

# RANGITĀNE O WAIRARAPA AND RANGITĀNE O TAMAKI NUI-Ā-RUA



DEED OF SETTLEMENT  
RATIFICATION INFORMATION BOOKLET



<b>Mihi</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Acknowledgements</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>5</b>
Approval of the Deed of Settlement	5
Ratification	5
<b>Ratification Process</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Information Hui</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Contact Details</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Our Journey to Settlement</b>	<b>8</b>
Historic Claims	8
The Tribunal Report	8
Rangitāne Settlement Negotiations Trust	9
Governance Structure	9
<b>The Claimant Group</b>	<b>10</b>
Rangitāne Iwi	10
Claims to be Settled	11
<b>The Settlement</b>	<b>12</b>
Historical	12
Cultural Redress	14
Financial and Commercial Redress	20
<b>Voting Process</b>	<b>22</b>
Independent Returning Officer	22
Voting Forms and Hui	22
Special Votes	22
Voting period	22
Resolutions	22
Results	22
<b>Area of Interest</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Frequently Asked Questions</b>	<b>24</b>
Deed of Settlement	24
Ratification and Voting Process	25
<b>Glossary &amp; Definitions</b>	<b>26</b>



# MIHI

Tini whetū ki te Rangi, ko Rangitāne ki te whenua.

Tēnā rā koutou, Rangitāne, ngā kanohi ora o ō koutou mātua, tīpuna e takatū tonu nei ki tō rātau whenua tuku iho. Nei rā ka tangi, nei rā ka mihi ki a rātau mā, kā tū ki ō rātau takahanga waewae, ka hāpai i ō rātau moemoeā.

Tū mai rā, Rangitāne. Tū mai rā ki runga o Ruahine, ki runga o Tararua, ki runga o Rangitūmau, ki runga o Remutaka.

Tīhei mauri ora. Ko ā koutou pononga ēnei te whakatakoto atu nei he kaupapa whakahaere mō te iwi ā muri ake nei, arā, hei whakahaere i ngā rawa ka tau mai i te Karauna. Kōrerotia, wānangahia ngā kōrero nei, ka whai reo ki roto i ngā whakahaere o te iwi. Rangitāne mā, kua eke te wā. Kia kaha mai.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Since the first Statements of Claim were filed in 1990, many kāumatua, kuia, pākeke and rangatahi have spent numerous hours preparing evidence, attending hui and hosting manuhiri whilst maintaining full-time employment and honouring various whānau commitments. The contribution of all Rangitāne members involved has been invaluable and that must be acknowledged.

Sadly, many that began this journey several years ago are no longer with us to witness its completion. We pay tribute to those who have passed on during this process.

Okioki i tō koutou moenga roa.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua ("Rangitāne") and the Crown have negotiated a comprehensive redress offer for the settlement of the Rangitāne Tiriti o Waitangi/Treaty of Waitangi historical claims.

The Crown offer is contained in the Rangitāne Deed of Settlement ("the Deed"), initialled by the representatives of the Rangitāne Settlement Negotiations Trust ("the Trust") and the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust ("Tū Mai Rā") on behalf of Rangitāne, and the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations on behalf of the Crown.

The Trust previously signed an Agreement in Principle with the Crown in March 2014. At the same time, Tū Mai Rā was established as the post-settlement governance entity ("PSGE") for Rangitāne. The establishment of the PSGE followed a ratification process (similar to the one outlined in this document) in late 2013.

We have now reached the final step in resolving our historical Treaty of Waitangi claims against the Crown.

## APPROVAL OF THE DEED OF SETTLEMENT

The negotiators consider the redress package within the Deed of Settlement is the best possible for Rangitāne, we encourage you to take part in this process and recommend that you support the Deed of Settlement.

You should have received a Voting Paper with this booklet, which includes instructions on how to vote. You will need to get your vote in by 12pm, 1 July 2016.

Try and vote online if you can as it is faster and there is no risk of your vote being lost in the post! Please vote as soon as possible and encourage your whānau to do the same.

The Crown will decide if the number of votes returned shows that there is enough support from Rangitāne to go ahead with the Settlement. The number of votes matters, not just how many agree. Therefore, it is very important that everyone takes the opportunity to vote.

You can vote online, by post, or at one of the information hui. There are detailed instructions on page 22 and on your Voting Paper.

If you need any help, or do not have a Voting Paper, please ring the helpline (tollfree) on 0800 666 042. If you live overseas, phone +64 6 377 3530.

## RATIFICATION

You now have the opportunity to vote on whether to accept the Deed and the redress included in it. This information booklet:

- Explains the proposed settlement package that will settle all Rangitāne historical te Tiriti/Treaty claims; and
- Outlines how members of Rangitāne can participate in the ratification process.

Seven information/voting hui will be held in May and June 2016 at various locations where Rangitāne iwi members will have the opportunity to discuss the proposed Deed with the Trust and ask any questions they may have.

The Trust has prepared this document to provide Rangitāne iwi members with the opportunity to understand the details of the Deed, a full copy of which can be found at [www.rsnt.org.nz](http://www.rsnt.org.nz), [www.tumaira.maori.nz](http://www.tumaira.maori.nz) and [www.govt.nz/organisations/office-of-treaty-settlements/](http://www.govt.nz/organisations/office-of-treaty-settlements/). Hard copies of the Deed will also be made available for public viewing at the offices of the two Rangitāne Rūnanga and at the Te Puni Kōkiri offices at 143 Lambton Quay, Wellington.

We now ask the iwi to approve the proposed Deed for Rangitāne via the following resolution:

**Resolution: I support and accept the Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Deed of Settlement; and authorise the trustees of the Rangitāne Settlement Negotiations Trust to sign the Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Deed of Settlement on behalf of Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua.**



# RATIFICATION PROCESS

“Ratification” is the process of seeking formal consent or support from Rangitāne, as an iwi, for the Deed. To ensure that the ratification is robust as possible, a comprehensive ratification strategy has been developed by the Trust and has been approved by the Crown. The ratification process involves the following:

- Dissemination of information on the Deed and ratification process (including this booklet);
- A series of seven information/voting hui;
- Voting by postal vote, electronic vote or individual ballot at the hui; and
- Voting by special vote, subject to verification and registration of individuals not already registered with Rangitāne.

We set out below details of the ratification process and the key milestone dates within that process.

## ELIGIBILITY TO VOTE

Rangitāne means those individuals who descend from the eponymous ancestor, Rangitāne, or the hapū, Te Hika o Pāpāuma, either by:

- Birth; or
- Legal adoption; or
- Whāngai, Māori customary adoption, in accordance with Rangitāne tikanga; and
- Whakapapa to one or more of the hapū listed at page 10.

All Rangitāne iwi members who are over 18 years of age prior to the close of voting can vote in the ratification process. If you are a registered member of Rangitāne you are eligible to vote in one of the following four ways:

- Postal voting using prepaid return envelopes;
- Online voting using a unique identifier and password;
- In person voting using ballot boxes at ratification hui; or
- Special voting.

You can register at any time during the ratification process and cast a special vote. Registration forms are included with the information packs sent to all registered iwi members and are also available from the Returning Officer on request.

