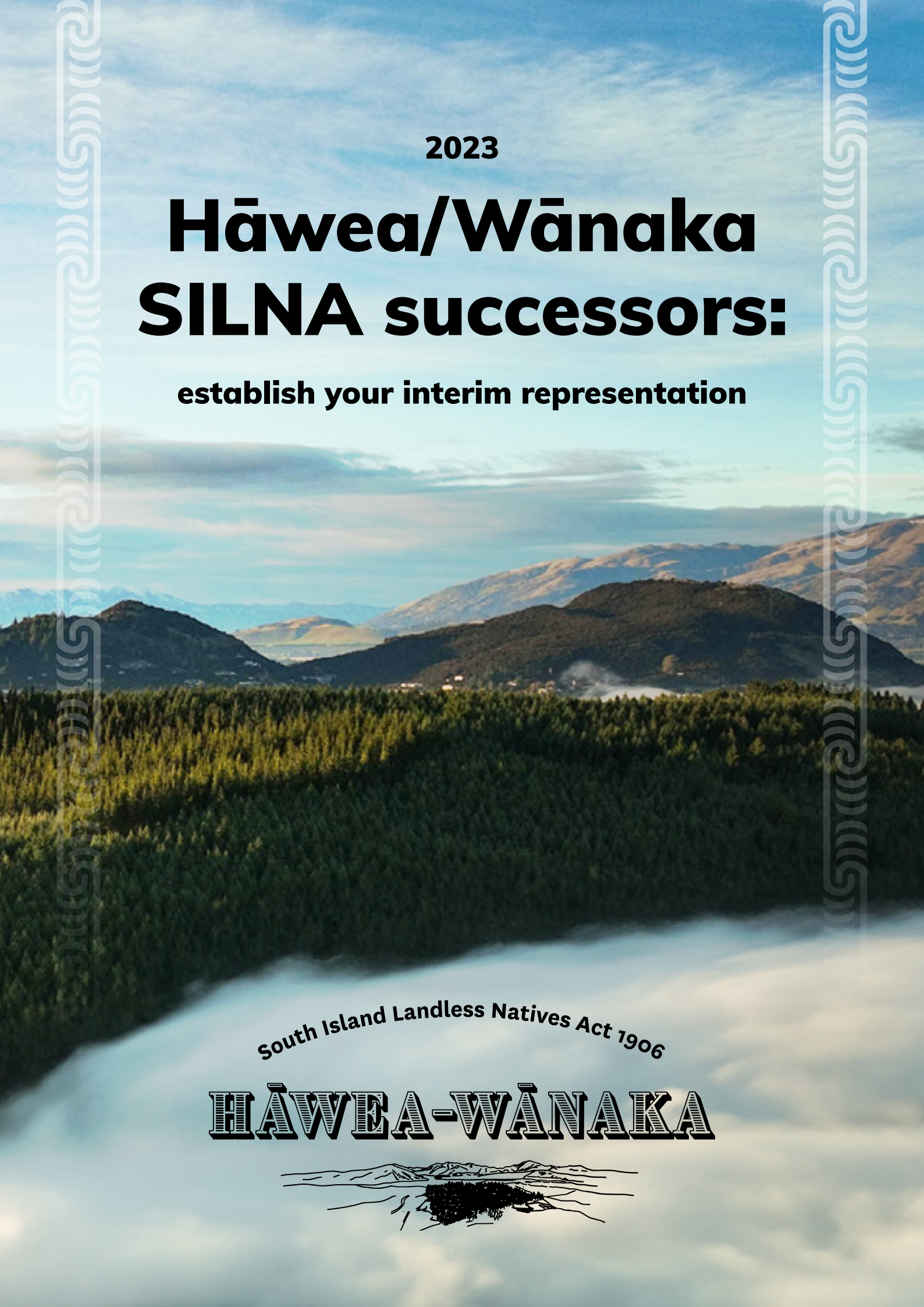
2023

Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA successors:

establish your interim representation



South Island Landless Natives Act 1906

HĀWEA-WĀNAKA

You have been sent this information booklet because you have been identified by the Māori Land Court as a successor to one of the original grantees to the Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA Land. As such, you are one of the individuals entitled to an interest in the Hāwea/Wānaka Substitute Land ('the Substitute Land') – see the photo of the forested area on the cover page of this booklet.

This booklet provides you information on the voting process in 2023 in which successors will have the opportunity to vote on whom should represent them for the period until the Substitute Land transfers. This booklet sets out why interim representation is needed, and covers:

- the proposed role and purpose of the proposed Representative Body
- how to nominate successors you would like to form the Representative Body
- timing of the voting process that will follow nominations
- what to do if you believe you know other people who may be entitled to succeed to the Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA Land
- background information about SILNA, the Substitute Land, and the other steps required before the Substitute Land can transfer.

Included with this information booklet is a nomination form.

If you have any questions, after reading this booklet

About making nominations or voting, contact the independent returning officer at:

PO Box 5135,
Victoria Street West,
Auckland 1142

Email: info@electionservices.co.nz
Phone: 0800 922 822 in New Zealand.
Or +61 1800 951 355 from Australia.

About succession to an interest in the Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA Land, contact:

Māori Land Court – Te Waipounamu
Justice & Emergency Services Precinct
20 Lichfield Street
WX11124
CHRISTCHURCH

Phone: 03 962 4900
Email: mlctewaharoa@justice.govt.nz
Website: https://www.maorilandcourt.govt.nz/who-we-are/our-rules-and-legislation/silna/

About the information hui to be held during the voting period, or other information in this booklet, contact:

Te Arawhiti
THE OFFICE FOR MĀORI CROWN RELATIONS

Te Arawhiti:
Level 3, The Justice Centre
19 Aitken St
SX10111
WELLINGTON 6011

Phone: (04) 494 9800
Email: SILNA@tearawhiti.govt.nz
Website: www.tearawhiti.govt.nz

Te Puni Kōkiri

Te Puni Kōkiri:
BNZ Centre Level 1
120 Hereford Street
CHRISTCHURCH 8011
PO Box 4741, Christchurch 8011

Phone: 0800-875-839
Email: mb-rpo-tewaipounamu@tpk.govt.nz
Website: www.tpk.govt.nz

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The Background below includes information on:

- What was the Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA Land?
- Section 15 of the Ngai Tahu Deed of Settlement
- Current status of implementation of Section 15

BACKGROUND
What was the Hāwea/ Wānaka SILNA Land?

'SILNA' was the South Island Landless Natives Act 1906. This Act of Parliament enabled the transfer of land to Māori in the South Island who had insufficient or no land. Most of the SILNA land transferred as intended. However, in 1909 SILNA was repealed by the Native Land Act 1909. The repeal left some SILNA land, which had been allocated to individuals, untransferred. This included the Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA Land which had been allocated to a list of 50 names. The list of original grantees can be found at Appendix G.

The Crown accepted in Section 15 of the Ngāi Tahu Deed of Settlement that there was an obligation on the Crown to complete the transfer of the Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA Land, and that the failure by the Crown to complete the transfer of the land to the people to whom it had been allocated after 1906 was a breach of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

When Ngāi Tahu and the Crown were in negotiations in the 1990s over historical Treaty claims, the original Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA Land was subject to a pastoral lease, and not available.

Section 15 of the Ngai Tahu Deed of Settlement

The Ngāi Tahu Treaty settlement provides the Hāwea/Wānaka Substitute Land ('the Substitute Land') for the successors to the 50 original grantees to the Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA Land. The Substitute Land is committed in substitution for the original Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA Land which was not available. More information about the Substitute Land can be found in Appendix B of this booklet.

Section 15 of the Ngai Tahu Deed of Settlement requires:

1. the Māori Land Court to identify the modern-day successors to the 50 original grantees to the Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA Land and their relative share interests.
2. the Minister for Māori Development to apply to the Māori Land Court for a meeting of the identified successors to be called in accordance with the Māori Assembled Owners Regulations 1995.
3. the successors to make decisions as to how to receive and hold the land. This means decisions on whether to receive the land as Māori freehold or general land, and what kind of entity if any, should hold and manage it on their behalf.
4. the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations to effect the transfer of the Substitute Land by Gazette notice.

Section 15 - Non-tribal redress

The Section 15 redress is non-tribal redress. This means the Section 15 redress is not for the benefit of all Ngāi Tahu Whānui as a collective. It is only for the benefit of the successors to the individuals allocated specific pieces of land under the SILNA scheme, which did not transfer to those individuals as intended prior to 1909.

