined treaty settlements and reported our concerns through our NZCPR Weekly newsletters. A rich archive of material can be found on our NZCPR.com website. Now we have updated and revised this report that provides a comprehensive analysis of treaty settlements to date. We hope the information presented will not only expose the unwarranted excesses that are now associated with these dubious settlements, but will also empower readers to speak out against the flights of fancy that are masquerading as legitimate claims.

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What's wrong with historical redress?

The word “redress” means “to set right, remedy, rectify or make amends to”. Historical redress therefore means setting right wrongs alleged to have happened in the past. Redress for historical injustices in the United States could refer to reparations for slavery. In Australia, it could mean compensating dispossessed aboriginal peoples. Historical redress through treaty settlements has been going on in New Zealand for nearly 25 years. This report summarises a large amount of information kept on the Waitangi Tribunal and Office of Treaty Settlements websites, explains key concepts, and draws attention to a number of critical failures in this costly experiment in social justice.

Historical redress in New Zealand involves the relationship between the Crown and Maori (mainly chiefs) and goes back to February 6, 1840, when chiefs began ceding sovereignty to the British government through the Treaty of Waitangi. (1) Claims for redress assume white settlement brought cataclysmic decline to Maori, but by 1840 that decline had already occurred because inter-tribal fighting from 1815 to 1840 cut the Maori population, from 120,000 in 1800 to 70,000 in 1840. (2)

A 10-year sovereignty war was fought from 1860, when 59,000 settlers outnumbered 56,000 Maori, (3) and that war claimed the lives of 2154 anti-government Maori and 745 British, colonists, and pro-government Maori. (4) Taking up arms to oppose the government was regarded as a breach of the treaty, and land was confiscated as punishment – in Waikato (887,808 acres or 359,283ha), Taranaki (462,000 acres or 186,964ha), Bay of Plenty (50,000 acres or 20,234ha), and Hawke's Bay (9000 acres or 3642ha). These were areas that remained confiscated after large areas were returned and totaled 570.123ha which is around two percent of New Zealand's 26.8-million hectares of land. (5)

The Treaty of Waitangi is a simple three-article document less than one fifth the length of this article which says the Queen is sovereign and Maori are her subjects, with the rights of subjects, including possession of property. A total of 512 chiefs signed it in 1840, with an eyewitness account providing evidence that chiefs understood it to mean what the previous sentence outlined. (6) Most of 100 chiefs at a conference in Kohimarama affirmed support for this meaning of the treaty in July 1860. (7)

Land transactions were a key part of the Treaty of Waitangi and of the relationship between British settlers and Maori residents. Lord Normanby, who was British Secretary of State for the Colonies, instructed Captain William Hobson, in a brief dated August 14, 1839, that Maori “title to the soil and to the sovereignty to New Zealand is indisputable” although he also noted that these rights were qualified by the fact that Maori existed as “numerous dispersed and petty tribes, who possess few political relations to each other”. (8)

Chiefs sold large areas of land before 1840 for whatever they could negotiate. The treaty gave the new government the right of “preemption”, a British Colonial Office construct which involved the government taking the sole right to buy land from chiefs in colonies. That right that was twice waived in New Zealand between 1844 and 1846.

Difficulties with establishing who the actual owners of land were, with the Crown often making repeated payments to numerous claimants for the same block of land, led to the creation of the Native Land Court in 1862 to examine title. The Native land acts of 1862 and 1865 also set up a process by which Maori could convert their land from customary or “native” title to Crown-granted or freehold title, making Maori land legally analogous to ordinary private land owned by Europeans.

Some Maori retained a sense of grievance after the sovereignty wars petered out. A deputation took to Queen Victoria in 1882 a list of nine grievances – the massacre (by Maori of settlers) at Wairau on June 17, 1843, a war against Te Rangihaeata of 1842-43, a war against Heke and Kawiti in the north in 1845, a fight between Te Hapuku and Te Moananui in Hawke’s Bay in 1848, the Waitara war in 1860, the Waikato War in 1863, a tribal fight among Ngati Tautahi, the imprisonment of Te Whiti’s men in 1879, and the imprisonment of Te Whiti in 1881. (9)

Numerous petitions to parliament prompted successive governments to investigate the various grievances, mostly from claimants seeking a share, or further share, of the proceeds of land sales. Numerous claims were investigated and numerous were found without merit.

A Native Land Claims Commission sat in 1920 to review and assess redress for 11 petitions and claims from Maori in different parts of New Zealand. A further commission chaired by Supreme Court Judge William Sim was set up in 1926 to consider whether confiscations in Taranaki, Waikato, Tauranga, Whakatane, Opotiki, Urewera, Gisborne, and Hawke’s Bay exceeded in quantity what was fair and just. The inquiry was not linked to Treaty of Waitangi obligations because the government held that Maori who fought against the government had repudiated the treaty.

That commission recommended a £5000 annual payment to Taranaki tribes for land unjustly confiscated. Sim found that confiscations in Waikato were excessive and recommended an annual payment of £3000. Waikato initially wanted the land returned, but received annual payments from that year, although they became intermittent during the 1930s. (10)

- Both Labour and National governments signed a series of settlements with tribes between 1944 and 1958.
- The Ngai Tahu Claim Settlement Act 1944 awarded £300,000, payable at a rate of £10,000 a year for 30 years.
- The 1944 Taranaki Maori Claims Settlement Act was intended as a final settlement of claims in that area. The Taranaki Maori Trust Board had received a £5000 annuity since the Sim commission recommendation, plus a £300 lump sum payment for loss of property at Parihaka in 1881.
- The Waikato-Maniapoto Maori Claims Settlement Act 1946 provided for the establishment of the Tainui Maori Trust Board to receive £5000 a year in perpetuity plus a further £5000 and £1000 a year for 45 years, to cover arrears since 1936.
- In the Finance No. 2 Act, on October 12, 1946, the government settled with Whakatohea, a tribe located in the eastern Bay of

Plenty region that had sustained land confiscation, for a lump sum payment of £20,000.

- A claim relating to Rotorua Township Pukeroa Oruawhata land in Waiariki district was settled in 1954 for £16,500.
- In 1958, a Urewera roading grievance was settled with a lump sum payment of £100,000. (11)

A further initiative in 1962 was to have unintended consequences when the Maori Welfare Act, later renamed the Maori Community Development Act set up the New Zealand Maori Council. This government-created and funded body soon began to exert significant pressure on successive governments to implement policies that further partnership, protection, consultation, and compensation for Maori – policies collectively known as “biculturalism” – which started to create a racial faultline.

That faultline became more visible when Labour government Maori Affairs Minister Matiu Rata ushered through legislation that set up the Waitangi Tribunal in 1975, “to provide for the observation and confirmation of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and to determine claims about certain matters that were inconsistent with those principles”, although these principles had yet to be specified. (12) The then Leader of the Opposition, Robert Muldoon, said at the time that: “The question can be asked whether special legislation of this type makes us one people or two peoples.” (13)

Ten years later, a person heavily influenced by the American civil rights movement, Justice Minister Geoffrey Palmer, enabled the tribunal to look into grievances back to 1840. Palmer wrote that he “did some research on the outstanding grievances and it did not appear that looking into them would open a can of worms, which many feared. I took the view that the claims may take a decade to deal with, that it would cause some anguish but would be worth it in the end.” (14) That was in 1985.

Mischief was given an opportunity when the Waitangi Tribunal was given the sole authority to interpret the meaning of the treaty. Sir Hugh Kawharu, a tribunal member who was also a chief claimant for Auckland tribe Ngati Whatua o Orakei, re-translated Te Tiriti while apparently ignoring the fact that the treaty was drafted in English and translated into Maori. He imagined what 1840s chiefs may have understood the words “kawanatanga” and “rangatiratanga” to mean, disregarded William Colenso’s written account of the February 5 treaty debate, and changed the meanings of these two key words to give the impression that the treaty guaranteed chiefs the right to continue with their chieftainship.

From 1840 to 1985, the word “sovereignty” in the final English draft, was translated as “kawanatanga” in Te Tiriti, and “possession” as “rangatiratanga”, in an agreement which says the Queen is sovereign and Maori are her subjects, with the rights of subjects, including possession of property.

From 1985, because Kawharu wrote that “there could be no possibility of the Maori signatories having any understanding of government in the sense of ‘sovereignty’”, and since “rangatiratanga” meant “unqualified exercise of chieftainship”, (15) the tribunal stated that the treaty only granted the settler government the right to control settlers while chiefs could carry on with their chieftainship. Later, tribunal grievance report writers could argue that since chiefs were not allowed to carry on with their chieftainship, they suffered a huge injustice meaning their descendents were entitled to huge compensation.

This reinterpretation created another fiction – that because the treaty guaranteed “unqualified exercise of chieftainship”, Maori

continued to exercise rights over all of New Zealand even though their forebears had sold 24.13-million hectares of the total land area of New Zealand.

By the mid 1980s, two increasingly powerful entities had targeted treasury on behalf of Maori – the New Zealand Maori Council, and the Waitangi Tribunal – while a Minister of Justice who devoutly believed in race-based affirmative action gave tacit support.

An opportunity for all this preparedness appeared in 1986, when the government had decided to change most of its trading departments into corporations run for profit. Much Crown property and extensive tracts of Crown land were to be transferred to these corporations. After the State-Owned Enterprises Act 1986 was passed, but before land and assets were transferred, the Maori Council sought a declaration to stop the transfer until arrangements were made to deal with Maori claims related to those assets.

The Maori Council won. In *New Zealand Maori Council v Attorney-General* in 1987 the Court of Appeal held that Section 9 of the State-Owned Enterprises Act 1986, which said: “Nothing in this Act shall permit the Crown to act in a manner that was inconsistent with the principles of the treaty” overrode everything else in the Act.

Moreover, as part of that judgment, the president of the Court of Appeal, Justice Robin Cooke, created a list of six treaty principles which may be summarised as: (a) right to govern, (b) need for good faith, (c) unreasonable restrictions on government not authorised, (d) protection for Maori, (e) treaty breaches must be remedied, and (f) Maori must be consulted. Other lists of treaty principles appeared. Although none of the principles are visible in any part of the Treaty of Waitangi, all of the principles, even a non-specific reference to treaty principles, have become more important than the treaty itself.

An agreement to sell Crown forestry assets was reached subject to the creation, in April 1990, of the Crown Forestry Rental Trust, which was enabled to make available interest from forestry assets available to help Maori prepare claims that could involve Crown forest land. Should the tribunal recommend that forestry land be given to Maori, the trust deed confirmed that beneficiaries would receive rentals from the commencement of the licence. (16)

Since Crown forestry land had been bought and developed by successive governments, there appeared little likelihood of any basis for claim in 1990. But by 2013, increasingly generous governments included forestland and shares of rentals in almost every settlement. The value of forestry rentals transferred to tribal corporations does not form part of the total financial redress because it is regarded as owned by the tribe from the date of the forestry licence that it derived from.

The Maori Council used the strategy of going to court on numerous occasions, most recently in a claim for water, to squeeze favours from the government. Soon the Waitangi Tribunal could be relied upon for a favourable report that could be used as evidence as any Maori Council claim proceeded through the court hierarchy.

The Waitangi Tribunal was never an impartial body like other tribunals in the Justice Department. The tribunal has always assumed that the wicked white coloniser had victimised Maori and took upon itself the role of creating reports to justify compensation.

These compensation claims were not limited to confiscations but extended all land transactions, included “loss of rangatiratanga”, and went on to claim a share of fisheries quota, seek recognition and money for the Maori language, seek clarification of

broadcasting policies, and seek a share of flora and fauna and Maori intellectual property, the Maori electoral option, allocation of radio frequencies, alleged inadequate funding of wananga educational institutes, changes to the dairy industry, management of the petroleum industry, Maori language pre-schools, assessment of Maori offenders, you name it.

The settlement of a claim for a share in commercial fisheries quota took race-based affirmative action to a new level with a package worth \$170-million. Waikato-Tainui and Ngai Tahu achieved separate settlements of the same amount, even though both had received earlier “full and final” settlements, and both negotiated top-ups based on a percentage of all settlements once the total went over \$1-billion in 1992 dollars. That level was reached in June of 2012. (See settlement table below for the grand total and full details. See individual tribal summaries, also below, for details of claims).

There are three broad categories of claimant. Twenty claimant groups were tribes whose forebears fought against the government, 16 groups sold land but want more money, and six northern South Island groups claimed compensation for land they occupied for less than 20 years before 1840 before they were supplanted by a stronger tribe that sold the land.

Ngati Pahauwera, who lived between Napier and Wairoa, supported the government during the sovereignty wars and had 56 murdered at Mohaka on April 10, 1869, by guerilla leader Te Kooti Rikirangi’s fighters. The tribe received a settlement of \$20-million in 2012, but Te Kooti’s Rongowhakaata tribe received a settlement totalling \$23.4-million the same year that included two payments of \$250,000 for Te Whare Rakei o Te Kooti Rikirangi, \$200,000 for Nga Uri o Te Kooti Rikirangi. There was no apology or compensation from Te Kooti’s descendents to Ngati Pahauwera.

The fisheries settlement proceeded from a bizarre Waitangi Tribunal ruling that tribes, whose forebears gathered seafood from canoes around the shore, owned the sea within New Zealand’s 200km exclusive economic zone in the same way the land was owned, and if the government wished to develop the sea commercially, it had to acquire the right from the traditional user.

Some settlement recipients struggled with their new wealth. Five years after receiving \$170-million, Waikato-Tainui’s \$245-million asset base had been eroded by 16 per cent, and the tribe struggled with a \$24-million debt. By 2013, “bad investments and bailouts” wiped almost half the value off Taupo tribe Tuwharetoa’s \$66-million share of the “Treelord’s” treaty settlement. One year earlier, Taranaki’s Ngati Tama reported it lost its \$14.5-million payout it received in 2003, also in “bad investments”.

