
ORDINARY MEETING

OF

REGULATORY PROCESSES COMMITTEE

MINUTE ITEM ATTACHMENTS

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

Business

Page No.

1.5 Public Participation

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| 1. Michael Wolff | 2 |
| 2. John White and Andrew McLellan | 20 |

ORDINARY MEETING OF REGULATORY PROCESSES COMMITTEE

Time: 9.30am

Date: Wednesday 20 June 2018

Committee Room 1.

**Submissions on behalf of Parklane Infrastruct Limited on road
naming in Crofton Downs**

Morrison Kent
Lawyers
Wellington and Auckland

Wellington Office
Person Acting : M R C Wolff
Telephone : (04) 472-0020
Facsimile : (04) 472-0517
Box : 10-035
DX : SP20203

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Introduction

1. These submissions are on behalf of Parklane Infrastruct Limited, the developer of the subdivision, and which is in the process of developing over 100 allotments for residential housing in Crofton Downs.
2. As the Council is aware, and as identified in its Agenda, Crofton Downs is the subject of thematic naming. In particular, Crofton Downs is currently named after one of Britain's greatest statesmen – Sir Winston Churchill.
3. Our client is aware that Wellington City Council has recently implemented the *Te Tauihu – Te Reo Māori Policy* whereby Wellington is to become a Te Reo Māori city, which encompasses the culture and values of Māori.
4. Our client's position is that, as a continuation of the current theme relating to Winston Churchill, the new street names should represent the 28th Māori Battalion, who Winston Churchill inspected and was impressed by. This naming convention would obviously meet the requirements of road naming in Wellington and the Council's new policy of Te Reo naming.

Existing theme

5. As submitted above, the area is already subject to a naming convention – Winston Churchill.
6. A predominant naming theme is one of two main considerations for weighting the prospective street names in Step 4 of the Decision-Making Framework for Allocating a Road Name (Weighting the Names), Road Naming Procedure (2002). Where the road is placed in an area with a predominant naming theme, as is the case for this road, it should therefore align with the theme. The other consideration is whether the surrounding area has been recognised as a Māori Heritage Precinct.
7. We refer to the Council's *Road Naming Procedure (2002)*, item 5.1.3 – *"In general, if the road is situated in a suburb that has a predominant naming theme, City Information will give precedence to a name following that theme."*
8. We understand that the Crofton Downs area is not a Māori Heritage Precinct. Therefore, a name that aligns with the Churchillian theme

would normally be appropriate for the road and within the guiding principles for the Council.

Māori Battalion theme

9. However, we consider by choosing a Churchillian name associated with the Maori Battalion (although it is a long link to draw) it would fit within the Council's *Te Tauihu* policy by celebrating Maori servicemen. Therefore, the road naming policies in the *Road Naming Procedure (2002)* will be compatible with this new policy.
10. Our client submits that choosing names relating to the 28th Māori Battalion would recognise the Māori culture and values which the soldiers sought to represent and protect. We are proposing naming roads after Maori servicemen who were prepared to give the ultimate sacrifice for their country.
11. It would be an acknowledgement of the mana of Māori in the Second World War, along with being a representation of Māori contributions to our joint history as a nation.
12. A list of names of proposed names for specific roads is attached, and the biographies of the soldiers, is attached and marked "A".

Importance of culture

13. The *Te Tauihu* policy ensures that the Wellington City Council acknowledges the history of New Zealand, along with emphasising the mana of Māori culture within Wellington as the capital city of New Zealand.
14. Choosing names relating to the Māori Battalion will achieve the aim of emphasising the mana of Māori culture in Wellington, as it will act as a tribute to the Māori servicemen who served with merit during the Second World War. This will also show the Council committing to ensuring that Māori are remembered and represented in the community.
15. It is submitted that adopting a naming theme in relation to the Māori Battalion will assist in fostering an understanding of the importance of

Māori contribution to New Zealand history in the community, and will highlight Māori culture and values in the process.

Position of the developer

16. The developer has spent in excess of \$20 million in developing the Crofton Downs area, and intends to develop more than 100 allotments in the area.
17. The developer has followed due process throughout the development and is creating a development which will benefit and enhance both the local community and the wider Wellington region. The developer is providing much needed housing for the Wellington region.
18. The developer has previously proposed names relating to Monopoly and Winston Churchill, which are linked to a British theme. However, it now considers that names of Māori Battalion members are more appropriate in light of the *Te Tauihu* policy, but still relate to the Churchillian theme in the Crofton Downs area.
19. Finally, the developer considers that, given its important role in the development of the area, significant weight ought to be put on its opinion on the road naming process. Furthermore, the Committee should give weight to the fact that the names suggested by the developer do not deviate considerably from the current naming situation in Crofton Downs.

