

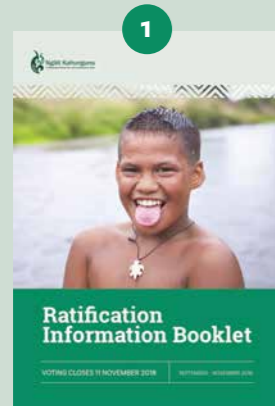


# Ratification Information Booklet

VOTING CLOSSES 11 NOVEMBER 2018

SEPTEMBER - NOVEMBER 2018

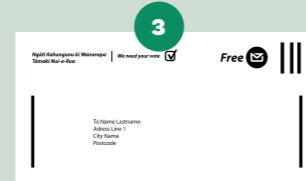
# In your Ratification Pack you should have received:



This Ratification Information Booklet



Voting papers



Freepost envelope

**If any of the documents listed above are missing, or you need replacements or assistance, please contact the voting helpline on 0800 123 499. If you live overseas, phone +64 27 488 0668.**

Copies of the Ratification Information Booklet and Deed of Settlement are available at [www.kkwttnr.org.nz](http://www.kkwttnr.org.nz) and at the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust's offices. Limited copies will be available at the Ratification Hui. Copies of the Ratification Information Booklet and Deed of Settlement will also be available at the offices of Te Puni Kōkiri in Hastings and Palmerston North.

## Key Dates

29 SEPT	VOTING OPENS	21 OCT	MANGAKINO HUI
05 OCT	DANNEVIRKE HUI	27 OCT	CHRISTCHURCH HUI
09 OCT	HASTINGS HUI	11 NOV	MASTERTON HUI AND SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING
12 OCT	WELLINGTON HUI	11 NOV	VOTING CLOSES (12.30PM)
16 OCT	AUCKLAND HUI	19 NOV	VOTES COUNTED
19 OCT	HAMILTON HUI	DEC 2018	PROPOSED DEED OF SETTLEMENT SIGNING DATE IF ACCEPTED

### CONTACT INFORMATION

**Post**  
P O Box 756  
Masterton, 5840

**Office**  
189 Queen Street Rear  
Masterton, 5840

[www.kkwttnr.org.nz](http://www.kkwttnr.org.nz)

**FREECALL:** 0800 KKWTNR (0800 559 867)

**PHONE:** 06 216 1277  
(free to Masterton & Carterton callers)

**EMAIL:** [admin@kkwttnr.org.nz](mailto:admin@kkwttnr.org.nz)

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# He Mihi

**Tau ake au i taku tau nei  
Ko Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua ki te raki,  
Ko Wairarapa ki te tonga;  
Ko Te Rohe o Rongokako,  
Te iwi o Ngāti Kahungunu,  
tēnei te tau ake nei e.**

Tēnā tātou i roto i ngā tini āhuatanga kei te araroa whenua e putē mai ana, ngā āhuatanga hoki kāore anō kia hura. Kia kotahi te hāpai o te hoe kia eke panuku, kia eke tangaroa, kia ū ai hoki tō tātou waka ki uta. Tēnā tātou katoa.

We are pleased and humbled to present this Ratification Information Booklet to all our Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua whānau. We are at the most crucial stage of our settlement journey, where we ask you, our people, to vote on whether you approve the proposed Deed of Settlement for Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua.

Our Trustees and Negotiators have worked hard to achieve a settlement that is for all our uri, and we are ready to present that settlement package to you now.

We strongly believe we have got the best settlement we can. If our iwi vote in support, it will bring an end to years of mahi. It will help to repair the mamae of the past, acknowledge the wrongs, and allow us to move forward.

This process has already enlightened and empowered us – our hapū and iwi have been able to connect once again like our old people did, while finding out more about ourselves. It is our hope that this settlement continues to build on this progress.

This settlement allows us to achieve a number of aspirations for our iwi. The cultural redress recognises Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua as kaitiaki and provides for the ability to exercise our kaitiaki responsibilities with the rivers, lakes, land and resources and restore these natural resources.

It means the return of a number of significant areas of the whenua to us, like Wairarapa Moana which is a rich and spiritually significant taonga of



Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua and our tīpuna.

The Historical Account, Crown Acknowledgments and Apology together recognise the claims our tīpuna have made over the generations since the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi.

But it is you, the uri of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua, who will ultimately decide whether this settlement goes ahead.

This is your opportunity to vote on our settlement and build a better future for our tamariki and mokopuna.

Please take your time to read through the information in this booklet. We also encourage you to attend one of our eight Ratification Hui. If you can't make it to one of these, you are welcome to vote online or via post.

Everyone with whakapapa to Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua is entitled to be a part of this journey. However, only our registered members can vote. Please ensure you and your whānau are registered – if not, you can register on our website or at one of our offices today.

Nā reira, thank you whānau for your support to get us to this point. Now your vote is crucial in helping us shape a better, brighter and more prosperous future for Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua.

Let this be a new dawn for our people – te ao hou.

Nākū iti noa,

**Robin Potangaroa, Chairperson**

**Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua Settlement Trust**

## Vital information

### IT'S YOUR RIGHT TO DECIDE, YOUR VOTE IS VERY IMPORTANT

We need your support and your vote on the first resolution to ensure our settlement goes ahead:



**I, as a member of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua support the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua - Crown Deed of Settlement and agree to the Trustees of the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua Settlement Trust signing the Deed of Settlement on behalf of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua.**

We strongly recommend you vote 'YES' to this resolution. If we gain sufficient support through this process, our settlement will move forward and allow us to build a better future for our tamariki and mokopuna.

This Ratification Information Booklet provides you with all the key information about the proposed settlement so you can make an informed decision. Please read the information in this booklet carefully. You'll find a summary of the settlement on **page 22**.

The return of Wairio Station and Rangedale Station has been a key focus for the Trust throughout negotiations. These lands are culturally significant to us, and having our ownership reinstated on the whenua around Lake Wairarapa allows the aspirations of our tīpuna to be fulfilled in a small way.

**In addition we are asking for your vote and support on the second resolution which will be carried out if the settlement goes ahead:**



**I, as a member of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua support the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua Settlement Trust making the purchase of both Wairio and Rangedale Stations in terms of the respective Agreements for Sale and Purchase for each property dated 9 July 2018.**

You can find out more about these properties on **page 44**.

We invite you to attend one of our Ratification Hui, held in eight locations. Here we will explain the Deed of Settlement and you will be able to ask any questions you might have.

### WE NEED YOUR VOTE!

Voting papers are included in your Ratification Pack. For your vote to count it needs to be cast by 12.30pm, 11 November 2018.

You can vote only once. You can vote online, by post or at one of the Ratification Hui. All the instructions you need on how to vote are on **page 11**. If you need help to understand how to vote, or do not have a voting paper, please contact the voting helpline on freephone 0800 123 499.

**Voting opens at 9.00am, 29 September and closes at 12.30pm, 11 November 2018.**

Please encourage all your Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua whānau to register and vote as well!

To register phone 0800 559 867 or email [info@kkwtmr.org.nz](mailto:info@kkwtmr.org.nz).

**Kaua e rangiruatia te hāpai o te hoe, e kore tō tātau waka e ū ki uta.  
'Do not lift the paddle out of unison or our canoe will never reach the shore.'**

# Who is this settlement for?

The Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust has negotiated a comprehensive settlement for all historical Treaty of Waitangi claims across the Wairarapa and Tāmaki District. The benefits of the settlement will be available to all members of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua.

This settlement allows us to achieve a number of aspirations for our iwi. This settlement will see whenua restored to us that is culturally and spiritually significant, and will see our role as kaitiaki of the land, rivers, lakes and resources acknowledged.

## OUR CLAIMANT DEFINITION IS:

**Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua means –**

- The collective group composed of individuals who descend from one or more of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua's tīpuna (ancestors);
- Every whānau, hapū, or group to the extent that it is composed of individuals referred to in clause 9.6.1 of the Deed of Settlement, including the following hapū:

Ngāti Hakeke: Ngāti Hāmua: Ngāi Hangarākau/Ngāti/Ngāi Te Hangarākau: Ngāti Hikarahui: Ngāti Hikarara: Ngāti Hikawera: Ngāti Hinekōrako: Ngāti Hinemau: Ngāti Hinepare: Ngāti Hinerāumoā: Ngāti Hinetauira: Ngāti Hinetearangi: Ngāti Hinewaka: Ngāti Hōpara: Ngāti Ihaka Rautahi: Ngāti Ira: Ngāti Kahukura-a-whitia: Ngāti Kahukuranui: Ngāti Kaihuitū: Ngāti Kaingaahi: Ngāti Kaiparuparu: Ngāti Kakawa: Ngāti Kauhi: Ngāti Kaumoana: Ngāti Kere: Ngāti Kirikōhatu: Ngāti Kōura: Ngāti Maahu: Ngāti Mariunga: Ngāti Maru: Ngāti Mātangiuru: Ngāti Matehau: Mere Te Huinga: Ngāti Meroiti: Ngāti Moe: Ngāti Muretū: Ngāti Mutuahi: Ngāti Ngāpuoterangi: Ngāti Pakapaka: Ngāti Pakuahi: Ngāti Pākuia: Ngāti Parakiore: Ngāti Pārera: Ngāti Pāteika: Ngāti Pōhatu: Ngāti Pōhoi: Ngāti Puha: Ngāti Punarewa: Ngāti Rakāipaaka: Ngāti Rākairangi: Ngāti/Ngāi Rākaiwhakairi: Ngāti Rangaranga: Ngāti Rangitātāia: Ngāti Rangitehewa: Ngāti Rangiwahakaewa: Ngāti Rongomaiaia: Ngāti Rua: Ngāti Ruawahine: Ngāti Tahitokuru: Ngāi Tahu/Tahu Makakanui: Ngāti Tamahau: Ngāti Tāmanuhiri: Ngāi Tāneroa/Taneroroa: Ngāti Tangatakau: Ngāti Tāpatu: Ngāti Tauiao: Ngāti Te Ahuahu: Ngāi Te Ao: Ngāti Te Aokino: Ngāti Te Aomatarahi: Ngāi/Ngāti Te Aomataura: Ngāti Te Atawhā: Ngāti Te Hau: Te Hika o Pāpāuma: Ngāti Te Hina/Te Hina Ariki: Ngāti Te Kai: Ngāti Te Kawekairangi: Ngāti Te Koro o Ngā Whenua: Ngāti Te Korou: Ngāti Te Noti: Ngāti Te Opekai: Ngāti Te Raetea: Ngāti Te Rangī-koia-anake: Ngāi / Ngāti Te Rangitāwhanga: Ngāti Te Rangitotohu: Ngāi Te Rautangata: Ngāi Te Rehunga: Ngāti Te Tohinga: Ngāti Te Tomo: Ngāti Te Whātui: Ngāti Te Whiunga: Ngāti Tū: Ngāti Tūhakeke: Ngāi Tūkaihora: Ngāti Tūkōkō: Tūmaiteuru: Ngāti Tūmanawa: Ngāi Tūmapuhia-a-Rangi: Ngāi Tuohungia: Ngāti Tūranga: Ngāti Tūtawake: Ngāi Tūtemiha: Ngāti Tūtohangarangi: Ngāti Ūpokoiri: Ngāti Waipūhoro: Ngāti Whai-tongarerewa: Ngāti Whaiwhati: Ngāti Whakamana: Ngāti Whatuiāpiti: Ngāti Wheke.

“Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua tīpuna” means individuals who exercised customary rights predominantly in relation to the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua Area Interest after 6 February 1840 by virtue of being descended from:

- The tīpuna (ancestor) Kahungunu; or
- A recognised ancestor of any of the groups listed in clause 9.6.2 of the Deed of Settlement.

## HISTORICAL CLAIMS THAT RELATE EXCLUSIVELY TO NGĀTI KAHUNGUNU KI WAIRARAPA TĀMAKI NUI-A-RUA OR A REPRESENTATIVE ENTITY, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING CLAIMS:

- Wai 85 – Mangakino Lands and Waikato River claim:
- Wai 429 – Ngāi Tumapūhia-a-Rangi claim:
- Wai 744 – Wairarapa 5 Percents claim:
- Wai 897 – Okautete School Lands (Wairarapa) claim:
- Wai 939 – Te Hika-o-Pāpāuma o Wairarapa ki Kahungunu claim:
- Wai 944 – Hurunui-o-Rangi Marae claim:
- Wai 959 – Ngāti Hinewaka claim:
- Wai 962 – Jury whānau land claim:
- Wai 1019 – The Wairarapa Rohe Crown Consultation claim:
- Wai 1022 – Pāpāwai Marae Committee claim:
- Wai 1023 – The Pouākani Wairarapa Exchange claim:
- Wai 1049 – Descendants of Taueru claim:
- Wai 1050 – Ngā Aikiha claim:
- Wai 1056 – Part Papawai A42 Block claim:
- Wai 1057 – Akura Marae, Ngāti Hāmua, Ngāti Ahuahu claim:
- Wai 1569 – Native Land Court and succession laws claim:
- Wai 2215 – Ngāti Kahungunu Mana Wahine claim; and

## HISTORICAL CLAIMS SETTLED IN SO FAR AS THEY RELATE TO NGĀTI KAHUNGUNU KI WAIRARAPA TĀMAKI NUI-A-RUA INCLUDE:

- Wai 97 – Wairarapa Moana Trust claim:
- Wai 161 – Waipukurau Block claim:
- Wai 420 – Mataikona A2 claim:
- Wai 652 – Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tāmaki-Nui-ā-Rua claim:
- Wai 657 – Aorangī Settlement claim:
- Wai 687 – Kahungunu-Rongomaiwahine claim:
- Wai 692 – Napier Hospital Services claim:
- Wai 741 – Wairarapa Local Government and Resource Management claim:
- Wai 770 – Wairarapa Lands and Fisheries claim:
- Wai 799 – Karanema Reserve-Te Mata Peak claim:
- Wai 852 – Kahungunu Petroleum claim:
- Wai 1021 – Ngāti Whātuiāpiti land reserves claim:
- Wai 1232 – Ngāti Kere Heretaunga and Tamatea Lands and Resources claim:
- Wai 1233 – Ngai Te Kikiri o Te Rangī Heretaunga and Tamatea Lands and Resources claim:
- Wai 1234 – Rongo a Tahu Heretaunga and Tamatea Lands and Resources claim:
- Wai 1235 – Ngāti Poporo Heretaunga and Tamatea Lands and Resources claim:
- Wai 1236 – Ngai Te Rangikoianake Heretaunga and Tamatea Lands and Resources claim:
- Wai 1237 – Hapu of Houngarea Marae Heretaunga and Tamatea Lands and Resources claim:
- Wai 1238 – Hapu of Mangaroa Marae Heretaunga and Tamatea Lands and Resources claim:

- Wai 1239 – Hapu of Matahiwi Marae Heretaunga and Tamatea Lands and Resources claim:
- Wai 1240 – Ngāti Mihiroa Heretaunga and Tamatea Lands and Resources claim:
- Wai 1241 – Hapu of Omaha Marae Heretaunga and Tamatea Lands and Resources claim:
- Wai 1242 – Hapu of Ruahapia Marae Heretaunga and Tamatea Lands and Resources claim:
- Wai 1243 – Hapu of Te Awhina Marae Heretaunga and Tamatea Lands and Resources claim:
- Wai 1244 – Hapu of Waipatu Marae Heretaunga and Tamatea Lands and Resources claim:
- Wai 1245 – Hapu of Waimarama Marae Heretaunga and Tamatea Lands and Resources claim:
- Wai 1246 – Ngai Te Whatuiapiti Heretaunga and Tamatea Lands and Resources claim:
- Wai 1947 – Descendants of Paul Ropiha and Te Wai Ropiha Bell Lands Claim:
- Wai 2028 – Ngāti Kahungunu Vietnam Veterans claim:
- Wai 2211 – Wairarapa Moana and land issues claim:
- Wai 2213 – Coastal resources claim:
- Wai 2225 – Heritage Management, Crown Purchases and Native Land Court claim:
- Wai 2241 – Nga Uri o Te Hau claim:
- Wai 2269 – Te Whiti North Block claim.