What may be learned from New Zealand’s attempt at social justice through historical redress? Any nation that decides to go down this path should understand that a number of substantial problems related to the process soon appeared:

The establishment of a permanent, for-Maori-only complaint body in 1975 created a race fault line in an otherwise fully integrated society.


- Allowing the re-investigation of all issues back to 1840 with the promise of monetary compensation brought a predictable flood of 2034 claims by 2008, most of which were allowed. There were only nine grievances in 1882.
- The Waitangi Tribunal failed to act as an impartial body of inquiry. Its appointed members became advocates for Maori rather than independent assessors of the claims put before them.

- The re-interpreted treaty that is quoted as an all-encompassing holy scripture, plus the newly created treaty principles, has given rise to a whole new range of grievances that did not and should not exist. The specious grievances include “loss of rangatiratanga”, as well as “failing to consult, protect, or act as a partner”.
- Because settlements are arrived at through private negotiation and because settlement deeds are legally binding from the point of signing, the settlement process has been put beyond scrutiny and outside of the political process. This was done deliberately because governments knew race-based affirmative action of this sort would be highly unpopular.
- Apparent conflicts of interest of the sort that would not be permitted in the business world are rife on the grievance gravy train. Claimants sit on the Waitangi Tribunal. Relatives of claimants sit on the select committees that approve settlements. Treaty negotiations ministers go to work for claimants when voted out of office. A claimant lawyer is the current treaty negotiations minister. A claimant wrote the basic doctrine that legitimizes historical grievance by re-interpreting the treaty and that reinterpretation became unchallengeable state orthodoxy.
- The term “full and final settlement” has no credibility while Waikato-Tainui and Ngai Tahu are continually receiving top-ups, while sub-groups of entities that have received settlements are permitted to receive a further settlement, and while Ngati Rangiteaorere was permitted to receive a second settlement even though their first was described as “full and final”.

Ngati Rangiteaorere is not the only double-dipping tribe. Ngati Koroki Kahukura and Ngati Haua are two sub-groups within the Waikato confiscation area that negotiated further payouts of \$6.73-million and \$13-million respectively.

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Commercial Fisheries: Sea owned like land

The \$170-million “Sealord deal”, signed in 1992, was based on an ultra-generous interpretation that pre-existing and unextinguished collective tribal fishing rights protected by section 88(2) of the Fisheries Act 1983, extended out to the 200km exclusive economic zone. Note, Maori coastal fishing in 1840 was limited to canoes that were not ocean going.

The right to fish became an issue in 1981 when the Ministry of Fisheries stopped issuing new fishing permits and deleted all permits held by people who could not demonstrate they made 80 percent of their living from fishing. The Fisheries Act 1983 introduced a quota management system. Far North tribes Rarawa, Aupouri, Ngati Kuri, Ngai Takoto, and Ngati Kahu were upset that those who supplemented their income with part-time fishing were not given quota. Under the collective title Muriwhenua, these tribes filed a claim with the Waitangi Tribunal, in 1985, that the fishing quota scheme created a property right in the sea from which they were excluded, thus contravening Article 2 of the treaty.

MAF announced that it would issue quota for jack mackerel and squid in the Far North, so in September 1987, Muriwhenua claimants and the Maori Council sought a ruling from the chairman of the Waitangi Tribunal to back a High Court injunction to stop the issue of quota. Chairman Eddie Durie ruled that the sea was owned in the same way the land was, and if the government wished to develop the sea commercially, it had to acquire the right from the traditional user.

Justice J. Greig agreed that the quota management system contravened the rights of the Muriwhenua people that were guaranteed under Section 88(2) of the Fisheries Act, which said: “Nothing in this Act shall affect any Maori fishing right”. He ordered a stop to the quota system in the Muriwhenua area until their rights and obligations by the Crown were resolved. The Maori Council, the Tainui Trust Board, the Ngai Tahu Trust Board, and other tribes lodged a more comprehensive injunction to suspend the quota scheme in October 1987.

Justice Grieg agreed that there was a case for a highly developed and controlled Maori fishery over the whole coast of New Zealand before 1840. Although he could find no evidence of Maori surrendering fishing rights, those rights, if any, still had to be proven in court. He ordered an interim stop to the system until Maori rights to the fishery were resolved.

A joint working party of four government members and four Maori members was set up to negotiate fishing rights, define what they were, and see how they could be recognised. Negotiations led to a Maori Fisheries Bill introduced in September 1988 in

which 50 percent of the fisheries quota would be handed transferred at a rate of 2.5 percent a year for 20 years with a stop to Maori fishing claims before the courts and a 20-year moratorium on fisheries claims to the Waitangi Tribunal.

After pressure from the fishing industry, the government dropped the bill and introduced another conceding 10 percent of the fisheries over four years to tribes and leaving the courts to decide the other 90 percent. The government bought back 10 percent of the quota shares it had given to fishers and an interim agreement in 1989 transferred to the Waitangi Fisheries Commission about 10 per cent of New Zealand's commercial quota or 60,000 tonnes, shareholdings in fishing companies, and \$50-million in cash. The second part of the deal in 1992, the Sealord deal, included 50 per cent of Sealord Fisheries, and 20 per cent of all new species brought under the quota system and \$18-million in cash.

Debate between tribes on how to share the settlement took years, as did setting up the necessary tribal organisations to manage the proceeds. The Maori Fisheries Act 2004 led to the first distribution to tribes of fish quota, cash, and shares in Aotearoa Fisheries Ltd in September 2005.

Tribal involvement in commercial fishing came under scrutiny after August 18, 2010, when the 38-year-old Korean fishing boat Oyang 70 sank at 4.40am in calm conditions near Bounty Island, 740km east of Otago. It went down when its skipper rejected warnings his net was too large.

The Oyang boats were linked to a tribal corporation. A privileged group of iwi quota fishers apparently condoned forced labour, overfishing, illegal dumping, and misreporting catch by the foreign charter vessels they rented their quota to.

Parliament took steps to stop the abuses through the Fisheries (Foreign Charter Vessels and Other Matters) Amendment Bill, which initially required all quota holders to use New Zealand-flagged vessels by 2016. Heavy lobbying meant the bill was amended in 2013 by parliament's primary production select committee to give the chief executive of the Ministry for Primary Industries the right to grant exemptions to operators whose catch entitlement is "derived from settlement quota" - a reference to Treaty of Waitangi settlements.

There are no summaries or deeds on the OTS website, but see "The Right to Fish" at How Government Works, <http://www.decisionmaker.co.nz/guide2003/hgw/fishingrights.html> for an overview; read the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992 at <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1992/0121/latest/whole.html>; and the Maori Fisheries Act 2004 at <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2004/0078/latest/DLM311464.html> and

Waikato/Tainui: Dollars acknowledge crime

The settlement of Waikato-Tainui's confiscation grievance in 1995 marked the beginning of financial redress, where "the money is the acknowledgement by the Crown of their crime." Tribes in the Waikato, fought against the government in Taranaki and the Waikato during the early 1860s. The Waikato war resulted in the deaths of 619 anti-government Maori and 162 Europeans and pro-government Maori. Waikato tribes had 887,808 acres (359,283ha) of land confiscated as punishment.

A commission chaired by Supreme Court Judge William Sim was set up in 1926 to consider whether confiscations in Waikato, Taranaki, Tauranga, Whakatane, Opotiki, Urewera, Gisborne, and Hawke's Bay exceeded in quantity what was fair and just. The inquiry was not linked to Treaty of Waitangi obligations because the government held that Maori who fought against the government had repudiated the treaty.

The Waikato-Maniapoto Maori Claims Settlement Act 1946 provided for the establishment of the Tainui Maori Trust Board to receive £5000 a year in perpetuity plus a further £5000 and £1000 a year for 45 years.

Once the Treaty of Waitangi Amendment Act 1985 enabled inquiries into claims back to 1840, Waikato-Tainui put in a further claim for compensation and achieved a financial and commercial redress amount paid in 1995 totalled \$170-million. There was no reference to the 1946 settlement.

In 1995, the Bolger National government proposed a \$1-billion limit for the settlement of all historical claims known as the fiscal envelope. Tribal spokesmen of the day vehemently rejected such a limitation in advance of the extent of claims being fully known and the fiscal envelope was dropped before the 1996 election. Therefore, the Waikato-Tainui's agreement includes a relativity clause which entitles the tribe to 17 percent of all settlements once the \$1-billion (in 1992 dollars) total is reached. That total was reached in June of 2012.

The Waitangi Tribunal did not directly investigate the Waikato-Tainui claim although it was alluded to in WAI 8, the report on the Manukau claim. Therefore, no summary available on the Office of Treaty Settlements website, although the deed of settlement is here <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/DocumentLibrary/WaikatoDeedOfSettlement.pdf>

Ngai Tahu: The tribe that sold South Island

A handful of Ngai Tahu chiefs sold most of the 37.366-million acre (15,121,483ha) South Island in 10 deals over 20 years from 1844 for a total of £14,750. Between 1868 and 1995, Ngai Tahu had received five settlements of what started out as a single complaint. What is more, Ngai Tahu, like Waikato-Tainui, negotiated a top-up relativity clause which means their latest settlement just keeps on giving.

Ngai Tahu had sold much of the South Island before the Treaty of Waitangi was signed, and the treaty commitment to investigate pre-1840 sales enabled chiefs to sell the land all over again.

Ngai Tahu complained alleged inadequacy of reserves in the 20-million acre Kemp purchase in 1848. An inquiry in 1868 into these reserves meant a further 4930 acres were granted. This was the first settlement.


Although happy in 1868 with the settlement, Ngai Tahu started to argue that the award should not be regarded as final. Continued complaints led to the South Island Landless Natives Act 1906, which granted 142,463 acres of land to settle 4063 "landless" Maori. This was their second settlement.

Complaints continued. The Native Land Claims commission was appointed in June 1920 to investigate 11 petitions and claims by Maori in different parts of New Zealand, including that of Tiemi Hipi and 916 other Ngai Tahu regarding the Kemp block purchase.

The Ngai Tahu Claim Settlement Act 1944, Ngai Tahu's third settlement, one of a series of grievance settlement Acts by Peter Fraser's Labour government, awarded £300,000, payable at a rate of £10,000 a year for 30 years. This was Ngai Tahu's third settlement.

Annual payments to Ngai Tahu were scheduled to end in 1973, at which time the settlement was debated yet again, with claims that the 1944 settlement had not been widely discussed or accepted. Southern Maori MP Whetu Tirikatene Sullivan rejected those claims and said there were 109 movers and seconders of formal resolutions at as many as 80 meetings accepting the compensation. Payments of \$20,000 a year in perpetuity were awarded to Ngai Tahu in 1973, the tribe's fourth settlement.

Once the Treaty of Waitangi Amendment Act 1985 enabled inquiries into claims back to 1840, Henare Rakihia Tau supported by the Ngai Tahu Maori Trust Board revisited all of Ngai Tahu's old issues and more resulting in a further \$170-million payout in 1997, the tribe's fifth settlement.



In 1995, the Bolger National government proposed a \$1-billion limit for the settlement of all historical claims known as the fiscal envelope. Tribal spokesmen of the day vehemently rejected such a limitation in advance of the extent of claims being fully known and the fiscal envelope was dropped before the 1996 election. Therefore, the Ngai Tahu agreement includes a relativity clause that entitles the tribe to 16.1 percent of all settlements once the \$1-billion (in 1992 dollars) total is reached. That total was reached in June of 2012.

Ngai Tahu received a further allocation of carbon credits in November 2009 after Ngai Tahu chairman Mark Solomon threatened court action over the claimed cut in the value of forest assets resulting from the proposed Emissions Trading Amendment Act – and the John Key-led National Party government received the Maori Party votes to get the legislation through parliament.

Despite multiple ballooning settlements over 144 years, Solomon thinks his tribe settled cheap. He told Television New Zealand's Q&A show on June 6, 2010, that:

Ngai Tahu lost 12 billion dollars worth of assets and accepted as a compensation \$170-million. Do the maths. The fact that people in New Zealand argue that the settlements are far too high, if they looked at the reality of what Maori have lost, and then look at the compensation, Maori should be being thanked for the levels of the settlements they accept, not be derided by the rest of the community.

Upon receiving his knighthood in December 2012, Solomon, his first comment was that Ngai Tahu's settlement "accounted for about 1.5 percent of what the tribe had lost"

Ngai Tahu would have a much more substantial grievance against North Island tribe Ngati Toa as a result of a series of raids which resulted in the deaths of 400 at Akaroa and 1300 at Kaikoura but that happened before 1840 and there was no money in such a complaint.

No summary of the Ngai Tahu settlement is available on the Office of Treaty Settlements website, although the six volume (1790-page) deed of settlement may be read here <http://www.ots.govt.nz/>

Ngati Ruanui: Taranaki returnees' revenge

Ngati Ruanui was the first Taranaki tribe after 1885 to agree to a further settlement. This tribe supported Te Atiawa and Nga Rauru resistance to land sales in their respective areas, particularly the blocks at Waitara and Waitotara.

Some background is required. Taranaki was deserted in 1839. A large force of Taranaki fighters left the area in 1830 to support Te Rauparaha, and subsequent raids by Waikato fighters meant "hundreds upon hundreds of its people were killed and eaten by the savage conquerors, and hundreds more were driven into the Waikato, and held in hopeless slavery there," missionary Samuel Ironside wrote. Just nine years before the Treaty of Waitangi was signed, a Waikato war party of about 4000 fighters butchered and ate 1000 Taranaki Maori at the second siege of Pukerangiora Pa at Waitara, in 1831, where Waikato chief Te Wherowhero, who was to become the first Maori "king", Potatau I, personally clubbed 150 unarmed captives to death.


