

ORDINARY MEETING

OF

REGULATORY PROCESSES COMMITTEE

AGENDA

Time: 9:30am
Date: Wednesday, 20 June 2018
Venue: Committee Room 1
Ground Floor, Council Offices
101 Wakefield Street
Wellington

MEMBERSHIP

Mayor Lester
Councillor Calvert
Councillor Calvi-Freeman
Councillor Lee
Councillor Sparrow (Chair)

Have your say!

You can make a short presentation to the Councillors at this meeting. Please let us know by noon the working day before the meeting. You can do this either by phoning 803-8334, emailing public.participation@wcc.govt.nz or writing to Democratic Services, Wellington City Council, PO Box 2199, Wellington, giving your name, phone number and the issue you would like to talk about.

AREA OF FOCUS

The Regulatory Processes Committee has responsibility for overseeing the Council's regulatory functions.

The committee will have responsibility for:

- Resource Management Act (RMA) Commissioners – Approve List and Appointment Guidelines
- Dog Objections and Fencing of Swimming Pools
- Road Stopping
- Temporary Road Closures
- Liquor Ban Bylaw Appeals
- Development Contributions Remissions.
- Approving leases under the “Leases Policy for Community and Recreation Groups”

Quorum: 3 members

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1 Meeting Conduct

1.1 Apologies

The Chairperson invites notice from members of apologies, including apologies for lateness and early departure from the meeting, where leave of absence has not previously been granted.

1.2 Conflict of Interest Declarations

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as a member and any private or other external interest they might have.

1.3 Confirmation of Minutes

The minutes of the meeting held on 16 May 2018 will be put to the Regulatory Processes Committee for confirmation.

1.4 Items not on the Agenda

The Chairperson will give notice of items not on the agenda as follows:

Matters Requiring Urgent Attention as Determined by Resolution of the Regulatory Processes Committee.

1. The reason why the item is not on the agenda; and
2. The reason why discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

Minor Matters relating to the General Business of the Regulatory Processes Committee.

No resolution, decision, or recommendation may be made in respect of the item except to refer it to a subsequent meeting of the Regulatory Processes Committee for further discussion.

1.5 Public Participation

A maximum of 60 minutes is set aside for public participation at the commencement of any meeting of the Council or committee that is open to the public. Under Standing Order 3.23.3 a written, oral or electronic application to address the meeting setting forth the subject, is required to be lodged with the Chief Executive by 12.00 noon of the working day prior to the meeting concerned, and subsequently approved by the Chairperson.

2. General Business

PROPOSED ROAD CLOSURES – SPRING INTO TAWA AND CAPITAL CITY DUATHLON

Purpose

1. This report seeks approval for the temporary closure of roads for the following events:
 - **Spring into Tawa**, on Saturday 27 October 2018.
 - **Capital City Duathlon**, on Sunday 19 August 2018.

Summary

2. Applications have been made to temporarily close roads for the following events:
 - Spring into Tawa
 - Capital City Duathlon
3. Under Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 1974, the Council is required to approve these closures. Authority to grant these approvals is delegated to the Regulatory Processes Committee.

Recommendation/s

That the Regulatory Processes Committee:

1. Receive the information.
2. Note that recommendations in this report should not be amended without first carrying out further consultation with affected parties and verification from the Council's Traffic Engineer that the amendment is not likely to cause unreasonable impact on traffic.
3. Agree to close the following roads and sections of the roads for the following events to vehicles and cycles only, subject to the conditions listed in the proposed Temporary Road Closures Impact Report:
 - a. **Spring into Tawa** on Saturday 27 October 2018, from 5:00am to 5:00pm, consisting of:
 - **Main Road** (between Lyndhurst Road intersection and Surrey Street intersection)
 - b. **Capital City Duathlon** Sunday 19 August 2018 7:00am to 11:00am, consisting of:
 - **Massey Road** (Scorching Bay to Northern entrance to Shelly Bay Base)

Background

4. The Council receives numerous requests throughout the year for public roads to be closed for public and private events. Under Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 1974, the Council is required to approve these closures.

5. The authority to approve requests for road closures is made under Schedule 10, clause 11(e), of the Local Government Act 1974 and the Transport (Vehicular Traffic Road Closure) Regulations 1965. This authority is delegated to the Regulatory Processes Committee.
6. This report has been prepared in accordance with the procedures that were approved by the Committee on 15 December 2010. In summary, these are:
 - An event organiser applies for a road closure where a proposed event requires one.
 - Council officers receive the proposal and assess the merits and need for a road closure.
 - If required, The Council advertises its intention to close the road in the public notice column of the local newspaper.
 - Together with the event organiser Council officers ensure consultation with affected stakeholders is carried out and a communication plan is formulated.
 - Any objections are followup and resolved as far as practical.
 - The event organiser works together with Council officers to modify any plans in response to public submissions and prepares an impact report for the Committee recommending any conditions that should apply to the approval.
 - The committee deliberates on the proposed road closure.
 - Council officers notify the event organiser of the Committee's decision. If the proposed closure is approved, Council officer ensure the event organisers follow the agreed communication plan including notifying the public, and affected parties. The event is also monitored to ensure the traffic management plan is adhered to and any associated conditions are followed to keep the public safe and to avoid any unreasonable impact on traffic.

Discussion

Spring into Tawa

7. Spring into Tawa organisers have requested the closure of the following road to vehicle traffic and cyclists to safely facilitate the Spring into Tawa event.
 - **Main Road** (between Lyndhurst Road intersection and Surrey Street roundabout), from 5:00am to 5:00pm on Saturday 27 August 2018.
8. Spring into Tawa has grown from stalls on the footpath to a full on fair that requires more space to safely accommodate the event.

Public notification, consultation and engagement

9. Members of the public have been advised of the road closure and informed of their right to object:
 - A public notice advising that the Council is proposing to consider this closure was published in the Dominion Post newspaper on Saturday May 5 2018.
 - The same notice is published on the "Have Your Say" section of the Wellington City Council website.
10. Event organisers will contact residents' associations if applicable, community groups and local retailers and advise them of the intention to close the road.

11. Event organisers will also consult with the following government agencies and associated organisations:
 - New Zealand Police
 - Fire and Emergency New Zealand
 - Wellington Free Ambulance
 - Public Transport Operators
 - Relevant Council Business Units e.g., Roding, Communications, Wreda
12. Members of the public will again be advised of the road closures prior to the event through:
 - Advance road side signage
 - Media releases
 - Council website
 - Council social media

Objections

13. No objections have been received.

Impact Assessment

14. A temporary traffic management plan will be prepared by a Council approved traffic management company for approval by Council prior to the event.
15. Any objections as a result of the road closure will be dealt with before the event.
16. The proposed closure (when implemented according to the approved temporary traffic management plan) is considered not likely to unreasonably impede traffic. A detailed impact report, including conditions placed on the event organiser, is supplied in **Attachment 1**.

Capital City Duathlon

17. Capital City Triathlon have requested the closure of the following road to vehicle traffic and cyclists to facilitate the Capital City Duathlon.
 - **Massey Road** (Between Scorching Bay to Northern entrance to Shelly Bay Base), from 7:00am to 11:00am on Sunday 19 August 2018.
18. This event has run for 14 years previously under Scorching Events.

Public notification, consultation and engagement

19. Members of the public have been advised of the road closure and informed of their right to object.
 - A public notice advising that the Council is proposing to consider this closure was published in the Dominion Post newspaper on Saturday May 5 2018.
 - The same notice is published on the “Have Your Say” section of the Wellington City Council website.
20. Event organisers will contact residents’ associations if applicable, community groups and local retailers and advise them of the intention to close the road.

21. Event organisers will also consult with the following government agencies and associated organisations:
- New Zealand Police
 - Fire and Emergency New Zealand
 - Wellington Free Ambulance
 - Public transport operators
 - Relevant Council business units e.g., Roading, Communications, WREDA
22. Members of the public will again be advised of the road closures prior to the event through:
- Advance road side signaage
 - Media releases
 - Council website
 - Council social media

Objections

23. No objections have been received.

Impact Assessment

24. A temporary traffic management plan will be prepared by a Council approved traffic management company for approval by Council prior to the event.
25. Any objections as a result of the road closure will be dealt with before the event.
26. The proposed closure (when implemented according to the approved temporary traffic management plan) is considered not likely to unreasonably impede traffic. A detailed impact report, including conditions placed on the event organiser, is supplied in **Attachment 2**.

Next Actions

27. If the proposed road closures are approved, the event organisers will issue further public notices advising of the approved closure, implement the approved traffic management plan, run their event and clean the site. Council officers will monitor the impact of the closure and debrief with the organisers following the conclusion of the event.

Attachments

- Attachment 1. Spring into Tawa detailed impact report [↓](#) Page 13
- Attachment 2. Capital City Duathlon detailed impact report [↓](#) Page 18

Author	Maria Taumaa, Street Activities Coordinator
Authoriser	Stephen Harte, PM: Transport Network Developmt David Chick, Chief City Planner

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Engagement and Consultation

Affected stakeholders will be notified by way of letter drop, social media, advertising. Council's intention to consider the proposed temporary road closures was notified through an advertisement in the Dominion Post. This advertisement invited the public to make submissions on the proposed road closures. Affected stakeholders will be notified by way of letter drop, social media, and advertising.

The New Zealand Police and the Ministry of Transport have also been consulted with. Any correspondence received in response to the proposed closures has been included in the attached impact reports.

The City Events Team has assessed the proposed events with regard to their contribution towards Council's strategies and policies. The proposed events support the Council's strategy of being the "Events Capital" and will contribute to the economic success of the city.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

There are no Treaty of Waitangi implications.

Financial implications

The administration of events is managed under project C481. There are no unforeseen costs associated with these events.

Policy and legislative implications

A Council Traffic Engineer has assessed the proposed closures with regard to the expected impact on traffic. This information is part of the impact report (**Attachments 1 and 2**).

Risks / legal

Nil

Climate Change impact and considerations

N/A

Communications Plan

Residents and Retailers affected by the Road Closure will be notified by letter drop or contacted by the event organiser.

Event organisers will contact residents' associations, community groups and local businesses to advise them of the proposed closure and address any issues raised.

Event organisers will also consult with the following government agencies and associated organisations:

- New Zealand Police
- Fire and Emergency New Zealand
- Wellington Free Ambulance
- Public Transport Operators
- Relevant Council Business Units e.g. Roading, Communications, Wreda

Health and Safety Impact considered

Health and safety is covered by the event management plan submitted to Council for approval prior to the event. This is assessed together with the traffic management plan for the road closures.

REGULATORY PROCESSES COMMITTEE

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PROPOSED TEMPORARY ROAD CLOSURE – IMPACT REPORT

SPRING INTO TAWA
SATURDAY 27 OCTOBER 2018 5AM TO 5PM

1. Description of Event

Spring into Tawa is Tawa's annual spring festival. Held in Main Road, Tawa, it's an opportunity for local businesses, community groups, organisations, education providers and families to gather together. The event features stalls selling a range of products – including baking, crafts, gifts and household items.

The event is also an opportunity to showcase all the activities that are on offer in the community – includes swimming, music, entertainment, gymnastics and recreation. The festival is a key fundraising opportunity for many of the community groups and organisations and is well supported by local schools and early childhood education providers.

The Council provides great support for the event through the Tawa Community Centre and Library. Held in Main Road, Tawa, the event has reached it's limit in terms of the space available on the footpath and the plaza area - and the community have organisers they'd like to see it bigger, with more space to enjoy activities.

Therefore, it is proposed to close a small section of Main Road to provide 7a larger space for the event to grow and spread out.

The proposed road closure is as follows:

Saturday 24 October 2018 5am to 5pm

- **Main road** (between Lyndhurst Road intersection and Surrey Street roundabout)

Parking restrictions will be in place.

The road closure is to be carried out under a temporary traffic management plan – details of which will be subject to approval prior to the event.

Road closure notifications signs will be place at each end of the closure at least 10 working days prior to the event. Residents and retailers will receive a letter advising them of the event and the road closures and parking restrictions at the same time. The road closure is to be managed by a qualified traffic management company. Emergency services will have immediate access to the area if required.

2. Events Directorate Support

The Events Directorate has no connection with and no objection to this event.

3. Proposal Notice and Consultation

A public notice advising that the Council is proposing to consider this closure was published in the Dominion Post Saturday on 5 May 2018.

Tawa Retailers, Community Groups, Local Schools, Kindergartens. Community Groups, Retailers and Residents have also been notified of the intention to hold this event.

The New Zealand Police and the Ministry of Transport have also been consulted with.

4. Objections

There have been NO objections to this closure request.

5. Traffic Impact Assessment

Prior Closures

None of the proposed closures for this event will result in a road being closed for an aggregate of more than 31 days in any year.

Traffic Impact

In the opinion of Stephen Harte, Implementation Manager, Network Improvements, acting as the Council's Traffic Engineer, the proposed closure, if implemented according to an approved traffic management plan, is not likely to impede traffic unreasonably subject to the conditions listed below. However, the Council reserves the right to modify this opinion at any time. If, in the opinion of the Council, the closure may or does impede traffic unreasonably, any approval granted by the Regulatory Processes Committee may be revoked and the event organiser may be required to open the road at the direction of a suitably qualified Council officer in charge of traffic.