Wairarapa and Lake Onoke

## AREA OF INTEREST MAP

The Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua **Area of Interest Map** is set out below.

Tables setting out the details of the other commercial redress properties follow on **pages 43-46**. Maps of Landcorp Farms (Wairo Station and Rangedale Station) and the Ngāumu Forest are set out on **pages 45 and 46**.

The Deed Plans for each cultural redress site are in the full Deed of Settlement, in the attachments schedule available at [www.kkwtnr.org.nz](http://www.kkwtnr.org.nz).



## APPROVAL OF THE DEED OF SETTLEMENT



**YOUR TRUSTEES BELIEVE WE HAVE ACHIEVED THE BEST SETTLEMENT WE CAN FOR NGĀTI KAHUNGUNU KI WAIRARAPA TĀMAKI NUI-A-RUA.**

Significant areas of land are being returned to our iwi and the financial and commercial assets will enable us to re-establish our economic base as Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua.

Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua will also gain a stronger voice at the decision-making table, with new relationships formed with both central and local government.

### || THE KEY COMPONENTS OF OUR DEED OF SETTLEMENT ARE:

- Apology Redress: Historical Account, Crown Acknowledgements and Apology (see page 23);
- Cultural Redress: Properties (see page 25);
- Cultural Redress: Natural Resources (see page 26);
- Cultural Redress: Relationships (see page 27);
- Financial and Commercial Redress (see page 28).

### || IN SUMMARY, OUR SETTLEMENT PACKAGE WILL MEAN THAT OUR IWI:

- Is gifted over 9,000 hectares of culturally significant land including 90 percent of the bed of Lake Wairarapa;
- Receives \$93 million in quantum, plus interest from the date of our Agreement in Principle and accumulated rentals on Ngāumu Forest;
- Obtains over 13,000 hectares of commercial redress land including:
  - 70 percent of Ngāumu Forest – the transfer value of the forest is deducted from the quantum but this is then offset by the accumulated rentals received for the forest land;
  - Wairio Station and Rangedale Station if the resolution to purchase is supported – the farms are purchased through sale and purchase agreements that are conditional upon the ratification and signing of the Deed of Settlement;
- Develops a new Te Tiriti relationship with the Crown;
- Has the right to select for purchase, for a period of one year (for five properties) and two years (for 28 properties) from Settlement Date (deferred selection), over an additional 40 hectares of commercial redress land.

If Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua members ratify the Deed of Settlement and it is signed by the Trustees, then Parliament will pass two acts so that our settlement can take effect. (see page 18 for more information on this.)

## VIEW THE FULL DEED OF SETTLEMENT

You can view and download the full Deed of Settlement and this Ratification Information Booklet online at [www.kkwtnr.org.nz](http://www.kkwtnr.org.nz).

Or contact us to request a copy, by emailing:

[admin@kkwtnr.org.nz](mailto:admin@kkwtnr.org.nz) or freephone 0800 KKWTONR (0800 559 867).

### || HARD COPIES ARE ALSO AVAILABLE FROM ONE OF THESE LOCATIONS:

**Our Settlement Trust offices:**

- 171 High Street, Dannevirke.
- 189 Queen Street Rear, Masterton.

**At each Ratification Hui** (see page 13 for dates and locations).

**Te Puni Kōkiri offices:**

- Ground Floor, Taikura House, 304 Fitzroy Avenue, Hastings.
- 109 Princess Street, Palmerston North.

# Voting process

## WHAT IS RATIFICATION?

Ratification is the process by which formal approval or support of the Deed of Settlement is sought through a confidential vote. The outcome of the voting process will determine whether or not the Deed of Settlement is signed.

## WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO VOTE?



**OUR KAUMĀTUA AND KUIA ORGANISED AND RESEARCHED OUR CLAIMS FOR DECADES, AND SOME OF THEM ARE NO LONGER WITH US. OUR ELDERS STARTED THIS JOURNEY, WE OWE IT TO THEM AND OUR TĪPUNA TO FINISH IT.**

As our iwi members, you are the beneficiaries of this settlement, and you are entitled to vote on whether it should go ahead.

## WHO CAN VOTE?

All adult registered Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua members (18 years old and over) can vote in the ratification process.

Unregistered adult members and those who turn 18 years of age during the voting period will be able to register and cast a special vote.

We encourage all our adult registered members to participate and vote on the resolutions. This is your chance to have your say and be a part of history for our people.

## WHAT AM I VOTING ON?

We need your support and your vote on the first resolution to ensure our settlement goes ahead:



**I, as a member of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua support the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua - Crown Deed of Settlement and agree to the Trustees of the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua Settlement Trust signing the Deed of Settlement on behalf of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua.**

In addition we are asking for your vote and support on the second resolution which will be carried out if the settlement goes ahead:



**I, as a member of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua support the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua Settlement Trust making the purchase of both Wairio and Rangedale Stations in terms of the respective Agreements for Sale and Purchase for each property dated 9 July 2018.**

You can find out more about these properties on page 44.

## HOW CAN I VOTE?

Ratification Information Booklets and Voting papers are being posted out to each registered person (18 years and older) by the Independent Returning Officer. **You can either:**



Post back your completed Voting paper; or



Cast your vote in the secure ballot at one of the Ratification Hui; or



Vote online at [www.kkwtmr.org.nz](http://www.kkwtmr.org.nz)

## HOW DO I VOTE IF I AM NOT REGISTERED OR REQUIRE A SPECIAL VOTE?

To be eligible to register, you must whakapapa to (be a descendent of) one or more of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua's tīpuna (ancestors) or Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua hapū. A full list of the hapū of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua is listed on **page 6** of this booklet.

### SPECIAL VOTES

If you whakapapa to Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua but are not yet registered with the Settlement Trust, you can still vote with a special voting pack.

You will need to complete a special registration form when you vote, and for your special vote to be counted, your registration must be confirmed.

To request a special voting pack, call the voting helpline on 0800 123 499.

Otherwise you can register through the normal registration process. You can do this online at [www.kkwtmr.org.nz](http://www.kkwtmr.org.nz) or in person at one of our offices.

Once your registration is confirmed you can vote via the normal process.

## WHAT IF I LIVE OVERSEAS?

You can still vote if you live overseas. We recommend you vote online, as it will save delays with posting, or the risk of post getting lost.

You can request a voting pack is sent to you by contacting the Independent Returning Officer by **phone 0800 123 499** or **email [office@potielectionservices.nz](mailto:office@potielectionservices.nz)**.

## WHAT ARE THE VOTING RULES?

Each voter can vote only once. Votes must be cast by **12.30pm on Sunday, 11 November 2018**.

The Independent Returning Officer must be able to match the voting number (unique identifier) with each voter on the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua membership register.

Your vote is confidential.

## WHO RUNS THE VOTING PROCESS?

The voting process (including the helpline) is run by an experienced independent company called Pōti Election Services. The Independent Returning Officer is Meihana Watson.

It is not run by the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust.

## WHEN IS THE VOTING PERIOD?

Voting opens at 9am on Sunday, 29 September 2018.

For your vote to count, you must cast it by 12.30pm on Sunday, 11 November 2018. This includes postal, online and ballot votes.

Any postal ballots that are post marked on or before Sunday, 11 November 2018 and received by 5pm on Wednesday, 14 November 2018 will be counted. However, it is best to mail the postal votes back 10 days prior to the closing date if you are in Aotearoa, or earlier if you are overseas.

## RATIFICATION HUI

The Settlement Trust will hold eight Ratification Hui to ensure you are informed kanohi ki te kanohi (face to face) and can ask questions about the settlement package and ratification process.

CITY	HUI DATE AND TIME	VENUE
Dannevirke	Fri, 05 Oct 2018 6pm-8pm	The Hub, 23 Gordon Street
Hastings	Tues, 09 Oct 2018 6pm-8pm	Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga, 821 Orchard Street
Wellington	Fri, 12 Oct 2018 6pm-8pm	Copthorne Oriental, 100 Oriental Parade
Auckland	Tues, 16 Oct 2018 6pm-8pm	Grand Millennium Hotel, 71 Mayoral Drive
Hamilton	Fri, 19 Oct 2018 6pm-8pm	The GRB Hall, 509 Tuhikaramea Road, Temple View
Mangakino	Sun, 21 Oct 2018 11am-1pm	Pouakani Marae, 57 Moana Crescent
Christchurch	Sat, 27 Oct 2018 10.30am-12.30pm	The Commodore Hotel, 449 Memorial Drive
Masterton	Sun, 11 Nov 2018 10.30am-12.30pm	Copthorne Solway, High Street, Solway

The last Ratification Hui in Masterton will also be a Special General Meeting, and voting will officially close at the end of the Special General Meeting.

You can cast your vote in the secure ballot at one of the Ratification Hui.

Te Puni Kōkiri officials will attend the Ratification Hui as independent Crown observers and will report back to Ministers on the ratification process.

### LIVESTREAMING

We will be livestreaming some of the hui to our Facebook page so all whānau can tune in, wherever you are in the world. You can watch the livestream video live or watch the recording at a later time, at [www.facebook.com//Kahungunu.Settlement.Trust](http://www.facebook.com//Kahungunu.Settlement.Trust)



## WHAT HAPPENS AFTER VOTING?

Once the voting closes, the Independent Returning Officer will count all the votes and formally advise the Trustees of the results. The Trustees will then announce the results on our website and Facebook page and in newspapers.

The Trustees will provide the report of the results to the Office of Treaty Settlements and Te Puni Kōkiri. These departments will advise the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations and the Minister for Māori Development on whether there is sufficient support from our iwi members for Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua and the Crown to sign the Deed of Settlement.

The Ministers will make their decision and will let the Trustees know. We will then make a further announcement to all members through pānui, on our website, Facebook page and in newspapers.

## WHAT IS 'SUFFICIENT SUPPORT'?

Crown policy does not specify what 'sufficient support' is. The Crown considers factors such as the number of registered adults, the percentage of the members that voted and the percentage of voters that voted 'Yes'. Every vote counts!

## IF THERE IS ENOUGH SUPPORT FOR THE SETTLEMENT, WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

### || SIGNING OF THE DEED OF SETTLEMENT

There will be an official signing of the Deed of Settlement by the Crown, the Trustees of the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust and any members of our iwi who want to sign in support.

This will be a momentous and historic occasion for Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua. The Settlement Trust will provide details of this event closer to the time.

### || PASSAGE OF LEGISLATION

The Government will then introduce the two separate Bills to Parliament and they will go through the legislative process to enact our settlement.

There will be two separate pieces of legislation:

1. the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua Claims Settlement Bill, which covers the redress that is to be received by Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua alone, and settles the historical Treaty of Waitangi claims of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua; and
2. Te Rohe o Rongokako Joint Redress Bill, which covers the redress that is to be jointly received by Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua and Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua.

### || ENACTMENT OF LEGISLATION

Once the settlement legislation has passed, the redress will transfer to the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust, to be held and managed for the benefit of all our registered members and our generations to come.

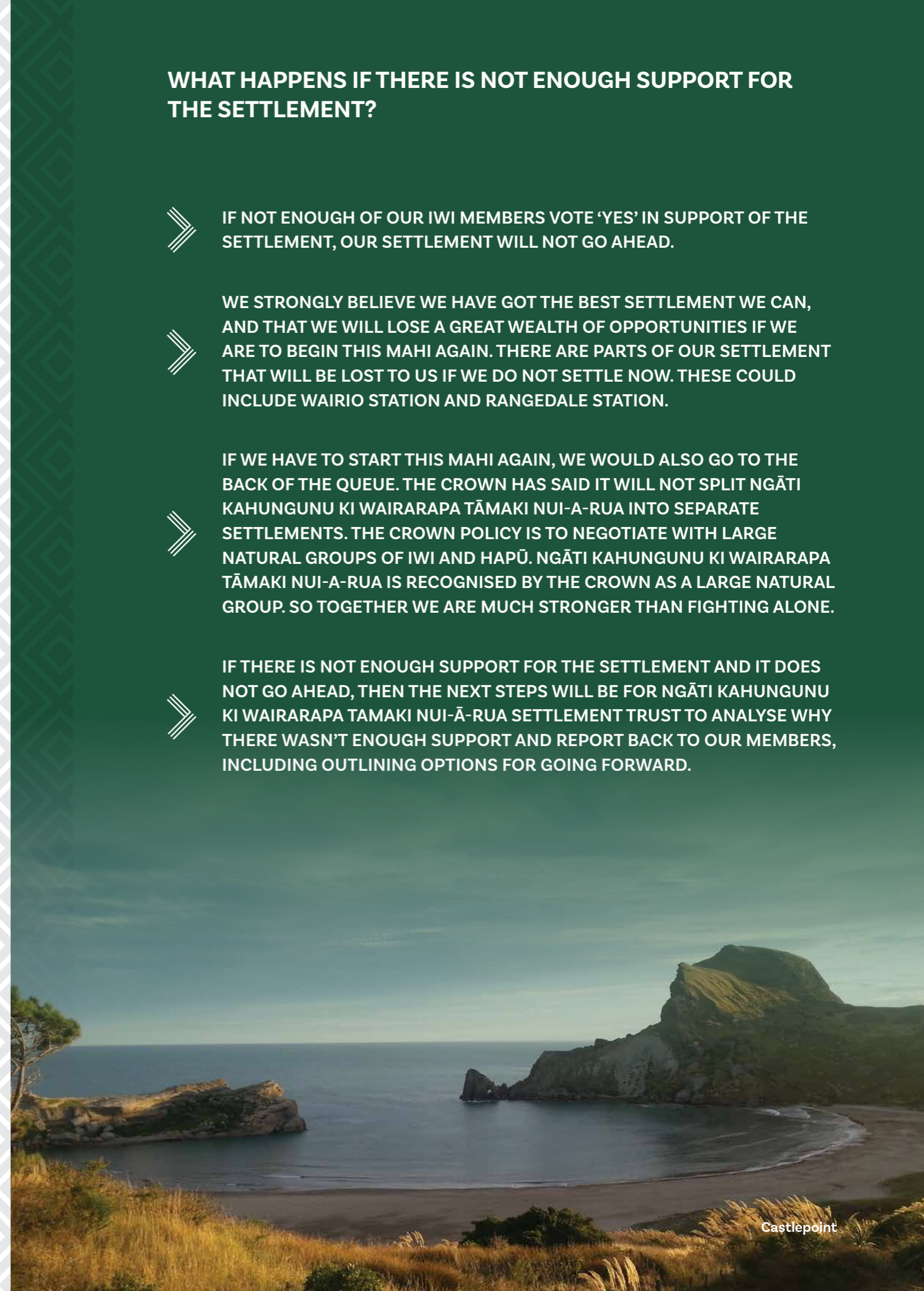
## WHAT HAPPENS IF THERE IS NOT ENOUGH SUPPORT FOR THE SETTLEMENT?

➤ IF NOT ENOUGH OF OUR IWI MEMBERS VOTE 'YES' IN SUPPORT OF THE SETTLEMENT, OUR SETTLEMENT WILL NOT GO AHEAD.

➤ WE STRONGLY BELIEVE WE HAVE GOT THE BEST SETTLEMENT WE CAN, AND THAT WE WILL LOSE A GREAT WEALTH OF OPPORTUNITIES IF WE ARE TO BEGIN THIS MAHI AGAIN. THERE ARE PARTS OF OUR SETTLEMENT THAT WILL BE LOST TO US IF WE DO NOT SETTLE NOW. THESE COULD INCLUDE WAIRIO STATION AND RANGEDALE STATION.