Position of the Residents' Association

20. We refer to the submissions made by the Residents' Association. We note that a Facebook group poll was taken, which accounted for approximately 10% of the area's population of around 1500 people.
21. We submit that contrary to the Residents' Association's submission, there is a predominant naming theme in the Crofton Downs area, shown by the fact that approximately 20 out of 28 roads in Crofton Downs have names associated with Winston Churchill.
22. We submit that the Residents' Association's views do not offset the two main considerations in the Road Naming Procedure (2002) and less

weight should be given to its opinion over the opinion of the developer who has contributed to the development of the area.

Appropriate street names

23. It is submitted that the streets should be named in accordance with the plan attached marked "B".
24. It is submitted that the proposed street naming aligns with the Council's road naming policy and its more recently introduced *Te Tauihu* policy.



M R C Wolff

Counsel for Parklane Infrastruct Limited

5

“A”

History and Proposed Names

- Baker
- Hēnare
- Love
- Pohe
- Shelford

The 28th (Māori) Battalion was part of the 2nd New Zealand Division, the fighting arm of the 2nd New Zealand Expeditionary Force (2NZE) 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 2NZE 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.

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.

10



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 Paea 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 Orautā.

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.

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 Minqār 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.

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,
Enlape, missing on
operations.**

Private Charles Shelford



Charles Shelford, better known as Charlie, was born on 21 August 1920 in Te Kaha, Bay of Plenty, to Thomas George Shelford, a labourer, and his wife, Marauahatea Te Owaina Kirikiri. Both his parents had previously been married. He belonged to Ngati Porou and Te Whakatohea through his mother, and Te Arawa through his father. He also had links with Ngati Ruanui of Taranaki and Nga Puhi through his paternal grandmother, Iritana Shelford, and with Ngati Tupaea, Ngati Tanewai and Te Whanau-a-Apanui.

Because of his father's death in 1932 and his mother's eccentric behaviour, Charlie and his siblings were divided among various families. He was raised by Atareta and Paratene Tuhaka and was educated to standard three, attending Te Kaha Native School, and Waiomatatini and Tikitiki native schools on the East Coast. As a young man he milked cows, worked as a horse breaker, and was employed as a labourer at Wainui Beach, near Gisborne.

In December 1939, several months after the outbreak of the Second World War, Shelford enlisted with the 28th (Maori) Battalion, giving a birth date of 22 August 1920. He began training at Palmerston North in January the following year. He did not adapt well to army life and was consistently ill-disciplined. As a result, when the battalion left for overseas in May 1940 he remained behind in detention. After completing his training at Papakura Military Camp he embarked for Egypt in November with the rank of private. While on active service he continued to defy authority. In May 1941, for example, he was incarcerated for 28 days for drunkenness and obscene language. His inclination to fight, however, was put to good use on the battlefield.

During the battalion's night attack on Gazala, Libya, on 14 December 1941, Shelford showed outstanding heroism and courage. After the first entrenchments had been taken his section carried on for 300 yards to a ridge, where they discovered they were isolated and were being fired on from the right rear and the left flank. Shelford volunteered to cover the 300 yards to the Italian position and 'clean it out'. Despite the intensity of enemy fire from anti-tank guns, machine-guns and small-arms, he covered the distance walking and running and firing his machine-gun from the hip. With about 20 yards to go he was blasted in the legs by a rain of grenades. Wounded and dazed, he attempted to bring his machine-gun into action, but it had been hit and the butt smashed. In spite of intense pain, he threw a hand grenade into the enemy trench. The surrender of the Italian commanding officer triggered the end of enemy resistance in that area, and altogether Shelford captured four officers and 36 other ranks.

