

MAKING SENSE OF
THE NUMBERS

Māori Economy in the Greater Wellington Region

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Making sense of the numbers

The Māori economy is an (integrated) subset within the broader New Zealand economy and cannot be seen in isolation. This report covers the Greater Wellington Region, eight Territorial Authorities; Wellington City, Lower Hutt, Upper Hutt, Porirua, Kāpiti Coast, South Wairarapa, Masterton and Carterton. This area overlaps with six iwi; Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa, Ngāti Toa Rangatira, Rangitāne o Wairarapa, Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika, Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga, Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai.

The structure of this report follows the Living Standards Framework and the Māori economy is measured with the four capitals: Human capital; Social capital; Financial and physical capital; and Natural capital

Human capital

Young, growing Māori population

- 58,332 Māori live in the Greater Wellington region, 12 percent of the population
- Nearly 60 percent of Māori are under 30 years old
- 16 percent of Māori living in the region mana whenua to the region
- Māori share of the working age population will grow significantly in the coming years.

Māori earn \$1.2 billion in salaries and wages per annum

- 11 percent of the region's labour force are Māori
- However, Māori earn \$165 per week less than the regional average
- 10 percent are self-employed, much lower than the 17 percent of non-Māori

One third of working Māori employed in social services

- Nearly 30 percent of Māori employed in low skilled jobs
- The 26 percent of Māori employed in high skilled jobs are concentrated in Wellington City
- 21 percent of Māori in the region are employed as professionals, compared to 16 percent of Māori nationwide

One quarter of the Māori workforce have no qualifications

- Half of Māori with a degree live in Wellington City
- One third of Māori in Wairarapa have no qualifications

Social capital

Positive contribution of te Reo

- 39 percent of Māori adults can speak some te Reo
- One quarter of te Reo speakers in the region are non-Māori

Strong cultural connections

- There are 33 marae in the region, supporting social and spiritual connections
- Increased utilisation of tourism, i.e Mātariki to preserve and promote culture

Education sector plays an important part in providing Māori focused educational outcomes

- 32 Kōhanga Reo facilities with 768 tamariki enrolled, employing 206 staff
- Four Te Kura KauPapa Tongarewa Māori schools, total roll of 475 students
- There is also two other Māori-only schools with an additional 474 students
- Te Wānanga o Raukawa has 3,800 students and Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiarangi has 8,600 students enrolled

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Māori collectives provide important health services to the community

- Various mana whenua and mātāwaka health providers in the region providing critical services
- Creating employment opportunities in a wide range of health and support services

Financial and physical capital

Home ownership rates constant despite declining national trend

- 28 percent of Māori in the region own their own home, down one percent from previous census
- Half of non-Māori in the region own their own home
- Growing interest in papakāinga housing, i.e Te Aro Pā , Wellington's first city papakāinga

Māori business thriving

- Strong presence of Māori in business in film, technology and business services
- Māori owned entities play a key role in commercial property, housing and social developments

Treaty settlement assets concentrated in property and fishing quotas

- Three of six mana whenua partners in the region have settled (one is about to settle)
- Collectively the assets of the settled iwi are about \$300 million.

Natural capital

Resource Management Act, recognising Māori guardianship of the environment

- Co-management arrangements, i.e. Parangarahu lakes, Matiu Somes, Mākara and mokopuna islands
- Fishing settlement quota is an asset, and Māori are an important player in the fisheries industry

Only 12,529 hectares of Māori Freehold land

- 270 Māori freehold land properties have formal governance structures covering 6,350 hectares
- 256 properties have no formal governance structure covering 6,178 hectares

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1 Introduction

BERL was commissioned by the Greater Wellington Regional Council to provide a holistic view of the Māori economy in the Greater Wellington region. This report provides a collection of quantitative data and empirical evidence about the nature and the state of the Māori economic contribution to the Greater Wellington region. The data was collected from official sources including Statistics NZ, Annual iwi reports and various other Government Departments and Crown entities.

1.1 A working definition of the Māori economy

A broad definition of the Māori economy has been adopted, encompassing all people, entities and enterprises that self-identify as Māori. The Māori economy for this report is derived from the previous work that has been completed by BERL on the national Māori economy. In the Greater Wellington Region, the Māori economy has many dimensions. To quantify the economy, we focus on Māori population (employment and income), Māori business, Māori collective assets as well as Māori freehold land. Various dimensions are presented to highlight that the contribution of the Māori economy cannot be summarised by one number or percentage.

The Māori economy is an (integrated) subset within the broader New Zealand economy and cannot be seen in isolation. Any analysis of the Māori economy has to be done within the context of New Zealand and for this report in the context of the Greater Wellington Region economy.

The Māori economy is important not only for Māori, but for the overall economic performance of the Greater Wellington Region and New Zealand as a whole. For the economy of the Greater Wellington Region to achieve its potential long-term growth, it must make the best use of all available resources, especially the resources that are part of the Māori economy.

1.2 Framework for measuring the Māori economy

BERL's prior research on the Māori economy highlights the importance of moving the focus away from the value of assets as a measure of Māori economic health¹. It suggests that the focus now must be on the income (and wellbeing) that arises from Māori ownership and control of these assets. After all, in strict business terms, the financial dollar value of an asset is only of interest to a business when it is needed to leverage additional funds, or if the asset is to be sold. For assets or taonga that are inter-generational, neither of these reasons is very applicable. For Māori, the value of asset holdings lies more in the ability to generate higher incomes, more jobs and better outcomes and improved wellbeing for iwi, hapū and whānau Māori.

Over the past several years, a worldwide consensus has emerged on the need for a more socially-inclusive approach to generating economic growth. However, inclusive growth and development remain primarily an aspiration². The Government has indicated that it will measure success not only in terms of GDP, but also how it does socially, culturally and environmentally. The Government has provided a clear indication that future budget bids will not only be based on purely economic indicators. It is therefore important to understand all the dimensions that influence economic prosperity.

¹ Māori Economy 2013, retrieved from <https://www.tpk.govt.nz/en/a-matou-mohiotanga/business-and-economics/Māori-economy-report-2013>

² World Economic Forum (2017). The Inclusive Growth and Development Report 2017. Retrieved from http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Forum_IncGrwth_2017.pdf

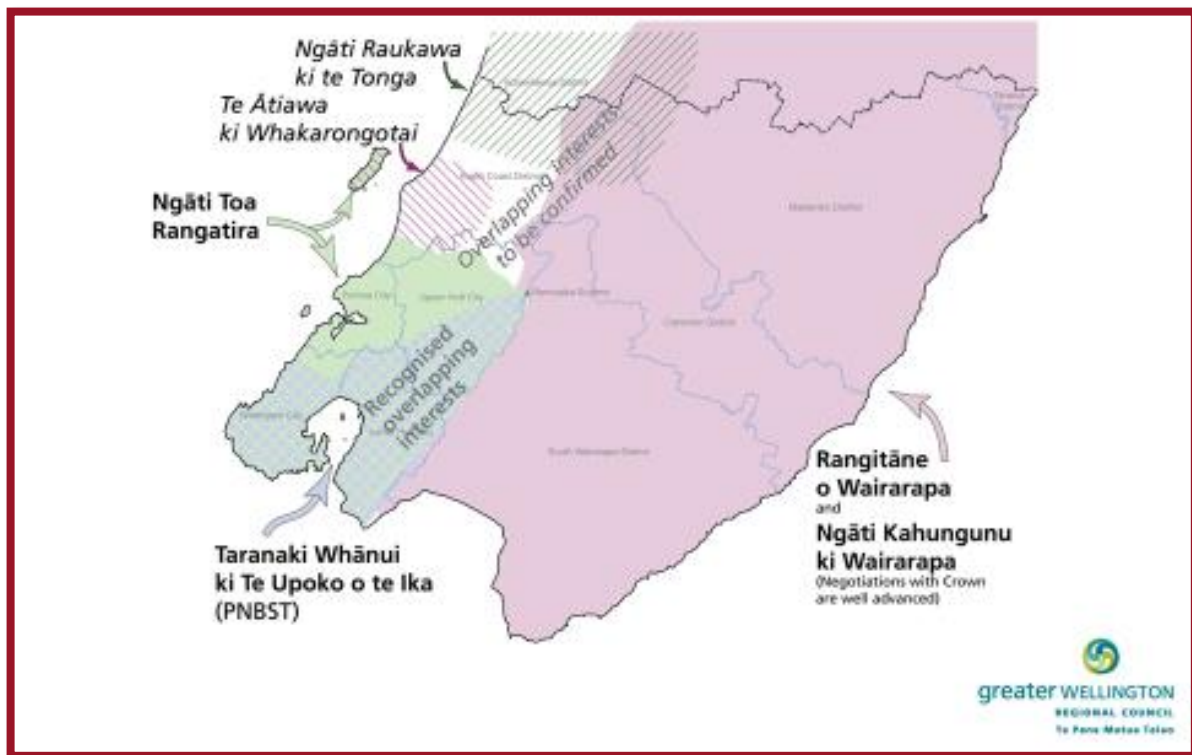
The report structure follows the Living Standards Framework. The Māori economy is measured by the four capitals:

- Human capital
- Social capital
- Financial and physical capital
- Natural capital.

1.3 Areas of focus

The Greater Wellington region covers eight Territorial Authorities (TAs): Wellington City, Lower Hutt, Upper Hutt, Porirua, Kāpiti Coast, South Wairarapa, Masterton and Carterton and also the Mara Ward of the Tararua District Council. Also, Figure 1, provides an overview of the iwi that overlaps with the Greater Wellington region.

Figure 1: Overlapping iwi interest



2 Human Capital

'He aha te mea nui i te ao? He tāngata, he tāngata, he tāngata.' People are the most important asset in the Māori economy.

This section provides a demographic profile of Māori in the Greater Wellington region. This includes population, workforce, education, occupations and health outcomes, all of which contribute to human capital; an integral part of the Māori economy.

2.1 Greater Wellington region Māori population

The Greater Wellington region is home to 486,700 people, of which 58,332 (12 percent) identify Māori as their ethnicity as shown in Table 1. The population of Māori has grown by 72,000 people (14 percent) from the 2001 Census to the 2013 Census in the Greater Wellington region.

The table also provides a breakdown of Māori in each Territorial Authority (TA) in the Greater Wellington region. Porirua City has the highest proportion of people identifying as Māori (20 percent) living in the region, followed by Masterton (18 percent). The lowest proportion of people identifying as Māori are in Wellington City, making up 8 percent of the city's population.

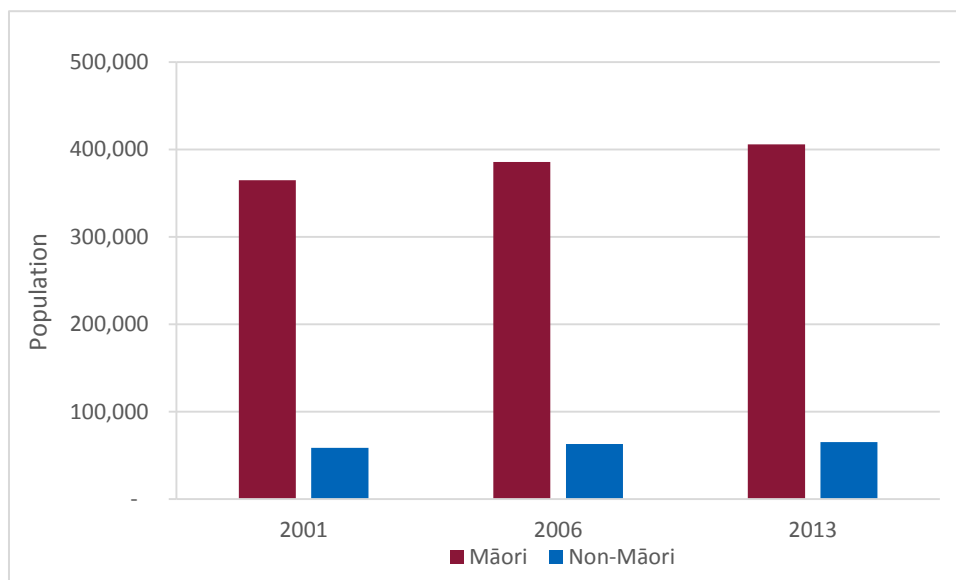
Table 1: Share of the population that identify as Māori in the Greater Wellington Region

Territorial Authority	Population	Share of population
Kapiti Coast District	6,198	13%
Porirua City	10,131	20%
Upper Hutt City	5,337	13%
Lower Hutt City	15,876	16%
Wellington City	14,433	8%
Masterton District	4,170	18%
Carterton District	933	11%
South Wairarapa District	1,254	13%
Wellington Region	58,332	12%
New Zealand	598,602	14%

2.1.1 Māori and non-Māori profile for Māori residents of the Wellington region

Census 2013 data of the region’s total population for the last three Census measures, broken down by Māori and non-Māori shows that, overall, the percentage categorised as Māori (13.9 percent in 2013) has remained relatively unchanged between 2001, 2006 and 2013.³ As shown in Figure 2

Figure 2: Population for Census 2001, 2006, 2013 for Māori and non-Māori



2.1.2 Mana Whenua and mātāwaka

Mana Whenua, also known as iwi and hapū, is a term used to describe Māori who have tribal links to the Greater Wellington region. Mātāwaka refer to all Māori living in the Greater Wellington region. The last Census indicated that the percentage categorised at mana whenua were 16 percent with mātāwaka the remaining 86 percent. The data confirms that in 2001, 2006 and 2013, mātāwaka comprised the majority (over 80 percent) of Māori. Between 2001 and 2013, the percentage of the region categorised as mana whenua increased from 13 percent to 16 percent.