Conditions:

- The event organiser is to notify resident, retailers, and the public that are affected by the road closures by letter drop, advanced signage and media releases.
- The event organiser is to obtain Council approval on the details of a traffic management plan prior to the event.
- The event organiser is responsible for safety (pedestrian and traffic) within the closed area.
- The event organiser is to provide marshals at all road closures ends to ensure that public safety (interaction of traffic and spectators) is not compromised.
- The event organiser must have a Health and Safety plan, which covers how Emergency vehicles are to enter the road closure site if required.
- The road closure is valid from 5am to 5pm.
- It is the event organisers responsibility to ensure the Traffic Management Company follow the approved Temporary Traffic Management Plan.

Signed 

Stephen Harte
Implementation Manager, Network Improvements

6. Attachments

- Map of proposed closure
- Copy of the Dom Post Public notice

Prepared By: 
Maria Taumaa
Street Activities Coordinator

Proposal to Close Roads

The Regulatory Processes Committee will meet on Wednesday 20 June 2018 to consider the following temporary road closures for events.

Spring into Tawa

Saturday 27 October 2018, 5am to 5pm

Main Road (between Lyndhurst Road intersection and Surrey Street roundabout)

Capital City Duathlon

Sunday 19 August 2018, 7am to 11.00am

Massey Road (Scorching Bay to Northern entrance to Shelley Bay Base)

Any person objecting to a proposed road closure must contact the City Council in writing before 4pm, Friday 18 May 2018. Please send correspondence to Maria Taumaa at mailing address below, by fax 801 3009 or by email maria.taumaa@wcc.govt.nz.

Wellington City Council
101 Wakefield Street
PO Box 2199, Wellington 6140
Wellington.govt.nz

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C18 The Dominion Post Saturday, May 5, 2018



REGULATORY PROCESSES COMMITTEE

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PROPOSED TEMPORARY ROAD CLOSURE – IMPACT REPORT

*CAPITAL CITY DUATHLON
SUNDAY 19TH AUGUST 2018 7AM TO 11AM***1. Description of Event**

Capital City Triathlon was formed in 2017 after Scorching Events ended their 13 year event series in Wellington. Duathlon and triathlon events are run in association with the Wellington Triathlon Club to ensure that Wellington triathletes have access to local races. The events are designed to be low key and informal to ensure that new and/or nervous athletes can participate in a relaxed, unthreatening and friendly environment. They cater for all abilities and the aim is to encourage more people into triathlon, as well as allowing those with a triathlon on their "bucket-list" to take part.

The proposed road closure is: Sunday 19 August 2018 7am to 11am

- o Massey Road (Scorching Bay to Northern entrance to Shelley Bay Base)

The above road closure is required to accommodate this event.

Road closure notifications boards will be placed at each end of the closure at least 10 working days prior to the event. Residents and retailers will receive a letter or be contacted, to advise them of the event and the road closures and parking restrictions at the same time. The road closure will be managed by a qualified traffic management company.

2. Events Directorate Support

The Events Directorate has no connection with and no objection to this event.

3. Proposal Notice and Consultation

A public notice advising that the Council is proposing to consider this closure was published in the

Dominion Post Saturday 5 May 2018.

The New Zealand Police and the Ministry of Transport have also been consulted with.

4. Objections

There have been NO objections to this closure request.

5. Traffic Impact Assessment

Prior Closures


None of the proposed closures for this event will result in a road being closed for an aggregate of more than 31 days in any year.

Traffic Impact

In the opinion of Stephen Harte Implementation Manager, Network Improvements, acting as the Council's Traffic Engineer, the proposed closure, if implemented according to an approved traffic management plan, is not likely to impede traffic unreasonably subject to the conditions listed below. However, the Council reserves the right to modify this opinion at any time. If, in the opinion of the Council, the closure may or does impede traffic unreasonably, any approval granted by the Regulatory Processes Committee may be revoked and the event organiser may be required to open the road at the direction of a suitably qualified Council officer in charge of traffic.

Conditions:

- The event organiser is to notify the public via newspaper advertisement, letter drop, advanced signage and media releases.
- The event organiser is to obtain Council approval on the details of a traffic management plan prior to the event.
- The event organiser is responsible for safety (pedestrian and traffic) within the closed area.
- The event organiser is to provide marshals at all road closures ends to ensure that public safety (interaction of traffic and spectators) is not compromised.
- The event organiser must have a Health and Safety plan, which covers how Emergency vehicles are required to enter the road closure site if required.
- The road closure is valid from 7am to 11am.
- It is the event organisers responsibility to ensure the Traffic Management Company follow the approved Temporary Traffic Management Plan.

Signed 

Stephen Harte
Implementation Manager, Network Improvements

6. Attachments

- Map of proposed closure
- Copy of the Dom Post Public notice

Prepared By: 
Maria Taumaa
Street Activities Coordinator

Proposal to Close Roads

The Regulatory Processes Committee will meet on Wednesday 20 June 2018 to consider the following temporary road closures for events.

Spring into Tawa

Saturday 27 October 2018, 5am to 5pm

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Capital City Duathlon

Sunday 19 August 2018, 7am to 11.00am

Massey Road (Scorching Bay to Northern entrance to Shelley Bay Base)

Any person objecting to a proposed road closure must contact the City Council in writing before 4pm, Friday 18 May 2018. Please send correspondence to Maria Taumaa at mailing address below, by fax 801 3009 or by email maria.taumaa@wcc.govt.nz.

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C18 The Dominion Post Saturday, May 5, 2018



PROPOSED ROAD STOPPING - LAND ADJOINING 204 HELSTON ROAD, PAPARANGI

Purpose

1. The purpose of this report is to recommend that the Council disposes of approximately 130m² unformed legal road adjoining 204 Helston Road, Paparangi (**Attachments 1 and 2** refer).

Summary

2. The owners of 204 Helston Road, Paparangi, have applied to purchase unformed legal road in Paparangi Crescent that adjoins the rear boundary of their property.
3. The approximately 130m² of legal road to be purchased (the Land) is shown bordered red on the plan in Attachment 2.
4. Utility providers and relevant Council business units have been consulted. All support the proposal, subject to conditions (where relevant).
5. Initial consultation letters were sent to adjacent neighbours. At the time of writing of this report, no replies had been received.
6. If the Council agrees with the recommendation of the Regulatory Processes Committee the road stopping will then be publicly notified. At that time any neighbours, organisations, or any other member of the public will have the opportunity to make a submission.

Recommendations

That the Regulatory Processes Committee:

1. Receives the information.
2. Recommends to the Council that it:
 - a. Agrees that approximately 130m² of unformed legal road in Paparangi Crescent, Paparangi, shown as the land bordered red on the plan in Attachment 2 (**the Land**) and abutting 204 Helston Road, Paparangi (being Lot 4, DP 25690, CFR WNC4/507), is not required for a public work and is surplus to requirements.
 - b. Agrees to dispose of the Land.
 - c. Delegates to the Chief Executive Officer the power to conclude all matters in relation to the road stopping and disposal of the Land, including all legislative matters, issuing of relevant public notices, declaring the road stopped, negotiating the terms of sale or exchange, imposing any reasonable covenants and anything else necessary.
3. Notes that if objections are received to the road stopping, and the applicant wishes to continue with the process, a further report will be presented to the Regulatory Processes Committee for consideration.

Background

7. 204 Helston Road (Lot 4, DP 25690) is an irregular shaped parcel of land with a right of way extending to Helston Road.
8. It is situated above the formed Helston Road and Paparangi Crescent carriageways, containing a three-bedroom dwelling positioned towards the front of the section, and a freestanding garage.
9. The Land is set back approximately 2.7 metres from the kerb face and rises moderately above the road level, containing vegetation, small trees and step access to 204 Helston Road (refer **Attachment 3** for views at street level).
10. The applicant is seeking to purchase the Land to build a garage with flat above.

Discussion

11. Road stopping is provided for under sections 319(1)(h) and 342(1)(a) of the Local Government Act 1974 (the **LGA**).
12. Council, under section 40 of the Public Works Act 1981 (the **PWA**), 'shall endeavour' to dispose of any land not required for the public work for which it was taken and which is not required for any other public work.
13. The Transport and Infrastructure business unit has confirmed the Land is not required for road or access purposes in the foreseeable future. No other relevant business units of the Council seek to retain the Land for other purposes.
14. The section 40 PWA report will, otherwise, determine whether any offer back obligations exist.

Options

15. The alternative to undertaking the road stopping is to retain the Land in Council ownership as unformed legal road. In the long term this will incur maintenance and retaining costs on land that Council no longer requires or intends to use.
16. An encroachment licence could be issued for the Land if it is not stopped. Such a licence provides less certainty of tenure for the adjacent landowner and limits the scope for better utilisation of the land by these owners. A garage could be built under an encroachment licence, but not a flat above.

Next Actions

17. Conclude a section 40 PWA acquisition history investigation.
18. Prepare a survey legalisation plan and agreement for the Land.
19. Initiate the public notification process.

Attachments

Attachment 1.	Location Plan ↓	Page 27
Attachment 2.	Aerial ↓	Page 28
Attachment 3.	Views at street level ↓	Page 29

Author	Paul Davidson, Property Advisor
Authoriser	David Chick, Chief City Planner Steve Spence, Chief Advisor, Transport and Infrastructure

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Engagement and Consultation

Community

In March 2018 letters were sent to adjacent neighbours of the Land. At time of writing report no replies had been received.

Utility Provider and Council Business Units

The applicant is obliged to obtain comment from utility providers prior to submission of the application. None objected to the road stopping and/or have provided conditional support subject to the creation of relevant easements.

Several business units of the Council were consulted: specifically Transport and Infrastructure (including Vehicle Access), Planning, District Plan Policy and Parks, Sport & Recreation. None objected to the road stopping or provided conditional support.

Conditions such as carriageway setbacks, the inclusion of isolation strips, amalgamation of parcels, and neighbour consultation have been adopted where applicable and agreed by the applicant.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

Iwi groups have not been consulted. The proposal does not conflict with the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi nor is the land located within a Māori Precinct or an area identified as significant to Māori.

As sale to, and amalgamation with, the adjacent parcel is a condition of the stopping, the Land is unlikely to be made available for purchase by iwi or the public in general.

Financial implications

Costs associated with the disposal of the Land will be recovered from the applicant, and the proceeds of the sale are directed towards the general fund.

As of August 2011 a new cost sharing initiative for road stoppings was approved by the Council. The rebate amount is a percentage of the sale price, so is determined at the end of the process when these costs are known.

Policy and legislative implications

The recommendations of this report are consistent with the policies of the Council. The road stopping is also undertaken in accordance with relevant legislation.

This is not a significant decision. This report sets out the Council's options under the relevant legislation and under the Council's Road Encroachment and Sale Policy 2011.

Risks / legal

The road stopping process will be undertaken in accordance with legislative and Council, requirements. Any legal agreement, or action in the Environment Court, will be overseen by the Council's lawyers.

Climate Change impact and considerations

There are no climate change implications arising from this road stopping.

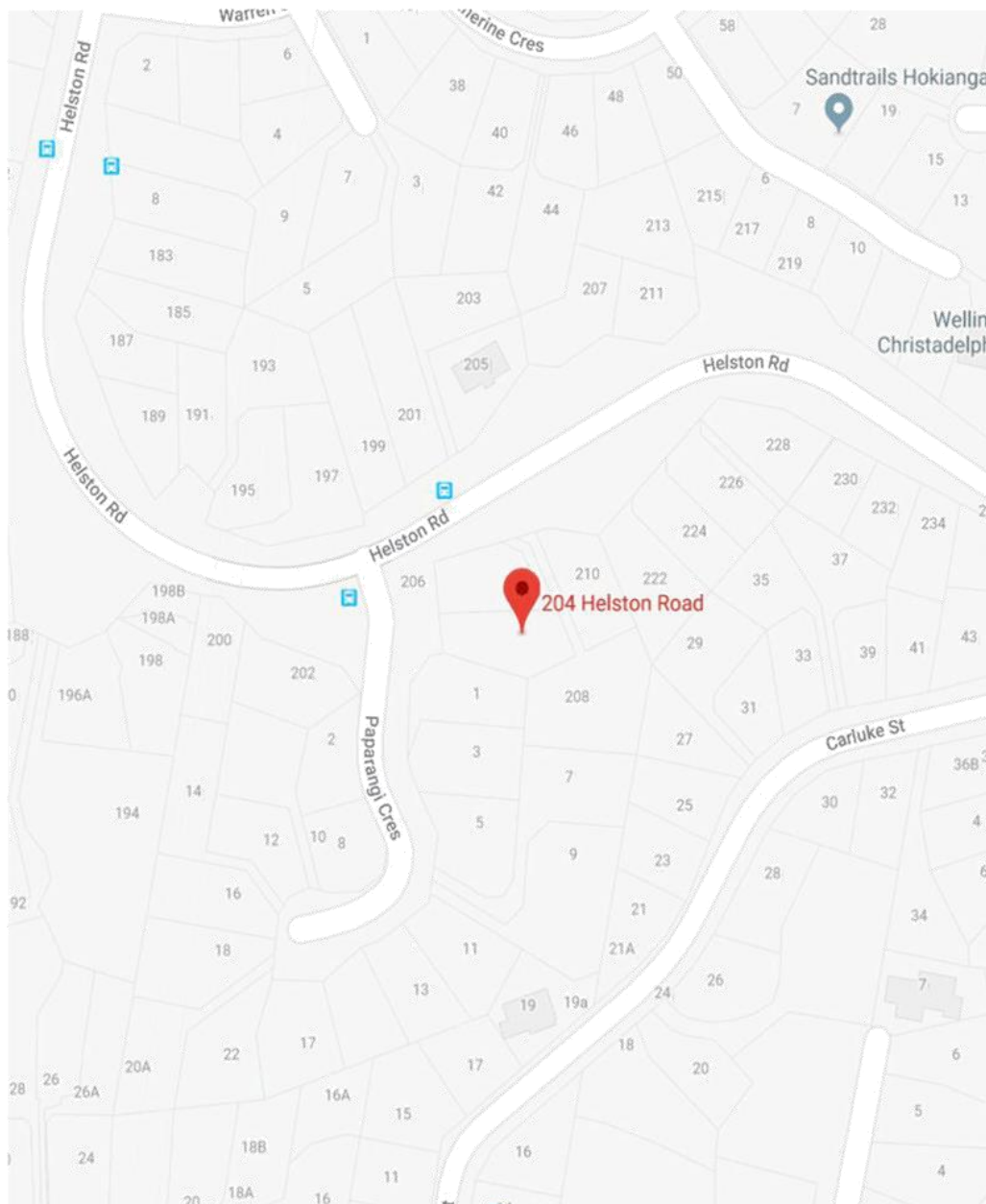
Communications Plan

Public consultation in accordance with the Tenth Schedule of the LGA will be carried out later in the road stopping process.

