IN THE WAITANGI TRIBUNAL
OF NEW ZEALAND

IN THE MATTER OF:	The Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975
AND	
IN THE MATTER OF:	The Wairarapa ki Tararua Inquiry – **Wai 863**
AND	
IN THE MATTER OF:	The claims of Rangitāne o Tāmaki-Nui-a-Rua - **Wai 166**

OPENING SUBMISSIONS ON BEHALF OF RANGITĀNE O TAMAKI-NUI-A-RUA – WAI 166

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Introduction

1. The purpose of these opening submissions are threefold they being:

   (a) To reintroduce the Rangitāne o Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua claim to the Tribunal;

   (b) To outline a framework against which to consider the Rangitāne o Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua evidence;

   (c) To introduce the evidence that the Tribunal will hear on behalf of Rangitāne o Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua.

2. These submissions are not intended to be the "final word". Nor is it intended to traverse all causes of action pleaded by Rangitāne o Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua or the issues raised in the Statements of Issues. Due to the intensive pleading process which took place the issues are well known. In the interests of moving quickly to the evidence what follows is a general outline only.

The Claimants

3. The named claimant is Mr Manahi Paewai. The claim is brought for and on behalf of Rangitāne o Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua (hereinafter for the purposes of these submissions referred to as "Rangitāne") and its constituent hapū. The claim is supported by the Rangitāne o Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua Incorporated Society.

4. The constituent hapū of Rangitāne are:

   - Ngāti Rangiwhakaewa;
   - Ngāti Mutuahi;

- Te Hika O Papauma;
- Ngāti Parakiore;
- Te Kapuarangi;
- Ngāti Pakapaka;
- Ngāti Hamua;
- Ngāti Te Koro;

5. The origins of those hapū is set out in the traditional evidence of Manahi Paewai.

(Refer Wai 863, #E3, paras 61-125)

6. The Rangitāne claim is a comprehensive iwi claim covering both historical and contemporary causes of action *(refer SOC 2).* There are also specific Rangitāne aligned claimants, who the Tribunal will hear from later this week they being:

- Wai 171 – The Henare Matua Claim;
- Wai 420 – The Mataikona Claim; and
- Wai 943 – The Ratima Whānau Claim.

7. The claim is concentrated in the northern, also known as the Tararua or Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua portion, of this inquiry district. The claim incorporates all of the area formally known as Te Tapere-nui-o-Whātonga or Seventy Mile/Forty Mile Bush. There are 38 land blocks within the Rangitāne claim area. The acreage of the claim area is estimated at 1,077,714 acres.

(Refer Table in Final Statement of Issues, p 240)
(Refer Maps 1, 2 and 3 of the Map Booklet)

8. As referred to in the opening remarks on behalf of Rangitāne o Wairarapa *(Wai 863 #A92)* a feature of the two Rangitāne claims is the intermingling of their interests in Puketoi No.4, Ihuraua, the Manawatu-Wairarapa blocks, the Kaihinu blocks and Ngatapa.

9. Although both Rangitāne groups share much of the korero associated with settlement and migration patterns, some of the same tupuna and in places their interests intersect, geographically and administratively the two claimant groups maintain a uniqueness whilst at the same time retaining an emphasis on commonalities, their linkages and support for each other.

(Refer Maps 1, 2 and 3 of the Map Booklet)

The Claim – Major Issues

10. The statement of claim pleads thirteen causes of action. It is not intended to remark upon all causes of action in these submissions other than to identify for the Tribunal major issues which can be identified in the claim, they being:

(a) Landlessness;

(b) Pre-1865 Crown purchases;

(c) 1865-1900 – the advent of the Native Land Court and large scale Crown purchasing;

(d) 20th Century – the continuing diminution of the Tribal landbase;

(e) Environmental degradation and management;

(f) A failure to protect the Rangitāne identity.

Landlessness

11. Similar to other claimant groups in this inquiry the lack of a landbase is at the heart of the Rangitāne claim.

(Refer SOC 2, Section D, paras 5.0-5.2)

12. Notwithstanding the fact that Crown purchase activity within Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua was slower to commence in earnest than in the Wairarapa and Southern Hawkes Bay areas, by 1900 the Māori owned landbase had been reduced from 1,077,714 acres to 118,039 acres. That reduction went from 100% Māori ownership to 11% in less than sixty years. Today only 21,645 acres remains within Māori ownership, less than 2% of the original land base, most of that being held within Mataikona blocks which form the Aohanga Station. Although there is a regional variation in terms of timing the end result for both Wairarapa and Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua Māori is the same, they are landless.