When Colonel William Wakefield of the New Zealand Land Company visited the Cook Strait area in 1839, Taranaki chiefly exile Wiremu Kingi Te Rangitake, of Te Atiawa, urged him to buy the then deserted Taranaki. By 1854, this same Wiremu Kingi became the chief source of opposition to British settlement. Kingi forbade the sale of the 980-acre Waitara block even though vendor chief Te Teira Manuka was entitled to sell. Kingi blocked a survey of some of the land in February 1860 which was considered an act of rebellion. Martial law was declared, troops occupied part of the block and attacked Wiremu Kingi's fortified pa there on March 17, 1860.

By the time peace was agreed on April 8, 1861, total losses of colonial troops, settlers, and pro-government Maori in the first Taranaki war were 64, while anti-government Maori casualties totalled 196. A total 462,000 acres (186,964ha) of Taranaki land was confiscated in 1865.

In 1869, 233 Ngati Ruanui men, women and children surrendered following promises they would not be killed. Ninety-six were tried for treason and 74 sentenced to death. The latter sentences were commuted to three or seven years' imprisonment in the South Island.

Ngati Ruanui people supported Te Whiti's campaign of passive resistance at Parihaka to 1881.

A commission chaired by Supreme Court Judge William Sim was set up in 1926 to consider whether confiscations in Taranaki, Waikato, Tauranga, Whakatane, Opotiki, Urewera, Gisborne, and Hawke's Bay exceeded in quantity what was fair and just. The



inquiry was not linked to Treaty of Waitangi obligations because the government held that Maori who fought against the government had repudiated the treaty.

The 1944 Taranaki Maori Claims Settlement Act was intended as a final settlement of claims in that area. The Taranaki Maori Trust Board had received a £5000 annuity since the Sim commission recommendation, plus a £300 lump sum payment for loss of property at Parihaka in 1881.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/DocumentLibrary/NgatiRuanui-summary.pdf>

Te Roroa: Claimants drove farmers off land

The Te Roroa settlement in 2008 captured national headlines because privately-owned land was transferred to claimants. The uproar resulted in amendment (4A) to the Treaty of Waitangi Act, which said “the tribunal shall not recommend . . . (a) the return to Maori ownership of any private land; or (b) the acquisition by the Crown of any private land.”

Te Roroa, a sub-group of the Ngati Whatua tribe located around Dargaville, lodged a claim for 90 acres of the coastal part of a farm owned by Allan Titford land, known as Manuwhetai, on April 15, 1987. This group also claimed a 22-acre area known as Whangaiariki on the neighbouring farm. The claim was a re-run of a claim rejected after a special sitting of the Native Land Court held at Kaihu, from July 6-7, 1939.

Titford reported verbal abuse, stock thefts, intimidation of would-be buyers, vandalized signs, trespass, cut fences, shot stock, damaged farm machinery, threats with a gun, assault, and the looting of his farm. Police failed to act when Titford complained, but jumped on him if claimants complained.

The Titford homestead burned to the ground on the night of July 4, 1992. Titford wrote that claimants never admitted to that fire and wondered why they should burn it down. The High Court at Whangarei this year found Titford guilty of causing that fire.

Titford's suspicions that evidence was tampered with arose when he found in 1989 that the block file for Maunganui at the Department of Lands and Survey was nearly empty, and the file on Manuwhetai was empty although he had seen these files intact two years previously.

If evidence had “vanished” it could not be presented to the Waitangi Tribunal. Suspicions that the Waitangi Tribunal's inquiry would be a farce were confirmed on April 24, 1990, two years before the tribunal had completed its report, when the Crown agreed to a “statement of fact” with Te Roroa that, “the lands known as Manuwhetai and Whangaiariki had been taken in error by the Crown.”

See “Treaty try-on forces farmer to sell” at <http://breakingviewsnz.blogspot.co.nz/2013/06/mike-butler-treaty-try-on-forces-farmer.html#more> and See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/LiveArticle.asp?ArtID=380722516>

Other settlements

Other tribes whose settlements have been completed, and those whose settlements were awaiting legislation, on July 24, 2013, are listed below, with links to the official summaries and deeds posted on the Office of Treaty Settlements website.

Signed Settlements Awaiting Legislation

[Ngāti Haua](#): **Money for Waikato sub-group**

Ngati Haua, a sub-group descending from the captain of the Tainui canoe, has negotiated a further Waikato settlement to do with non-confiscation matters since confiscation issues had been settled through the Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims Settlement Act 1995. Ngati Haua chief Wiremu Tamehana anointed the first Māori King and fought against the government in Taranaki and Waikato during the 1860s. This settlement is to do with how the Native Land Court converted customary title into title derived from the Crown and limited the ownership of any land block to 10 or fewer individuals. Large areas of land awarded to Ngati Haua by the court were sold by the individual owners, who could alienate their interests without reference to other members of their tribe. By the 1880s private parties had acquired a large quantity of Ngati Haua land. See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/fb.asp?url=LiveArticle.asp?ArtID=-1243035403>

[Ngāti Rangiteaorere \(2\)](#): **Rotorua double-dipping**

Ngati Rangiteaorere, a Te Arawa sub-group situated on the eastern shores of Lake Rotorua, received \$760,000 in 1993 (plus \$12,165 rates and \$50,000 costs) as settlement of a claim related to the Te Ngae Mission Farm consisting of a block of land of about 300 acres at the junction of the Rotorua-Tauranga and Rotorua-Whakatane highways. The deed describes the settlement as a “full and final settlement of all Treaty of Waitangi grievances of Ngati Rangiteaorere against the Crown, including those grievances considered in the Ngati Rangiteaorere Claim Report (Wai 32) by the Waitangi Tribunal”. Nowhere in the deed is there mention of an “on account payment”. Nevertheless, this second settlement describes the earlier settlement as “partial” and said an on-account amount \$500,000 was provided to Ngati Rangiteaorere in 2008. The extra settlement was for supporting the Crown during the 1860 wars at considerable cost to themselves, in relation to Crown actions over land in the tribe’s area, and over the Tikitere geothermal field. See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/fb.asp?url=LiveArticle.asp?ArtID=-1243035403>

Maungaharuru Tangitu Hapū: Napier attack plan called peace mission

The Maungaharuru-Tangitu Hapu comprise Ngati Kurumokihī, Ngati Marangatuhetaua (also known as Ngati Tu), Ngati Whakaari, Ngai Tauira, Ngai Te Ruruku ki Tangoio, and Ngāi Tahu, and are based north of Napier. This group consider that they were not adequately consulted in 1851 when the Crown bought land at Ahuriri and Mohaka. The Crown continued to buy land in the area until 1873 under the disputed 10-owner rule. Claimants allege that a two-pronged attack on Napier by Hauhau fighters that resulted in the disastrous (for Hauhau) Battle of Omarunui, on October 12, 1866, that resulted in land confiscation was in fact a misunderstood peace mission by inland chiefs. <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/LiveArticle.asp?ArtID=-1217438089>

Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu: Northern South Island tribe compensated

Some Ngati Tama came to the northern South Island in the late 1820s and settled at Te Tai Tapu, Golden Bay and Wakapuaka. In 1839, the New Zealand Company entered into an agreement to buy the northern South Island from the dominant Ngati Toa tribe that had supplanted tribes in the area but Ngati Tama were not included. An investigation of this agreement in 1844 was suspended to arrange a settlement with Maori, including Ngati Tama, who claimed interest in the area. The settlement included cash and 5053 acres of land at Nelson and Motueka, as well as areas in Golden Bay and Wairau, known as “tenths”. In 1862, the Crown allocated parts of at least four Motueka tenths sections for Ngati Tama occupation. The Ngati Tama complaint is over the nature of subsequent land sales in the area that they claim disadvantaged them. See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/LiveArticle.asp?ArtID=-1066381736>

Ngāti Rarua: Northern South Island compensated

Some Ngati Rarua came to the northern South Island in the late 1820s and settled at Te Tai Tapu, Golden Bay, Tasman Bay and Wairau. In 1839, the New Zealand Company entered into an agreement to buy the northern South Island from the dominant Ngati Toa tribe that had supplanted tribes in the area but Ngati Tama were not included. In 1842 the Company presented gifts to local Maori, including Ngati Rarua, upon establishing Nelson. An investigation of the 1839 agreement in 1844 was suspended to arrange a settlement with Maori, including Golden Bay Ngāti Rārua who claimed interest in the area. The settlement included cash and 5053 acres of land at Nelson and Motueka, as well as areas in Golden Bay and Wairau, known as “tenths”. In the 1850s and 1860s the Crown allocated a number of Motueka Tenths sections to Ngati Rarua for their occupation. However, ownership of these lands was not granted separately to Ngāti Rārua. The Ngati Tama complaint is also over the nature of subsequent land sales in the area that they claim disadvantaged them. See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/LiveArticle.asp?ArtID=-750072407>

Ngāti Pūkenga: Tauranga tribe caught up in 1860s fighting

Te Kou o Rehua of Bay of Plenty tribe Ngati Pūkenga signed the treaty on April 10, 1840. Some Ngāti Pūkenga seized 107 barrels of gunpowder from a mining store at Kawau Island on March 31, 1856. Some Ngati Pūkenga chiefs attended the Kohimarama conference in July 1860 to discuss the Waitara fighting that broke out in March. Some Tauranga tribes sent men and provisions to support the Maori King fight the government after July 1863 but Ngati Pūkenga did not participate.

Government troops arrived in Tauranga January 21, 1864, with more arriving in April bringing the force to 1700. Tauranga Maori fortified Gate Pa that government forces took after a savage one-day battle on April 29. Some Ngati Pukenga fought against the government. The government confiscated 290,000 acres in the Bay of Plenty under The New Zealand Settlements Act 1863, returned 240,000 acres but retained 50,000. Te Kou o Rehua protested against confiscation of land his tribe had an interest in plus, and protested against the Crown's acquisition of the Katikati and Te Puna blocks by arguing that he did not fight against the government.

In 1864, Ngati Pukenga also sought the intervention of the Aboriginal Protection Society in London. Te Kou o Rehua took a leading role in December 1864 when several Tauranga tribes wrote to the Crown asking for an investigation. On August 14, 1866, Te Tawera, Ngati Pukenga and the Crown signed a deed dealing with the tribe's interests in the confiscated block and the Te Puna and Katikati blocks. Ngati Pukenga received compensation of £500. The Crown returned 8700 acres from the 50,000 acre confiscated block to Maori as reserves. Three Ngati Pukenga individuals received a total of 98.5 acres.

The Ngati Pukenga complaint is over the confiscation, the implementation of the Native Land Act, the purchase of the Pakikaikutu Coastal Road, the impact of gold mining and timber milling, the Tauranga Development Scheme, and urban development in the area. See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/DocumentLibrary/NgatiPukengaDeedofSettlement.pdf>

Te Atiawa o Te Waka-a-Maui: Sold northern South Island land

Te Atiawa and other Taranaki tribes took northern South Island land in a series of battles against the resident Kurahaupo peoples in the 1820s. Ngati Toa and Te Atiawa sold land to the New Zealand Company through the Kapiti deed in October 1839, and the Queen Charlotte Sound deed, signed by 30 Te Atiawa chiefs in November 1839. Payment was made in goods, including firearms. In 1844 a Crown-appointed commissioner investigated the Company's purchases. He heard from one Maori witness in Nelson before suspending the inquiry to enable the company to negotiate a settlement.

Te Atiawa o Te Waka-a-Maui had negligible involvement in the administration of the Nelson and Motueka reserves, known as 'tenths', which were leased to settlers to generate income that was spent on Māori purposes. Between 1848 and 1850 the Crown assisted the New Zealand Company to buy Picton, the principal settlement of Te Ātiawa, and Te Ātiawa relocated to a reserve at Waikawa. In the 1850s and 1860s the Crown allocated a number of Motueka Tenths sections to Te Ātiawa for occupation. <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/LiveArticle.asp?ArtID=366436441>

Ngāti Koata: Cash for Northern South Island tribe

Ngati Koata, another Tainui Taranaki tribal group, came to the northern South Island in the mid-1820s, after receiving a gift of land from Tutepourangi, and as part of an invasion. Ngāti Kōata primarily settled at Rangitoto Island, Croisilles, Whakapuaka, and Whakatu. By 1839, when chiefs of other tribes sold the entire northern South Island to the New Zealand Company, Ngati Koata appeared to have insufficient standing to be involved. In 1844 a Crown-appointed commissioner investigated the Company's

purchases. He heard from one Maori witness in Nelson before suspending the inquiry to enable the company to negotiate a settlement. Ngati Kōata had negligible involvement in the administration of the Nelson and Motueka reserves, known as 'Tenths', which were leased to settlers to generate income that was spent on Māori purposes. In 1853 the Crown bought most of the remaining Māori land in the northern South Island via the Waipounamu deed with other tribes. Ngati Kōata did not sign the deed but were to receive a share of the purchase money. Ngati Kōata in 1856 sold of their remaining interests for L100. In 1883 Ngati Koata participated in the Native Land Court's title investigation of Whakapuaka, claiming interests on the basis of the gift and ongoing occupation. The Court deemed that Ngati Koata did not have interests and they were excluded from ownership. Ngati Koata were again excluded at a rehearing of the block in 1937. <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/LiveArticle.asp?ArtID=-1485929229>

Ngāti Koroki Kahukura: More cash for Waikato sub-group

The homeland of Waikato-Tainui sub-tribe Ngāti Koroki Kahukura is located east of Cambridge and stretches from Karapiro, through Rotorangi and Puhue in the west, to Lake Arapuni in the south, and back to Piarere in the East. The story of this sub-tribe that claims 3500 members is the same as the Waikato story – fight against the wicked white coloniser, lose, have lands confiscated and not get them back because they were deemed enemies of the state. A legitimate question is why can another Waikato subgroup pop up after the second Waikato full and final settlement of \$170-million in 1995? You would not be the first to ask that, especially some Ngāti Koroki Kahukura luminaries used to be on the Waikato-Tainui payroll. <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/LiveArticle.asp?ArtID=-1064778767>