Health and Safety Impact considered

The road stopping is a minimal risk to health and safety. The work is almost entirely administrative and a normal operational function of Council Officers.

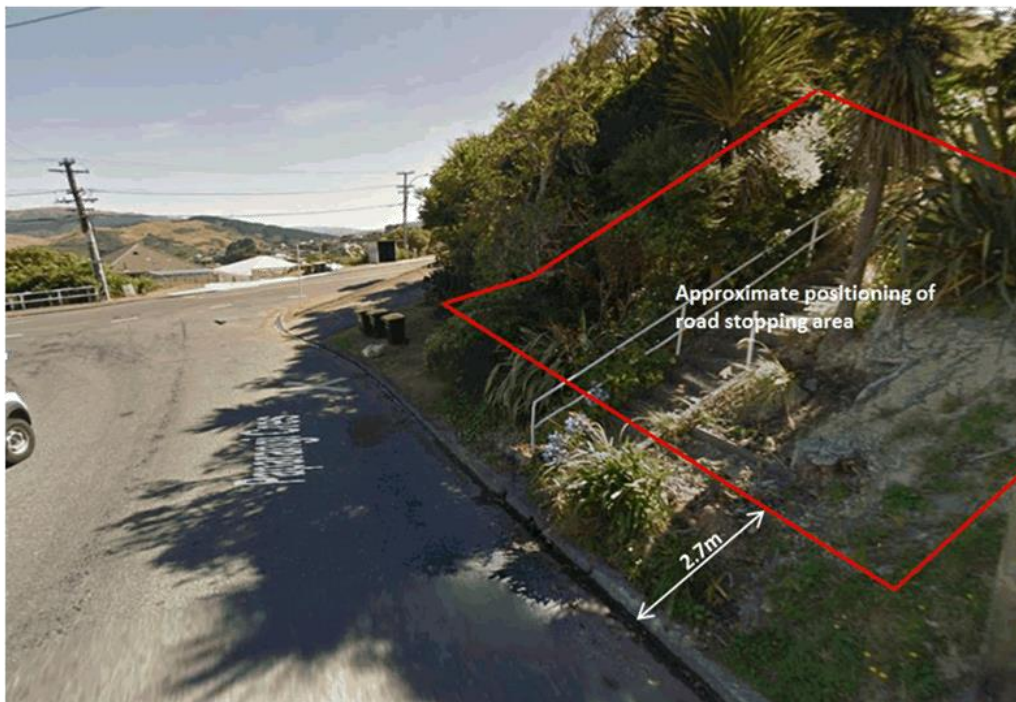
Locality Plan for 204 Helston Road, Paparangi



Aerial plan of 204 Helston Road, Paparangi



204 Helston Road, Paparangi - views from Paparangi Crescent at street level



APPROVAL OF A NAME FOR THE WATERFRONT PROMENADE

Purpose

1. This report seeks approval of the name for the waterfront promenade stretching along the waterfront from opposite Whitmore Street to Herd St, as shown on F Plan 3097 (**Attachment 1** refers).

Summary

2. This is a proposal to name the waterfront promenade that stretches along the waterfront from opposite Whitmore Street to Herd St, shown on F Plan 3097.
3. The report to the Regulatory Processes Committee meeting of 16 May 2018 recommended the name *Lady Elizabeth Lane* for the waterfront access lane shown on F Plan 3095A (**Attachment 2** refers). This recommendation was carried with the amendment that the Committee: “Agree to give approval for the name *Ara Moana* to be allocated in principle to the broader waterfront promenade, shown in pink on F Plan 3095A, as recommended by iwi, noting that consultation needs to be completed”.

Recommendations

That the Regulatory Processes Committee:

1. Receives the information.
2. Approves the name *Ara Moana* to be allocated to the waterfront promenade, as shown on F Plan 3097.
3. Notes that this name has been recommended by iwi in recognition of its significance and in accord with Te Tauihu, Council’s draft Te Reo policy.

Background

4. Ongoing development of the waterfront means that existing and new properties located on the wharves need to be assigned unique addresses to allow visitors and emergency services to locate them. These unique addresses also allow Council staff to readily identify sites when performing regulatory functions, such as issuing building consents.
5. At the Regulatory Processes Committee meeting on 18 April, Councillors expressed a desire to utilise opportunities to implement the provisions of Te Tauihu, the draft Te Reo policy. Ensuing discussions led to the identification of a significant opportunity to name the broader waterfront area.
6. Iwi were consulted with regards to suggestions for a suitable name. They have proposed the name *Ara Moana*.

Discussion

7. The report to the Regulatory Processes Committee meeting of 18 April proposing the name *Lady Elizabeth Lane* for the waterfront access lane — shown green on F Plan 3095A — was tabled in accordance with Standing Order 3.16.2(d).
8. At the meeting of 18 April, Committee members expressed a desire to use this opportunity to implement the provisions of Te Tauihu, Council’s draft Te Reo policy.

Ensuing discussions led to the identification of a significant opportunity to name the broader waterfront area.

9. Iwi subsequently advised that they were comfortable with regards to the name *Lady Elizabeth Lane* that was proposed for the small accessway (the subject of the earlier report of 18 April), and were happy to propose a meaningful name with regards to the broader waterfront promenade, shown in pink on F Plan 3095A.
10. At the Regulatory Processes Committee meeting of 16 May 2018, the name *Lady Elizabeth Lane* for the waterfront access lane shown green on F Plan 3095A was recommended by Council officers. This recommendation was carried with the amendment that the Committee: “Agree to give approval for the name *Ara Moana* to be allocated in principle to the broader waterfront promenade, shown in pink on F Plan 3095A, as recommended by iwi, noting that consultation needs to be completed”.
11. Council officers subsequently completed consultation with waterfront tenants and business owners, the Council’s Waterfront Operations and Communications and Engagements teams, and also Michael Faherty (Project Director, Waterfront, Wellington City Council), and the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) on the proposed name for this major stretch of the waterfront promenade.
12. Officers were initially concerned that the Australasian Addressing Standard AS/NZS 4819:2011 does not currently include any name types (such as lane or promenade) in te reo, despite 32 name types available in English, however, the wherewithal to use a name type in te reo has been confirmed by Land Information New Zealand (LINZ).

Recommended Name

13. Council officers recommend the name *Ara Moana* be approved for the waterfront promenade as shown on F Plan 3097. Officers feel this name is the most appropriate based on feedback given by those consulted, particularly iwi, and the provisions of the Council’s Road Naming Procedure and Te Tauihu, Council’s draft Te Reo policy.

Attachments

- Attachment 1. F Plan 3097 [↓](#) Page 34
 Attachment 2. F Plan 3095A [↓](#) Page 35

Authors	Michael Brownie, Team Leader Land, Customer and Property Information Carline Thomas, Advisor, Land, Customer and Property Information
Authoriser	David Chick, Chief City Planner Alison McGray, Team Leader City Records

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Engagement and Consultation

Consultation has taken place with affected businesses and retailers fronting onto the major part of the waterfront 'promenade', as it is currently colloquially known, shown on F Plan 3097. Most feel this area should be named. Some issues associated with the lack of name for the waterfront have been experienced by various businesses: for example, by food outlets with regards to deliveries. Although one business owner expressed concern with regards to the desire to retain their current site address, this is able to be accommodated since the business in question has an alternative entrance that can be allocated as their primary address, thus retaining their current address.

Other interested parties, including the Council's Waterfront Operations team and Michael Faherty, Project Director, Waterfront, Wellington City Council, and TAG (Technical Advisory Group) have also been consulted. No alternative names were proposed by any of those consulted.

The name has been checked for duplication, similarity and suitability by the Wellington Regional Council. Although there is similarity with the name of a street - Aramoana Place - situated in the suburb of Maupuia, officers feel that the two are sufficiently differentiated and spatially separated to avoid confusion between the two. Additionally, relatively few properties (nine in total) are located in Aramoana Place.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

Consultation with iwi has taken place. Iwi have proposed the name *Ara Moana* for the major waterfront promenade shown on F Plan 3097.

Financial implications

Not applicable.

Policy and legislative implications

Allocation of street names is a statutory function under Section 319A of the Local Government Act 1974.

Risks / legal

Nil.

Climate Change impact and considerations

Nil.

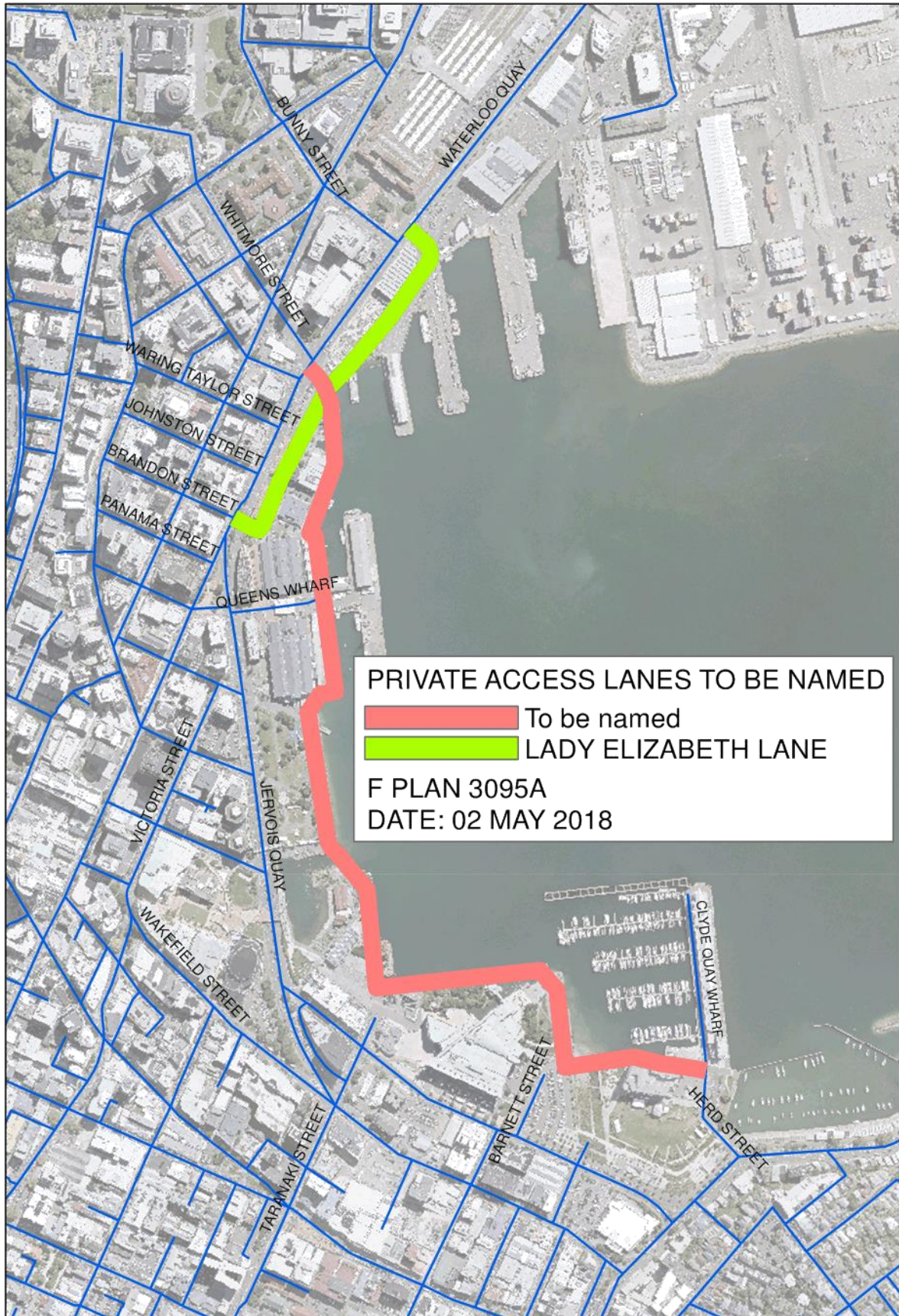
Communications Plan

There is an extensive notification list which includes Land Information New Zealand and emergency services, such as the Fire Service.