## INFORMATION HUI

Seven information hui will be held by the Trust during May and June 2016 to present the settlement package to Rangitāne iwi members and provide the opportunity to raise questions and discuss any issues they may have in order to assist with making a final decision on the Deed.

Observers from Te Puni Kōkiri will be invited to attend each hui as independent observers. This will assist officials in their reporting to Ministers on the ratification process and results and will also provide a summary record of events if required.

At the hui, the Trustees, negotiators and/or their advisors will provide an overview of the proposed Deed and answer any questions. The Trust encourages you to attend at least one information hui, if you are able, before submitting your vote.

All information hui will be publicly notified in relevant daily newspapers and websites. No resolutions will be sought at the hui, but anyone who wishes to cast a vote may do so in accordance with the voting procedure set out on page 22.

# CONTACT DETAILS

For any queries relating to the voting process itself and/or the voting and registration forms, contact:

**Anthony Morton**

Independent Returning Officer for Electionz.com

Email: [iro@electionz.com](mailto:iro@electionz.com)

Election Helpline: 0800 666 042

For any other queries relating to the Deed, ratification process or elections:

**Renika Siciliano**

Project Manager for the Rangitāne Settlement Negotiations Trust

Email: [renika.siciliano@mccawlewis.co.nz](mailto:renika.siciliano@mccawlewis.co.nz) or [info@tumaira.maori.nz](mailto:info@tumaira.maori.nz)

Phone: (07) 958 7429

This document, the Deed of Settlement and other relevant information can also be located online at the Trust and Tū Mai Rā websites ([www.rsnt.org.nz](http://www.rsnt.org.nz) and [www.tumaira.maori.nz](http://www.tumaira.maori.nz)).

Date	Location	Time
Friday 27 May 2016	Mākirikiri Marae, Dannevirke	6pm
Saturday 28 May 2016	Te Tapairu Marae, Waipawa	10am
Thursday 16 June 2016	McCaw Lewis Offices, 1 London St, Hamilton	6pm
Friday 17 June 2016	Te Mahurehure Marae, Auckland	6.30pm
Thursday 23 June 2016	Te Wharewaka o Pōneke, Wellington	6.30pm
Friday 24 June 2016	Chancellor Motel, Palmerston North	6pm
Saturday 25 June 2016	Te Ore Ore Marae, Masterton	10am

# OUR JOURNEY TO SETTLEMENT

## HISTORIC CLAIMS

On 9 October 1990, the first claim filed with the Waitangi Tribunal for Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua was registered and on 19 April 1993, the Amended Statement of Claim was filed. This claim was given the number Wai 166 and became the overarching Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua claim. The Statement of Claim included the signatures of nine claimants and alleged, among other things, breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi with respect to the Manawatū blocks, the Tautane block and the Mangatoro block.

Just under a month later on 8 November 1990, the Waitangi Tribunal received a claim on behalf of Rangitāne o Wairarapa. This claim was given the number Wai 175 and became the overarching Rangitāne o Wairarapa claim. The First Amended Statement of Claim was registered on 11 July 1997, and was followed by a Second Amended Statement of Claim on 27 August 1998. The Statement of Claim was signed by 13 claimants and alleged the Crown breached the Treaty of Waitangi with respect to land covering the area from the Hutt Valley River to the Mangahaoa River, across to Akitio, down to Cape Palliser to Orongorongo (Barring Heads) returning back to the Hutt Valley River.

The final Amended Statements of Claim for both Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua and Rangitāne o Wairarapa were filed with the Waitangi Tribunal in 2003.

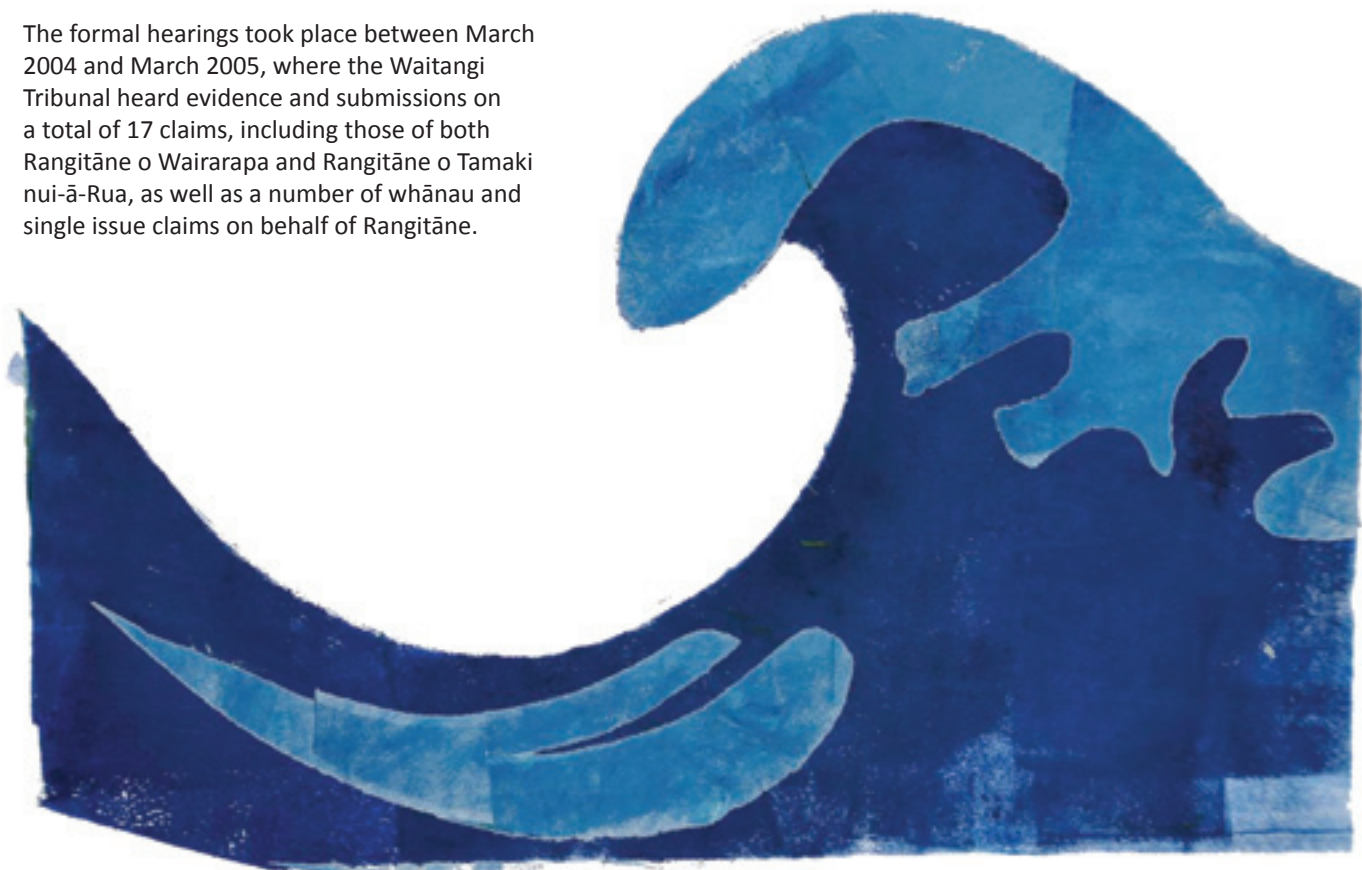
The formal hearings took place between March 2004 and March 2005, where the Waitangi Tribunal heard evidence and submissions on a total of 17 claims, including those of both Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua, as well as a number of whānau and single issue claims on behalf of Rangitāne.

