



MAUNGAHARURU
T A N G I T Ī



Information Booklet

Approval of the Deed of Settlement, April 2013

Voting closes 1 May 2013

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Front cover, left: Carving of Tangoio, a rangatira.

Front cover, right: Tangoio Marae during the pōwhiri for the Governor-General, Lt Gen Rt Hon Sir Jerry Mateparae, on the day we celebrated his whakapapa to our Marae, 26 October 2012.



Approval of the Deed of Settlement

E ngā korokī, e ngā kōrihi hoki o tēnā pātoa, o tēnā ngahere puta noa i te rohe mai i te awa o Waikari ki Keteketerau, mai i Maungaharuru tae noa ki te moana o Tangitū mokori anō te mihi. Heoi, i roto i te harikoa o te raro, ko te whakapāhitanga o te manawa i te matenga o tēnā, o tēnā o tātau. Nā reira e te hunga mate haere atu rā, whakangaro atu rā ki te mūnga o te tini, o te mano ki reira kaikaru ai. Nā, ko rātau te hunga kua popohe ki a rātau, kō tātau te hunga ora ki a tātau, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā tātau katoa.

The most important vote

This is it whānau - the final vote for our Treaty of Waitangi Settlement.

We recommend you vote 'YES' so we can receive our Settlement. If there is enough support we will have the cash part of our Settlement package, \$13.3 million, by May of this year!

The Negotiators and Komiti of Maungaharuru-Tangitū Incorporated (MTI) believe we have negotiated the best possible settlement for our Hapū at this time. The Deed of Settlement (legal document) has been written up. It is now up to you to vote on whether you agree that we should sign the Deed to accept the Settlement package.

This is the final part of over 20 years of work to resolve the historical Treaty of Waitangi claims of our Hapū against the Crown. After this we can turn to a more positive future and use the Settlement to help achieve our goals for our Hapū.

We need your vote ASAP!

You should have received a Voting Paper with this booklet. It includes instructions on how to vote. You need to get your vote in by 5pm, Wednesday 1 May 2013.

Try to vote via the internet if you can, it's fast and has no risk of votes being lost in the post! Please vote soon and encourage your whānau to vote too.

The Crown will decide if the number of votes returned shows there is enough support from our Hapū to go ahead with the Settlement. The number of votes matters, not just how many agree. So, it is very important that everyone votes. You can vote on the internet, by post, or at a hui. There are instructions on page 5 and on your Voting Paper. If you need any help, or do not have a Voting Paper, please ring the helpline (tollfree): 0508 666 104. If you live overseas, phone +64 6 843 9584.

Information Booklet and Hui

This booklet provides information for you to make an informed decision. There is a summary of the Settlement package on page 10.

There will also be Information Hui in Napier, Wellington, Tangoio, and Auckland (see page 6 for details). These Hui will explain the Settlement package and answer any questions you might have. You can vote at the Hui (or on the internet or by post).

\$2 million payment already received

Just before Christmas, the Crown paid \$2 million to the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust (MTT) towards the Marae Fund as the first part of our Settlement package.

Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust approved

In December 2012, adult MTI members were asked to vote on two matters. Of the adult members that voted:

- 95% were in favour of establishing the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust (MTT) to receive the Treaty Settlement assets for our Hapū (as the Post Settlement Governance Entity); and
- 92% were in favour of the Investment Framework.

Information packs were distributed to all registered adult MTI members (18 years of age and over). Information hui were held in Napier, Wellington, Tangoio and Auckland to discuss the establishment of MTT, the Investment Framework, and to answers any questions.

MTT & MTI AGM

The Annual General Meeting for MTT and MTI has been postponed until after this voting process on the Deed of Settlement is completed. Nominations have closed for the election of komiti members for MTI and trustees for MTT. A list of nominees is on our website www.tangoio.maori.nz. Elections will be conducted by postal vote, closer to the time of the AGM. The AGM will probably be held in June - you will receive further information about the elections and AGM before the AGM.

Date for your calendar

If our Hapū support this Settlement, we are looking to sign the Deed of Settlement on Saturday, 25 May 2013. The signing ceremony will be at Tangoio Marae but we won't be able to confirm the date till much closer to the time. If you would like to be there on this special day please pencil it in your calendar.

Remember... vote ASAP

Please get your vote in as soon as you can. After that, you can help by encouraging your whānau to do the same. If anyone is missing a Voting Paper please ring the Voting Helpline (tollfree) on 0508 666 104.

Mā te Atua koutou ko tōu whānau e manaaki, e tiaki,
Noho ora mai,
Nā Bevan Taylor māua ko Tania Hopmans
Negotiators for the Komiti of
Maungaharuru-Tangitū Incorporated



The Voting Process

Voting Period

The voting period starts on 3 April 2013 and ends 5pm, Wednesday 1 May 2013.

You are asked to vote on one resolution:

I accept the Deed of Settlement and approve of the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust signing on behalf of the Hapū.

We recommend you vote "YES" to the resolution.

Ways to vote

You should have received a Voting Paper with this booklet. If you do not have a Voting Paper, call the Helpline (tollfree) on 0508 666 104. If you live overseas, phone +64 6 843 9584 for help.

You can vote in one of three ways: on the internet, by post, or by ballot box:



- *Internet Vote:
 - Go to the website www.tangoio.maori.nz
 - Follow the link and instructions to cast your vote.
 - Your PIN number and password are on your Voting Paper.
- Postal Vote:
 - Tick one circle next to the resolution on your Voting Paper.
 - Post your Voting Form in the Freepost envelope provided.
 - Postal votes date stamped on or before 1 May 2013 will be valid.
- Ballot Box Vote:
 - Bring your Voting Paper to one of the Information Hui or the Hui-ā-Kaumātua (see the next page).
 - Put your completed Voting Paper in the ballot box at the hui.

*Internet votes are the best, they are in no danger of getting lost in the post and you will receive an instant confirmation that your vote has been received.