Health and Safety Impact considered

Health and safety for the general public and local residents and businesses will be enhanced by the naming of this lane. Emergency services will be able to locate the site of any emergencies in this area more quickly.





APPROVAL OF A NAME FOR A NEW RIGHT-OF-WAY IN CROFTON DOWNS

Purpose

1. The purpose of this report is to seek approval of a name for a newly created right-of-way in Crofton Downs as a result of subdivision, as shown on F Plan 3098 (**Attachment 1** refers).

Summary

2. This is a proposal to name a new right-of-way created as a result of subdivision in Crofton Downs.

Recommendations

That the Regulatory Processes Committee:

1. Receives the information.
2. Approves the name *Pihipihi Way* to be allocated to the new right-of-way created as a result of recent subdivision in Crofton Downs, as shown on F Plan 3098.

Background

3. As a result of recent subdivision in Crofton Downs, a new right-of-way needs to be named in accordance with the Council's Road Naming Procedures (August 2002), and the Addressing Standard (AS/NZS 4819:2011), administered by Land Information New Zealand.

Discussion

4. Recent development in Crofton Downs has created a right-of-way which now urgently needs to be named as properties have already been sold and lack of an address significantly impacts the ability of the owner to progress their build.
5. Of the 28 roads in Crofton Downs, approximately 20 of them have names that follow a Churchillian theme, being named for an association with Sir Winston Churchill.
6. The developer of the subdivision, Parklane Infrastruct Limited, has previously proposed either family names or names that are associated with London, such as Mayfair, for roads and right-of-ways created as a result of the subdivision. Of the latter suggestion, two of the proposed names are already in use elsewhere in Wellington. The remainder do not have a defined association with Sir Winston Churchill. The family names proposed by the developer do not meet the Council's Road Naming Procedures item 3(4).
7. Michael Wolff of Morrison Kent, representing Parklane Infrastruct Limited, has since indicated that the developer will accept names that follow the Churchillian theme currently followed in much of Crofton Downs.
8. The Ngaio Crofton Downs Residents' Association, formerly known as the Ngaio Progressive Association, has canvassed local residents, primarily through the Association's Facebook page. The Association would prefer to name the new roads

and right-of-ways after native birds and plants using their te reo names (**Attachment 2**).

9. In an attempt to match up the differing perspectives of the interested parties, namely the developer's willingness to use names associated with the existing Churchill theme in Crofton Downs together with the perceived desire on the part of local residents' desire to use te reo and names pertinent to the New Zealand setting, Council officers compiled a list of names of Māori servicemen who served with merit during the second World War. The indirect association with Churchill's significant contribution during the War and the pertinence to New Zealand was felt appropriate (**Attachment 3**).
10. Feedback from Nicky Karu of the Council's Tira Poutama, Iwi Partnerships team has suggested that using the names of these Māori servicemen could be further investigated for use following a wider-ranging consultation process, including discussion with direct descendants where possible. Officers will undertake this work in preparation of upcoming naming requirements, noting the Ngaio Crofton Downs Residents Association concerns associated with this submission specifically.
11. Local iwi support using the names of local birds. Iwi also suggest the using macrons on signage where these are part of the te reo format of a native bird's name.
12. Rewi Elliot, manager of the Otari Native Botanic Garden and Wilton's Bush reserve, was consulted and suggested using the names of native plants but has since indicated his support for bird names as suggested.
13. After consideration of all names suggested by the Ngaio Crofton Downs Residents' Association, and feedback from those consulted, as well as the use of the names of native flora and fauna for streets and parks elsewhere in Wellington, officers feel that the Māori name for the silvereye (also known as waxeye) – pihipihi – would be appropriate for this first new right-of-way created as a result of the subdivision in Crofton Downs.
14. The Council's Parks, Sport and Recreation team is comfortable with the use of the name *Pihipihi Way* for this right-of-way.

Recommended Names

15. Council officers recommend the name *Pihipihi Way* be approved for the first of five new roads and right-of-ways created as a result of recent subdivision in Crofton Downs, as shown on F Plan 3098. Officers feel this name is the most appropriate based on feedback from those consulted and the Council's Road Naming Procedures.
16. Officers recommend delaying naming the four other new roads and right-of-ways until the next meeting of the Committee.

Attachments

Attachment 1.	F Plan 3098 ↓	Page 42
Attachment 2.	Feedback from the Ngaio Crofton Downs Residents' Association ↓	Page 43
Attachment 3.	Distinguished Maori Servicemen - Draft Naming Consideration ↓	Page 46

Authors	Michael Brownie, Team Leader Land, Customer and Property Information Carline Thomas, Advisor, Land, Customer and Property Information
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Authoriser	David Chick, Chief City Planner Alison McGray, Team Leader City Records
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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Engagement and Consultation

Consultation on this proposal has taken place with the developer, Parklane Infrastruct Limited, local residents through the Ngaio Crofton Downs Residents' Association, local iwi, and Rewi Elliot, the manager of Otari Native Botanic Garden and Wilton's Bush Reserve.

The developer, Parklane Infrastruct Limited, has also been consulted and has indicated a willingness to use names either directly or indirectly – via World War II and Māori servicemen who served with distinction during that war – associated with the existing Churchill theme in Crofton Downs. This has been rejected by the Residents' Association, however, while iwi have not commented on this suggestion.

The names have been checked for duplication, similarity and suitability by the Greater Wellington Regional Council.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

Nicky Karu of the Council's Tira Poutama Iwi Partnerships team has advised that local iwi support the use of the names of native birds for the new roads created as a result of this subdivision in Crofton Downs, particularly where the names use te reo. Iwi also suggested using macrons on signage (where appropriate). Iwi also suggest the image of the bird after which a road or right-of-way is named be displayed on signage. This latter suggestion would need to be considered with reference to the New Zealand Transport Authority's Rule 54002 for Traffic Control Devices 2004.

Iwi have not commented on the suggestion that the names of Māori servicemen who were recognised for their meritorious actions be used for the new roads and right-of-ways to be created. More time may be required to allow iwi to properly consider this proposal, and for this reason, officers recommend delaying naming the four other new roads and right-of-ways until the next meeting of the Committee.

Financial implications

Not applicable.

Policy and legislative implications

Allocation of street names is a statutory function under Section 319A of the Local Government Act 1974.

Risks / legal

Nil.

Climate Change impact and considerations

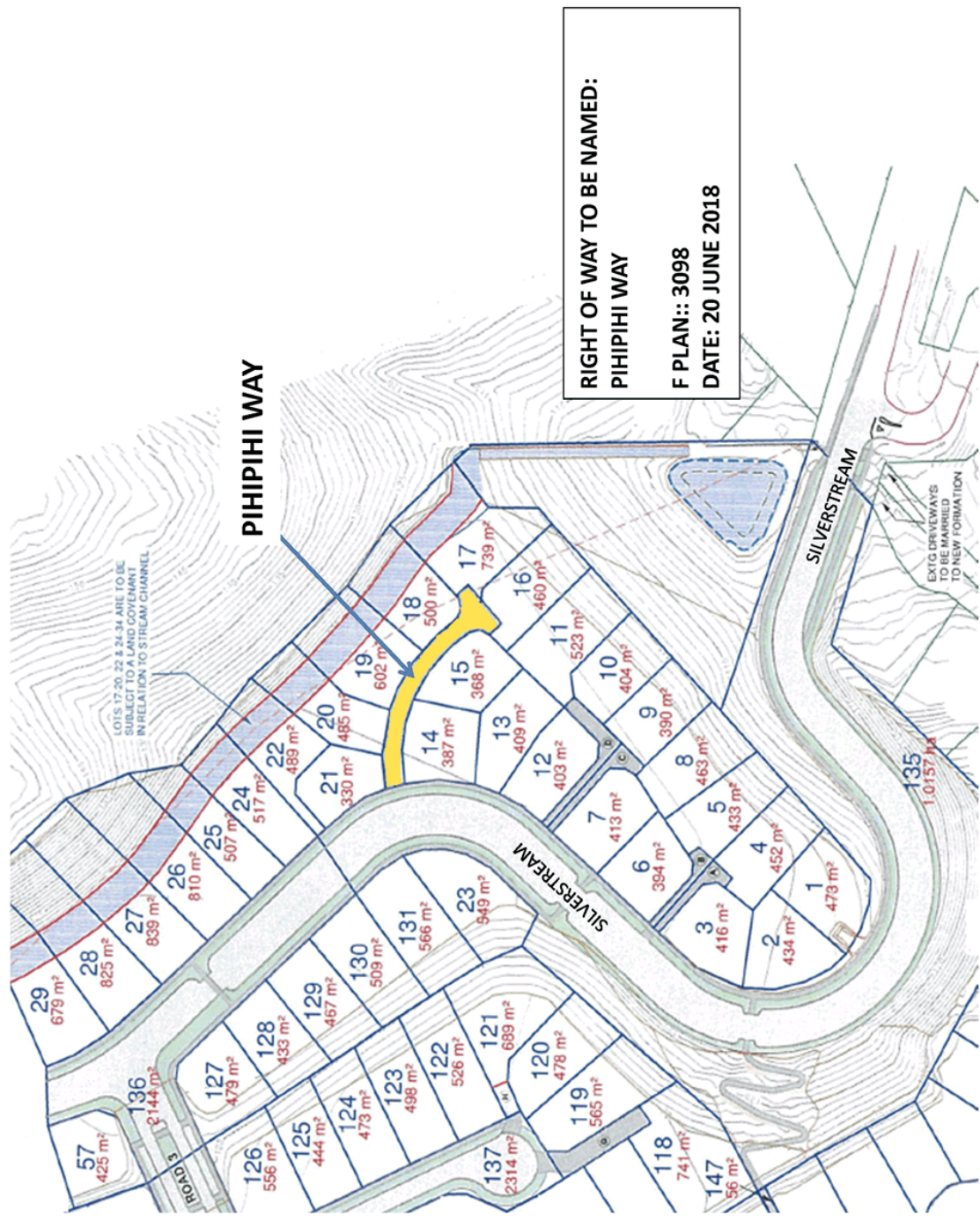
Nil.

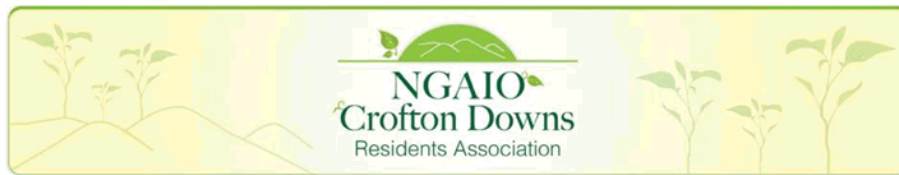
Communications Plan

There is an extensive notification list which includes Land Information New Zealand and emergency services, such as the Fire Service.

Health and Safety Impact considered

Health and safety for the general public and local residents will be facilitated by the naming of these roads because emergency services will be able to more easily locate the site of any emergencies in Crofton Downs.





11 June 2018

Proposed street names for the 131 Silverstream Rd subdivision – Crofton Downs

In December 2017 the Ngaio Crofton Downs Residents Association (NCDRA), at the invitation of Council, submitted street names for the subdivision. NCDRA invited Crofton Downs residents interested in the subdivision to come up with names, and submitted these, all of which were names of local native birds. As can be seen from our submission there was very strong support from local residents for bird names and very little support for names related to Winston Churchill.

On 31 May 2018 a Council officer advised us that our suggestion of native bird names had “not been universally accepted by all parties”. We were asked if we “would be happy to consider naming the roads in commemoration of distinguished Maori servicemen from WWII”. The reason was “a connection with Churchill via his association with the Second World War, which satisfies the Council’s Road naming Policy criteria of continuing an existing theme in suburbs where one exists”.

We are not at all happy with this proposal. Crofton Downs is not among the suburbs listed as having a predominant naming theme and the names of three of the four roads closest to the subdivision including Silverstream Rd itself are not Churchill-related. In addition we consider Churchill-related names inappropriate for Crofton Downs in the 21st century and the Māori servicemen link to Churchill is tenuous.

On Thursday 7 June, at a meeting with Council officers, we learned that most of the names on our original list were not available because of existing or reserved street names in the Greater Wellington Region, and we were invited to make a further proposal by the morning of 11 June. Appendix 1 contains our new set of proposed Māori names, in priority order. There are 13 names in case some are ruled out using criteria of which we are not aware. Bird names are at the top as these are particularly relevant in Crofton Downs which has been a prominent leader in establishing predator-free suburbs. The list of native plants that follow are all found within a kilometre of the sub-division and reflect its native forest surroundings (see <http://www.nzpcn.org.nz/publications/Plant%20list%20for%20private%20block%20of%20land%20east%20of%20Hunt.pdf>). A description of our six preferred plants follows as Appendix 2.