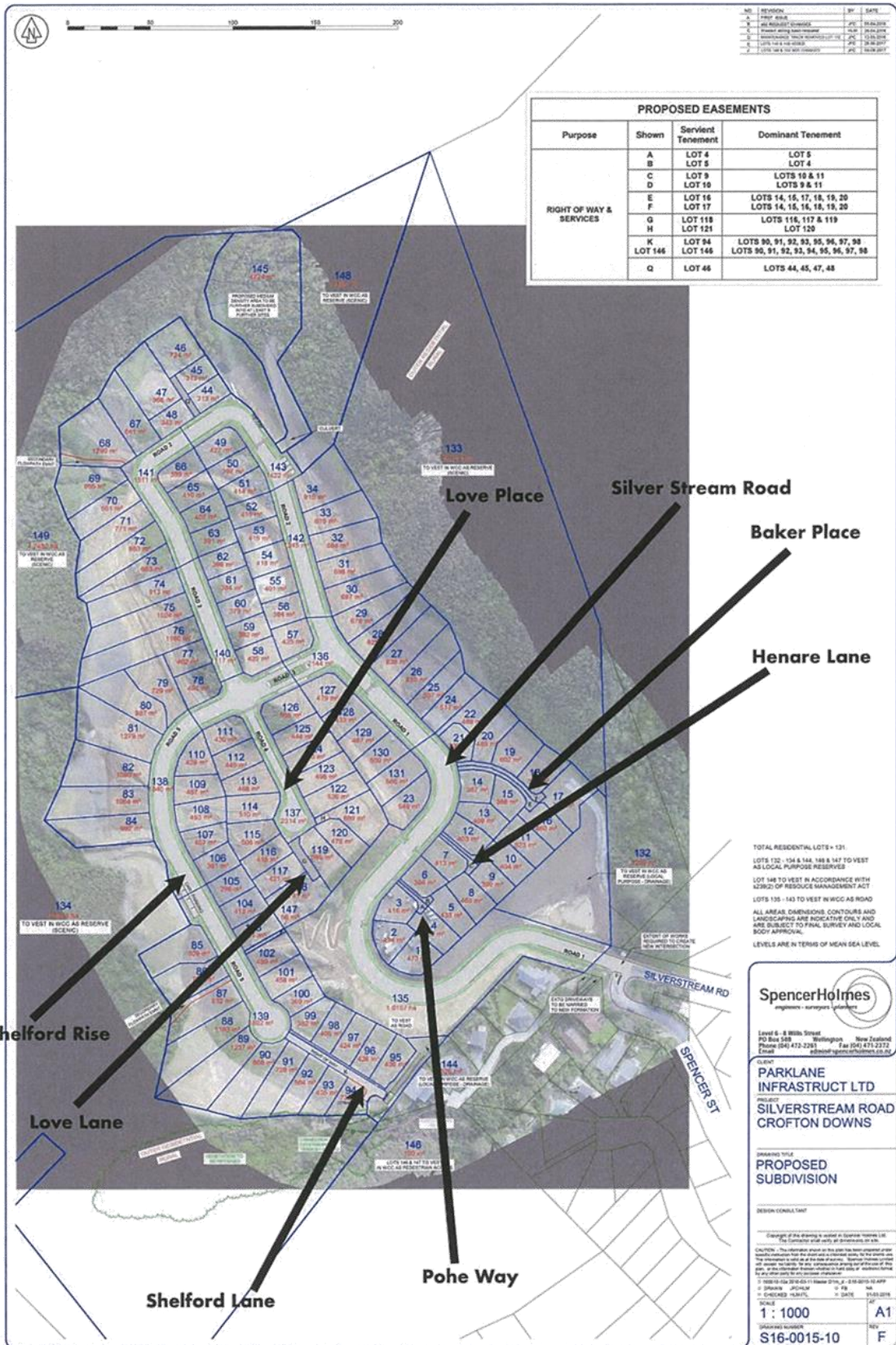
After the attack Shelford's D Company commander, Lieutenant F. R. Logan, and platoon commander, Second Lieutenant Jim Matahaere, together decided that

Shelford deserved a Victoria Cross and wrote the citation. However, on 16 January 1942, after a month in hospital, Shelford was awarded the DCM. Later Logan could not understand how their recommendation for a VC was downgraded: 'He was our bravest', Logan stated 'and deserved recognition as such'.