(Refer table set out in Final Statement of Issues, p 240)

13. In preparing these opening submissions counsel has had the benefit of re-reading the submissions Mr Powell made concerning landlessness on behalf of Ngā Hapū Karanga *(Wai 863 #C38, paras 6-21 inclusive)*. Counsel endorses the comments made by Mr Powell. Thus only a few short remarks are necessary at this juncture.

14. The first and most obvious point is that Rangitāne are indeed landless. The statistics set out at paragraph 12 bear that fact out.

15. The second point is that the Crown has conceded that Wairarapa Ki Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua Māori are virtually landless.

(Refer Wai 863 #2.249).

16. Why did Rangitāne need to retain a sufficient landbase? First it would have provided them with an opportunity to participate in the new settler economy, dominated as it was by agricultural activity. Many Tribunals have spoken of this. The most recent commentary being set out in the Mohaka Ki Ahuriri Report wherein the Tribunal said:

"The question of what might constitute a 'sufficient endowment' has always been difficult to answer. As the Ngai Tahu Tribunal put it, there was no one answer and any particular answer depended on demographic and economic factors, such as the nature of food supplies and production, as well as when the land was alienated. In that case, it was necessary to reserve sufficient good land for the existing and future needs of Ngai Tahu so that:

they would, as Lord Normanby contemplated, later enjoy the added value accruing from British settlement. Sufficient land would need to be left with Ngai Tahu to enable them to engage on an equal basis with European settlers and pastoral and other farming activities.

What was said about Ngai Tahu's needs is especially relevant to the claims before us, since Hawkes Bay, like the eastern South Island, was used by colonists for extensive pastoralism. Ngati Kahungunu, like Ngai Tahu, could, with Crown assistance, have expected to participate in that. It was envisaged that both Maori and Pakeha would benefit from colonisation, and this was in the mind of leading Hawke's Bay chiefs when they engaged in early land transactions."

(Refer Mohaka Ki Ahuriri report 2004, p 26)

17. The ability to participate in the new economy was further developed at p 27 when the Tribunal said:

"The development right inherent in the Treaty needs to be kept steadily in mind as we proceed with our report. Before the 1930s, Crown officials commonly assumed that it was sufficient to reserve land for Maori subsistence, and Maori could earn supplementary income from labouring for

Pakeha settlers or the Government. We will return to this when we consider claims that, as a result, Maori were left impoverished in rural districts until the coming of full-time urban employment after the Second World War. What we can say here is that Maori hoped for, and were indeed promised, more than a subsistence lifestyle from the coming of European colonists and the Treaty of Waitangi. In our view, their right to development, combined with the Crown's fiduciary obligations, entitled them to participate fully in the developing colonial society and economy."

(Refer ibid, p 27)

18. The evidence to be heard later this week is replete with examples of the difficulties Rangitāne descendants had in eking out little more than a subsistence lifestyle on the remnant lands they retained. Problems they face include small land holdings, difficult land and problems with multiple ownership.

(Refer Wai 863, #E6, Statement of Evidence, Herbert Chase, paras 13-19)
(Refer Wai 863, #E14, Statement of Evidence, Hepa Tatere, paras 19-32)
(Refer Wai 863, #E15, Statement of Evidence, Punga Paewai, paras 29-44)

19. The second reason Rangitāne needed to retain a sufficient land base was to ensure the maintenance of traditional practices. Many of the traditional practices were built around a seasonal cycle of resource gathering. You will hear evidence of accessing the resources of, Te Tapere-nui-o-Whātonga, rivers, lakes and the coastline. You will hear evidence of mahinga kai, kainga, places of burial and worship and places of occupation. Although Rangitāne maintain much of the korero associated with sites of traditional significance, a recurring theme is the inability to now access those sites.