Section 15 of the Ngai Tahu Deed of Settlement ('the Deed') can be found online at:
https://www.govt.nz/assets/Documents/OTS/Ngai-Tahu/Ngai-Tahu-Deed-of-Settlement-Section-15-South-Island-Landless-Natives-Act-21-Nov-1997.pdf
or by searching on www.govt.nz

Note: Section 15 also deals with three other SILNA lands that did not transfer prior to 1909, in addition to the Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA Land.

Further information about SILNA

Further information about SILNA, and how land was allocated under the SILNA scheme, can be found in Appendix E.

Status of the implementation of Section 15

To-date, the Māori Land Court has identified 1,994 successors.

The current working list of successors can be found at https://www.maorilandcourt.govt.nz/who-we-are/our-rules-and-legislation/silna/

If you know other successors on this list who have not received this **information booklet and nomination form** in the mail, please encourage them to update their current contact details with the Māori Land Court via the webform for this purpose on https://www.māorilandcourt.govt.nz/en/silna-hw-update

If you know of family members who are likely to be eligible to succeed to a deceased person on the working list, please encourage them to apply to the Māori Land Court – Te Waipounamu. See Appendix D about how to apply and the criteria for succession.

Individuals who have not yet been recognised by the Māori Land Court as a Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA successor, may not be recognised in time to participate in this particular voting process. See the section on Special Votes in this booklet. However they will want to be recognised in time to participate in future decision-making processes about how to receive and hold the land.

This section covers:

- Why is representation needed now?
- The proposed Representative Body.
- The upcoming voting process.

Why is representation for the Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA successors needed now?

Section 15 assumes that once the successors are identified by the Māori Land Court, the successors will be in a position to make informed decisions as to how to receive and hold the Substitute Land (see Appendix C about the decisions required).

To ensure the successors are in a position to make the decisions required of them as to how to receive and hold the Substitute Land, it is proposed a Representative Body be formed in the meantime. Representation is needed to:

- explore the options (for example, whether a company or trust would be best, and if so, what should it look like and how should it operate) and seek independent advice on them.
- negotiate with the Crown on matters associated with the Substitute Land. Representatives will want to discuss with the Crown issues such as the lack of legal access to the Substitute Land.
- reach in principle agreements with the Crown on how issues associated with the Substitute Land might be addressed.
- develop recommendations to the successors based on the above, to be presented to the successors in the final decision-making meeting to determine how to receive and hold the land.

It is proposed that the interim Representative Body should also be able to:

- represent the successors in various settings (e.g. local government planning processes and media matters) and advocate for their interests as future owners, noting however that the Body cannot make binding decisions for the future owners.
- inform the successors and consult with them as is feasible (with support from Te Arawhiti and Te Puni Kōkiri if necessary), prior to the final decision-making step under Section 15.

If formed, a Representative Body can be funded by Te Arawhiti for the above purposes.

Note: In principle agreements are not contractually binding on the parties. Any in-principle agreement reached by the Representative Body with the Crown, will be subject to a vote by the successors, before becoming final. In principle agreements would be captured in writing, and initialled by representatives for the successors and the Crown for presentation to the successors alongside the other decisions required of the successors as to the how to receive and hold the Substitute Land.

Proposed Representative Body

A whānau working group (comprised of successors and their whānau members) worked with Te Arawhiti and Te Puni Kōkiri on what representation for the successors should look like for the period until the Substitute Land transfers. We landed on a representative body. The Terms of Reference (like a constitution) for the proposed representative body can be found on the Te Arawhiti website at:

www.tearawhiti.govt.nz/assets/TOR-representative-body-for-Hawea-Wanaka-SILNA-9May2023.pdf

The purpose of the Terms of Reference is to make it clear what the Body will be mandated by successors to do on their behalf, and how it will operate. This includes operating procedures such as resolution passing and minute taking.

Please take time to read the Terms of Reference included with this information pack to understand what the Body would be mandated to do on your behalf.

Structure and membership of proposed Representative Body

The Representative Body will be made up of five elected members.

The Representative Body (as outlined in the Terms of Reference) would appoint a Chairperson from amongst the five elected members.

The five elected members will be able to co-opt up to two additional members, who do not need to be successors identified by the Māori Land Court. Those co-opted members will have voting rights on the Body.

Period of existence of the Representative Body

The proposed Body is to represent the successors for the period until the Substitute Land transfers in accordance with Section 15.

This proposed body will not be the party that will receive and hold the Land. As to who or what (if a legal entity) will receive the Substitute Land when it transfers, is yet to be decided by the successors – see Appendix C.

Nature of the proposed Representative Body - not a legal entity

The proposed Representative Body is not a legal entity (e.g. a trust or company), but an unincorporated body. The benefits of the body being an unincorporated body are that:

a. there will be no onerous annual reporting requirements, as there are for legal entities.

b. wind-up of the body and its operations (when the Land is about to transfer) will be straightforward.

This is fitting given that it is not envisaged this body will be required for the long-term.

Costs to be incurred by the Representative Body

Once formed, the Body will discuss and agree with the Crown the terms of the funding available through Te Arawhiti, along with the terms of engagement.

The Body will likely want to commission some external independent advice about the Substitute Land and the options available to the successors. The members of the Body will need to do this in their personal names as the Representative Body itself will not have a separate legal existence independent of the individual members who form the Body. If you are appointed as a member of the Representative Body, you will be personally liable for costs incurred by the Body. As such, the Body members will want to ensure that costs to be incurred are within scope of the funding available through Te Arawhiti and therefore able to be reimbursed.

Funding available to the Representative Body

1. ***Technical, expert and/ or legal advice and/or services regarding:***

- options for receiving and holding the Substitute Land
- issues with the land (e.g. access, land-use constraints, potential liabilities and costs)
- any in-principle agreements developed with the Crown.

2. ***Communications and travel***

- the drafting and sharing of reports, pānui, presentations, etc.
- for hui with the Crown and with successors.
- representative fees for body members
- lead negotiator costs (if a lead negotiator is appointed).

3. ***Administration costs, e.g. photocopying, record maintenance, accounting, etc.***

Note: Te Arawhiti funding will be available for reasonable costs. This funding will not be available for international travel costs.

Voting process for Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA successors to form interim representation

Te Arawhiti and Te Puni Kōkiri are jointly organising this voting process for Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA successors to establish their representation for the period until the Substitute Land transfers.

Election Services are the Returning Officer for this process.

See the table on page 16 outlining the dates for the process.

The voting process will be preceded by a nomination phase.

Nomination phase

Please see the nomination form provided with this information booklet. An electronic version will also be available online if you would prefer to submit your nominations via email. Please refer to the Te Arawhiti website for details.

If you are an identified successor, you can nominate yourself and other identified successors on the Māori Land Court list, to be potential members on the proposed Representative Body. You can nominate up to five nominees, including yourself.

If you have been recognised as a successor since the 18 May 2023 list, you can submit nominations or be nominated only if you have a Court order recognising you as a successor to provide to Election Services along with the nomination form.

Every nominee will need to confirm on the nomination form that:

1. they have read and understand the Terms of Reference for the proposed Representative Body, and associated responsibilities
2. they consent to being nominated
3. they are an identified successor on the list released by the Māori Land Court.

Nominees are asked to provide a photo of themselves.

Nominees are asked to provide a short bio (no more than 150 words) about themselves, in which they might cover:

1. any skills and experiences of relevance to being on the representative body (e.g. example, any experience with governance or land management)
2. their personal aspirations for the substitute land
3. the name of their tūpuna on the original Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA list
4. some personal information (e.g. values, past jobs, hobbies, where they live).

The voting packs will include a booklet collating the nominees' bios to help successors choose which of all of the nominees they want to vote on, to form the Representative Body.

There will also be the option to be briefly interviewed by video-call for a video clip that can be played at the information hui during the voting period. Should nominees indicate on the nomination form they are willing to be recorded for this purpose, they will be contacted to this end by Ariki Creative before the information hui in November.

Nomination forms need to be completed and returned to Election Services by 28 September 2023, either by:

Post: PO Box 5135, Victoria Street West, Auckland 1142

or emailed to info@electionservices.co.nz

If you are posting your nomination form, allow sufficient time for it to reach Election Services. They are able to receive postal nominations that are postmarked on or before 18 September 2023, and received by 5.00pm on Thursday 28 September.

