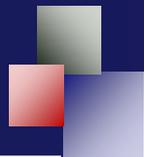




# Oranga mo nga Whanau o Te Tuawhenua



We are well into our project for making a living in the Tuawhenua. Our project team has been working hard to get around to all the whanau and get the process underway. We are aware that some whanau have not yet been engaged and we aim to cover those whanau in the next month, so we will be in touch!

Engaged 53 whanau.

Worked with 43 whanau in assessing aspirations & plans for project

### Progress Report

Entry of data for 41 whanau completed

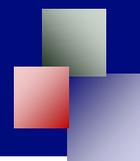
Engaged 20 agencies for assessments of whanau, training and job opportunities

### Key Findings

Through this project we identified common emerging trends, which is a reflection from the whanau that have been assessed.

Most whanau within Ruatahuna express aspirations about living a self-sustainable life style from aspects such as gardens and orchards to power generation. Due to the remoteness of Ruatahuna the costs for services and the everyday necessities and consumables are much more expensive. Through a self-reliant lifestyle, whanau are looking to cut the cost of living in Ruatahuna and also to improve the availability and quality of the food for their whanau.





## Making a Living

### Employment / Jobs

The majority of whanau just want work, almost any work. They'll just give it a go. They are focused on finding a job and securing that position.

### Business

To date, 12 whanau have expressed their aspirations to start and run a business to 'make a living'.

### Training / Up-skill

Most whanau have individuals who are focused on up-skilling and seeking qualifications from education providers, in particular women aged 25-35 years. The most common studies sought relate to business development, management and financial management.

We have found that a number of whanau are driven in providing for their whanau, their children and mokopuna so that they have better opportunities than in the past. Parents and grandparents don't wish for their whanau to go through what they've gone through or what they're going through. They are working to pave the way for their whanau to have a better quality life and education. These aims are driving a groundswell in some whanau to make a better living in the future and have generated some real interest in participation in this project.

Whanau are keen to get moving...

Whanau are quite inspired by this project and have described it as motivational. Their comments include:

- 'Finally someone wants to listen and help'.
- 'We needed this boost to help motivate the whanau to start business and to clarify exactly what we want'.
- 'We are hopeful that through this, changes will come'.
- 'This is giving people an opportunity to express their dreams and aspirations'.
- 'Whanau are now full of hope for the future'.

## Next Stage & Up and Coming

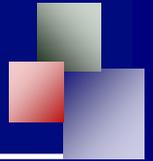
In the next stage of this project we will focus on:

- ◆ Completing engagement and assessments of whanau
- ◆ Completing pilot for whanau planning
- ◆ Initiating whanau planning process across all whanau
- ◆ Completing the agency assessment and evaluation

- ◆ Data analysis for the integrated strategy that relates to industry development

## Wananga / Workshop / Expo

- ◆ with a motivational and educative focus covering areas such as business development and planning



## *Environmental & Pest Issues*

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This project has now come to completion the report was written by Norm Ngapo of Waioira Soil Conservation Ltd. With the positive turn out at the wananga we established that 'Old Man's Beard' is a major pest plant issue that is currently in Ruatahuna. If you see this plant please contact the Office so we can start the eradication process to keep Ruatahuna free of this pest plant. We also established that we have Rooks or Crow sightings in and around Ruatahuna, please report any information that you may have to the trust; it's quite a mammoth task to eradicate these particular birds and needs to be done so, carefully. Any information on these two issues please contact our office.

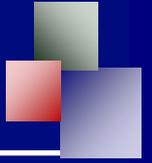
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*Old Mans Beard has been found at the school and at other sites in Ruatahuna, despite a control programme by the Bay of Plenty Regional Council over the last few years. It's a real problem for the Tuawhenua if it spreads, as it smothers the native bush.*

*Rooks or crows may be establishing in Ruatahuna and need to be dealt with urgently by the BOP Regional Council experts.*





*Te Wharekura o Huiarau bush. The only forest area where stock and deer are absent and a lush understorey was present.*

We are now coming to the end of our project for assessing the vitality of our bush and river life in the Tuawhenua. We are pleased to report that we had a positive turn out at the wananga held on September 4th at the tribal office. At the wananga we presented a summary of findings through this project; now we have begun the next stage of integration and planning where a team of specialists will meet and work out key biodiversity areas for the Tuawhenua.