Graph 1 shows the percentage of Māori residents from the 2013 Census who declared iwi descent in each TA. It shows that in all TAs, non-mana whenua outnumbers mana whenua. The TAs with the greatest percentage of non-Mana whenua – Wellington City and Lower Hutt – are the two TAs with the highest overall population (both overall and Māori) in the region⁴.

Porirua, Kāpiti, Lower Hutt and Wellington City have broadly the same absolute number of mana whenua. By their smaller overall Māori population, however, mana whenua as a percentage of the total Māori population is greater in Kāpiti (32%) and Porirua (19%) compared with Wellington (11%) and Lower Hutt (12%).

³ Statistics New Zealand website Dataset (b)

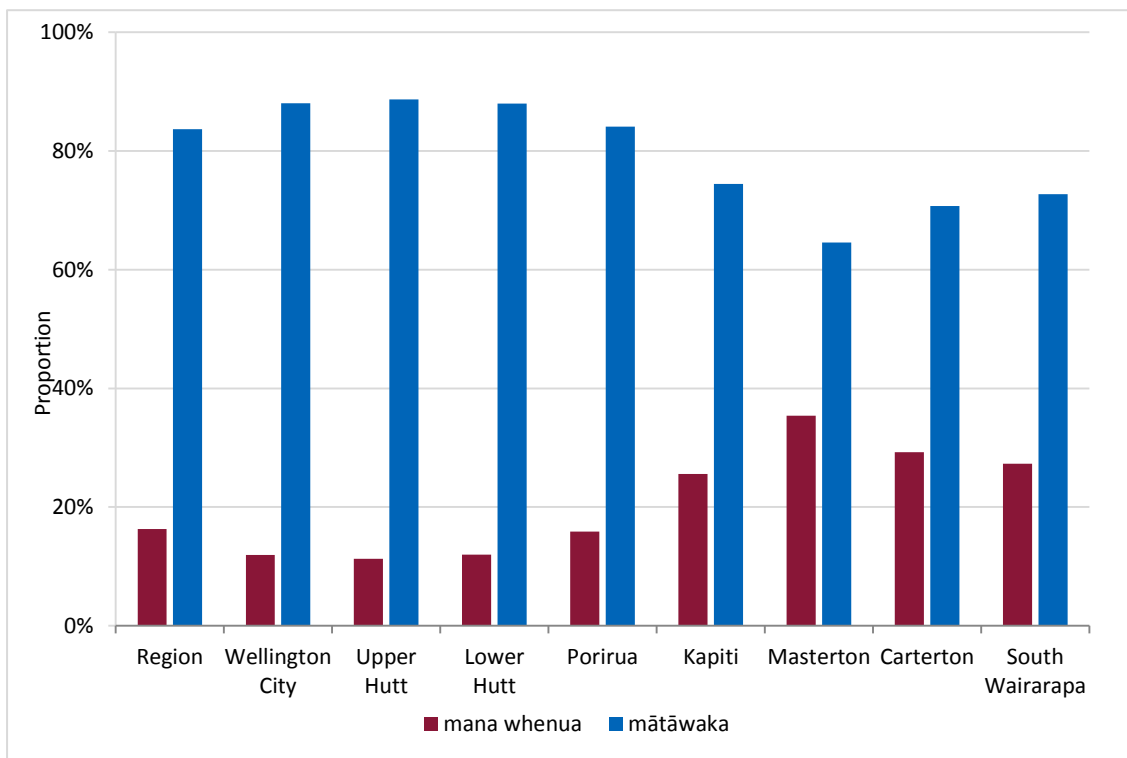
⁴ Census 2001 showed 9 people in the Mara Ward (Tararua District Council area), 2006 showed 3 people and 2013 showed 9 people.

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Whilst Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa have a small overall Māori population compared to other TAs, a higher percentage of Māori in the Wairarapa have declared iwi descent compared with all other TAs in the region (except Kāpiti).

Graph 1: Regional Māori iwi declarations by decent per TA



2.1.3 Overview mana whenua and mātāwaka entities

Within the Greater Wellington region there are six iwi overlapping with the regional boundaries as set out in Table 2. Each of the iwi has established entities to support their interests. The nature and type of entity that represents each group have evolved in the past decade as they meet the Crown’s requirements to receive Treaty of Waitangi settlement assets.

Table 2: Mana whenua entities and post settlement governance entities

MANA WHENUA	MANA WHENUA ENTITIES	POST SETTLEMENT GOVERNANCE ENTITIES
Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa	Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Charitable Trust	Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki Nui a Rua Post Settlement Governance Entity
Ngāti Toa Rangatira	Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc	Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc
Rangitāne o Wairarapa	Rangitāne o Wairarapa Inc	Rangitāne Tu Mai Ra Trust
Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika	Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust	Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust
Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga	Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki	Not applicable
Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai	Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust	Not applicable

2.1.4 Māori population are young

Māori in the Greater Wellington Region are relatively young compared to the non-Māori population.

Figure 3: 2013 Population pyramid snapshot Māori vs rest of the population in GWR

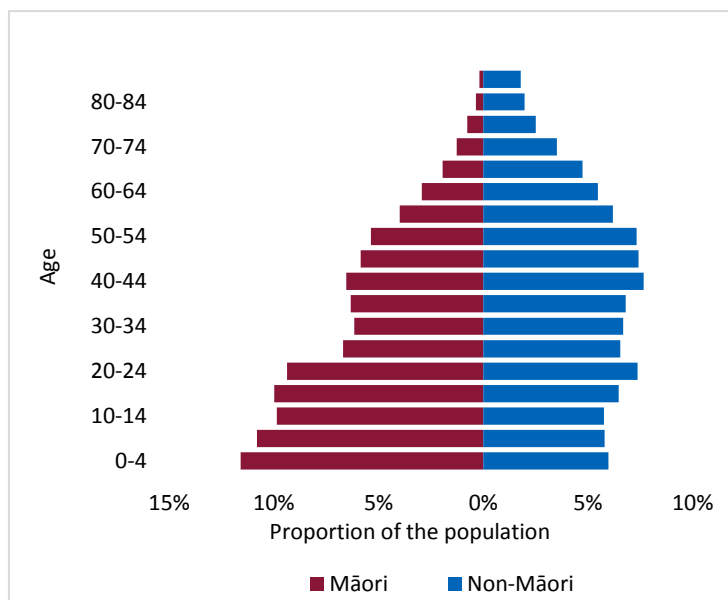
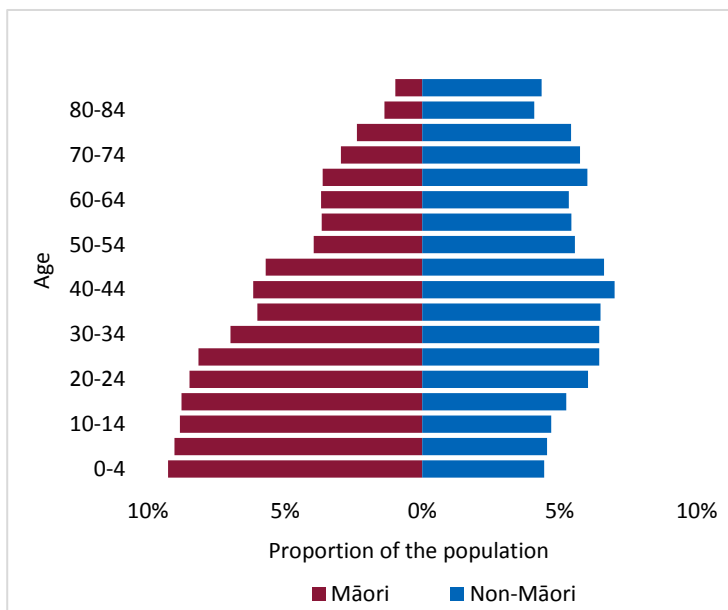


Figure 3 shows a comparison of the age make-up of Māori and non-Māori in five year age brackets. This figure clearly shows the youth of Māori in the region. At the last Census, 58 percent of Māori were under 30 years old, compared to 38 percent of the non-Māori population.

Statistics New Zealand population projections for 2038 show that 53 percent of Māori will still be under 30 years old, while the rest of the population only 31 percent will be under 30 years old. There will also be a rapid increase in people over 65 years of age, including for Māori. Over 65 year category will double for Māori from 5 percent in 2013 to 11 percent in 2038. While the rest of the population the over 65 year category will also nearly double from 15 percent to 26 percent in 2038.

Because the Māori youth population is so much larger than the Greater Wellington region average, the Māori share of the working age population will grow in the coming years.

Figure 4: 2038 Population pyramid snapshot Māori vs rest of population in GWR



2.2 Labour force

The labour force is defined as the population over 15 years old that are either in employment or seeking employment. Māori make up 11% of the labour force of the Greater Wellington region. The Māori labour force of Porirua City is particularly large, making up almost one fifth of the labour force of the city. The lowest

proportion of the labour force that are Māori is in Wellington City, with only 7 percent of the labour force being Māori.

Table 3: Share of the labour force that identify as Māori in the Greater Wellington region

Territorial Authority	Share of population
Kāpiti Coast	13%
Porirua City	18%
Upper Hutt City	12%
Lower Hutt City	14%
Wellington City	7%
Masterton	15%
Carterton	12%
South Wairarapa	12%
Greater Wellington region	11%
Total New Zealand	8%

2.2.1 Employment

Māori earning salaries and wages through employment is the largest contributor to household income in the Greater Wellington region for Māori.

In the 2013 Census, 61 percent of working age Māori over are employed, only slightly lower than non-Māori in the region. Employment in the districts within the Greater Wellington Region vary. In Masterton District, the employment rate is 55 percent, more than ten percentage points lower than Wellington City. In every district other than the Kāpiti Coast District, the Māori employment rate is lower than the Non-Māori employment rate.

According to the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS), Māori employment rates in Wellington, South Island (excluding Canterbury) and Canterbury regions were strong over the year ending 2017. The Wellington region had the highest employment rate at 68.8 per cent. The lowest employment rate was in the Northland region (55.2 percent).

Table 4: Employment rate of Māori and non-Māori

Territorial Authority	Wellington Region	
	Māori	Non-Māori
Kapiti Coast District	59%	54%
Porirua City	56%	64%
Upper Hutt City	61%	64%
Lower Hutt City	59%	64%
Wellington City	68%	70%
Masterton District	55%	61%
Carterton District	61%	64%
South Wairarapa District	60%	65%
Wellington Region	61%	65%
Total NZ	57%	63%

2.2.2 Self employed

More than one fifth of the New Zealand population, and ten percent of Māori, are self-employed. The difference is smaller in the Wellington Region where 10 percent of Māori and 17 percent of non-Māori are self-employed. Across the Wellington Region, the highest self-employment rates are in the rural areas, with South Wairarapa and Carterton being the districts with the highest proportion of self-employed individuals. A summary of self-employment across the districts is shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Share of the working population that are self-employed

Territorial Authority	Wellington Region	
	Māori	Non-Māori
Kapiti Coast District	13%	13%
Porirua City	9%	20%
Upper Hutt City	9%	15%
Lower Hutt City	9%	18%
Wellington City	11%	17%
Masterton District	9%	23%
Carterton District	14%	25%
South Wairarapa District	16%	30%
Wellington Region	10%	17%
Total NZ	10%	22%

2.2.3 Income

Māori in the Greater Wellington Region generated an income from salaries and wages of \$1.2 billion per annum. This is a significant contribution to the Greater Wellington Regional economy.

The median income for Māori in the Greater Wellington Region was \$24,100 as shown in Table 4. This is lower than the median income for the total population in the region, \$32,700. No surprise, Māori in Wellington City earned the highest median income of \$31,000 per annum. The lowest median income for Māori was in South Wairarapa, earning \$3,400 per year less than the average for Māori in the Greater Wellington Region.

On average Māori in the Greater Wellington Region earn \$165 per week less than the rest of the population in the Region.

Table 6: Median income for Māori and the total population

Territorial Authority	Māori	Total
Kapiti Coast District	24,200	26,900
Porirua City	23,500	31,400
Upper Hutt City	27,300	32,000
Lower Hutt City	25,100	31,500
Wellington City	31,000	37,900
Masterton District	20,700	25,300
Carterton District	24,000	26,700
South Wairarapa District	21,900	28,900
Wellington Region	24,100	32,700
Total NZ	22,500	28,500

2.2.4 Education

Within the Greater Wellington region there are significant differences in the level of qualification of the Māori workforce between the eight TAs as shown in Table 7. Wellington City has the highest proportion of Māori with a bachelor's degree and post graduate qualifications. Also, the City has the lowest level of the Māori workforce with no qualifications. Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa District have the highest proportion of the Māori workforce with no qualifications.