## THE TRIBUNAL REPORT

The Wairarapa ki Tararua Report was released in 2010. In the letter to the Minister at the beginning of the Report, the Presiding Officer, Judge Wainwright, noted a few key points that struck a chord with the Tribunal members, including:

- The historically complex and difficult relationship between Ngāti Kahungunu and Rangitāne;
- The severe loss of Te Reo Māori in the district;
- The vulnerability of the many important Māori heritage sites;
- The importance of recognising Māori rights in and around Wairarapa Moana;
- The rapid pace at which the Crown purchased significant tracts of Māori land, leaving the claimants virtually landless; and
- The ongoing struggles the claimants have in terms of being able to meaningfully engage and have any influence on what goes on in their district.

Despite the losses suffered by the claimants in the Wairarapa ki Tararua Inquiry district, the Tribunal made special mention of how the traditions of manaakitanga have remained strong.





## RANGITĀNE SETTLEMENT NEGOTIATIONS TRUST

In 2010, Rangitāne chose to establish a new, single purpose entity to hold the mandate for Treaty settlement negotiations on behalf of Rangitāne.

Rangitāne o Wairarapa Inc and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Inc (“the Rūnanga”), who collectively represent both iwi on iwi matters, agreed to the establishment of the Rangitāne Settlement Negotiations Trust (“the Trust”) for the specific purpose of negotiating the settlement of Rangitāne historical claims.

Mandate hui were held in 2011. The Trust’s Deed of Mandate was recognised by the Crown on 11 October 2011.

The Trust and the Crown then entered into negotiations for the comprehensive settlement of Rangitāne historical Treaty claims. Terms of Negotiation were signed by both parties in August 2012, after which the Trust and Crown began negotiating towards an Agreement in Principle.

The Agreement in Principle, which recorded the general nature and scope of the Deed, was signed between the Trust and the Crown on 28 March 2014. Since then, regular negotiations have continued with the Crown in order to develop a comprehensive Deed of Settlement for Rangitāne.

In order to reach a final settlement quicker and to minimise overlapping claim issues the Trust with the support of the Rūnanga and the iwi leadership, agreed to adopt a streamlined approach to their comprehensive settlement. This meant that the Trust agreed to negotiate a fewer number of cultural and commercial redress properties as part of this settlement, than would have been available if a standard approach was adopted.

The decision made by Rangitāne is in no way reflective of the nature and extent of customary interests claimed by Rangitāne in the Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua regions.

Throughout the negotiations Rangitāne engaged with a number of

whānau, hapū, iwi members and leaders on a range of issues and the Trust wishes to acknowledge that support, including from those individuals who provided evidence to help explain the nature and extent of customary interests claimed by Rangitāne, for the purposes of settlement negotiations.

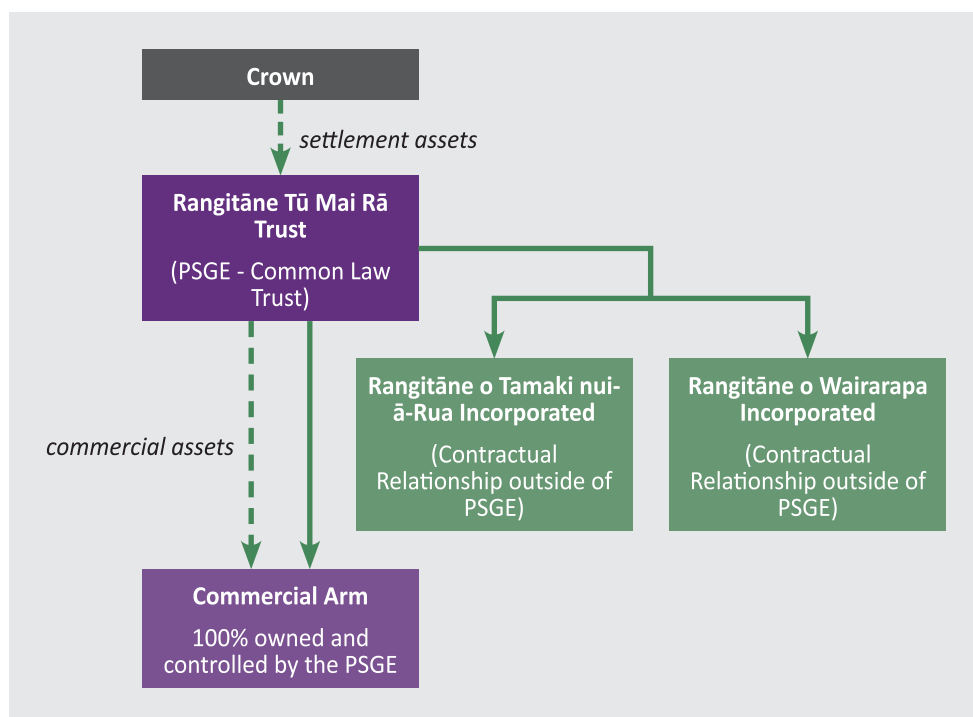
## GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The PSGE, Tū Mai Rā, has already been ratified and established to hold and manage settlement assets and administer other redress provided to Rangitāne in the settlement package.

The Rūnanga will not be included in the formal governance structure as they are not subsidiaries of the PSGE. The Rūnanga are charitable incorporated societies and cannot be strictly accountable to Tū Mai Rā in order to be a formal part of the post settlement governance structure.

On that basis, the Rūnanga may perform the functions of a charitable arm only where provided for through any contractual relationship with Tū Mai Rā. Such a contractual relationship is allowed for in the Trust Deed through specific provisions for an Existing Rūnanga Agreement.

The structure set out below was included in the materials presented to the Rangitāne iwi members in late 2013 during the ratification of the PSGE.



# THE CLAIMANT GROUP

Rangitāne claim customary interests in the area shown in the area of interest map on page 23.

Rangitāne claim interests throughout this area by virtue of whakapapa, take tūpuna (inherited rights) and ahi kā roa (long occupation). Rangitāne tikanga does not recognise that “affiliations over time” provide any basis for confirming the customary interests of Rangitāne. Rangitāne acknowledge that Rangitāne individuals have whakapapa connections to many non-Rangitāne tūpuna throughout Aotearoa, but that these connections do not give those individuals their customary rights and interests as Rangitāne in the area of interest. Rangitāne rights within the area of interest are derived from their Rangitāne whakapapa.