➤ IF WE HAVE TO START THIS MAHI AGAIN, WE WOULD ALSO GO TO THE BACK OF THE QUEUE. THE CROWN HAS SAID IT WILL NOT SPLIT NGĀTI KAHUNGUNU KI WAIRARAPA TĀMAKI NUI-A-RUA INTO SEPARATE SETTLEMENTS. THE CROWN POLICY IS TO NEGOTIATE WITH LARGE NATURAL GROUPS OF IWI AND HAPŪ. NGĀTI KAHUNGUNU KI WAIRARAPA TĀMAKI NUI-A-RUA IS RECOGNISED BY THE CROWN AS A LARGE NATURAL GROUP. SO TOGETHER WE ARE MUCH STRONGER THAN FIGHTING ALONE.

➤ IF THERE IS NOT ENOUGH SUPPORT FOR THE SETTLEMENT AND IT DOES NOT GO AHEAD, THEN THE NEXT STEPS WILL BE FOR NGĀTI KAHUNGUNU KI WAIRARAPA TAMAKI NUI-Ā-RUA SETTLEMENT TRUST TO ANALYSE WHY THERE WASN'T ENOUGH SUPPORT AND REPORT BACK TO OUR MEMBERS, INCLUDING OUTLINING OPTIONS FOR GOING FORWARD.





# Settlement process

IN MARCH 2018, THE TRUSTEES OF THE NGĀTI KAHUNGUU KI WAIRARAPA TAMAKI NUI-Ā-RUA SETTLEMENT TRUST AND OUR NEGOTIATIONS TEAM FINALISED AND INITIALED A DRAFT DEED OF SETTLEMENT WITH THE CROWN.

We are now bringing this proposed Deed of Settlement to you – our iwi members – to consider and approve.

This is called the ratification process. It is up to all of us to decide whether to accept the settlement and agree to the Trustees signing the Deed of Settlement on behalf of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua.

## HISTORY OF OUR CLAIMS

Over two decades our kaumātua and kuia have been organising and researching our claims. Some of those kaumātua and kuia are no longer with us today.

Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust represents the interests of more than 50 claims as far as they are relevant to Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua.

### Waitangi Tribunal hearings

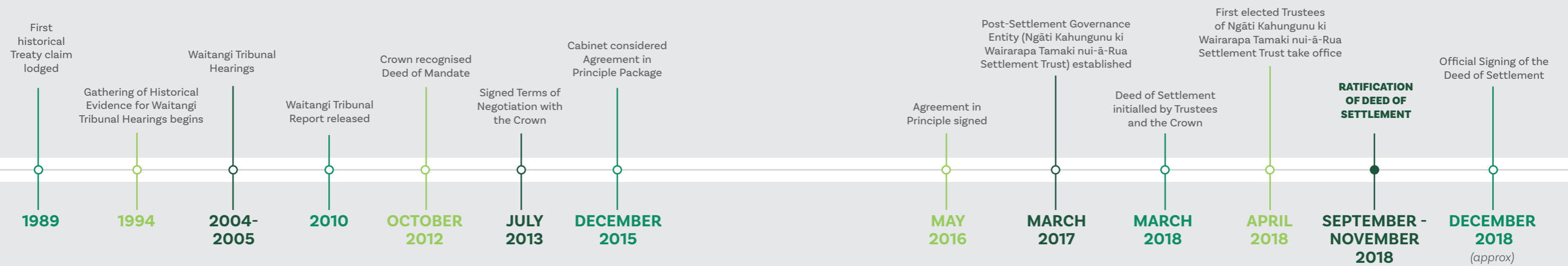
Our Treaty claims were presented to the Waitangi Tribunal over nine weeks of hearings between March 2004 and March 2005. The Wairarapa ki Tararua report was released on Saturday, 26 June 2010 at Te Ore Ore Marae in Masterton.

### Tribunal Report

The Tribunal Report concludes overwhelmingly that the claims of the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua claimants are well founded. In particular, the Report makes findings in relation to:

- Barton's Run/Maungaroa;
- The collapse of the Wairarapa leasehold economy;
- Crown purchasing in the Wairarapa;
- Native Land Court operations in the Wairarapa;
- The loss of Wairarapa Moana and the provision of Pouakani;
- Pouakani and Mangakino issues; and
- Public Works takings.

## A SUMMARY OF THE SETTLEMENT PROCESS



## EFFECT OF SETTLEMENT

If the Deed of Settlement is ratified (approved) by our iwi, the Government will introduce the settlement bills to give legal effect to the aspects of the Deed of Settlement that require legislation. The bills will go through the Parliamentary process and become law.

All Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua historical Treaty claims will be settled by the enactment of the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua Claims Settlement Bill.

The Deed of Settlement for Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua will fully and finally settle all historical Treaty of Waitangi claims of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua. This settlement is for historical claims only, which are claims that refer to any Crown breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi prior to 21 September 1992.

This includes all claims whether or not the claims have arisen or been considered, researched, registered, notified or made by, or on, the Settlement Date. It specifically includes all claims that have been filed with the Waitangi Tribunal and these claims are listed in the Deed of Settlement. This includes all claims relating to Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua wherever they arise geographically, whether within or outside the area of interest.

Our claimant definition and a full list of Wai claims to be settled is on **pages 6-8**.

Our iwi and iwi members will still be able to make contemporary Treaty claims to the Waitangi Tribunal or courts (contemporary claims relate to Crown actions or omissions from 21 September 1992 onwards).

The settlement **will not**:

- Affect the existence of aboriginal title or customary rights;
- Affect claims to ownership of fresh water or claims under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011;
- Remove the right of a member of our iwi to make a claim relating to a right arising from being descended from an ancestor who is not a Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua ancestor.

## WHO RECEIVES THE SETTLEMENT REDRESS?

On the Settlement Date, the redress will transfer to the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust on behalf of all our iwi members. We will have received some of our redress on-account of the settlement prior to Settlement Date as detailed on **page 28**.

The Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust was ratified as our Post-Settlement Governance Entity (PSGE) in a publicly advertised process in November 2016 then formally established in March 2017.



# The Settlement Trust and your Trustees

The Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust was ratified as our Post-Settlement Governance Entity (PSGE) in a publicly advertised process in November 2016 then formally established in March 2017.

» **Our current Trustees were elected to the Settlement Trust in April 2018, and represent their Hapū Karanga as follows:**

### Ākura

Connie Waipuka-Oneroa

### Hurunui-o-Rangi Marae

PJ (Paul - Jason) Devonshire

### Ngāi Tumapūhia-a-Rangi

Ian Perry

### Ngāti Hinewaka

Haami Te Whaiti

### Pāpāwai Marae

Marama Tuuta

### Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua

Hayden Hape

Kaylene Kani

Rangimaria Taite

Paul Te Huki

### Te Hika a Pāpāuma ki Whakataki Marae

Robin Potangaroa (Chair)

### Te Ore Ore Marae

Takare Leach

### Wairarapa Moana

Noelene Reti

More information on the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust is contained in its Trust Deed. You can read this online at [www.kkwtnr.org.nz](http://www.kkwtnr.org.nz) or view a copy at the Settlement Trust's office.

**THE TRUSTEES HOLD OFFICE FOR A TERM OF THREE YEARS. IF YOU VOTE 'YES' TO THE RESOLUTION, YOUR TRUSTEES WILL SIGN THE DEED OF SETTLEMENT ON BEHALF OF NGĀTI KAHUNGUNU KI WAIRARAPA TĀMAKI NUI-A-RUA.**



Wairarapa Moana

## THE TRUST NEGOTIATION TEAM

The Settlement Trust negotiation team has been responsible for leading the mahi around reaching a settlement package.

## NEGOTIATIONS

Whilst the mandate for negotiating with the Crown to settle all Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua historical Treaty claims rested with the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa-Tāmaki Nui ā Rua Trust and then the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust, five negotiators were appointed in May 2013 following a publicly advertised process to lead these negotiations. Terms of Negotiation for the settlement were ratified at a hui-a-iwi held at Te Ore Ore Marae in June 2013 meaning negotiations were then able to begin in earnest.

Over the ensuing five years of negotiations, the negotiations team remained relatively unchanged and comprised the following:

- Haami Te Whaiti (Negotiator)
- Hayden Hape (Negotiator)
- Ian Perry (Negotiator)
- Robin Potangaroa (Negotiator)
- Marama Tuuta (Elected as a Negotiator in 2013. Resigned as a Negotiator in 2013 and became an Advisor to Negotiators)
- Ra Smith (Advisor to Negotiators)
- Morry Black (Advisor to Negotiators)
- Ron Mark (elected to lead the negotiations team in 2013, resigning from his position in 2014 following his successful election into Parliament)
- Jennifer Braithwaite (Legal Advisor)
- Bruce Stirling (Historian)

*"The mission for negotiations was to secure a settlement that restored our people's control of their own economy, political destiny and natural resources. The goals were for a settlement that upheld the mana of our iwi, hapū and marae and created a platform for our people to thrive culturally, socially and economically. Treaty settlements are not perfect, they offer meagre compensation for the enormous losses and injustices perpetrated on our tīpuna by the Crown. As negotiators we worked tirelessly towards reaching our prescribed mission and goals. The result is a settlement that we believe, along with our Trustees, is the best that can be achieved. The next challenge is what we do with it."*

The Negotiations Team,  
Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust.

*Pictured below: Robin Potangaroa, Haami Te Whaiti, Ron Mark, Matai Broughton, Hayden Hape, Rex Hemi, Marama Tuuta and Maria Edwards*



# Overview of the Settlement Package

The proposed settlement package is the result of decades of mahi to progress our Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua historical Treaty claims. This journey was started by our elders, some of whom have passed before seeing this historical settlement achieved.

The Trustees believe we have achieved the best settlement available to Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua under current Crown settlement policy.

## THE DEED OF SETTLEMENT INCLUDES:

1. **Apology Redress:** Historical Account, Crown Acknowledgements and Apology
2. **Cultural Redress:** Properties
3. **Cultural Redress:** Natural Resources
4. **Cultural Redress:** Relationships
5. **Financial and Commercial Redress.**

If approved by our iwi members, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua will receive a settlement package made up of:

### Apology Redress

- Historical Account, Crown Acknowledgements and Apology

### Cultural Redress

- 9,000 hectares of gifted culturally significant land, including 90 percent of the bed of Lake Wairarapa;
- Natural resources redress including the establishment of the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board, permanence for Te Upoko Taiao (Wellington Regional Council Natural Resources Committee) and a seat on the Manawatu River Advisory Board;
- The development of a new Te Tiriti relationship with the Crown including He Kawenata Hōu (a new covenant) through which we will work with the Crown to establish a social and economic revitalisation strategy.

### Financial and Commercial Redress

- Financial Redress of \$93 million, and interest from the date of signing the Agreement in Principle (AIP). Of this:
  - i. An on-account payment of 20 percent of the quantum (\$18.6 million) was paid to the Settlement Trust by the Crown in August 2017;
  - ii. A further on-account payment of \$51.15 million will be paid on the signing of the Deed of Settlement if it is approved by our iwi. In addition to this on-account payment, the interest that has accrued on the settlement quantum from the signing of the AIP to the date of signing will also be paid;
  - iii. The remainder will be paid on Settlement Date (once the settlement becomes law).
- Transfer of 70 percent of Ngāumu Forest Land – the transfer value of the forest is deducted from the quantum but this is then offset by the accumulated rentals received for the forest land.
- Transfer of Landcorp Farms (Rangedale Station and Wairio Station if the resolution to purchase is supported):
  - i. The Deed of Settlement provides for the purchase of both Wairio Station and Rangedale Station. The purchase will be through sale and purchase agreements between the Settlement Trust and Landcorp Farming Limited;

- ii. The transfer of Rangedale Farm will take place on 29 June 2019. The purchase of Wairio Station will take place on the later of 29 June 2019 and the date that is 20 days after the necessary subdivisions have taken place.

Transfer of the Whareama property (1.6465 hectares) on Settlement Date (40 business days after the date on which the settlement legislation comes into force);

- Deferred selection over 28 Treaty Settlement Landbank properties (Table 7 on page 43);
- Deferred selection sale and leaseback of five Ministry of Education properties (Table 8 on page 46);
- Right of First Refusal over 100 properties.

### If our iwi members choose not to approve the Deed of Settlement:

- Aspects of the redress may be lost;
- We are unlikely to achieve any increase in the quantum (cash redress); and
- There is no guarantee that the Crown would make a further offer to Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua in the immediate future.

The Waitangi Tribunal cannot improve on the Deed of Settlement and cannot order many aspects of the settlement package (e.g. the Tribunal cannot force the Crown to return Department of Conservation land, provide a Right of First Refusal or order relationship redress).

## HISTORICAL ACCOUNT, CROWN APOLOGY AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

**THE HISTORICAL ACCOUNT** is an agreed statement of the historical interaction between Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua and the Crown that gave rise to breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles. It provides a basis for the Crown acknowledgements and apology. A summary of the Historical Account is detailed on pages 29-30.

**THE CROWN ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS** are statements by the Crown recognising the breaches and the loss, resentment and grief suffered by Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua. They set out the specific breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi that the Crown accepts it has made. These are comprehensive and show why the Crown is settling the historical Treaty of Waitangi claims of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua. The Crown acknowledgements are set out in full on pages 30-34.

In summary, the Deed contains acknowledgements that historical Crown actions or omissions caused prejudice to Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua, or breached the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.

**THE CROWN APOLOGY** is the formal apology to the people of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua. It is intended as a practical and constructive means of addressing the mamae previously inflicted on Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua by the Crown. The apology shows the Crown's desire to build a new relationship with Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua, based on the Treaty of Waitangi, that will endure for current and future generations. The Crown Apology is set out in full on page 35.

The Deed also includes a Crown apology to Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua for not honouring its obligations to respect te tino rangatiratanga o Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua through repeated breaches of te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles and for the damage caused to Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua. These include the forced cession of tens of thousands of acres of land in 1845, Crown threats to end Pākehā settlement in Wairarapa and Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua, the failure to protect Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua from becoming virtually landless, not upholding the spirit of the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua tuku rangatira of Wairarapa Moana in 1896, and the failure to actively protect te reo Māori.



**THE HISTORICAL ACCOUNT, CROWN ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND APOLOGY TOGETHER RECOGNISE THE CLAIMS OUR TĪPUNA HAVE MADE OVER THE GENERATIONS SINCE THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY OF WAITANGI.**

## CULTURAL REDRESS SUMMARY

Cultural redress is intended to recognise the traditional, historical, cultural and spiritual associations of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua including places and properties owned by the Crown within the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua area of interest. This allows Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua and the Crown to protect and enhance the conservation values associated with these areas.

The cultural redress package is made up of properties, natural resources and relationship agreements.

### The cultural redress includes:

- Properties
  - Gifting of cultural redress properties
  - Gift and gift back
  - Overlay classification
  - Statutory Acknowledgements and Deeds of Recognition
  - Place name changes
- Natural resources
  - Permanence of Te Upoko o Taiao
  - Establishment of the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board
  - A seat on the Manawatu River Advisory Board
  - Commitment to explore development of customary fisheries regulations for Wairarapa Moana and the Ruamahanga River catchment
  - Appointment to Fisheries Advisory Committee
- Relationships
  - He Kawenata Hou
  - Relationship agreements
  - Protocols
  - Letter of relationship/recognition
  - Letter of commitment
  - Letters of introduction

## i. CULTURAL REDRESS: PROPERTY RELATED REDRESS

The site specific cultural redress is outlined below.