20. The issue of when the Rangitāne became landless is a difficult question to answer and perhaps ultimately a fruitless exercise. That is said for the following reasons:

(a) We know they are landless today and the Crown have conceded that fact;

(b) Answering such a question would be almost impossible for the claimants to answer, although if pushed, Counsel would locate their landlessness at the commencement of the 20th Century;

(c) Any redress which Rangitāne are entitled to will not be affected by a precise location of when they were rendered landless.

21. A final question to consider under this heading is, did the Crown ever stop to consider whether any Wairarapa/Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua Māori, let alone Rangitāne, were retaining a sufficient landbase? The answer appears to be a resounding no.

22. It would appear the only time that an exercise of that ilk was carried out was the Stout-Ngata Commission sat in the Wairarapa, however the Commission did not report on the Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua district with the exception of the Mataikona blocks.

(Refer Oliver, Wai 863, #A78, p 6)

23. The point remains that the Crown were hell bent on acquiring as much Māori land as possible for the new settler economy. Māori considerations and needs always came second and thus Rangitāne were rendered spectators in their own takiwa, condemned to a subsistence lifestyle.

Pre-1865 Crown Purchases

24. Whilst it is accurate to say that pre-1865 purchases were not as dramatic in the Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua area as they were in Wairarapa and the Southern Hawkes Bay, Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua was not left untouched.

25. By 1865, 381,049 acres of land within the Rangitāne claim area had been acquired by the Crown.

(Refer Table set out in the Final Statement of Issues, para 240)

26. The blocks affected were:

- Castlepoint;
- Tautane;
- Makuri; and
- Ihuraua

27. Particular concerns raised by Rangitāne about this period are:

(a) The undermining of the "grass money" leases by the threat of prosecution pursuant to the Native Land Purchase Ordinance 1846 and the purchase of land in southern Hawkes Bay in order to attract Wairarapa settlers. For discussion on this the Tribunal is referred to the Mohaka Ki Ahuriri report at Chapter 4;

(b) The relationships cultivated with non-resident rangatira to act as vendors and/or assist in the alienation process. An example of that being the use of Te Hapuku in the Tautane purchase;

(c) The negotiation of sales without the knowledge or consent of the occupants of the block, this was a feature of the Makuri and Tautane acquisitions;

(d) The unscrupulous use of cash advances to prominent resident and non-resident rangatira in order to secure support for the sale of blocks. This was a feature of the Castlepoint acquisition;

(e) A five per cent/koha clause was present in the Tautane Deed. The promises contained within the koha clause were not delivered to Rangitāne.

(For cross reference to the evidence refer to SOC 2, paras 6.0-6.1.4 inclusive)

1865-1900 – The Advent of the Native Land Court and Large Scale Crown Purchasing

28. According to Parsons and Ropiha, 20 out of 25 Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua blocks, situated within the old Hawkes Bay provincial district were awarded to persons of Rangitāne descent.

(Refer Executive Summary, Wai 863, #A68(a), para 67)

29. The remaining blocks in the northern part of the Tāmaki-Nui-a-Rua district, which they refer to as borderlands, were awarded to those of Rangitāne and Kahungunu descent.

(Refer ibid, para 68)

30. In the southern portion of the Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua region (the old Wellington provincial district) Rangitāne grantees feature in all the blocks.

(Refer McBurney, Wai 863, #A47, p 142)
(Refer Robertson, Wai 863, #A27, p 79)

31. Having said that Rangitāne have identified innumerable problems encountered during the Native Land Court era which ultimately contributed to the ongoing diminution in their tribal landbase.

32. The first point to note is the scale of land loss within this era. As at 1865 the acreage within the Rangitāne claim area stood at 696,665 acres. As at 1900 it stood at 118,039 acres. Thus it is difficult to refute the allegation that the establishment of the Native Land Court was designed to ensure that as much Māori land was brought as quickly as possible into the English style legal system to ultimately be made available for settlers.

33. Rangitāne have pleaded that the Native Land Court introduced a tenurial system without consultation which encouraged the extinction of their customs, social order, authority and leadership.

(Refer SOC 2, 7.1.1 and 7.1.3)

34. The Mohaka Ki Ahuriri report, pgs 24 and 25 comment on this when stating that British colonists in New Zealand were determined to assimilate Māori and their customary law as quickly as possible into the English legal system, they were intent on destroying communal tenure in favour of individual titles and that Māori never consented to the substitution of an alternative tenure system or the diminution of the laws of their ancestors.