If you are a nominee, you might be approached by Te Arawhiti about being involved in the information hui to be held during the voting period.

Should I nominate myself?

The elected five members of the Representative Body will be committed to giving their personal time to meetings with each other, and with Crown officials. Members may be spread around New Zealand and possibly overseas. Meetings will likely take place via an online platform (e.g. Zoom or Microsoft Teams).

In addition to having the time to commit to being a member of the Representative body until the Substitute Land transfers, you need to have the ability to work alongside others, and to be committed to getting the best result for the successors. Members of the Representative Body will want to get as informed as possible about the Substitute Land and the process that needs to be followed in order for the Substitute Land to transfer. The Chair will have additional roles as per the Terms of Reference.

It is not known for how long the Representative Body will need to exist. Te Arawhiti hopes that we might be able to work through all the issues as to the Substitute Land with the Body, and the Body will be positioned to make recommendations to the successors at the end of 2024. But there are some live external decision-making processes that may impact on the Substitute Land, and it is not known when those processes might reach an outcome. It is probably a good idea for nominees to anticipate needing to commit to around two years of being on the Representative Body, from the end of 2023.

Voting phase

The voting process to establish interim representation, as set out in this booklet has been developed in consultation with members of the former 2014 'working group' and other whānau members who have made themselves known to Te Arawhiti and Te Puni Kōkiri.
Before the voting period commences, you will be sent a voting pack in the mail. This voting pack will include:

- A booklet about the nominees
- A voting paper
- Details as to where and when information hui will be held.
- Information about how to cast your vote.

Resolution

The proposed Representative Body is comprised of five successors. If more than five successors are nominated, then successors will need to vote on which of those nominees they would like to comprise the five-member Representative Body.

There will be one resolution asking you to tick up to five boxes next to the names of the nominees you want to comprise the Representative Body as set out in the draft Terms of Reference.

What happens if five or less people nominate themselves to be members on the Representative Body?

However, if five or less people are nominated to be the members of the Representative Body, votes on the nominees will not be required. In other words, you will not be required to vote on which of the nominees you would like to form the Body. Rather, you will be asked to vote solely on whether you approve the proposed Representative Body as set out in the Terms of Reference comprised of the five (or less) nominees.

Your votes for nominees

Your vote for a nominee will be weighted by the share interest to which you are entitled in the Substitute Land as calculated by the Māori Land Court.

Election Services will add up all the share interests voted in favour of a nominee. The five nominees with the most share interests voted in their favour will be the members elected to form the Representative Body.

Weighting of votes is to align with the final 'Part 9' voting process to be convened and conducted but the Māori Land Court as to the Substitute Land.

Information about the 'Part 9' voting process can be found in the box below.

Māori Land Court role

As well as identifying the Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA successors, the Māori Land Court is also responsible for identifying the relative beneficial interest (referred to in this booklet as their 'share interest') of each successor in the Substitute Land. These are indicated in the 'shares' column of the current working list of successors found at:

www.māorilandcourt.govt.nz/assets/Documents/SILNA/Working-List-of-Potential-Owners-Hawea-Wanaka-SILNA-as-at-18-May-2023.pdf

The final voting process the Māori Land Court will conduct for the successors to decide how to receive and hold the Substitute Land, will be in accordance with Part 9 of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993. That means the process will be in accordance with the Māori Assembled Owners Regulations 1995 (the Regulations) and will involve voting at a meeting convened by the Māori Land Court, by a show of hands. That process will allow for proxy voting. Regulation 45 of the Regulations prescribes that a resolution is carried if the persons who vote in favour of the resolution are entitled to "a larger aggregate share of the land" than the persons who vote against the resolution.

The voting process described in this booklet, which Te Arawhiti and Te Puni Kōkiri are organising, is not a Part 9 voting process.

The voting process described in this booklet, will be different to a Part 9 voting process, in that voting will be on ballot papers (either hardcopy or online), not by a show-of-hands at a meeting and there will be no provision for proxy votes.

However, votes will be weighted by the share interest of the voter. This is to be consistent with the final voting process about the Substitute Land.

Eligibility to vote

Only people who are on the latest list of successors identified by the Māori Land Court will be eligible to vote. Please refer to the list released in May 2023 at www.māorilandcourt.govt.nz/assets/Documents/SILNA/Working-List-of-Potential-Owners-Hawea-Wanaka-SILNA-as-at-18-May-2023.pdf or by searching on the 'SILNA' page of the Māori Land Court website.

Special Votes

Succession applications take time to process. People who consider they are entitled to succeed to a deceased successor on the May 2023 list need to make contact with the Māori Land Court – Te Waipounamu (contact details on page 2) as soon as possible. As succession applications take time to process, you may not be recognised by the Māori Land Court in time to participate for this voting process organised by Te Arawhiti and Te Puni Kōkiri.

Individuals who have an application before the Māori Land Court to succeed to a deceased Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA successor on the list released in May 2023 can request a special voting form from Election Services.

However, special votes will only be included in the voting outcome if –

The special voter provides Election Services with a Māori Land Court order identifying them as a Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA successor over and above the list issued by the Court on 18 May 2023.

See page 16 for important dates in the voting process.

Information hui

Information hui will be held during the voting period and will be a chance for you to:

- Learn about the Substitute Land and the process to receive it
- Ask questions regarding the process and/or the Substitute Land
- Introduce yourself if you are a nominee.
- Submit your voting paper to the Returning Officer (if you prefer to do this in person).

The location and dates for the information hui will be advertised on the Te Arawhiti website at the start of the voting period.

To receive a voting pack

Make sure your contact details with the Māori Land Court-Te Waipounamu stay current, so you receive a voting pack.

If your contact details change after receiving this information booklet, provide your new contact details via the Māori Land Court webform on https://www.māorilandcourt.govt.nz/en/silna-hw-update no later than Friday 29 September 2023 to receive a voting pack from Election Services. If you have whānau who are identified successors who did not receive this information booklet, encourage them to do the same to receive a voting pack.

Role of Election Services

Election Services are the independent Returning Officer for this voting process on the proposed Representative Body. They will be responsible for:

- Sending out this information booklet to successors on the Māori Land Court list released in May 2023.
- Answering inquiries from Successors about the nomination or voting process.
- Receiving nominations and collating the information about the nominees into a booklet.
- Distributing the voting packs with the nominee booklet.
- Organising the voting process and receiving votes cast, either through the secure web-based VoteOnline portal or by postal vote.
- Calculating the outcome of the voting process.

Timeline for Voting Process to Establish Interim Representation

Please ensure your contact information with the Māori Land Court are current. Please provide your email address so you can receive updates this way, in addition to other forms of pānui.

Timeframe	Process
18 May 2023	New list for Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA successors released by Court – 1,994 successors
19 June	new Māori Land Court website has gone live
	Te Arawhiti/TPK campaign to encourage successors to update their contact details with the Maori Land Court by 31 July 2023
14 August	• Mail out of hardcopy information packs/nomination forms • Election Services as Returning Officer open to receive nominations. • Electronic nomination form (editable PDF, for return to Returning Officer by email) becomes available.
18 September, 5pm	**Deadline for nominations to be cast.** Special nominations cast by/for people not on the 18 May 2023 successor list, must be accompanied by a court order recognising the nominator/nominee (not on the May list) as a successor as issued by the Māori Land Court in the period 19 May-18 September 2023.
By 28 September, 5pm	Hardcopy nominations returned by postal service, and postmarked on or before 18 September, must be received by the Returning Officer by this date/time to be included in the upcoming voting process.
16 October	• Mail-out by Returning Officer of hardcopy voting packs including booklet as to nominees • VoteOnline portal opens, and nominee booklet available online and distributed
27 November, 5pm	**All votes must be cast by 5pm, 27 November** Special votes cast by/for people not on the 18 May 2023 successor list, must be accompanied by a court order recognising the special voter (not on the May list) as a successor as issued by the Māori Land Court in the period 19 May –27 November 2023.
6 December 2023, 5pm	Hardcopy votes returned by postal service, and postmarked on or before 27 November, must be received by the Returning Officer by this date/time to be included in the voting outcome.
8 December	Returning Officer calculates outcome.

What will happen after the voting process?