Information Hui

We will hold three Information Hui throughout the country. We encourage you to attend one of them. At the hui we will explain the Deed of Settlement. There will be plenty of opportunities for you to ask questions at the hui.

Date	Place	Time	Venue
Friday 19 April 2013	Wellington	6:30pm Kai 7:30pm Hui	Totara Lodge Conference Room, 68 Ararino St, Trentham, Upper Hutt
Saturday 20 April 2013	Tangoio	10am Hui 12pm Kai	Tangoio Marae, SH2, Tangoio
Sunday 21 April 2013	Auckland	10am Hui 12pm Kai	Conference Room 1, Waipuna Hotel, 58 Waipuna Rd, Mt Wellington, Auckland

Hui-ā-Kaumātua

There will also be a hui for kaumātua.

Date	Time	Venue
Friday 19 April 2013	10am Hui 12pm Kai	Napier RSA, Vautier St, Napier

Who can vote?

All MTI registered adult members (aged 18 years or older) are eligible to vote. Registered members who turn 18 years old during the voting period are also eligible to vote.

What if I live overseas?

Your vote counts just as much! We recommend you vote via the internet – it's instant and takes away the risk of votes getting lost or delayed in the post. Instructions are above. If you need help, phone: +64 6 843 9584.

What if I am not registered? Can I cast a special vote?

Yes! Adult members of our Hapū that are not yet registered will need to complete a registration form when they vote. If you are not registered:

- call the Voting Helpline (toll free) on 0508 666 104 (if overseas, call +64 6 843 9584) and ask for a special voting pack. The pack will include a registration form; or
- you can get a special voting pack at one of the Information Hui or at the Kaumātua Hui.

To be eligible to register, you must whakapapa to (be a descendant of) the source tipuna (ancestor) of any one of the following Hapū:

- Ngāti Kurumōkihi (also known as Ngāi Tatara);
- Marangatūhetaua (also known as Ngāti Tū);
- Ngāti Whakaari;
- Ngāi Tauira;
- Ngāi Te Ruruku ki Tangoio; or
- Ngāi Tahu (as long as you also whakapapa to one of the other Hapū).

The source tīpuna are listed on page 22. Special votes, which are otherwise valid, will be counted if registration is confirmed.

Voting rules

Each voter can only vote once.

Votes must be cast by 1 May 2013.

The Returning Officer must be able to match the voting number (unique identifier) for each voter with the Hapū register.

Postal Votes and Ballot Box Votes must be:

- clearly marked so that the voting decision is clear;
- posted by 1 May 2013. A postal vote will still be counted if it is received after 1 May 2013 providing the envelope is post-marked 1 May 2013 or earlier, and it is received within three days of the closing date; and
- on the original Voting Paper sent to you (photocopies will not be accepted).

If you make a mistake on the Voting Paper, you can ask for a replacement by calling the Helpline on 0508 666 104, or asking at one of the Information Hui. If a replacement Voting Paper is issued, the original is no longer valid.

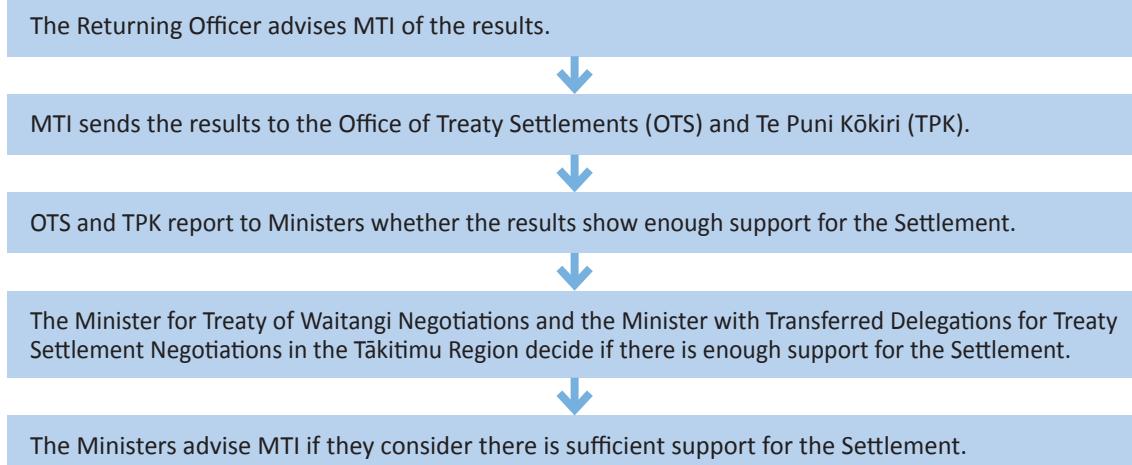
Who runs the voting process and helpline?

The voting process (including the helpline) is run by an independent company called ‘electionz.com’ in Christchurch (i.e. not MTI). MTI has appointed Anthony Morton as an ‘Independent Returning Officer’. His job is to authenticate the votes and he has final judgement on the validity of the votes. The Returning Officer will advise MTI of the results of the vote.

Results

A pānui (notice) advising the results of the vote will be placed on the website www.tangoio.maori.nz and in Hawke’s Bay Today, the NZ Herald and the Dominion Post.

What happens after the vote on the Settlement ?



What is ‘sufficient support’?

Crown policy does not specify what ‘sufficient support’ is. The Crown takes into account factors such as the number of registered adult members, the percentage of the members that voted and the percentage of voters that voted yes.



What happens if there is enough support for the Settlement?

The Crown and MTT sign the Deed of Settlement.



The Crown pays the cash part of the Settlement of \$13.3 million to MTT within 5 business days of signing the Deed. The Crown holds \$9.7 million cash from the Settlement to pay for commercial properties that will transfer on the Settlement Date.



The government introduces a bill into Parliament to give effect to the Settlement. This process could take between 6 months to 2 years.



The bill is passed by Parliament.