- a. The gifting of 27 cultural redress properties totalling 1,488 hectares throughout our rohe.
  - Ownership of 27 cultural redress properties will transfer from the Crown to the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust on Settlement Date as set out in Table 2 on page 37-38.
  - Ownership of the properties will be subject to certain conditions to protect and enhance the conservation values, provide for administration of the properties, protect public access, and protect existing legal third party rights.
- b. The Castlepoint Scenic Reserve, approximately 61.2 hectares will vest in the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust which will then gift it back to the Crown as a gift to all New Zealanders.
- c. Gifting of three properties jointly vested with the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust and Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust (see Table 3 on page 39):
  - Wairarapa Moana property, as a local purpose reserve, as tenants in common in shares of 90 percent in the Settlement Trust and 10 percent in the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust. This property includes the bed of Lake Wairarapa and part of the bed of the Ruamahanga River;
  - Mākirikiri Recreation and Scenic Reserves, subject to recreation reserve status, in the ancestor Te Rangiwhakaewa. A Board will be established to act as the administering body with an equal number of members to be appointed by the Settlement Trust and the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust;
  - Mataikona property, in fee simple, as tenants in common as to a 50 percent share each.
- d. Relationship agreement in relation to Takaputao (see Table 4 on page 39). To recognise the cultural significance of Takaputao the reserve has been included as right of first refusal (RFR) land, on the same terms as other RFR land.
- e. An overlay classification over Castlepoint Scenic Reserve (see Table 5 on page 40);
- f. Ten Deeds of Recognition (see Table 6 on page 40);
- g. Eleven Statutory Acknowledgements (see Table 6 on page 40);
- h. Thirty place name changes recognising our association with these places.

### WHAT IS AN OVERLAY CLASSIFICATION?

An overlay classification acknowledges the traditional, cultural, spiritual and historical association of an iwi with certain sites of significance. The declaration of an area as an overlay classification provides for the Crown to acknowledge iwi values in relation to that area.

The settlement provides for an overlay classification over Castlepoint Scenic reserve. The shared overlay classification at Castlepoint Scenic Reserve will apply to an agreed set of principles and specified action, and the respective statements of value for Ngāti Kahungunu and Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua. The full text is in the Documents Schedule of the Deed of Settlement.

### WHAT ARE STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND DEEDS OF RECOGNITION?

A statutory acknowledgement recognises the special relationship Ngāti Kahungunu has with a site, and enhances Ngāti Kahungunu's ability to participate in processes under the Resource Management Act 1991 and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

Deeds of recognition set out an agreement between Ngāti Kahungunu and the Minister of Conservation that recognise Ngāti Kahungunu's special associations with certain sites. Deeds of Recognition specify the nature of Ngāti Kahungunu's input into the management of the sites.

Statutory acknowledgements and deeds of recognition will apply over the sites in Table 6 on page 40.

The statements of association for each site can be found in the Documents Schedule to the Deed of Settlement. A Deed Plan of each site is in the Attachments Schedule.

## ii. CULTURAL REDRESS: NATURAL RESOURCES

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### The Natural Resources redress includes:

- The Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua Settlement Bill will provide for the existing Te Upoko Taiao Natural Resources Plan Committee to be a permanent committee of the Wellington Regional Council. This gives certainty for Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua to have a voice, through its nominated members, into natural resource matters in the Wairarapa.

Te Rohe o Rongokako Joint Redress Bill will provide for establishment of the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board.

#### The Board will comprise:

- 4 members (including the Chair) appointed by the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust that includes two members representing Papawai Marae and Kohunui Marae;
- 1 member appointed by Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust;
- 2 members appointed by the Minister of Conservation;
- 2 members appointed by Wellington Regional Council; and
- 1 member appointed by South Wairarapa District Council.

#### The Statutory Board will act as a guardian of the Wairarapa Moana and the Ruamahanga River catchment for the benefit of the present and future generations by:

- administering the Wairarapa Moana reserves (Crown and iwi owned reserves, including Lake Wairarapa and Lake Ōnoke, and Council-owned if they choose in the future); and
- providing leadership on the sustainable management of natural resources in the Ruamahanga River catchment.

The Statutory Board will prepare and approve an overarching vision and desired outcomes for Wairarapa Moana.

The Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust and the Department of Conservation, in consultation with the Statutory Board, will prepare a reserves management plan for the Wairarapa Moana reserves.

The Statutory Board will provide advice on natural resources in the Wairarapa Moana and the Ruamahanga River catchment in the form of a natural resources document prepared by a committee of the Statutory Board. Relevant Councils must recognise and provide for the Natural Resources document in the development and changing of planning and policy under the Resource Management Act 1991.

- The Settlement Bill will provide for the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust to appoint a member to the Manawatu River Advisory Board, established through the Rangitāne o Manawatu Claims Settlement Act 2016. The Board provides advice to Horizons Regional Council. See map of the Manawatu River Catchment (on page 49).
- The Ministry for Primary Industries, the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust and the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust are committed to working collectively to explore the development of customary fisheries regulations for Wairarapa Moana and the Ruamahanga catchment.
- The Minister of Primary Industries will appoint the Settlement Trust as a fisheries advisory committee.

## iii. CULTURAL REDRESS: RELATIONSHIPS

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Relationship redress aims to enhance the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua relationship with the Crown and local authorities and achieve better outcomes for Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua people. Relationship redress details how government departments will work and engage with our iwi on specific matters.

The key piece of relationship redress is *He Kawenata Hou*.

The foundation for this redress is the ‘kawenata’ or ‘covenant’ between Governor Grey and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua in 1853. Through this, the Crown led our tīpuna to expect

social and economic benefits from the Crown and Pākehā settlement following sale to the Crown of their land. Those promises were not fulfilled.

*He Kawenata Hou* is a new kawenata that will reflect this historical arrangement. Under *He Kawenata Hou*, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua and the Crown will work in partnership to develop and implement a social and economic revitalisation strategy.

The Crown agencies involved in *He Kawenata Hou* are Department of Corrections, Mid Central District Health Board, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Development, Oranga Tamariki – Ministry for Children, New Zealand Police, Te Puni Kōkiri, and Wairarapa District Health Board.

### Other relationship redress includes:

- The Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust will enter into relationship agreements with the Department of Conservation, the Ministry for the Environment and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.
- The Ministry for Primary Industries, the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust, Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated and the other mandated representatives of Ngāti Kahungunu will explore the development of a relationship agreement.
- The settlement will also provide for a Crown Minerals Protocol with the Minister of Energy and Resources, and a Culture and Heritage Protocol (Taonga Tūturu) with the Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage.
- The Ministry for Primary Industries and Land Information New Zealand will send letters to the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust to develop their relationships with Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua.
- The Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust will enter into a Letter of Commitment with the Department of Internal Affairs and Te Papa Tongarewa with respect to Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua taonga and information.
- The Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations and the Director of the Office of Treaty Settlements will write letters of introduction to Crown Ministers, government agencies and museums.
- Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua and Horizons Regional Council will continue to collaborate to define how best to develop an enduring relationship together.
- Land Information New Zealand will write a letter of relationship to the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust setting out how LINZ and the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust intend to develop an enduring relationship.

## JOINT CULTURAL REDRESS

There are some items of cultural redress which will be shared between Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua and Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tāmaki nui-ā-Rua, as set out in their respective Deeds of Settlement. It is agreed that the following items of joint cultural redress will be provided for in a separate settlement bill, Te Rohe o Rongokako Joint Redress Bill:

- The gifting of 2 cultural redress properties to Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua and Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tāmaki nui-ā-Rua (refer to Table 3);
- The vesting of a cultural redress property in the ancestor Te Rangiwakaewa and the establishment of the joint management board to administer the property as set out in Table 3, page 39;
- An overlay classification over the Castlepoint Scenic Reserve (refer to Table 5, page 40);
- The establishment of the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board (refer to page 26); and
- A commitment by the Crown (Ministry of Primary Industries), Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua and Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tāmaki nui-ā-Rua to explore the development of customary fisheries regulations for Wairarapa Moana and the Ruamahanga River catchment (refer to page 26).

The financial redress recognises the economic loss suffered by Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua arising from breaches by the Crown of its Treaty obligations. The Crown acknowledges that full compensation for Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua is not possible. The financial and commercial redress will assist Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua to secure and grow our collective asset base.

**Financial redress includes:**

1. Financial redress of \$93 million, and interest from the date of signing the Agreement in Principle (AIP), including:
  - i. An on-account payment of 20 percent of the quantum (\$18.6 million), paid to the Settlement Trust by the Crown in August 2017.
  - ii. A further on-account payment of \$51.15 million will be paid on the signing of the Deed of Settlement if it is approved by our iwi. In addition to this on-account payment, the interest that has accrued on the settlement quantum from the signing of the AIP to the date of signing will also be paid.
  - iii. The remainder will be paid on Settlement Date (once the settlement becomes law).

**Commercial redress includes:**

1. Transfer of 70 percent of Ngāumu Forest Land and accumulated rentals – the transfer value of the forest is deducted from the quantum but this is then offset by the accumulated rentals received for the forest land.
2. Transfer of Landcorp Farms (Rangedale Station and Wairio Station) if the resolution to purchase is supported.
  - i. The Deed of Settlement provides for the purchase of both Wairio Station and Rangedale Station. The purchase will be through sale and purchase agreements between the Settlement Trust and Landcorp Farming Limited.
  - ii. If the resolution to purchase these two stations is supported, then the transfer of Rangedale Farm will take place on 30 June 2019. The purchase of Wairio Station will take place on the later of 30 June 2019 and the date that is 20 days after the necessary subdivisions have taken place.
3. Transfer of the Whareama property (1.6465 hectares) on Settlement Date (40 business days after the date on which the settlement legislation comes into force).
4. Deferred selection over 28 Treaty Settlement Landbank properties (Table 7 on page 43).
5. Deferred selection sale and leaseback of five Ministry of Education properties (Table 8 on page 46).
6. Right of First Refusal over 100 properties. There are 100 properties held by various land holding agencies. These total approximately 690 hectares and include properties throughout the area of interest. The RFR is for a period of 178 years from Settlement Date.

Full details for each property are contained in the Deed of Settlement, at Section Four of the Property Redress Schedule. You can also view the list of properties online at [www.kkwtnr.org.nz](http://www.kkwtnr.org.nz).



# Settlement details

## SUMMARY OF THE HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

The full historical account is over 60 pages and is set out at the start of the Deed of Settlement.

An agreed summary of the historical account is set out below.

“Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua did not sign the Treaty of Waitangi. Nevertheless, the Crown’s undertakings to Māori in the Treaty apply to Ngāti Kahungunu. From the 1840s Ngāti Kahungunu welcomed settlers to Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua and enjoyed wealth and benefits from rents and trade.

In 1845, during the Crown’s first encounter with Ngāti Kahungunu, the Crown prejudged their guilt in a dispute with settlers and forced Ngāti Kahungunu to cede tens of thousands of acres at Maungaroa with threats of armed violence.

During the late 1840s and early 1850s, the Crown threatened to end Pākehā settlement in Wairarapa and Tāmaki nui-a-Rua unless Ngāti Kahungunu sold their land to the Crown and gave up the pastoral leases, which were providing Ngāti Kahungunu with income and trade benefits while retaining ownership of the land.

In June 1853, the “Chiefs and people of Ngatikahungunu” signed the Castlepoint deed, their first land sale to the Crown. In August, Ngāti Kahungunu met Governor George Grey for a Komiti Nui (large meeting) to hear of his plans for future land sales. Ngāti Kahungunu were led to expect substantial educational, health, and economic benefits from settlement as the real payment for land sales. The Crown agreed to use some of the profits it made from on-selling certain lands to provide a koha fund to be managed “in Committee” with Ngati Kahungunu to supplement some of these benefits.

Immediately following the Komiti Nui, the Crown purchased approximately 1.5 million acres, well over half of the traditional rohe of Ngāti Kahungunu. The Crown did not fulfil its obligations regarding the koha fund and Ngāti Kahungunu received few of the benefits they had been led to expect.

During early Crown purchasing the Crown agreed to set aside approximately 63,000 acres across 100 reserves for Ngāti Kahungunu but not all of these reserves were made. By 1900 only 44,000 acres remained across 65 reserves. Today, 80 percent of the land remaining to Ngāti Kahungunu, almost 18,000 acres, is in the Mataikona reserve from the Castlepoint purchase.

From 1866 the Native Land Court operated in Wairarapa and Tāmaki nui-a-Rua determining the ownership of Māori land and converting customary title into title derived from the Crown, a process that imposed heavy costs on Ngati Kahungunu owners. Until 1873 legislation limited the ownership of land blocks to 10 or fewer individuals. The individualised form of title granted by the Crown eroded tribal control of land and rendered it vulnerable to fragmentation and sale. As a result, large areas of Ngāti Kahungunu land under Native Land Court title were purchased by the Crown and settlers.

Ngāti Kahungunu responded to extensive Crown purchasing and other grievances with staunch but peaceful resistance and tried to work with the Crown to address issues through Kingitanga, Kotahitanga, the repudiation movement and direct engagement.

In 1888, the Crown disregarded Ngāti Kahungunu property rights and rights under te Tiriti o Waitangi when it supported those cutting a channel to Lake Ōnoke, partially draining Wairarapa Moana. To protect Wairarapa Moana and the lakes’ bountiful resources as well as to end decades of dispute over control of lake levels and the outlet at Onoke, Ngāti Kahungunu made a tuku rangatira (chiefly gift) of their lakes to the Crown in 1896.

The Crown did not provide the lakeside reserves promised in the tuku rangatira. Instead, many years later, the Crown provided a reserve at Pouākani, hundreds of kilometres away, in the rohe of other iwi. This separated many Ngāti Kahungunu whānau from their hapū and traditional homes.

Much of the Pouākani land required considerable investment to make it economically viable and the Crown subsequently took the most productive land for public works, the construction of which began before Ngāti Kahungunu owners were informed or consulted.

Ngāti Kahungunu continued to suffer land loss throughout the twentieth century, including through public works takings. Today they are virtually landless and much of what they retain lacks legal or practicable access. Ngāti Kahungunu have also seen their former lands and waterways degraded to fuel economic development.

The state education system for too long did not value Māori cultural understandings and generally held lower expectations for Māori academic achievement resulting in poor educational outcomes afflicting generations of Ngāti Kahungunu children, their whānau and their hapū. Crown established schools also caused significant harm to Ngāti Kahungunu children by discouraging the use of te reo Maori in schools and punishing them for speaking their own language while at school.

Ngāti Kahungunu have contributed greatly to the nation through military service and wealth created from their lands, some of which had been gifted as with Wairarapa Moana. Despite this, the Crown's actions and omissions resulted in many Ngāti Kahungunu being alienated from their lands, culture and language and the rich fabric of hapū and iwi life has been severely damaged. Ngāti Kahungunu have endured social and economic under-development as they have struggled to make use of the land they retain, maintain their traditional marae communities and recover their culture and language in the twenty-first century."

## CROWN ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Crown acknowledgements are set out in full below.

"The Crown acknowledges that Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua did not sign te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840. Nevertheless, the Crown further acknowledges that the undertakings it made to Māori in the Treaty of Waitangi apply to Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua. The Crown hereby recognises the legitimacy of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua's grievances and historical claims, and makes the following acknowledgements.

The Crown acknowledges that as a Treaty partner Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua have honoured their obligations and responsibilities under te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi.

The Crown acknowledges that the sense of grief and loss suffered by Ngāti Kahungunu as a result of the Crown's failings endures today. The Crown further acknowledges that it has failed to deal with the longstanding grievances of Ngāti Kahungunu in an appropriate way and that recognition of these grievances is long overdue.