Ngāti Rangiwewehi: Rotorua tribe fought government

Ngati Rangiwewehi is a Te Arawa tribe based in the Rotorua area. When the Crown responded to Pai Marire/Hauhau resistance in Tauranga in 1864, members of Rangiwewehi helped their traditional allies. The Crown regarded Maori who fought against it as rebels and confiscated 290,000 acres of land around Tauranga including land in which Rangiwewehi had customary interests. The Crown retained 50,000 acres and returned the remainder, but not to unsundered rebels. Pai Marire/Hauhau preacher Kereopa Te Rau was a member of Ngati Rangiwewehi and was executed for his role in the murder of missionary Carl Volkner in Opotiki in 1865. <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/livearticle.asp?ArtID=1351129578>

Tapuika: Bay of Plenty sub-group fought government

Tapuika, linked to the Arawa tribe, is a small group occupying the area between Papamoa and Maketu around Te Puke in the Bay of Plenty inland to Lake Rotorua. When the Crown responded to Pai Marire/Hauhau resistance in Tauranga in 1864, members of Tapuika helped their traditional allies. The Crown regarded Maori who fought against it as rebels and confiscated 290,000 acres of land around Tauranga including land in which Tapuika had customary interests. The Crown retained 50,000 acres and returned the remainder, but not to unsundered rebels like Tapuika. <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/DocumentLibrary%5CTapuikaSettlementSummary.pdf>

Ngāti Toa: Cash for genocidal tribe that resisted government

Ngati Toa's area of interest spans Cook Strait. It covers the lower North Island from the Rangitikei in the north and includes the Kapiti Coast, Hutt Valley, and Wellington areas, as well as Kapiti and Mana Islands, and includes large areas of the Marlborough Sounds and much of the northern South Island, with a total area of four million hectares. This 4500-member tribal body came to Taranaki in 1819, to Wellington in the 1824, and across the strait in 1827, from Kawhia. Cannibal chief Te Rauparaha, feared for raids in the North Island and South Island that left about 6000 dead before 1840, sold 20-million acres to the New Zealand Company in 1839. In 1843, an attempt by an armed party of Nelson settlers to arrest Te Rauparaha and Te Rangihaeata resulted in a violent clash and the deaths of twenty-two Europeans and up to nine Māori at Wairau near Blenheim. Ngati Toa was involved in attacks on the fledgling settlement in Wellington in 1845 until Te Rauparaha was arrested. <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/fb.asp?url=livearticle.asp?ArtID=-670688307>

Raukawa: Waikato tribe fought government

The traditional district of Raukawa centres on the Waikato basin and Waikato River. It runs from Taupo Moana in the south, to Maungatautari in the north, extends westward into the Rangitoto ranges and Waipa Valley, and eastwards into the Kaimai and Mamaku Ranges. Raukawa did not sign the Treaty of Waitangi, supported the Maori king movement, fought against the Crown in Taranaki, Waikato, and Tauranga. Waikato confiscations included land that Raukawa had interest in, none of which was returned to Raukawa. Raukawa became involved in Pai Marire/Hauhau and Te Kooti's Ringatu movement. After hostilities ceased, there was a long period of turmoil centred on the Native Land Court and land sales or leases. <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/DocumentLibrary/RaukawaDeedofSettlement2June.pdf>

NgāiRanginui: Tauranga tribe fought government

Ngati Ranginui is a tribe based in the Tauranga region. The historical treaty claims of Ngati Ranginui concern: The war and confiscation at Tauranga; the purchase of the Te Puna-Katikati blocks soon after the war; the consequences of Ngati Ranginui resisting the confiscation and Te Puna-Katikati purchase during the Crown's "bush campaign"; the effects of the Crown's native land laws and later Maori land legislation; and public works takings during the second half of the 20th century. <http://www.ots.govt.nz/>

Tamaki Collective: Agreement on Auckland landmarks

The members of the Tamaki Collective are: Ngai Tai ki Tamaki, Ngati Maru, Ngati Paoa, Ngati Tamaoho, Ngati Tamatera, Ngati Te Ata, Ngati Whanaunga, Ngati Whatua o Kaipara, Ngāti Whatua Orakei, Te akitai Waiohua, Te Kawerau ā Maki, Te Patukirikiri, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whatua. Settlement of the specific claims of each of these tribal groups is progressing, and in some cases has been completed through negotiations with each tribal group. At the same time, the Crown has been negotiating with the Tamaki Collective to agree collective redress in relation to specified mountains, islands and lands within Auckland area over which all of the tribal groups have interests. The collective approach recognises that the tribal groups have various overlapping customary

interests within the area, which would not have been possible to consider separately from each other. <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/fb.asp?url=livearticle.asp?ArtID=-1243035403>

Te Rarawa: Sold Far North land but want more money

Te Rarawa is one of five Far North tribes. Their district extends from Hokianga east along the Hokianga River to Mangataipa, then north along the Raetea ranges, down the Pamapurua River to Maimaru across towards Awanui, westwards to Hukatere on Ninety-Mile Beach, back down the coastline past Ahipara towards Hokianga. Before signing the Treaty of Waitangi, Te Rarawa had entered into over 20 transactions with settlers for land around the Kaitaia plains and the coastal fringe of the northern Hokianga Harbour along to the western arm of the Mangamuka River, maintaining that the land had not been sold completely. The tribe complains about sales of 100,000 acres to the Crown by 1865.

<http://www.ots.govt.nz/>

NgāiTakoto: Sold Far North land

NgāiTakoto is one of five tribes based in the Far North. They claim their district extends from the river of Wharo (Ahipara) in the south to Cape Reinga in the north, and across to the Kermadec Islands and Three Kings Island. Their forebears sold large areas of land before they signed the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840. Land sale commissioners' confirmed the alienation of an initial 32,000 acres of land in the NgāiTakoto district. Settlers received 17,000 acres and 15,000 went to the Crown as surplus land. NgāiTakoto with interests in these lands were to receive 450 acres. The tribe complained that the loss of rights to land along the Awanui River limited access to river resources and fertile land. They also complained about loss of further land rights in 1844, in the forced cession of almost 2500 acres at Ruatorara (East Beach), when the Crown demanded another tribe to provide compensation to a settler over an incident involving a ship in Ahipara. They also complained about a Crown purchase of four land blocks (Muriwhenua South, Wharemaru, Oinu, and Ahipara), totalling 112,613 acres, in which NgāiTakoto had interests. <http://www.ots.govt.nz/>

Te Aupōuri: Sold Far North land but want more money

The historical grievances of Te Hiku iwi, to which Te Aupouri belong, include claims about the Crown's handling of pre-Treaty land transactions, surplus lands, pre-1865 Crown purchasing, the operation and impact of the native land laws, 20th century Māori land administration by the Crown, failure to provide for the special relationship between Te Hiku iwi and Ninety Mile Beach, the socio economic effects of colonisation, and the Crown's failure to deliver the promised benefits of settlement.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/LiveArticle.asp?ArtID=320220678>

Waitaha: Tauranga tribe fought government

Waitaha, a Tauranga-Te Puke tribe, had members who fought for the Maori King and others who fought for the government. The

government confiscated land for Waitaha's role in the Battle of Gate Pa, but returned most of it. Grievances arose from subsequent land sales.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/LiveArticle.asp?ArtID=1137000561>

Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara: Sold Far North land but want more money

Ngati Whatua o Kaipara is the name chosen by the clans and extended families of the five marae of south Kaipara (Reweti, Haranui, Kakanui, Araparera and Puatahi). These people blame the government for letting them sell all their land. See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/Livearticle.asp?ArtID=-1507925961>

Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō: Cash for supplanted northern South Island tribe

Ngati Apa ki te Ra To, which claims customary interests in the northern South Island region, had been defeated by North Island tribes from 1820, so were not in a position either to sign the treaty or to sell land at that time. Nevertheless, the tribe has successfully argued that the government had overlooked its interests and has been awarded financial redress worth \$28.374-million. With just 700 members, the per person financial redress amount is \$40,534, which is more than 11 times the average of \$3647 per person.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/LiveArticle.asp?ArtID=1323304759#history>

Rangitāne o Wairau : Cash for displaced northern South Island tribe

Rangitane o Wairau is another tribe that claims customary interests in the northern South Island region. Ngai Tahu and subsequently Ngati Toa had displaced Rangitane o Wairau by 1840, therefore were not in a position either to sign the treaty or to sell land at that time. Nevertheless, the tribe has successfully argued that the government had overlooked its interests.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/DocumentLibrary/RangitaneDeedssummary.pdf>

Ngāti Kuia: Cash for displaced northern South Island tribe

Ngāti Kuia is yet is another tribe which has customary interests in the northern South Island region, which had been displaced by Ngai Tahu and Ngati Toa by 1840, so were not in a position either to sign the treaty or to sell land at that time. Nevertheless, the tribe has successfully argued that the government had overlooked its interests.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/DocumentLibrary/NgatiKuiaSummary.pdf>

Completed Settlements

Ngāti Manuhiri: Sold Far North land but want more money

Ngāti Manuhiri, a tribe located on the east coast north of Auckland, did not sign the treaty. Someone sold the Mahurangi and Ōmaha block to the government in 1841 without consulting the tribe. Compensation was paid but land wrangles continued.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/fb.asp?url=livearticle.asp?ArtID=1302655980>

Ngāti Whātua o Ōrakei: Sold Auckland but want more money

Ngati Whatua o Orakei signed the Treaty of Waitangi, invited Governor Hobson to the Tamaki isthmus, and sold land to the colonial government, disputes over which arose.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/fb.asp?url=livearticle.asp?ArtID=1317259897>

Rongowhakaata: Te Kooti's tribe fought government

Rongowhakaata, a Gisborne area tribe, signed the treaty, and retained control over their affairs until 1865, when fighting broke out. Some Rongowhakaata fought with Pai Marire (Hauhau), were exiled to the Chatham Islands, and later fought with Te Kooti, against the government.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/livearticle.asp?ArtID=925771298>

Ngai Tāmanuhiri: Gisborne tribe fought government

Based around Gisborne, Ngai Tāmanuhiri signed the treaty and retained control of their affairs until fighting erupted before 1865, when some fought with Pai Marire (Hauhau), were exiled to the Chatham Islands, and later fought with Te Kooti, against the government.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/LiveArticle.asp?ArtID=-481637425>

Ngāti Makino : Confiscation, land sales hurt Bay of Plenty tribe

Bay of Plenty tribe Ngati Makino did not sign the Treaty of Waitangi, and some tribe members fought for the Maori king and others for the government. Confiscation of 448,000 acres of land in the Eastern Bay of Plenty hurt the tribe, as did subsequent land sales involving the Native Land Court.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/LiveArticle.asp?ArtID=211767281>

Maraeroa A and B Blocks:

Maraeroa A (19,900 acres) and B (13,000 acres) blocks were part of the Maraeroa block, a subdivision of the Taupōnuiatia West

block, which was part of Te Rohe Pōtae district in the Lake Taupo area. Title was awarded after Native Land Court sittings that started in 1885. The process was complicated by disputes over entitlement, boundaries, and surveys. Subsequent issues involved milling native timber, and exotic forestry. Descendents claim compensation for benefits they feel they missed out on.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/DocumentLibrary/MaraeroaDeedHistoricalClaimsDOS.pdf>

Ngāti Porou: Fought for and against government

Ngāti Porou, one of the largest iwi in New Zealand, which is based on the East Coast north of Gisborne, signed the treaty, retained control of their affairs until 1865, when some fought for the Maori king, some fought for Pai Marire (Hauhaus), and some for the government. Much land was sold after the Native Land Court awarded title. The tribe objected to government administration of development schemes and numerous land takings for public works.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/LiveArticle.asp?ArtID=-130708183>

Ngāti Pahauwera: Victims of Te Kooti

Ngāti Pahauwera, whose tribal area extends south of Wairoa on the East Coast, north of Napier, and inland to Lake Waikaremoana, signed the treaty and began to sell land to the government from 1851. Te Kooti's forces attacked Mohaka in April 1869, killing 56 Ngāti Pahauwera men, women, and children as well as a number of Pakeha settlers in the area.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/DocumentLibrary/NgatiPahauweraSummary.pdf>

Ngāti Manawa: Central North Island tribe backed govt, homes destroyed

Ngāti Manawa is a central North Island iwi based in Murupara that had little contact with the government until the 1860s. The tribe backed the government during the 1865 wars but their crops and dwellings sustained significant damage in the fighting and the government paid no compensation. Disputes arose over leases with the government, attendance at the Native Land Court caused financial hardship, and tribe members sold large areas of land.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/LiveArticle.asp?ArtID=-285793581>

Ngāti Whare : Central North Island tribe fought with Te Kooti

Ngāti Whare, a central North Island tribe that did not sign the treaty, supported Te Kooti against the government. The tribe's grievances involve restrictions on land use and land alienation, the Urewera District Native Reserves Act 1896, Crown corporatisation, cessation of indigenous forest logging and the return of Minginui without providing sufficient resources.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/LiveArticle.asp?ArtID=40847475>

Ngāti Apa (North Island) : Sold land but want more money

Ngāti Apa signed the treaty and some fought for the government. Their grievances involve the Crown's purchase in 1849 of the 260,000 acre Rangitikei-Turakina Block, and land sales involving the Native Land Court. Some Ngati Apa were involved with the Repudiation Movement.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/LiveArticle.asp?ArtID=1220410901>

Waikato River settlements

Waikato-Tainui

Waikato-Tainui say their respect for the Waikato River lies at the heart of their spiritual and physical wellbeing, and their tribal identity and culture. They believe the river is their ancestor. This settlement is the final resolution of claims about the effect of the 1863 confiscation on the relationship between Waikato-Tainui and the Waikato River. The \$102.8-million which is a total of amounts listed in the deed of settlement is well over half of the \$170-million full and final Waikato-Tainui settlement awarded in 1995. Although the stated purpose is to “restore and protect the health and wellbeing of the river for future generations;” all river clean-up work will probably be supervised by the Waikato regional council and the burden will fall on individual landowners.