20 business days after the bill is passed is 'Settlement Date'. The properties that form part of the Settlement are transferred to MTT and the historical claims of our Hapū are considered to be settled.

What if there is not enough support for the Settlement?

If a sufficient majority don't vote in support, this Settlement could not progress any further at this time.

Our Journey to Settlement

Our tīpuna were fighting legal battles for land even before these Treaty claims were filed, including in 1902 when Te Teira Te Paea and others led our Hapū in taking the issue of the Kaiwaka block to the Privy Council in London.

We are now at the end of a 20+ year journey to get compensation through this Settlement:

- 1992 – 1993 claims filed with the Waitangi Tribunal, and MTI was first incorporated.
- 1996 – 2000 Tribunal hearings, including at Tangoio Marae.
- 2004 Waitangi Tribunal's *Mohaka ki Ahuriri* Report released.
- 2008 MTI and Ngāti Hineuru recognised as a 'Large Natural Group' by the Crown for negotiation purposes.
- 2009 our Hapū authorised MTI to negotiate on their behalf for the settlement of the historical Treaty of Waitangi claims.
- 2011 Agreement in Principle signed – setting out the compensation package.
- 2013 Deed of Settlement initialled – the end of negotiations.
- *We are now voting on whether we want this Settlement!*



Te Teira Te Paea who, with others, went to court to try to regain ownership of Kaiwaka.



On 22 September 2011, more than a hundred kaumātua and whānau journeyed to Parliament to witness the signing of the Agreement in Principle. This agreement set out the redress package we are now voting on. The kuia leading the whānau are Hinei Reti, Sara Chase, and Noreen Te Oiroa Taylor.

Deed of Settlement - Summary

The Deed of Settlement is the legal document setting out the redress (compensation) that the Crown is offering in full and final settlement of the historical claims of our Hapū under the Treaty of Waitangi.

The Deed includes:	Redress
Crown Apology	Historical account, Crown acknowledgements and apology
Cultural Redress	\$2 million Marae Fund Part of Opouahi Station (nominal and undefined 250 ha) Part of Opouahi Scenic Reserve (28 ha) Four lakebeds & strata (183 ha) Te Pōhue Recreation Reserve (2 ha) Transfer and gift back of four reserves (1,141 ha) Joint administration with the Hawke's Bay Regional Council of a fund for managing soil erosion and its effects Recognition of the association of our Hapū with key reserves and rivers Kawenata (Partnership Agreement) with the Department of Conservation Relationship Agreements with various other Crown agencies Place name changes
Financial Redress	\$23 million (\$13.3 million in cash and \$9.7 million in commercial properties (see pages 20 - 21)
Commercial Redress	Balance of the Opouahi Station (2,300 ha) Part of the Esk Forest (3,303 ha) and approximately \$3.5 million in accumulated rentals

Crown Apology

The Crown Apology has three parts: the historical account, Crown acknowledgements and apology.

Historical Account

The historical account is a summary of the key facts about the relationship between our Hapū and the Crown that resulted in breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi. It is a statement that has been negotiated with the Crown. The purpose of the Historical account is to give some background to the Settlement and the redress that is provided.



Omarunui on the Tutaekuri 1866, Thomas Samuel Kemp.

This painting depicts several small groups of Māori standing in twos and threes by tall niu poles. Beyond them on the river's far bank is the pā.

(Alexander Turnball Library Ref: B-079-005).

Crown Acknowledgements

The Crown acknowledgements identify the breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi. The Crown accepts responsibility and recognises the effects of these breaches. Below is a summary of the Crown acknowledgements.

- The Crown failed to consult with our Hapū in the first stage of the negotiations for the sale of the Ahuriri block. Our Hapū did not receive the economic benefits from European settlement that the Crown led them to expect if they accepted the Crown's low price for the block. The land that the Crown reserved from the purchase for Māori was inadequate and was not protected from sale.
- The Crown paid a low price for the Mohaka block and Ngāi Tahu did not receive the benefits from European settlement they were led to expect in accepting a low price. The Crown did not set aside adequate reserves of land for Ngāi Tahu.



Prisoners on the Napier foreshore below the prison, waiting to embark on the ship St Kilda for Rēkohu (Wharekauri / Chatham Island), 1866.

(Alexander Turnball Library Ref: 1/2-118691-G).



- In 1866 the Crown attacked members of the Hapū staying at Omarunui and a group at Petane. It is believed that members of our Hapū were among those that were killed. Our Hapū members and others who survived the attacks were taken as prisoners, held without trial for two years, in harsh conditions in Rēkohu (Wharekauri / Chatham Island).
 - The prisoners escaped with Te Kooti, but some were later captured by the Crown and executed without trial at Ngatapa.
 - Through raupatu (confiscation), the Crown took most of the land from our Hapū (that had not been sold) and extinguished their customary ownership of the land.



- The Crown did not return any land to the Hapū as a tribe. Instead, it returned some blocks to Māori as individuals. In spite of repeated requests from Hapū members, the Crown did not allow any independent investigation of who were the customary owners of those blocks.
- The Crown awarded the largest and most valuable block, Kaiwaka (over 30,000 acres), to one person (who was not a customary owner). All Hapū members who were customary owners of Kaiwaka were excluded. Our Hapū repeatedly asked the Crown to allow the Native Land Court to investigate their rights to Kaiwaka, but the Crown refused. As a result, our Hapū bore crippling legal expenses in unsuccessful attempts to establish their legal rights to Kaiwaka before the Courts, including the Privy Council in London.
- The Crown kept Tangoio North (over 9,000 acres).
- Between 1911 and 1930 the Crown purchased nearly all of the blocks it had returned to Māori ownership (namely the Kaiwaka, Heru-a-Tureia, Awa-o-Tōtara, Te Kuta, Tūtira, Tatara-o-te-Rauhina, Pūrahoitangihia and Pākuratahi blocks totalling over 100,000 acres). In purchasing these blocks, the Crown's tactics were unfair and oppressive. The Crown:
 - made a sham of native land laws by purchasing land from individual owners when the majority of owners had collectively decided at hui not to sell their land;
 - misused its monopoly powers by imposing prohibitions on owners from alienating (selling, leasing or mortgaging) their land for long periods. Owners were left with little choice but to sell to the Crown if they wished to derive economic benefits from their land; and
 - exploited the willingness of some owners to sell by acquiring so much land that those who did not wish to sell were left with too little land to maintain a viable presence in the region.
- By the 1930's the Crown had failed to ensure that our Hapū had sufficient land for their present and future needs, causing a devastating impact on the economic, social and cultural development of our Hapū as well as significant population losses.
- For too long, Hapū members have suffered poverty, poor health, poor housing and low educational standards.
- There was extensive deforestation and pastoral farming in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries contributing to significant environmental change with increased erosion and flooding. In particular, flooding has had a severe impact on the community and marae at Tangoio.



