

Before the Independent Hearing Panel
at Taupo

in the matter of: Proposed Plan Change 36 to the Taupo District
Plan – Request under Schedule 1 of the RMA to
rezone Rural Land to Residential at Whareroa North
by The Proprietors of Hauhungaroa No. 6

to: **Taupo District Council**

Applicant: **The Proprietors of Hauhungaroa No.6**

Statement of Evidence by **Hokowhituatu Duncan Cormac McKenzie** on behalf of The
Proprietors of Hauhungaroa No.6

PROPRIETORS OF HAUHUNGAROA NO 6

PRIVATE PLAN CHANGE FOR NORTHERN SIDE

STATEMENT OF EVIDENCE OF HOKOWHITUATU DUNCAN CORMAC MCKENZIE

NAME AND POSITION/ROLE

1. *I runga I te ingoa o te MATUA, TAMA, WAIRUA TAPU, ANAHERA PONO, me te MANGAI AE.*

1.1. My name is Hokowhituatu McKenzie, I am a Committee of Management Member on Hauhungaroa No6. I am a descendant of the original occupiers of this land. I derive my small shares from my mother Tiaho MATEPARAE, who derived her share from her father Rawiri MATEPARAE, who in turn derived his shares from his Kuia, Mere Te IWAIWA, who succeeded her interests from HOANI NGATAU an original owner and inhabitant of these lands.

WHANAU CONNECTION

2. In brief, like many Maori Whanau, our forefathers and mothers were required to leave their lands and move to other areas due to the rising needs of the nation and its various demands on its people. My Grandfather, Rawiri, for instance ended up living and growing up at Turangarere, a small native community between Waiouru and Taihape on family land. He then attended St Stephen's Anglican College in South Auckland, from where he enlisted into the NZ Army and went off to serve his Country in the First World War, in Gallipoli, and France, before returning home with serious wounds from those campaigns. My Grandfather married my kuia Arapara WHAKATIHI of Tokaanu on the Southern shores of Lake Taupo and after a time they moved to Ratana Pa, Whanganui where they followed in the footsteps and teachings of the Maori Prophet Mr TW RATANA. The Political and Economic climate was such that like many other Maori families they could not afford to return to their lands to raise and provide a secure and sound future for their families.

2.1. My grandparents lived out their lives at Ratana Pa, and contributed to the needs of their community. They raised 9 children in total, with some of the children being adopted out to relatives who had no children of their own. One of their children was Piripoi MATEPARAE, who like his dad, joined the New Zealand Army and served in the NZ Army and NZ SAS in the late 1950s and early 1960s. During his active service in South East Asia, Piripoi's dad passed away and was buried at Ratana Pa, however Piripoi was unable to be in attendance at the tangi, due to his active service. On his discharge from the Army Piripoi decided to comply with his dad's wish, 'to return to his Iwi Ngati Tuwharetoa at Lake Taupo, and work in the best interests of his Whanau, Hapuu, Iwi,

and nation. Piripoi worked as a Shepherd on the Waihi Pukawa Station, SH41, Tokaanu for 46 years, raising his family, but staying true to the wishes of his father. Piripoi was the repository of knowledge for his family, and extended family on anything that was happening within the tribal boundary of Ngati Tuwharetoa. This brought a huge sense of relief and satisfaction for the families over the ensuing years. In particular I would stress here that Piripoi MATEPARAE was particularly satisfied in working for his family and the shareholders of Hauhungaroa No 6 as a Committee of Management Member from its inception until his death on the 10th July 2013. I succeeded my Uncle Piripoi, to become a Committee of Management Member on Hauhungaroa No 6, in an effort to achieve the completion of both my Grandfather's, and Uncles', dreams of helping our people to achieve their own successful development of their lands for the wellbeing of their generations yet to be born.

2.2. In 1972, I joined the NZ Army and served until 1977. On discharge from the Army, I joined the NZ Police and served 5 years in Whanganui, living at Ratana Pa. During this time, I came to know many Maori families who had been forced off their family lands for various reasons and who now found themselves having to live in urban areas. Many of these families listened to the stories of yesteryear and yearned to return to their own lands now alienated from them by law through court processes. In 1985, I returned to Turangi as a member of the NZ Police and also became involved in Hapu and Iwi entities. After watching, listening and learning, I was invited to take part in the Marae Committee, Iwi Entities and Whanau land Trusts. I served several years as the Chairman of Ngati Kurauia's, Tokaanu Marae Committee, and also served as a delegate of Ngati Kurauia on the Ngati Tuwharetoa Comprehensive Treaty of Waitangi Claims.