## RANGITĀNE IWI

Rangitāne means those individuals who descend from the eponymous ancestor, Rangitāne, or the ancestor, Pāpāuma, either by birth, legal adoption or whāngai in accordance with Rangitāne tikanga. Rangitāne includes those who whakapapa to a recognised ancestor of one or more of the following hapū/groups:

Ngāti Hāmua	Ngāti Tangatakau	Ngāti Tūkoko
Ngāti Te Rangiwhaka-ewa	Ngāti Mātangiuru	Ngāti Te Atawhā
Ngāti Mutuahi	Ngāti Te Hina (or Ngāti Te Hine Ariki)	Ngāti Te Whakamana
Ngāti Pakapaka	Ngāti Te Koro o Ngā Whenua	Ngāti Meroiti
Ngāti Parakiore	Ngāti Te Rangitōtohu	Ngāti Hinetauirā
Ngāi Tamahau	Ngāti Ruatōtara	Ngāti Tauiao
Ngāti Te Raetia	Te Kapuārangi	Ngāti Moe
Hinetaiorangi	Ngāti Matetapu	Ngāi Tahu (or Ngāi Tahu Makaka-nui)
Ngāti Te Noti	Ngāti Whakawehi	Te Hika o Pāpāuma
Ngāti Te Whātui	Ngāti Taimahu	

Identity is a core part of the Rangitāne claims. Rangitāne have been clear, throughout the course of settlement negotiations, that the hapū Ngāti Hāmua and Ngāti Te Rangiwhaka-ewa are central to the Rangitāne identity.

Ngāti Hāmua is the matua hapū (or ‘parent’ hapū) for Rangitāne. Rangitāne assert that Ngāti Hāmua is an exclusively Rangitāne hapū, Rangitāne assert that this exclusivity is supported by credible oral and written evidence that is widely available. This has also been acknowledged by tikanga experts from neighbouring iwi.

The basis of the above assertions is the direct whakapapa from Rangitāne, the tūpuna, to Hāmua, the tūpuna, together with the maintenance of take tūpuna (inherited rights) and ahi kā roa (long occupation) by the descendants of these two tūpuna as the basis of customary rights and interests within the Rangitāne area of interest.

Ngāti Te Rangiwhaka-ewa is the matua hapū (or ‘parent’ hapū) for those Rangitāne iwi members from the Tamaki nui-ā-Rua region. Based on the same rationale as for Ngāti Hāmua - direct whakapapa, take tūpuna (inherited rights) and ahi kā roa (long occupation) - Rangitāne assert that Ngāti Te Rangiwhaka-ewa is an exclusively Rangitāne hapū.

As with Ngāti Hāmua, Rangitāne assert that Ngāti Te Rangiwhaka-ewa tūpuna in the nineteenth century often claimed their customary interests in land before the Native Land Court through their Rangitāne whakapapa and continued occupation.

## CLAIMS TO BE SETTLED

The Deed provides for the final and comprehensive settlement of all Rangitāne historical Treaty of Waitangi claims, that is, claims that relate to Crown actions or omissions prior to 1992. Those claims include, but are not limited to the following Wai claims:

Wai 166	Southern Hawke's Bay Lands and Fisheries Claim
Wai 171	Ruataniwha and Other Blocks Claim
Wai 175	Hutt Valley and Cape Palliser Lands Claim
Wai 943	Ngāti Te Hore Ancestral Land Confiscation Claim
Wai 1008	Succession to Māori Land Legislation Claim
Wai 1634	Te Ahu a Turanga Block & Parihaka Island Claim
Wai 1950	Ehetere Kawemata Rautahi Whānau Claim
Wai 97	Wairarapa Lands and Fisheries Claim
Wai 161	Waipukurau Block Claim
Wai 420	Mataikona A2 Claim
Wai 657	Aorangi Settlement Claim
Wai 741	Local Government and Resource Management Claim
Wai 770	Land and Fisheries (Karaitiana) Claim
Wai 1568	Southern Hawke's Bay Lands (Paewai and Apatu) Claim
Wai 1928	Descendants of Te Hirawanu (Karaitiana) Claim
Wai 2211	Descendants of Te Hiko (Thompson & Bradbrook) Claim
Wai 2213	Coastal Hapū Collective Ocean Resources (Mauger and Hutcheson) Claim
Wai 2225	Ngāi Tahumakakanui Lands Claim
Wai 2241	Descendants of Te Hau and Akura (Oneroa, Smith and Te Whata) Claim
Wai 2269	Te Whiti North Block (Hemi) Claim

Some of the above claims have been, or will be, part settled by other iwi/large natural groupings given the subjects of those claims.

The settlement of these claims is intended to enhance the ongoing relationship between Rangitāne and the Crown under te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles. Should the Deed of settlement be ratified by Rangitāne, the Crown will give effect to the settlement through the legislative process.

As noted above, the historical claims of Rangitāne will be fully and finally settled from the day that the settlement takes effect which is 20 working days after the settlement Bill is enacted (which is when the governor general signs the royal assent.)

Once the settlement legislation has been introduced into the House, Rangitāne will not then be able to make or pursue any further historical claims against the Crown.

This settlement will not take away the right of the Rangitāne claimant community to make claims to the Waitangi Tribunal or the Courts on contemporary claims (those that occur after 1992) or to apply for recognition of interests under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011.



# THE SETTLEMENT

The settlement redress offered by the Crown is recorded in the Deed. Redress is not full compensation for the historical claims and grievances of Rangitāne. The settlement is intended to enhance the ongoing relationship between Rangitāne and the Crown.

The Treaty settlement is comprised of:

- Historical Account, Crown Acknowledgements and Apology;
- Cultural Redress; and
- Financial and Commercial Redress.

## HISTORICAL

The historical redress comprises the Historical Account, the Crown Acknowledgements and the Crown Apology.

The Historical Account is a narrative of the historical basis for the claims being settled. The Historical Account is agreed between Rangitāne and the Crown after extensive negotiation. The Rangitāne Historical Account covers:

- Ngā Pākehā Rīhi Whenua me te Kāwana – The Leasehold Economy and Crown Purchasing Pre-1865;
- Te Tapere-Nui-o-Whātonga – Native Land Court and 70 Mile Bush Transactions;
- Ngā Tohu o te Haki – Early Landlessness and Protest Movements;
- Ngā Tau o te Korekore – The Twentieth Century;
- Te Taiao me te Taonga – The Impacts on Environment and Taonga; and
- Tū Mai Rā, Rangitāne – Rangitāne Identity and Resurgence.

The full Historical Account is recorded in the Deed and a summary is provided below.

### Historical Account Summary

Rangitāne trace their descent from the explorers Kupe, and Whātonga, a rangatira of the Kurahaupō waka and the grandfather of the eponymous ancestor, Rangitāne.

Rangitāne tradition records their centuries-long history of settlement in Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua before 1840 and their special association with many places including the Wairarapa Lakes, eastern coast, and Te Tapere Nui o Whātonga (also known to non Māori as Seventy Mile Bush).

Rangitāne rangatira, whānau and hapū were among those who welcomed Pākehā (or European) settlers to the region from the mid-1840s. Rangitāne enjoyed considerable benefits from the annual rents and trade with the new arrivals, who leased large areas of land. The Crown opposed this emerging leasehold economy and applied pressure on Wairarapa Māori to end the leases and instead sell their land to the Crown, insisting on its pre-emptive right of purchase under the Treaty. In 1853-54, the Crown acquired about 1.5 million acres of land, about three-fifths of the traditional rohe of Rangitāne.

When purchasing land, the Crown led Rangitāne whānau and hapū to expect substantial educational, health and economic benefits. In the course of time, however, Rangitāne whānau and hapū did not experience many of these benefits nor the prosperity they reasonably expected from Crown-facilitated settlement in their region.