Flooding near Tangoio beach houses, Cyclone Bola, March 1988. The sea is on the other side of the houses.



Landslide erosion after Cyclone Bola, 1988. Photographer: Noel Trustrum, GNS Science.



Tangoio Valley silt deposit after Cyclone Bola, March 1988

- The health of Lake Tūtira is poor, the coastline polluted, and many traditional food resources of our Hapū have been lost.

Crown Apology

The Crown apology is the formal written apology by the Crown to our Hapū for its breaches of the Treaty. Importantly, it shows the Crown wants to re-build the relationship between the Crown and our Hapū.

Cultural Redress

Cultural redress recognises the cultural, spiritual, traditional and historical significance of places to our Hapū. This redress is provided in a variety of ways.

Tangoio marae fund

The Crown has already paid \$2 million on-account for the Tangoio Marae Fund.



From left to right: The old whare tipuna, Punanga Te Wao; Opening of Tangitū, 1955; Church service at Punanga Te Wao, 1962; Opening of the new whare tipuna, 1991.

Vesting of land

The Settlement provides for the Crown to gift the following areas:

- Part of the Opouahi Scenic Reserve (28 ha) (occupied by the Environment, Conservation and Outdoor Education Trust, ECOED, to run outdoor education programmes for children).
- Bed of Lake Opouahi and the air space above it.
- Part of the bed of Lake Tūtira, the beds of Lake Waikōpiro and Lake Orakai and the air space above them.
- 250 hectares (nominal and undefined) of Opouahi Station (about 2,300 hectares). Note, the remainder of the Station is included as commercial redress, see pages 20-21.
- Te Pōhue Domain Recreation Reserve (excluding the hall).

This is a new piece of redress that was not in the Agreement in Principle signed on 22 September 2011. The Hastings District Council will own the hall and will be the administering body. Management plans for the reserve will be agreed between the Council and MTT.

Below: Lake Waikōpiro. The two lakes near Tūtira, Waikōpiro and Orakai are regarded by our Hapū as the "eyes of Tūtira". Te Rewa-o-Hinetu pā was situated between lakes Waikōpiro and Tūtira. Photographer: Ghost Photography.



Transfer and gift back of land

Some reserves administered by the Department of Conservation will be returned to our Hapū and then we will gift them back to the people of New Zealand one week later. These areas were not suitable for permanent return to our Hapū because the cost of maintaining them would have been too high. The transfer recognises our Hapū as rightful owners who will allow the Crown to own and care for the areas on behalf of all New Zealanders. The transfer will occur on the 12 January 2017. This date is significant as it will commemorate 150 years since the raupatu (confiscation) of our lands. The transfer and giftback areas are:

- Boundary Stream Scenic Reserve (816 ha)
- Bellbird Bush Scenic Reserve (182 ha)
- Balance of the Opouahi Scenic Reserve (139 ha)
(i.e. the part not returned to our Hapū permanently).
- Whakaari Landing Place Reserve (4 ha).



Above: Punanga Te Wao Te Kōhangā Reo in the Waharoa to Boundary Stream Scenic Reserve. Boundary Stream Reserve is one of the few areas of remnant and regenerating native ngahere (forest) on Maungaharuru. It is home to many rare manu (birds).

Below: The Kōhangā Reo enjoying Lake Opouahi within the Opouahi Scenic Reserve. Lake Opouahi is a particularly spiritual place. There are tuna in the lake that are kaitiaki (spiritual guardians) of Ngāti Kurumōkihi and the area.





Whakaari is believed to have been named after the tipuna of the same name. Whakaari was a strategically important pā. It overlooked and protected the landing sites for waka on the bays below and stood as a bastion on the northern and eastern flanks. It was also the starting point for a trail inland.

Whakaari

In our Agreement in Principle with the Crown dated 22 September 2011, the Crown offered to transfer ownership of Whakaari to our Hapū. At the time, MTI advised our Hapū at hui, that there were considerable risks and management costs in owning Whakaari because the site suffered from frequent slips and fires which were difficult and costly to contain. The Negotiators asked that the Crown transfer ownership of Whakaari to our Hapū and that the Crown remain liable for the costs and risks relating to the site. The Crown would not agree. Instead, the Negotiators and the Crown agreed that Whakaari be included as one of the areas subject to a Transfer and Gift Back. Whakaari will also have the benefit of an Overlay Classification and a Statutory Acknowledgement (see below).

Catchments Fund

This is a new piece of redress that was not included in the Agreement in Principle signed on 22 September 2011. A fund will be established from some of the income generated by the Tangoio Soil Conservation Reserve (which is currently planted in trees that are harvested from time to time). The fund will be jointly administered by the Hawke's Bay Regional Council and MTT, and will be applied to projects relating to soil conservation and remedying the effects of soil erosion.

Recognition of significant areas

Another form of cultural redress is through official recognition of the significance to our Hapū of areas that are owned by the Crown. There are three types: Tātai Tūāpapa Overlay Classifications (OC), Statutory Acknowledgements (SA), and Deeds of Recognition (DR).

Overlay Classifications - ensure highly significant sites are managed by the Department of Conservation in a way that reflects our Hapū values.