### Honey for Sale

\$15 for 1.3 kg  
Limited Stock  
1 per customer

To purchase, please come to the Trust office;  
Mataatua Road.

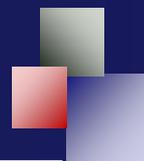
### Tuawhenua Claim Report

Te Utu: \$80 for both volumes I & II.

Single \$45 for volume I

\$50 for volume II

Copies of the claim report are available,  
contact the office.



## Highlights

We have completed our annual report for the year 2011-12. Looking back on that year was really encouraging as we seemed to get quite a bit done. Results against each of our strategic priorities are set out below.

## Te Iwi me te Whenua: Development

### Commercial Development

- ◆ Honey trial completed and marketing study initiated
- ◆ Feasibility and market study for tawa and podocarp timbers completed
- ◆ Waste timber options identified for further exploration
- ◆ Gravel resource assessed and initial market study underway
- ◆ Deer recovery trial completed
- ◆ Land capability study completed with BOP Regional Council

### Engagement of our people

- ◆ Local newsletter completed
- ◆ AGM held
- ◆ Website arranged and under design
- ◆ Scholarship awarded
- ◆ Jobs created and local people employed.

### Matauranga o Te Tuawhenua

- ◆ Major project on matauranga completed
- ◆ Research on possum economics completed by Landcare Research
- ◆ Podocarp research plots completed with Landcare Research.

## Kaitiakitanga: Protection and Restoration

### Restoration

- ◆ Major podocarp restoration project completed
- ◆ Rongoa reserve underway

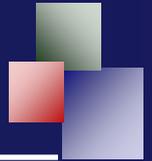
### Issues

- ◆ Blackberry eradication second stage completed
- ◆ Environmental issues & pests assessment underway

### Management

- ◆ Forest management planning to integrate restoration
- ◆ Biodiversity assessment underway.
- ◆ Matauranga-based framework drafted





## Whakawhiwhinga: Contribution

### Forum Participation

- ◆ National Beekeepers' Association
- ◆ NZ Farm Forestry Association

### Local Education

- ◆ Informative components of local newsletters
- ◆ Seminar on indigenous forest management
- ◆ Expo on matauranga

### Carbon Sink

- ◆ Consideration of options underway

## Trustee Administration

### Trust status

- ◆ Reviewed Trust order

### Financial Management

- ◆ Implemented Xero as a new financial system
- ◆ Changed accountant to Hulton Patchell of Rotorua

### HR Structure

- ◆ Reviewed HR system and policies
- ◆ Developed HR and structure strategy

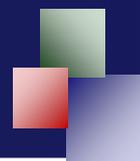
### Offices & Premises

- ◆ Expanded office facilities to accommodate increase in staff



*Trustees hard at work during a board meeting at the Tuawhenua Trust office*

## PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



Our performance against some key indicators both past and projected forward is set out in the table below.

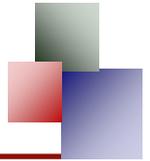
Indicator	Performance 2011	Performance 2012	Projected Performance 2013
<i>Contribution to the Economy of Ruatahuna</i>	\$53,486	\$150,824	> \$250,000
<i>Jobs Created in Ruatahuna</i>	1 part-time	2 full-time 6 casual	> 4 full-time > 6 casual
<i>Turnover</i>	\$128,446	\$234,870	> \$400,000
<i>Profit</i>	\$13,173	\$21,781	> \$45,000
<i>No. of feasibility studies and trials</i>	2	3	3
<i>Proportion of business income out of total income</i>	0%	2%	50% >
<i>Expos/wananga</i>	0	2	4
<i>Newsletters</i>	2	3	4
<i>Scholarships</i>	0	1	2

The Trust operated within its means during the year and made a small surplus of \$21k. Most of our income was from contracts for funded projects, with only small beginnings in commercial income. Our costs increased along with the growth in activity particularly in wages and contractors for our office and our main projects in matauranga and podocarp restoration and tawa extraction.

Our trust equity stands at over \$1.5 million but this figure is deceiving. Nearly all of this equity is represented by the value of the blocks of land under the Trust, which cannot be sold or realised as an asset. Thus in reality the Trust is operating with a very low asset base, which has limited its ability to take up development opportunities.