See deed <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/DocumentLibrary/WaikatoTainuiConformedDOS.pdf>

Te Arawa

The government and the Te Arawa River Iwi signed a co-management framework for the Waikato River, which flows through the tribe's area, and is the source of the tribe's total wellbeing. The deed does not settle the historical claims of Te Arawa in relation to the Waikato River. A total of \$29-million was paid to the tribe so it could take up its role of protecting the river.

See deed <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/DocumentLibrary/TeArawaWaikatoRiverCo-ManagementDeed.pdf>

Ngāti Raukawa

The government and Ngati Raukawa signed a co-management framework for the Waikato River, which flows through the tribe's area, and is the source of the tribe's total wellbeing. The deed does not settle the historical claims of Raukawa in relation to the Waikato River. A total of \$240-million was paid to the tribe so it could take up its role of protecting the river.

See deed <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/DocumentLibrary/RaukawaCo-managementDeed.pdf>

Ngāti Tuwharetoa

The government and Ngati Tuwharetoa signed a co-management framework for the Waikato River from Huka Falls to Te Puaha o Waikato. No money was paid. The government pledged to contribute towards costs incurred by Tuwharetoa Maori Trust Board

See deed <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/DocumentLibrary/NgatiTuwharetoaDeedMAY2010.pdf>

[Maniapoto](#)

The Crown and the Maniapoto Maori Trust Board signed a deed in relation to the co-governance and co-management of the Waipa River, which enables the participation of Maniapoto in co-management arrangements for the Waikato River and extends the arrangements to cover the Waipa River in its entirety. The government paid \$29-million to Maniapoto to do this.

Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika: Sold Wellington, want more

Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika is a collective that comprises people of Te Atiawa, Taranaki, Ngāti Ruanui, Ngāti Tama and others including Ngāti Mutunga from a number of Taranaki iwi whose ancestors migrated to Wellington in the 1820s and 30s and who signed the Port Nicholson Block Deed of Purchase in 1839.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/LiveArticle.asp?ArtID=1219027573>

Central North Island Forests Iwi Collective: a.k.a. Treelords

It is difficult to see how a claim for forests could be justified because 19th century chiefs had sold all the land (along with rivers, water, all above the ground and all below it), and successive governments paid for exotic forests to be planted. Nevertheless, a commercial and financial redress package to settle the historical claims relating to the licensed Crown forest land in the region, known as the “Treelords deal”, was signed by the iwi that make up the Central North Island Forests Iwi Collective comprising Ngāi Tūhoe, Ngāti Tuwharetoa, Ngāti Whakāue, Ngāti Whare, Ngāti Manawa, Ngāti Rangitīhi, Raukawa, and the Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi and Hapū. Together these groups have more than 100,000 members.

Treaty Negotiations Minister Michael Cullen accepted a certain level of breach for each tribe that makes up the Collective while noting the precise nature of those breaches was to be determined in the negotiations between each tribe in the Collective and the Crown. For this reason, the settlement was described as “on account”, but in addition settlement funds were made available before the alleged breaches were ascertained in a similar manner to getting an advance on your wages.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/LiveArticle.asp?ArtID=-607693311>

Affiliate Te Arawa iwi and hapu: Sold Tongariro-Bay of Plenty land

Te Pūmāutanga o Te Arawa represents around 24,000 people of 11 Te Arawa iwi and hapu (the Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi/Hapu) whose area of interest covers over 500,000ha. Grievances relate to the operation of the Native Land Court, 19th century land purchases by the government, Maori land administration in the 20th century, and the compulsory public works and scenery preservation acquisitions.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/LiveArticle.asp?ArtID=-3600828>

Ngati Mutunga: Taranaki returnees fought government

Ngati Mutunga, one of eight Taranaki tribes, opposed government purchases of Taranaki land, fought against the government at Waitara in 1860, and had its entire tribal area confiscated in 1863.

Taranaki was the area where war broke out in 1860 but Taranaki was deserted in 1839. A large force of Taranaki fighters left the area in 1830 to support Te Rauparaha, and subsequent raids by Waikato fighters meant "hundreds upon hundreds of its people were killed and eaten by the savage conquerors, and hundreds more were driven into the Waikato, and held in hopeless slavery there," "missionary Samuel Ironside wrote. Just nine years before the Treaty of Waitangi was signed, a Waikato war party of about 4000 fighters butchered and ate 1000 Taranaki Maori at the second siege of Pukerangiora Pa at Waitara, in 1831, where Waikato chief Te Wherowhero, who was to become the first Maori "king," Potatau I, personally clubbed 150 unarmed captives to death.

When Colonel William Wakefield of the New Zealand Land Company visited the Cook Strait area in 1839, Taranaki chiefly exile Wiremu Kingi Te Rangitake, of Te Atiawa, urged him to buy the then deserted Taranaki. By 1854, this same Wiremu Kingi became the chief source of opposition to British settlement. Kingi forbade the sale of the 980-acre Waitara block even though vendor chief Te Teira Manuka was entitled to sell. Kingi blocked a survey of some of the land in February 1860 which was considered an act of rebellion. Martial law was declared, troops occupied part of the block and attacked Wiremu Kingi's fortified pa there on March 17, 1860.

By the time peace was agreed on April 8, 1861, total losses of colonial troops, settlers, and pro-government Maori in the first Taranaki war were 64, while anti-government Maori casualties totalled 196. A total 462,000 acres (186,964ha) of Taranaki land was confiscated in 1865.

The tribe claims that compensation paid for the confiscation at the time was inadequate. Ngati Mutunga supported Te Whiti's passive resistance at Parihaka in 1881.

A commission chaired by Supreme Court Judge William Sim was set up in 1926 to consider whether confiscations in Waikato, Taranaki, Tauranga, Whakatane, Opotiki, Urewera, Gisborne, and Hawke's Bay exceeded in quantity what was fair and just. The inquiry was not linked to Treaty of Waitangi obligations because the government held that Maori who fought against the government had repudiated the treaty. The 1944 Taranaki Maori Claims Settlement Act was intended as a final settlement of claims in that area. The Taranaki Maori Trust Board had received a £5000 annuity since the Sim commission recommendation, plus a £300 lump sum payment for loss of property at Parihaka in 1881.

Ngati Mutunga were one of the two tribes that invaded the Chatham Islands in 1835, killing and eating numerous Moriori.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/DocumentLibrary/NgatiMutungaSummary.pdf>

Te Arawa (Lakes)

Te Arawa is a large confederation whose area of interest extends from the Bay of Plenty to Tongariro. Trout and other foreign

fish were introduced into the area's lakes, which Maori relied on as a food source, from the 1870s, depleting indigenous fisheries, meaning Te Arawa relied on introduced species. The introduction of a fishing licence regime from the late 1880s and the ongoing propagation of trout drew protests and petitions.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/DocumentLibrary/TeArawaLakesSettlementSummary.pdf>

Ngaa Rauru Kiihahi: Original settlers claim celestial origins

Ngaa Rauru Kiihahi claim to be the original settlers of New Zealand, and claim to have emanated from the celestial and spiritual trees of the gods. The tribe's district in 1840 was at the mouth of the Whanganui River. The tribe's claims relate to lands sold to the NZ Company in 1839, land confiscated from Taranaki Maori in 1863, and to the Wanganui and Waitotara Blocks, fisheries, the Motunui Plant and Petrocorp.

See deed <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/DocumentLibrary/NgaaRauruDeed.pdf>

Tuwharetoa (Bay of Plenty): Land confiscated for rebellion

Tuwharetoa (Bay of Plenty) are located in the Kawerau and Matata area. Fighting that started in Taranaki in 1860, and erupted in the Waikato in 1863, spread to the Bay of Plenty after the murder of missionary Carl Volkner in March 1865, and subsequent killing of James Fulloon, who was sent to arrest suspects in the Volkner atrocity. Government troops besieged a pa containing the Fulloon killing suspects, and Governor George Grey deemed the Bay of Plenty to be in rebellion and confiscated 87,000 acres of Tuwharetoa (Bay of Plenty) land, later returning 20,000 acres.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/DocumentLibrary/NgatiTuwharetoa-Summary.pdf>

Ngati Awa: Murder of missionary sparks crackdown

Some chiefs of Ngati Awa, an eastern Bay of Plenty tribe, signed the treaty but remained isolated from British settlers until fighting spread from Taranaki and Waikato in the early 1860s. After the murder of missionary Carl Volkner in March 1865, and subsequent killing by some Ngati Awa supporters of Pai Marire of James Fulloon, who was sent to arrest suspects in the Volkner atrocity, a government force of 500 entered the Bay of Plenty area to arrest the suspects, some of whom were convicted and jailed or executed. Governor George Grey deemed the Bay of Plenty to be in rebellion and confiscated Ngati Awa land. Other land was sold after title was awarded through the Native Land Court.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/DocumentLibrary/NgatiAwaDeedofSettlement-Summary.pdf>

Ngati Tama: Taranaki returnees fought government

Ngati Tama, a northern Taranaki tribe, had 74,000 acres of land confiscated after the Taranaki wars that started in 1860.

Taranaki was the area where war broke out in 1860 but Taranaki was deserted in 1839. A large force of Taranaki fighters left the area

in 1830 to support Te Rauparaha, and subsequent raids by Waikato fighters meant “hundreds upon hundreds of its people were killed and eaten by the savage conquerors, and hundreds more were driven into the Waikato, and held in hopeless slavery there,” missionary Samuel Ironside wrote. Just nine years before the Treaty of Waitangi was signed, a Waikato war party of about 4000 fighters butchered and ate 1000 Taranaki Maori at the second siege of Pukerangiora Pa at Waitara, in 1831, where Waikato chief Te Wherowhero, who was to become the first Maori “king,” Potatau I, personally clubbed 150 unarmed captives to death.

When Colonel William Wakefield of the New Zealand Land Company visited the Cook Strait area in 1839, Taranaki chiefly exile Wiremu Kingi Te Rangitake, of Te Atiawa, urged him to buy the then deserted Taranaki. By 1854, this same Wiremu Kingi became the chief source of opposition to British settlement. Kingi forbade the sale of the 980-acre Waitara block even though vendor chief Te Teira Manuka was entitled to sell. Kingi blocked a survey of some of the land in February 1860 which was considered an act of rebellion. Martial law was declared, troops occupied part of the block and attacked Wiremu Kingi’s fortified pa there on March 17, 1860.

By the time peace was agreed on April 8, 1861, total losses of colonial troops, settlers, and pro-government Maori in the first Taranaki war were 64, while anti-government Maori casualties totalled 196. A total 462,000 acres (186,964ha) of Taranaki land was confiscated in 1865.

The compensation process for confiscated land proved inadequate for Ngati Tama, who supported Te Whiti’s campaign of passive resistance at Parihaka to 1881. The Native Land Court ruled in 1882 that Ngati Tama did not retain an interest in two large blocks of land north of the confiscation line. The West Coast Commissions finalised the return of some land.

A commission chaired by Supreme Court Judge William Sim was set up in 1926 to consider whether confiscations in Taranaki, Waikato, Tauranga, Whakatane, Opotiki, Urewera, Gisborne, and Hawke’s Bay exceeded in quantity what was fair and just. The inquiry was not linked to Treaty of Waitangi obligations because the government held that Maori who fought against the government had repudiated the treaty. The 1944 Taranaki Maori Claims Settlement Act was intended as a final settlement of claims in that area. The Taranaki Maori Trust Board had received a £5000 annuity since the Sim commission recommendation, plus a £300 lump sum payment for loss of property at Parihaka in 1881.