### MAUNGAROA FORCED CESSION

The Crown acknowledges that its response to the muru at Maungaroa in southern Wairarapa breached te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles in that the Crown:

1. prejudged the guilt of the Ngāti Kahungunu parties involved and predetermined the punishment, denying Ngāti Kahungunu due process and the fair application of relevant law;
2. coerced Ngāti Kahungunu through threats of force to sign a deed ceding tens of thousands of acres at Maungaroa, a punishment that was inappropriate and disproportionate to the actions committed;
3. took land through the cession from local Ngāti Kahungunu people who were not involved in the muru, denying Ngāti Kahungunu the equitable application of law;
4. retained the land ceded in 1845 despite its doubts about the justice of the cession; and
5. did not give Ngāti Kahungunu a choice as to whether they wanted the cession land returned when negotiating a purchase in 1853, which overlapped with the cession land.

### CROWN PURCHASING, 1853 TO 1865

The Crown acknowledges that it threatened to end Pākehā settlement in Wairarapa and Tāmaki nui-a-Rua unless Ngāti Kahungunu sold their land to the Crown and gave up the pastoral leases, which were providing Ngāti Kahungunu with income and trade benefits in the 1840s and early 1850s. As a result,

Ngāti Kahungunu could not participate in the new settler economy on their own terms and this has been a source of considerable grievance for Ngāti Kahungunu.

### The Crown acknowledges that:

1. during the Komiti Nui (large assembly) of 1853, Governor George Grey led Ngāti Kahungunu to expect significant education, health and other economic benefits from selling considerable areas of their land to the Crown at low prices;
2. following the Komiti Nui and the Crown's sale of large areas of land to settlers, Ngāti Kahungunu did not receive many of the benefits the Crown led them to expect and this has been a source of ongoing grievance for Ngāti Kahungunu to the present day; and
3. it failed to adequately discharge its obligations under the 'koha' clauses, that were incorporated into certain purchase deeds after the 1853 Komiti Nui, under which the Crown set aside funds for Ngāti Kahungunu benefit derived from on-selling the land. In particular, the Crown failed to adequately consult with Ngāti Kahungunu in relation to the administration of the fund, in breach of te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.

The Crown acknowledges that it did not always act in good faith when it conducted rapid and extensive land purchases throughout Wairarapa and Tāmaki nui-a-Rua in the 1850s, and that by not dealing with key right holders, including residents on the land, these actions were in breach of te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.

The Crown acknowledges that it repeatedly failed to survey, set aside or protect from being on-sold to settlers lands intended to be reserved for Ngāti Kahungunu from some purchases and in some instances it unreasonably delayed the issuing of reserves where these were promised. These Crown acts and omissions breached Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.

The Crown further acknowledges that it failed to ensure adequate reserves were protected in the ownership of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua and that this breached te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.

The Crown pays tribute to the determination of Ngāti Kahungunu to maintain Wairarapa and Tāmaki nui-a-Rua as 'Te Pooti-Riri-Kore' (a land without war). The Crown particularly acknowledges the resolve of Ngāti Kahungunu to maintain peace throughout the New Zealand Wars despite feeling a deep sense of distrust towards the Crown and even when faced with threats of military force as the Crown attempted to settle a land dispute in 1864.

### NATIVE LAND LAWS

#### The Crown acknowledges that:

1. it did not consult Ngāti Kahungunu about the introduction of the native land laws which provided for the individualisation of Māori land which had previously been held in tribal tenure, and facilitated Crown and private purchasing of Māori land;
2. between 1865 and 1873 the Native Land Court awarded titles for approximately 100 land blocks in Wairarapa and Tāmaki nui-a-Rua, covering more than 650,000 acres to ten or fewer individuals in each case;
3. Ngāti Kahungunu understood that the individuals named on these titles were to be trustees for their whānau and hapū, but the native land laws did not prevent the named owners from dealing with these lands as sole owners, able to alienate land without the consent of the wider community of right holders;
4. the Native Land Court title determination process carried significant costs, including survey and hearing costs, which at times led to further alienations of Ngāti Kahungunu land;
5. the operation and impact of the native land laws in Wairarapa and in Tāmaki nui-a-Rua made the lands of Ngāti Kahungunu communities more susceptible to partition, fragmentation and alienation, a process that contributed to the erosion of the customary tribal structures of Ngāti Kahungunu and its hapū; and
6. it failed to take steps to adequately protect the traditional tribal structures of Ngāti Kahungunu and also to provide a legal means for the collective administration of Ngāti Kahungunu land until 1894, by which time the bulk of Ngāti Kahungunu land had been alienated. These Crown failures were in breach of te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.



### **CROWN PURCHASING AFTER 1865**

The Crown acknowledges that having purchased large areas of land after the Komiti Nui it resumed large scale purchasing in Te Tapere-nui-a-Whātonga (Seventy Mile Bush) between 1870 and 1882, covering about 390,000 acres, and that this loss of sacred lands gave rise to grievances felt deeply by Ngāti Kahungunu today.

The Crown acknowledges that in some cases it applied unreasonable pressure to obtain signatures to complete purchase deeds for Te Tapere-nui-a-Whātonga lands and that these actions were in breach of te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.

The Crown acknowledges that in its purchase of the Tararua block from 1873 to 1881 it did not identify and survey the Hāpuakōrari reserve before its title to the Tararua block was confirmed, and did not subsequently set aside the Hāpuakōrari reserve.

### **NGĀTI KAHUNGUNU POLITICAL RESPONSES**

**The Crown acknowledges that:**

1. Ngāti Kahungunu leaders and hapū in Wairarapa and Tāmaki Nui-ā-Rua were for many decades involved in collective efforts to resist land sales and the detrimental effects of the native land laws and Native Land Court on their communities and on hapū and iwi integrity, principally through Kīngitanga, the Repudiation movement, the local committee movement, Pōtangaroa's prophetic movement, and the Kotahitanga parliaments hosted at Pāpāwai and elsewhere around the country; and
2. the Crown did not always engage with these movements and particularly the views expressed by the Kotahitanga parliaments to the Crown, nor did the Crown address the grievances raised in many instances. This lack of recognition and consultation has been a source of real distress and hardship for Ngāti Kahungunu down to the present day.

### **WAIRARAPA MOANA**

The Crown acknowledges that for Ngāti Kahungunu, Wairarapa Moana and its associated waterways were traditionally an abundant source of food and other customary resources, a taonga, and an embodiment of tribal mana.

The Crown acknowledges that when it purchased lands surrounding the Wairarapa lakes it did not clearly define or confirm the boundaries with Ngāti Kahungunu which led to an ongoing dispute about the ownership of land between the low and high water levels of the seasonal hinurangi, when the outlet to the sea at Lake Ōnoke closed up and the lakes were full, and that has been a source of considerable grievance for Ngāti Kahungunu.

**The Crown acknowledges that:**

1. in 1876 it purchased the undefined interests in Wairarapa Moana of a few individuals without the consent of the wider community who were then compelled to participate in Native Land Court hearings to protect their interests when in 1880 the Crown applied to have its interests defined;
2. it disregarded the customary interests and property rights of Ngāti Kahungunu when it supported a local river board in 1888 to cut a channel through the Māori owned spit at Lake Ōnoke and significantly drain Wairarapa Moana;
3. it promoted legislation in 1889 that gave authority to the local river board to continue to open the spit and dictate water levels in Wairarapa Moana but did not also act to protect Māori property rights in the spit and lakes;
4. the draining of Wairarapa Moana and its associated wetlands diminished Ngāti Kahungunu's access to traditional resources and food gathering sites; and
5. these cumulative Crown actions and omissions regarding the spit at Lake Ōnoke and the water level of Wairarapa Moana were in breach of te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles and were a source of distress and grievance for Ngāti Kahungunu.

**The Crown acknowledges that:**

1. it accepted a *tuku rangatira* (chiefly gift) from Wairarapa Māori of Wairarapa Moana which offered an honourable conclusion to the disputes of their ownership;
2. the *tuku rangatira* immediately benefited the Crown by giving it a clear title over Wairarapa Moana, which enabled it to address settlers' concerns about flooding of land adjacent to the lakes;

3. it failed to meet its obligation under the *tuku rangatira* to provide ample reserves in the vicinity of the Lakes, providing instead remote and inaccessible land north of Lake Taupō, at Pouākani, after a delay of two decades;
4. the provision of distant Pouākani land, instead of Wairarapa Moana reserves, led to the dislocation of some Ngāti Kahungunu whānau from their hapū and traditional homes;
5. much of the Pouākani land required considerable investment to make it economically viable;
6. its failure to provide reserve lands near Wairarapa Moana and protect the customary fisheries in the lakes from introduced species contributed to the economic marginalisation and loss of mana and status of Ngāti Kahungunu within its own rohe, a significant grievance for the iwi; and
7. the Crown acknowledges that its accumulated acts and omissions in relation to the Lakes agreement constituted a breach of te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.

**The Crown acknowledges that:**

1. Takapūtao, at the confluence of Lake Ōnoke and the Ruamāhanga and Tūrangānui rivers, is a site of cultural significance for Ngāti Kahungunu;
2. after the Crown purchased the Tūrangānui block, doubts arose whether Takapūtao was included in the sale;
3. Ngāti Kahungunu actively sought to defend their interests in Takapūtao through petitions to the Government and hearings in the Native Land Court;
4. The Crown conducted a flawed investigation into the title for Takapūtao;
5. Ngāti Kahungunu customary interests were extinguished when Takapūtao was declared Crown land under an application by the Crown to the Native Land Court in a sitting in another district which Ngāti Kahungunu were not notified of and did not attend; and
6. the Crown failed to actively protect Ngāti Kahungunu interests in land they wished to retain, and this was a breach of te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.

### **PUBLIC WORKS TAKINGS**

The Crown acknowledges that its failure to inform Ngāti Kahungunu owners and discuss the proposed taking of Pouākani lands for the Mangakino power scheme prior to the Crown's entry onto that land and the construction of a number of structures on that land constituted a breach of te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.

The Crown acknowledges that after extensive Crown purchasing in Wairarapa and Tāmaki nui-a-Rua Ngāti Kahungunu communities suffered further land loss through public works takings and this has been a source of ongoing grievance for Ngāti Kahungunu. The Crown further acknowledges that some lands compulsorily taken for public works included, or were adjacent to, areas of great cultural significance, forever altering those sites, and this has been a source of ongoing grievance for Ngāti Kahungunu.

The Crown acknowledges that with respect to public works takings in Wairarapa and Tāmaki nui-a-Rua, there was limited, if any, consultation with Ngāti Kahungunu about the policy and enactment of the public works legislation in the nineteenth century and for much of the twentieth century. The Crown also acknowledges that consultation with Ngāti Kahungunu communities prior to some takings was negligible or absent and that in some instances lands taken for public works was disposed of to third parties rather than offered back to the Māori owners.

### **LANDLESSNESS**

The Crown acknowledges that the cumulative effect of Crown purchasing, the operation and impact of the native land laws, and public works takings left Ngāti Kahungunu virtually landless by 1900. The Crown also acknowledges that throughout the twentieth century it continued to purchase and take for public works portions of what little land Ngāti Kahungunu retained. These actions caused real and lasting prejudice to Ngāti Kahungunu, undermining their economic, social and cultural development. The Crown's failure to ensure Ngāti Kahungunu retained sufficient lands for their present and future needs breached te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.

The Crown further acknowledges that many of the lands Ngāti Kahungunu do retain suffer from being landlocked which has made it difficult for owners to exercise their rights of ownership or maintain their cultural obligations as *kaitiaki*, and that this continues to be a source of real distress and hardship for Ngāti Kahungunu today.

### **PĀPĀWAI AND KAIKŌKIRIKIRI GIFTED LANDS**

The Crown acknowledges that inadequacies in the administration of lands at Pāpāwai and Kaikōkirikiri, gifted to the Anglican Church in 1853 for the education of Wairarapa Māori, were not remedied by legislative or other means for almost a century, and these inadequacies and delays were a source of grievance for Ngāti Kahungunu.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION**

The Crown acknowledges that Ngāti Kahungunu consider their lands, mountains, forests, coastal waters, rivers, lakes, and wetlands as taonga, as part of their identity, as traditionally significant sources of food, medicinal plants, and other resources, and as integral to their spiritual and material well-being.

The Crown acknowledges that over time the Ngāti Kahungunu environment, in particular Te Tapere-nui-a-Whātonga in the north and Wairarapa Moana in the south, has suffered from degradation through deforestation, erosion, river control works, pollution of waterways, and the extensive drainage of wetlands. Through these acts of environmental degradation, indigenous species of importance to Ngāti Kahungunu have suffered a decline in population, some to the point of extinction.

The Crown further acknowledges that historic environmental legislation before the late 1980s did not provide for the recognition of Māori cultural values and practices and limited the ability of Ngāti Kahungunu to exercise kaitiakitanga (or stewardship) over their natural environment or taonga. These acts and omissions have been a source of considerable grievance for Ngāti Kahungunu.

### **LOSS OF TAONGA AND WĀHI TAPU**

The Crown acknowledges that Ngāti Kahungunu have suffered the loss or degradation of many of their culturally significant sites and taonga, including movable taonga, and that this has been a source of distress and grievance for Ngāti Kahungunu.

### **CONTRIBUTION TO NEW ZEALAND**

The Crown acknowledges that Ngāti Kahungunu have shown their loyalty as citizens of the nation in their defence of New Zealand overseas, and the Crown pays tribute to their service and their sacrifices.

The Crown recognises that the traditional lands of Ngāti Kahungunu have made a significant contribution to the wealth and development of New Zealand, in which Ngāti Kahungunu have not been able to share equally.

### **ECONOMIC UNDER-DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL IMPACTS**

The Crown acknowledges the harmful effects of a state education system that for too long did not value Māori cultural understandings, generally held lower expectations for Māori academic achievement, and that resulting poor educational outcomes have afflicted generations of Ngāti Kahungunu children, their whānau and their hapū.

The Crown acknowledges that the schools it established caused significant harm to Ngāti Kahungunu children by discouraging the use of te reo Māori in schools and punishing them for speaking their own language while at school.

The Crown acknowledges that it failed to actively protect te reo Māori and encourage its use by iwi and Māori, which had a detrimental impact on te reo Māori in Wairarapa and Tāmaki nui-a-Rua, and this was a breach of te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.

The Crown acknowledges that the Ngāti Kahungunu experience of landlessness and urbanisation, throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, has contributed significantly to Ngāti Kahungunu enduring social and economic under-development as they have struggled to make use of the land they retain, maintain their traditional marae communities and recover their culture and language in the twenty-first century. The Crown acknowledges that the Ngāti Kahungunu experience of colonisation is a grievance that the iwi feels deeply.”

## **CROWN APOLOGY**

The Crown apology is set out in full below.

“The Crown pays tribute to the struggles of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua and your ancestors in pursuit of justice for the Crown’s wrongs and especially to those who have not survived to see this settlement completed. To you, the people of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua, to your tīpuna and to your mokopuna, the Crown offers this apology.

The Crown unreservedly apologises for not honouring its obligations to respect te tino rangatiratanga o Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua through repeated breaches of te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles. The Crown profoundly regrets the damage and hurt these breaches have caused to the hapū and whānau of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua.

The Crown is deeply sorry that it began its relationship with Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua in 1845 by prejudging their guilt in a dispute with settlers and depriving Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua of tens of thousands of acres by forcing them to cede this land with threats of armed violence.

The Crown profoundly regrets that it threatened to end Pākehā settlement in Wairarapa and Tāmaki nui-a-Rua unless your tīpuna sold their land to the Crown, giving up the pastoral leases they had negotiated with Pākehā which had provided Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua with income and trade benefits while retaining ownership of the land, thus undermining how you had been engaging with settlement on your own terms for a number of years.