Addressing this issue is a key strategic issue for the Trust in its development plans. Nevertheless the current assets for the Trust have been increased over the year so that the Trust from \$35,000 to \$53,000, so the trend is in the right direction. At the same time our liabilities have decreased, albeit marginally. For our beekeeping operation we were privileged to receive 50 hives, which were gifted to the Trust by Watson and Son of Masterton. Other stakeholders including staff have also been very helpful to us in a range of areas that allowed us to manage our costs during the year and this is hugely appreciated. We have planned for a bigger year in 2012-13 and hope we can come back to you all with a positive result this time next year.

# *Did you know about Te Whakamoana Whenua...*



*When chaos hit Ruatahuna and the 'land was turned into sea'.*

*We provide the summary of issues from Chapter 4 of Te Manawa o Te Ika Vol II that covers the purchasing and consolidation of lands in the Tuawhenua region in 1910-1923.*

## ***Initial Purchasing and Valuation***

The Crown's campaign to purchase Te Rohe Pōtae o Tūhoe began in 1910, with illegal deals arranged with Rua Kēnana for the sale of lands in the northern Urewera. The valuations in 1910 used to underpin the purchasing programme applied a methodology that disadvantaged Urewera land owners, by setting all purchase prices at a level considerably lower than the average 'prairie' or unimproved value. The methodology also excessively overestimated the costs of surveys and roads to further disadvantage the owners of Urewera lands. Similar approaches were used in later valuations of 1915 and 1919 to underpin later periods of purchasing.

In 1910, the people of Ruatāhuna offered lands for papakainga and for settlement by Māori to the General Committee, but these proposals were overtaken by the Crown's interest in dealing with Rua Kēnana directly with sales of interests in the northern Urewera region. Much of the initial programme was undertaken illegally outside of the provisions of the UDNRA. The General Committee was bypassed and did not meet again in this period until 1914. Additionally most of the Urewera Reserve was still subject to appeals with the Native Appellate Court, the processing of which were not completed until 1913.

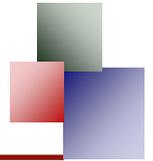
Purchasing was suspended in July 1912, awaiting the finalisation of appeals with the Appellate Court, but was resumed in 1914. Legislation to validate the earlier purchasing programmes was not passed until 1916.

## ***1915 Plans and Values***

In 1915, new valuations of the Urewera lands were undertaken. The government valuer's plan for the Urewera set out that 370,000 acres be purchased for settlement, that 183,000 was 'unfit for settlement', and that reserves of only 100,000 acres be left 'for the habitation of the Native owners', and for scenic and climatic purposes. Thus less than 15% of the Te Rohe Pōtae o Tūhoe was intended by the Crown for the people of the Urewera. The purchasing programme up until 1916 had been focused on particular blocks, mostly in the northern Urewera. Of the blocks of the Tuawhenua region, only Waikarewhenua had been included in this initial programme. By the end of 1916, Bowler, the purchasing officer, had found purchasing was becoming difficult, and arranged for advertisements to urge owners to sell. He also pressed for purchasing to be extended to other Urewera blocks. In May 1917, he was directed to begin purchasing in Te Ranga-a-Ruanuku and Tarapounamu-Matawhero of the Tuawhenua region, as well as other blocks. In September 1917, it was directed that no new blocks were to be purchased because of the cost of roading and development, and because of the unsuitability for soldier settlement. The list of blocks identified as unsuitable, included Ierenui-Ohāua, Kōhuru-Tukuroa, Ohiorangi, Tauwhare and Ruatāhuna of the Tuawhenua region.

## ***Ruatahuna Disputes and Proposed Partitions***

Whilst the Ruatāhuna block was not under purchase by the Crown, it was still under dispute from decisions arising from the work of the Urewera Commissions. Rehua Te Wao of Ngāi Te Riu disputed the right of Ere Ruru of Ngāti Tāwhaki to erect fences and cultivate land at Tātaramoa. The dispute



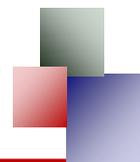
was taken to the magistrate's court in Rotorua which determined that they were all 'tenants in common' of the disputed land. But when Ere built new fences they were again pulled down. An investigation by Judge Wilson of the Native Land Court concluded that partition of the lands was the best solution.