Names in Appendix 1 were checked for their use elsewhere in New Zealand using a LINZ database: [Download a digital printout of the Index to Places & Streets \(ZIP 1MB\)](#).

Proposed street names final 2.docx

We note with respect to “Tieke” that the Porirua mayor has mentioned this as the sort of name he would like to see in a new development. We believe Crofton Downs has a much stronger claim on the name, given that we look forward to the imminent arrival of Tieke spreading out from Zealandia.

Appendix 1: Proposed names in priority order

Māori name	Closest street	Category	Common name
Piwakawaka	Levin	Bird	Fantail
Popokatea	Papakura	Bird	Whitehead
Riroriro	Nowhere else	Bird	Grey warbler
Tieke	Whanganui	Bird	Saddleback
Pipiwharauoa	Nowhere else	Bird	Shining cuckoo
Koekoeā	Nowhere else	Bird	Long-tailed cuckoo
Phipihi	Nowhere else	Bird	Silvereye
Kōtukutuku	Rangitikei	Tree	Tree fuchsia
Porokaiwhiri	Nowhere else	Tree	Pigeonwood
Whauwhaupaku	Nowhere else	Tree	Five-finger
Ramarama	Auckland	Shrub	
Kōhūhū	Christchurch	Tree/shrub	Black matipo
Kareao	Nowhere else	Vine	Supplejack

Appendix 2: Plant descriptions

Kōtukutuku (*Fuchsia excorticata*) is considered to be the world’s largest fuchsia. In damp forest it can grow to 12 metres tall and form a trunk over 1 metre in diameter. It is one of New Zealand’s few truly deciduous trees, losing its leaves in winter in all but the warmest areas. Attractive, small flowers appear between August and December. They change from greenish-yellow to purple-red. The flowers are rich in nectar and are visited by honey-eating birds, especially tūī, bellbirds and silvereyes. The dark purple berries, known as kōnini by Māori, are edible and taste like tamarillos. (Te Ara)

Porokaiwhiri, *Hedycarya arborea*, commonly known as pigeonwood, porokaiwhiri, and poporokaiwhiri¹¹ is an endemic tree of [New Zealand](#). Found on both the [North](#) and [South](#) islands of the country, the tree grows to a height of 15 metres. The leaves are oval shaped with shallow serrations. Ripe fruits turn red and the plant received its common name back when it was assumed that the [New Zealand wood pigeon](#) particularly favoured them, based on observations of the birds eating the fruit. It has since been discovered that the New Zealand wood pigeon does not prefer these berries, and tends to eat them as a 'famine food' when better fare is not available. (Wikipedia)

Whauwhaupaku: Five-finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), or whauwhaupaku, is one of the most common trees in New Zealand. It is fast-growing and often found in regenerating forest. Its leaves consist of five to seven leaflets, arranged like fingers around a central stalk (this is known as a palmate arrangement). The leaflets are toothed and leathery. In winter five-finger produces clusters of purple flowers at the tips of its branches. Purple-black berries ripen in summer. (Te Ara)

Ramarama (*Lophomyrtus bullata*) is an endemic species of evergreen myrtle shrub which grows to a height of 8m. Its scientific name *bullata* is from the Latin word meaning bubble. *Lophomyrtus bullata* habits the North and South Islands but is scarce in the South Island where it ranges to about North Canterbury and Greymouth. It is found in coastal and lowland forests margins and stream banks. The branches are numerous, erect and compactly branched. It has thick leathery, glossy, blistered leaves are broad oval-shaped dark green to yellow-green, mottled and/or spotted with red, maroon or purple-black circular blemishes (2.5-5 cm long). White or pale pink open cup-shaped flowers 12 mm across appear November to March. The flowers of this plant are hermaphrodite (has both male and female organs). The petals are dotted with tiny warts. Dark reddish-purple (becoming black) many-seeded berries (10mm) appear in January to June. Edible parts of *Lophomyrtus bullata* are the fruit raw or cooked. They taste very much like a guava when they are fully ripe. The Maori used a decoction which was of benefit in treating bruises. Small black berries also added flavour when cooking the starchy material obtained from fern roots. (Taranaki Educational Resource: Research, Analysis and Information Network)

Kōhūhū (black matipo): A small tree or compact shrub, *kōhūhū* (*P. tenuifolium*) is common throughout New Zealand, particularly in regenerating forest and scrubland. It has dark branchlets and small, wavy-edged, pale-green leaves with a silvery sheen. *Kōhūhū*'s solitary, small, dark-red to black flowers are often overlooked, but the scent can be noticeable at night during spring. (Te Ara)

Kareao or supplejack (*Ripogonum scandens*) is the most common vine in lowland forests. Its dark brown stems often form impenetrable thickets. In its first years it resembles a small shrub, but in its fourth season, when it is about 50 centimetres tall, its stem tip starts to spiral anticlockwise. The stem twines around any support it finds. In summer supplejack tips grow 5 centimetres a day and soon climb up into the forest canopy. When the stems are exposed to full light, they produce non-twining leafy stems that bear flowers and fruit. (Te Ara)

History and Proposed Names

**5 to be chosen from the 8 proposed names)

- Baker
- Hēnare
- Keiha
- Love
- Manahi
- Pohe
- Shelford
- Wikiriwhi

**NB: Bennett is unable to be used; it is already in use in Newlands

The 28th (Māori) Battalion was part of the 2nd New Zealand Division, the fighting arm of the 2nd New Zealand Expeditionary Force (2NZEF) during the Second World War (1939-45). A frontline infantry unit made up entirely of volunteers, the Battalion usually contained 700-750 men, divided into five companies.

The NZ Division

The NZ Division was made up of 15,000-20,000 men, divided into three infantry brigades (the 4th, 5th and 6th Brigades), plus artillery, engineers, signals, medical and service units. Each brigade initially had three infantry battalions (numbered from 18th to 26th). The 28th (Māori) Battalion was a specially formed battalion that was at times attached to each of the Division's three brigades. Each battalion was commanded by a lieutenant-colonel.

Counting the cost

In total, almost 3600 men served overseas with the Māori Battalion between 1940 and 1945. Of these, 649 were killed in action or died on active service – more than 10% of the 6068 New Zealanders who lost their lives serving with 2NZEF in the Middle East and Europe. In addition, 1712 men were wounded and 237 were prisoners of war.

In the words of Lieutenant-General Bernard Freyberg, who commanded the 2nd NZ Division, 'no infantry battalion had a more distinguished record, or saw more fighting, or, alas, had such heavy casualties as the Maori Battalion.'

Māori in other services

Many Māori also served with other units in the 2nd NZ Division, with the 3rd NZ Division in the Pacific, in New Zealand-based army units and in the Home Guard. Others served with the Air Force, Navy and Merchant Navy. Some Māori women served in the Army Nursing Service and the women's army, air force and navy

auxiliaries. Between 1939 and 1945 almost 16,000 Māori volunteered for war service, out of a total population of fewer than 100,000.

The Māori Battalion was organised on tribal lines under tribal leaders. Overall command initially went to George Dittmer, a Pākehā professional soldier and First World War veteran. At first there was some resentment towards a European commander, but this was rapidly overcome by Dittmer's professional competence and strict discipline. Later in the war the battalion was commanded by a number of Māori officers, including Lieutenant Colonels Tiwi Love, Fred Baker, Charles Bennett, Reta Keiha, Peta Awatere and James Hēnare.

Lietenant-Colonel Frederick Baker (DSO)

Frederick Baker was born at Whauwhaukauri, Hokianga, on 19 June 1908, the son of John Francis (Frank) Baker and his wife, Jane Robinson. His father was a bushman but subsequently became a dairy farmer. Baker was of Nga Puhi descent from his mother.

Educated at Rawhia School and then at Rawene District High School, he gained his proficiency examination in standard six and the public service entrance examination in 1924. He joined the Public Works Department at Whangarei on 1 October 1924 as a clerical cadet. From his first appointment he was noted as showing promise. He maintained a schoolboy interest in rugby and played for Waikato and the Bay of Plenty.

In 1928 Baker was transferred to Hamilton, where by the end of 1931 he had completed his Professional Accountants' Examinations. In 1932 he passed the Australian Institute of Secretaries examinations (and became an associate of the institute in 1935). He transferred to the Audit Office in Wellington in January 1933 and assisted the audit of the State Advances Office. In September 1935 his accounting ability was recognised when he joined the Mortgage Corporation of New Zealand. He became an inspector a year later after it had become the State Advances Corporation of New Zealand. He was later acting accountant in Auckland.

Baker had joined the Territorial Force in 1926, and was a sergeant by 1928 and a lieutenant in June 1931. He served in the mounted rifles in Northland and Waikato, but after moving to Wellington in 1933 he became a reserve officer as there were no mounted rifles units there. He maintained his interest in soldiering through the 1930s, and on 20 May 1939 requested, in view of the uncertain international situation, to transfer to the active list. He was unable to find a posting before the Second World War began, but by November was posted to the 28th (Maori) Battalion as its intelligence officer.



Frederick Baker in military uniform, about 1940

In July 1940, in England, he was promoted to temporary captain and took charge of Headquarters Company. He demonstrated his considerable organising ability in his arrangements for the battalion's embarkation to Egypt on 3 January 1941. In March the battalion was involved in the disastrous campaign to defend Greece against the Germans. Baker commanded the Reinforcement Company, which took heavy

casualties. He himself was captured, but managed to escape. After 'finding a seaplane which he couldn't fly, a speed launch which he couldn't start, and a horse he couldn't catch' he was picked up by a Greek truck and taken to an embarkation point.

After rejoining the battalion in Crete he was involved in heavy fighting and took command of its A Company after both senior officers were lost. He was wounded but took charge of other walking wounded and led them ahead of the retreating battalion. He was among the troops taken off Crete by the Royal Navy. In Egypt he was transferred to the 25th Battalion as a company commander. He then rejoined the Maori Battalion as second in command with the rank of major. On 13 July 1942, after Lieutenant Colonel Eruera Love's death on 12 July, Baker was made temporary lieutenant colonel and given command of the battalion.

He was to command the Maori Battalion until 2 November 1942. During this time General Bernard Montgomery took command of the Eighth Army, to which the New Zealand Division belonged, and Brigadier Howard Kippenberger, the commander of the 5th New Zealand Infantry Brigade, decided to use the Maori Battalion in a pre-emptive strike against an anticipated German attack. It was the first offensive action Baker commanded. He led a patrol to check the route and identify the objective, the El Mreir depression. After one failed attack, the raid he led on 26 August was highly successful and was considered a model operation. He was later given the task of taking the northern edge of the Munassib depression and linking up with the 21st Battalion in a neighbouring depression. The Maori Battalion initially went beyond its objective into enemy territory and was in danger of being surrounded. After reorganisation by Kippenberger, the battalion reached its position on the right flank of the 21st Battalion and defeated an attack by German tanks.

The planning for the battle of El Alamein was now under way. Baker attended a conference on the proposed campaign and memorised the map details. At battalion headquarters he set up a sand tray, on which the battalion officers fought actions in preparation for the battle. Baker now demonstrated his attention to detail. The Maori Battalion was attached to a British brigade. The planning was careless and the locations of landmarks were inaccurate so that the force would have lined up over a mile south from where it should have been. Baker got his intelligence section to put down the starting-line tapes at the correct place. After considerable discussion he persuaded the other battalion commanders to move north into their correct positions. Half an hour into the assault Baker was seriously wounded. He was appointed an immediate DSO for his aggressive leadership and was invalided home. The wounds, to his mouth and tongue, were severe and he spent almost a year convalescing and undergoing surgery to restore his ability to speak. In his four months of command he had taken the battalion through a series of highly successful operations.

Baker was appointed as director of the Rehabilitation Department in November 1943 by a government anxious to put rehabilitation on a proper footing. Based in Wellington, he was a member of the Rehabilitation Board, which aimed to see ex-servicemen placed in employment or provided with the means of earning a livelihood, and to see them suitably housed.

At the height of the Rehabilitation Department's activity between 1946 and 1953 its annual expenditure averaged £19 million and it employed over 1,100 staff. Baker himself was very much at the centre of this activity. He was on all the executive and advisory committees of the board and provided the main co-ordinating link in the rehabilitation structure. He was also appointed to the Organisation for National Development, the Labour government's abortive attempt to provide for planning after the war.

Maori resented the way their soldiers had been treated by rehabilitation policies after the First World War, and the government had stated as early as 1940 that it would treat Maori and Pakeha ex-servicemen equally. It was Baker's responsibility to ensure that this happened. He accepted that a special organisation was needed for Maori and supported the establishment of the Maori Rehabilitation Finance Committee. The Rehabilitation Board used the Native Department, and later the Department of Maori Affairs, as its agent and Baker was insistent that the services to Maori reach the same standard as those for Pakeha ex-servicemen. When he was not satisfied that these standards were being reached he kept up a steady pressure to force changes. By this policy he honoured Ngata's promise that if Maori paid the price of citizenship they would receive its rewards.