35. A major feature of the Native Land Court era was the acquisition of Te Tapere-nui-o-Whātonga.

36. Prior to the investigation of title a series of three major hui were held concerning the sale of the bush blocks. Records of those hui are included in the translations of Māori newspaper material provided by the Crown at (Wai 863, #A97). They are also annexed as appendix "B" to the evidence of Manahi Paewai. Features of those hui are:

(a) "Rangitāne" were generally described as those from the Manawatu, represented by tupuna such as Hoani Meihana and Peti Te Aweawe;

(b) The recognised hereditary chief of Rangitāne o Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua, Te Hirawanu, was reluctant to participate and opposed to sale;

(c) Resident Rangitāne hapū within the Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua such as Ngāti Pakapaka and Ngāti Parakiore were opposed to sale. They vehemently opposed outsiders from the Hawkes Bay and the Manawatu from claiming their lands. Their main representatives being Aperahama Te Rautahi and Te Ropiha Te Takou;

(Refer Appendix "B" Traditional Evidence of Manahi Paewai)

37. Other features of this era were:

(a) Between 1865 and 1900 the Crown was by far the largest purchaser of Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua lands;

(Refer McBurney, #A47, pgs 338-343)

(b) The Native Land Court failed to impose restrictions on alienation following investigation;

(Refer Ballara and Scott, Wai 863, #A18, p 30)

(c) Certain Manawatu and Hawkes Bay rangatira were included as grantees within the Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua blocks, who whilst they may have had whakapapa links were non resident and did not exercise ahi kā.

(Refer Wai 863, #E3, Traditional Evidence, Manahi Paewai, paras 187-188, 190, 190-202)
(Refer evidence Parsons and Ropiha, Wai 863, #A68, pgs 74-75)
(Refer McBurney, Wai 863, #A47, pgs 107-108)
(Refer Ballara, Wai 863, #A83 – The Origins of Ngāti Kahungunu, pgs 157-158)

(d) Resident Rangitāne rangatira were excluded from blocks in which they had interests, for example Aperahama Rautahi in respect of the Maharahara and Ahuaturanga block;

(Refer McBurney, Wai 863, #A47, pgs 107 and 108)

(e) Following the investigation of the Tamaki block there was protest by leading tupuna, Paora Ropiha Takau and Henare Matua that resident hapū such as Ngāti Te Rangiwhakaewa and Ngāti Parakiore opposed the sale of land in Tāmaki.

(Refer McBurney, Wai 863, #A47, pgs 107 and 108 & 118-119)

(f) The use of unscrupulous tactics to ensure sale to the Crown. Those tactics including the use of cash advances known as "ground baiting", the preference for dealing with outside rangatira, the preference for dealing with those disposed to sale and the use of bounty hunters in order to secure signatures of those previously unwilling to sell;

(Refer SOC 2, paras 8.1.3-8.1.6 for examples and a list of references to the technical evidence)

(g) Multiple difficulties were encountered with inaccurate and poor quality surveys. As a result some reserves were not set aside, land intended as reserves was absorbed into the Crown grant, wāhi tapu were included within blocks that were sold. The most infamous example of the inadequacy of surveys resulted in the Court cases of Nireaha Tamaki in respect of land wrongfully included in the Kaihinu No.2 and Mangatainoka No.3 blocks.

(Refer McBurney, Wai 863, #A24 – The Court Case of Nireaha Tamaki of Ngāti Rangitāne 1894-1901)

(h) Thirteen reserves were set aside following the purchase of the bush blocks. All of those blocks had alienation restrictions on them. The majority of those reserves were subsequently purchase by the Crown by 1900;

(Refer McBurney, Wai 863, #A47, p 71)
(Refer Robertson, Wai 863, #A27, p 65)

38. What the above bare bone summary does not flesh out is the human story of Rangitāne involvement in the Native Land Court. A window into that can be obtained by reading the newspaper articles attached to the traditional evidence of Manahi Paewai. Although written from a pro-Crown/pro-settler perspective, it touches upon the fact that large scale hui were called for weeks at a time, involving participants travelling from a distance. Old enmities and conflicts were re-opened and ultimately there were losers in the process.