The Crown is deeply sorry it often failed to negotiate in good faith and actively protect your interests when purchasing land in Wairarapa and Tāmaki nui-a-Rua. Instead of the social, economic and material benefits Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua were led to expect from agreements with the Crown, you have been left virtually landless in your own rohe and many of the lands you have retained are uneconomic and landlocked. The Crown is sorry that this prejudice has been exacerbated by its many public works takings made without consulting Ngāti Kahungunu, and without regard for the wellbeing of Ngāti Kahungunu communities. The Crown apologises for these failures which have contributed to your cultural, social and economic marginalisation.

The Crown also profoundly regrets the harm to Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua caused by its failure to protect your tribal structures after the native land legislation had individualised your previously tribal land tenure.

The Crown wholeheartedly apologises for not upholding the spirit of your tuku rangatira of Wairarapa Moana in 1896. You gave this great taonga to the Crown to end dispute and ensure its protection, and the Crown did not live up to its promises or your expectations resulting in your precious lakes being degraded.

The Crown is deeply humbled that throughout its relationship with the Crown, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua has acted honourably in the face of great injustice. The actions of your rangatira ensured there was lasting peace in Wairarapa and Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua. The Crown pays tribute to your leading role in Kotahitanga, and your honourable interaction with the Crown which it has not always reciprocated.

You have seen your whenua and taonga, from Te Tapere-nui-a-Whātonga in the north and Wairarapa Moana in the south, degraded to fuel economic development and not even been able to share equally in that prosperity. For this the Crown is profoundly sorry.

Through this apology and settlement the Crown seeks to atone for these wrongs, begin the process of healing, and restore its tarnished honour. The Crown looks forward to forging a renewed and enduring relationship with the people of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua that is grounded in mutual trust, co-operation, and respect for te Tiriti o Waitangi/ the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.”

### **The Deed of Settlement also contains our response to the Crown Apology:**

“By this solemn deed, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua and the Crown recognise the need for the restoration of honour, for reconciliation and mutual advancement in peace and with respect for the mana of each.

So with our heart and our mind, and with all goodwill, we accept this Crown apology and look forward to a future in which Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua and the Crown work together as partners honouring Te Tiriti o Waitangi.”

## APPROXIMATE AREA OF LAND TO BE RETURNED

TABLE 1 - APPROXIMATE AREA OF LAND TO BE RETURNED

Ngāumu Forest	10,314 ha
Landcorp Farms – Wairio Station: 1,294.5 ha <sup>1</sup> and Rangedale Station: 1,575.4 ha	2,869.5 ha
Other Commercial Properties (settlement date – Whareama property)	1.6 ha
Other Commercial Properties (deferred selection)	46.3 ha
Cultural Redress Properties (not inc Wairarapa Moana)	888.1 ha
Wairarapa Moana property <sup>2</sup>	7,542.76 ha
Wairarapa Moana properties vested exclusively in Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua <sup>3</sup>	600.4 ha
Other joint redress properties <sup>4</sup>	17.4 ha
<b>Total (approx.)</b>	<b>22,280.06 hectares</b>

<sup>1</sup> Plus an undivided 3292 share of a total of 6584 shares in 16.6528 hectares and an undivided 33583.657 share of a total of 34667 shares in 87.6827 hectares. This is approximately a further 94 hectares.

<sup>2</sup> Vested as tenants in common 90% in the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust and 10% in the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust.

<sup>3</sup> As administered by the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board and set out in part 1 of Table 2.

<sup>4</sup> This includes the Mataikona property jointly vested in Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust and Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust, and the Makirikiri Recreation and Scenic Reserve vested in the tipuna Te Rangiwakaewa and managed by Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust and Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust through a joint management board.



## CULTURAL REDRESS PROPERTIES

TABLE 2 - EXCLUSIVE CULTURAL REDRESS PROPERTIES TO TRANSFER TO THE SETTLEMENT TRUST ON SETTLEMENT DATE

NAME	LOCATION	AREA (HECTARE)	CONDITIONS
<i>Properties vested as reserves, with the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board as the administering body</i>			
Kahutara property (Part Matthews and Boggy Pond Wildlife reserve)	Wairarapa Moana	30.0 ha	Local purpose reserve status Subject to survey
Kākahimakatea property	Battery Hill Conservation Area	0.3900 ha	Historic reserve status
Ōwāhanga property	Owhanga Landing Reserve	6.8 ha	Local purpose reserve status Subject to survey
Pounui Lagoon property (Part Pounui Lagoon)	Wairarapa Moana	43 ha	Local purpose reserve status Subject to survey
Ruamahanga Cutoff property	Ruamahanga Cutoff Wildlife Reserve	50 ha	Local purpose reserve status Subject to survey
Wairarapa Lake Domain property	Wairarapa Lake	92.6392 ha	Recreation reserve Subject to survey
Wairarapa Lake Shore Property	Wairarapa Lake	350 ha	Local purpose reserve status Subject to survey
Wairarapa Lake Shore Scenic Reserve property	Wairarapa Lake	27.6 ha	Scenic reserve status Subject to survey
<i>Properties vested in fee simple</i>			
Akitio property	Ex-Akitio School	0.7018 ha	
Ngātamatea property	Ex-Castlepoint School	0.5111 ha	
Remutaka summit property	Rimutaka Summit	0.0375 ha	Subject to an easement Subject to survey
Te Kopi property	Part Aorangi Forest Park	32.91 ha	Subject to an easement and pest control covenant Subject to survey
Te Oro site A	Part Tora Recreation Reserve	1 ha	
<i>Properties to be administered by the Settlement Trust</i>			
Aorangi property	Bull Hill peak	10.00 ha	Scenic reserve status Subject to survey
Awakura property	Red River Scenic Reserve	668.0200 ha	Scenic reserve Subject to a co-management agreement with the Department of Conservation
Hikapu property	Mt Ross Peak	10 ha	Scenic reserve status

TABLE 2 - CONTINUED

NAME	LOCATION	AREA	CONDITIONS
Mangatārerā o Te Whakatūrākau site A	Part Tararua Forest Park – Holdsworth	1.0 ha	Local reserve status Subject to survey
Mangatārerā o Te Whakatūrākau site B	Part Tararua Forest Park – Holdsworth	49.0 ha	Scenic reserve status Subject to survey
Ngā Rā-a-Kupe property	Kupe’s Sails Rock Recreation Reserve	6.489 ha	Historic reserve status Subject to survey
Puketoi property	Part Puketoi Conservation Area	49.9575 ha	Scenic reserve status Subject to survey
Remutaka property	Rimutaka Peak	10 ha	Scenic reserve Subject to an easement Subject to survey
Te Hiwawā property	Part Rimutaka Forest Park	3.0 ha	Recreation reserve status Subject to survey
Te Oroī site B	Part Tora Recreation Reserve	4.6 ha	Scenic reserve status Subject to survey
Te Pouaruhe site A	Adjacent Lake Ōnoke Salt Marsh	1.8 ha	Local purpose reserve Subject to an easement Subject to survey
Te Pouaruhe site B	Adjacent Lake Ōnoke Salt Marsh	25.0 ha	Recreation reserve Subject to an easement Subject to survey
Tuhirangi property	Mt Barton Peak	10.0 ha	Scenic reserve status Subject to survey
Whāwhānui White Rock property	Wairarapa	4.1504 ha	Recreation reserve status

TABLE 3 – JOINT CULTURAL REDRESS PROPERTIES WITH RANGITĀNE TŪ MAI RĀ TRUST THROUGH TE ROHE O RONGOKAKO JOINT REDRESS BILL

NAME	LOCATION	AREA	CONDITIONS
<i>Joint vesting of cultural redress properties</i>			
Wairarapa Moana property (including the bed of Lake Wairarapa and part of the bed of the Ruamahanga River)	Wairarapa	7,542.7577 ha	Local purpose reserve status Tenants in common as to shares of 90 percent in the Settlement Trust and 10 percent in Rangitāne Tū Mai Trust. To be administered by the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board
Mataikona property	Mataikona	2.02 ha	As tenants in common, as to a 50 percent share each in the Settlement Trust and Rangitāne Tū Mai Trust.  Subject to survey
<i>Cultural redress property to be vested in the ancestor Te Rangiwakaewa</i>			
Mākirikiri property (Mākirikiri Scenic and Recreation Reserves)	Mākirikiri, Dannevirke	15.42 ha	Recreation reserve status The reserve is to be controlled and managed by a joint management board comprising an equal number of members to be appointed by the Settlement Trust and the Rangitāne Tū Mai Trust.

The Crown will make a payment of \$31,000 each to the Settlement Trust and the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust in lieu of the vesting of the Mākirikiri Gravel Reserve, Masterton. The Settlement Trust has decided not to accept the site as it is contaminated.

TABLE 4 - TAKAPUTAO RELATIONSHIP AGREEMENT

PROPERTY NAME	AREA
Takaputao Reserve, is vested in trust in the Greater Wellington Regional Council for the purposes of river protection and improvement. The Greater Wellington Regional Council and the Settlement Trust will work in partnership to develop a relationship agreement in relation to the reserve.	115.7401 hectares