In April 1954 the Rehabilitation Department was abolished and made a division of the Department of Internal Affairs. Baker remained its director but was also appointed to the Public Service Commission on 15 September 1954. He died of a heart attack in Wellington on 1 June 1958, survived by his wife and their daughter and son.

Used: Hastings; Chch; Auckland

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Moihi Te Arawaka Bennett (DSO)

Charles Moihi Te Arawaka Bennett was born at Rotorua on 27 July 1913, one of 19 children of Frederick Augustus Bennett of Ngati Whakauae of Te Arawa, and his second wife, Arihia Ngarangioue (Rangioue) Hemana (or Pokiha). Frederick Bennett, an Anglican minister, then superintendent of the Maori Mission at Rotorua, was later the first Anglican Maori bishop of Aotearoa. Arihia Hemana was the daughter of Hemana Pokiha, and a direct descendant of Mokouiarangi, an important Te Arawa chief in the early nineteenth century, and of Te Pokiha Taranui (Major Fox), a leading pro-government chief of Ngati Pikiao in the New Zealand wars.

At six months of age Charles was given to his grandparents at Maketu to raise, and remained with them until he was 13. His first language was Maori. He received his primary education at Maketu School, then rejoined his parents at Kohupatiki, where his father was stationed. Charles won a scholarship to Te Aute College, where he was a distinguished student, head prefect and footballer. He then attended Canterbury University College, completing his BA in 1936 while training as a teacher at the Christchurch Teachers' Training College. That year he was also a South Island Maori rugby representative. He began teaching at Mangateretere primary school the following year, but in 1938 was recruited as an announcer for the New Zealand Broadcasting Service.

Charles Bennett enlisted as a private at the outbreak of war in 1939 and was soon transferred to the newly formed 28th (Maori) Battalion. He trained as an officer at Trentham Military Camp, embarking overseas in May 1940 as a second lieutenant in B Company. He fought in Greece and Crete as a member of Lieutenant Colonel George Dittmer's staff; in Greece, by now a lieutenant, he led an intelligence unit responsible for reconnaissance. He was often required to issue instructions for battalion movements by radio, spoken in Maori to prevent their interception by the enemy. By November 1941 Bennett had been promoted to captain and was the battalion's quarter-master.

Appreciated for his cool head in times of crisis, by October 1942 Bennett was commanding B Company as a major. Early in November, in fighting near Tel el Aqqakir, his two superiors were wounded and Bennett took charge of the Maori Battalion. His command was later confirmed and he was promoted lieutenant colonel; he was then the youngest battalion commander in the Second New Zealand Expeditionary Force.

In March 1943 at Tebaga Gap, Tunisia, Bennett preceded his attack on Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's lines by sending Captain Arapeta Awatere and C Company, including Lieutenant Te Moananui-a-Kiwa Ngarimu, to take and hold the adjacent point known to the Maori Battalion as Hikurangi. The following day a hill called Point 209 was taken and 231 Germans were captured. For this action Bennett received the DSO, and he wrote the citation that led to the award of a posthumous VC to Ngarimu.

In April he was given responsibility for capturing Takrouna and Djebel Berda. During this campaign Lance Sergeant Haane Manahi distinguished himself by capturing and holding the Takrouna pinnacle, beating back two counter attacks. For this he received the DCM. However, Bennett stepped over a trip wire on to a wooden box mine and was severely wounded. Invalided home, he spent nearly three years in hospital recovering; his leg injuries were to leave him lame, walking with the aid of a stick and surgical boots for the rest of his life.

After his recovery Charles Bennett worked under Major General Howard Kippenberger on the draft of the Maori Battalion's history with the War History Branch of the Department of Internal Affairs. Remaining at Internal Affairs, in June 1947 he was gazetted as an interpreter.

In 1949 Bennett was appointed assistant controller of Maori Welfare in the Department of Maori Affairs, and was responsible for an overhaul of the policy of the Maori Welfare Division. He was a member of the Prisons Board (1947–51), and served on the National Council of Adult Education (1947–53). In 1952 he completed a diploma in education, and also studied ways in which the School of Social Science at Victoria University College could help to train Maori welfare officers. In 1955 he completed an MA in history; his thesis was entitled 'An account of the Maori Battalion's contribution to the capture of the Mareth line'.

In 1956 Bennett was appointed controller of the Maori Welfare Division, but shortly after this appointment he was granted two years' leave of absence from the Department of Maori Affairs to further his academic career. He had won a scholarship from the Ngarimu VC and 28th (Maori) Battalion Memorial Scholarship Fund, and attended Oxford University in England to read for a doctorate on the problems of cultural adjustment of the Maori people. This thesis was not completed. Instead, in September 1958 he accepted an invitation from the prime minister, Walter Nash, to become New Zealand high commissioner to the Federation of Malaya (later Malaysia). He took up his position the following January. Bennett was the first Maori to be appointed a head of mission and New Zealand high commissioner.

Charles Bennett was an unqualified success as a diplomat. He was a fine speaker in English as well as Maori, was quiet and courteous, and his time as a battalion commander had transformed him from a reticent young man into a statesman whose presence filled any room he entered. Contemporary Malay officials recognised their distant linguistic kinship with Polynesians, and he was also a popular figure in Kuala Lumpur; he established a strong friendship with the Malayan prime minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, a golfing companion with whom he also played the occasional weekend game of poker. Bennett was made the recipient of political confidences, and treated almost as the tunku's younger brother. The Malayan government was anxious that he be reappointed for further terms, but the New Zealand government did not agree. On his return to New Zealand in May 1963, Bennett took up the position of assistant secretary for Maori Affairs.

Charles Bennett retired from the public service early in 1969. He moved from Waikanae to Rotorua that year to contest the Rotorua seat as a New Zealand Labour Party candidate. While increasing support for Labour in the seat he was defeated. He was president of the Labour Party from 1972 to 1976. In 1973–74 he served on the Rotorua High Schools' Board, and from 1974 to 1976 on the Parole Board. He

was awarded an honorary doctorate by the University of Canterbury in 1973 and was knighted in 1975.

Bennett moved to Maketu and then Te Puke, until settling in a retirement village at Mount Maunganui, but his long lifetime of service was not over yet. In 1978, with other prominent members of Ngati Pikiao, he laid a claim with the Waitangi Tribunal, asking for the prohibition of the scheme for a pipeline to carry the whole of the treated effluent from Rotorua city's sewerage system into the Kaituna River. Bennett and Ngati Pikiao objected to this use of the river – the upper reaches of which flowed through their territory – on medical, social and, more importantly, spiritual and cultural grounds. This claim was to occupy Bennett's time for years and he appeared to give evidence. The Waitangi Tribunal found in favour of his claim in 1984 in a ruling that set a significant precedent for future cases involving Maori rights over rivers, and indigenous fishing rights.

In 1995 he and other Maori leaders initiated a new national Maori organisation, which became known as the Maori Congress.

Charles Bennett had carried on the tradition of valuable public service and inspiring leadership established by his father and practised by many of his family. His brothers included Manuhua, bishop of Aotearoa; John, knighted for work associated with Maori education and the kohanga reo movement; and Henry, a psychiatrist. Charles died in Tauranga on 26 November 1998, survived by his wife, Elizabeth, and her two children, whom he had regarded as his own. During the tangihanga at Tamatekapua, Ohinemutu, attended by Maori and Pakeha national leaders, the New Zealand Defence Forces announced that their emblem was to be changed in his honour from two swords crossed to a sword crossed with a taiaha. Charles Bennett was buried at Kauae cemetery, Ngongotaha.

Used: Palmerston North; Tauranga; Paeroa; Napier; NEWLANDS...

Major James Clendon Tau Hēnare (DSO)

James Clendon (Himi Te Nana) Tau Hēnare was born at Motatau in the Bay of Islands on 18 November 1911, the youngest of six sons and one of eight children of Hera Paerata and her husband, Taurekareka (Tau) Hēnare. The family's ancestry connected them to a number of great northern warrior chiefs, including Kawiti and Hone Heke. James was also the great-grandson of Colonel Robert Wynyard, who commanded British troops in the Northern Wars. Taurekareka's election as Member of Parliament for Northern Māori in 1914 changed the family's lifestyle markedly.

James was first enrolled at Motatau Native School and subsequently won a scholarship to Te Aute College in Hawke's Bay. After finishing his high school education, James enrolled at the newly established Massey Agricultural College, at his father's urging, to study for a diploma of dairy technology.



Figure 2: James Clendon Hēnare, photographed circa 1945. Source: National Library of New Zealand (Photographer: Stanley Polkinghorne Andrew), reference # 1/4-020163-F.

Marked from childhood for special guidance by his elders, James was told that, as well as receiving a Pākehā education, he had to be trained in whakapapa and tikanga, in order to fully serve his people in later life. The influence of northern and national Māori leaders was strong in the young Hēnare's life. Nicknamed 'The Bishop' because of his grave manner, he was closely associated with Peter Buck, a former Northern Māori MP and Department of Health medical officer familiar with the Hēnare family. Occasionally journeying to Wellington with his father, James also spent time at the homes of Māori MPs Sir James Carroll and Sir Maui Pomare.

James' father's death in 1940 saw him assume a leadership role, further reinforced by Tau Hēnare's death-bed exhortations to his son to serve in the war. As the mangai (spokesperson) for northern Māori, Tau Hēnare felt responsible for sending young Māori to their deaths in the First World War. This burden, he believed, could now be relieved by his own son's enlistment. Signing up for service in the 28th New

Zealand (Māori) Battalion, Hēnare quickly attained a commission in August 1940, training as an officer at Trentham Military Camp.



Figure 3: Behind the El Alamein front, on the eve of the successful offensive which commenced on 23 October 1942, a group of 28th Māori Battalion officers study a map of the Western Desert. Captain Hēnare is third from left. Source: National Library of New Zealand (Photographer: M D Elias), reference # DA-06727-F.

Hēnare left New Zealand with the 5th Reinforcements and served with the 28th Māori Battalion in the North African and Italian campaigns from 1941 to 1945. He was promoted to captain in 1942 and was wounded at the critical Battle of El Alamein in October 1942. After arriving in Italy, Captain Hēnare led Ngapuhi of A Company during the Battle for Orsogna, followed closely by the epic battle for Monte Cassino. It was his actions at Cassino that would earn him the Distinguished Service Order (DSO), the citation of which noted his fearlessness and courage, specifically singling out his company command in February 1944.

Hēnare was promoted to major in September 1944, later becoming a commander of Headquarters Company. In June 1945 he succeeded Arapeta Awatere as commanding officer of the battalion and attained the rank of lieutenant colonel. The battalion was ready for engagement in the Pacific when Japan surrendered and Hēnare brought his men home to New Zealand in January 1946. War experience matured Hēnare; he believed he had acquired greater ability to concentrate and to discern the essentials in any situation, and that he had become more methodical.

Hēnare was mentioned in dispatches multiple times throughout World War II, all of which make note of his inspirational leadership in action with the Battalion. Declining an offer from Te Puea Herangi of land and a leadership role amongst Herangi's people, Hēnare returned to the family farm at Motatau. Apart from a period in Auckland as district Māori welfare officer from 1951 to 1956 with responsibility for Auckland City, South Auckland and Tai Tokerau, he was to live at Motatau until the mid-1970s, when he retired to Kawiti, near Orauta.

Companion of the Distinguished Service Order (DSO). Awarded on 30 April 1946. The citation reads:

Major Henare has fought with 28 New Zealand (Māori) Battalion for nearly four years. He has been a platoon commander and company commander and has always shown fearlessness and courage of the highest order. He commanded one of the companies which took part in the attack on Cassino Railway Station on 15 February 1944. In this battle very heavy opposition was met and it was only by superb courage that Major Henare was able to lead his men on to their objective despite many casualties. His complete fearlessness in this action was an example to all about him. Later he commanded his company in the Rimini battle with equal gallantry. He then became second in command and temporarily took over command of the Battalion between the River Reno and the River Po on the 23 April 1945 when his courage and energy inspired a tired battalion to new efforts and resulted in the mopping up of the enemy south of the River Po. Major Henare's bravery has throughout his service been an example to the whole battalion.

1939-1945 Star
Africa Star (8th Army clasp)
Italy Star
Defence Medal
War Medal 1939-1945 with oak leaf
Coronation Medal 1953
Silver Jubilee Medal 1977

Hēnare stood unsuccessfully for the New Zealand National Party in the Northern Māori electorate in 1946. He later became a member of the Rehabilitation Board, the New Zealand Geographic Board, the Board of Māori Affairs, the Bay of Islands County Council, Tai Tokerau Māori Trust Board and the Bay of Islands Maritime and Historic Park Board. He was also active in the Order of St John, the RSA, Rotary and Federated Farmers of New Zealand. His dedication was recognised when he was made a Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (CBE) in 1966 and a Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (KBE) in 1978. He also received an honorary LLD from the University of Auckland in 1986.