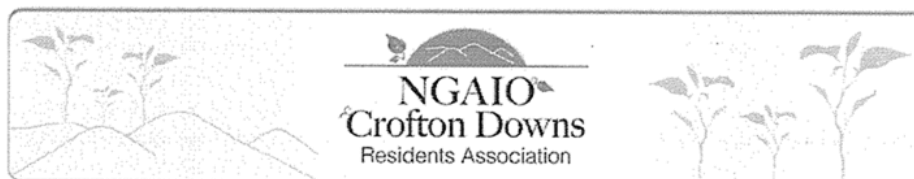
Shelford's clashes with military authorities mainly stemmed from his penchant for absence without leave: within two weeks of receiving his DCM he went AWOL for four days. He saw no point in remaining at camp or at headquarters if there was no action, and therefore no booty. Without authority, and using official New Zealand army transport, he would infiltrate the German front line with an unerring instinct as to where the best loot – mainly readily saleable German pistols and rifles – could be commandeered. The legend of Shelford's private armoury, from which he set up a lucrative business on the Egyptian black market and provided pistols for New Zealand non-combatants, is one of the most notorious of a battalion noted for such exploits. He continued to commit serious offences until his return home in October 1944.

After his discharge from the army in February 1945 DCM Charlie, as he was known, worked as a bushman at Mamaku, north-west of Rotorua. On 3 June 1948 in Auckland he married Lilas May Beazley; they were to have a large family. He then worked as a drainlayer in Auckland for nearly three decades. Shelford had a slight build and was of medium height. He gained a reputation as being quiet and aggressive, but had a 'hardcase laugh' and a powerful singing voice, and was a beautiful ballroom dancer. In later life he did volunteer work for the Auckland Maori Catholic centre, Te Unga Waka, and was affiliated with the Newmarket RSA. On 7 May 1984 Charlie Shelford was run over and killed while crossing a road, drunk, late at night in suburban Auckland. His wife had predeceased him in 1976, and he was survived by eight children.

"B"



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Proposed naming schemes for roads in Crofton Downs

For Regulatory Processes Committee, Agenda Item 2.4, 20 June 2018

Introduction

We (the Ngaio Crofton Downs Residents Association) are addressing issues relating to Agenda Item 2.4 (Approval of a Name for a New Right-of-Way in Crofton Downs). This relates to a new subdivision in Crofton Downs at the end of Silverstream Road.

Thank you for this opportunity to put our case. We also wish to thank the Land, Customer & Property Information team for consulting with us, and for taking our case sufficiently seriously that a document we prepared is attached to the Agenda.

Today you are only considering one name, Pihipihi Way. Pihipihi is one of several Māori names for the silvereye, abundant in Crofton Downs and considered a New Zealand native species because it made its own way here in the nineteenth century. We strongly support adoption of this name.

The larger issue is the scheme to be followed in naming the four other streets in the subdivision. Two proposed schemes are including as attachments to the agenda. The first, from our Association, proposes the use of Māori names for native birds, with Māori names for native plants as a backup. The Association invited residents living close to the subdivision to come up with names, with birds their clear choice.

The second, from the Land, Customer and Property Information team, proposes the names of prominent members of the Māori Battalion during World War 2. The main reason for this was "the developer's willingness to use names associated with the existing Churchill theme in Crofton Downs". It was considered that the "indirect association with Churchill's significant contribution during the [second World] War and the pertinence to New Zealand was felt appropriate".

We will now consider both the bird and servicemen schemes against the approval criteria in Council's Road Naming Policy.

The approval criteria in Council's Road Naming Policy

We note that all names must meet four criteria, the first three of which are: not in poor taste or offensive; not difficult to pronounce, or be misheard or misread; and not used elsewhere as a road, park or suburb name. It is the fourth criterion which is relevant here: names have significant local content or meaning by reflecting one of seven aspects. The four aspects under which one or both of the proposed schemes might meet the local content or meaning requirement are:

- an established theme
- historical person or event
- significant feature
- cultural significance other than Māori

An established theme

Crofton Downs is not among the 11 suburbs identified in the Road Naming Policy as having "a predominant naming theme".

If Crofton Downs was not considered to have a theme in 2002 when the Policy was adopted it is hard to argue that anything has changed since that time to suggest it has one now. Around 20 of the 28 street names are apparently related to Winston Churchill, although the link is sometimes tenuous. Thatcher Crescent, for example, is named after Margaret Thatcher, the link apparently being that they were both British Prime Ministers.¹

Winston Churchill was a great man, particularly because of his leadership during World War 2. But he had some serious flaws. In the words of eminent British war historian Sir Max Hastings, one was a tendency for "a triumph of impulse over reason" when he acted as a military strategist.² Hastings described him as impaling his World War 1 reputation on "Gallipoli and the disastrous Dardanelles campaign".² Hastings was not alone.³

New Zealand suffered heavy casualties in both world wars, many of them as a result of ill-considered military campaigns, particularly Gallipoli, for which Churchill was primarily responsible. We suggest that this makes a link with him inappropriate when commemorating New Zealand servicemen.