Ngati Tama was awarded a further \$14.5-million in financial redress in 2003. In 2012, Ngati Tama reported it lost its \$14.5-million payout in “bad investments.” See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/DocumentLibrary/NgatiTama-Summary.pdf>

Te Uri o Hau: Sold Far North land but want more money

Te Uri o Hau is a northern grouping of Ngati Whatua located in the northern Kaipara area. In 1842 the Chiefs of Te Uri o Hau and Ngapuhi ceded to the Crown about 3000 hectares as punishment for Maori action against a storekeeper believed to have desecrated a burial ground and removed human remains. No payment was made for the land. The government bought 110,000 hectares between 1854 and 1865. Te Uri o Hau claim the operation of the Native Land Court in their area did not help them.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/DocumentLibrary/TeUrioHau-Summary.PDF>

Pouakani

The Pouakani People are a community with Ngati Tuwharetoa, Ngati Maniapoto, Ngati Raukawa and Te Arawa affiliations. Their claims centre on the 49,514 hectare Pouakani block situated between Lake Taupo and Mangakino. See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/DocumentLibrary/Pouakani-summary.pdf>

Ngati Turangitukua: The Turangi settlement

The government “acquired” (leasing was ruled out) land in 1964 from Ngati Turangitukua, a hapu of Ngati Tuwharetoa, to build Turangi town, and began to sell Turangi properties in the 1970s without offering them to Ngati Turangitukua. See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/DocumentLibrary/NgatiTurangitukua.pdf>

Te Maunga:

The settlement concerns 6070 square metres of land at Te Maunga (Papamoa No 2 Section 10B2C2 Block) formerly owned by members of the Ngai Potiki hapu of Ngai Te Rangi, a tribe of Mataatua descent. The land was taken by the Crown in 1955 for Railways housing under the Public Works Act 1928.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/DocumentLibrary/TeMaungaLands.htm>

Rotoma: Rotorua section

The settlement concerns 5.2678 hectares of land in the Rotorua area formerly owned by Ngatitamateatutahi - Ngati Kawiti, and acquired by the Crown in 1944 for a quarry under the Public Works Act 1928.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/DocumentLibrary/Rotoma.htm>

Waimakuku

The settlement concerns a claim that the Crown had unjustly overturned the Waimakuku Whanau Trust Board title to Tarawera 5A in 1929. The trust sought compensation for loss of title, loss of farm improvements and development, loss of native timber resources, land requisitions under the Public Work Act 1928, general losses, and stress and legal costs.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/DocumentLibrary/Waimakuku.htm>

Ngati Whakaue: Earlier Rotorua settlement

The settlement relates to grievances associated with the Fenton Agreement, signed in 1880 between hapu of Te Arawa, including Ngati Whakaue, and the government, negotiated to facilitate settlement of the Rotorua region, the development of tourism, and to provide for the establishment of the township of Rotorua. The Thermal Springs Districts Act 1881 was passed to enable the Crown to carry out the Fenton Agreement and to open the thermal districts for settlement.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/DocumentLibrary/NgatiWhakaue.htm>



Hauai: Bay of Islands subdivision

The settlement concerns 25.4932ha of land on the Hauai Peninsula in the Bay of Islands which the Hauai Trustees wanted to develop as a residential subdivision in 1971, but which the government wanted as a reserve. The government required the land to be exchanged for part of Felix Farm (28.2 hectares) in Kamo and three sections at Eastern Beach, Auckland. The Eastern Beach sections failed to sell at valuation and the Kamo land was susceptible to subsidence.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/DocumentLibrary/Hauai.htm>

Ngati Rangiteorere (1)

The settlement concerns the alienation of Te Ngae Mission Farm consisting of a block of land of about 300 acres at the junction of the Rotorua-Tauranga and Rotorua-Whakatane highways (known as Te Ngae Junction) and several ancillary matters including lands taken for roads, land taken for survey costs, the geothermal resource known as Tikitere and the rating of Lake Rotokawau.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/DocumentLibrary/NgatiRangiteorere.htm>

Waitomo

The government transferred land at the Waitomo Caves to the hapu of Ruapuha and Uekaha, subject to a lease, and provided a loan \$1-million.

See <http://nz01.terabyte.co.nz/ots/DocumentLibrary/Waitomo.htm>

Treaty of Waitangi settlements July 24, 2013.

Settlement	Year bill passed	Financial and commercial redress	Cultural redress	Co-management	Value \$mil
Awaiting legislation					
Ngāti Haua					
East Waikato 5000 members		\$13m plus interest will buy three Crown properties, lease back 173-year RFR over 15 properties 6-month right to buy Justice, LINZ properties	8 sites totalling 706.83ha vested in tribe Waharoa Aerodrome land vested in tribe Te Tapui reserve vested, gifted back \$178,000 cultural funding to buy property Te Miro reserve overlay classification statutory acknowledgements over 7 areas restoration of Te Kawhanganui o Māhuta	Aerodrome land Joint committee annual Tumuaiki/Crown meetings Te Kawhanganui o Māhuta protocol Conservation Relationship Agreement letters of introduction Waikato River deal includes Ngati Haua Maungatautari management includes tribe	13 0.18
Ngāti Rangiteaorere					
Rotorua 4000 or fewer		\$750,000 plus interest right of first refusal over some NZTA land	three sites transferred to tribe statutory acknowledgements over Waiohewa Stream, Lake Rotorua and Waiohewa Stream marginal strips, Tikitere geothermal field	protocols with Conservation, Culture, MOBIE letters of introduction to Transpower, NZTA, Railways, Civil Aviation, Fish and Game	0.75
Tuhoe					
Urewera 32,670 members		\$168.923m financial redress with \$62.88m already paid in the CNI settlement five deferred-selection properties 172-year right of first refusal	Urewera relationship acknowledged Vests four cultural redress properties Vests two forestry blocks in tribe Six geographic name changes	Rangitaiki River Forum member fisheries advisory committee	168.92

Settlement	Year bill passed	Financial and commercial redress	Cultural redress	Co-management	Value \$mil
Maungaharuru Tangitu Hapū					
Napier 100 members or fewer		\$23m plus interest may buy Esk Forest part may buy remainder of Opouahi Station 172-year right of first refusal	Vesting of Opouahi Station part, reserve \$2m marae relocation fund \$15,000 pouwhenua fund Four lakebeds vested in the group Four sites vested and gifted back Four overlay classifications Statutory acknowledgements and deeds of recognition over 19 areas, 11 rivers 22 place-name changes	Conservation partnership fisheries relationship agreement Energy, Arts protocols Tangoio soil conservation redress fund	23 2 0.02
Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu					
Golden Bay 400 or fewer		\$12.06m plus interest buy 10 properties from Crown, lease back 1 13 deferred-selection properties (3yrs) may buy 17,047ha forestry land receive \$7.75m forestry rentals 169-year right of first refusal a further 100-year RFR	four sites vested, seven sites jointly vested two sites vested and gifted back overlay classifications for Farewell Spit, Heaphy Track, Waikoropupū Springs reserve Statutory acknowledgements and deeds of recognition over 20 areas 53 names to change and 12 sites named \$500,000 co-operation payment	local authority relationships Conservation, Fisheries, minerals protocols introduction letters for museums river, freshwater advisory committee	12.06 7.75 0.5
Ngāti Rarua					
Motueka 400 or fewer		\$11.76m plus interest buy 10 properties, from Crown, lease back 6 may buy 11,793ha forest land receive \$7.75m forestry rentals	eight sites vested exclusively, eight jointly vest and gift back Kaka Point, Te Tai Tapu overlay classifications for Te Waikoropupū Springs reserve, Farewell Spit reserve,	local authority relationships Conservation, fisheries, taonga tūturu, mineral protocols letters of introduction to 182 museums	11.76 7.75

Settlement	Year bill passed	Financial and commercial redress	Cultural redress	Co-management	Value \$mil
		169-year right of first refusal plus further 100-year RFR deeds over 25 sites, lakes, rivers 53 name changes, 12 new names	Heaphy Track, Wairau Bar and lagoons Statutory acknowledgements, recognition	River and Freshwater Advisory Committee	
Ngāti Pukenga					
Tauranga 1785 members		\$5m including \$1.88m of commercial properties	Statutory acknowledgements over five areas four cultural redress properties \$500,000 for cultural revitalisation	taonga tūturu protocol relationships with Conservation, MOBIE, Primary Industries, Social Development, Culture.	5 0.5
Te Atiawa o Te Waka-a-Maui					
Picton, Waikawa Bay		\$11.76m plus interest purchase and leaseback of four properties 19 deferred-selection properties right to buy 11,750ha of forest land and receive \$7.75m in accumulated rentals 169-year RFR over listed properties including Nelson Marlborough Institute of Technology 100-year shared RFR	flora and fauna guardians in five areas 13 sites vested in the tribe, 7 with others two sites totalling 28,602ha jointly vested overlay classifications over Farewell Spit, Heaphy Track, Waikoropupu Springs Statutory Acknowledgements, Deeds of Recognition over 29 headlands, mountains, reserves, rivers, streams associated with the banded dotterel 53 names to change, 12 sites named co-operation payment of \$500,000 right to erect a pouwhenua advice on Waikawa Bay marine environment mineral fossicking rights	relationship accords with local councils Conservation, fisheries, taonga, minerals protocols Letters of introduction to museums River and freshwater advisory committee Conservation memorandum	11.76 0.5

Settlement	Year bill passed	Financial and commercial redress	Cultural redress	Co-management	Value \$mil
Ngāti Koata					
Northern South Island		<p>\$11.76m plus interest</p> <p>purchase and leaseback of four properties</p> <p>16 deferred-selection properties</p> <p>right to buy 9000ha of forest land and receive \$7.75m in accumulated rentals</p> <p>169-year RFR over listed properties including Nelson Marlborough Institute of Technology</p> <p>100-year shared RFR</p>	<p>six sites vested in the tribe, one with others</p> <p>four overlay classifications</p> <p>Statutory Acknowledgements, Deeds of Recognition over 12 areas</p> <p>Statutory Acknowledgement over the northern South Island coastal marine area</p> <p>tribal trustee to advise on conservation plan for customary use of fauna and flora</p> <p>association with Separation Point affirmed statement of maritime association</p> <p>53 geographic names change, 12 new names</p> <p>mineral fossicking rights</p> <p>Moawhitu fishing reserve right of way</p>	<p>relationship accords with local councils</p> <p>Conservation, fisheries, taonga, minerals protocols</p> <p>Letters of introduction to museums</p> <p>River and freshwater advisory committee</p> <p>Conservation memorandum</p>	11.76
Ngāti Koroki Kahukura					
3500 members Karapiro area		<p>\$3m plus interest</p> <p>Right to buy and lease back Pukeatua school</p> <p>172-year RFR on surplus Crown properties</p> <p>\$250,000 towards Manu Tioriori Visitor Centre</p>	<p>Maungatautari mountain reserve to hapu</p> <p>\$3.73m cultural funding</p> <p>Statutory acknowledgements over Waikato</p> <p>River, lakes Arapuni and Karapiro and three other areas</p> <p>Deeds of recognition for rivers, lakes, streams</p>	<p>Letters of introduction</p> <p>Waikato River co-management</p>	3 3.73
Ngāti Rangiwewehi					
1100 members Te Puke area		<p>Financial redress \$6m in cash, property</p> <p>Option to buy Crown property</p>	<p>Hamurana Springs, Penny Road Scenic Reserve, and other sites vested in tribe.</p>	<p>Protocols with Conservation, Energy and Resources</p>	6

Settlement	Year bill passed	Financial and commercial redress	Cultural redress	Co-management	Value \$mil
		171-year RFR over Kaharoa Primary School land (1.3364ha)			
Tapuika					
420 members Te Puke area subgroup of Te Arawa		Financial redress \$6m (\$2.5m already received in 2008) includes 12 Te Puke commercial properties Kaharoa Forest, Te Matai North, Te Matai South, and Puwhenua Forest with Ranginui and Rangiwewehi.	Lower Kaituna Wildlife Management Reserve vested jointly in Tapuika and Ngati Whakaeu, who will gift it to the Crown \$500,000 for Te Puke cultural presence 12 sites totalling 209ha vested in Tapuika overlay classification over 65ha Opoutihi deeds of recognition over sites, waterways five geographic name changes	Protocols with Arts, Culture and Heritage, and Energy and Resources. Conservation Agreement Kaituna River co-governance	6 0.5
Ngāti Toa					
4500 members Cook Strait area		\$75.235m financial redress including \$10m for loss of maritime empire Option to buy 19 properties Will buy 34,000ha of the Crown forest land in the northern South Island RFR for surplus Crown properties -- of 169 years in North Island, 100 years in S.I.	20 sites totalling 267ha vested in Ngati Toa 54ha in 3 sites vested with Ngati Toa, others Vested, gifting back, overlay classifications on parts of Kapiti Island Statutory acknowledgements over Cook Strait, northern South Island coastal marine area, Porirua Harbour, Wellington Harbour, four other areas Statutory acknowledgements and deeds of recognition over 23 areas, rivers, scenic reserves, and coastal areas.	Te Tau Ihu River/Fresh water advisory Committee Regional councils recognise Ngati Toa Cook Strait guardian plan Letters of introduction Joint board for Whitireia Park reserve Ngati Toa to manage the Queen Elizabeth Park campground site	75.24

Settlement	Year bill passed	Financial and commercial redress	Cultural redress	Co-management	Value \$mil
			<p>Overlay classifications over Brother Islands and Wairau Lagoon</p> <p>\$500,000 for Ngati Toa's southern claims</p> <p>Place-name changes for 12 North Island sites and 9 South Island sites</p> <p>Legislation to acknowledge Ka Mate haka</p>		
Raukawa					
29,421 members Waikato		<p>\$21.143-million being the balance of \$50-million, \$28.857-million of which was paid in the CNI forestry settlement</p> <p>\$530,000 on settlement day</p> <p>Right to buy deferred selection properties listed</p> <p>A right of first refusal for 172 years to surplus</p> <p>Crown property in the tribe's area</p> <p>\$8-million for Mighty River Power deal</p>	<p>Wharepūhanga, Pureora o Kahu overlay classifications</p> <p>Statutory acknowledgements over eight sites,</p> <p>three rivers, seven lakes, seven geothermal fields.</p> <p>Deeds of recognition over four sites, three rivers, seven lakes.</p> <p>Eight cultural redress properties vested</p> <p>Two new geographic names and one change</p> <p>\$3-million for the cultural fund</p> <p>\$50,000 for pouwhenua marker poles</p>	<p>Waikato River co-management</p> <p>Waipa River co-management in negotiation</p>	<p>21.14</p> <p>0.53</p> <p>8</p> <p>3</p> <p>0.05</p>
Ngai Ranginui					
7647 members Tauranga		<p>\$38.0276-million</p> <p>Right of first refusal for fish species introduced into the quota management system</p>	<p>13 cultural redress sites vested in Ranginui</p> <p>Site on public conservation land at Oraeroa vested in Ranginui as sacred (wahi tapu),</p>	<p>Six names change and two sites named</p> <p>Management role in the Margaret Jackson Wildlife Management Reserve</p>	38.03