Table 7: Qualifications for Māori population in Greater Wellington Region

Territorial Authority	No qualification	High School qualification	Level 3-6	Bachelor's Degree	Post Graduate qualification
Kapiti Coast District	20%	32%	29%	12%	7%
Porirua City	21%	31%	28%	14%	7%
Upper Hutt City	21%	32%	31%	11%	6%
Lower Hutt City	21%	30%	29%	14%	7%
Wellington City	9%	22%	29%	25%	16%
Masterton District	28%	31%	29%	9%	3%
Carterton District	26%	31%	29%	9%	5%
South Wairarapa District	23%	30%	28%	13%	6%
Wellington Region	16%	27%	29%	18%	10%
Total NZ	21%	30%	29%	14%	6%

Table 8 shows a comparison between Māori and non-Māori in the Wellington Region and New Zealand. Māori and non-Māori have similar proportions with high school and level three to six qualifications; approximately 30 percent of Māori hold each of these qualifications.

The main difference is in the proportions with no qualification and the proportion of having a bachelor’s degree or above. In the Wellington Region, 28 percent of non-Māori hold at least a bachelor’s degree compared with 14 percent for Māori. In all of New Zealand, one fifth of the population hold at least a bachelor’s degree compared with 11 percent for Māori.

Table 8: Highest qualification of Māori and non-Māori in Greater Wellington and NZ

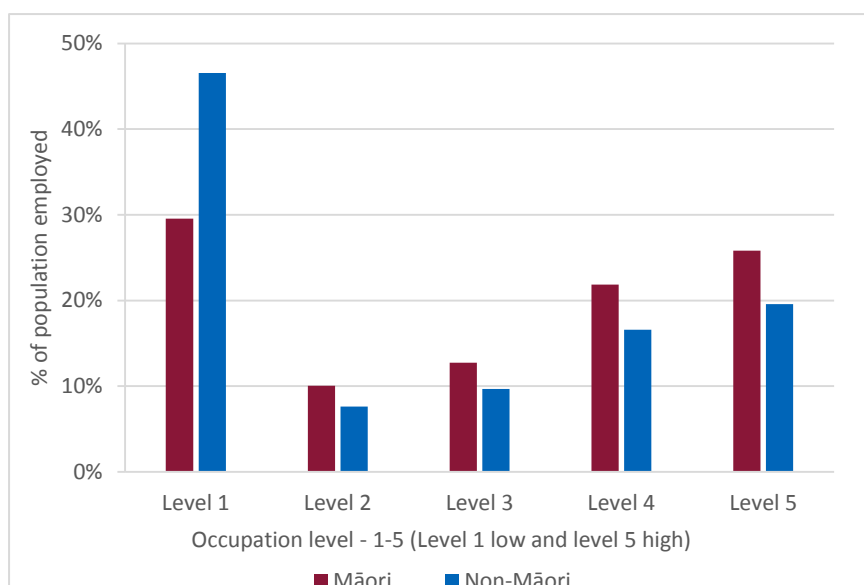
Highest qualification	Wellington Region		New Zealand	
	Māori	Non-Māori	Māori	Non-Māori
No qualification	27%	16%	33%	21%
High School qualification	30%	27%	30%	30%
Level 3-6	29%	29%	26%	29%
Bachelor's Degree	10%	18%	8%	14%
Post Graduate qualification	4%	10%	3%	6%

2.2.5 Occupation

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Classifications of Occupations (ANZSCO), assigns a skill level to occupations from a range of one to five, one being high skilled and five being low skilled. Nearly 30 percent of Māori employed in the Greater Wellington region are employed in a low skilled job as seen in Figure 5.

There is a stark contrast between the proportion of Māori and non-Māori in high-skill jobs. For Māori, 30 percent are in high-skill jobs compared with 47 percent for non-Māori.

Figure 5 : Occupation skill level of Māori and non-Māori employed in the Greater Wellington region



Breaking down the occupations into eight broad groups, Māori in the Wellington Region are in similar occupations to non-Māori in the Greater Wellington Region as shown in Table 9 below. Māori are relatively more concentrated in labouring, machinery operation and sales while non-Māori are relatively more likely to be managers or professionals. This reflects the picture in Figure 5 as Labouring is a low skill job while managers and professionals are typically high skill roles.

Table 9: Occupations of Māori and non-Māori

Occupation	Wellington Region		New Zealand	
	Māori	Non-Māori	Māori	Non-Māori
Managers	14%	17%	13%	18%
Professionals	21%	29%	16%	21%
Technicians and Trades	11%	10%	11%	11%
Community and Personal Services	12%	9%	12%	9%
Clerical and Administration	14%	13%	11%	11%
Sales	10%	8%	8%	9%
Machinery Operation	7%	3%	9%	5%
Labouring	12%	7%	19%	11%

2.2.6 Industry

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) classifies industries into sectors. The proportion of Māori working a high level summary of these sectors is shown in Table 10. This table shows that the distribution of Māori in these industries is similar to non-Māori in the Wellington Region. More than one third of working Māori in the Wellington Region are employed in the social services sector and half the working

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Māori work in retail trade and business services. The largest difference between the sectors of Māori and non-Māori is the “business services” sector, which employs 22 percent of Māori and 30 percent of non-Māori.

The distribution of Māori in these sectors is similar to non-Māori in the Wellington Region. More than one third of working Māori in the Wellington Region are employed in the social services sector. Half the working Māori work in retail trade and business services. The largest difference is the “business services” sector, which employs 22 percent of Māori and 30 percent of Non-Māori.

Table 10: Employment per sector for Māori

Industry	Wellington Region		New Zealand	
	Māori	Non-Māori	Māori	Non-Māori
Primary	3%	2%	8%	7%
Manufacturing	7%	5%	12%	10%
Construction	0%	0%	9%	8%
Wholesale and Distribution	9%	8%	9%	9%
Retail Trade	22%	20%	19%	20%
Business Services	22%	30%	15%	22%
Arts and Recreation	3%	3%	2%	2%
Social Services	34%	32%	26%	23%

3 Social Capital

“... Social capital provides the glue which facilitates co-operation, exchange and innovation.”

The New Economy: Beyond the Hype

There are numerous definitions of social capital found in the literature. For the purposes of developing a measurement framework for New Zealand, according to Statistics NZ, social capital was defined as "relationships among actors (individuals, groups, and/or organisations) that create a capacity to act for mutual benefit or a common purpose⁵." Lightly based on this definition, this section provides an overview of the social capital that supports, facilitates and enhances the wellbeing of Māori. This includes speaking te Reo, looking after whānau, inter connectedness (marae) ensuring healthy outcomes, protecting cultural heritage.

3.1 Te Reo speakers

Based on the Census figures, Māori speaking te Reo is declining. The highest proportion of Māori who speak te Reo are located on Kāpiti Coast district. The lowest proportion of Māori speaking te Reo is in South Wairarapa as shown in Table 11.

Table 11: Māori speaking te Reo

District	Te Reo	
	2006	2013
Kapiti Coast District	26%	25%
Porirua City	23%	21%
Upper Hutt City	20%	16%
Lower Hutt City	25%	23%
Wellington City	21%	19%
Masterton District	22%	18%
Carterton District	16%	15%
South Wairarapa District	15%	12%
Wellington Region	15%	21%
New Zealand	19%	21%

Statistics NZ completed the Te Kupenga (2013) survey that gives a picture of the social, cultural, and economic well-being of Māori in New Zealand, including information from a Māori cultural perspective. The results from the survey for Māori in the Wellington region showed that:

- 39 percent of Māori adults had some ability to speak te Reo Māori; that is, they were able to speak more than a few words or phrases in the language. This compares with 153,500 (42 percent) in 2001.

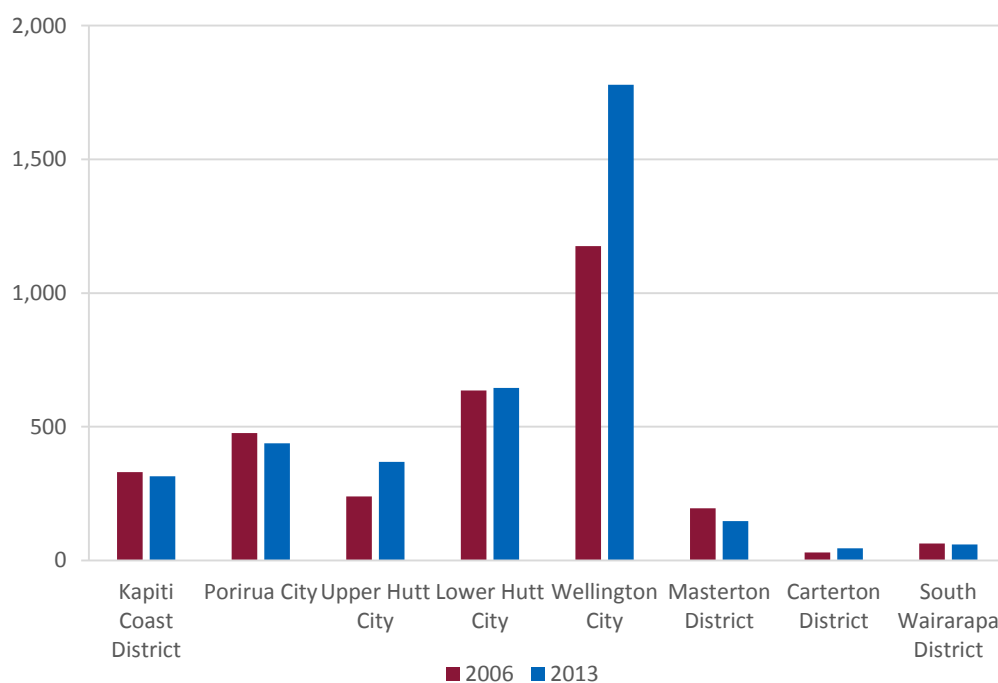
⁵ Please refer to <http://www.oecd.org/newzealand/2381968.pdf> for a further discussion

- 12 percent of Māori adults could speak te Reo Māori very well or well; that is, they could speak about almost anything or many things in Māori.
- 25 percent of Māori adults reported speaking te Reo Māori regularly within the home

3.1.1 Non-Māori speaking te Reo

The number of non-Māori speaking te Reo is noteworthy, in proportion to Māori speaking te Reo. Non-Māori make up one quarter of the population that speak te Reo in the Greater Wellington Region as seen in Graph 2. Also, in Wellington City there has been a substantial increase between Census 2006 and Census 2013 in non-Māori speaking te Reo.

Graph 2: Number of Non-Māori people speaking te Reo



3.2 Marae are an integral part of Māori heritage and social cohesion

Marae can be simply defined in legal terms as a meeting place registered as a reserve under the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 ('The Māori Land Act'). Each marae has a group of trustees who are responsible for the operations of the marae. The Act governs the regulation of marae as reservations and sets out the responsibilities of the trustees in relation to the beneficiaries.

More importantly, are the roles that marae play in meeting the needs and aspirations of the people who belong there as:

- tūrangawaewae – a place to stand for whānau, hapū and iwi based on whakapapa
- centres to re-establish spiritual connections to an eponymous ancestor and to share and restore bonds of kinship

March 2018

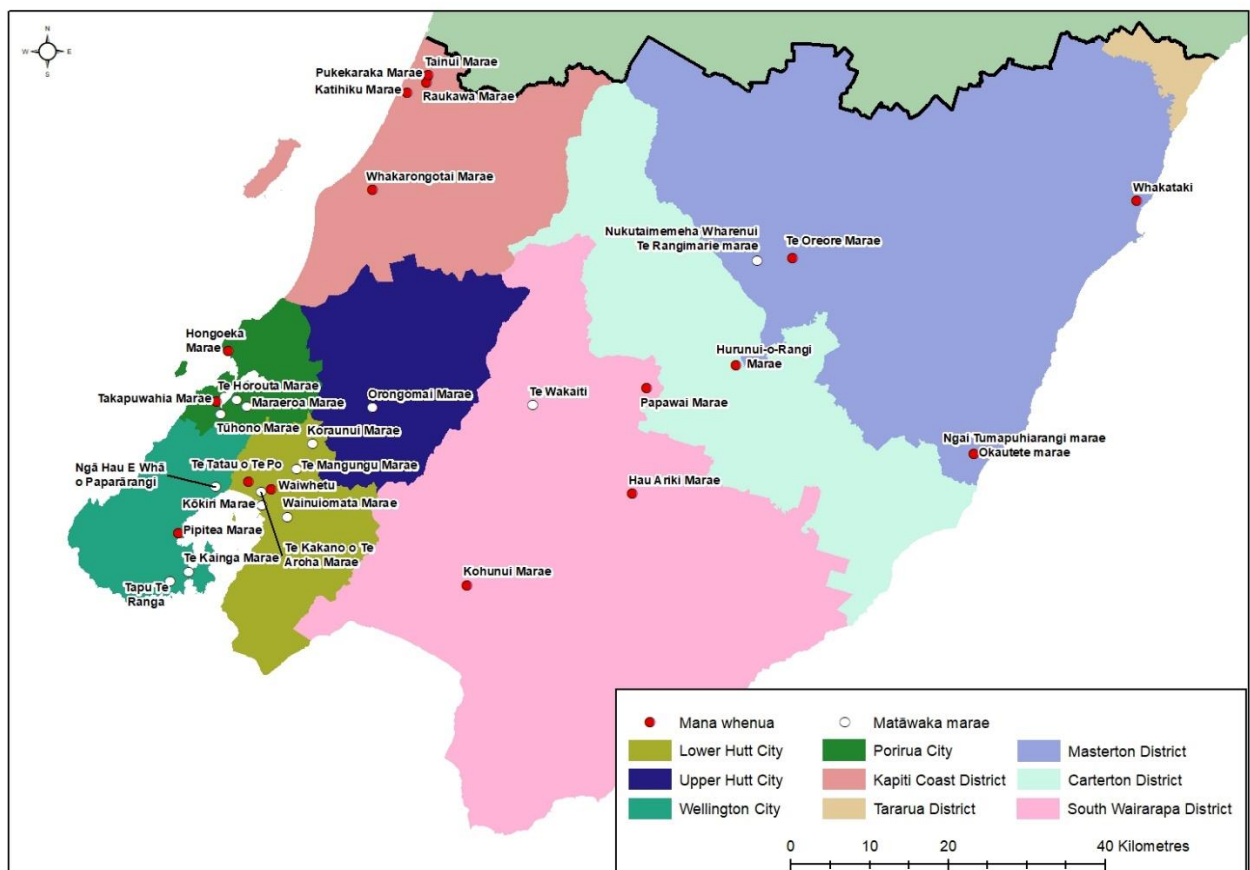
- focal points to enable improved social (eg waka ama, Te Reo, tikanga) and economic (eg pre-training) outcomes
- centres in which to develop and implement strategic and operational plans to achieve collective aspirations

Marae also play an integral role in the celebrations and challenges throughout the life cycle of whānau, hapū and iwi.