Irrespective of decisions Churchill made affecting New Zealanders we suggest it is not a good choice using a British wartime leader as a theme for naming streets in a suburb that was born in the 1950s and is now home to a high number of relatively young, forward-thinking and progressive residents.

In addition two of the three streets nearest the subdivision – Doris Gordon Way and Silverstream Road itself – have no association with the Churchill theme.

Historical person or event

To have significance for local content, the name of a notable person should ideally have an association with the local area, and at the very least should have a Wellington association. The Māori servicemen listed are from all over New Zealand, with only Baker appearing to have a Wellington association. Love was from Petone.

Significant feature

It is appropriate to name a road after a significant feature in the area, which can include flora or fauna. With the exception of Tieke, all the birds proposed by our Association are local with many increasing in number. Tieke is aspirational. We hope that it is not too long before Tieke spread from Zealandia via Otari to Crofton Downs, a route along which there are extensive reserve and backyard trapping networks. Tieke are already in backyards in Karori.

All the trees and shrubs on our list of proposed names have been identified as growing in a block owned by the Girl Guides within less than a kilometre of the subdivision and contiguous with Huntleigh Park. A 1996 survey identified over 70 vascular plants growing here.⁴ Huntleigh Park itself, a significant area of native forest, abuts the north-eastern corner of the subdivision.

“Significant feature” therefore provides sufficient reason to adopt the names we propose.

Cultural significance other than Māori

“Culture” has many meanings. In this context we use the appropriate Oxford Dictionary definition as “the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society”.

The aspect for which Crofton Downs is probably best known at present (and we hope in the future) is appreciation of and concern for the natural environment. Crofton Downs is at the forefront of the idea of creating a predator-free suburb. In 2016 it was proclaimed to be predator-free as the result of trapping by around one in five households throughout the suburb.

The Silversky Track which provides access through native forest and bush to the Skyline walkway from Silverstream Road has recently been built by local residents. This, and native tree planting alongside the track, involved thousands of volunteer person-hours including Councillors and the odd Mayor. Work continues. Less than two weeks ago, on 9 June, 270 native trees were planted along the track by volunteers from the community.

Further evidence of the significance of the natural environment to local residents comes from a Facebook poll of preferred names for the streets in the new subdivision. There were 90 votes from local residents for native bird names compared to three for Churchill-related names.

The natural environment thus forms a significant part of ideas (a predator-free suburb), customs (trapping predators in backyards) and social behaviour (trapping, tree planting, track building) among Crofton Downs residents.

Conclusion

Our association's proposed names have significant local content in two of the ways that meet the approval criteria. They reflect a significant feature (native birds and plants), and are consistent with the growing culture in Crofton Downs of appreciating, protecting and enhancing the natural environment.

Further, the use of Te Reo names for bird and plant species is consistent with Council's recently announced Te Tāiuhu policy as a first step towards Wellington becoming the Te Reo capital. What better way to raise the profile and reflect the mana of Te Reo than through street names with the correct orthography used daily by the community. With this in mind we completely support the suggestion by local iwi that macrons are used on signage.

In our view the proposed use of the names of Māori servicemen does not reflect significant local content in any way. It thus fails to meet the approval criteria for street names set down in the Road Naming Policy.

References

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² Hasting, Max. Winston Churchill the terrorist: His hunger to take the fight to Hitler made him send thousands of heroes to needless death. Daily Mail, 24 August 2009. Available from <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/debate/article-1208268/Winston-Churchill-terrorist-His-hunger-fight-Hitler-send-thousands-heroes-needless-death.html>.

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⁴ Mitcalfe, BJ and Horne, JC. Some indigenous vascular plants in privately-owned block east of Huntleigh Park... 1996. Available from <http://nzpcn.org.nz/publications/Plant%20list%20for%20private%20block%20of%20land%20east%20of%20Hunt.pdf>.

⁵ <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/culture>