Ongoing succession work by Māori Land Court

Māori Land Court officers will continue to process incoming applications for succession to deceased Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA successors on the working list. People entitled to succeed will be able to apply to the Māori Land Court up until the Māori Land Court convenes the final 'Part 9' meeting of successors in accordance with Section 15 of the Ngāi Tahu Deed. Please ensure your contact details with the Māori Land Court remain current.

Ministerial decisions on outcome of this voting process

Once the independent Returning Officer has calculated the voting outcome, officials from Te Arawhiti and Te Puni Kōkiri will report to the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations and the Minister for Māori Development. Officials will ask Ministers to consider whether on the basis of the voting process carried out and the outcome, the Crown should recognise the Representative Body as having a mandate to engage with the Crown on the issues as to the Substitute Land.

Initial meeting of the Representative Body

Once Ministers of the Crown have recognised the outcome of the voting process as to interim representation, Te Arawhiti will convene a meeting of the successfully appointed members. That first meeting will involve:

a. the members signing the Terms of Reference to establish themselves as a formal Representative Body.
b. appointment of a Chair.
c. the members discussing how often they might want to meet together and with Crown representatives.

d. a briefing from Te Arawhiti about:

- Section 15 of the Deed, Substitute Land, the disclosure to be provided as to Substitute Land;
- a proposed work programme; and
- proposed terms of engagement and funding.

Work programme for Representative Body

Part of the work programme for the Representative Body will be gathering information to form recommendations to the successors at large. Part of the work programme will be meeting regularly with representatives for the Crown as to issues concerning the Land.

Gathering information

The Representative Body will discuss with Te Arawhiti the information they consider they need, and advice they intend to seek from external sources. Te Arawhiti will be able to facilitate other agencies or institutions to present information to the members as requested. The Representative Body may commission independent advice to inform the successors decisions on their options for the Land. The decisions required of the successors as to the Substitute Land are outlined on in Appendix C.

Te Arawhiti officials will be available to attend the meetings of the Representative Body to provide advice and support if requested.

Engagement with the Crown on issues

Te Arawhiti will recommend the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations seek Cabinet decisions on a representative for the Crown to engage with the Representative Body. Some of the topics that the Representative Body and Crown representatives may engage on include:

- legal access to the land and land use – current and future (subject to the outcome of the current live Environment Court proceedings – see page 35 – and what is finalised in connection with the Proposed District Plan); and
- liabilities associated with the land.

Any agreements reached by the two parties about the issues, will be put to you as one of the successors alongside the final voting process as to how to receive and hold the Substitute Land.

Appendices

Appendix A: Substitute Land – location

Appendix B: Hāwea/Wānaka Substitute Land

The Hāwea/Wānaka Substitute Land, 'the Land', is described as Section 2 of 5 Block XIV Lower Wanaka Survey District.

It has an area of approximately 50.7 hectares (ha). The Substitute Land, known to locals and mountain bikers as 'Sticky Forest', is located south of where Lake Wānaka feeds into the upper Clutha River/Mata-Au, and north-east of Wānaka township.

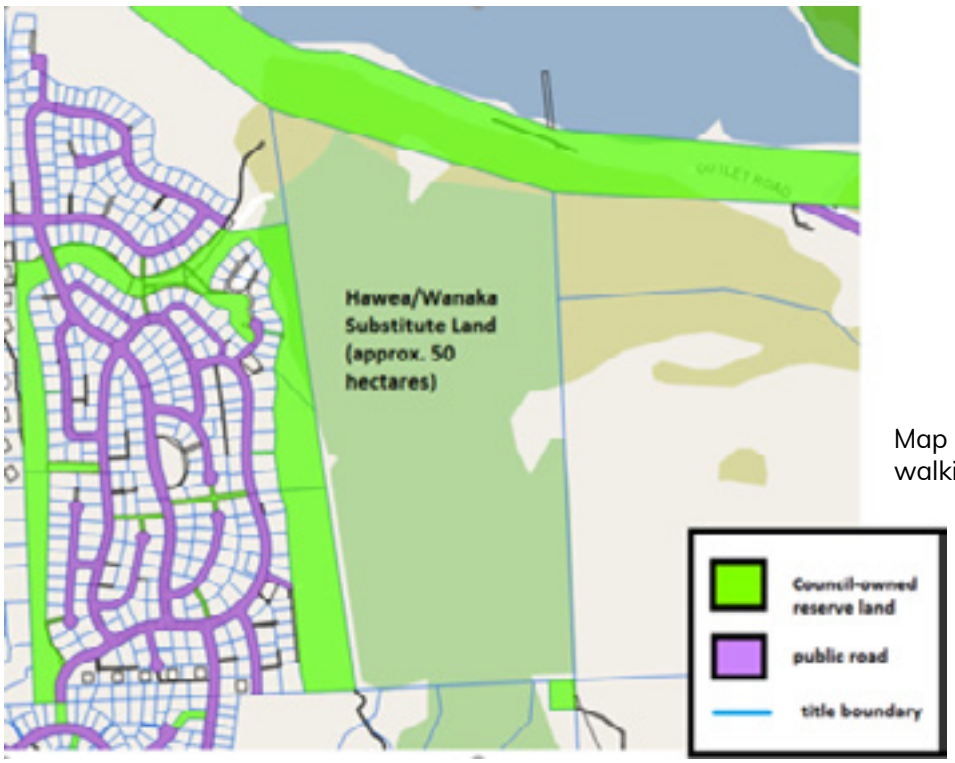
It is currently held by the Crown awaiting transfer in accordance with Section 15 of the Ngai Tahu Deed of Settlement.

The Office for Māori Crown Relations–Te Arawhiti administers the Substitute Land and has engaged a private company to manage the forest. The forestry manager engaged by Te Arawhiti is responsible for regularly inspecting the land and advising on any pruning required, insurance matters, and requests from the public or companies for land use.

Access

There are no legal access roads on to the Substitute Land.

Pedestrians and mountain bikers currently access the Land for recreational purposes through neighbouring Public Reserve Land or via tracks on private land that borders that border the property.



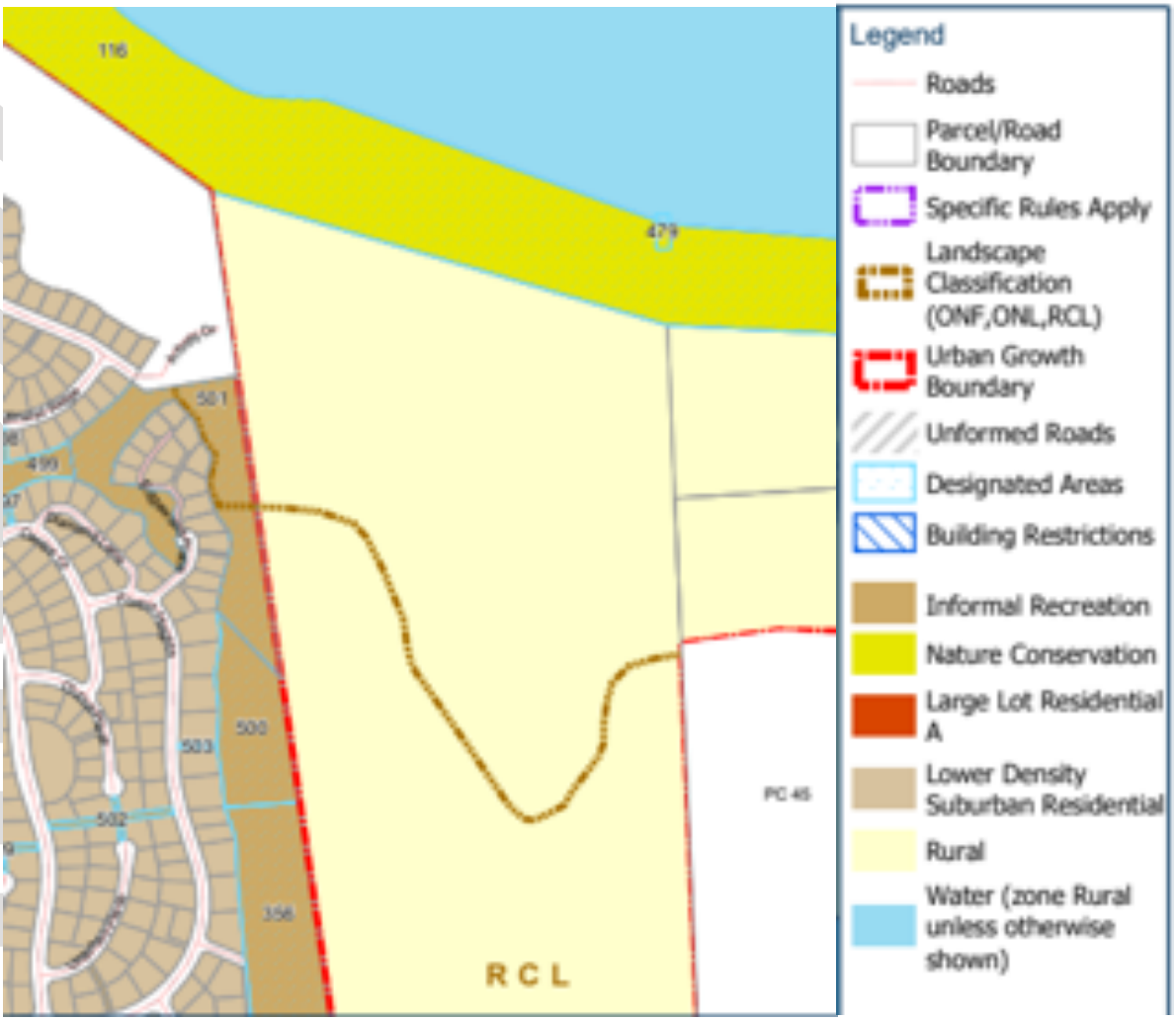
Map sourced from maps.walkingaccess.govt.nz.