Statutory Acknowledgements – are statements that explain the importance of various areas to our Hapū. Consent authorities (the Hawke's Bay Regional Council and the Hastings District Council) must attach information on the acknowledgements to their plans which will help alert authorities and developers of the importance of those sites when dealing with resource consents under the Resource Management Act. Consent authorities must also send summaries of all relevant resource consent applications to MTT.

Deeds of Recognition – provide specific consultation rights for our Hapū and require the Minister of Conservation to have regard to our views.

The following table lists the areas and the forms of recognition that they will have.

Areas	Form of Recognition		
	OC	SA	DR
Land			
Boundary Stream Scenic Reserve	✓	✓	
Bellbird Bush Scenic Reserve	✓	✓	
Balance of the Tūtira Domain Recreation Reserve	✓	✓	
Earthquake Slip Marginal Strip	✓	✓	✓
Moeangiangi Marginal Strip	✓	✓	✓
Tangoio Marginal Strip	✓	✓	
Waipātiki Beach Marginal Strip	✓	✓	
Whakaari Landing Place Reserve	✓	✓	
Balance of the Opouahi Scenic Reserve	✓	✓	
Esk Kiwi Sanctuary Area		✓	✓
Tangoio Falls Scenic Reserve		✓	✓
White Pine Bush Scenic Reserve		✓	✓
Mangapukahu Scenic Reserve		✓	✓
Te Kuta Recreation Reserve		✓	✓
Waipātiki Scenic Reserve		✓	✓
Waikoau Conservation Area		✓	✓
Peaks of Maungaharuru Range		✓	✓
Coast			
Rocks and Reefs and Coastal Marine Area			✓
Rivers and their tributaries (parts owned by the Crown):			
Anaura, Aropaoanui, Te Wai-o-Hingānga (Esk), Mahiaruhe, Te Ngarue, Waikari, Waikoau		✓	✓
Moeangiangi, Sandy Creek, Waitaha, Pākuratahi		✓	



Whānau conserving our significant areas. Rare manu (birds) are being reintroduced to Maungaharuru as part of the Poutiri Ao o Tāne project.

Relationship redress

This redress aims to improve the relationship of various Crown agencies and local authorities with our Hapū. The redress takes the form of agreements or membership of various committees.

- **Te Kawenata**
a partnership agreement with the Minister of Conservation to actively involve our Hapū in the management of Conservation Lands.
- **Crown Minerals Protocol**
to ensure MTT is consulted on new minerals programmes such as the exploration for petroleum.
- **Taonga Tūturu Protocol**
to work together with the Ministry of Arts, Culture and Heritage to protect, promote and enhance Hapū taonga tūturu (treasures more than 50 years old).
- **Environment Relationship Agreement**
to enhance consultation by the Ministry for the Environment.
- **Fisheries Relationship Agreement**
after the Deed of Settlement is signed, to develop an agreement with the Ministry of Primary Industries, Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated (NKII) and other Ngāti Kahungunu hapū groups, to detail how the Ministry will exercise its powers and functions under fisheries legislation in relation to NKII, our Hapū and the other hapū.
- **Fisheries Advisory Committee**
appointment as an advisory committee to the Minister of Fisheries for the coastal area known as the Wairoa Hard.
- **Hawke's Bay Regional Council Regional Planning Committee**
membership of the committee and commitment by the Crown to introduce a bill into parliament to make the committee a permanent committee of Council.

Pouwhenua funding

The Settlement provides \$15,000 for Pouwhenua (carved posts) on sites of historical and cultural importance to our Hapū.

Below: Opening of the Wharewaka at Opouahi in December 2012. The carved koruru is Waiatara, a rangatira of the area who lived at the pā Kokopuru and Matarangi, near Lake Opouahi.



Place name changes

The following important sites will be officially recognised by their traditional name:

- Hinekatorangi Wetlands,
- Motu-o-Rūrū (pā),
- Ngāmoerangi (pā),
- Panepaoa (also known as the “pimple”),
- Tauwhare Papauma (on Maungaharuru),
- Rangiātaahua,
- Te Areare (beach),
- Te Rae-o-Tangoio (pā),
- Te Waka-o-Ngārangikata Ridge (on Maungaharuru), and
- Tiwhanui (high point on the coast).

Existing official place names will be altered to:

- Ahu-o-te-Atua,
- Mangakōpikopiko Stream,
- Pākuratahi Stream,
- Punakērua Beach,
- Pūrahoitangihia,
- Te Ngarue Stream,
- Lake Te Pōhue,
- Te Uku Bluff,
- Lake Tūtira,
- Waipātiki Beach,
- Waipātiki Stream, and
- Whakaari.

More detailed information...

Further details of the cultural redress are set out in Part 5 of the Deed of Settlement. You can view a copy of the Deed on our website www.tangoio.maori.nz.



Above: Te Wharangi, the key pā at Waipātiki was located on the coast on the northern side of the river mouth.

Right: In Te Ngarue Stream lives a kaitiaki of the same name, which takes the form of a tuna. Te Ngarue is carved on the front of Punanga Te Wao at Tangoio Marae.



Financial Redress

- \$23 million compensation (known as the ‘quantum’) of which approximately \$13.3 million will be in cash and \$9.7 million in commercial properties (see below); and
- about \$980,000 in interest (accrued from the date the Agreement in Principle was signed on 22 September 2011).

Commercial Redress

Commercial redress provides special opportunities for our Hapū to buy Crown land. As part of the Settlement, part of the Esk Forest and the Opouahi Station will be transferred for a total purchase price of approximately \$9.7 million.