WHAREROA VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

3. After following my Uncle Piripoi and his work with Hauhungaroa No 6, and the development of Whareroa Village on what was originally Incorporation lands, I took up the challenge to become involved with the Hauhungaroa No 6 and to see the completion of the Whareroa Village Development, as it was described to me by my Uncle and the Committee of Management. It was always a given that the Whareroa subdivision was to include the development of the northern side of the Whareroa Stream, with a total area of approximately 19 hectares. The shareholders were all aware that the **return on investment** would not be realised until the Northern Side had been completed. The owner/shareholders are still waiting for the fulfilment and realisation of their investment and the completed development of their village. The evidence of Marilyn Connolly, our Secretary and Record Keeper, clearly explains the history and course of this development by the owners. The owners were left with crippling development debt on their land under the Maori Affairs/Lands and Survey Departments' Scheme, when it was given back to them by the Crown. Her evidence clearly outlines the debt that the shareholders were left with after it agreed by the Crown to return the land to the owners. To achieve control of their land, the Original Committee were required to seek mortgages over the land at interest rates of 22%, they also were faced with completion

of the development of their land, that in reality had been abandoned by the Crown. These factors forced the Committee of Management at the time to make decisions, to sell and exchange land in an effort to be able to complete takeover, and complete development as a successful farming unit. In my view, for the Taupo District Council to deny the applicant the right to complete this subdivision would be an injustice on the shareholders, and also a denial of their rights as Tangata Whenua, and a breach of their rights under the Treaty of Waitangi.

- 3.1.** It is a sad situation that Maori are still being dictated to, **One Hundred and Eighty years after the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi** – where they were promised under Article Two of the Treaty, to the full use and protection of their taonga etc, that they so wish to retain and use for their own purposes. According to Dr Tanira Kingi, see¹ “ *In the late 1850s most of the North Island was still owned by Maaori*”. Sadly, today Maaori own about 1.5% of land that they once owned.
- 3.2.** It is also even more disturbing that Ngati Tuwharetoa, and Ngati Parekaawa (the hapuu, with Mana Whenua, at Whareroa), have come to a settlement, with the Crown, which is supposed to protect and enhance the future ‘Rights of Ngati Tuwharetoa into the future. See ² The Ngaati Tuwharetoa Deed of Settlement signed by the tribe and the Crown on the 8th of July 2017, **attached and marked “A”**. The Mayor and his Councillors had the ability to accept and support this Private Plan Change application, in a true partnership approach, and look in depth at the applicant’s rights not only as a landowner and ratepayer, but also as a treaty partner. Instead Hauhungaroa No6 are now faced with a financial burden and requirements that could have a disastrous result on the sustainability of their resources and taonga.
- 3.3.** When the Whareroa Village subdivision was first opened up, the shareholders were invited to invest in sections for themselves, with the idea that some of the shareholders could move back into the Whareroa Village with their families. Very few shareholders were able to take up this option, but my Uncle Piripoi Mateparae and his daughter Marama were one of the few that were able to take up this option. The reality is that the descendants of Ngati Parekawa were not financially able to take up that opportunity. Historical records show that after colonization, the two world wars, the Depression, and legislation changes, the people living around the shoreline of Lake Taupo, were left destitute with some facing starvation. This led to our people having to move to urban centres for survival and employment. It is no wonder that our people were unable to afford to purchase sections in the first stages of their own subdivision. This has not stopped them now wanting to move back onto their land when the northern part of the subdivision is completed. The Committee of Management has discussed different concepts on how this could be achieved, whereby some sections could be made available for descendants of those original owners to build homes in the

¹ Tanira Kingi, <https://teara.govt.nz>.

² Ngaati Tuuwharetoa -NZ Government, <https://www.govt.nz>

Northern subdivision. It would also enable them an opportunity to re-engage with their Marae at Poukura.