Proposed District Plan – Zoning

The Substitute Land is zoned as Rural land in the Operative District Plan. At this time, zoning of the Substitute Land in the Proposed District Plan is the subject of a live appeal in the Environment Court. See page 35 for more information.

Outstanding Natural Landscape overlay

To comply with the section 6(b) Resource Management Act 1991, territorial authorities are required to recognise and provide for outstanding natural features and landscapes in their planning and consenting decisions. The District Plan includes an Outstanding Natural Landscapes (ONL) overlay over a significant portion of the Substitute Land. See the brown dotted line on the map below. It is expected that this ONL will limit use options. However, the full extent to which the ONL will constrain future use of the Substitute Land is subject to live decision-making processes in relation to the Proposed District Plan.



Value and costs of the Land

The rateable value of the land (for rating purposes) is $7.5 million.

Costs for the Substitute Land total approximately $7,500 per annum. Costs include approximately $7,000 for rates, as well as other expenses such as signs and insurance.

Rates are charged by the Queenstown Lakes District Council (www.qldc.govt.nz/rates) and the Otago Regional Council (www.orc.govt.nz/Information-and-Services/Rates).

The contractor's fee to manage the Land is an additional cost to these annual expenses. While the land is held by the Crown pending the completion of the Section 15 process (see Appendix B), costs are being covered by the Crown, through Te Arawhiti.

Mountain biking on the land

As former Council land, the Substitute Land is a popular location for mountain biking. While the Crown has held the land pending the Section 15 process to effect transfer, the public access has not been prohibited.

Since the land reverted to Crown ownership through the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, the Crown has not prohibited use of tracks which already existed on the land. But use by the public is on the understanding that no new tracks or structures are to be built.

A local society, Bike Wānaka, is campaigning for the land to become a community asset. Members of Bike Wanaka have built an extensive network of mountain biking trails through the forest on the land. Signs on the land indicated that use must be on the understanding that:

"Until Further Notice the Public May Use Existing Trails for Walking and Cycling Provided they Respect this Place and the Following Conditions of Entry.

The construction or erection of any jumps or ramps or other structures in the plantation /Sticky Forest is prohibited.

Cutting or otherwise causing damage to trees and altering or damaging trails in the plantation/Sticky Forest is prohibited.

The Lighting of Fires and camping in the plantation/Sticky Forest is prohibited.

Members of the Public should be Aware that neither the forestry manager nor the crown accept any responsibility or liability for injury or damage that may occur to any person or property as a consequence of entering the land."

These are the grounds of entry as currently permitted by the Crown as interim landowner. This will be a matter for discussion with a Representative Body for the successors appointed through the upcoming voting process.

Other current land use

Easement to convey water

The Substitute Land was vested in the Queenstown Lakes District Council prior to the enactment of the Ngāi Tahu settlement and the Wanaka township water supply runs over the land. This land use is formalised by way of a legal right to convey water over part of the Land through an easement in favour of the Council registered on the title. The land affected is 5 meters wide along the eastern boundary. The water is stored on adjoining land to the south of the Land. The future owners cannot cancel this right in favour of the Council.

Temporary cell tower installation

In the summer of 2016-2017, cell phone usage in Wanaka exceeded the Spark network capacity and resulted in a network collapse. Users in the area had poor or limited reception. Spark identified the Substitute Land as being the location that would provide the coverage the network needed to avoid future collapse, and the benefit of being able to conceal the tower. Spark engineers identified the Land as ideal due to its location and elevation. Noting that cell phone network failure raised public safety concerns, Te Arawhiti agreed to Spark installing a temporary cell tower on the Substitute Land, on the basis this would not prejudice the future owners.

This temporary land use was formalised through a licence, with an associated licence fee of $7,000 per annum.

At this point, Te Arawhiti can ask Spark to remove the cell tower with one week's written notice.

- The cell tower would be removed in the same manner it was installed, across the adjoining reserve land to the west.
- The pole is buried in the ground, not concreted in, and the cabinets are sitting on the ground. Removal should take 1-2 days, weather permitting.

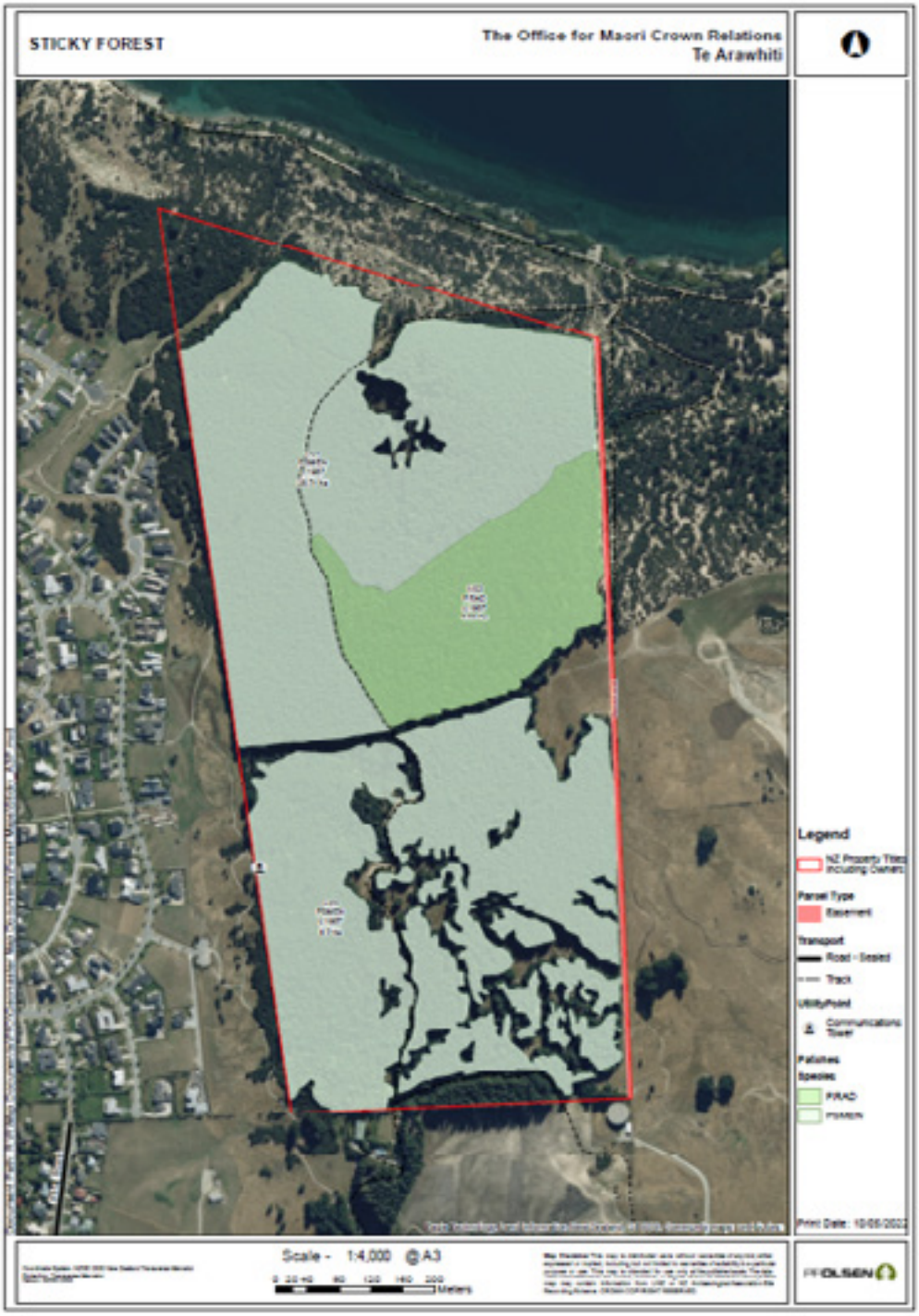
Spark indicate that the currently installed tower carries traffic from mobile users in the Beacon Point area, as well as covering parts of Wanaka township. Around 80 customers use the site for wireless broadband.

