

## NGĀ WHENUA I WAHO O TE RAINA RAUPATU SUMMARY

### *History of Whakatōhea lands outside the Eastern Bay of Plenty confiscation block*

This report estimates the total area of the Whakatōhea rohe as 491,000 acres. Of that area, an estimated 10,000 acres was alienated prior to 1865, mainly through sales to missionaries. A further 173,000 acres was confiscated, of which about 24,500 acres was later returned. By 1871, therefore, the total area remaining in Whakatōhea hands was a little over 300,000 acres.

That remaining area began to be alienated from 1872, with the arrival in the district of the Native Land Court. The Court awarded the following land blocks to Whakatōhea – Whakapaupakihi, Oamaru, Tahora 2B. This report traces the alienation history of each of these blocks. Portions of them were immediately sold to the Crown or claimed in lieu of survey charges. Most of the remaining area, including the entire Oamaru and Tahora B blocks, was acquired by the Crown during the late 19th and 20th centuries. Much of Whakapaupakihi was also alienated by lease during this period.

Other land blocks claimed by Whakatōhea in the Native Land Court but not awarded to them included - Awaawakino, Motu, Whitikau no. 3, Takaputahi. This report briefly suggests the reasons why these blocks were awarded to other iwi, most often Ngai Tai.

The report also considers:

- the costs to Whakatōhea of participation in Native Land Court processes
- Crown negotiations to purchase land in the Whakatōhea rohe

By the 1970s, the area of land remaining in Whakatōhea hands totalled about 20,000 acres, or about four percent of the original, pre-1840, tribal estate. That area mainly comprised 3,100 acres of the Whakapaupakihi block, and 15,300 acres of the Ōpape Reserve. Most of those lands are inland, broken country, unsuitable for farming.