- 3.4.** Since the development of the Whareroa Village, the Committee of Management has always had a very good relationship with Council and the new property owners at Whareroa. This is evidenced by the annual attendance at the annual ratepayers meeting held at Whareroa each Easter. If the northern part of the subdivision is completed it would open up new pathways for the residents to be able to enjoy and explore. I have not been aware of any rifts between the new landowners at Whareroa Village and the shareholders of Hauhungaroa No 6, in the 30 years I have been living and working in the area. The continued presence of Committee of Management members in attendance at these meetings is about their continued stewardship or kaitiakitanga over this land in the interests of them as shareholders, and their whakapapa to Ngati Parekaawa and Ngati Tuwharetoa iwi.
- 3.5.** I am concerned however that there are objectors who have bought sections at the Whareroa subdivision (or their parents) who now complain and object to this plan change application for the completion of the subdivision. I do not accept their objections on the grounds that their parents were told that no other land would be sold or subdivided in the area. That is incorrect and the evidence of Merylyn Connolly, together with the original plans, clearly show the totality of the subdivision. The signatures of the Taumarunui County Council and Hauhungaroa No 6 with their respective seals to the original plans, attests to the content of the proposed subdivision. Those signatures can be sighted in the documents presented by Merylyn Connolly on behalf of the applicant.
- 3.6.** The objections about infrastructure not being able to cope is also incorrect. The infrastructure already in place was designed to cater for the extra sections that would be created in the northern subdivision. The number of sections now being envisaged falls well short of those proposed in the original development plans.
- 3.7.** There are significant reserves and green belts already taken by the Councils out of this subdivision for reserve purposes. The updated subdivision design submitted by the applicant, clearly confirms the generous reserve takings and additional reserves that will be applied to the completion of the northern side. The applicant's environmental footprint is a vast improvement upon the landscape that was the norm under past Government practices i.e. the Department of Lands and Survey, in the early 1960s when they stripped the native flora and fauna off the land, to develop this area. The owners of Hauhungaroa No 6 and No 6B (Whareroa Station) are largely Ngati Parekaawa, and through this whakapapa continue to hold kaitiakitanga over the lands which still are or once were in their possession. It is with interest that the creation of reserves in the Taumarunui and Taupo County Council areas was discussed by those authorities. I would ask the Commissioners to refer to the Deed of Settlement Document, (referenced below) under **Taupo Basins Reserves Scheme**, para, 2.359: it shows there

was a meeting in August of 1967 between the parties and it was reported that, “*Ngati Tuwharetoa approved the scheme, and newspapers reported that this approval was on the basis that the land would be to [sic] be set aside for the purpose of the scheme would become “proper reserves for all time for the use of the people and with adequate roading”, and that suitable areas be “**earmarked for subdivisions**”, and that they preferred exotic afforestation of the land round the eastern side of the lake than farming.* I must highlight that after the reserves were taken at Whareroa by the respective Crown agencies and councils, it fell upon Hauhungaroa No 6 to pay for and build those roads down to Whareroa and the reserves in that area. I also point out that there was a provision for subdivisions and exotic forest planting. Other Ngati Tuwharetoa entities did plant exotic forests, but Hauhungaroa No 6, decided to develop the subdivision for the express purpose of paying off the development debt, left to them as a result of the Development Scheme. Today our whanaunga neighbours will soon harvest their forests which have grown over 40 years. The applicant however is faced with ongoing legal processes, to achieve the completion of their subdivision they started 40 years before.

4. PLAN CHANGE PROCESS

- 4.1.** I am angry and frustrated that we are again fighting to have our land recognised for residential development. This is land development that has a history of sound investigation and explanation (i.e. approval by the Taumarunui County Council as early as 1975) as Lakeshore Residential land. Surely when there was a change of boundaries because of a government decision, the ‘Grandparenting Rule’ to the status of land in the Whareroa subdivision development should apply. If that is not so, then the Maori landowners’ rights are being further trampled on because we are constantly spending more and more money to establish what has previously been approved and recognised.
- 4.2.** I concur with the historical evidence presented by Merylyn Connolly, and the Private Plan Change application submitted by Joanne Lewis on behalf of the applicant Hauhungaroa No 6. I have not been able to obtain any verbal confirmation of our history and possession of our ownership in Hauhungaroa No 6. I think this is possibly because of the urbanisation of our people during colonization, and the lack of ability to remain in this rather isolated part of the Lake Taupo District. Our Kaumatua on the Committee of Management of Hauhungaroa No 6, did not talk openly about any of the significant historical sites at Whareroa. I ask myself why this was, was it because they didn’t know? Or was it because they did not want to identify these significant areas for outsiders to go and interfere with? After being involved with the Ngati Tuwharetoa Comprehensive Treaty of Waitangi Claims, on behalf of Ngati Kurauia Hapuu of Tokaanu, I believe the latter reason prevails. I, like many other Maaori today, have had to refer to our written history as captured by Sir Apirana Ngata in his Nga Moteatea series, and Sir John Grace in his book The History of Ngati Tuwharetoa, including the records as provided by Merylyn Connolly for this hearing. I also rely on the Ngaati Tuwharetoa Treaty Settlement as a reference source for this hearing.