The people of Ruatāhuna understood that partitions of other blocks of the Tuawhenua region had been intended and promised by the earlier Urewera Commissions. Kōhuru-Tukuroa and Ierenui-Ohaua were both blocks of the Urewera, that had originally been formed through amalgamating the interests of different but related hapū, in order to avoid deciding on disputed boundaries. Applications for partition of these blocks had been made by Nūmia and others in October 1914, after the orders by the Native Appellate Court. The government, however, saw that partition of Urewera blocks would hinder its purchasing programme and removed the power to partition blocks in the Urewera through order-in-council in June 1916. The following year, Judge Wilson pressed for what he considered a special case for the partition of the Ruatāhuna block to proceed, and the government arranged an order-in-council in October of that year, for this to occur. Judge Wilson began an investigation to carry out the partition under criticism by other officials who considered that purchasing should be completed in the Ruatāhuna blocks before partition take place. As it turned out, Wilson discovered that the Native Appellate Court had ordered partition of the Ruatāhuna block into five portions in 1913, and that this had never been actioned. Despite this set back to his plans, he still urged for partition of the Ruatāhuna to be undertaken as he found the Ruatāhuna community to be a 'considerable settlement', with the people 'law abiding and industrious', which exhibited 'strong evidence of the progress made by the Tūhoe people'. No action was taken on the partition, however, and disputes over lands continued on the Ruatāhuna block. The Ruatāhuna people established a Kaumātua Komiti to govern local affairs and resolve disputes, in the absence of the General Committee, which was inoperative by this time. But the Kaumātua Komiti was only able to recommend that land matters be finally decided in the Native Land Court through investigation and partition.

### ***Purchasing in the Tuawhenua Blocks***

Meanwhile, Bowler was directed to begin purchasing the block in January 1918. He was also directed to begin purchasing in Ohiorangi, Ierenui-Ohāua, Tauwhare and Kōhuru-Tukuroa in July 1918. All of these blocks had been classified as unsuitable for settlement as recently as September 1917, which suggests that the Crown's policy had shifted from settlement to another position of simply maximising its interests in the Urewera for other purposes. Against opposition by Bowler and others, the Native Land Court followed through with orders for the Ruatāhuna block. The purchasing programme was still pursued despite significant opposition by the Ruatāhuna people. Bowler argued that absentee owners were keen to sell, and that the owners were 'never likely to be able to profitably utilise the land'. He urged for purchasing to proceed urgently so that the Crown would not have to pay at a later stage the 'unearned increment' arising from development of blocks in the Urewera. The Ruatāhuna people argued that their lands were already under development, and that they wanted their lands for farming, as their own economic base.

There was plenty of evidence of Ruatāhuna's industriousness in developing their lands. Judge Wilson had been surprised by the extent of development – large areas of fencing, cultivation and grazing - that had been undertaken in Ruatāhuna when he visited in 1917. By 1919, an inspection of the Ruatāhuna block found that a total of 1300 acres had been cleared and grassed. Indeed, Tūhoe leaders explained, that development would have been greater in this time if they could only have gained security of title.



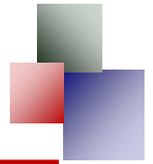
Despite ongoing objections, purchasing proceeded in the Tuawhenua region. By February 1919, the purchasing programme had delivered 58% of te Rohe Pōtae o Tūhoe into the hands of the Crown. At the same time, Judge Wilson pressed for the partition of the Ruatāhuna block, not just to protect the interest of those living at Ruatāhuna but also to facilitate further purchases by the Crown. The partitions were also required in order to set the valuations and purchase prices of the five portions of the Ruatāhuna block. Surveys for approximate area and valuations were determined by June 1919. The five subdivisions of te Arohana, Kahui, Te Wai-iti, Huiarau and Parahaki were defined by compass survey only, with parts of the boundaries not agreed, and alternative lines marked on the survey maps. Although the developed lands of the Ruatāhuna block were valued on average at about £5 per acre, the valuations of 'poor' back country was valued at an average of about 2/6 per acre. The valuations for each of the five portions varied according to the proportions of different classes of land, ranging from 20/- to 4/- but on average the valuation for the whole block was only approximately 6/10 per acre. With valuations complete, Bowler began purchasing the Ruatāhuna blocks. Bowler himself, the Native Land Court and the Public Trustee all facilitated sale of land by minors by various methods, in order, it seems, to maximise purchases for the Crown. Petitions to stop purchasing were submitted by the people of Ruatāhuna in September and November 1918. The people were told no-one was being compelled to sell. But in November 1919, the government issued a directive in the New Zealand Gazette for non-sellers to sell their interests in the Urewera.