Settlement	Year bill passed	Financial and commercial redress	Cultural redress	Co-management	Value \$mil
		48 land bank properties for Ranginui to buy 3 LINZ sites for Ranginui to buy Puwhenua Forest Lands will transfer to an entity with Ngati Rangiwewehi and Tapuika.	subject to conservation covenant to protect biodiversity values, no public access. Te Hopuni site transferred Omokoroa School land transferred sale and leaseback to Education Ministry	Relationship protocols with Conservation, Primary Industries, Arts Culture and Heritage	
Tamaki Collective					
Auckland		Financial redress addressed through specific tribal negotiations. 172-year RFR for surplus land deferred selection purchase rights	14 mountains vested in collective four islands vested in collective acknowledgement of importance of Waitemata, Manukau harbours 18 names to change, two new names	mountains except North Head and Mt Smart subject to co-governance creation of mountain authority conservation land co-governance conservation management plan	
Te Rarawa					
9871 members Far North		\$33.84-million plus interest 172 years RFR on surplus govt property May buy Te Karae and part of Sweetwater farms, six schools (leased back), 526.36ha Takahue Block forest, 6 LINZ properties, eight land bank properties, and two more jointly joint ownership of 21,283ha Aupori forest land \$2.2m share of forestry accumulated rentals	17 cultural redress properties transferred \$137,500 in recognition of associations with Ninety Mile Beach \$530,000 to preserve taonga and promote Rarawa history statutory acknowledgements over a harbour, two rivers, coastal marine area four names change	Warawara Forest Park co-governance Protocols with Culture and Heritage, Primary Industries joint conservation input	33.84 0.14 0.53 2.2
NgaiTakoto					
489 members		\$21.04 million plus interest,	\$2.4 million cultural redress fund	relationship protocols to be issued by the	21.04

Settlement	Year bill passed	Financial and commercial redress	Cultural redress	Co-management	Value \$mil
Far North		discount on farm purchase price part of Sweetwater Crown-owned farm	\$812,500 social accord implementation,	ministers for Culture and Heritage, Energy and Resources, Primary Industries.	2.4
		NgaiTakoto, Te Aupouri, Te Rarawa, and Ngati	\$137,500 in recognition of associations with		0.81
		Kuri will jointly own the 21,283ha forest land on the Aupouri peninsula and will receive a share of accumulated rentals -- \$2.2m NgaiTakoto will own an undivided 20 percent share of future rentals	part of the \$400,000 Ninety Mile Beach Board Ninety Mile Beach contribution 10 properties vested in NgaiTakoto six jointly vested with other Te Hiku iwi Six place names will be altered		0.14 2.2
Te Aupōuri					
9300 members, one of five Te Hiku o Te Ika iwi Far North		\$21.040m plus interest, to be used to buy:	11 properties totalling 1300.1ha will be vested	relationship protocols with Culture and Heritage, Energy and Resources, and Primary Industries. joint committee to manage Ninety Mile Beach A new Te Hiku Conservation Board	21.04
		Te Aupouri's share of Aupouri Crown Forest Land, Te Raite and Cape View Farms, part of Te Kao School, residential property at Te Kao	in Te Aupōuri 7 properties 245.5ha total incl 2 lake beds and 1 island vested jointly with other iwi		0.38
		\$2.2m share of accumulated forest rentals collective redress involves joint ownership of Aupouri forest	cultural redress fund of \$380,000 Statutory acknowledgements over 6 sites 19 name changes includes Te Oneroa-a- Tōhe / Ninety Mile Beach and Cape Reinga / Te Rerenga Wairua		2.2
		172-year RFR to surplus Crown properties	\$812,500 towards social accord implementation part of the \$400,000 Ninety Mile Beach Board contribution		0.81 0.4
			\$137,500 to install signs, raise pouwhenua		0.14

Settlement	Year bill passed	Financial and commercial redress	Cultural redress	Co-management	Value \$mil
Waitaha					
2000 members Tauranga		\$7.5m plus interest Right to buy three landbank properties Right to buy and lease back five education properties in Te Puke Right to buy eight remaining landbanked properties if not bought by others	Eight sites vested Deeds of Recognition on conservation areas Statutory acknowledgements over: Ōtanewainuku Peak, three creeks eight streams, one river and coastal area from Maketū to Mauao	Relationship protocols with Conservation, Culture and Heritage, and Energy and Resources	7.5
			\$3m for an education fund in the name of prophet Hakaraia		3
			\$300,000 to document the story of Waitaha and of Hakaraia		0.3
			\$500,000 to restore Hei Marae \$500,000 to fund a needs assessment		0.5 0.5
Ngati Apa ki te Ra To					
700 members Northern South Island		\$28.374m, including interest, \$12.24m redress in lieu of licensed Crown Forest Land deferred selection purchase rights 169-year RFR over surplus Crown properties	Overlay classifications over alpine tarns, and Heaphy Track jointly Alpine tarns and 28,500ha of North West Nelson Forest Park vested in Ngāti Apa jointly with other Te Tau Ihu iwi to be gifted back. Four sites totalling 29ha vested in Ngati Apa. A 0.2061ha Matangi Awhio site jointly vested Statutory acknowledgment over all the Te Tau Ihu coastal marine area, and over five rivers	involvement in advisory committee on local authority planning and decision making Relationship protocols with Conservation, Fisheries, Energy, and Arts, Culture and Heritage	28.37

Settlement	Year bill passed	Financial and commercial redress	Cultural redress	Co-management	Value \$mil
			<p>12 further acknowledgements over six areas, and acknowledgements jointly with other iwi</p> <p>May apply to take Nelson Lakes park eels</p> <p>Right to take by hand any sand, shingle or natural material from a river bed</p> <p>65 geographic name changes</p>		
Rangitane o Wairau					
<p>1000 members</p> <p>Northern</p> <p>South Island</p>		<p>\$25.374m including \$12.24m in lieu of licensed</p> <p>Crown Forest Land, plus interest</p> <p>Deferred selection right to buy govt properties</p> <p>Right to buy, lease-back Crown properties</p> <p>169-year RFR over surplus Crown properties</p>	<p>Overlay classifications over Lake Rotoiti and Lake Rotoroa (jointly with Ngāti Apa), and Wairau Lagoons and Boulder Bank.</p> <p>Vests nine sites totalling approximately 20ha in Rangitāne,</p> <p>A 0.2061ha Matangi Awhio site jointly vested</p> <p>Statutory acknowledgment over all the Te Tau</p> <p>Ihu coastal marine area and over four rivers</p> <p>Eight further acknowledgements relating to Wairau Lagoon, plus joint acknowledgements</p> <p>May remove argillite boulders by hand.</p> <p>May apply to hunt muttonbirds on Titi and Chetwode Island</p> <p>65 geographic name changes</p>	<p>involvement in advisory committee on local authority planning</p> <p>Relationship protocols with Conservation, Fisheries, Energy, and Arts, Culture and Heritage</p>	\$25.37

Settlement	Year bill passed	Financial and commercial redress	Cultural redress	Co-management	Value \$mil
Ngati Kuia					
1600 members Northern South Island		\$24.874m including \$12.24m in lieu of licensed Crown Forest Land, plus interest Deferred selection right to buy govt properties Lease-back right to buy Crown properties 169-year RFR over surplus Crown properties	Eight sites totalling 16ha transferred A 0.2061ha Matangi Awhio site jointly vested Overlay classifications over Titi, Chetwode and Maud islands, statutory acknowledgements over coastal area and five rivers 15 further acknowledgements and deeds Right to remove argillite boulders by hand. Right to take by hand any sand, shingle or natural material from a river bed 65 geographic name changes	Establishes a stand-alone iwi advisory committee for local councils Relationship protocols with Conservation, Fisheries, Energy, and Arts, Culture and Heritage	24.87
TOTAL					621.61
Completed					
Ngati Whatua o Kaipara					
A subgroup of Ngati Whatua which has 14,724 members Kaipara	2013	\$22.1m plus interest Right to buy: Woodhill Forest and receive accumulated rentals, as well as the land under six schools, which will all be back to the Crown leased, plus properties at 8, 16 and 20 Old Woodcocks Rd, Kaipara Flats 169-year RFR over listed surplus properties 170-year RFR over Paremoremo Prison	Nine sites totalling 675ha vested in the tribe: Statutory acknowledgements over seven conservation areas and over coastal area. Six place names change, nine sites named.	Relationship protocols with Conservation, Culture and Heritage and Economic Development, and Agriculture and Forestry.	22.1

Settlement	Year bill passed	Financial and commercial redress	Cultural redress	Co-management	Value \$mil
Ngati Manuhiri					
Subgroup of Ngati Wai which has 4869 members. East coast north of Auckland	2012	\$9m plus interest Warkworth District Court land to be leased back to the Crown Pakiri School land leased back to Crown South Mangawhai Crown forest land and the accumulated rentals 169 years RFR over 82 Crown properties	Little Barrier Island nature reserve vested in Ngati Manuhiri then gifted to people of NZ Five other sites totalling 70ha vested in Ngati Manuhiri Two overlay classifications Statutory acknowledgements over Crown-owned portion of Mt Tamahunga, coast area, six rivers, Ngaroto lakes, Tohitohi o Reipae (The Dome); Pohuehue Scenic Reserve; and Kawau Island.	Relationship protocols with Conservation, Economic Development, Culture and Heritage.	9
Ngati Whatua o Orakei					
Part of Ngati Whatua which has 14724 members	2012	\$18m plus interest \$2m received in 1993 Railways Settlement 170 year RFR over surplus Crown properties	Tamaki isthmus mountains, Hauraki Gulf islands redress Statutory acknowledgements over Kauri Point Purewa Creek renamed as Pourewa Creek	Relationship protocols with Conservation, Culture, Heritage, Economic Development Inclusion on fisheries advisory committee	18 2
Rongawhakaata					
4700 members Gisborne	2012	\$22.24m plus interest five properties transferred from landbank may buy two sale and leaseback properties 169-year RFR over five properties 100-years RFR over two conservation sites Right to buy four surplus Crown properties in six-month deferred selection	original features of Te Hau ki Tūranga vested in Rongawhakaata. Eight sites transferred Cultural redress for Ngā Uri o Te Kooti Rikirangi includes: Vesting of Matawhero Government Purpose Reserve, Wharerata Rd. \$500,000 to Te Whare Rakei o Te Kooti	Relationship protocols with Conservation, Culture, Heritage, Economic Development, Energy Resources, Environment, Fisheries.	22.24 0.5

Settlement	Year bill passed	Financial and commercial redress	Cultural redress	Co-management	Value \$mil
			\$200,000 for Ngā Uri o Te Kooti Rikirangi Te Kooti relationship with Conservation Statutory acknowledgements: Rongowhakaata coastal marine area, and seven rivers. \$360,000 for Rongowhakaata culture revamp \$100,000 to Te Rūnanga o Tūrangānui a Kiwa for a memorial to those killed by the Crown		0.2 0.36 0.1
Ngai Tamanuhiri					
1700 members Gisborne	2012	\$11.07m plus interest 1858 Waingake Rd vested in Ngai Tāmanuhiri Wharerata Forest transfers to a company in which Ngai Tamanuhiri buys a 50% share. two year deferred selection purchase of land under Muriwai School and leaseback or 169-year RFR on land under Muriwai School, and Pakowhai Reserve.	Young Nick's Head, Mangapoike transferred Statutory acknowledgements over Waipaoa River, Ngai Tamanuhiri coastal marine area. \$180,000 for cultural revitalisation \$100,000 for memorial to those killed by the Crown	Relationship protocols with Conservation, Economic Development, Fisheries, Culture and Heritage, and Environment.	11.07 0.18 0.1
Ngati Makino					
2000 members Bay of Plenty	2012	\$9.8m plus interest \$1.5m already paid for marae restoration RFR over five sites of public conservation land right to a sale and leaseback of the Otamarakau School land	8 sites totalling 720ha be vested in tribe Overlay classification over 256ha of Lake Rotoma Scenic Reserve. Deed of recognition and statutory acknowledgement over 256ha of Lake Rotoma	Relationship protocols with Arts, Culture and Heritage and Energy and Resources	9.8 1.5

Settlement	Year bill passed	Financial and commercial redress	Cultural redress	Co-management	Value \$mil
			Scenic Reserve. Statutory acknowledgement over 416.2ha of Lake Rotoiti Scenic Reserve.		
Maraeroa A and B Blocks					
Lake Taupo area	2012	\$1.578m \$220,000 commercial redress property	Overlay classification for Pureora o Kahu Statutory acknowledgement of ancestors' relationship with the site Five sites vested in governance entity \$40,000 to buy culturally significant land \$11,600 to buy land not available for transfer	Govt must consult with governance entity Partnership deal over 16 areas and streams	1.58 0.22 0.04 0.01
Ngati Porou					
72,000 members East Coast north of Gisborne	2012	\$90m plus interest Six Crown properties will be vested in Ngāti Porou Ngāti Porou will buy Ruatoria and Tokomaru Licensed Crown Forest Land two year deferred selection purchase and leaseback of 21 Crown properties 170 year RFR to buy surplus Crown-owned and Housing New Zealand Corporation properties within the Ngāti Porou area The return of surplus Crown properties subject to Public Works Act offer-back requirements.	\$20m plus interest Strategic conservation partnership Fifteen sites totalling 5898ha vested in Ngāti Porou. DOC to manage some sites. Statutory acknowledgements over the Waiapu and Uawa Rivers and their tributaries, the Tūrangānuī River and the Waimata River	Relationship protocols with Conservation, Economic Development, Culture, Heritage	110
Ngāti Pahauwera					
6000 members	2012	\$20m plus interest, which includes the value of any Crown forest land purchased	Te Heru o Tūreia Conservation Area to be vested in Ngāti Pahauwera	Conservation co-management charter	20