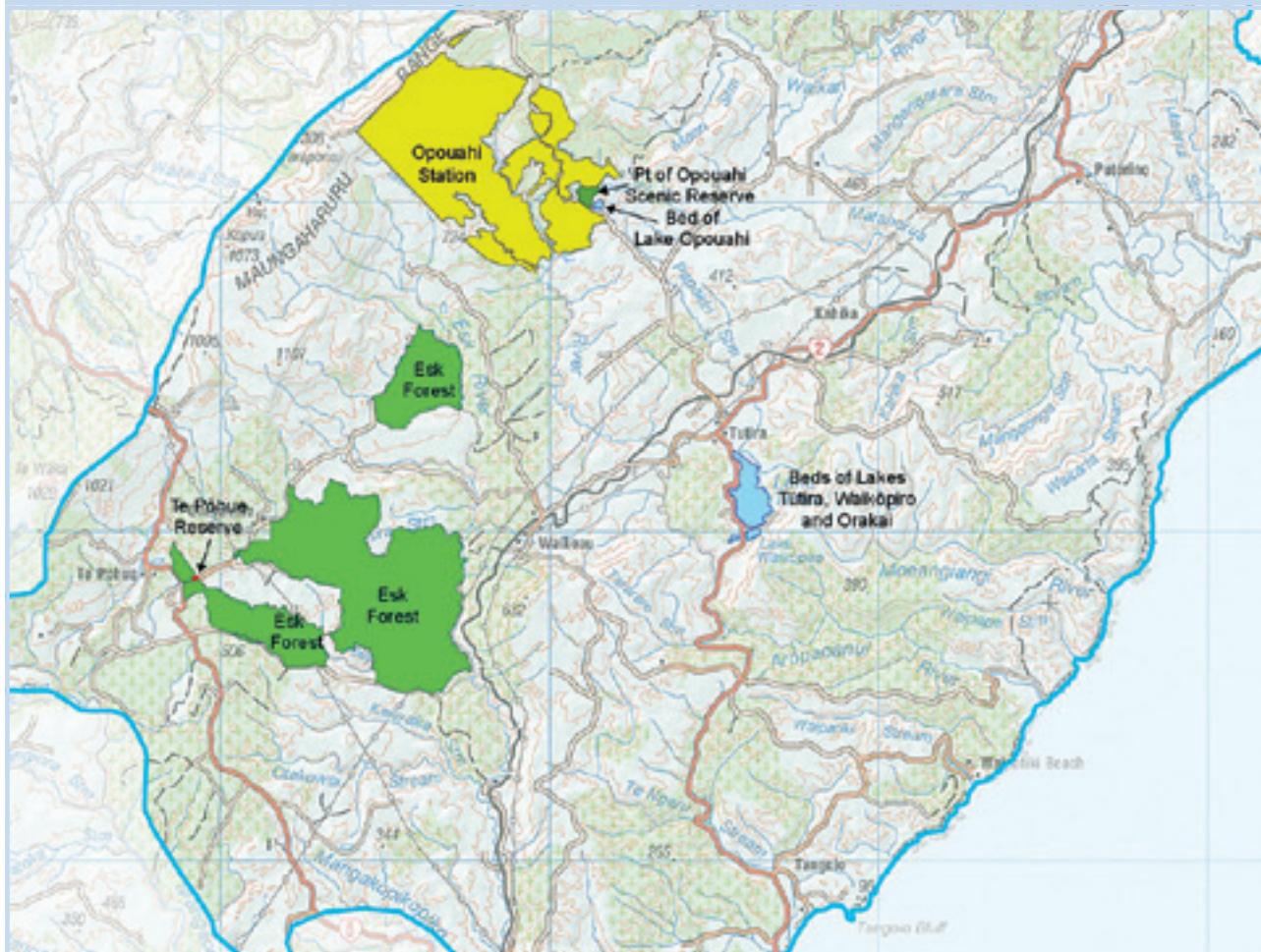
Redress Properties

Land to be purchased:

Part of the Esk Forest (3,300 ha)
Opouahi Station (Farm) (2,550 ha)

Land to be vested:

Te Pōhue Reserve (2 ha)
Part of the Opouahi Reserve (28 ha)
Lake Beds (180 ha)



Esk Forest

Our Hapū will acquire:

- 3,303 ha; and
- about \$3.5 million of accumulated rentals - money the Crown has received from leasing the land for forestry.

The land will be subject to a 35 year lease in favour of Panpac (who currently leases the land) and our Hapū will receive the rentals from that lease. The trees growing on the land are owned by Panpac.



Opouahi Station

Our Hapū will acquire:

- 2,550 ha, of which a nominal and undefined 250 ha will be gifted by the Crown to our Hapū (without cost) as Cultural Redress; and
- fixtures and fittings but not stock (it is a sheep and beef farm, currently operated by Landcorp Farming Limited).

Landcorp is interested in leasing the Station in the future.



Right of First Refusal

If any Crown-owned land comes up for sale, it will first be offered to our Hapū to buy. This right will last for the next 172 years and relates to Crown-owned land in an agreed area. The agreed area is set out in the Right of First Refusal Area maps in the Documents Schedule of the Deed which can be viewed on our website www.tangoio.maori.nz.

Treaty Settlement and Claim Details

Who is the Settlement for?

This Settlement is for all members of our Hapū (no matter where they are living). That is, those who whakapapa to (descend from) one or more of the following tīpuna :

Tīpuna	Hapū
Tataramoa	Ngāti Kurumōkihi (Ngāti Tatara)
Tukapua I	Marangatūhetaua (Ngāti Tū)
Te Ruruku (through Hemi Puna and Taraipene Tuaitu)	Ngāti Te Ruruku ki Tangoio
Whakaari	Ngāti Whakaari
Tauira and Mateawha	Ngāti Tauira
Tahumatua II (and one of the tīpuna above)	Ngāti Tahu



Tataramoa, Kurumōkihi,
Marangatūhetaua

Te Ruruku, Whakaari

Tauira, Mateawha

What claims will be settled?

If the Deed is accepted, our Hapū will have agreed to the full and final settlement of all of their historical claims against the Crown. “Historical claims” are those involving Crown breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi as a result of Crown acts or omissions before 21 September 1992. Those claims include, but are not limited to the following.