In February 1920, the Ruatāhuna people put submissions to the Minister of Lands for them to set up committees to administer their lands and to consolidate their interests, so that they could get on with utilising their land as they saw fit. The Crown had also been considering exchange and consolidation of its interests in the Urewera since at least November 1919. It had considered that a comprehensive roading scheme was required for the Crown partitions but this was delayed, lest it have the effect of appreciating the interests of remaining owners who may have been prepared to sell. Objections to further sales continued from the people of Ruatāhuna but Bowler continued purchasing through 1920 and into 1921. By this time he acknowledged that the remaining were 'pretty well united' in refusing to sell. By March 1921, the Crown's acquisitions of the Tuawhenua blocks, in summary, were 18% of the Ruatāhuna series, 49% of Tarapounamu-Matawhero, and 70% of the Ohāua series. A total of 73,713 acres had been purchased, comprising 44% of the total area of the Tuawhenua region.

### ***Consolidation Scheme 1921-26***

By early 1921, the government had decided that a consolidation scheme was in its best interests for dealing with its acquisitions in te Rohe Pōtae o Tūhoe. It introduced its proposals to Tūhoe people at a hui at Ruatoki in May of that year, at which the Tūhoe leaders vented their objections to continued purchasing, and the impediments to the development of their lands caused by the Crown's purchasing programme and failure to partition their lands. Ngata misinformed the hui that it was in their interests for a consolidation scheme to deal with their lands rather than the Native Land Court. He gained general acceptance to the concept of consolidation and plans for the scheme were drawn up and taken back to Ruatoki in August 1921.

The official record of the Ruatoki hui in August 1921 states that the hui accepted the broad proposals for the consolidation. Te Amo Kokouri however later maintained that the proposals did not accord with earlier promises made by Ngata for the interests' of remaining owners to be concentrated at Ruatāhuna, Maungapōhatu and Waikaremoana. He asked for a further hui to be held to consider the consolidation proposals but Ngata ignored the request, and pressed instead for the details to be worked out

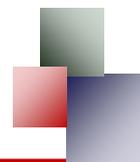


immediately, right then and there at Ruātoki. And so, the complex process of exchange and consolidation began. Owners were shuffled and reshuffled across family groups. In just 25 days, a total of 8,931 names were dealt with, disputes determined on the spot, and 1,081 successions made. As a result, traditional ties with land and kinship were severed, and the titles determined by the Urewera Commission quashed. Ngāi Tūhoe were never prepared for such a rapid reconstruction of their mana whenua in the Urewera. The agreements reached at Ruātoki were never translated into Māori and as was evident later, at least some owners, probably most of them, did not understand the details of the scheme. Ngata was clearly duplicitous in his representations of the scheme to the Tūhoe people, and made promises that were never delivered, in order to gain their agreement to the Crown's proposals. Fifty-two groups of owners had their interests located in the Tuawhenua region. The interests of Tuawhenua region comprised 50% of the total interests remaining in non-sellers hands. None of the interests of the Waikaremoana block were acquired by purchase by the Crown. Thus, holding the hui for considering the consolidation at Ruātoki distinctly disadvantaged attendance by the majority of the Urewera non-sellers with interests at Ruatāhuna and Waikaremoana. Indeed, we argue this was a deliberate move by the Crown to undermine the traditional leadership of Tūhoe in Ruatāhuna that had consistently objected to the purchasing programmes of the Crown. Furthermore, the interests of the Tuawhenua owners were under-represented in a committee of 40 put in place to advise on matters during the planning of the consolidation scheme. Whilst the Crown had acquired only 18% of the Ruatāhuna series of blocks by purchase, through the consolidation it took about 50% of those lands. In Tarapounamu-Matawhero and in the Ohāua series overall, it gained awards commensurate with the interests it had originally purchased. The value of owners' interests in the Tuawhenua region was based on the 1919 valuations, however, the costs of surveys undertaken in that year for the purposes of partition and further purchasing by the Crown appear had been deducted from the total value of the block. Although the report on the consolidation scheme claimed that the survey charges against the blocks had been cancelled, it is not clear that this was actually the case.