4.3. I remember when I was a member of the Turangi/Tongariro Community Board and the Southern Settlements Structure Plan 2050 was developed. That involved a very long and thorough consultation process. I remember there were submissions and hearings and decisions made to arrive at that 2050 Southern Structure Plan document. Site visits were made by Taupo District Councillors Hickling and Stewart, along with staff to the Whareroa Village, to consider the future development. I note that it was the recommendation of those Councillors and staff that the Whareroa North Subdivision remain on the future developments plans for the Taupo District. It is most disappointing that today staff are advising the Hearing Commissioners to stop the completion of this development, which goes against all of the previous agreements and efforts of the applicant, and Ngati Tuwharetoa.

4.4. Merilyn and the Trustees, both now and in the past have worked closely with qualified professionals to do the right thing. We have accepted advice and have got expert reports at every step. We have also willingly kept land aside where there are ecological or landscape value needs, and we have lost land to public reserves. We expected to be supported by the Council when wanting to complete this last stage in a long planned development. As referred to above, the signatures of Taumarunui County Council and Hauhungaroa No 6, with their respective seals of authority would make one believe that this development would be successfully completed. This belief and hard work by the original Committee of Management led them to breach significant cultural beliefs about the retention of land for future generations. However I understand why those decisions were made to sell land. It was required to retain their remaining lands and to pay off the developmental debt left to them by the Crown.

4.5. In our Hauhungaroa Pepeha, our elders; *‘Talk about gazing out and acknowledging the surrounding environment, in relation to Te Moana-o-Taupo Nui -a- tia, and the lands bequeathed to us by Nga-toro-i-rangi’*. It is with regret and shame when we look across to Taupo and Kinloch, where mostly Paakeha land is being subdivided by land developers and their close allies, while Maori land is being ring fenced by legislation, district plans, council staff, and the various territorial authorities and regional councils. Are the same level of reserves being established on those properties? Those property developers do not have the same level of on-going relationship around kaitiakitanga/Environmental protection that the Hauhungaroa No 6 applicants can show in their subdivision.

5. BRIEF HISTORY TO WHAREROA

5.1. There is a Maori proverb, which goes, *‘Ko te toto te kai o te tinana – blood is the food of the body. Ko te whenua to oranga o te lwi. – It is land that sustains the people.* Without both, our people will not survive. Our people have been here for 1000 years and at

Whareroa 250 years, and whether we survive on this land and prosper will depend on the decisions of this commission sitting on behalf of the Taupo District Council.