Used: Waikanae; Paekakariki; Palmerston North; Rotorua; Motatau (near Whangarei)

Lieutenant George Katene (Military Medal)

George Katene was born in **Porirua** on 27 September 1915. The son of Te Aroha and George Katene and brother to Wikitoria Katene, George identified with Ngati Toa iwi and Ngati Tu hapū and was raised as part of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

George grew up and lived in the Porirua region, obtaining his 4th standard proficiency and eventually going on to work for the Wellington Harbour Board as a labourer. He signed up to the Territorials in 1933 at the age of 18, and upon the outbreak of the Second World War had 6 years of experience in the force.



Figure 4: George Katene (centre) with other battalion members at Palmerston North camp, 1940. Source: Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, 'Maori Battalion HQ', Richard John James Thomson (photographer). Accessed 28 September 2016. Source: <http://collections.tepapa.govt.nz/>

On 4 October 1939 the government of Prime Minister Michael Savage announced the intention to raise an all-volunteer Māori battalion. George enlisted in Wellington on 9 November, being sent to Trentham military camp 3 weeks later to begin his training as part of the first intake of 146 prospective Māori officers and NCOs. As the First Echelon had already entered camp, the men who entrained that day would form

part of the Second Echelon. On 24 January, George and the other men of the 28th Māori Battalion were sent from Trentham to Palmerston North to begin training with the men they would eventually command. The next day George was promoted to temporary sergeant, a rank which was made permanent 2 weeks later.

For the next 3 months George helped to train the men of the 28 Māori Battalion, breaking down previously held tribal cordons and forming a cohesive fighting unit. At the end of its training, the battalion held a farewell parade for Palmerston North on 29 April 1940, then entrained for Wellington and left New Zealand for Scotland on 2 May. The rest of the year was taken up with training and moving around military camps such as Ewshott, Dogmersfield, Wichling and Farnham. On 4 January 1941 the battalion again boarded ships, this time heading to Port Tewfik and then the camp at Garawi where they spent a fortnight training learning to live through the heat, sandstorms and flies before heading to the battlefield in Greece as part of Lustre Force.

It was in early April that Sergeant Katene, leading the battalion's mortar platoon, would take part in his first action against the enemy at in the Katerini Plains. Although the battalion put up stiff resistance, they were soon forced to withdraw in to the ports of southern Greece and evacuated to Crete. It was for his actions and leadership throughout the campaign in Greece that George would later be awarded the Military Medal (MM). There they would find no respite, as German forces invaded the island on 20 May. Although George and the men under his command would be spectators on the first day, they would play a pivotal role in the counterattack on Maleme Aerodrome two days later. It was during this assault that George sustained grenade wounds to the left buttock and thigh. He was evacuated by ship on 27 May and reached hospital in Egypt in early June, eventually spending 4 days recuperating from surgery.

After being sent to the battalion's training company throughout July and then back to his position at the front, George was promoted to warrant officer second class on 25 August. The battalion spent the rest of the year defending the line in Libya, with the notable defense of Fort Musaid and later attack on Point 181 near Gazala, before returning to Egypt in December. In March 1942 George and the battalion, attached to 2 NZ Division, was sent to Syria for rest and recuperation. Upon their return to Egypt in June to reinforce the front line against Rommel's latest attack, George was made a temporary 2nd lieutenant, a promotion which would be made permanent on 27 June.

Throughout the period July to August 1941 the battalion became involved in skirmishes around El Mreir and the Munassib Depression in the lead up to the Second Battle of El Alamein. During this time George was marched in to the battalion's training company to develop the skills he would need as an officer – he arrived back with the battalion's main body just in time to participate in Montgomery's

offensive at El Alamein at the end of October. It was here that the battalion was committed to the assault on Miteiriya Ridge and the follow-on piercing of the gap created in the Axis lines on 2 November during Operation Supercharge. While 2nd Lieutenant Katene was in charge of 17 Platoon due to casualties suffered by the battalion during the offensive, he was replaced by Lieutenant Ornberg and resumed his original command of the mortar platoon on 22 December.



Figure 6: Auckland War Memorial Museum – Online Cenotaph, ‘George Katene’. Accessed 28 September 2016. Source: <http://www.aucklandmuseum.com/war-memorial/online-cenotaph/record/C27870>

On 22 January 1943, George and the rest of 28th Māori Battalion captured Tripoli, an advance which had taken them deep into Libya. Here they rested before once again being sent into battle, becoming involved in the successful defence of Medenine in March. Following on two weeks later, the battalion would face its

toughest challenge yet with the assault on Point 209 where fellow soldier 2nd Lieutenant Moana-Nui-a-Kiwa Ngarimu would earn his posthumous Victoria Cross. With great difficulty George and the men of the mortar platoon attempted to support the assault on the ridge, but the range was too short and many shells never reached their target. After finding their range late in the day, George and the mortar platoon were able to silence the Axis support weapons and the battalion finally won the ridge from enemy hands. On 7 and 8 May, the Māori Battalion, now under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Reta Keiha, carried out its final operation of the North African Campaign. The fighting in Tunisia ended on 13 May with the surrender of 275,000 Axis troops, whereupon George and his men made the long trek back to Maadi camp for a well-deserved rest.

With the Māori Battalion back at Maadi Camp in Egypt, the following months were spent cleaning up, training new arrivals and refilling the battalion's depleted manpower after the long and arduous North African Campaign. News reached the unit of the posthumous award of the Victoria Cross to 2nd Lieutenant Moana Ngarimu. George is noted multiple times in the battalion diary at this time of presiding over a court of enquiry into actions on base, interspersed with numerous trips off-base on furlough to Cairo and its surrounds. On 27 June George was promoted to the rank of full lieutenant. In mid-September the battalion undertook a 161 kilometre route march to Burg el Arab, a manoeuvre which was designed to harden the troops for the coming winter campaign in Italy. With Lieutenant Katene in charge of the Marching Transport Group, the battalion completed the trek in 4 days.

On October 17th the 28th Māori Battalion left Egypt to take up an operational role in Italy. They were part of the 22,000-strong Second New Zealand Division which was to renew its association with the British Eighth Army. Arriving in Italy on October 22, George and the battalion set up base at Taranto before being tasked with breaching the Gustav Line near Orsogna. As they crossed the Sangro River and approached the town the battalion became involved in its first fighting in Italy on 7 December. As part of the larger 2 NZ Division, the battalion attempted to make a right flanking attack to cut the Orsogna to Poggiofiorito Road. George was conferring on possible targets for the mortars with 2nd Lieutenant Tomoana before leaving to visit A Company when he was struck down by enemy fire and killed. As one of the few foundation members of the 28th Māori Battalion still serving, his loss was badly felt.



Figure 7: Lieutenant George Katene's grave in the Moro River Cemetery.
Source: The War Graves Photographic Project. Photograph by Steve and Sandra Rogers. Accessed 27 September 2016. Source:
<https://www.twgpp.org/photograph/view/1969316>

George's death was listed on Casualty List # 593 in the New Zealand Gazette on 20 December 1943. On 23 January 1944 a memorial service was held at the marae at Porirua in honour of both George and other men of 28th Māori Battalion who had paid the ultimate sacrifice. George Katene remains in Italy, buried in plot 12, row H, grave 14 at the Moro River Canadian War Cemetery.

Honours and Awards

Military Medal
1939-1945 Star
Africa Star with 8th Army Clasp
Italy Star
Defence Medal
War Medal, 1939-1945
New Zealand War Service Medal

Used: Palmerston North; Auckland; Normanby (Taranaki)

Major Kingi Areta Keiha (usually known as Reta) (Military Cross (MC))

Kingi Areta Keiha (usually known as Reta) was born in Gisborne on 24 December 1900, the son of Mikaere (Mikaera) Pare Keiha Turangi and his wife, Maraea (Maria) Hokiwi Ward. His father's tribal affiliations extended from Wairoa to Waiapu but he was principally of Rongowhakaata, Te Aitanga-a-Mahaki and Te Aitanga-a-Hauiti. His maternal grandparents were William Ward, a settler, and Taraipine Hokiwi Ward of Te Whanau-a-Rua, of Tokomaru Bay. Reta's upbringing was influenced by his father's sister, Heni Materoa, Lady Carroll, and her husband, the politician Sir James Carroll (Timi Kara).

Reta Keiha was educated in Gisborne, and at Otago Boys' High School from 1916 to 1919, where he took the commercial course and French. He was a rector prefect and was active in the cadets as a platoon sergeant. A keen sportsman, Reta excelled at swimming and rugby and he was a member of the school's First XV. On his return to Gisborne he played rugby, cricket and golf. In 1920 Reta joined the legal firm of Nolan and Skeet as a law clerk and later qualified as a Maori interpreter, first grade.

After the beginning of the Second World War, tribal representatives of the district met at Te Poho-o-Rawiri, Gisborne, and supported the formation of a combatant Maori battalion. Keiha was an original member of the 28th New Zealand (Maori) Battalion, which assembled at Palmerston North and was declared on active service on 13 March 1940. He held the rank of second lieutenant in C Company, the personnel of which were drawn from the East Coast tribal areas from Gisborne to the eastern Bay of Plenty.

The battalion embarked from Wellington on the *Aquitania* on 1 May 1940, reached Scotland on 16 June and was based in Kent and in the Aldershot area until 3 January 1941, when it proceeded to the Middle East. Keiha fought in Greece, Crete and then North Africa. For gallantry during the battles at El Alamein, Captain K. A. Keiha, now commanding officer of C Company, was awarded the Military Cross. The action in which he distinguished himself was part of a counter-attack against Field

Marshal Erwin Rommel's attempt to reach Cairo and Alexandria. The award citation stated he 'prepared for his difficult task well and executed it excellently'.

In November 1942 Keiha was second in command of the battalion with the rank of major. Lieutenant Colonel C. M. Bennett was severely wounded at Takrouna, and as a temporary lieutenant colonel Keiha commanded the battalion from 22 April to 11 September 1943. With his evacuation to hospital, command of the battalion was handed over to Lieutenant Colonel M. C. Fairbrother.

In November 1943 Keiha left for New Zealand on furlough, and was then kept there to arrange for the eventual return of the battalion and to assist in setting up the Maori Rehabilitation Head Office in Wellington. In 1944 he was appointed Maori rehabilitation officer. He was transferred to the Department of Maori Affairs Welfare Division in the early 1950s and appointed Tai Rawhiti district Maori welfare officer at Gisborne.

Reta Keiha was involved in setting up the Titirangi park reserve on Kaiti Hill, which was gifted to the people of Gisborne and which includes the site of the famous Titirangi pa. Although too young for service in the First World War, he was elected a trustee and member of Te Hokowhitu-a-Tu Maori Veterans' Association. He was also a member of the Maori Soldiers' Trust Committee. At Wairoa in 1958, returned servicemen of both wars established the 28th New Zealand (Maori) Battalion Association. Reta was elected as president of the Gisborne branch and was a member of the Gisborne RSA executive.

He retired from the public service to manage his farming properties at Hexton, where he lived until his death on 29 May 1961. He was survived by his wife and four children. During the fourth national reunion of the 28th New Zealand (Maori) Battalion Association the ex-servicemen assembled at the Keiha and Carroll families' burial plot by the Makaraka cemetery for the unveiling of a memorial headstone to him by Brigadier George Dittmer, the battalion's first commanding officer.

Used: Gisborne

Major Eruera (Edward) Te Whiti o Rongomai Love (Tiwi Love)

Eruera (Edward) Te Whiti o Rongomai Love was born on 18 May 1905 at the Top House, the Love family's homestead in Waikawa Bay in the Marlborough Sounds. Eruera Love was a descendant of the whanau of the Parihaka prophet, Te Whiti-o-Rongomai, and was the first Maori to command the 28th New Zealand (Maori) Battalion. He was known to his family, and to the men he commanded, as Tiwi, sometimes Tui.

Eruera's parents moved from their sheep station, Homebush, on Arapawa Island to Petone in 1911, and established the family home, Taumata, at Korokoro. He

attended Petone West School and joined the cadets aged 11, moving to the Territorial Force in 1922. By May 1926 he had reached the rank of second lieutenant. He studied law at Victoria University College in 1924 and 1925, and became an interpreter with the Native Land Court.

Love had always enjoyed sport. He rowed with the **Petone Rowing Club** and played in the **local Maori cricket XI**, but it was in rugby that he excelled. He played for the **Petone team, then for Wellington. He was a member of the 1925 and 1926 Maori All Black teams**, the second of which toured France, Britain, Canada, Australia and Ceylon (Sri Lanka).

The Maori Battalion moved to Greece in late March 1941, and took up defensive positions against the invading Germans at Olympus Pass. Forced to withdraw with the rest of the Allied force, the battalion was evacuated to Crete. The New Zealand Division's task on the island included defending Maleme airfield. In a moving letter to his wife, Eruera described his horror at the necessity of killing German paratroopers as they emerged helpless from their planes. On the night of 22 May the battalion was ordered to attack the airfield, which the Germans had captured. During the fighting he became isolated with about 10 men. Early in the morning of 23 May they came under heavy anti-tank and machine-gun fire. They rushed the guns and killed the crews, but Love was wounded in the shoulder. The wound became numb and he was able to carry on through another day of bombing and machine-gun fire. After several more days of fighting they were evacuated to Alexandria.