### ***Issues for Ruatahuna and Opposition to the Consolidation***

The Urewera Lands Act 1921-22 empowered commissioners for the consolidation to undertake the detailed work of defining the Crown's interests and those of remaining owners. Hearings in Ruatāhuna opened in February 1922 to a series of objections to the consolidation scheme laid out by Wharepouri Te Amo. At the same time, a number of family groups or hapū at Ruatāhuna complied with the requirements of the commissioners in order to secure their interests, and they were referred to by the developing 'opposition side (taha apitihana)' as 'te taha kāwanatanga', or 'government side'. Opposition to the consolidation proposals had been clearly stated by Ruatāhuna leaders, with hundreds of owners in support, in petitions submitted in 1920. The submissions of opposition continued at hearings in 1923. Pōmare's submission in April 1923 represented about 40% of the total interests in the Tuawhenua region, but the commissioners said it would start with deciding the location of groups in favour of the consolidation and simply pressed on with their work. A number of disputes arose at Ruatāhuna over determinations made by the Commission. Some of these disputes harked back to original disagreements over rights to land that had never been resolved by the earlier Urewera Commissions.

Despite traditional and ancestral rights being demonstrated, the Commission favoured cases based on recent occupation. Arbitrary decisions by the Commission on awards for parties in dispute left issues outstanding for some. The Kaumātua Komiti of Ruatāhuna dealt with at least one dispute, at Te Wai-iti,



and took the resolution to the Commission for confirmation. The leaders of the 'taha apitihana' requested information on the sellers of interests for validation and to ensure correct location of interests but they were refused. The Ruatāhuna leaders presented a range of concerns about valuations (particularly for Parahaki block) and the imposition of costs for roading, surveys and rates. None of these concerns were adequately addressed by the Commission. Papakainga for the hapū of Ruatāhuna were set aside by the Commission, the majority of which spring of 1923, Tari Mānihera presented protests against the premature awards for Crown's were only a few acres. In May reserves. But the Commission pressed on.

Despite directions in July 1922, to 'wholly cease' purchases except for adjustment purposes, Knight, by October 1923 Knight was arranging for purchases of interests of owners sitting with 'te taha apitihana' in order to weaken their resolve. As late as June 1924, the Commissioners were recorded as still purchasing interests.

Commission hearings in 1924 faced another barrage of objections about the awards for scenic reserves, roading and survey costs and the location of roads. The Commission dismissed these complaints and dealt its final hand against 'te taha apitihana'.

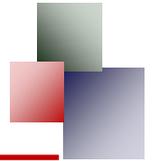
### ***Apitihana Block***

When, in March 1924, it was proposed that groups in other blocks with 'spare shares' be placed in the blocks of Kahui and Te Arohana, the leaders of 'te taha apitihana' were forced to stake their claim before the Commission. The blocks Te Arohana and Kahui belonged to Te Urewera hapū. It was Te Urewera and Ngāti Tāwhaki hapū that had formed the bulk of 'te taha apitihana'. Wharepouri Te Amo asked that Te Arohana and Kahui blocks be set aside for the 'opposition' groups. The Commission made its decisions at Rotorua regarding the 'opposition'. All 'opposition' names were grouped into one huge block to be called the Apitihana with the total area of 8,598 acres. All of Te Arohana and Kahui blocks, and parts of Te Wai-iti and Tarapounamu –Matawhero blocks were amalgamated into the new Apitihana block. Thus the mana whenua rights of Te Urewera, Ngāti Tāwhaki and so me of Ngāti Kuri were merged. The Apitihana block lay on the ground in three different locations - one from Mātātua to Māhakirua that roughly equated to the original region of the tipuna Te Arohana, and was to be gain road access, but the other two locations were locked behind the other blocks to the north-east of Tarapounamu, and between Crown reserves to the north of Pāpueru. The formation of the Apitihana block was intended as a temporary measure, to be followed later by investigation and partition in the Native Land Court. This subdivision never took place.

### ***Further Objections***

A number of complaints made to the Commission about how it had arbitrarily dealt with own ers' interests were rejected on the grounds that complainants had been part of the opposition. Knight's accounts regarding some accounts reveal a 'disturbing distance between the claimants' and the Urewera commissioners understanding of proceeding at Ruatāhuna'. Into 1925, petitions and objections continued to be submitted against the decisions for the consolidation scheme, but the Commission proceeded to finalise the award for the Crown to be a total of 484,000, about 75% of the original Urewera Reserve. More objections ensued and the Commissioners moved in December 1926 to make a final report and close down the work of the Commission in order to stem the flow.