There are approximately 33 mana whenua, mātāwaka and Church marae in the region. The following list excludes any marae located in education settings including kohanga reo, kura kaupapa, schools or universities. Refer to Table 9 for list of the marae and a map showing the locations of marae relative to territorial authority boundaries.

Map showing Mana whenua and mātāwaka marae in the GWRC Region

The following map shows the locations of mana whenua and mātāwaka marae relative to territorial authority boundaries in the Greater Wellington region.



3.3 Examples of mana whenua marae

As shown in the map, there are 18 mana whenua marae in the region and information on five examples follow.

3.3.1 Pāpāwai marae

Pāpāwai marae is located minutes from the heart of Greytown in the Wairarapa and is one of the most historically important marae in New Zealand.

Pāpāwai was established in the 1850s when the government set aside land for a Māori settlement near Greytown. In the 1880s, Hāmuera Tamahau Mahupuku became the leader of Pāpāwai. Under Mahupuku, the marae experienced rapid growth. The Hikurangi meeting house was opened in 1888, and a large T-shaped structure was built for the Māori parliament. In 1897 and 1898 the Māori parliament met at Pāpāwai Marae. At the time, Pāpāwai was known as the 'Māori capital', with 3,000 Māori residents.⁶

Today, the marae is a vital part of local life, with new buildings including apartments for elders. It offers courses, including tai chi and line dancing. Near the meeting house at Pāpāwai is a funeral monument that resembles half a canoe hull. This is a memorial to the loss of Lake Wairarapa and the surrounding land to the government. The carvings depict the eels and flounder which were once plentiful in the area.

3.3.2 Takapuwahia marae

The whareniui, Toa Rangatira, at Takapuwahia marae was opened in 1982 and replaced the previous whareniui, which had stood since 1901. The wharekai is called Parehounuku. The marae connects ancestrally to the waka Tainui, the maunga Whitireia, and the awa Porirua.⁷

Two Pou (carvings) at the entrance to Takapuwahia village depict the prow and stern of a waka that represents the Ngāti Toa journey from the Waikato to Porirua in the 1820s. By the 1850s the Takapuwahia pa (Māori village) was effectively a working farm with its own crops, vegetables, fruit and flour mill, with the iwi (tribe) passing down the land from generation to generation. From the late 1960s, the government used the Public Works Act to force purchase of land here for state housing, although as the state has gradually sold off properties many Ngāti Toa have bought them back.⁸

Today, the marae continues to provide the central focus for the various social, cultural and business activities of the iwi. In addition to the broad health services discussed later in this report, other initiatives include: Problem Gambling; Waka Ama Programme; total immersion Early Childcare Centre; Youth Mentoring; learner support programme; Environment (eg Marine Cultural Health Indicator Project).⁹

3.3.3 Raukawa marae

Raukawa marae is located in Otaki, off State Highway 1. Its principal hapū are Ngāti Korokī, Ngāti Maiotaki and Ngāti Pare of an iwi confederation made up of Ngāti Raukawa ki te tonga, Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Te Āti Awa. The whare tupuna is named Raukawa. The original meeting house at Raukawa Marae was built in 1853. The existing building was opened in 1936 with King Koroki and Princess Puea Herangi as guests.

⁶ <https://teara.govt.nz/en/wairarapa-places/page-7>

⁷ <https://www.Māorimaps.com/marae/takapuwahia>

⁸ <http://www.livebeyond.co.nz/suburb/takapuwahia>

⁹ <http://www.ngatittoa.iwi.nz/our-services/environment/projects>

In 1975, Ngāti Raukawa initiated a 25-year tribal development plan entitled 'Whakatapuranga rua mano – Generation 2000', which saw the widespread revitalisation of marae and the Māori language, and the establishment of Te Wānanga-o-Raukawa, the tribe's centre of higher learning in Ōtaki. The marae supported the Te Reo courses of Te Wānanga o Raukawa for many years starting in the 1980s.¹⁰

3.3.4 Whakarongotai marae

In 1850 a meeting house, Puku Mahi Tamariki, was built at the instigation of Wi Tako Ngatata-i-te-Rangi, chief of Ngāti Tawhirikura, Ngāti Kura, and Ngāti Hamua hapu of Te Āti Awa. It was originally erected at Tuku Rākau, situated by Te Moana Road and Greenaway Road in Waikanae. The meeting house was moved to its present site in 1886 so that it was near the growing settlement clustered around the railway line and bridge. Māori workers from local iwi were employed in the reconstruction process.

Between the 1970s and 1980s, the meeting house was renovated, the grounds improved, and new buildings were erected. In 1984, the carving of a female figure holding a white bird representing peace was placed in the grounds. The carving is called, Te Puna o te Aroha, "Foundation of Love". It was carved at Taumaranui from a Kauri tree presented by the descendants of William Jenkins and his wife Paeroke, who in 1840 established a Bush Inn at Te Uruhi, Paraparaumu Beach. Today, the Marae is an active focal point for Māori social, cultural, economic and political activities in the town.¹¹

3.3.5 Pipitea marae

Pipitea Marae was built in the early 1980s to meet the needs of the urban Māori population of Wellington and where traditional kawa and protocol are observed.

In 2009, the Crown included the vesting of the site of Pipitea marae to Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika as part of the cultural redress to settle their Treaty of Waitangi historical claims. The vesting was subject to securing an arrangement with the existing lessees, the mātāwaka Ngāti Poneke Māori Association. Subsequently, the Parties created a partnership where they offer the marae to be used and embraced by all.

Pipitea Marae Charitable Trust Annual report (2015) stated that the Trust has \$8.8m worth of equity being the marae \$8m and \$800,000 funds invested. Annual income from the Marae, including monthly parking is just over \$200,000 per annum. Pipitea Marae continues to provide a place for people of all iwi and races to meet.

3.4 Examples of mātāwaka marae

As shown in the map, there are 15 mātāwaka and church marae in the region. Most of these marae are located in the Wellington, Hutt Valley area. Information on three examples follow.

3.4.1 Orongomai marae

After an extensive fundraising, including Housie initially in private homes and later through professional help and major fund-raising events, Orongomai opened in 1976. The current site on the corner of Park Street and Railway Avenue was bought in 1972. By 1975, the Upper Valley Marae Community Centre Incorporated had raised \$90,000, and the council was raising a \$20,000 loan as the total cost was estimated at \$115,000.

Today, Orongomai is an urban, multifaceted centre and inclusive marae where Māori from different iwi could retain their tikanga while living in harmony with people of all cultures in a rapidly changing urban environment.

¹⁰ <https://teara.govt.nz/en/ngati-raukawa/page-4>

¹¹ <https://www.kapiticoast.govt.nz/whats-on/things-to-do-in-kapiti/Heritage-Trail/waikanae/whakarongotai-marae/>

Orongomai provides Social Services (including a food co-op), Health Services (including hearing tests, diabetes and podiatry clinics, a tamariki ora service and weekly kaumātua fitness programmes) and Community Services (including kōhanga reo), Training Programmes and Drug and Alcohol Counselling.¹²

3.4.2 Wainuiomata marae

Wainuiomata Marae was first registered as an incorporated society on the 4th April 1973 and changed to a Trust in November 2008. From the 1970s to the present Wainuiomata Marae has been a focal point for local whānau, hapū and iwi. In 2006, the whānau of the marae set about exploring economic opportunities to rejuvenate support and participation in the “community” based marae and included working in conjunction with all tribes and various races which make up the community at large of Wainuiomata.

Today, social and health services and programmes are offered across the lifespan include: Pepi playgroups, early childhood programmes, parenting programmes; Tamariki – young mothers support groups, sexual and reproductive health; Rangatahi – river restoration project, sports (including basketball, touch), gym sessions, music production, guitar lessons; Pakeke – Karanga and Paepae classes, breast and cervical screening, heart and diabetes checks; Kaumatua – Rongoā Māori clinics, managing Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease.¹³

3.4.3 Maraeroa marae

The Maraeroa Marae Association Incorporated is a community organisation. Maraeroa marae focuses on the concept of Ngā Hau e Wha (The Four Winds) and provides facilities and services to all people, regardless of colour, race or creed whilst remaining an advocate of, and for, Māori.

Maraeroa marae is a community provider of services and programmes that include: Well Child / Tamariki Ora service is to assist Māori and Pacific whānau /families to improve and protect their tamariki / children’s health and wellbeing; Alcohol and Other Drug Assessment and Triage service comprehensive assessments; develop recovery plan; Community Injury Prevention service to protect whānau from injuries and to promote a safety culture; Community Māori Health / Whanau ora service is to provide a range of creative health promotion and prevention programmes eg cervical and breast screening services.¹⁴

3.5 Cultural tourism

Māori are increasingly utilising tourism in a bid to preserve and promote their culture and create a more prosperous future for the next generation. Within the Greater Wellington Region this is visible through specific events, museums, activities, film and art.

3.5.1 Museums

Te Papa Tongarewa

Te Papa Tongarewa has over 30,000 taonga (cultural treasures) registered in their Taonga Māori Collection. This spans a diverse range of material, from the most highly prized tribal taonga - such as ancestral carvings, personal ornaments, garments, and weaponry - to ‘worked’ material such as fragments of flaked stone from archaeological excavations, bird bone, mammal bones, and shell.

¹² <http://etuwhanau.org.nz/orongomai-marae-offers-manaaki-to-everyone/>

¹³ <http://www.takirimai.org.nz/WainuiomataMarae>

¹⁴ <https://www.maraeroa.Māori.nz/>

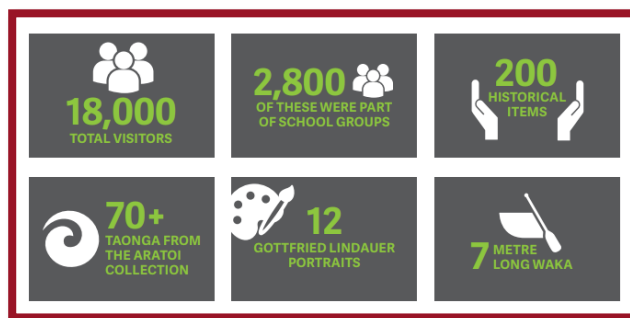
Te Papa Tongarewa also ‘recognises the role of communities in enhancing the care and understanding of collections and taonga.’ Taonga in this sense embraces any cultural items of significance or value.

Matariki celebrations

Te Papa celebrates Matariki with an array of special events. In 2016, almost 1,200 visitors joined Ngāti Toa for Te Hau o Matariki during a day of celebration to share stories, kai, art, and music for Matariki, and 700 people enjoyed Ngā Kai o Matariki | Food of Matariki, including Matariki-inspired cooking demonstrations by celebrity chefs. Also part of the celebrations was Kapa Haka and waiata presented by kaumātua from all over Aotearoa and attracted almost 4,500 people to Te Papa. The performances were streamed live through Te Papa’s Facebook page and reached over 900,000 people around the globe. Matariki Rising in 2017 was the first step in a bold new plan to elevate Matariki to be an ‘indigenous event of national identity’. The Kaumātua Kapa Haka event broke attendance records and the combined reach of the Facebook live videos was 1,606,764 views – an increase of 56% on the previous year.

Aratoi – Wairarapa Museum of Art and History

After two years of preparation, Aratoi Museum presented the largest exhibition of Ngāti Kahungunu taonga ever on display, with the support of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa – Tāmaki Nui ā Rua Trust. *Te Marae o Rongotaketake - Redressing our Kahungunu History* demonstrated the journey of their people and Treaty settlement, through a significant exhibition that filled the entire Museum. It featured Ngāti Kahungunu stories and a pōwhiri process to guide visitors through the museum experience. The exhibition ran from 8 April to 3 September 2017¹⁵.