39. An example too of the impact of the Native Land Court on social dislocation appears in the evidence of John Meha when he describes the Ngāti Parakiore relocation to Waipawa. His evidence is not only did they relocate but they did so for the specific purpose of ensuring that imposters did not present spurious claims in the Native Land Court. Another issue Mr Meha touches upon is that the Native Land Court did not sit within the Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua district. That meant for Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua resident Rangitāne they had to travel in order to defend their interests.

(Refer evidence, Wai 863, #E10, John Meha, paras 6-17 inclusive)

20th Century – The Continuing Diminution of the Tribal Landbase

40. At the commencement of the 20th Century 118,039 acres remained in the Rangitāne claim area which represents 10% of the total land base as at 1840. Submit from then on the Crown ought to have been on notice that the situation for Rangitāne was perilous. What McBurney demonstrates in his

evidence however is that throughout the 20th Century acquisition by both the Crown and private purchasers continued unabated.

41. McBurney's schedules at pages 344-346 of his report (Wai 863 #A47) made interesting reading. Whilst private purchases certainly account for numerically more purchases than the Crown, the Crown continue to be responsible for large scale purchasing, see for example the Tamaki Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 blocks comprising 23,060 a 2r27p, Ahuaturanga Res 1-5 1,100 acres, Tiratau No.3 5,727 acres 1r30p, the various Waikopiro blocks comprising approximately 5,500 acres, Mangatoro 1A1 – 5,141 acres.

42. The evidence clearly demonstrates that the Crown in total breach of the obligation on it to protect Rangitāne interests failed to pause, audit and restrain. In contrast the Crown continued to be an enthusiastic acquirer of Rangitāne land.

43. Public works takings are also a feature of the 20th Century Rangitāne claim. For example seven separate takings occurred within the Tahoraiti block for uses such as a rifle range, sewerage disposal, aerodrome and a rubbish dump.

44. Having heard the technical evidence of Marr et al you will hear evidence during the course of this week from Rangitāne witnesses describing the opposition to those takings and the pain that caused. An example being the opposition of M E Paewai to the Dannevirke Aerodrome takings.

(Refer evidence, Wai 863, #E17, Stephen Paewai, paras 5-13 concerning Dannevirke Aerodrome and paras 14-20 concerning Rubbish Dump)

Environmental Degradation and Management

45. As their eleventh cause of action Rangitāne plead environmental degradation and management. In the evidence that you will hear the following issues emerge:

(a) The loss of habitat for and the extinction of the huia, particularly prized by Rangitāne;

(Refer evidence, Wai 863, #E13, Mike Stone)

(b) The loss of resources contained within Te Tapere-nui-o-Whātonga such as bark, plants, medicines, kai and other birdlife in addition to the huia;

(Refer evidence, Wai 863, #E7, Titihuia Karaitiana, paras 13-15 inclusive)
(Refer evidence, Wai 863, #E12, Maisie Gilbert-Palmer, paras 33-38 inclusive)
(Refer evidence, Wai 863, #E3, Manahi Paewai – Traditional, paras 145-149)

(c) The importance of waterways spiritually and as resource gathering areas. Some witnesses will also discuss water quality issues.

(Refer evidence, Titihuia Karaitiana, Wai 863, #E7 paras 7-11)
(Refer evidence, Wai 863, #E12, Maisie Gilbert-Palmer, paras 10-13 inclusive)
(Refer evidence, Wai 863, #E6, Herbert Chase, paras 21 and 22, 25 and 26)
(Refer evidence, Wai 863, #E3, Manahi Paewai – Traditional, paras 154-158)

The Failure to Protect the Rangitāne Identity

46. A lot of the material filed on behalf of Rangitāne falls within the category of traditional evidence. Examples of that type of evidence being:

- Evidence outlining the origins, migration patterns and settlement of Rangitāne in Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua;

- Evidence of unbroken occupation;
- The ebb and flow of human contact involving warfare, peace making and the forming of alliances;
- Places of occupation such as pā sites and kainga;
- Mahinga kai;
- Rivers and their resources;
- Access to the coast and its resources;
- The names of maunga;
- Identification of the supernatural and their residences;
- Various wāhi tapu;
- The location of marae, both operative and now in disuse.