In Egypt, after a period of training for desert warfare, the Maori Battalion was moved to El Alamein. On 23 November 1941 the battalion was in action again, its task the capture of Sollum, near the strategic Halfaya Pass. Colonel George Dittmer was wounded in this action, at Sollum, and command devolved on Captain Love. During his temporary command, Captain Rangī Royal and B Company achieved a victory at Musaid, capturing 15 enemy vehicles. Sent to Menastir to block supplies from Bardia to the Afrika Korps, the battalion won a significant victory against troops from the 15th Panzer Division on 3 December 1941, forcing a German retreat. The battalion regrouped in the Sollum–Capuzzo area, and here Love handed over command to the new lieutenant colonel, Humphrey Dyer. Before leaving for hospital (the result of his wound on Crete), Love addressed the battalion, urging them to treat prisoners of war well.

After recovering in Cairo, Love rejoined the battalion in Syria in March 1942 as second in command with the rank of major. In May, Dyer asked to be relieved of his command. He was replaced by Love, now granted the rank of temporary lieutenant colonel. **He was the first Maori to command the Maori Battalion**, and this met with jubilation in the battalion and in New Zealand. With Field Marshall Erwin Rommel's attack on the Eighth Army in Libya and capture of Tobruk (Tubruq), the New Zealand Division returned to North Africa and on 25 June took up defensive

positions at Minqâr Qaim. By evening on 27 June the New Zealand Division had been encircled by the 21st Panzer Division. At 1.45 a.m. the Maori Battalion joined the 19th and 20th battalions in leading the division in a breakout that reached the El Alamein line.

Early in July 1942 the New Zealand Division was ordered to attack Ruweisat Ridge, an important strategic feature dominating the desert near El Alamein. The attack took place on 11 July and developed into a siege. Just after dusk Love and his adjutant drove up to see how his men were faring; his vehicle attracted enemy fire and he was mortally wounded, dying later that night on 12 July; he was only 37. He was buried in Egypt at the El Alamein military cemetery.

Not used anywhere

Sergeant Haane Te Rauawa Manahi (Distinguished Conduct Medal (DCM))

****Victoria Cross controversy****

In April 1943 Sergeant Haane Te Rauawa Manahi and a small group of Māori soldiers captured an enemy stronghold on the Takrouna pinnacle. Following the action Manahi was recommended for a Victoria Cross for his bravery. For reasons that remain mysterious, Manahi's recommendation was downgraded and he was awarded the lesser decoration of the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Manahi died in 1986, but the case for his receiving the Victoria Cross was reopened by his tribe, Te Arawa, and the Returned and Services Association (RSA) in 2005. Manahi was eventually honoured in March 2007, when Prince Andrew presented Te Arawa with an altar cloth, a ceremonial sword and a letter from the Queen.

Used: New Plymouth, Rotorua, Woodend

FO Porokoru (John) Patapu Pohe (MiD: Mentioned in dispatches)

Flying Officer Porokoru (John) Pohe worked as a sheep farmer in Taihape before enlistment. He was the **first Māori pilot to arrive in England** after passing through the Empire Air Training Scheme. Nicknamed 'Lucky Johnny', he flew bombers over Germany until shot down, flying in 22 missions with RAF Squadron 51.

Porokoru Pohe was born in Wanganui and grew up on his family's farm near Taihape. He was educated at Putiki school, Turangarere School, Taihape District High School and Te Aute College.

An article in The Dominion, Saturday 24 April 1944, under the heading - Maori pilot fought to the end is summarised: After leaving school Pohe spent a couple of years in the Territorials, with the Manawatu Mounted Rifles. He applied for flying training in September 1939, just nine days after war was declared, though it was September 1940 before he was enlisted at the Ground Training School in Levin. He began his

training soon afterward, at Harewood and then at Woodbourne air force base in Blenheim where he graduated in January 1941.

On completing his training he was the first fully qualified Maori pilot to leave New Zealand. He was posted to the RAF's 51 Squadron in Dishforth, Yorkshire. He flew his first mission over Europe in a Whitley bomber in July 1941. It was the first of 22 such raids, during which he bombed enemy targets in France, including U-boat bases, Berlin and other German cities, and Genoa in Italy.

His next posting, at the end of April 1942 was as an instructor. He was posted back to 51 squadron, now stationed at Snaith in Yorkshire, to fly over Europe in Halifax bombers. His first mission two days later was to Hanover in Germany, but he never returned. He became a prisoner in Stalag Luft III, an air force POW camp in Sagan, about 200 kilometres south-east of Berlin.

On the night of 24 March 1944 he escaped from Stalag Luft III in the Great Escape. Using a tunnel named Harry (it was the third attempt - the Germans had discovered Tom and Dick), 220 men attempted to escape, but the tunnel had come up short of the trees they were heading for, and only 76 men got clear.

Pohe was executed on recapture along with 49 others on 30 March 1944. When news of the executions reached England the British Government resolved to bring the culprits to justice once the war had ended. However by the time the hunt for those responsible started, Hitler and most of the other high ranking Nazi officials were dead. Ultimately several Gestapo officers were executed or imprisoned for this war crime. Because of the number of POWs involved and the tragic aftermath, the Stalag Luft III escape is a well documented part of World War 2 history. Popularly known as "The Great Escape" it has been the subject of books and a 1963 Hollywood movie.

Mentioned in Despatches (MiD) = In recognition of distinguished service and devotion to duty". Award was made posthumously for his escape from Stalag Luft III POW camp. <https://www.erepublik.com/en/article/kiwi-hero-series-the-story-of-first-maori-pilot-nz-air-force-john-pohe-2103621/1/20> Accessed 28 May 2018.

Turangaarere: The John Pohe Story retold his story on TV in 2008, winning Best Documentary Aotearoa at the 2008 Wairoa Maori Film Festival Awards. Whanau played the part of his family in the film:

TURANGAARERE relives the rise to leadership of Flying Officer Porokoru Patapu (John) Pohe. Pohe served 22 missions in his first tour of duty when the average life expectancy was just six; flew bombers through the equivalent of hell without receiving a scratch; landed wounded aircraft without wheels; and could navigate by the stars.

His feats earned him the nickname 'Lucky Johnny' and the confidence of RAF Bomber Command who assigned him to train allied air crews. On September 22 1943, Pohe flew a fateful mission that led to his German capture and contribution to one of the most famous events of the Second World War – The Great Escape. Yet he is better known in the countries he served than in his homeland.

On March 31 1944, Pohe's extraordinary life came to a tragic and dramatic end when he was placed in front of a German firing squad. Pohe removed his blindfold and faced his executioners in the eye. From <http://www.throng.co.nz/2008/04/born-to-fly-porokoru-patapu-john-pohe/> Accessed 28 May 2018.



F O. P. P. (John)
Pohe, of Turangaarere,
Taihape, missing on
operations.

Used: Chch; Whangarei; Waiouru; Taihape

Lieutenant Matarehua (Monty) Wikiriwhi (DSO, MID)

Matarehua was the youngest child of Eruera and Miriama Wikiriwhi and was born at Whakarewarewa on 4th April 1918 of Tuhourangi decent. He was educated at Whakarewarewa Maori School where he won a Makarini Scholarship which took him to Te Aute College.

Monty returned to Rotorua when his mother died and eventually journeyed to the East Coast where he became a shepherd on the 'Te Po' station at Whangaparaoa. He was there when war was declared and enlisted with 'C' Company boys. However in camp at Palmerston North Captain Rangī Royal recognised Monty as a Rotorua boy and promptly claimed him for 'B' Company.

Monty Wikiriwhi, except when he returned to 'B' Company for the Italian Campaign, served most of his time with the Intelligence Section of Battalion Headquarters. He was Battalion Intelligence Officer at Takrouna when he was awarded the DSO (one of only two New Zealand Lieutenants to be so honoured). Monty commanded 'B' Company during the first attack on Cassino, February 1944. He was badly wounded and left behind (by his own orders) when his company eventually withdrew. He crawled back to 24 Battalion lines the next day.

While convalescing in Burwood Hospital Monty and other Maori boys were visited by Charles Upham VC & Bar who had graduated from Lincoln College and who recommended Monty to take a course there. This Monty did and graduated as a Rural Valuer with a Diploma in Farm Management. His qualification led to his employment by the Maori Affairs Dept. as a Farm Supervisor at Ruatoki, Whangarei and Pukekohe. He later joined the Welfare Staff of Maori Affairs in Auckland from which position he retired in 1976.

In spite of constantly recurring trouble with his leg Monty was ever the sportsman, excelling particularly in table tennis and golf. In the latter game he got his handicap down to single figures. Monty was a Rotarian in his Pukekohe days. He was an enthusiastic member of the Wingies & Limbies Association as well as being concerned with Maori and RSA activities. Monty was Honorary Secretary of the Maori Battalion Association at its inception in the 1950's.

A highlight of Monty's latter days was the invitation by TV Granada to participate in a special ceremony at Cassino. There it was that in 1985 he and his wife Jean along with representatives of most other units, Allies and Axis, that had fought there were able to recall and relive these stirring and sadly memorable days. Monty died on 29th October 1988 aged 70, and was buried with military honours in the Soldiers' Plot, Rotorua Cemetery.

Used: Palmerston North

Brigadier George Dittmer (not Maori)

Brigadier George Dittmer, Commander of the 28th Māori Battalion during the Second World War, was born at Maharahara, Hawke's Bay, on 4 June 1893. Dittmer's career began at the age of 17 as a volunteer in D Company of the Hauraki Regiment, enlisting in the 1st Auckland Battalion at the outbreak of the First World War and sailing with the main body of the First New Zealand Expeditionary Force for Egypt with the rank of Platoon Sergeant in the Hauraki Company. Landing at Gallipoli on 25 April 1915, he served with distinction and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in June of that year.

After being evacuated from Gallipoli and returned to Egypt, the unit was then transferred to France in early 1916. By 1917 he had attained the rank of Captain and

was awarded the Military Cross for his unwavering devotion to his unit. While serving on the Somme, Dittmer was wounded in action and evacuated to Britain for treatment. After recovering in hospital, Dittmer returned to duty in November 1917 and was appointed Major of the No 1 Entrenching Battalion, later returning to the Auckland Regiment and serving with the Army of occupation in Germany at the end of the War.

Returning to New Zealand in 1919, Dittmer was transferred to the Regular Force with the rank of Captain and held various group appointments with the Auckland District, including Officer Commanding the District School of Instruction. He was awarded the MBE in 1935.

At the outbreak of the Second World War, Dittmer held the rank of Major and was posted to the Second New Zealand Expeditionary Force. After being appointed Commander of the 28th Māori Battalion, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and was sent to England for training before embarking for the Greek theatre of war. After a fighting retreat, the Battalion was evacuated to Crete where it served with distinction against the German invasion force, earning a reputation for fierce counterattacking in the process. After a further evacuation to Egypt, Dittmer was wounded and subsequently captured whilst being treated at a New Zealand medical centre near Sidi Rezegh. Taking the initiative and using the hours of darkness to his advantage, Dittmer led an escape party of 30 soldiers some 80 miles across the desert and back to British lines on the Egyptian frontier. For his actions he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order and was mentioned in despatches.

Returning to New Zealand, Lieutenant Colonel Dittmer was appointed Commander of the 1st New Zealand Mobilised Territorial Brigade Group with the temporary rank of Brigadier. This was followed by an appointment as Commander of the 1st Mobilised Division until September 1943 when he was seconded to the Fiji Military Forces and the Second New Zealand Expeditionary Force in the Pacific as Commander. Immediately after the end of the Second World War, Dittmer was made a Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire for these services in the Pacific theatre.

In 1946, Brigadier Dittmer rejoined the New Zealand Staff Corps and was appointed Camp Commandant of the newly formed Central Military District in late 1946. He retired from the Regular Force in 1948.

Honours and Awards

- Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (CBE)
- Companion of the Distinguished Service Order (DSO). The citation reads:

For gallant leadership. This officer commanded the 28th (Māori) Battalion and in both Greece and Crete rendered conspicuous service to the Division. In Greece his

Battalion held a line 5000 yards in length and was attacked along the whole of its length. Despite the fact that its line was penetrated at several points the unit made a series of determined counterattacks, restored the position, and then made its withdrawal. The success was due to the leadership of Lt Col Dittmer. In the operations in Crete the 28th Battalion established a proud record. It counter attacked the enemy on at least five occasions; inflicting heavy losses each time. It took the largest share of the rearguard work and right to the end asserted its superiority over the enemy on the ground, and in every one of its engagements was led by its commanding officer, Lt Col Dittmer." (New Zealand Gazette, 21 September 1944)

- Military Cross (MC). The citation reads:

Period: 21 September 1916 to 28 February 1917. This officer left NZ as a Private. He has the best record for steady service in the Battalion, he has never been absent for a day save on duty or leave. No action of his stands out vividly as an example of steady bravery in action, and daily punctual devotion to duty. After September he commanded his company at the Somme." (London Gazette, 4 June 1917, p. 5486, Rec. No. 680)

- 1914-1915 Star
- British War Medal (1914-1920)
- Victory Medal
- 1939-1945 Star
- Africa Star
- Pacific Star
- Defence Medal
- War Medal 1939-1945 with oak leaf
- New Zealand War Service Medal
- New Zealand Long and Efficient Service Medal
- New Zealand Territorial Service Medal

Used: Palmerston North; Auckland; Otaki; Dannevirke