The Crown also undertook to provide ample reserves for Rangitāne. However, the Crown failed to properly survey or protect from alienation a number of reserves and delayed issuing Crown titles for other reserves it had promised. Approximately 100 reserves, comprising approximately 62,500 acres, were associated with pre-1865 Crown purchases. This made up around four percent of all pre-1865 Crown purchases.

In the 1860s, the Crown introduced legislation that created the Native Land Court and a new tenure system inconsistent with the tribal tenure of Rangitāne communities. In 1871, the Crown acquired considerable areas of Rangitāne land in Seventy Mile Bush (between Norsewood and Pukaha/ Mt Bruce) after most land titles had been awarded by the Court to ten or fewer Rangitāne owners. Rangitāne withheld from sale the large Mangatainoka block of over 60,000 acres. From 1877, the Crown applied pressure to purchase this land even though recognised leaders of Rangitāne opposed sale. By 1890, the Crown had acquired over 85 percent of Mangatainoka block. Today, less than one percent of the original block remains in Māori land title.

In the northern Seventy Mile Bush, above the Manawatū gorge, the Crown over a period of time applied considerable pressure on some individual Rangitāne owners to sell their interests. In other Bush blocks, including reserve blocks, some customary owners failed in their applications to get their names introduced to legal titles, as legislation intended to remedy 'ten owner' titles did not in fact provide them with a remedy.

Rangitāne communities resisted land sales and the breakdown of tribal structures through a number of initiatives, including the Kotahitanga parliaments and the Privy Council appeal of Nireaha Tamaki. In 1896, Rangitāne and other Wairarapa Māori leaders transferred ownership of the Wairarapa Lakes to the Crown. Instead of providing ample reserves in the vicinity of the Lakes as agreed, the Crown provided reserves several hundred kilometres away in the King Country.

By 1910, only ten percent of Rangitāne's traditional rohe remained in Māori land title. By 1940, that figure had dropped to about 3.5 percent. Some land, including 580 acres in Seventy Mile Bush and 300 acres around Dannevirke, was lost to public works takings. Today, approximately only two percent of the region is owned under a Māori land title.

Rangitāne also lost much of its traditional food resources, and taonga (or treasures) such as the huia bird, in part due to the unrestrained felling of Seventy Mile Bush and the degradation of lakes and rivers. As a consequence of these many pressures, Rangitāne whānau and hapū experienced considerable social deprivation.

The settlement of Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua resulted in significant transformation of the environment. Much of the Seventy Mile Bush was cut down to make way for agricultural uses, roading and railways along with the new towns of Norsewood, Dannevirke, Pahiatua and Eketahuna.

Becoming virtually landless by the early twentieth century had detrimental affects. Rangitāne communities struggled to maintain their traditional homes, customary knowledge, and language. Rangitāne identity suffered further due to urbanisation and assimilation pressures after 1940, including Crown schooling that discouraged the use of te reo Māori (Māori language).

## Crown Acknowledgements and Apology

The Crown has acknowledged that various historical acts and omissions are in breach of the Treaty of Waitangi, and that the Crown accepts responsibility for these breaches. These acknowledgements are based on the historical account and recognise the full effect of acts and omissions of the Crown and the Crown's failure to actively protect the interests of Rangitāne.

The Crown Apology provides the formal apology by the Crown for the breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi. It is a response to the matters set out in the Historical Account and Crown Acknowledgements and is a fundamental component of the settlement. The Crown Apology indicates a Crown desire to develop a new relationship with Rangitāne.

## CULTURAL REDRESS

Cultural redress is intended to recognise the cultural, historical or traditional associations of Rangitāne within the area of interest. A range of mechanisms are used to achieve this recognition.

### Vesting of land

A number of significant sites will be transferred to the Rangitāne as cultural redress, subject to certain conditions. This is to protect the existing values in the land, such as public access or conservation, and to protect existing third party rights.

The following sites will be vested in Rangitāne as cultural redress as follows:

Vested in Rangitāne			
Name of Site	Location	Approx. Area	Basis of Vesting
Kumeti Road Property	Dannevirke	0.15ha	Fee simple, no reserve status
Hāmua Property	Eketahuna	3.8707ha	Fee simple, no reserve status
Rongokaha Property	Bruce Road Recreation Reserve and Part Ruamahanga Conservation Area	10.51ha 1.96ha	Fee simple, no reserve status
Māharahara Peak Property	Ruahine Forest Park	7.76ha	Scenic Reserve Tū Mai Rā to be administering body
Matanginui Peak Property	Ruahine Forest Park	7.64ha	Scenic Reserve Tū Mai Rā to be administering body
Te Punanga Property, Mt Holdsworth Road	Tararua Forest Park	0.12ha 0.03ha	Recreation Reserve Tū Mai Rā to be administering body
Wi Waka Property	Eketahuna	0.1467ha 0.93ha	Fee simple, no reserve status
Te Taumata Property	Former Matamau School	3.02ha	Fee simple, no reserve status



#### Jointly vested in Rangitāne and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa o Tamaki-nui-ā-Rua

Mataikona property	Mataikona Recreation Reserve	2.02ha	Fee simple, no reserve status
Mākirikiri Gravel Reserve	Masterton	2.6507ha	Fee simple, no reserve status
Share of Bed of Lake Wairarapa	Part of Lake Wairarapa Wetland Conservation Area, (being Wairarapa Moana).	6,955ha	Reserve status  10% share to be held by Rangitāne, 90% share to be held by Ngāti Kahungunu as tenants in common  Inalienability  Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board to be the administering body

#### Vested in a Tupuna

Mākirikiri property (Mākirikiri Recreation and Scenic Reserves)	Dannevirke	15.42ha	Vested in the tupuna, Te Rangiwhaka-ewa as a Recreation Reserve  Joint Management Board with Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua and with the support of Tararua District Council
---	------------	---------	---

### Pukaha / Mt Bruce

Pukaha / Mount Bruce is the last substantial remnant of the great forest, Te Tapere Nui o Whātonga (also known as Seventy Mile Bush), which once covered much of northern Wairarapa and the Tamaki nui-ā-Rua district. Te Tapere Nui o Whātonga was one of the most important spiritual, cultural and physical features within the Rangitāne takiwā.

The proposed settlement package includes the following redress with respect to Pukaha / Mount Bruce:

- The transfer of the areas described in the table below to the PSGE on the first day of the first May following the settlement date, subject to the PSGE gifting those areas back to the Crown for the benefit of the people of New Zealand within a specified period from the date of transfer;
- Declaration of an overlay classification;
- The inclusion of a provision in the Department of Conservation relationship agreement that focuses on the strengthening the strategic and advisory role of the governance entity in relation to the Mount Bruce Scenic Reserve and the Mount Bruce National Wildlife Centre Reserve; and
- There are also name changes that are detailed on page 19.

Transfer and Gift Back to the Crown	Land Area
Pukaha / Mount Bruce Scenic Reserve	891.5 ha
Pukaha / Mount Bruce National Wildlife Centre Reserve	57.3 ha

## Wairarapa Moana

Joint redress over Wairarapa Moana and the Ruamahanga River catchment is still being negotiated and will be set out in full in the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua negotiations and will be set out in full in the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua deed of settlement.