47. The placing of this evidence before the Tribunal had been signalled for some time by Rangitāne. At one level they want to tell their story, they want the Tribunal to know who and what they are about.

48. At another level it is important in order to support the cause of action that the Crown have failed to identify and protect Rangitāne as a tangata whenua group within Tāmaki-Nui-a-Rua. Rangitāne say, "we know who we are, we have always known who we are, the Crown ought to have known who we were and should have taken more care when dealing with us. Through their actions our identity as an iwi and a tangata whenua group within Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua has been diminished". Examples being:

(a) Dealing with non resident Hawkes Bay rangatira in order to open up land sales within Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua, for example, Te Hapuku;

(b) Dealing with non resident rangatira by way of ground baiting in order to secure sales of Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua land;

(c) Permitting non resident rangatira to become grantees of Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua blocks sometimes to the exclusion of resident rangatira;

(d) Failing to take cognisance of resident hapū protest concerning the investigation and sale of Te Tapere-nui-o-Whātonga;

(e) Lumping Rangitāne under the general description of Kahungunu in election rolls, census and maps.

(Refer O'Leary, Wai 863, #A62, pp48-61)

49. What it is hoped for is that by setting out such evidence before the Tribunal, you will gain an impression of Rangitāne interests covering the entire Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua. That serves a secondary purpose, that is, to support any subsequent negotiations they may have with the Office of Treaty Settlements.

The Evidence

50. The Tribunal has already heard technical evidence, particularly during Week Two at the Dannevirke Town Hall from witnesses such as McBurney, Oliver and Robertson, whose evidence underpins the Rangitāne and other Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua based claims.

51. A traditional history report was also compiled by Parsons and Ropiha. During the course of this week the Tribunal will hear a summary of that report by Mr Parsons. That report draws on a number of written sources, particularly the records of Native Land Court investigations.

(Refer Wai 863 #A68)

52. What will then follow is tangata whenua evidence. General themes that can be identified from the evidence are as follows:

(a) Rangitāne traditional evidence, particularly by Manahi Paewai;

(b) Identification of sites of significance including pā sites, kainga, mahinga kai, rivers, taniwha lair;

(c) The loss of traditional resources contained within:

(i) Te Tapere-nui-o-Whātonga; and

(ii) Lakes, rivers and the coastline;

(d) The difficulties in utilising the scarce Rangitāne land base;

(e) Rangitāne identity;

(f) Contemporary evidence.

53. The witnesses will give their evidence in the following order:

- Manahi Paewai – Traditional Evidence - #E3.
- Patrick Parsons – Summary - #A68(a).
- Ataneta Paewai - #E4.
- Noa Nicholson - #E5.
- Herbert Chase - #E6
- Titihuia Karaitiana - #E7.
- Kurairirangi Pearse - #E8.
- Reihana Rautahi - #E9.
- John Meha - #E10.

- Peter Ropiha - #E11.
- Maisie Hanatia Gilbert-Palmer - #E12.
- Mike Stone - #E13.
- Hepa Tatere - #E14.
- Punga Paewai – #E15.
- Lorraine Stephenson - #E16.
- Stephen Paewai - #E17.
- Brian Paewai - #E18.
- Manahi Paewai – Contemporary Evidence - #E19.

54. In addition to that Rangitāne will also rely on evidence contained in five booklets they being:

(a) A whakapapa booklet - #E21;

(b) A photograph booklet- #E22;

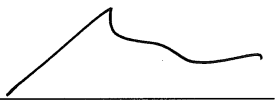
(c) A waiata booklet - #E23;

(d) A sites of significance booklet; and

(e) A map book.

55. Finally on Wednesday, 28 July 2004 during the lunch break, a brief site visit is planned to the Kura Kaupapa Māori o Tamaki-Nui-a-Rua. As can be seen in the statement of evidence of Brian Paewai (Wai 863, #E18) the Kura enjoys a strong relationship with Rangitāne. Those children being the embodiment of Rangitāne hopes and aspirations for the future.

DATED at Hamilton this 22nd day of July 2004.



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