Spark would like to speak with the future owners about whether they would consider entering into a permanent agreement as to this land use, namely through entering a lease. It would then be for future owners to negotiate the terms of use.

Forest on the Substitute Land

The forest on the Substitute Land is approximately 42 hectares in size and was part of the wider 'Wānaka Plantation', known locally as 'Sticky Forest'. The owners of the forest will be responsible for the forest and its associated costs.

The trees are exotic species: largely Douglas Fir, approximately 34 hectares, and some Radiata pine, approximately 6.9 hectares, and a very small area of larch, less than 1 hectare. The area planted in Radiata pine is shown in darker green on the map below.



Prospect of harvesting

The forest will need to be professionally managed, if the future owners wish to realise value from the trees through harvesting. Radiata pine has a limited age. Past the age of 40 years old (approximately), Radiata pine trees start becoming brittle over time and can become a health and safety risk for users of the land, raising another reason for the future owners to consider felling of that species on the land.

It is estimated that the forest on the Substitute Land was planted circa 1987. The trees are automatically subject to the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS). Deforesting land planted prior to 1990 and converting to a use other than forestry, incurs financial liabilities under the ETS. i.e. the landowner will need to either pay penalties under the ETS or purchase New Zealand Units (NZUs) to offset the liability. The price for NZUs is subject to market changes.

Best land use

Te Arawhiti will provide what information it holds as to the Substitute Land to the representative body. The representative body will likely want to discuss the current use of the Land with Te Arawhiti and get further advice on best land use informed by the District Plan and other factors, to inform their recommendations to the successors about how to receive and hold the Land.

[1]These estimated ETS liabilities are calculated using the Look-Up Tables for Deforestation of Pre-1990 Forest Land In the Emissions Trading Scheme https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/6981/sitemap. Actual liabilities would be calculated four years after harvest. The Look-Up tables are subject to change. 952 NZUs per hectare harvested. The price for NZUs is subject to market changes.

Appendix C: Vesting of the Substitute Land

Section 15 of the Ngāi Tahu Deed of Settlement prescribes the process through which the Substitute Land will transfer to the successors.

Before the Substitute Land can transfer, the successors must vote on two matters. They need to decide:

1. Whether the Land should vest as:
    a. Māori Freehold Land (subject to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993); or
    b. General Land; and
4. Who or what will receive the Land on behalf of the successors? For example, an ahu whenua trust, a private trust, a Māori Incorporation, in the successors as tenants in common, or in another manner (subject to whether the land is General or Māori Freehold).

A management structure will be required, which aligns with the way the Substitute Land is to be received and held.

Voting process as to how to receive and hold the Land

To help you make an informed vote on the options above, the Representative Body will make recommendations to the successors on the options, as to which ones they think are in the best interests of the successors. The Representative Body will make these recommendations to the successors informed by advice they have received.

The Māori Land Court will hold a formal vote so that the successors can make the two decisions described above. This voting process will be conducted as a Māori Assembled Owners Meeting in accordance with the Māori Assembled Owners Regulations 1995. This means that votes will be weighted by the share interests of the voters (regulation 45).

Vesting

The Māori Assembled Owners Regulations 1995 state that a Māori Assembled Owners Meeting is valid so long as there are three people eligible to vote in attendance (regulation 50). It is anticipated that the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations will expect to see evidence that there has been significantly more than three successors who have participated in the final Part 9 voting process before proceeding to effect any resolutions attendees have passed.

The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 enables the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations to effect the vesting of the Substitute Land by arranging for a notice to be published in the New Zealand Gazette.

Appendix D: Entitlement to Succession

Entitlement to succeed to the 50 Original Grantees to the Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA Land is prescribed by Section 15 of the Ngāi Tahu Deed of Settlement (clause 15.6.2).

This says that succession is to be determined as if section 109 of the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 applied to the Original Beneficiary, and to every Successor to the Original Beneficiary, upon his or her death.

Section 109 normally only applies if an owner of land (land which is subject to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993) died intestate. Intestate means that owner did not leave a will specifying who is entitled to their share interest in the land upon their death.

In accordance with the Ngāi Tahu settlement provisions, the share interest of every Original Beneficiary to the Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA Land, and the share interest of every successor in every generation since, is to be treated as if they died intestate (even if they did leave a will in relation to their existing estate).

Adherence to section 109 of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 entails that upon the death of a successor to the Hawea/Wanaka SILNA land:

- The deceased's children are entitled to any interests in equal shares.
- Children legally adopted into the family are included in the entitlement. Children who were legally adopted out before 1955 are also entitled. However, if a child was legally adopted out after the Adoption Act 1955 came into force, they are not entitled to succeed.
- Whāngai are not entitled to succeed unless they have been legally adopted under the Adoption Act 1955.
- If the deceased had no children, his or her brothers and sisters are entitled to interests. Any half brothers and sisters are entitled to share only in interests that the deceased obtained from their common parent.
- If the deceased has no brothers and sisters, it will be necessary to find out where the interests came from and from that whakapapa work out where the interests should go.

Please note, that only the first living generation is entitled to be on the successor list at any given moment in time. Multiple generations are not entitled to share interests in the land. It is only upon a successor's death, that the next generation is entitled to apply to the Māori Land Court to be recognised as their successor.

Māori Land Court – Te Waipounamu
Email: mlctewaharoa@justice.govt.nz

There is no fee for such an application as long as the confirmed application form for this purpose is used. You can request the appropriate form from the Māori Land Court- Te Waipounamu or download it from the SILNA page of the Māori Land Court website.

Appendix E: SILNA

***SILNA scheme*[2]**

In the second half of the nineteenth century, Ngāi Tahu rangatira asserted that the Crown had failed to fulfil its promises of Māori reserves made during its Te Waipounamu (the South Island) land purchases in the 1840s and 1850s.

The Crown appointed two Commissions of Inquiry in the 1880s and 1890s to investigate these matters. The Commissioners reported that as a result of extensive land purchases in the 1840s and 1850s, and other factors associated with the settlement of Te Waipounamu by Europeans:

- Ngāi Tahu as a tribe and as individuals had been left without sufficient land to sustain themselves; and
- Only 10% of the tribe had sufficient land to provide a living.

In response to the findings of the Commissions of Inquiry, in 1892 the Native Minister met with Ngāi Tahu rangatira at Otago Heads, where he indicated that the Crown would be prepared to make land available for those who had no or insufficient land. However, the land blocks would not be in their preferred location.

Allocation

Between1893-1905, Commissioners appointed by the Crown, with the assistance of Ngāi Tahu rangatira, compiled lists of South Island Māori who indicated they were without sufficient land, and assigned sections of Crown land to them. In 1895 the scope of this allocation work was extended to all landless Māori in the South Island, not only members of Ngai Tahu.

Blocks were allocated primarily in whānau groupings. The Crown land allocated was in remote, often inaccessible locations, usually with little to no connection to the ancestral whenua of the whānau to whom it was allocated.

The South Island Landless Natives Act 1906 (**SILNA**) provided for land to transfer in accordance with these allocations. Approximately 57,000 hectares of SILNA land was transferred as intended.

[2]This information is sourced from the 'The Waimumu Trust (SILNA) Report' Waitangi Tribunal Report 2005, and Section 15 of the Ngāi Tahu Deed of Settlement.
[3]Total identified in 1914 Commission of Inquiry by Gilfedder and Haszard into the status of SILNA lands was 142,463 acres, or 57,652 hectares.