3.5.2 Nature, adventure and heritage tourism

Kāpiti Island Nature Tours

Kāpiti Island Nature Tours is a whānau company, providing a nature and cultural tourism experience on traditionally owned Māori land. The business operates the ferry business to and from Kāpiti Island, offering guided walks, overnight stays and kiwi-spotting tours. Whānau guides interpret the history, culture, wildlife and environment of the island for visitors through their knowledge and ties to the whenua. Kāpiti Island Nature Tours employ 22 staff, which includes an office on the mainland with marketing, sourcing and administration teams. And they have an island crew running seven-day shifts and that team varies between four and ten people per day¹⁶. The whole business revolves around whanaungatanga or kinship. Many of their staff are trained on the marae so they know how to look after people and ensure the hospitality they are extending is truly genuine.

¹⁵ Ngāti Kahungunu Ki Wairarapa – Tāmaki Nui Ā Rua Trust Annual Report 2016/17 Retrieved from http://www.kkwtnr.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/NKKW_2017-Annual-Report_optimised.pdf

¹⁶ Retrieved from <http://tourismticker.com/2017/09/15/an-operators-view-kapiti-islands-john-barrett/>

Kāpiti Four x 4 Adventure

Kāpiti Four x 4 Adventure Ltd is a whānau owned and operated business 45 minutes north of Wellington on the Kāpiti Coast in the Maungakotukutuku Valley just out of Paraparaumu.

Te Wharewaka o Pōneke Waka Tours

Three traditionally carved working waka/canoes are housed in the iconic Te Wharewaka o Pōneke building which sits between Te Papa Tongarewa and the waterfront. A traditional Māori mihi whakatau (welcome) including waiata (song) and introductions awaits visitors before experiencing paddling on one of the traditionally carved waka. They also provide an exclusive Waka and Māori Cultural Walking tour that takes visitors on Wellington's best Māori experience on the water and on land.

Heritage walks

Mana whenua work jointly with GWRC in leading heritage walks to discuss their history of, and association with, key sites of significance in the region (eg, Parangarahu Lakes, Wairarapa Mana, Otaki River, and Waikanae River). There are opportunities to further develop and promote these walks as eco-tourism events.

3.5.3 Films

Māoriland Film Festival

Māoriland Film Festival is an International Indigenous Film festival that celebrates Indigenous voices and storytelling in film. Each March, Māoriland brings films and their creators to Ōtaki for five days of screenings, workshops and special events. The Māoriland Film Festival is operated by the Māoriland Charitable Trust (MCT) out of the Māoriland Hub (68 Main Street, Ōtaki). In addition to the Film Festival, Māoriland operates a number of year-round activities, with a particular focus on Rangatahi (youth).

3.6 Education providers

The education sector plays an important part in providing Māori focused educational outcomes. The education sector is also an important part of the Māori economy in the Greater Wellington region. It generates significant income and provides a high level of employment opportunities for Māori. Starting with Kohanga Reo – that is focussed on early childhood education, to Te Kuru Kaupapa Māori schools, through to Ngā Wānanga that supports Māori in tertiary learning.

3.6.1 Kohanga reo

Te Kōhanga Reo is a Māori development initiative, aimed at maintaining and strengthening Māori language and philosophies within a cultural framework inspired by Māori elders in 1982. Te Kōhanga Reo National Trust Board was established in 1982 and formalised as a charitable trust in 1983. The Mission of the Trust is the protection of Te Reo, tikanga me ngā āhuatanga Māori by targeting the participation of mokopuna and whānau into the Kōhanga Reo movement and its Vision is to totally immerse Kōhanga mokopuna in Te Reo, Tikanga me ngā āhuatanga Māori.

According to the Trust there is at present in the Greater Wellington region 32 Kōhanga Reo facilities with 768 tamariki enrolled, employing 206 staff.

3.6.2 Te Kuru KauPapa Tongarewa Māori

In the Greater Wellington Region, there are four Te Kura KauPapa Tongarewa Māori schools in July 2017. These schools had a total role of 475 students. There is also two other Māori-only schools with an additional 474 students.

3.6.3 Ngā Wānanga

The Wānanga sector is a significant employer in the communities where their main campuses are located. The number of students studying on campus also impacts on the community, through their purchase of goods and services and use of local facilities. Many campuses are located in small towns rather than major cities, and this increases the impact the Wānanga sector has on the economy of a community. The total economic impact of the funding of the Wānanga sector is comprised of operational expenditure, which includes staff wages and salaries, administration costs, course costs, building maintenance and capital expenditure, which is expenditure on new buildings or facilities, or upgrades to existing buildings or facilities. BERL completed an economic assessment of the Wānanga sector, including Te Wānanga o Raukawa, Te Wānanga o Aotearoa and Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi in 2014. **The total impact of the financial operations and activities of the Wānanga sector on the New Zealand economy in 2012 was \$482 million in expenditure on goods and services, \$321 million in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and the employment of 2,890 Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs).**

These impacts are the short-term economic gains to the national economy from spending by the Wānanga sector. To more broadly understand the impact that the Wānanga sector has on the economy, it is also important to understand who undertakes learning within these organisations, and the impact that the Wānanga sector has on the skills development and productivity of these communities.

Te Wānanga o Raukawa

In 1975, The Raukawa Marae Trustees began a 25-year tribal development experiment, known as Whakaturanga Rua Mano – Generation 2000. Te Wānanga o Raukawa was born out of this revival to assist the confederation to achieve its educational aspirations. The Raukawa Marae Trustees resolved to establish Te Wānanga o Raukawa in April 1981 for the advancement of knowledge and for the dissemination and maintenance of knowledge through teaching and research.

Te Wānanga o Raukawa became an incorporated body in 1984 and by 1993 Te Wānanga o Raukawa was recognised by the Crown as a “wānanga” under their new legislation known as the Education Amendment Act 1990. By this time Te Wānanga o Raukawa had been fully operational for over a decade.

There were 3,763 students enrolled in 2016, mostly part-time (82%), mainly Māori (88%), primarily studying at level 5 and above, all engaged compulsorily in te Reo learning. With an average age of 39 years this is a demographic quite different to that of other education providers.¹⁷

Te Wānanga o Aotearoa

Established in 1984, Te Wānanga o Aotearoa provide holistic education opportunities for Māori, peoples of Aotearoa and the world. It is one of New Zealand's largest tertiary education providers and operates from over 80 locations throughout the country, including Porirua, Wellington City, Lower Hutt, Upper Hutt and Masterton. Te Wānanga o Aotearoa has provided an alternative within the New Zealand tertiary education sector for 30 years, enhancing the skills and employment opportunities of more than 300,000 graduates.

¹⁷ Annual Report 2016 Te Wānanga o Raukawa

Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiarangi

Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi was incorporated in 1992 by Ngāti Awa, and in 1997, under s162 of the Education Act 1989, was created by government as one of three wānanga. They had 8,572 students enrolled in 2016¹⁸. There were 351 students enrolled in post-graduate study.

3.7 Māori Health providers

There are various mana whenua and mātāwaka health providers in the Greater Wellington region operating within the various District Health Boards. The health providers not only provide critical health services to whānau, they also provide employment opportunities and a wide range of other support services.

3.7.1 Ora Toa Primary Health Organisation

Ora Toa Primary Health Organisation (PHO) is wholly owned by Te Rūnanga O Toa Rangatira Inc. It is registered as a charitable entity and is a not for profit organisation. Their mission is to assist the Porirua and wider communities to be aware of health issues, by providing information, options and choices which will empower Māori and non-Māori to develop and maintain a healthy lifestyle. Ora Toa is committed to working within the bounds of Tikanga O Toa Rangatira.

They have four medical centres in Takapūwāhia, Cannons Creek, Mungavin and Pōneke. They also have other community health services including Ora Toa Dental Service, Ora Toa Health Unit - Community Health Services, Ora Toa Mauriora Services and Ora Toa Disability Services¹⁹

The organisation generated **\$5.5 million in revenue** according to their Annual report for 2017²⁰.

3.7.2 Whānau Ora Wairarapa Collective Whānau Ora

The collective is made up of the two mana whenua iwi of Wairarapa – Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Kahungunu ki Wairarapa, and the two main Māori service providers Whaiora and Te Hauora Rūnanga o Wairarapa²¹. The collective see Whānau Ora as an opportunity to champion and facilitate the delivery of whānau services that link social, cultural and economic development and build whānau capability.

In the development of its programme of action, the collective engaged over 200 whānau and community members, and drew on their vast experience as providers and iwi organisations working across the Wairarapa community. The collective is in the early stages of programme planning and delivery.

3.7.3 Raukawa Whānau Ora

Raukawa Whānau Ora is a limited liability company with Te Rūnanga o Raukawa as the sole shareholder. This legal structure provides mana whenua with the means to have control and influence at a governance level and to minimise its liability through reduced involvement in management decisions.

¹⁸ Annual Report 2016, retrieved from <https://www.wananga.ac.nz/TWVoA-Annual-Report-2016-Web.pdf>

¹⁹ Retrieved from <http://www.ngatittoa.iwi.nz/services/ora-toa-health-care-services>

²⁰ Annual report, retrieved from <http://www.ngatittoa.iwi.nz/sitecontent/images/Folders/Files/OTL-signed-accounts.pdf>

²¹ Retrieved from <http://www.rph.org.nz/content/b2e4887a-07f3-43f2-92fa-64be384a18b6.cmr>

Raukawa Whānau Ora was formed with the vision to maximise our contribution to the survival and wellbeing of Māori as a people through the design and delivery of kaupapa based services. The organisation generated **\$4.3 million in revenue** in 2016/17 financial year²².

3.7.4 Tākiri Mai te Ata Whānau Ora Collective

Tākiri Mai te Ata is a collective of seven mātāwaka health, education, justice and social service providers, in the Wellington, Porirua and the Hutt Valley regions that have been working together for 45 + years. The providers in the collective include: Kōkiri Marae Keriana Olsen Trust; Kōkiri Marae Māori Women’s Refuge; Mana Wāhine; Nāku Ēnei Tamariki; Tū Kōtahi Māori Asthma Trust; Wainuiomata Marae; and Whai Oranga o te Iwi Health Centre, who work together collectively to realise the aspirations of Whānau Ora.

²² Annual report, retrieved from http://rwo.iwi.nz/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/2017AGM_RWO_Annual_Report.pdf

4 Financial and physical Capital

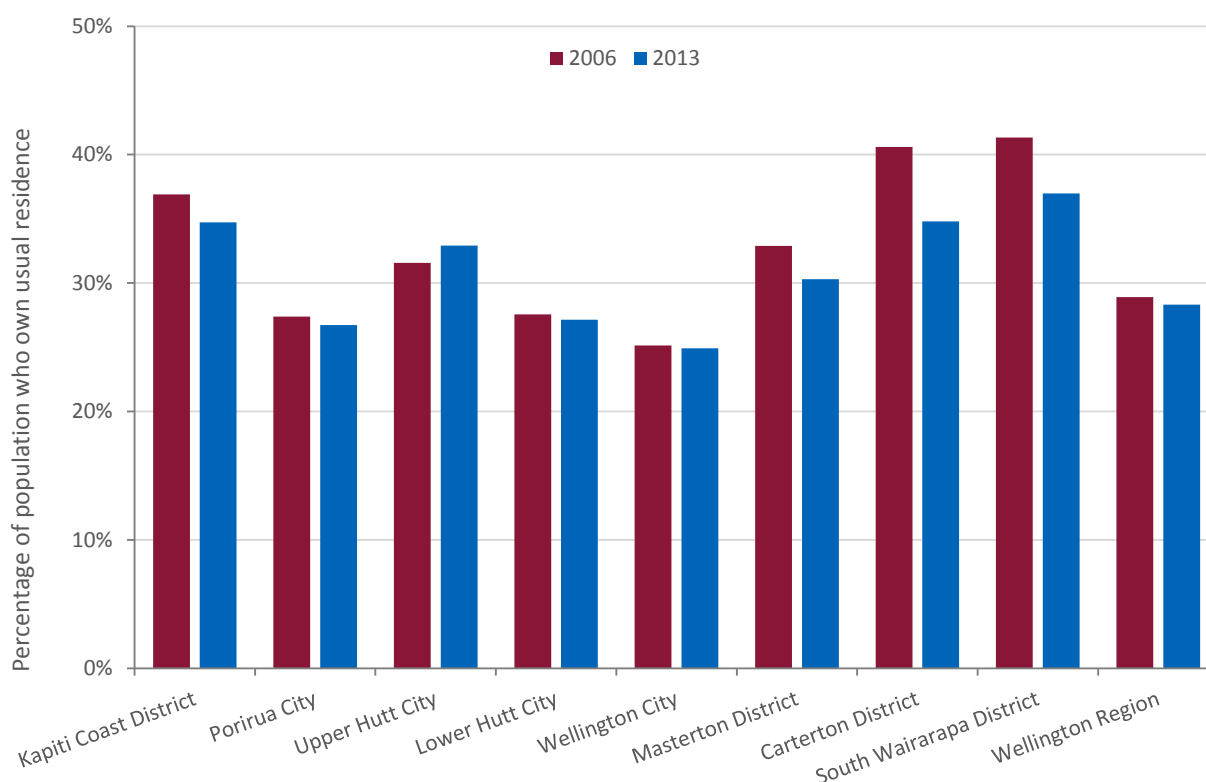
The level of financial and physical capital (economic wealth) and associated income flow that an individual or household has are important determinants of their material standard of living, now and over time.