It is intended that the joint redress will provide for:

- Rangitāne membership on the Wairarapa Moana statutory board which will also include Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua, DOC and local authority membership; and
- a share of 10% in the joint vesting of the bed of Lake Wairarapa.

The purpose of the statutory board will be to act as a guardian of the Wairarapa Moana and the Ruamahanga River catchment for the benefit of the present and future generations by:

- being the administering body of the Wairarapa Moana reserves (Crown and iwi owned reserves, including Lake Wairarapa and Lake Ōnoke); and
- providing leadership on the sustainable management of the Ruamahanga River catchment.

The statutory board will provide advice on natural resources in the Ruamahanga River catchment for consideration by local authorities in the development of planning and policy under the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Local Government Act 2002.

Details of the proposed statutory board will be agreed by the Crown, Rangitāne and Ngāti Kahungunu, and included in a shared redress bill to be introduced following the introduction of the Rangitāne settlement legislation, and after the signing of the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua deed of settlement.

The Rangitāne Deed of Settlement also includes a draft fisheries letter of recognition from the Ministry for Primary Industries to Tū Mai Rā. The letter commits the Ministry to work constructively with Rangitāne to fully implement the Crown's obligations arising from the 1992 Fisheries settlement.

The Rangitāne deed of settlement also includes a commitment for the Ministry for Primary Industries, Tū Mai Rā and the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua governance entity to work collectively to explore the development of customary fisheries regulations made under the Fisheries Act 1996 for the Wairarapa Moana and the Ruamahanga River catchment. It is intended that a shared redress bill will provide for the making of regulations.

## Shared Redress Bill

As noted above, there are some items of redress which will be shared between Rangitāne and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tamaki nui-ā-Rua. Because of this, it is agreed that shared redress – including redress over the Mākirikiri Gravel Reserve, Mataikona, Castlepoint and Wairarapa Moana – and also redress over the Mākirikiri Reserve which is to be vested in a tupuna, will be dealt with in a shared redress bill which will be separate to each of the Rangitāne and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua settlement legislation.

The shared redress bill will be introduced to the House of Representatives following the introduction of the Rangitāne settlement legislation and with the intention of being introduced before the introduction of the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua settlement legislation.

## Overlay Classifications

An overlay classification acknowledges the traditional, cultural, spiritual and historical association of Rangitāne 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 overlay classifications over:

Name of Site	Landholding Agency
Pukaha / Mount Bruce Scenic Reserve	Department of Conservation
Pukaha / Mount Bruce National Wildlife Centre Reserve	Department of Conservation
Haukōpuapua Scenic Reserve, Pahiatua	Department of Conservation
Castlepoint Scenic Reserve	Department of Conservation

The shared overlay classification at Castlepoint Scenic Reserve will apply to an agreed set of protection principles and specified actions, and the respective statements of value for Rangitāne and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua.

## Statutory Acknowledgements

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

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

A statutory acknowledgement will apply over:

Name of Site	Landholding Agency
Lowes Bush Scenic Reserve	Department of Conservation
Rewa Bush Conservation Area	Department of Conservation
Oumakura Scenic Reserve	Department of Conservation
Pukeahurangi / Jumbo (Tararua Forest Park)	Department of Conservation
Pukeamoamo / Mitre (Tararua Forest Park)	Department of Conservation
Coastal Marine Area (from Poroporo/Cape Turnagain to Turakirae Head)	Commissioner of Crown Lands
Manawatū River and its tributaries within the area of interest	Department of Conservation and Commissioner of Crown Lands
Ruamahanga River and its tributaries	Department of Conservation and Commissioner of Crown Lands
Akitio River and its tributaries	Department of Conservation and Commissioner of Crown Lands
Wainui River and its tributaries	Department of Conservation and Commissioner of Crown Lands



## Deeds of Recognition

Deeds of Recognition oblige the Crown to consult with Rangitāne on specified matters and have regard to their views regarding their special associations with certain areas. A Deed of Recognition with the Minister of Conservation and the Director-General of Conservation will be provided in relation to the following areas:

- Rewa Bush Conservation Area;
- Lowes Bush Scenic Reserve;
- Oumakura Scenic Reserve;
- Pukeahurangi / Jumbo; and
- Pukeamoamo / Mitre.

## River Redress

Rangitāne will be part of the advisory board for the Manawatū River catchment area, established via the Rangitāne o Manawatū settlement legislation. The Board will provide timely advice to the Horizons Regional Council in regards to fresh water management issues on the Manawatū catchment area under the Resource Management Act 1991.

The advisory board is intended to work in a collaborative manner with the Horizons Regional Council with the common purpose of addressing and promoting the health, wellbeing, sustainable use and mana of the Manawatū River catchment within the jurisdiction of the Horizons Regional Council. In undertaking its work, the Board will consider the interests of other iwi with recognised interests in the Manawatū River, including Rangitāne.

Rangitāne will hold one seat on the statutory board for Wairarapa Moana which will be responsible for the management of a number of Wairarapa Moana reserves. This statutory board will also include representatives from Ngāti Kahungunu, the Greater Wellington Regional Council and the Southern Wairarapa District Council. As noted above, Rangitāne will receive a 10% share in the ownership of the bed of Lake Wairarapa, with the balance of the lakebed to be held by Ngāti Kahungunu.

Rangitāne will also hold two seats on the Wairarapa Moana statutory board sub-committee relating to the Ruamahanga River and its catchment. Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua, Wairarapa District Councils and Greater Wellington Regional Council will also have members on the sub-committee. The sub-committee will develop a natural resources document setting out issues, values, vision, objectives and desired outcomes for sustainable management in Wairarapa Moana and the Ruamahanga River catchment.

The natural resource document will provide guidance for local council's future plans and natural resource policy but local councils will continue to decide future plans and policy. The natural resource document will not set rules, limits, targets or regulatory methods.

This redress, in relation to Wairarapa Moana and the Ruamahanga River and its catchment, will be formally enacted through the shared redress bill.

## Natural Resources

The Greater Wellington Regional Council has agreed in principle that the Greater Wellington Regional Council Te Ūpoko Taiao Natural Resource Management Committee is to become a permanent committee of the Wellington Regional Council, to be provided through the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua settlement legislation. It will only be able to be disestablished by Council on the recommendation of Te Ūpoko Taiao.

## Relationship Redress

While the above redress deals with certain land and natural resources, relationship redress aims to enhance the Rangitāne relationship with the Crown more generally post settlement.

The Deed commits the Crown to the following relationship redress:

- A Taonga Tūturu Protocol with the Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage;
- A Crown Minerals Protocol with the Minister of Energy and Resources;
- A Relationship Agreement with the Department of Conservation;
- A Relationship Agreement with the Ministry for the Environment; and
- Letters of introduction from the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations will be written to the Ministry of Education; Ministry of Social Development. Letters from the Director of the Office of Treaty Settlements will be sent to three District Health Boards; five local Councils; and two regional Councils regarding the Rangitāne settlement and introducing Tū Mai Rā as the PSGE.