Repeal of the SILNA in 1909

SILNA was repealed by the Native Land Act 1909. The Native Land Act 1909 aimed to consolidate all the legislation affecting Māori land into one place, with the aim of removing restrictions on alienation of Māori land.

The transfer of some lands assigned to individuals had not occurred at the time that SILNA was repealed. As such, some SILNA lands which had been allocated to grantees was not transferred to them.

Hawea/Wanaka grantees

The Hāwea-Wānaka SILNA block, originally located at 'The Neck' of the two lakes (Lake Hāwea and Lake Wānaka), was allocated to 50 original grantees[4] - see Appendix G. The original 50 grantees resided[5] at various places around the South Island, including Kaiapoi, Kaikoura, Akaroa, Port Levy and Waikouaiti. No original grantees appeared to have resided in the Hāwea area.

The amount of land allocated to the 50 original grantees was informed by the amount of land they already owned, and how much more was required to bring them to the amount for sufficiency (the 50 or 20 acre mark).

Other SILNA lands the subject of Section 15 of the Ngāi Tahu Deed of Settlement

Section 15 of the Deed provides for the Substitute Land in relation to the untransferred Hāwea-Wānaka SILNA land. Section 15 also provides for redress in relation to the Whakapoai (West Coast), Toi Toi (Rakiura) and Port Adventure (Rakiura) untransferred SILNA lands.

As with Hāwea-Wānaka, the grantees to the redress will be the successors to persons originally allocated each of those untransferred SILNA blocks. In each case it will be a different group of individuals, not limited to Ngāi Tahu Whānui, but subject to who the original grantees allocated those SILNA blocks were. The successors entitled to redress in relation to those other untransferred SILNA blocks are yet to be identified by the Māori Land Court.

[4]The Ngāi Tahu Deed of Settlement indicates 57, but some of the names are repeated on the original list.
[5]Native Land Register 1895

Appendix F: Frequently Asked Questions

- ***Why has the number of original grantees/beneficiaries quoted for the Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA Land changed over time?***

The Native Land Register recorded lands held by South Island Māori prior to and after the SILNA allocations. In 1895, a list was recorded in the Native Land Register for the Wanaka Block (the Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA Land at 'The Neck'). This list included a total of 62 names.
Subsequent changes in the Native Land Register saw fives names removed from the list. This was the five members of the Taaka whānau, who were allocated land in a Kaikoura SILNA Block instead.

The list of grantees/beneficiaries for the Wanaka Block was forwarded to Commissioner of Crown Lands on 19 October 1906. This list included 57 names.
Seven names were removed in keeping with the SILNA allocation i.e. because they were subsequently found to already own sufficient land (i.e. over the 50 acres threshold for adults, or the 20 acre threshold for children), or were allocated other SILNA land. Those removed names were

- Tini Mahuraki and Tiki Mahuraki, who were allocated an interest in Section 66 Block V Waimumu Hundred and Section 65 Block VI Waimumu Hundred.
- William Johnson and Frederick Johnson, who were allocated an interest in Section 10 Block VIII Rowallan.
- Rena Wiari te Puoho, whose name was deleted by virtue of her already appearing in the list under the name Rena Rakimakere (double up).
- John Paina, who was found to already hold over 71 acres (71a 2r 5p) in other Māori freehold land prior to 1895.
- Mikaera te Horo, who was excluded as he already held 50 acres in other Māori freehold land prior to 1895.

With the removal of the seven names above, the final list included a total of 50 original grantees/beneficiaries.

In 2014 the Māori Land Court issued a list of original grantees in the Hawea-Wanaka Block which held a total of 53 owners (IN ERROR). The 2014 list incorrectly recorded a total of three owners twice (when they should have appeared only once). The list in Appendix G accords with the 1906 list, with the number of original grantees being 50 in total.
whānau to whom it was allocated.

- ***Why are there 1,558.663 total shares available to the successors? Where does this figure come from?***

The 50 original grantees were allocated the original Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA Land at 'The Neck', comprising 1,552 acres, 23 roods and 146 perches in total. The Hāwea/Wānaka Substitute Land is not the same size as the original SILNA land at 'The Neck'. Converting the area of SILNA land at 'The Neck' to the Metric system equates to a total of 1,558.663 shares in the Substitute Land. What each successor is entitled to, is calculated as a share interest in the Substitute Land.

- ***Why has the total number of shares changed over time?***

When the total share number was previously converted from the Imperial system (acres, roods and perches) to the Metric system (hectares) a mistake was made. This mistake was identified in 2019 and a correct conversion has resulted in the 1,558.663 figure. This figure will not change going forward.

- ***Why do I get the number of shares I do?***

The number of shares you are entitled to, is the result of:

- How much land was allocated to your tūpuna/ancestor(s) under the original Hawea/ Wanaka SILNA allocation. How much land was allocated to your tūpuna was determined by how much land they already owned. If they were completely landless and were an adult, they were allocated 50 acres. If they were a child, they were allocated 20 acres under SILNA. If they already owned land, this was deducted from the 50 or 20 acres.
- How many successors there have been in each generation before you, and how many there are in your generation.

- ***Will I be entitled to my own block or portion of the Substitute Land?***

Under Section 15 of the Ngāi Tahu Deed of Settlement, the successors are to vote how to receive and hold the land. The land will transfer with one title to be held for the benefit of all the successors collectively, as either Māori Freehold land or General land. The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 does not provide for the land to be subdivided among the future owners. Neither you, nor your whānau, will receive a distinct lot or portion of the Substitute Land when the land transfers from the Crown under Section 15 of the Deed.

Upon receipt, the owners of the land could seek to pursue a partition order from the Māori Land Court in accordance with Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 if they take the land as Māori Freehold, or subdivision of the land in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991 and the District Plan. The ability to subdivide the land is not assured.

- ***What are the implications of my share interest?***

Your share interest in the land will determine the weight of any votes you cast in relation to the Substitute Land. This is because the Ngāi Tahu Deed says that voting is to be in accordance with the Māori Assembled Owners Regulations 1995 (under Part 9 of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993).

For the upcoming voting process on interim representation in 2023, Te Arawhiti and Te Puni Kōkiri will engage an independent Returning Officer to manage the ballot and calculate the voting outcome. Consistent with the final decision-making as to how to receive and hold the Substitute Land, this voting outcome will be weighted by the share interests of the successors who vote.

Subject to how the successors decide to receive and hold the land, your share interest may also influence future decision-making after the Substitute Land has transferred.

- ***Can I receive my share interest as cash?***

No. The Crown is required under the Deed of Settlement and the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 to transfer the Substitute Land. The Crown cannot convert the value of the Substitute Land into cash and transfer that instead.

As to what the owners of the land might do with the land after they receive it, will be subject to future decision-making and the way in which the successors choose to receive the land (e.g. as General land or Māori freehold land), will impact on options. If the land is taken as Māori freehold land, any disposals out of collective ownership will be subject to restrictions on disposals under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.

- ***Can I transfer my share interest to someone else?***

Until the Substitute Land transfers in accordance with the Deed, the Substitute Land remains Crown-owned. Until the Substitute Land transfers, you do not own it yet. As such, you cannot transfer the share interest to which you are entitled, on to another member of your family or anyone else.

After the Substitute Land has transferred to a party/parties chosen by the successors, then whether or not an interest in the Substitute Land can be transferred will be subject to the nature of how the land is held.

- ***Is the Substitute Land in the same general area as the original grant?***

Yes – the original Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA Land allocated to the 50 Original Grantees is located between lakes Wānaka and Hāwea at a place called 'The Neck'. The original Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA Land is approximately 40 kilometres north of the substitute land available to the successors.

- ***Are the original SILNA land and the substitute land the same size?***

No. The substitute land (approximately 50 ha) was determined to be roughly the same value as the original SILNA land at the time of the Ngāi Tahu settlement.

- ***How much is the original Hāwea/ Wānaka SILNA Land at 'The Neck' worth?***

We do not know. The substitute land was chosen by Ngāi Tahu and the Crown because it was land the Crown could make available through the settlement, and was of a similar value and location to the original Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA Land.

- ***How does the Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA Land relate to other Hāwea claims?***

There were other non-tribal claims made to the Waitangi Tribunal as to land around Lake Hāwea it was alleged was never set aside or was lost, being:

- a block awarded as a fishing reserve in 1868 by the Native Land Court.
- a Native Reserve mapped in 1870 at Bushy Point.