Stiglitz et al., 2009

4.1 Home ownership

A big part of our economy is home ownership. Māori home ownership rates in the Greater Wellington Region has only decreased by one percentage point between 2006 and 2013 Census as shown in Figure 6. The trends within the region show a marked drop in the districts of the Wairarapa. Only Upper Hutt City had a one percentage point increase in home ownership.

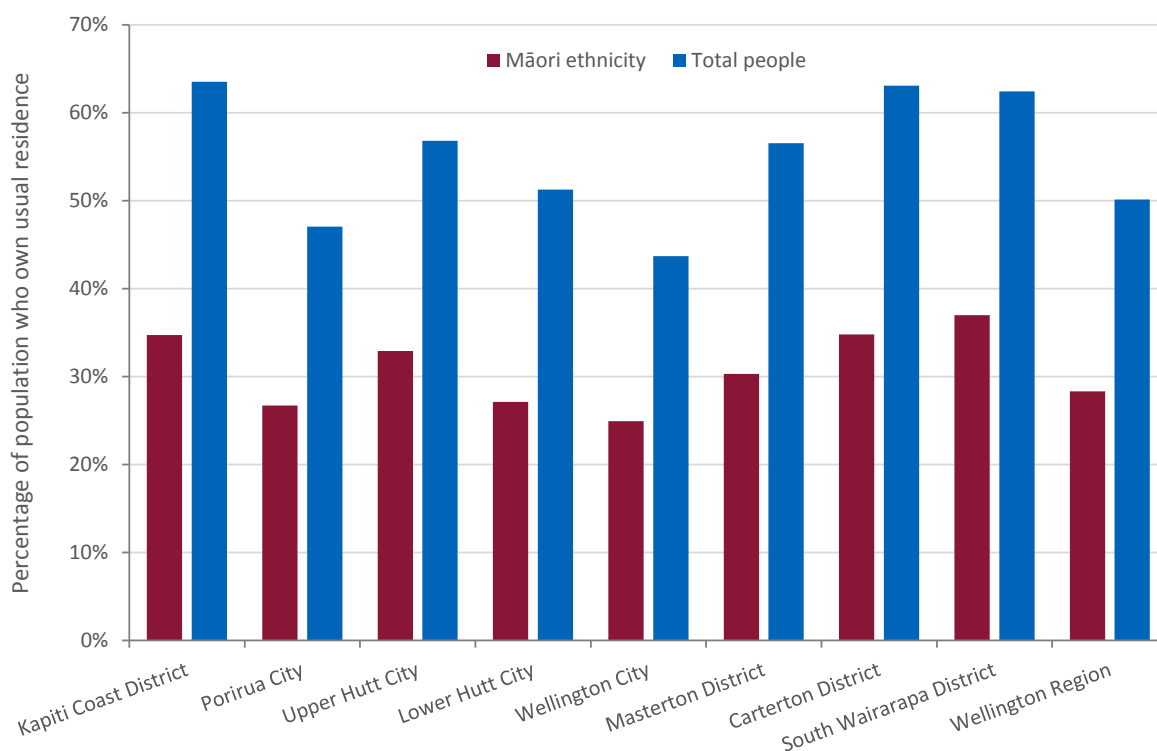
Figure 6: Home ownership rates in the Wellington Region by Māori ethnicity, 2006 and 2013



In 2006, South Wairarapa, Carterton and the Kāpiti Coast District had the highest level of Māori home ownership in the Wellington Region with between 37 and 41 percent of Māori individuals in these districts owning their own home. In 2013, Māori home ownership rates in these districts fell to 35 to 37 percent. Wellington City has the lowest home ownership rate, though this has remained constant at 25 percent in both 2006 and 2013.

In the Wellington Region, 28 percent of Māori own their own home, down from 29 percent in 2006. In comparison, the overall population of the Wellington Region has a 50 percent home ownership rate in 2013, as shown in Figure 7. For Māori and non-Māori, the Kāpiti Coast, Carterton and South Wairarapa Districts had the highest overall home ownership rates in 2013 across the Wellington Region.

Figure 7: Home ownership rates in the Wellington Region, Māori ethnicity and total population, 2013



4.2 Home affordability

For home affordability, Māori median household income in 2013 and 2017 has been compared to average house sale prices in 2013 and 2017 for the Wellington Region and the eight TAs within the region. By then dividing average house sale prices divided by median household income, a ratio can be estimated. This ratio can then be used to show if houses on average are becoming more or less affordable.

Table 12 shows that the Māori median household income across the Wellington region was \$51,400 and using Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) data, it is estimated that in 2017 the Māori median household income would be \$55,800. This is a gain of \$4,400 or nine percent, across the four years.

Table 12: Ratio of average house sale price to median household income for Māori, 2013 and 2017

Area	Median household income		Ratio of average sale price to income		Change in ratio 2013 to 2017
	2013	2017	2013	2017	
Kapiti Coast District	30,300	32,900	13.5	15.2	1.6
Porirua City	40,500	44,000	10.1	12.3	2.2
Wellington City	54,600	59,300	10.2	11.1	0.9
Lower Hutt City	38,800	42,100	10.3	11.3	1.0
Upper Hutt City	40,600	44,000	9.3	10.2	0.9
Masterton District	27,700	30,000	10.4	10.1	-0.3
Carterton District	34,600	37,600	8.9	9.1	0.3
South Wairarapa District	31,100	33,700	11.0	11.4	0.4
Wellington Region	51,400	55,800	8.8	9.4	0.6

At the same time the ratio of average house sale prices to Māori median household income has gone from 8.8 to 9.4. This means that in 2013, the average sale price of a house in the Wellington region was 8.8 times the median Māori household income. Now in 2017, the average sale price of a house in the Wellington region is 9.4 times median income.

This rise in the ratio has come from an estimated 16 percent increase in the average sale price of a house in the Wellington region between 2013 and 2017.

At the same time for the overall population, the ratio of average house sale price to median household income has increased from 4.8 to 5.1.

4.3 Papakāinga housing

Papakāinga translates as ‘nurturing place to return to’ and reflects a type of housing development that is located on multiply-owned Māori or ancestral land. The term papakāinga can have a different meaning depending on the context. Whenua Māori in the context of papakāinga can refer to, Māori Freehold Land registered in the Māori Land Court as a Māori title, land in General Title where it once was Māori title (pre the compulsory conversion to General Title from 1967 for example), land in the process or intention of being converted back into Māori title or land that is considered to be Māori ‘customary’ land with clear and demonstrated tikanga, history or other matters of significance (for example adjacent to a Marae) meaning it is ‘attached’ to the ownership and kaitiaki of the whānau/hapū. There are a number of existing, and proposed new, papakāinga in the region²³.

4.3.1 Hurunui-o-Rangi Marae Papakāinga

A new papakāinga development is underway in the Wairarapa for the beneficiaries of the Hurunui-o-Rangi Marae, located 10km east of Carterton. The development includes a rebuild of the marae and six new homes that will allow whānau to live on their ancestral land in affordable healthy homes and support their marae. The project will be completed over two years. This papakāinga development is a collaborative effort and includes funds of \$1.6m from the Māori Housing Network led by Te Puni Kōkiri and a Kāinga Whenua bank loan secured by the Trust.



4.3.2 Te Aro Pā Trust papakāinga housing

Te Aro Pā is Wellington’s first city papakāinga. Dwell is managing the homes on behalf of the Te Aro Pā Whenua Trust which represents the collective owners of the land. They have developed a contemporary kāinga (village) made up of ten three-bedroom units and four one-bedroom units for young families, kaumātua and professionals who have a connection to the original Ngāti Ruanui and Taranaki Iwi people of Te Aro Pā.

²³ Definition from file://dc.berl.cloudit.services/Users\$/hillmare/Downloads/tpk-guide-papakāinga-housing-2017%20(1).pdf

4.3.3 Exploration of new Papakainga opportunities

In 2016, both Ngāti Toa and PNBST signalled they are exploring the possibility of papakāinga development in their respective areas of interest.

4.4 Māori business

To develop an in depth understanding of Māori business participation in the economy, the research focussed on *Māori in business* and *Māori businesses*. As in Statistics New Zealand's Census collection, Māori in business are defined as Māori employers and self-employed Māori. Māori businesses are Māori-owned entities with multiple or collective ownership. A key point of difference is that the beneficial owners in a Māori business are there by inheritance or whakapapa and their equity interest or shares also denote their tangata whenua²⁴ status and tūrangawaewae²⁵ of the beneficiary. There is a wide range of Māori businesses and Māori in business operating in the Greater Wellington region. These businesses are represented in all sectors of the economy.

4.4.1 Māori in business

Apart from Māori employers and self-employed Māori(see 2.2.2), there is no official data held on Māori in business. However, Poutama is a self-funded, pan-tribal and proactive Māori business enabling organisation that fosters the development, growth and consolidation of Māori-owned businesses and commercial activities²⁶. Since 5th July 1988, Poutama has been delivering its unique range of business services and in July 2018 will celebrate thirty years of service delivery to Māori business. Poutama works with Māori businesses at all levels and across all sectors.

Poutama has indicated that they have 180 Māori businesses on their database that has received investment support in the Greater Wellington Region. These businesses are across a wide range of industries, as set out in Table 13. There is a substantial proportion of Māori business that provide business services. These services include accounting, business consultants, export consultants, entrepreneurial support, management tools and real estate management

²⁴ Indigenous Māori people of a particular area of New Zealand

²⁵ Area which you call home

²⁶ Further information about Poutama is available at <https://poutama.co.nz/>

Table 13: Poutama Māori businesses per category

Poutama Māori businesses	Businesses
Business services - Legal, business consultants, management, accounting	40
Entertainment – film, video, events	23
Home improvements - Construction, cleaning, garden services	16
Communication and IT – film, video, PCs	16
Retail - Clothing manufacturing, clothing sales,	16
Health - Drug and alcohol testing, nursing, dental manufacturing	15
Beauty therapy and products - Beauty products and spa’s	11
Food – exports, retail, organic food	11
Educational – educational games, programmes	9
Agriculture – exports-	7
Construction – roofing, tiling, concrete placing	6
Tourism – trips, excursions	5

Below are three examples of Māori in business (Māori employers and self-employed) in the Greater Wellington region.

Stone Cutter

At StoneCutter Vineyard & Winery, we make wine carefully. Small crops of intensely flavoured fruit from our boutique Martinborough vineyard are lovingly hand crafted into exceptional wines of distinctive character at our on-site winery.

We take the same time and care that ancient Māori used to craft their greenstone treasures - hence the name StoneCutter. It’s a reflection of the dedication, patience and commitment to perfection that we share with the indigenous people of this land. (<https://stonecutter.co.nz/>)



Kāhui Tautoko Consulting Ltd



Specialise in “Community Development” projects and services for a range of Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and Government agencies. At present, they target indigenous community development projects in a wide range of sectors including healthcare, education, sport and physical well-being, Māori Development, Pacific Development, Justice / Corrections / Police and social services. We work in New Zealand, the Pacific Islands and Canada.²⁷

Miromoda, Indigenous Māori Fashion Apparel board

MIROMODA - Indigenous Māori Fashion Apparel Board was founded as an organisation instituted to advance the quality status of Māori fashion design and to raise its artistic and professional standards.

Miromoda’s core business is to provide business opportunities for emerging and established Māori fashion designers to participate predominantly in the fashion and apparel industry and associated sectors including tourism, business development and the creative sectors. Miromoda and New Zealand Fashion Week founder Dame Pieter Stewart, have created an endowment to support the next generation of Māori fashion designers. Miromoda primarily achieves this by organising an annual Māori Fashion Design Awards Competition and a Showcase at NZ Fashion Week.²⁸



4.4.2 Māori business

Below is an example of Māori businesses (Māori-owned entities with multiple or collective ownership) in the Greater Wellington region.

Porirua's old hospital site set to be turned into 800 houses

Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Carrus Corporation are involved in a joint project to develop up to 800 houses in a major new housing development around Porirua's old hospital. A mix of medium-density and standalone homes, the 50-hectare development will be built on land Ngāti Toa received as part of a Crown Treaty settlement. The first stage is expected to contain about 150 dwellings, the majority of which would be priced in the mid-\$500,000 range.

Taranaki Whānui’s first residential development

In 2016, the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust signalled it was on track to develop Taranaki Whānui’s first residential development at 117-119 Muritai Road, Eastbourne, ‘Muritai Lane’ which is the former Eastbourne

²⁷ www.kahuitautoko.com

²⁸ www.miromoda.com

Police Station site. The site will provide four new, mid to high-end homes, three of which were sold off the plans. The site was previously used as a police house and old jail cell.

Petone housing development joint venture

The Wellington Company and the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust are engaged in a joint venture to develop the former Housing New Zealand (HNZ) land in Petone. The new Jackson Street subdivision will feature 56 two and three storey townhouses. The Petone development is known as Paetutu.

Wellington Tenths Trust

The Wellington Tenths Trust (the Trust) is an Ahu Whenua trust constituted by the Māori Land Court Order of December 16, 2003. There are currently 6,133 registered beneficial owners who are descendants of hapū of Te Ātiawa, Ngāti Tama, Taranaki, and Ngāti Ruanui tupuna who were living within the rohe in 1839. With total assets as at 31 March 2014 of \$55.6 million the beneficial owners of the Trust are now achieving a good economic return from their assets. The Trust was established to administer Māori Reserve lands, largely in urban Wellington, although it also administers a rural block in Kaitoke, Upper Hutt.