## Name Changes

The change in name of certain geographic features and Crown protected areas provides visible recognition of Rangitāne in the area of interest. The following list of Rangitāne names will become official through settlement:

**Table 1: Geographic name changes**

Existing name	Official Geographic name	Geographic feature type
Rimutaka Range	Remutaka Range	Range
Rimutaka Stream	Remutaka Stream	Stream
Rimutaka (Hill)	Remutaka	Hill
Otahoua	Ōtahua	Hill
Mitre	Pukeamoamo / Mitre	Hill
Jumbo	Pukeahurangi / Jumbo	Hill
Bruce Hill (informally known as Mt Bruce No 2)	Pukaha / Mount Bruce	Hill

**Table 2: Crown protected area name changes**

Existing Crown protected name	Proposed Crown protected name
Mount Bruce Scenic Reserve	Pukaha / Mount Bruce Scenic Reserve
Mount Bruce National Wildlife Centre Reserve	Pukaha / Mount Bruce National Wildlife Centre Reserve
Haukopua Scenic Reserve	Haukōpuapua Scenic Reserve
Rimutaka Forest Park	Remutaka Forest Park

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL REDRESS

This redress recognises the economic loss suffered by Rangitāne arising from breaches by the Crown of its Treaty obligations, however it is acknowledged that the Settlement Redress can never adequately compensate for those breaches. It is aimed at providing Rangitāne with resources to assist it to develop its economic and social wellbeing, and consists of both cash (financial redress) and assets (commercial redress).

### Financial Redress

The Crown will pay Tū Mai Rā \$16,982,000 on the settlement date, being the financial and commercial redress amount of \$32,500,000 less:

- \$4,062,500 being the value of the nominated shares in Genesis Energy Limited transferred to the trustees of Tū Mai Rā on 16 April 2014 in accordance with the Genesis deed recording on account arrangements;
- \$6,500,000 being the on account payment that was paid on 7 May 2014 to the trustees of Tū Mai Rā on account of the settlement for cultural revitalisation purposes; and
- \$4,955,500 being the total transfer value of the commercial redress properties.

Rangitāne will also receive interest on this financial redress, which has been accruing at the Official Cash Rate since the signing of the Agreement in Principle.

### Commercial Redress

The following Ministry of Justice (OTS landbank) properties will be transferred to Rangitāne on settlement date as commercial redress:

Property	Approx. Area
Former Hillcrest School and dwelling, Cuba and York Streets, Dannevirke	1.9040ha
SH2 & Mangaoranga Road, Eketahuna	2.50ha
Wingate Road, Opaki, Masterton	1.18ha
	4.2694ha
	4.0468ha
Former Lansdowne School site, Te Ore Ore Road, Masterton	0.9385ha
	0.0028ha
	0.7249ha
	0.3850ha
8 Mangahao Road, Pahiatua	0.0939ha
37 Perry Street, Masterton	0.0836ha
67 Renall Street, Masterton	0.2023ha

As commercial redress, these sites will be purchased using the financial and commercial redress amount, as mentioned above.

Rangitāne also have the opportunity to purchase, at market value, six additional landbank properties as deferred selection properties for a period of two years. Specific properties are to be identified by Rangitāne from a list in the Deed of Settlement 30 business days from the day after initialling of the Deed of Settlement.

Rangitāne will have the ability to purchase up to 30% of the Ngāumu Crown Forest land subject to the current forest licence. The 30% of the Ngāumu Crown Forest land available for purchase by Rangitāne is made up of the two northern most blocks, Castlehill and Tinui, together with a portion of the Whareama block. The balance of the Ngāumu Crown Forest land will be available for purchase by Ngāti Kahungunu. Rangitāne and Ngāti Kahungunu have agreed that access to their respective portions of Ngāumu Forest be open to both iwi groups to carry out tikanga activities on the blocks, particularly in accessing wāhi tapu.

Rangitāne will also receive 30% of accumulated rentals in relation to Ngāumu Crown Forest land held by the Crown Forestry Rental Trust.

### Rights of First Refusal

Rangitāne will receive an exclusive right of first refusal for 174 years over:

- Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua
- Dannevirke High School site (Part Crown owned parcels only);
- Wairarapa College;
- Oporae Trig – currently held by LINZ;
- 15 additional Crown properties - specific properties are to be selected by Rangitāne from a list in the Deed of Settlement 30 business days from the day after initialling of the Deed of Settlement.

This means that Rangitāne has the right to purchase at market value, these properties, if the Crown decides to sell any of the above sites.



# VOTING PROCESS

## INDEPENDENT RETURNING OFFICER

The Trust will not be involved in the voting process once the voting period commences. Instead, the Trust has engaged electionz.com, a company that specialises in running election processes, to act as the Independent Returning Officer. This ensures the integrity of the ratification process is protected.

## VOTING FORMS AND HUI

Rangitāne members, 18 years and over, registered on the Tū Mai Rā, Rangitāne o Wairarapa or Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua beneficiary registers will be sent all ratification information, a voter identifier number and a voting pack at the beginning of the voting period. Each voting pack will contain a free post envelope through which you can submit your vote.

Registered Rangitāne members can also vote online, using the details provided on the voting form.

Although the ratification hui are intended as information hui, members may submit their votes at the hui. At each ratification hui, a secure ballot box will be provided for this purpose. If you are a member of Rangitāne but are not registered, you will still be able to register and place a special vote at the hui.

## SPECIAL VOTES

If you have not registered before the start of the voting period, or if you turn 18 during the voting period, you can contact the Returning Officer to request a voting pack and a registration form. Your voting pack will be marked with a provisional number for registration, which will also be your voting identification number.

If you are not registered and wish to place a special vote, you must send your registration form and voting form to the Independent Returning Officer, or vote at the ratification hui. Each special vote voting form will be accompanied by a fully completed Rangitāne registration form, if required. That registration form will register you with Tū Mai Rā and either or both of the Rangitāne Rūnanga (as appropriate). Rangitāne members who complete a registration and voting form and do not wish to remain on the beneficiary roll can do so. This is provided for in the voting form.

An Independent Returning Officer, or nominee, will be present at each hui to accept special votes and give instructions to iwi members who wish to vote this way. Special votes will be subject to verification that the voter fits within the criteria for eligibility. This will be ensured via a register and unique voter identification form completed at each hui and placed in a sealed envelope with the special votes received at each hui.

You must complete a special voting form if you:

- (a) Enrol on the Tū Mai Rā register or either of the Rangitāne Rūnanga beneficiary registers during the voting period, but before the closing date of voting;
- (b) Turn 18 during the voting period;
- (c) Did not receive your voting pack in the mail; or
- (d) Do not have the voting paper you received in the mail but wish to cast your vote at the ratification hui.

## VOTING PERIOD

Voting opens at 12pm, 25 May 2016 and closes at 12pm, 1 July 2016.

## RESOLUTIONS

You are asked to vote on whether you accept the proposed Deed for Rangitāne with the following resolution:

*Resolution: I support and accept the Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Deed of Settlement; and authorise the trustees of the Rangitāne Settlement Negotiations Trust to sign the Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Deed of Settlement on behalf of Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua.*

## RESULTS

The results will be announced via major newspapers, relevant local media and online at [www.rsnt.org.nz](http://www.rsnt.org.nz), [www.tumaira.maori.nz](http://www.tumaira.maori.nz), [www.ots.govt.nz](http://www.ots.govt.nz) and social media.