Claim Number	
WAI 201	Wairoa ki Wairarapa claims / Ngāti Kahungunu generic claim
WAI 299	Mohaka-Waikare Raupatu / Confiscation claim
WAI 400	Ahuriri Purchase claim
WAI 119	Mohaka Purchase claim

It is important to note the following.

- There are other claims of our Hapū that are being negotiated by Mana Ahuriri Incorporated. They are not covered by this Settlement. These other claims are WAI 55 Te Whanganui-a-Orotu claim and WAI 692 Napier Hospital and Health Services claim.
- The Settlement will mean that members of our Hapū will not be able to make any more claims to the Waitangi Tribunal or the Courts, about historical claims (other than WAI 55 and WAI 692).
- The Settlement does not take away the rights of members of our Hapū to make claims to the Waitangi Tribunal or the Courts based on Crown actions or omissions after 21 September 1992.
- The Settlement does not affect the existence of aboriginal title or customary rights.
- The Settlement also does not remove the right of Hapū members to make a claim based on a right from being descended from an ancestor or hapū who is not one of the source ancestors for our Hapū (described above).

What area does the Settlement relate to?

On page 25 is our Area of Interest map. It shows the general area that the claims of our Hapū relate to.

Where can I see a copy of the Deed of Settlement?

- online at www.tangoio.maori.nz;
- online at www.ots.govt.nz (the website of the Office of Treaty Settlements); and
- at the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Incorporated office in Marewa, Napier.



The WAI 299 claim hearing at Tangoio Marae, 1996.



Rere Puna reads the Waitangi Tribunal's Mohaka ki Ahuriri Report at Te Haroto Marae, 2004.

Hapū Takiwā

The whakatauākī below describes the takiwā (traditional area) of our Hapū and proclaims ahi-kā-roa (long occupation) of our Hapū.

The collective takiwā of our Hapū is generally described as extending from Maungaharuru (the mountain range) in the west, Tangitū (the sea) in the east, the Waikari River in the north to Te Wai-o-Hingānga (Esk River) to Keteketerau (the former outlet of Te Whanganui-ā-Orotu) in the south.

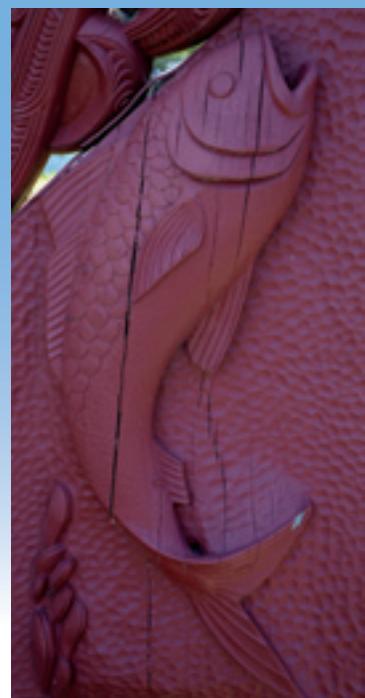
On the next page is the Area of Interest map that is included in the Deed of Settlement. It depicts the area of our takiwā covered in the negotiations with the Crown. Within the solid lines is the area where the relationship redress (described on page 18) takes effect.

The areas between the dotted and solid lines are areas of overlap with other hapū. The overlapped area to the south, and our interests in that area, will be included in negotiations between the Crown and another Crown recognised mandated group - Mana Ahuriri Incorporated.

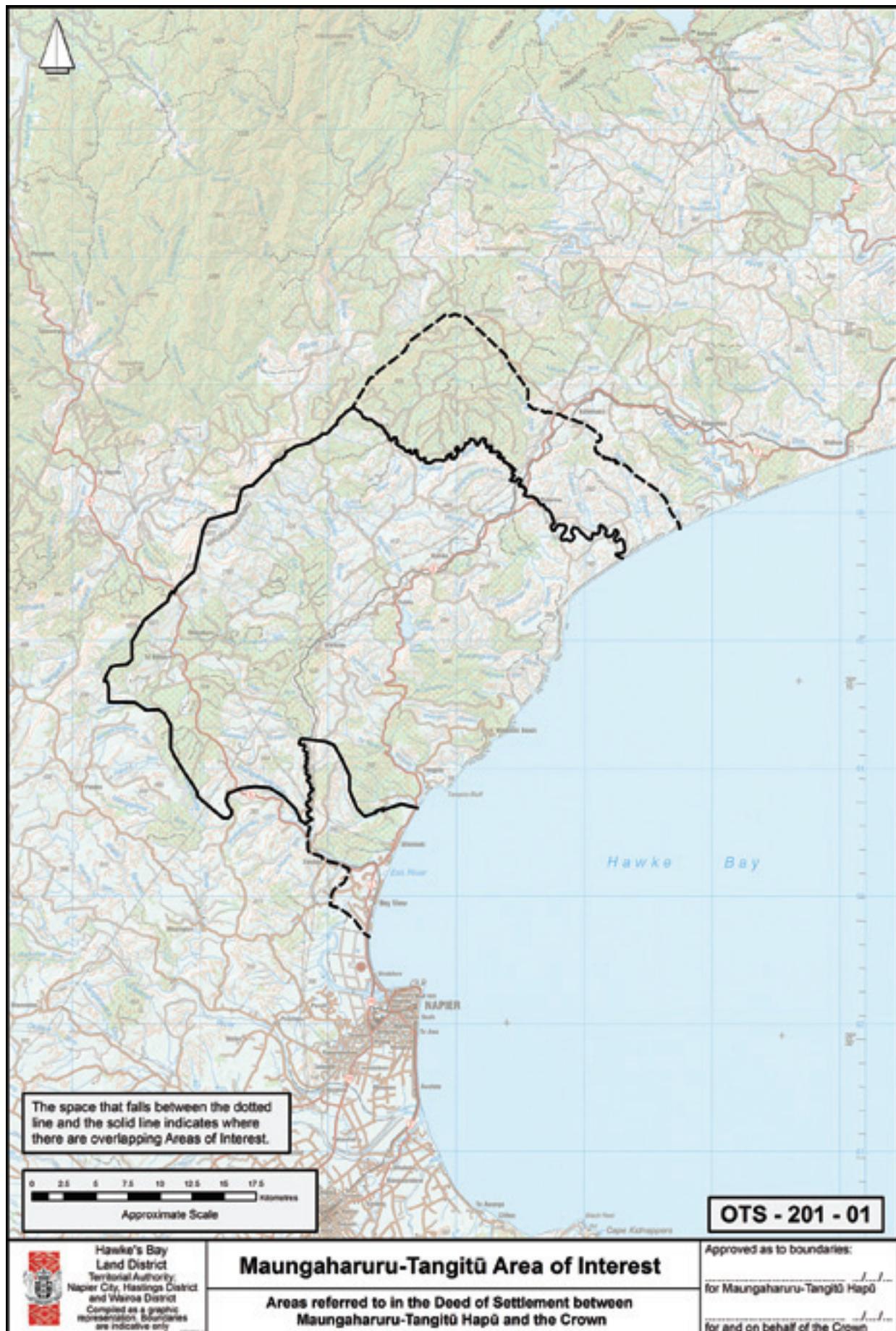
*Ka tuwhera a Maungaharuru,
ka katī a Tangitū,
Ka tuwhera a Tangitū,
ka katī a Maungaharuru.*