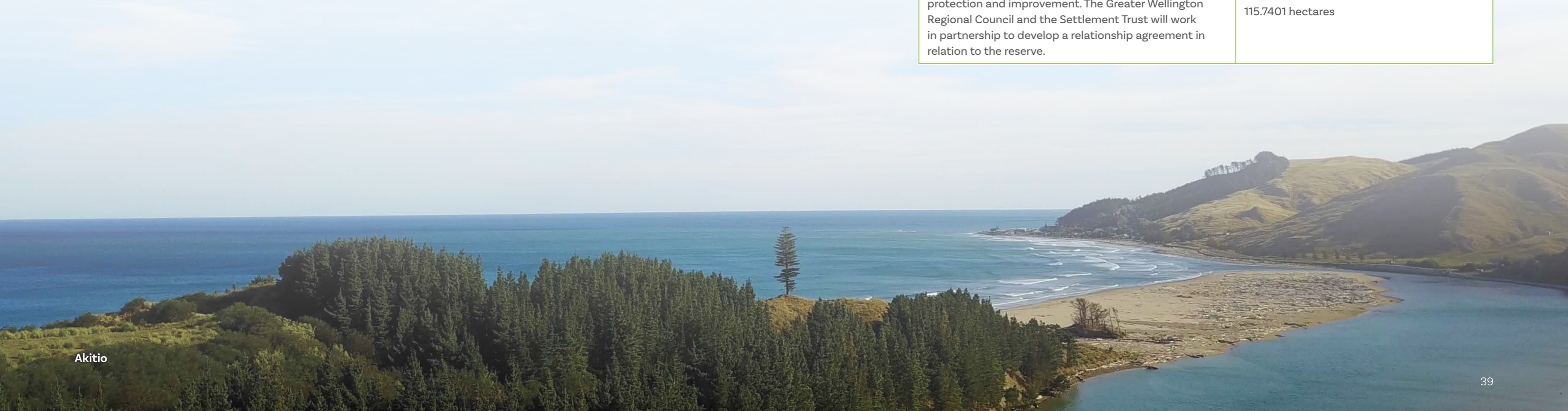


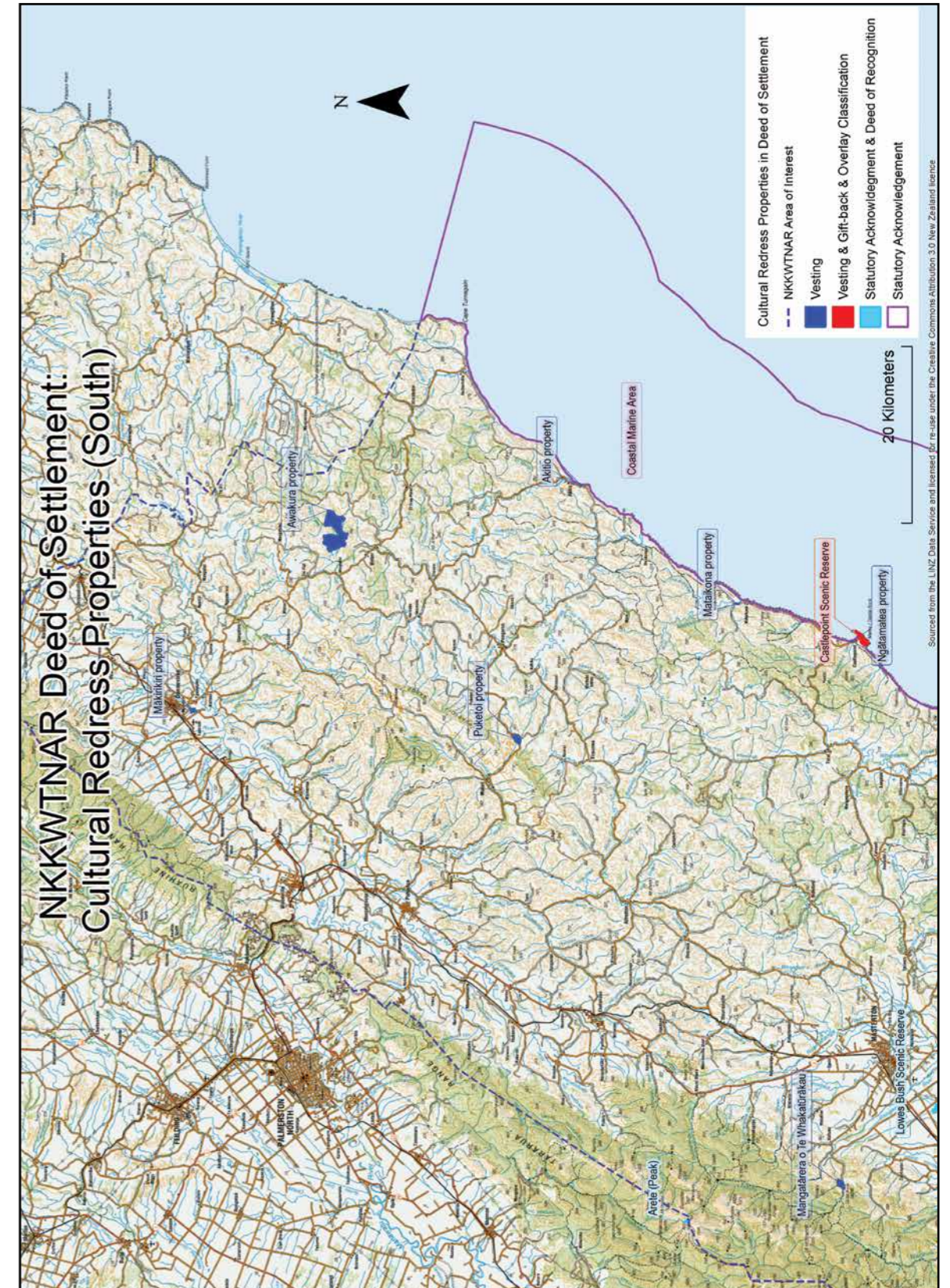
TABLE 5 - OVERLAY CLASSIFICATION

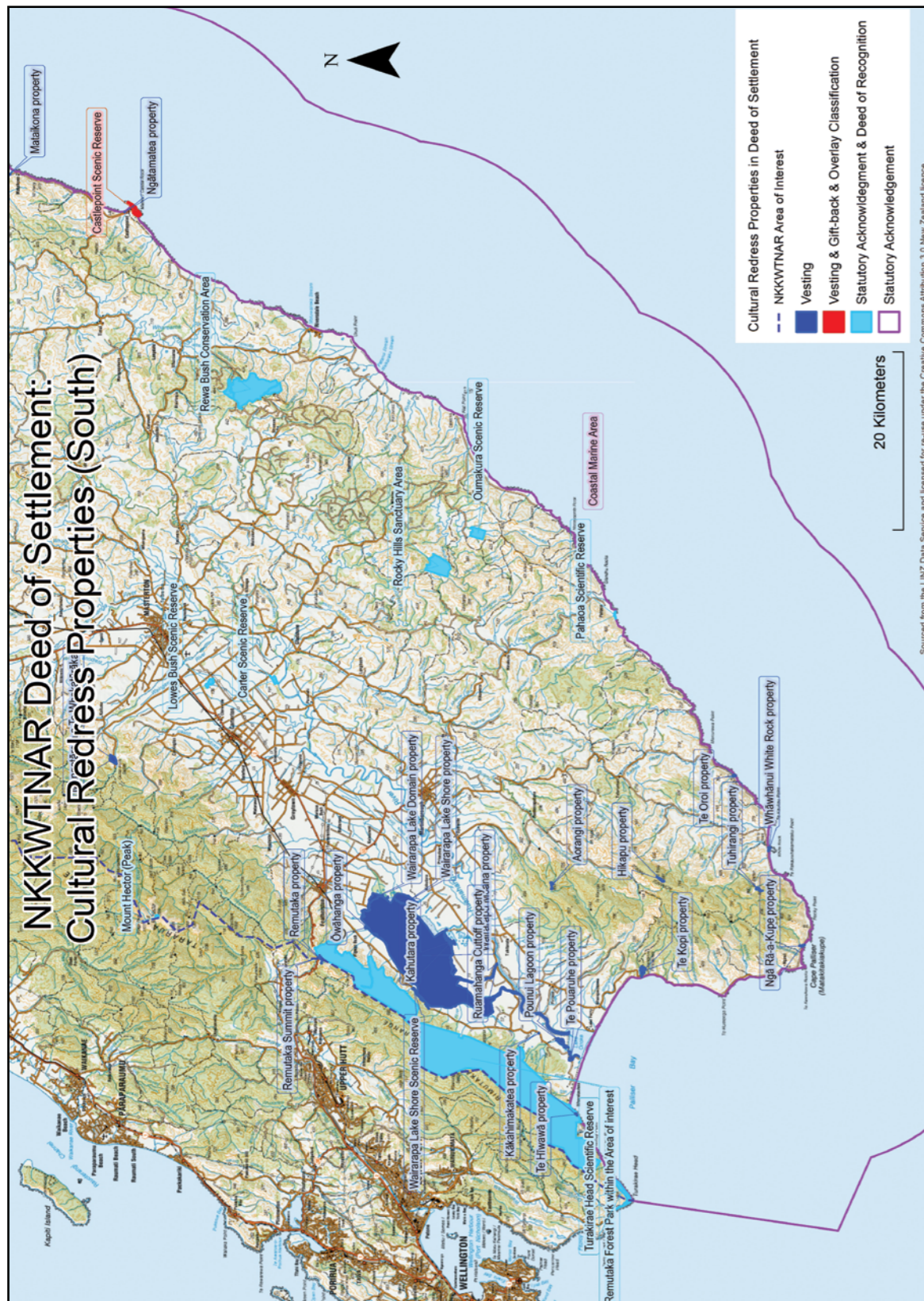
OVERLAY AREA	AREA
Castlepoint Scenic Reserve	61.2 hectares

TABLE 6 - STATUTORY AREAS FOR STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND DEEDS OF RECOGNITION

NAME OF SITE	LOCATION	LANDHOLDING AGENCY	REDRESS
Arete (Hill)	Peak of the Tararua ranges	Department of Conservation	Statutory acknowledgement Deed of Recognition
Coastal Area	The coastal marine area in the Area of Interest	Commissioner of Lands	Statutory acknowledgement Deed of Recognition
Carter Scenic Reserve	South east of Carterton near the Ruamahanga River	Department of Conservation	Statutory acknowledgement Deed of Recognition
Lowes Bush Scenic Reserve	Between Carterton and Masterton	Department of Conservation	Statutory acknowledgement Deed of Recognition
Mount Hector (Peak)	Peak of the Tararua Ranges	Department of Conservation	Statutory acknowledgement Deed of Recognition
Oumakura Scenic Reserve	Inland from the east coast, west of Flat Point	Department of Conservation	Statutory acknowledgement Deed of Recognition
Pahaoa Scientific Reserve	Near the mouth of the Pahaoa River, approximately 20 km south of Flat Point	Department of Conservation	Statutory acknowledgement Deed of Recognition
Rewa Bush Conservation Area	East of Masterton	Department of Conservation	Statutory acknowledgement Deed of Recognition
Remutaka Forest Park within the Area of Interest	As shown on OTS-203-10	Department of Conservation	Statutory acknowledgement Deed of Recognition
Rocky Hills Sanctuary Area	North west of Oumakura	Department of Conservation	Statutory acknowledgement Deed of Recognition
Turakirae Head Scientific Reserve	Western end of Palliser Bay	Department of Conservation	Statutory acknowledgement Deed of Recognition

CULTURAL REDRESS PROPERTIES





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## COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES

TABLE 7 - POTENTIAL MINISTRY OF JUSTICE (OTS LANDBANK) DEFERRED SELECTION PROPERTIES

NAME/ADDRESS	AREA
Former Awariki School and School House 667 Mangahei Road, Awariki (PF 1682)	2.0234 hectares
Former Masterton Hospital Colombo Road, Masterton (PF 1777)	8.6465 hectares
Former Kuranui College school house 176 High Street, Carterton (PF 1390)	0.0612 hectares
Former Waiaruhe school and house 18 Gaisford Road, Dannevirke (PF 912)	0.9912 hectares
Former Te Wharau school and dwelling 2331 Te Wharau Road, Masterton (PF 1291)	0.81 hectares
Triangular rural section adjacent to Ormondville Railway Station (PF 927)	1.6738 hectares
House. 278 High Street, Dannevirke (PF 813)	0.1011 hectares
Former Nurses Hostel. 11 Ruahine Street, Dannevirke (PF 824)	1.3570 hectares
Bare land. 10 - 24 Hospital Street, Dannevirke (PF 825)	1.7768 hectares
Large rural section and house. 21 Kibblewhite Road, Masterton (PF 1141)	1.5040 hectares
3 bedroom house and section. 16 Dixon Street, Carterton (PF 1144)	0.1407 hectares
Ex MOW depot. Cnr Boundary Road and Harrison Street (PF 1188)	0.5069 hectares
Vacant industrial section. Akura Road / Railway line, Masterton (PF 1283)	0.3929 hectares
3 bedroom dwelling. 49 Cole Street, Masterton (PF 1292)	0.0604 hectares
Bare residential land. Main Street, (221 SH 2), Greytown (PF 1342)	0.3419 hectares
3 bedroom dwelling. 2184 Kahutara Road, Tuhitarata (near Featherston (PF 1418)	0.0802 hectares
3 bedroom dwelling. 11 Moreton Road, Carterton (PF 1419)	0.0839 hectares
Residential land with small office block and garage. 175 - 181 East Street, Greytown (PF 1450)	1.012 hectares
Bare residential section. Wakelin Street, Greytown (PF 1470)	1.9815 hectares
Bare residential section. 16 Macara Street, Masterton (PF 1533)	0.6908 hectares,
Vacant land. Woodside Road (WN 101031), Woodside (PF 1860)	0.5402 hectares
22 Otanga Street, Dannevirke (PF 910)	0.2964 hectares
Graham Road/State Highway 2, Dannevirke (PF 911)	1.6508 hectares
36 Laws Road, Dannevirke (PF 959)	1.5432 hectares
Route 52 & Public Rd, Wimbledon (PF 1168)	2.5715 hectares
19 Blackhill Road, Tinui (PF 1432)	0.3369 hectares
10 Blackhill Road, Tinui (PF 1571)	0.0809 hectares
Former Cornwall Street School site (PF 1711 & PF 1712)	0.7484 hectares

Full details for each property are contained in the Deed of Settlement, at Section Four of the Property Redress Schedule.

**POTENTIAL ACQUISITION OF WAIRIO STATION AND RANGEDALE STATION**

It has long been a shared aspiration for our iwi to see our lands returned to us, especially those which are of cultural significance.

The return of Wairio Station and Rangedale Station has been a key focus for the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust throughout negotiations, and we have worked hard to secure the opportunity to purchase these farms.

We are now being offered the opportunity to purchase these two stations at a value significantly lower than the rateable value.

These lands are culturally significant to us, particularly Wairio Station which has Urupa and Papakāinga in its confines. Wairio Station also borders Lake Wairarapa and having our ownership reinstated on the whenua around Lake Wairarapa allows the aspirations of our tīpuna to be fulfilled in a small way.

By regaining our ownership of these lands, which are significant in size as well as location, we as Tangata Whenua, will have the ability to drive the agenda for restoration in this area. This includes our aspirations to restore Wairarapa Moana and its wildlife.

If you, our iwi, vote yes in support of our settlement, and yes in support of the purchase of these farms, then they will be acquired by the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust and transferred on 29 June 2019.

If the farms are purchased then a plan will be put in place to manage the farms with a Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust approved partner who shares our values, and with the objective of seeing a return on investment for our iwi.

**THE OPPORTUNITY**

Through the settlement process the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust has been offered the opportunity to acquire certain properties which will form part of the settlement package. As part of this, we have negotiated the opportunity to acquire Wairio and Rangedale Stations.

Both of these properties are Landcorp Stations and form part of the Commercial Redress element of our Settlement Package. Wairio station is located in south Wairarapa and Rangedale in the Tararua district. Both of the properties offer just under 1400 effective hectares in farmland each.

The Trust sees an opportunity for the properties to be utilised together as breeding and finishing units for beef and lamb, and the preferred structure for managing these farms is for a partner to work with the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust in a joint venture on both properties.

**We strongly recommend you vote yes to the resolution in support of the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Settlement Trust making the purchase of these properties.**

**We believe we have negotiated the best settlement package we can, and if our settlement does not go ahead, the opportunity to regain these lands may be lost to us.**