### ***Scenic and Other Reserves***



The awards for the Crown included scenic reserves, which at Ruatāhuna had originally been proposed to cover most of the roadside lands from Ngāpūtahi to Te Umuroa, thus pushing the locking the owners' interests into back blocks. Strenuous objections by Ngāti Tāwhaki to proposed reserves at Pāpueru and Pūkiore led three proposed reserves being cancelled and only two reserves being awarded to the Crown - one at Kiha, and the other between Heipipi and Pāpueru. The Crown also gained awards for stock reserves. One in Parahaki block was taken in 1920 under provisions of the Public Works Act 1908 for a horse paddock although valued for compensation purposes, the owners were not paid any compensation. A stock reserve on the Whakatāne River, proclaimed in 1927, was part of the Crown award. The Crown gained the Ruatāhuna township of 60 acres in its award with no explanation of any agreement with owners in the minute book. Local history recalls an arrangement by Kohiti Hātata agreed to the setting aside of the area without payment, but when sections were sold, the funds were to be made available for the benefit of the people. The township sections were sold from the 1930s on, but despite requests for the funds by descendants of the original owners, no monies were passed over to the people of Ruatāhuna. Instead, the Crown insisted, the township lands had been part of the award due to the Crown from its original purchase of interests in the Urewera, but it had no explanation for why the Ruatāhuna people agreed for the Crown to locate some its award on an area they had broken in when the Crown only ever paid for land at unimproved values. Tūhoe leaders requested a number of reserves be designated within Crown award for pigeon and wāhi tapu. The Crown's award covered not only key pigeon hunting grounds at Kohuru-Tukuroa, at Pukareao and Te Weraiti (Maungapohatu), but also waahi tapu at Huiarau, Maungapohatu and Ohiro. Of all of these significant places for Tuhoe only burial caves at Ohiro were reserved, the rest became public property for inclusion later in a national park. Whilst the Crown denied Tuhoe any special use for parts of its award, Tamarau Wiari of Ngati Hinekura and Ngai te Riu, reserved some of their land near Tataahoata to enclose the pa site at Orangikawa and the graves of Crown soldiers who had fallen in the battle there in 1869.

### ***Deductions for Roading and Survey Costs***

The deductions from the interests of the Tuawhenua owners for roading and survey costs were patently unfair, for five significant reasons. Firstly, the valuations used to calculate the area of land to be deducted for roading and survey costs in the Tuawhenua were much lower than was reasonable – they were old, from 1915 or 1919, and they had been derived using a methodology that grossly overestimated costs per acre of surveys and roading. The application of low valuations for Tuawhenua and other lands of the Urewera considerably inflated the amount of land awarded to the Crown for costs of surveys.

Secondly, the theodolite surveys used in the all of the Urewera were expensive and unnecessary for the use intended for the lands remaining in Tūhoe hands or in the Crown award. The costs of the surveys were therefore more than the owners ever needed to pay.

Thirdly, the deduction of land for survey costs (for at least the Apitihana block) was calculated at a rate per acre using the total area of the original block rather than the area to be surveyed, that is the area remaining after the deduction for roading costs.

Fourthly, although roading costs had already been paid for through the deductions made in valuations used for the purchasing of the Urewera lands, Tūhoe were required to contribute £20,000 to the costs of arterial roads from Ruatāhuna to Ruātoki and from Maungapōhatu to Waimana. After paying twice for these roads, the double injustice was these roads were never built.



Fifthly, the Tuawhenua owners lost 23% of their lands for roading, then another 19% for survey costs, leaving them with only 59% of their original land value and area. The Tuawhenua owners were burdened with more than their share of the roading and survey costs – although the Tuawhenua owners held 37% of the shares remaining in Tūhoe hands they had contributed nearly 50% of the land taken for roading and survey costs.

The Crown had triumphed. It had taken over most of the Urewera, and left but a small part for the remnants of Tūhoe. Tūhoe leaders had been manipulated, imprisoned, threatened and intimidated in the process. Attempts by Ngāi Tūhoe to establish local governance of their affairs had been thwarted, ignored or simply closed down.

This was a people and a land that the Crown had promised to protect in 1896. By 1926, just a generation later, it was a people and a land rent asunder.