The Waitangi Tribunal 'The Ngāi Tahu Ancillary Claims Report 1995'[6] , shows the relative location of the Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA Land ('Land allocated to landless Māori') relative to the separate fishing reserve and Bushy Point land claims.

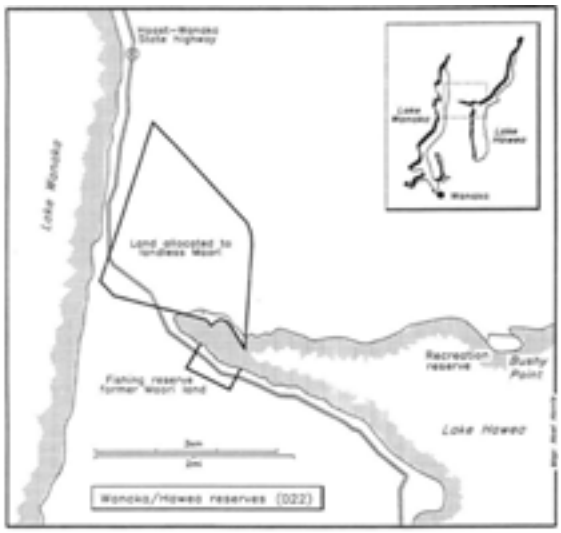


Figure 4: Hāwea reserves

- ***What redress was provided in relation to the other non-tribal Hāwea claims?***

Section 14 of the Ngāi Tahu Deed of Settlement provided non-tribal (ancillary) redress in relation to the other discrete Hāwea land claims, separate to the Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA redress.

You can view Section 14 of the Deed at: https://www.govt.nz/assets/Documents/OTS/Ngai-Tahu/Ngai-Tahu-Deed-of-Settlement-Section-14-Ancillary-claims-21-Nov-1997.pdf
or by searching for Section 14 of the Ngāi Tahu Deed of Settlement on www.govt.nz
The Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 effected this redress and provided for four blocks of land to transfer, being, the:

- Bushy Point site; and
- three Lakeside sites.

The Manuhaea Ahu Whenua Trust was formed to receive and hold the Bushy Point and three Lakeside sites for the grantees identified by the Ngāi Tahu Ancillary Claims Trust.

The grantees to the redress land received and held by Manuhaea Ahu Whenua Trust are not automatically entitled to benefit from the Hāwea/Wānaka Substitute Land.

- ***Are manawhenua to the Hawea/Wanaka area entitled to benefit from the Hāwea/Wānaka Substitute Land?***

The allocations of land under the SILNA scheme were not based on the traditional, historical, customary associations of the individual Māori allocated the land. Only successors to the 50 individuals allocated the Hāwea/Wānaka SILNA Land are entitled to benefit from the Hāwea/Wānaka Substitute Land.

[6] https://ngaitahu.iwi.nz/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/1995-Nga%CC%84i-Tahu-Ancillary-Claims-Report.pdf

- ***What happened to the 2014 'working group'?***

In 2014 at a meeting of successors convened by the Māori Land Court, eight attendees volunteered to form a working group for the purposes of:

Look at the list of owners and provide whakapapa to the Māori Land Court to ensure that the Hawea/Wanaka successor list is up to date
Look at the options and legal issues as to the Hawea/Wanaka substitute land.

Te Arawhiti and Te Puni Kōkiri have sought to engage with that 'working group' the question of representation for the successors until the Substitute Land transfers and the voting process for successors to be held in 2023. Some of the people who were on that 2014 group have wanted to be consulted on these matters.

- ***What are the proceedings in the Environment Court?***

Michael Beresford was one of the SILNA successors identified by the Māori Land Court. Mr Beresford sought the rezoning of part of the Substitute Land in the Proposed District Plan. This was declined by Queenstown Lakes District Council. Michael Beresford then appealed that decision in the Environment Court. Michael Beresford passed away in 2021.

Two other successors – Theo Bunker and Lorraine Rouse – successfully applied to the Environment Court to continue the proceedings. They are seeking rezoning of 20 hectares to 'Residential'. If their appeal is successful, this would provide the future owners with the option of developing that 20 hectares, if they so choose. If their appeal is unsuccessful, the total 50 hectares will remain zoned 'Rural' land in the District Plan.

A hearing in the Environment Court is expected to occur late in 2023.

- ***Why is there no access to the Substitute Land?***

On the settlement date (under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998) the substitute land vested in the Crown. Legal access that had been available to the land up until that moment in time, was no longer available.

This will be one of the matters that a representative body for the successors will want to discuss with the Crown, before the successors receive ownership of the Substitute Land.

[7] https://www.qldc.govt.nz/media/wj4lm3cz/appendix-a-michael-beresford-noa-env-2018-chc-069-18-06-18.pdf
[8] https://www.qldc.govt.nz/media/ybsd2zlp/appendix-b-michael-beresford-noa-env-2018-chc-069-18-06-18.pdf

Appendix G: Original Grantees to the Hāwea/ Wānaka SILNA Land

as sourced from Māori Land Court website

Original Grantees of the Hāwea-Wānaka SILNA Blocks

Note: Abode refers to the place of residence for the individual as listed in the Native Land Register, for the Wanaka Block 1895. The Original grantees at no 26 to 28 below are the same person as no 32 - 34. They were recorded twice in error. Therefore, the correct number of Original Grantees for the Hāea-Wānaka SILNA Block is 50

No	Surname	First Name	Abode
1	**TE ARATUMAHINA**	Tini	Kaiapoi
2	**TE ARATUMAHINA**	Puake	Kaiapoi
3	**RAKI**	Ruti	Kaiapoi
4	**RAKI**	Ria	Kaiapoi
5	**RAKI**	Te Ipu	Kaiapoi
6	**RAKI**	Toihi	Kaiapoi
7	**RAKI**	Purua	Kaiapoi
8	**RAKI**	Akiha	Kaiapoi
9	**RAKI**	Hamuera	Kaiapoi
10	**RAKI**	Wekipiri	Kaiapoi
11	**RAKI**	Apeta	Kaiapoi
12	**RAKI**	Hiria	Kaiapoi
13	**WHATAKIORE**	Hamuera	Kaiapoi
14	**WHATAKIORE**	Jane	
15	**WHATAKIORE**	Tawara	
16	**TE IPUKOHU**	Wi Pukere	Kaikoura

17	**SPRING**	Toria	Kaikoura
18	**SPRING**	Takihi	Kaikoura
19	**SPRING**	Eparaima	Kaikoura
20	**SPRING**	Tuteahuka	Kaikoura
21	**SPRING**	Peti Korako	Kaikoura
22	**MAUHARA**	Henare	Moeraki
23	**WETERE**	Tatana	Waitaki South
24	**KIRIHOTU**	Irihapeti	
25	**HARIHONA**	Amiria Wi	Akaroa
26	**HOKIANGA**	Kerehoma	Akaroa
27	**HOKIANGA**	Hana	Akaroa
28	**HOKIANGA**	Peni	Akaroa
29	**HOKIANGA**	Ani	Akaroa
30	**HOKIANGA**	Eruera	Port Levy
31	**RANGIMAKERE**	Kehiaa	Port Levy
32	**RANGIMAKERE**	Rena	Port Levy
33	**WAAKA**	Tamati	Wairewa
34	**WAAKA**	Teone	Wairewa
35	**KAPTI**	Timaima	Waihao
36	**KAKAU**	Tihema Te Urukaio	Cambridge
37	**TAUKORO**	Hoani	Waikouaiti
38	**TAUKORO**	Rawiri	
39	**WAKENA**	Teoti	
40	**TE PAINA**	Rora	
41	**MAHAKA**	Riki	
42	**MAHAKA**	Pere	
43	**TE WETI**	Riria	Waihao
44	**KOU**	Hana (Pikamu)	Arowhenua
45	**TE KATI**	Anaha	Kaikoura
46	**HAURAKI**	Hira	
47	**TORIA**	Irihapeti	
47	**WAKA**	Mere	

Notes

South Island Landless Natives Act 1906

HĀWEA-WĀNAKA

Te Arawhiti

THE OFFICE FOR MĀORI CROWN RELATIONS

Te Puni Kōkiri

MINISTRY OF MĀORI DEVELOPMENT