The Trust is involved in a number of significant projects and has investments in commercial, residential and rural leasehold properties. Information on two significant projects follow.

Pipitea Plaza

The Pipitea Plaza is a multi-storied commercial property currently tenanted by the Government Communication Security Bureau. The Trust entered into a joint venture with the Redwood Group from Auckland to develop the site in 2008. The Trust has retained a 25% interest in the completed development of the nine level building provides 16,500 square metres of space to let. On completion the building was awarded a 5-star Green rating by the New Zealand Green Building Council.

Village at the Park

The Trust invested in the Village at the Park retirement village (including Little Wonders Early Child Care Centre) on the former Athletic Park as a joint venture investment. The Village at the Park offers various levels of accommodation for those aged over 55 years. Accommodation options range from hospital and dementia bed facilities to independent apartments and apartments with care services included to fully independent villas. The joint venture has elected to reinvest profits from the development into further development phases of the overall project.



4.5 Treaty of Waitangi Historical Claims Settlement Assets

Three of six mana whenua partners in the region have settled (and one is about to settle) their negotiations with the Crown on their Treaty of Waitangi historical claims. Refer to Appendix B for an overview of the financial, commercial and cultural redress of each iwi.

Collectively the assets of the settled iwi are about \$300 million. The majority of these assets are fisheries quotas and the rest are concentrated in property and some forestry.

4.5.1 Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust

Since 2009, PNBST has managed the settlement redress assets, including the financial quantum of \$25 million, on behalf of Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika.

4.5.2 Ngāti Toa Rangatira Inc

Since 2014, Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc has managed the Treaty of Waitangi redress assets on behalf of iwi which includes the financial settlement of \$70.6million.

4.5.3 Rangitāne Tu Mai Ra Trust

Since 2017, the Rangitāne Tu Mai Ra Trust has managed the Treaty of Waitangi redress assets of Rangitāne o Wairarapa including the financial settlement of \$32.5 million.

4.5.4 Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa

Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa are expected to settle in 2018. The Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki Nui a Rua Post Settlement Governance Entity will manage the Treaty of Waitangi redress assets. The Crown offered \$93 million plus cultural redress and rentals from Ngāumu Forest

4.5.5 Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai

The Office of Treaty Settlements has invited Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai (TAKW) to consider entering into direct Treaty settlement negotiations through the Crown Recognised Mandate process. TAKW has begun to engage whānau in discussing the process.²⁹

4.5.6 Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga (Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki)

This iwi has yet to start their journey in negotiating their Treaty of Waitangi historical claims.

²⁹ <http://teatiawakikipiti.co.nz/office-treaty-settlements-invitation-crown-recognised-mandate-process/>

5 Natural Capital

Natural capital are the aspects of our environment that improve intergenerational wellbeing, including land, soil, water, biodiversity, minerals, energy resources, and ecosystem services. This section provides an overview of the natural capital, including fishing rights, Māori freehold land as well as management and co-management of resources.

5.1 Resource management Act

The Resource Management Act (RMA) recognises that Māori have a special cultural and spiritual relationship with the environment and a kaitiaki role in helping sustainable management to safeguard it on behalf of all New Zealanders. The RMA includes a number of obligations associated with council policy, consenting and planning processes. For example, when a resource consent application is considered, it needs to recognise and provide for the relationship of Māori with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu (sacred areas) and other taonga (treasures).

5.1.1 Kaitiakitanga

Kaitiakitanga is a key aspect of the RMA. GWRC's proposed Natural Resources Plan guides the way we work with our mana whenua partners in achieving improved environment outcomes. The plan prioritises kaitiakitanga as one of five key principles:

- ki uta ki tai, or connectedness within and across catchments;
- wairuatanga, or respect for nature and peoples' connectedness with it;
- kaitiakitanga, or the need for us all to be guardians of our natural and physical resources for future generations;
- tō mātou whakapono, or good judgement based on sound information; and
- mahitahi, or a partnership based on good faith and commonality of purpose.

5.1.2 Co management arrangements

There are a number of co management arrangement between mana whenua and central government agencies (eg the Department of Conservation) and councils that enable the parties to achieve their aspirations and obligations under the RMA.

5.1.3 Parangarahu Lakes

In 2009, a number of sites were vested in Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika as part of their settlement redress. This includes a co-management arrangement between GWRC and PNBST on the lakebeds of Lake Kohangatera and Lake Kohangapiripiri (the Parangarahu Lakes). The redress also includes two esplanade reserves -the space occupied by water in the lakes and the space occupied by the air above. The water remains in Crown ownership.

5.1.4 Mātiu/Somes, Makāro and Mokopuna (Harbour Islands)

Harbour Islands are located in Te Whanganui-a-Tara/ Wellington Harbour and are intimately connected to Kupe, the legendary Polynesian navigator who left many markers on the landscape of Aotearoa/New Zealand, including the naming of Mātiu/Somes and Makāro islands for his nieces or, some say, his daughters³⁰.

In September 2009, land ownership of the three Harbour Islands was vested in the Trustees of the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust as part of cultural redress to settle the historical Treaty claims of Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika.

Guiding principles for management of Harbour Islands are:

- The Islands will become self-sustaining and noted for their sustainability outcomes.⁹
- Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika will have an enduring presence on the Islands,
- reflecting the Treaty settlement,
- The tranquil and healing nature of the Islands will be maintained and protected,
- The Islands will be accessible to the public and will provide a unique visitor experience,
- The indigenous flora and fauna of the Islands will be restored and protected,
- Māori heritage¹⁰ and other cultural heritage of the Islands will be protected and promoted,
- The Islands will provide educational opportunities,
- Management of the Islands will foster community cohesion and participation.

5.1.5 Kāpiti Island

Kāpiti Island was, and is, a place of immense significance to Ngāti Toa Rangatira. The Kāpiti Island redress will continue to protect the high conservation values of Kāpiti Island. Public access to the island will continue to be restricted.

5.1.6 Whitireia Park Board

A joint board was established through the Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014 with membership comprising an equal number of appointees from GWRC and Ngāti Toa. The Board is responsible for the day to day operations of the Park under the direction of the Park Board.

5.1.7 Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board

The shared redress legislation provisions for Wairarapa Moana include the establishment of a Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board (the Board). The Board will act as a kaitiaki or guardian of the Wairarapa Moana and the Ruamāhanga River catchment for the benefit of the present and future generations by:

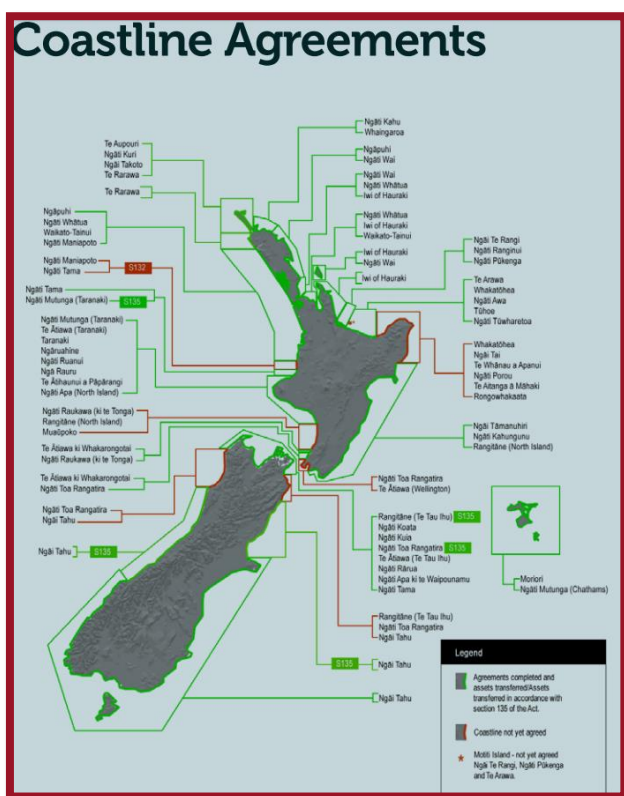
- administering the Wairarapa Moana reserves for the purposes set out in the Reserves Act 1977 and the shared redress legislation including to protect and enhance their cultural, spiritual and ecological values;
- being the manager of the Wairarapa Moana marginal strips;
- providing leadership on the sustainable management of Wairarapa Moana and the Ruamāhanga River catchment;

³⁰ Retrieved from <https://www.pnbtst.Māori.nz/assets/PDFs/Harbour-Islands-Kaitiaki-Plan.pdf>

- promoting the restoration, protection and enhancement of the social, economic, cultural, environmental and spiritual health and wellbeing of Wairarapa Moana and the Ruamāhanga River catchment as they relate to natural resources.

Of the ten member Board four of the five iwi members will be appointed by Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nuiā-Rua governance entity and one member will be appointed by the Rangitāne governance entity. Of the remaining five, two members will be appointed by the Minister of Conservation, two members appointed by Wellington Regional Council and one member appointed by South Wairarapa District Council.

5.2 Fisheries settlement



Two fisheries settlements in 1989 and 1992 granted Māori control over one-third of New Zealand’s commercial fisheries. The 1992 settlement also recognised Māori fishing for customary purposes, as opposed to commercial use. The Māori Fisheries Commission was set up in 1989 to aid Māori entry into the fishing industry, and to decide how to allocate fishery assets to tribes. Allocation was hotly debated for over a decade but was finalised with the passing of the Māori Fisheries Act 2004. Tribal coastline and numbers of members were factored into the allocation of deep-sea fisheries. Half the settlement assets (\$300 million in quota) were allocated to tribes, and the assets of the Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Commission – \$300 million – were allocated to a new company, Aotearoa Fisheries Limited (AFL).³¹

95% of coastline-based settlement quota has now been allocated and transferred to iwi

Te Ohu Kaimoana is an independent Māori Trust established under the Māori Fisheries Act 2004.

Te Ohu Kaimoana assists and empowers Mandated Iwi Organisations to manage and protect their commercial and non-commercial fisheries rights³².

5.3 Māori Freehold land

Across the Wellington Region there are 12,529 hectares of Māori Freehold Land, across 526 property titles, according to the Māori Land Court. In Table 14 the governance structures in places across this land are shown including the number of property titles, total amount of land, and average property block size in each category.

An Ahu Whenua trust is a common land trust, it is designed to promote the use and administration of one or more Māori land blocks on behalf of its owners. In the Wellington Region 195 properties are held by an Ahu Whenua Trust covering 5,948 hectares of land. A Māori reservation can be established over Māori freehold

³¹ <https://teara.govt.nz/en/nga-haumi-a-iwi-Māori-investment/page-3>

³² <http://teohu.Māori.nz/publications.htm>

land under the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993. Typically, reservations may be set aside over land that is culturally, spiritually or historically significant to Māori.

A Whenua Topu trust is a special type of land trust which is established over land this is to be held for community purposes or for a hapū or iwi. This type of trust is designed to receive former public works land or other community properties and to promote its use and administration for the benefit of the descendants of the original owners, hapū or iwi.

In total 270 Māori freehold land properties have formal governance structures, covering 6,350 hectares of land in the Wellington region.

Table 14: Māori freehold land in Wellington Region by governance structure, number of titles and land area

Governance structure	Count of titles	Total land area (ha.)	Average block size (ha.)
Ahu Whenua Trust	195	5,948.4	30.5
Māori Reservation	65	364.6	5.6
Whenua Topu Trust	2	0.5	0.2
Other	4	3.6	0.9
Ahu Whenua Trust; Māori Reservation	4	33.6	8.4
No governance structure	256	6,178.1	24.1
Total	526	12,528.7	23.8