- 5.2.** Ngati TuWharetoa, and Ngati Parekaawa from whom the owners of Hauhungaroa No 6 descend, are in support in principle of this plan change application. There is another proverb in Maori which goes, *'He aha te mea nui, o te ao? He tangata he tangata te mea nui o te ao.* What is the greatest thing of this world, it is people it is people...? I respectfully ask that this Commission consider the ownership rights of the people in this private plan change and their right of development on the remaining land at Whareroa North, for the future wellbeing of the original and new owners who may wish to settle on these lands.
- 5.3.** As explained by Merylyn Connolly in her evidence, this subdivision development was activated with the express purpose of enabling the landowners to pay off the debt that they were burdened with under the Maori Land Development Scheme in the early 1960s. The Whareroa Station from which this subdivision was borne is still dependent on the completion of this subdivision for its future sustainability and economic progress. The two entities are like the right and left hands, working together, for the economic, and environmental sustainability of the land, water, atmosphere, and its people. This is further evidenced by the planting of 600 hectares into 'medicinal manuka' which the Trustees see as a better land use option on marginal agriculture land. This significant land use change is an addition to the already Significant Natural Area focus the owners of the farm and Hauhungaroa No 6 already apply to their respective lands today. The substantial Taupo District Council Reserves and the Rangitukua DOC reserve are evidence of substantial environmental protection regimes already put into effect by the authorities and Hauhungaroa No 6 in the Whareroa area. The shareholders of Hauhungaroa No 6 still preserve and maintain that they still are, the kaitiaki together with their Hapuu Ngati Parekaawa of Rangitukua Scenic Reserve, and the reserves at or adjoining lands at Whareroa.
- 5.4.** It is recognised that Ngati Parekaawa and her descendants were the authorised kaitiaki with mana-whenua over these lands, under Ngati Tuwharetoa Mana. History also shows the colonisation and Maori land development in the early 1960s through Maori Affairs and Lands and Survey Department schemes and so on³ have seriously diminished the lands of Ngati Parekaawa. The recent Ngati Tuwharetoa Treaty of Waitangi Settlement Agreement, is intended to protect and enhance the rights of Ngati Tuwharetoa Iwi.
- 5.5.** The Taupo District Council report which recommends rejecting this plan change application, acknowledges that the land where the intended bridge is to be situated belongs to the Ngati Tuwharetoa Trust Board. On the 10th of September 2007 the Crown through its Minister of Conservation signed a new deed on behalf of the Crown

³ Great Lake Taupo, Taupo District Council, South Western Bay Settlements; Reserve Management Plan (2015).

and Ngati Tuwharetoa see⁴ below. 1.3.2 of that deed reads; in relation to the beds of the specified part of the Waikato River and certain rivers or streams flowing into Lake Taupo, the members of Ngati Tuwharetoa hapu who ajoin such rivers or streams; and. 1.3.3 and in relation to all such beds, the common use and benefits of all the people of New Zealand to continue to have freedom of entry to and access upon such beds as set out in the 1992 Deed. The Council report states this is an insurmountable problem, as the Tuwharetoa Trust board owns the land on which the owners of Hauhungaroa No 6 will place the abutments for their new bridge. The Tuwharetoa Trust board have already agreed in principle to the building of the bridge. Secondly, Ngati Parekaawa Hapu also agree in principle to the development and the building of the bridge. Despite referencing access to the proposed development being an issue, the Council has been reluctant to explore options to legalise access over the Whareroa Stream.

5.6. Our advisors have been in discussions with the Tuwharetoa Trust Board. We have looked at options to ensure ongoing access rights over the bridge without causing problems to the Stream bed owned by Tuwharetoa. One of those options proposed is the creation of a Deed between the parties that sets out the rights and obligations of all parties. The roadway on the bridge can then be declared a Maori Roadway by the Maori Land Court under the Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993. Together, this would allow for public access over the bridge as if it were a legal road and, as I understand, make the roadway eligible for NZTA funding.

5.7. Hauhungaroa No6 sought confirmation from the Tuwharetoa Trust Board that it agreed, “in-principle”, to engage in negotiations with Hauhungaroa No 6 and Council to secure bridge access over Whareroa stream, using the legal mechanisms outlined above. These legal mechanisms will be discussed further in Hauhungaroa No 6’s legal submissions. The Tuwharetoa Trust Board provided such an agreement on 28 April 2020 by way of email.⁵ A copy of the letter sent to the Tuwharetoa Trust Board outlining the proposal, and their email response to this letter, is **attached and marked “B”**.

6. Acknowledgements

6.1. As a member of the Hauhungaroa No6 Committee of Management, I was asked to provide my evidence in relation to the Whanau, Iwi, and kaitiaki/shareholders of Hauhungaroa No6. I must acknowledge that in doing so I have only become further aware of the negative impact that colonisation and legislation have had upon Ngaati Parekaawa, its people and their taonga. My evidence falls well short of capturing and trying to put forth **the mamae** and suffering our people have had to endure in the so-called Economic Development of our nation.

⁴ Ngati Tuwharetoa-Lake-Taupo-Deed-10-Sep-2007.

⁵ Amended by way of email on 29 April 2020.