# AREA OF INTEREST

The Rangitāne area of interest is shown in the following map.

Rangitāne claim customary interests in the Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua regions.



# FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

The Trust encourages questions regarding the proposed Deed at the ratification hui. Copies can be obtained online or on request from the Trust in advance of the hui to provide members with the opportunity to be fully informed prior to voting.

Below are some key questions in relation to the Deed and ratification process.

## DEED OF SETTLEMENT

### Who is the settlement for?

The settlement is for all members of Rangitāne, that is, persons who descend from a Rangitāne tupuna. This includes those who whakapapa to Te Hika o Pāpāuma given the relationship between Rangitāne and Te Hika o Pāpāuma.

All members of Rangitāne are entitled to benefit from the settlement whether they live within or outside the rohe.

### What claims will be settled?

If the Deed is accepted by Rangitāne, it will be the full and final settlement of all Rangitāne historical Treaty of Waitangi claims against the Crown. The settlement will mean that members of Rangitāne will not be able to make further claims to the Waitangi Tribunal or the Courts in respect of Rangitāne historical Treaty of Waitangi claims.

Some claims are settled only in part, as far as they can be considered Rangitāne claims. This means that the balance of those claims will be settled by another group.

The settlement does not take away the rights of members of Rangitāne to make claims to the Waitangi Tribunal or the Courts based on Crown actions or omissions after 21 September 1992, nor does it affect the existence of customary rights.

### Does this settlement cover Rangitāne outside of Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua?

This settlement covers those Rangitāne claims which relate to Wairarapa and Tamaki nui-ā-Rua only. It does not include Rangitāne claims in other takiwā such as Manawatū or Wairau. Both Rangitāne o Manawatū and Rangitāne o Wairau have entered into settlements with the Crown separately in relation to their respective takiwā.

### Is there any redress not provided for Rangitāne under the Deed?

There are some aspects of shared redress with Ngāti Kahungunu, including redress around Wairarapa Moana, of which the detail is still being negotiated and confirmed. That shared redress is referred to in our Deed of Settlement but will be set out in detail in the Ngāti Kahungunu deed of settlement and will be provided to both groups through the shared redress bill.

### Can I benefit from more than one Deed of Settlement?

Yes, potentially. If you whakapapa to more than one group, you will be entitled to benefit from each of those settlements as they occur.

As always, we encourage our members to register with Rangitāne and any other iwi who they may whakapapa to.

### Why is there a shared redress bill?

There are a number of items of shared redress to be vested in, or managed by, Rangitāne and Ngāti Kahungunu. Rather than be transferred to iwi through either group's individual settlement legislation, it will be included in a shared redress bill which will be introduced to the House after the introduction of the Rangitāne settlement legislation and with the intention of being before the introduction of the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tamaki Nui-ā-Rua settlement. It is noted that the progress of legislation through the House is dependent on parliamentary processes and priorities.

## RATIFICATION AND VOTING PROCESS

---

### What is “ratification”?

“Ratification” is the process by which formal approval or support is sought through a confidential ballot (vote). The outcome of the voting process will determine whether or not the settlement package has been approved and whether the Deed can be signed.

### How do I get on the beneficiary register for Tū Mai Rā and the Rūnanga?

You can register at any time during the ratification process until voting closes and cast a special vote. For the purposes of voting in the ratification process, registration forms are included in the information packs sent to all adult registered iwi members or can be obtained from the Independent Returning Officer.

### How many times can I vote?

Once.

### Can I photocopy the voting forms that are sent to me for other whānau members?

No. Each voting form is unique and has an identification number on it for verification purposes. Any photocopied forms will not be counted. Those who do not have a voting form can contact the independent returning officer to obtain their own unique forms.

### If I cannot attend the hui, where do I send my voting form?

Both the voting form and verification form should be sent to the Independent Returning Officer via post. The Independent Returning Officer will then keep the voting form and forward the verification forms to the Trust to be verified prior to the votes being counted.

### What will happen after the voting?

The votes will be collected by the Independent Returning Officer from [electionz.com](http://electionz.com), who will count the votes as they are received. The results of the voting will be available after 11 July 2016.

### Can I vote if I am not registered?

Yes. You must still complete a registration form for verification by Tū Mai Rā and/or the Rūnanga but may choose not to be registered permanently (with the PSGE or either of the Rangitāne Rūnanga). To do so, fill in the box at the bottom right corner of the voting form to confirm you do not wish to be registered.

### What happens if there is sufficient support for ratification?

If the Ministers are satisfied that there is a sufficient level of support for ratification, the Crown and Rangitāne will progress to signing the Deed. Following that, the Government will introduce a settlement bill to Parliament to enable the settlement to be implemented. The passage of the bill can vary from between 12 to 24 months depending on the parliamentary processes. Once legislation has been passed, the terms of the settlement will take effect on the Settlement Date.

# GLOSSARY & DEFINITIONS

<b>Attachments Schedule</b>	A schedule to the Deed which includes Deed Plans and the draft settlement Bill.
<b>Deed of Recognition</b>	Provides for the PSGE to be consulted on specified matters, and regard had to its views, over an area where a statutory acknowledgement has been made (only over land managed by the Crown).
<b>Deed Plans</b>	Visual representation of the redress sites, found in the Attachments Schedule to the Deed.
<b>Deed of Settlement (“the Deed”)</b>	The formal settlement agreement, initialled by the Trust and the Crown. The Deed records the details of the settlement redress.
<b>Documents Schedule</b>	A schedule to the Deed which includes all documents referred to in the Deed, such as statements of association, protocols and easements.
<b>Overlay Classification</b>	A statutory instrument that acknowledges the Rangitāne spiritual, cultural, historical and traditional values in respect of an area of land administered by DOC. The status of the land is not affected. The instrument requires the Department of Conservation to have certain obligations that provide for Rangitāne to have input into management of the area. This redress also requires the New Zealand Conservation Authority and relevant Conservation Boards to have regard to protection principles that avoid harming or diminishing Rangitāne values for the area.
<b>Post Settlement Governance Entity (“PSGE”)</b>	The entity that will receive and manage the settlement assets from the Crown.
<b>Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua (“Rangitāne”)</b>	The two Rangitāne iwi which the Trust represents in Treaty settlement negotiations with the Crown.
<b>Rangitāne Settlement Negotiations Trust (“the Trust”)</b>	The entity mandated to represent Rangitāne in Treaty negotiations with the Crown.
<b>Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust (“Tū Mai Rā”)</b>	The PSGE for Rangitāne, which is the legal entity chosen to receive, hold and manage settlement redress on behalf of Rangitāne.
<b>Property Redress Schedule</b>	A schedule to the Deed which records all interests and conditions relating to property vesting or transferring.
<b>Statutory Acknowledgement</b>	Statutory instrument in which the Crown recognises a claimant group’s special relationship with sites of high significance to them.
<b>Settlement Date</b>	The date that is 20 business days after the date on which the settlement legislation comes into force.
<b>Settlement Legislation</b>	Legislation which confirms in law the details of settlement, including the Crown apology and the full and final nature of the settlement.