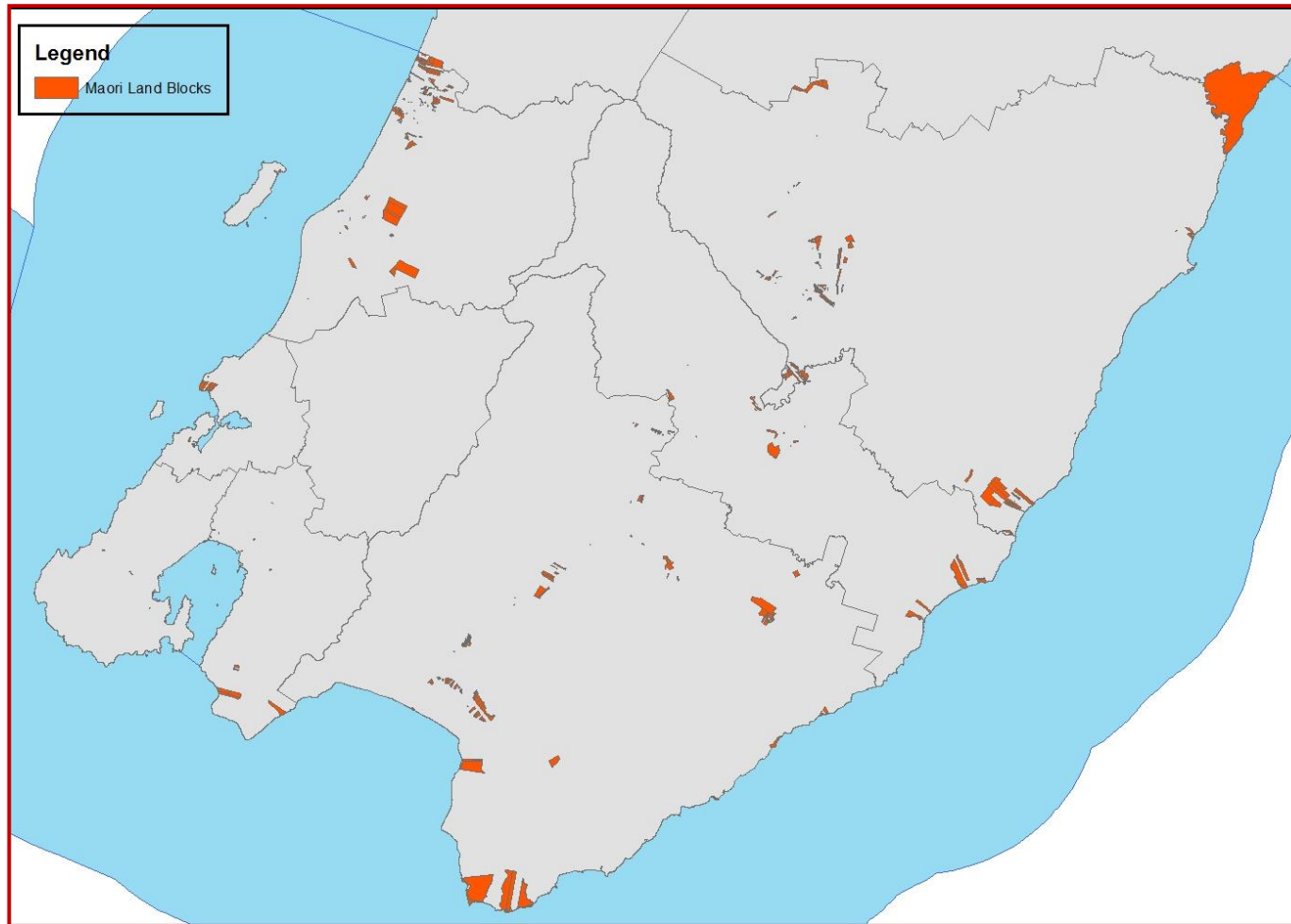
The remaining 256 properties, covering 6,178 hectares in the Wellington region have no formal governance structures. To find out more about this land, the title orders attached to the land have been examined, and are shown in Table 15.

From this, it can be seen that the majority of land with no governance structure has partition orders in place.

Table 15: Māori freehold land with other governance structures, orders on the land and total land area

Title orders on the land	Count of titles	Total land area (ha.)	Average block size (ha.)
Aggregation Order	1	6.7	6.7
Amalgamation Order	1	11.7	11.7
Certificate of Title	12	38.4	3.2
Computer Freehold Register (CFR)	2	0.5	0.2
Consolidation Order	1	2.7	2.7
Crown Grant	5	1.3	0.3
Exchange Order	3	63.4	21.1
Freehold Order	19	40.3	2.1
Native Land Act Order	5	11.1	2.2
Other	9	48.0	5.3
Partition Order	192	5,942.2	30.9
Roadway Order	1	0.0	0.0
Status Order	3	11.6	3.9
Vesting Order	2	0.1	0.1
Total	256	6,178.1	24.1

Appendix A Map of Māori freehold land in the Wellington region



Appendix B Treaty of Waitangi Settlement redress assets

Mana whenua	Financial and commercial redress	Cultural redress
<p>Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika</p> <p>GWRC mana whenua partner entity</p> <p>Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust</p> <p>Post Settlement Governance Entity</p> <p>Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust</p>	<p>The financial settlement was \$25 million.</p> <p>Commercial redress</p> <p>Sale and leaseback: Opportunity to purchase land under the specific properties and lease back to the Crown: Archives New Zealand, the National Library of New Zealand, the High Court, Wellington Girls’ College for up to 10 years.</p> <p>Deferred Selection: Opportunity to purchase at market value, surplus Crown owned properties at Shelly Bay, owned by the New Zealand Defence Force and the Department of Corrections.</p>	<p>Cultural redress:</p> <p>Eighteen sites vested including:</p> <p>Matiu/Somes Island, Mokopuna Island and Makaro/Ward Island; Lakebeds of Lake Kohangatera and Lake Kohangapiripiri - Parangarahu Lakes; Wi Tako Scenic Reserve; Point Dorset Recreation Reserve; The Korokoro Gateway site (on the harbour at Petone); Memoranda of Understanding with local authorities on the Wi Tako Ngatata Scenic Reserve, the Point Dorset Reserve, the Honiana Te Puni Reserve site and the beds of Lake Kohangatera and Lake Kohangapiripiri.</p> <p>Settlement legislation will provide for the establishment of a Harbour Islands Kaitiaki Board to administer Makaro Scientific Reserve, Mokopuna Scientific Reserve, Matiu Scientific Reserve and Matiu Historic Reserve.</p> <p>Sites include Pipitea Marae, subject to an arrangement with the existing lessees, the Ngāti Poneke Māori Association; the former Wainuiomata College, former Wainuiomata Intermediate School, and Waiwhetu Primary School; and an urupa site at Makara and two dendroglyph areas near the Parangarahu Lakes.</p>
		<p>Statutory Acknowledgements: Register the special association with an area, under the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Historic Places Act 1993 over the following thirteen sites: Kaiwharawhara stream; Coastal Marine Area adjoining area of interest; Hutt River; Waiwhetu Stream; Wellington Harbour; Riverside Drive marginal strip; Seaview marginal strips; Government Buildings Historic Reserve; Turnbull House Historic Reserve; Rimutaka Forest Park; Wainuiomata Scenic Reserve; Turakirae Head Scientific Reserve; and Kelburn Local Purposes (Community and Administrative Buildings) Reserve.</p>

Mana whenua	Financial and commercial redress	Cultural redress
		<p>Deeds of Recognition: Obliges the Crown to consult and have regard to their views regarding the special association with a site and specify the nature of the input over the Rimutaka Forest Park, Wainuiomata Scenic Reserve, and Turakirae Head Scientific Reserve.</p> <p>Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board joint redress</p>
<p>Ngāti Toa Rangatira</p> <p>GWRC mana whenua partner entity</p> <p>Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc</p> <p>Post Settlement Governance Entity</p> <p>Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc</p>	<p>Their latest Annual Report 2017, stated that they had \$184 million in equity, with Treaty and fisheries Settlement reserves making up a \$132 million of this equity³³.</p> <p>Financial redress of \$70.6million.</p> <p>Commercial redress</p> <p>Option to purchase 19 properties in fee simple (including land at Kenepuru Hospital) and 80 properties for purchase and leaseback to the Crown (including the Wellington Central Police Station and the Porirua Police College</p> <p>Purchase more than 34,000 hectares of the Crown forest licensed land in Te Tau Ihu and will receive the accumulated rentals of approximately \$31 million</p> <p>Right of first refusal over a significant number of Crown properties in the North Island part of their rohe if they become surplus to the Crown’s requirements for 169 years from the settlement date. In Te Tau Ihu, Ngāti Toa Rangatira and other Te Tau Ihu iwi have the right of first refusal, for 100 years, over</p>	<p>Cultural redress</p> <p>Twenty sites will be vested in Ngāti Toa Rangatira and three sites jointly vested in Ngāti Toa Rangatira and one or more other Te Tau Ihu iwi subject to specific conditions including protection of conservation values and public access. In some instances the sites will continue to be administered by local authorities. The sites are: Akatarawa Road conservation area; Former Tuamarina school house; Rangī (Ngāti Toa Rangatira); Rangihaeata; Pelorus Bridge; Titahi Bay Road site A: Titahi Bay Road site B; Waikutakuta / Robin Hood Bay; Elaine Bay; Te Mana a Kupe; Taputeranga Island; Onehunga Bay; Whitianga site; Te Arai o Wairau; Wainui; Te Onepoto Bay; Taupo urupā site; Whitireia urupā site; Kāpiti Island sites</p> <p>Overlay classification acknowledges the traditional, cultural, spiritual and historical association over Kāpiti Island (the Kāpiti Island Nature Reserve site, the Kāpiti Island North Nature Reserve site and the Kāpiti Marine Reserve), the Brother Islands and Wairau Lagoons/Part of the Wairau Lagoons Wetland Management Reserve.</p>

³³ Retrieved from <http://www.ngatitoa.iwi.nz/ngati-toa/annual-reports/financials>

Mana whenua	Financial and commercial redress	Cultural redress
	<p>surplus Crown property not already included in one of the Te Tau Ihu settlement packages.</p>	<p>Poutiaki Redress</p> <p>Recognises the role of Ngāti Toa Rangatira as a kaitiaki of Cook Strait and the coastal marine area in Porirua Harbour, Port Underwood and Pelorus Sound. The Poutiaki redress primarily focuses on iwi identification of values, principles and issues in a Poutiaki plan which will be considered by regional councils within the regional planning framework.</p> <p>Cook Strait Forum to be chaired by the Wellington Regional and Marlborough District Councils. The forum will bring together local and central government, iwi and other entities with interests in the Cook Strait coastal marine area.</p> <p>Southern Rohe</p> <p>The Crown will pay \$500,000 in acknowledgement of claims within Ngāti Toa Rangatira’s southern rohe.</p>

Mana whenua	Financial and commercial redress	Cultural redress
<p>Rangitāne o Wairarapa</p> <p>GWRC mana whenua partner entity</p> <p>Rangitāne o Wairarapa Inc</p> <p>Post Settlement Governance Entity</p> <p>Rangitāne Tu Mai Ra Trust</p>	<p>Financial settlement of \$32.5 million less the on-account payment of \$6.5 million and an on-account allotment of Genesis Energy Shares as part of the Government Share Offer, valued at \$4.063.</p> <p>Commercial redress</p> <p>Right to purchase up to 30% of the Ngāumu Forest; and seven commercial sites from the Treaty Settlements Landbank; right to purchase, for up to two years after settlement date, at market value, six properties from the Treaty Settlement Landbank. Rangitāne will hold a right to purchase specific surplus Crown owned properties within the Rangitāne area of interest, for a period of 174 years from settlement date.</p>	<p>Rangitāne Cultural redress</p> <p>Rangitāne cultural sites of significance will be vested in fee simple including: Te Taumata property; Hāmua property; Kumeti Road property entrance to the Ruahine Forest Park; Rongokaha property, Pukaha / Mount Bruce; Wi Waka property, Māharahara Peak property; Te Punanga property</p> <p>Rangitāne and Kahungunu joint cultural redress to be provided in shared redress legislation: Mākirikiri Gravel Reserve, as tenants in common as to a 50% share each; Mataikona property, in fee simple, as tenants in common as to a 50% share each; Bed of Lake Wairarapa property, as tenants in common as to shares of 10% to Rangitāne and 90% in Kahungunu</p> <p>Overlay classification provides for the Crown to acknowledge: Rangitāne values over Haukōpuapua Scenic Reserve, Pukaha/Mount Bruce National Wildlife Centre Reserve and Pukaha/Mount Bruce Scenic Reserve and Rangitāne and Kahungunu values over Castlepoint Scenic Reserve.</p> <p>Statutory acknowledgement over: Akitio River and its tributaries; Part of the Coastal Marine Area within the Area of Interest; Lowes Bush Scenic Reserve; Manawatū River (with recorded name Manawatu River) and its tributaries within the Area of Interest; Oumakura Scenic Reserve; Pukeahurangi/Jumbo; Pukeamoamo /Mitre; Rewa Bush Conservation Area; Ruamahanga River and its tributaries; Wainui River and its tributaries.</p>

Mana whenua	Financial and commercial redress	Cultural redress
		<p>Deeds of Recognition oblige the Crown to consult with Rangitāne on specified matters and have regard to their views regarding their special associations with certain areas over: Lowes Bush Scenic Reserve; Oumakura Scenic Reserve; Pukeahurangi/Jumbo; Pukeamoamo/Mitre; Rewa Bush Conservation Area</p> <p>Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board Rangitāne has one and Kahungunu has 4 of five iwi seats on the Governance Board</p>
<p>Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa</p> <p>GWRC mana whenua partner entity</p> <p>Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki Nui-a-Rua</p> <p>Post Settlement Governance Entity</p> <p>Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki Nui-a-Rua Post Settlement Governance Entity</p>	<p>The Crown offered \$93 million plus cultural redress and rentals from Ngāumu Forest.</p>	<p>Cultural redress includes:</p> <p>Kahungunu and Rangitāne joint cultural redress to be provided in shared redress legislation: Mākirikiri Gravel Reserve, as tenants in common as to a 50% share each; Mataikona property, in fee simple, as tenants in common as to a 50% share each; Bed of Lake Wairarapa property, as tenants in common as to shares of 90% to Kahungunu and 10% in Rangitāne</p> <p>Overlay classification provides for the Crown to acknowledge Kahununu and Rangitāne values over Castlepoint Scenic Reserve.</p> <p>Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board Kahungunu has 4 and Rangitāne has one of five iwi seats on the Governance Board</p>

Māori economy in the Greater Wellington Region

March 2018



MAKING SENSE OF
THE NUMBERS