- 6.2.** I think back to members of the Original Committee who I knew personally such as: Mr Phillips (RIP) a well-qualified and respected Lawyer, who looked after the legalities of the Incorporation; Uncle Lou Wilson (RIP) Owner and Original site Manager; Uncle Hauauru Kahura (RIP) Chairman; Kaumatua/Rangatira o Ngati Parekaawa, Piripoi Mateparae (RIP) Shepherd, and Kaimahi; Auntie Irene Williams (RIP) Kaiawhina, and Kaimahi; who took up this Development on behalf of Hauhungaroa No 6 at its very inception. Some of these elders also worked on the land to develop it to where it is today under the original Scheme system. I know some had concerns about the Scheme Developments, but it was the only way the land could become productive, for future generations.
- 6.3.** I also wish to acknowledge Uncle Keepa Patena, our Kaumatua, and Chair of Hauhungaroa No 6. Lastly I acknowledge Miss Marilyn Connolly, he hoa Rangatira, te kaimahi nui o tatou roopu Hauhungaroa No6, he mihi mahana ki a koe e te whaea Marilyn...Uncle Keepa and Marilyn are the few remaining members of the original committee, who have kept the candle burning, with the intent of seeing the successful completion of the creation of Whareroa Village, all those years ago, and they have not given up the fight, although there have been many ups and downs to this date.
- 6.4.** I also pay tribute to all our Ngaati Tuwharetoa Rangatira who gave their experience, knowledge and mana in the cooperation and endeavours to create real economic growth and wellbeing for our people.
- 6.5.** I take this moment to reflect on my opening account of my upbringing with my grandfather, and my Uncle Piripoi's service to King and Queen in their commitment to this nation. I also note that Uncle Keepa also shares the same descent from our kuia Mere Te Iwaiwa and our connection to Ngaati Parekaawa. I have taken the liberty to include a photo from Lauren Kernohan and Peter Henson's book ⁶ Taupo District

⁶ Taupo District Remembers Them, Our Stories of World War One (April 2015)

Remembers Them, Our Stories of World War One.



The Governor General Lord Jellicoe unveiling Turi's memorial at Tokaanu, 1921.

- 6.6.** Te Turi Wharepapa, Sgt 20779, was a member of the New Zealand Pioneer Battalion in World War One. He was my Grandfather Rawiri Mateparae's Uncle, and brother to Manawa Wharepapa/Hoani, my grandfather's mother. Sgt Wharepapa lost his life, in the battlefields of France in December 1917, the ultimate sacrifice for his country.
- 6.7.** As mentioned above my Grandfather also served his country in that war and returned to NZ bearing the injuries of that conflict. He, like many of his time, had to move to the Urban areas to support his family. I note that he chose to live at Ratana Pa, where he followed the teachings of Mr Ratana who based his Movement on the Paipera Tapu and the Treaty of Waitangi, as early in the 20th Century Mr Ratana saw the plight of Maaori people generally and the failure of the Crown to protect Maaori in law and under the Treaty of Waitangi.
- 6.8.** His son Piripoi Mateparae also served his country in the South East Asia conflicts of the late 1950's and early 1960's.
- 6.9.** The evidence of Merilyn Connolly tells how in about 1825, a war party from Ngati Maru and Ngati Tamatera, attacked Ngati Parekaawa in their paa, at the current Whareroa Village, and after deceitful tactics were played, they managed to lure and kill many of the Ngati Parekaawa.

6.10. It is hoped that the interests of Ngati TuWharetoa can be protected by the recent Settlement of the Ngati TuWharetoa Treaty of Waitangi Settlement, process supported by the concept of Te Koopu Kanapanapa enshrined in that agreement, together with those rights enshrined in the Treaty of Waitangi signed in 1840.

6.11. If Hauhungaroa No 6 is not successful in this Private Plan Change Application, then the rights of Maori Land Owners, and the rights which our forebears fought for under the flag of this Nation are wasted, and their blood and sacrifice have been all in vain.

6.12. In closing Maaori, and in particular Ngati Tuwharetoa will see whether their rights now set out in the Ngati Tuwharetoa Deed of Settlement, signed by the Tribe and the Crown, are able to protect and safeguard those rights in that Deed.

7. *Na reira kaat taku korero, e te Matua, Tama, Wairua Tapu, Anahera Pono, Mangai Ae.*

Hokowhituatu Duncan Cormac McKenzie. COM Member, Hauhungaroa No6.

Dated: 29 April 2020