*When the season of Maungaharuru opens,
the season of Tangitū closes,*

*When the season of Tangitū opens,
the season of Maungaharuru closes.*



Area of Interest



Our Future: Aka / Aspirations

This Treaty Settlement can help us realise our dreams:

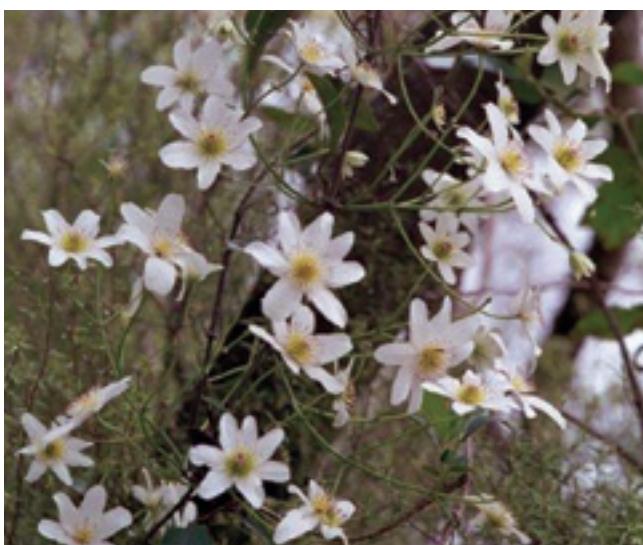
Tangoio – kia tairanga ngā mahi ki ngā pānga whenua, kia toitū te mana o Te Ao Tūroa kia pūmau ai te wahanga mō ngā ino whakaheke.

Tangoio – investing in our land, people, waters and mountain for a whānau future.

Aka	Hapū Aspiration
Marae	Health and wellbeing of our community and marae
Hapū Oranga	Health and wellbeing of our people
Taonga	Health of our environment
Whai hua	Strong economic base to provide for our Hapū

Kia haruru te maunga o Maungaharuru. Me tūtira te puninga.

Let the great mountain Maungaharuru reverberate. Resolute the family will be.



The puawānanga (native clematis), after which our Whare tipuna is named, is a symbol of our aspirations. Its vines grow and intertwine; together they are strong. The puawānanga climbs against adversity to the canopy of the forest to reach the sunlight. So too we hope that our Settlement will allow our Hapū to grow and prosper.



Laa Brown, one of the many Hapū tamariki attending Punanga Te Wao Te Kōhanga Reo at Tangoio Marae. What could the Settlement bring for her and future generations?

Mihi Whakakapi

Kai ngā Aua Matawhero, kāore i rongo i ngā hua o te kaupapa nei nā koutou i rewai, nei te mihi, nei te mihi. E Kuia Gray, Rangiaho Brown, Wiari Anaru, Mere Kingi Ratima, Bill Broughton, Heeni Tipuna Eru, Te Otene Anaru (Blue), Violet Koko, Selina Sullivan, Pare Rakuraku, Harata Taurima, John and Mary Haliburton, Jim McGlashan, Rere Puna, Arona Rangitere (Boy) Taurima, Rangi (Pop) Taurima, Te Hata Kani II, Aperahama Sullivan, ko mātau ō waihotanga iho e tuohu ana hai mihi. I tū mai koutou i te ponaihu o te waka, kia whakarongo ai i te wawara tangi wai hoe. Waiho i muri nei tō pukai-kura. Nā reira e ū tātau matahiapo, e kore e mutu te mihi, e kore hoki e mutu te tangi.

To our distinguished ones who started and were part of this voyage but were unable to see the fruits of their toil and arduous work we salute you. Kuia Gray, Rangiaho Brown, Wiari Anaru, Mere Kingi Ratima, Bill Broughton, Heeni Tipuna Eru, Te Otene Anaru (Blue), Violet Koko, Selina Sullivan, Pare Rakuraku, Harata Taurima, John and Mary Haliburton, Jim McGlashan, Rere Puna, Arona Rangitere (Boy) Taurima, Rangi (Pop) Taurima, Te Hata Kani II, Aperahama Sullivan, we now bow our heads in admiration. At the prow of the canoe you were, ears bent to the splashing sound of many paddles. Our prized ones have gone, the plumes alone remain. Our esteemed ones, never will our gratitude for you diminish, never will our tears cease.



MAUNGAHARURU
T A N G I T Ī



For assistance phone the
Voting Helpline 0508 666 104
(toll free, open Monday to Friday, 8.30am till 5pm)

Voting Help for Overseas +64 6 843 9584

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