Settlement	Year bill passed	Financial and commercial redress	Cultural redress	Co-management	Value \$mil
East Coast south of Wairoa		<p>Thirteen Crown properties will be vested in Ngāti Pāhauwera, including</p> <p>Mohaka Crown Forest Land, Rawhiti Station, five surplus Wairoa District Council properties.</p> <p>100 year RFR on surplus Crown properties in the area</p>	<p>Iwi to retain 160ha at summit of Te Heru o Tūreia and 52.9ha by Mohaka River most of which is to be gifted to people of NZ</p> <p>16 sites totalling 1087ha transferred to Ngāti Pāhauwera</p> <p>Statutory Acknowledgement over part of the Earthquake Slip Conservation Area</p> <p>Ngāti Pāhauwera to manage hangi stone removal</p>	<p>rights to nominate members to discuss Mohaka River water</p> <p>Joint Regional Planning committee involvement</p> <p>Relationships introduction letters</p> <p>Fisheries sustainability input.</p> <p>Resource consent input</p> <p>Gravel extraction agreement</p>	
Ngati Manawa					
3500 members. Central North Island based in Murupara	2012	<p>\$12.2m of the CNI forest lands, plus interest</p> <p>\$2.6m for special projects</p> <p>Right to buy four land bank properties</p> <p>Right to buy five deferred selected properties</p> <p>50-year RFR for one surplus Crown property</p>	<p>Five sites totalling 744ha transferred</p> <p>Nine wāhi tapu sites vested fee simple.</p> <p>Three schools transferred with lease-back</p> <p>4 sites vested with Ngati Manawa and Ngati Whare. Statutory acknowledgements over five sites, four waterways. Overlay classifications and transfer and gift back of Tāwhiuau (a mountain). Deed of recognition regarding Pukehinau and Te Kōhua. Two place names to change. RFR on five freshwater fish. Deeds of Recognition over four rivers. Framework for agreement on a management system for the Rangitaiki River</p> <p>Recognition of relationship with pou rāhui sites in Crown ownership</p>	<p>Appointment Conservation and Fisheries advisory committee, input into the management of freshwater fisheries, dams</p> <p>Relationship protocols with Conservation, Fisheries, Energy, and Arts, Culture and Heritage, letters of introduction</p>	12.2 2.6
Ngati Whare					
3400 members	2012	\$15.7m comprising redress already provided in	\$1.976m in cultural redress giftings	Whirinaki Conservation Park co-governance	15.7

Settlement	Year bill passed	Financial and commercial redress	Cultural redress	Co-management	Value \$mil
Central North Island		the 2008 CNI Settlement	Redress related to Tūwatawata (mountain), and Te Whāiti-Nui-a-Toi Canyon	Relationship protocols with Conservation, Fisheries, and Arts, Culture and Heritage	1.98
			\$1m for Project Whirinaki Regeneration Trust Transfer seven cultural sites totalling 36.2ha Return five wāhi tapu sites totalling 10.2952ha Joint vesting of four sites totalling 13ha Three place names to change Statutory Acknowledgements over two sites and Whirinaki River. Deed of Recognition over parts of Urewera National Park, Whirinaki River \$200,000 to restore Te Whaiti Court House	Letters of engagement	1
Ngati Apa (North Island)					
Rangitikei-Manawatu area 3200 members	2010	\$16m plus interest \$6m forestry rentals . NZ Units (carbon credits) allocation Sale and leaseback of: 403ha of Wanganui forest Marton Court House Marton Police Station Wanganui Prison	12 sites totalling 214ha transferred to tribe Statutory acknowledgements for nine rivers, lakes, lagoons and coastal area Deeds of recognition for five sites Two name changes		16.00
Waikato River					
Waikato-Tainui 33,429 members	2010	\$20m Sir Robert Mahuta endowment \$10m river initiatives fund \$40m river initiatives fund	34 sites of significance vest in Waikato Raupatu River Trust 120 managed properties vest in tribe	Waikato Raupatu River Trust established Waikato River Authority set up Waikato River Clean-up Trust established	20.00 10.00 40.00

Settlement	Year bill passed	Financial and commercial redress	Cultural redress	Co-management	Value \$mil
Te Arawa 42,159 members Ngāti Raukawa	2010	\$3m co-management funding	to be transferred to Waikato Regional Council	The Crown and Waikato-Tainui begin co-	3.00
		\$1m for co-management a year for 27 years	Statutory acknowledgement for Waikato River	management of Waikato River	27.00
		\$2.8m ex-gratia payment			2.80
		\$3m initial payment		co-management of river begins	3.00
		\$7m after three months			7.00
		\$1m co-management funding a year for 19 years			19.00
		\$21m given after clean-up trust is set up.		Acknowledgement that Waikato River represents Raukawa	co-management of river begins
\$7m a year for 27 years				189.00	
\$3m to the Raukawa Settlement Trust				3.00	
Followed by \$7m three months later				7.00	
And \$1m a year for 20 years				20.00	
Ngāti Tuwharetoa					
34,674 members		Crown pledges to contribute towards costs incurred by Tuwharetoa Maori Trust Board			
Maniapoto					
33,627 members	2012	\$3m co-management funding for Maniapoto			3.00
		\$7m three months later			7.00
		\$1m for co-management a year for 19 years			19.00
Taranaki Whanui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika					
17,000 members	2009	\$25.025m cash plus interest, 10-years right to buy and lease back land under Archives NZ, the National Library, the High Court, and Wellington Girls' College, 100-year RFR on certain Crown-owned land, entities, and State-owned enterprises,	33 sites including lakes, Ward Island, urupa, schools and other transferred Statutory acknowledgements include: Wellington Harbour bed, coastal area, Hutt River, Rimutuka Forest Park		25.03

Settlement	Year bill passed	Financial and commercial redress	Cultural redress	Co-management	Value \$mil
		<p>a two-year right to buy surplus govt properties</p> <p>a six-month right to buy Defence properties at Shelly Bay.</p>	<p>Deeds of recognition include</p> <p>Rimutaka Forest Park,</p> <p>Wainuiomata Scenic Reserve</p> <p>Turakirae Head Scientific Reserve</p> <p>Eight name changes</p>		
Central North Island Forests Iwi Collective					
<p>Ngāi Tūhoe - 32,670</p> <p>Ngāti Tuwharetoa - 34,674 members</p> <p>Ngāti Whakaue</p> <p>Ngāti Whare</p> <p>Ngāti Manawa</p> <p>Ngāti Rangitīhi, who did not agree,</p> <p>Raukawa</p>	2008	<p>\$223m rentals held in trust since 1989.</p> <p>\$13m a year rentals for 35 years from 2008</p> <p>an allocation of NZ Units (carbon credits)</p> <p>176,000ha of the CNI licensed Crown forest land worth \$149.564 m transferred to CNI Iwi Holdings Ltd. The Collective owns 86.7 percent, the Crown 13.3 percent.</p>			149.56
Te Pumautanga o Te Arawa					
24,000 members	2008	<p>Whakarewarewa Village \$295,000 debt forgiven</p> <p>\$38.6m to buy 18% of Rotoehu forest land</p> <p>share in CNI deal replaces \$36m forest deal</p>	<p>19 sites transferred including:</p> <p>Whakarewarewa Thermal Springs Reserve</p> <p>lake beds. Statutory acknowledgements over seven sites including Rotorua geothermal area</p> <p>Deeds of recognition over five sites including</p> <p>Mt Ngongotaha Scenic Reserve</p>		<p>0.30</p> <p>38.60</p>
Te Roroa					
3000 members	2008	\$9.5m cash and land plus interest plus cost of transferring sites	<p>24 sites totalling 2000ha transferred</p> <p>Including Waipoua Forest sites</p>		9.50

Settlement	Year bill passed	Financial and commercial redress	Cultural redress	Co-management	Value \$mil
Ngati Mutunga					
1300 members	2006	\$14.9m Plus interest Plus right to buy surplus Crown property	10 sites totalling 168ha. Statutory acknowledgements for 18 areas including 4 rivers, 4 scenic reserves, a coastal area Deeds of recognition for 12 sites One name change, one new name		14.90
Te Arawa Lakes					
42,159 members Located from Maketu to Tongariro	2006	\$2.7m cash, \$7.3m to capitalise annuity plus interest from the date of the signing plus the cost of the lakebeds returned plus \$400,000 for 200 fish licences a year	13 lakebeds transferred to Arawa Spelling of some placenames amended		10.40
Ngaa Rauru Kiiitahi					
3000 members Taranaki	2005	\$31m plus accrued interest plus RFR properties RFR to buy shellfish quota	7 cultural sites transferred Statutory acknowledgements for 3 areas topuni over Lake Beds Conservation Area Deeds of recognition for 4 sites One name change. Commercial taking of shellfish in area prohibited for 12 areas	Protocols with Conservation, Fisheries, Energy, Arts Culture and Heritage. Appointment of a governance entity	31.00
Tuwharetoa (Bay of Plenty)					
3000 members	2005	\$10.5m in cash and properties plus interest from the date of the signing Plus cost of transferring sites Plus the right to buy 844ha of forest land RFR to Crown geothermal assets for Tasman Pulp and Paper Mill. RFR to a Crown-owned geothermal bore and associated land	5 sites transferred total 66ha, 1ha nohoanga camp area at Matatā Wildlife Refuge Reserve Access to traditional food restored Statutory acknowledgements for 3 areas And 1 river Deeds of recognition for 6 sites		10.50

Settlement	Year bill passed	Financial and commercial redress	Cultural redress	Co-management	Value \$mil
Ngati Awa					
13,000 members Eastern Bay of Plenty	2005	\$42.39m of land and cash plus interest from the date of the signing \$1m to restore Mataatua meeting house Ngati Awa Station Right to buy 5 percent of Owhiwa Harbour RFR to Crown-owned land	7 sites transferred Statutory acknowledgements over 9 areas four Deeds of Recognition 5 name changes Four camping licences (1ha nohoanga)		43.39
Ngati Tama					
1000 members Taranaki	2003	\$14.5m in cash plus interest from the date of the signing RFR to Crown-owned land. RFR to Crown surf clams and kina surplus quota Right to buy 10% of coast for aquaculture	5 sites totalling 1870ha transferred Statutory acknowledgements over 12 areas including two rivers, a swamp, the coastal marine area, three conservation areas and an historic reserve. Deeds of recognition over the same	Joint advisory committees on conservation, recreation, fisheries protocols on working with govt, local govt, fish and game	14.50
Ngati Ruanui					
4000 members Taranaki	2003	\$41m cash and land plus interest from the date of the signing	6 cultural redress sites transferred 5 statutory acknowledgements, 4 deeds of recognition, 1 name change, 3 new names, 2 camping sites	fisheries advisory committee protocols on working with govt	41.00
Te Uri o Hau					
6000 members Northern Kaipara	2002	\$15.6m land and cash includes Crown Forests accumulated rentals held in trust since 1989 plus interest from the date of the signing RFR to surplus Crown-owned property RFR to quota for surf clams, tuatua, paddlecrab and toheroa	12 cultural sites totalling 30ha transferred 6 statutory acknowledgements 3 nohoanga camping sites 9 name changes, 7 new names	joint management of Haumoewarangi's pa protocols on working with govt fisheries advisory committee	15.60

Settlement	Year bill passed	Financial and commercial redress	Cultural redress	Co-management	Value \$mil
Pouakani					
Not a tribal settlement	2000	\$2.65m plus the cost of the 1922ha Tahae Farm Plus interest from the date of the signing Plus the right to buy up to 1679 hectares of Pureora Central Forest		co-management of Titiraupega Mountain	2.65
Ngati Turangitukua					
Tuwharetoa hapu (Turangi town grievance)	1999	\$5m (\$304,299 cash, leaseback properties) Plus interest from the date of the signing Plus leaseback property interim payments	Kutai St Reserves transferred 1 name change Wahi tapu sites to be investigated		5.00
Ngai Tahu					
29,133 members South Island	1998	\$170m total, comprising: 63 commercial properties 116 farms totalling 96,426ha 34 forests totalling 174,930ha Sale and leaseback of 7 commercial properties RFR to 4 major South Island airports, and Timberlands West Coast, Plus other properties	Aoraki Mt Cook vested in tribe, gifted to Crown 17 cultural redress sites transferred runanga appointed to hold, administer 7 areas historic reserves created at 7 areas Statutory acknowledgements over 64 mountains, lakes, rivers, wetlands, lagoons 64 deeds of recognition over the same 14 topuni (overlay of Ngai Tahu values) created nohoanga camping areas created		170.00
Te Maunga					
Re 6070m2 of land at Te Maunga	1996	\$0.129m			0.13
Rotoma					
Concerns 5.2678 hectares of land	1995	\$0.043m			0.04

Settlement	Year bill passed	Financial and commercial redress	Cultural redress	Co-management	Value \$mil
Waimakuku					
	1995	\$0.375m			0.38
Waikato/Tainui raupatu					
33,429 members	1995	\$170m total, comprising: about 200 unimproved properties plus 200 improved properties Leased for 31 years RFR over certain Crown-owned properties	no cultural redress included		170.00
Ngati Whakaue					
Re establishment of Rotorua	1994	\$5.21m			5.21
Hauai					
Re 25.4932 hectares of land	1993	\$0.716m			0.72
Ngati Rangiteaorere					
Re Te Ngae Mission Farm	1993	\$0.76m			0.76
Commercial Fisheries					
	1992	\$170m total An interim agreement in 1989 transferred to the Waitangi Fisheries Commission About 10 per cent of NZ's commercial quota or 60,000 tonnes Shareholdings in fishing companies \$50m in cash The second part of the deal, the Sealord deal, in 1992, included: 50 per cent of Sealord Fisheries 20 per cent of new species in quota system \$18m in cash			170.00

Settlement	Year bill passed	Financial and commercial redress	Cultural redress	Co-management	Value \$mil
Waitomo					
	1989	The Crown transferred land at the Waitomo Caves to the claimant group, subject to a lease, and provided a loan \$1m			
Completed settlements total					1,608.63
Grand TOTAL					2,230.24