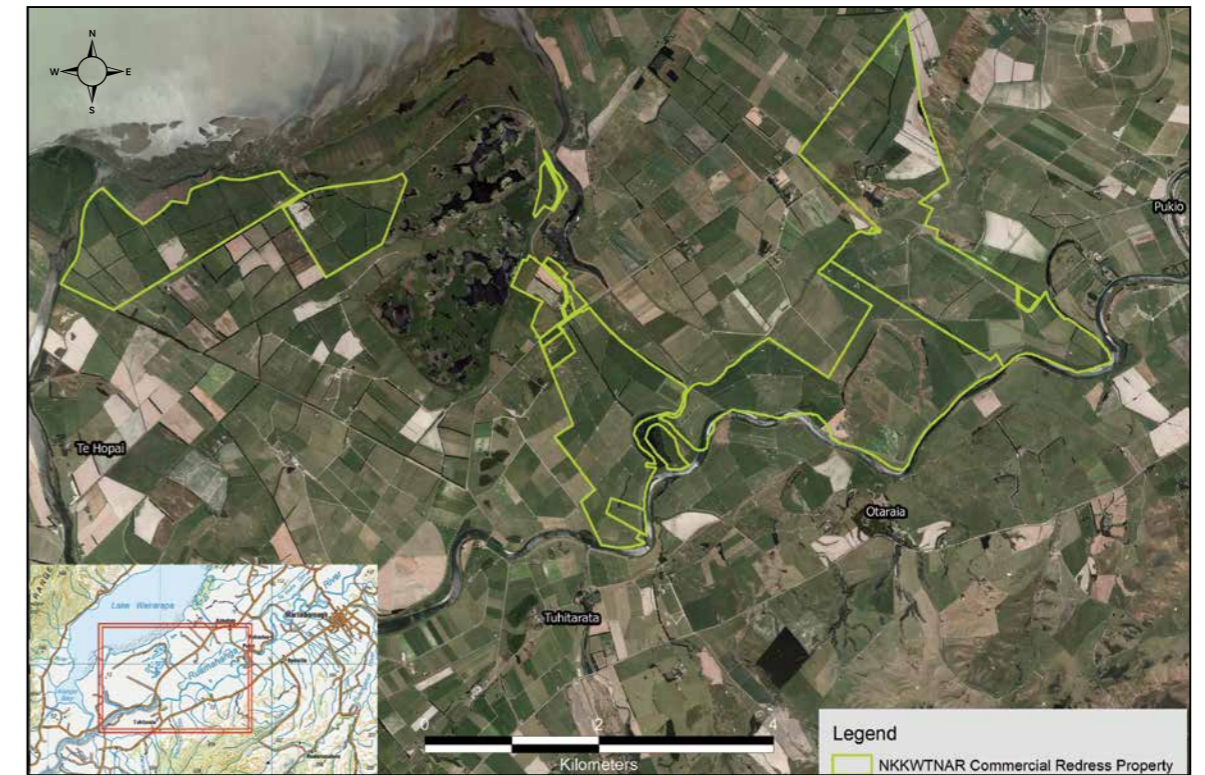
Wairarapa and Wairio Station

**WAIRIO STATION PROPERTY DETAILS**

Location: Kautara Road, Masterton

Land Area: 1,399.47 ha

As at June 2017 stock units were: 5,776 Sheep & 1,037 Beef



**RANGEDALE STATION PROPERTY DETAILS**

Location: Pori Road, Pahiatua

Land Area: 1,575.92ha Effective Area: 1,385.2 ha

As at June 2017 stock units were: 8,347 Sheep & 739 Beef

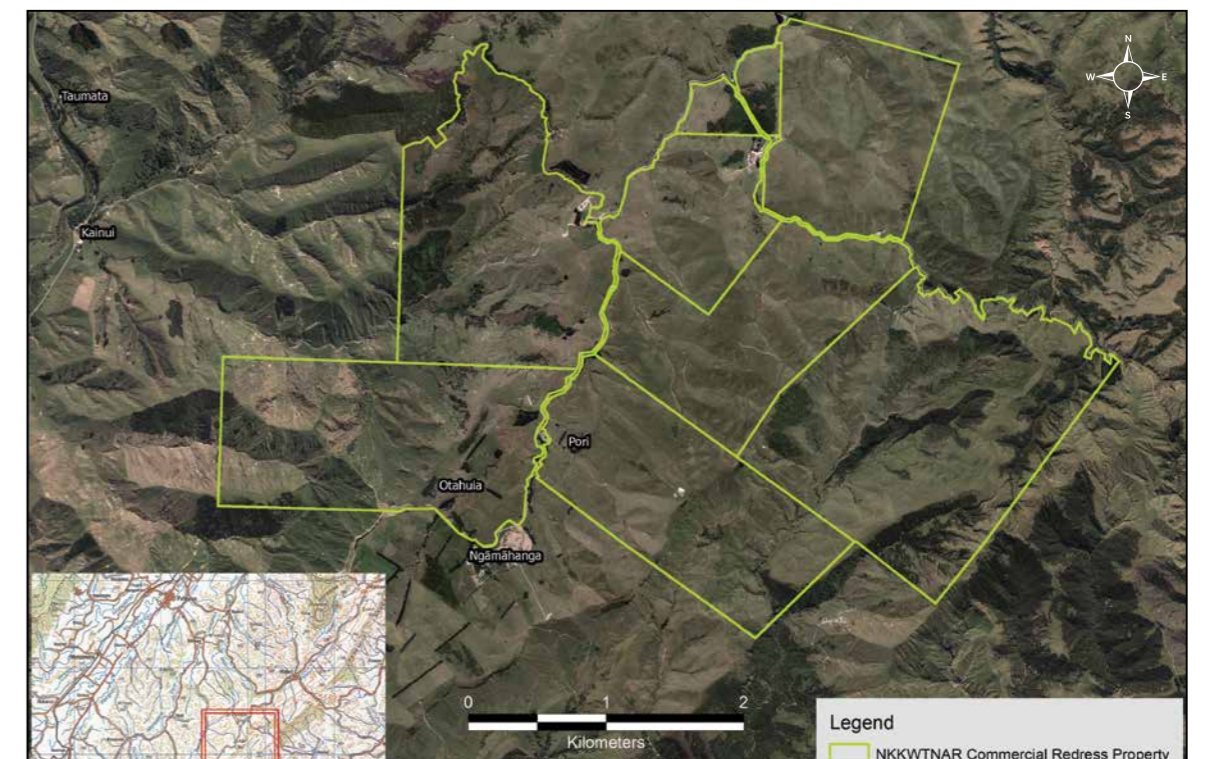
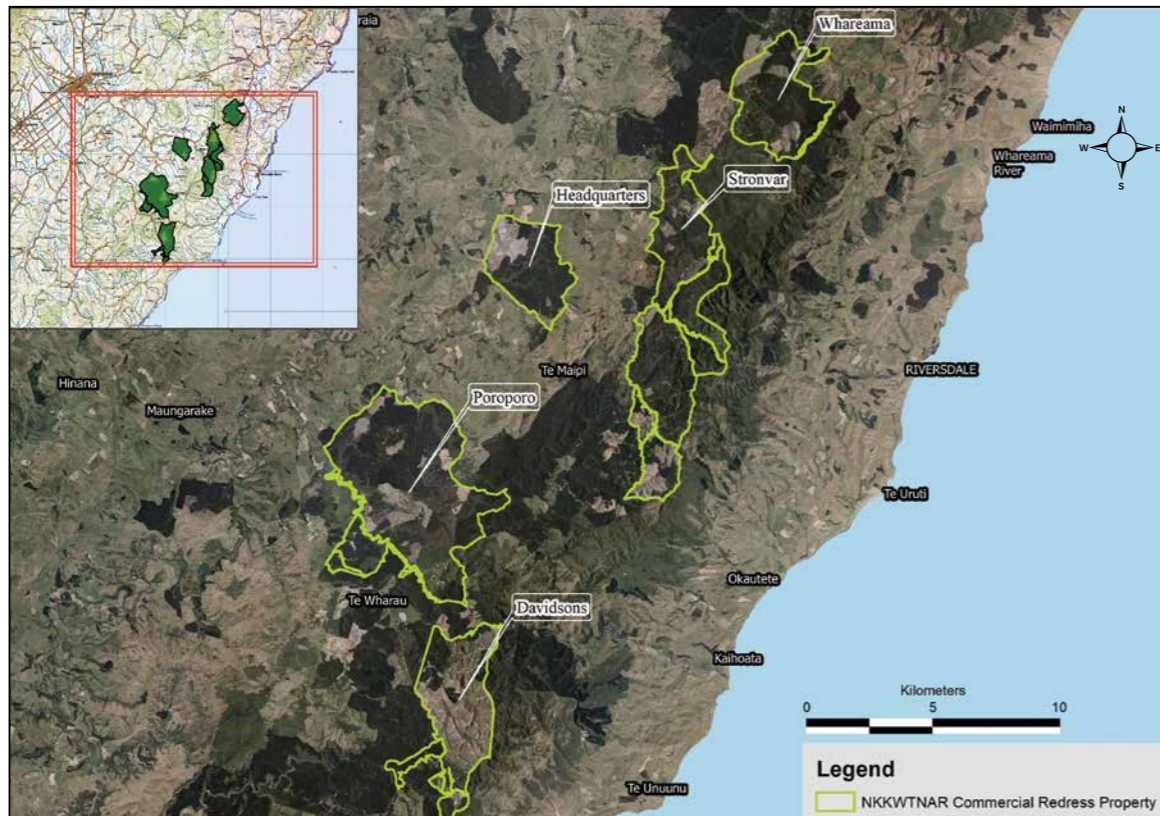


TABLE 8 - POTENTIAL MINISTRY OF EDUCATION DEFERRED SELECTION SALE & LEASEBACK PROPERTIES

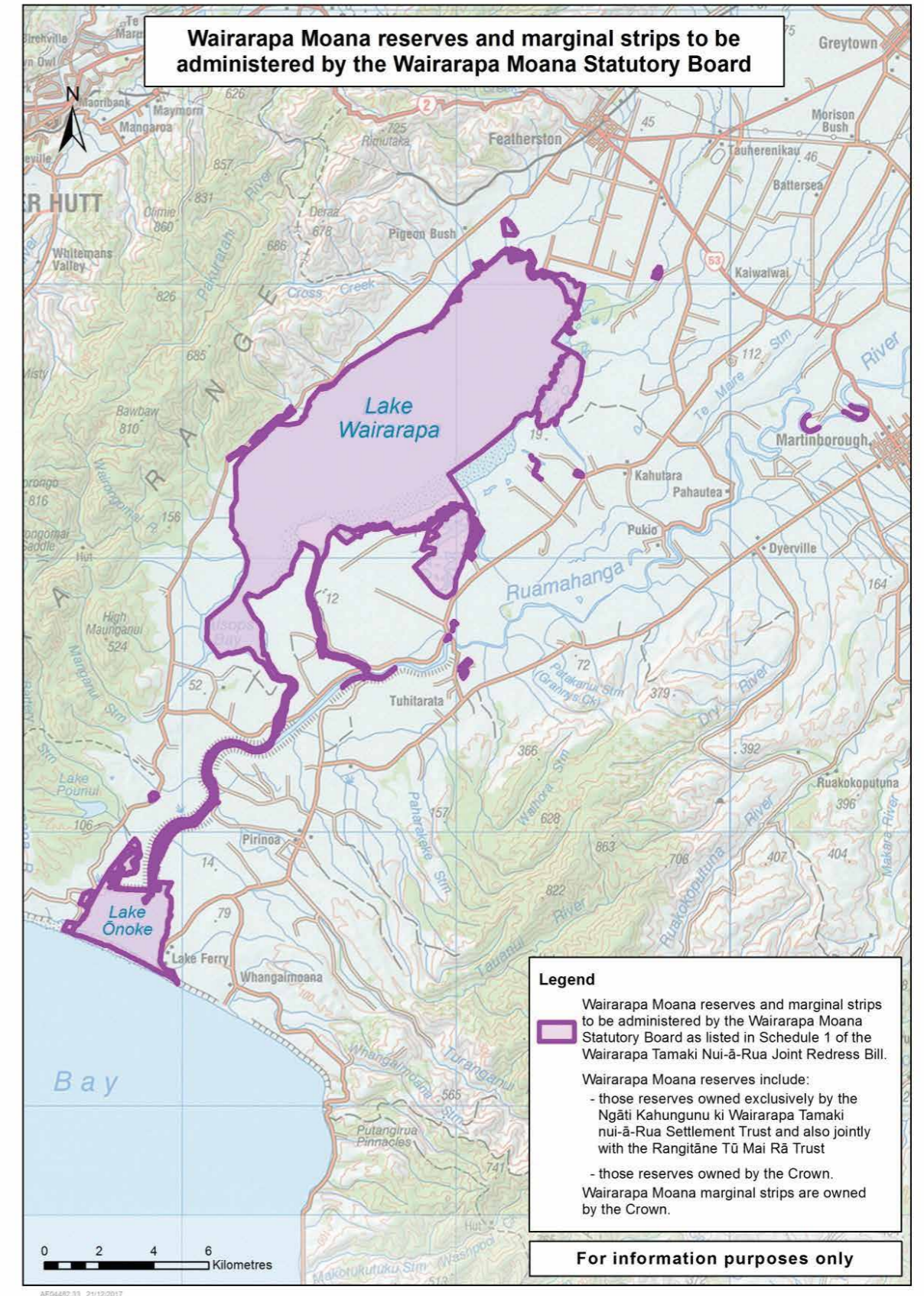
NAME/ADDRESS	AREA
Martinborough School site (land only)	2.4506 hectares
Lakeview School site (land only)	4.1455 hectares
Greytown School site (land only)	Approx 2.68 hectares, subject to survey
Carterton School site (land only)	2.0609 hectares
Huia Range School site (land only)	2.9520 hectares

If these properties are not selected they will be added to the list of RFR land. Full details for each property are contained in the Deed of Settlement, at Section Four of the Property Redress Schedule.

### NGĀUMU FOREST

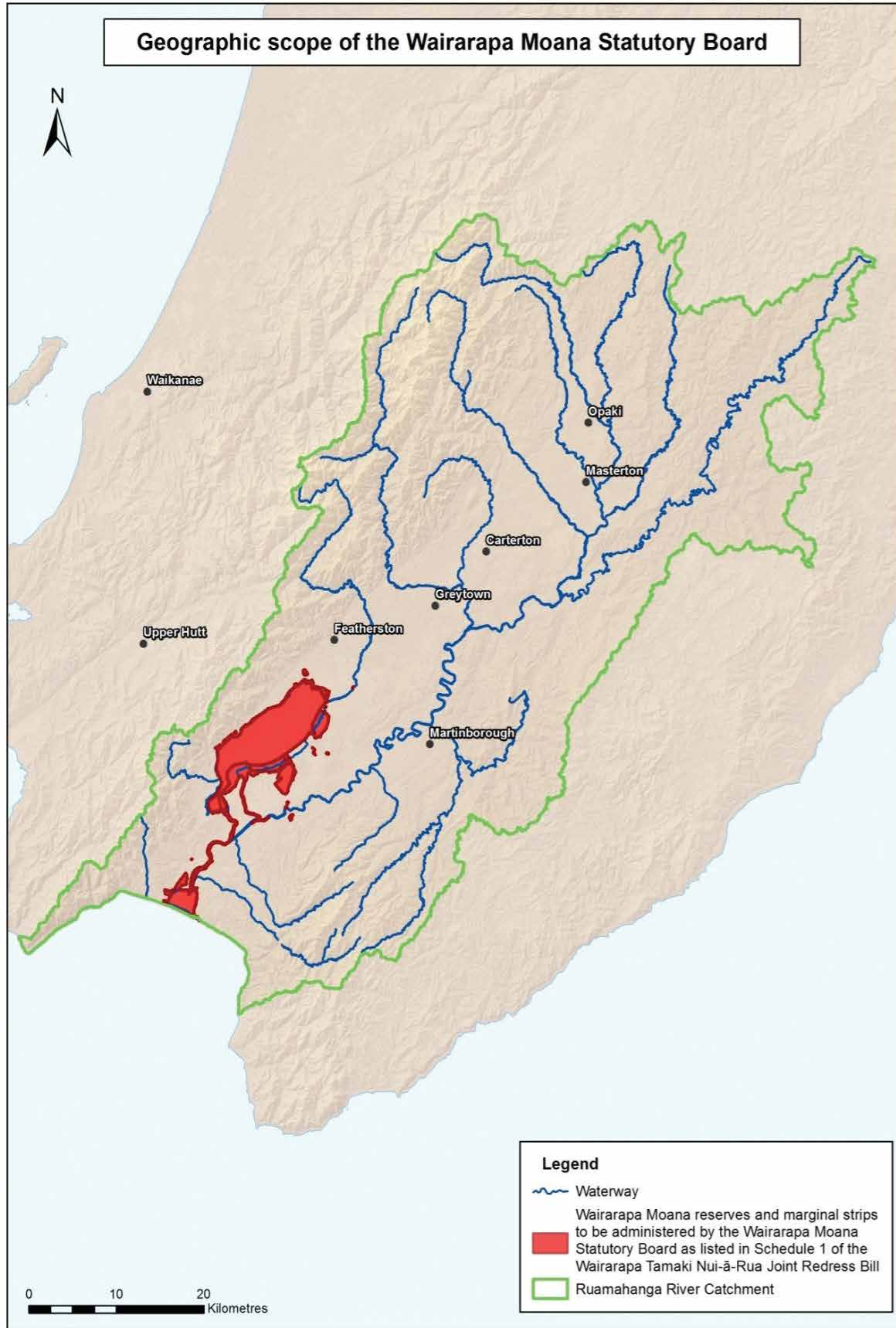


### WAIRARAPA MOANA RESERVES AND MARGINAL STRIPS

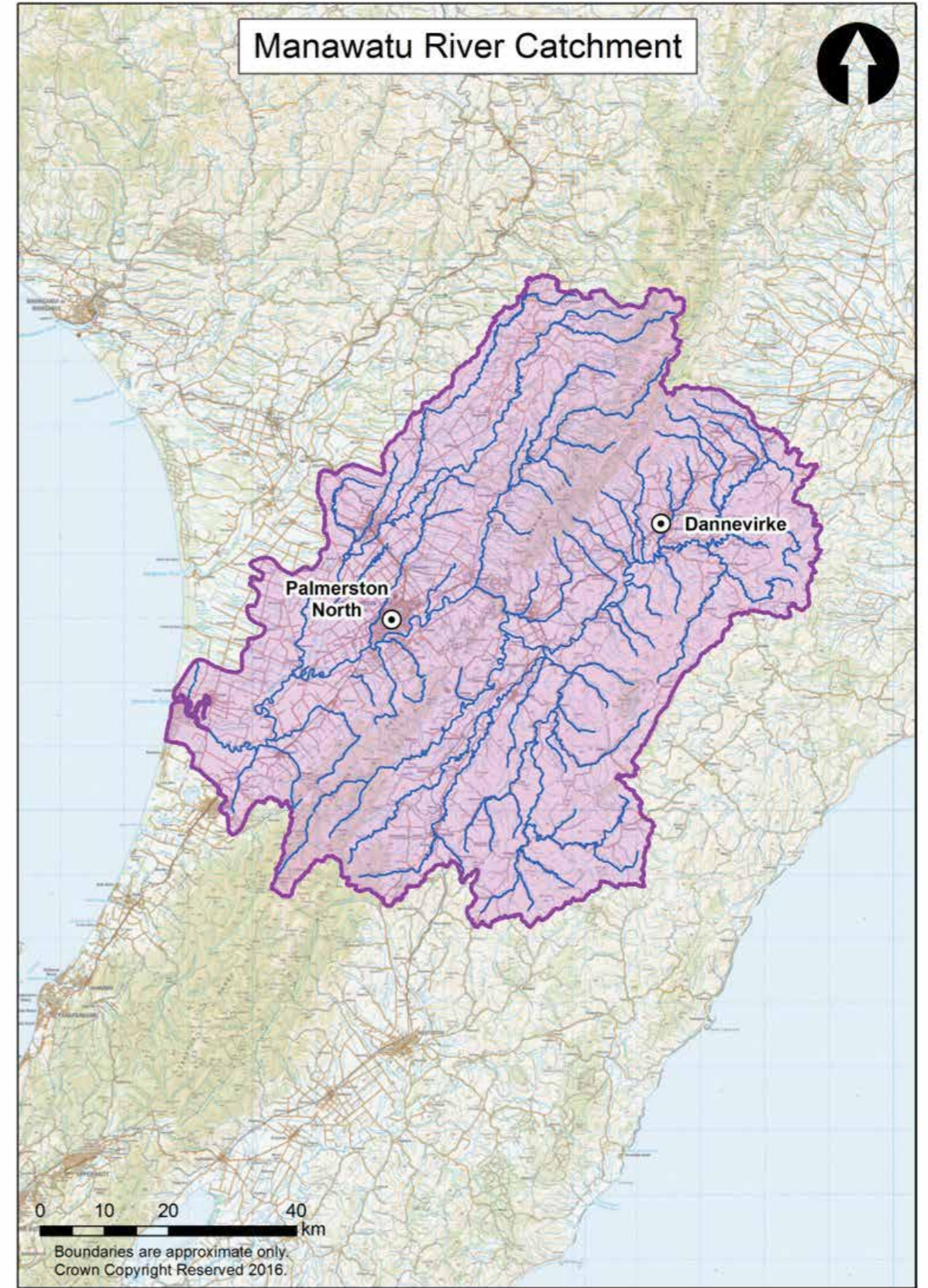




RUAMAHANGA RIVER CATCHMENT



MANAWATU RIVER CATCHMENT







**Ngāti Kahungunu**  
Ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua Settlement Trust



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