Notes from iwi technical workshop – iwi web pages (20 October 2004)

Present: Jack Rikihana (Atiawa ki Whakarongotai), Miki Rikihana (Atiawa ki Whakarongotai), Ihaia Puketapu (Taranaki Whanui), Neville Gilmore (Tenths), Lesley (Tenths), Dane Rimene (Rangitaane), Queenie Rikihana-Hyland (Raukawa), Rupene Waaka (Raukawa), Tom Paku (Ngati Kahungunu), and Charles Morunga (Ngati Kahungunu).

Apologies: Miria Pomare and Akapikirangi Arthur (both of Ngati Toa)

Staff: Jason Kerehi, Wayne Hastie, Rawiri Faulkner and Steve Moate

Mihi/Karakia: Rawiri opened the hui with a mihi and Miki Rikihana did the karakia

Housekeeping

- Swearing in and powhiri for new councillors – RCC, 28/10 at 11am

- Rawiri announced his resignation to iwi

GIS Workshop

Jason introduced Steve Moate (Manager IT), who proceeded to give an overview of the new GW website, how it came about and what its aims and objectives were.

Under the proposed web structure the iwi pages will appear under two of the five main dropdown menus. They are 'About us & the region' and 'Council & Committees'. The advantage here is that browsers to the GW site have more opportunities to come across iwi/Maori related pages and that the Ara Tahi pages are not pigeon-holed into an obscure part of the site.

It made sense to include info on the history of the region and the background of the iwi themselves in the 'About us & the region' section. It was also obvious to include information on Ara Tahi under the 'Council and Committees' section.

Jason then took the workshop and looked at each of the pages individually. The workshop was asked for feedback on all pages either today or in their own time privately.

About us and the region

Maori History

- Read through the entire text.

- the plural of iwi is iwi (need to correct)

- Post WWII migration. Clarified that the migration was the urban drift of the 1950s

Regional iwi

- Noted that this page would be where we could explain iwi, iwi authorities, and their roles in brief. This was raised at a later point in the meeting where people new to the site and Maori culture would not be familiar with Maori social structures. Alternatively, we could provide a link to an external site that explains Maori culture and structure more fully

Consulting with iwi

No issues raised but Rawiri gave a copy of the new 'consultation' brochure to all iwi reps. Iwi questioned why there was no te reo in the brochure and where the Maori images came from.

Iwi contact details

- It was advised that only the iwi authority contact details be provided on the GW website. Details of representatives would not be included as some provide personal home addresses and phone numbers.

- Add Ngati Toa contact details

  Ngati Toa Rangatira
  PO Box 50-079
  Porirua
  P 04 237 6765
  F 04 237 6436

  Our apologies to Ngati Toa. Address now included

- Iwi were asked to view the contact details and advise GW what their preferred contact details are

- Iwi asked to provide physical/delivery address so that browsers can visit the authorities in person if that is more convenient

- Atiawa Whakarongotai – change to 11 Elizabeth Street

- Rawiri asked if all those present could add their delivery address to their claims form as he has had trouble in the recent past in delivering the Wellington Regional Strategy Forum order papers

- Iwi happy with the order of names (geographically)

2

Iwi Pages

Jason talked about an initiative to have a page for each iwi authority written by the iwi. It was agreed that it would be up to the iwi to decide what would go within their iwi page but that the workshop would agree on a set template. It was suggested that each iwi page begin with their pepeha and then go on to cover:

- Who they are;

- When they were established;

- Who they represent;

- What their kaupapa/objectives are; and

- Where they can be contacted

The page could include whakatauki that is specific to that iwi authority or which embodies their philosophy. It was also suggested that iwi should have images pertaining to their rohe on their page.

- Iwi webpages - Issue raised about whether GW will fund iwi to have their own pages. Wayne responded saying that for those iwi who do not have a current site and need assistance then the formation of an iwi website could be an iwi project. GW could only support a web site that pertained to council business, recognising the multi-portfolio reality of iwi authorities

- Free hosted sites - Steve Ivloate also advised that there are free hosted web sites available for community groups and that he would be happy to connect the iwi authorities with the host agencies. Steve has provided the information below for iwi interested in accessing free-hosted websites.

See http://www.wcn.net.nz/

Their mandate is:

WCN is an electronic community network that provides access, content, support and training to community groups and people in the Wellington region.

Our Mission

The primary purpose of WCN is to use internet technologies to facilitate and promote the work of not for profit organisations (NFP) and individuals by providing an independent communications network for the Wellington region that will help NFPs and citizens share information and which will expand opportunities for citizen involvement in decision making.

By providing access to information, education and communication resources WCN aims to promote participation in civic life and to enhance and empower the community socially, culturally and economically

- Related Links - Iwi were asked to provide related links that would compliment the GW iwi pages i.e. Te Whare Wananga o Raukawa

- Listing Affiliates - Issue raised that iwi often work on behalf of a number of affiliate hapu and marae. GW prefers to have the iwi authority as the first point of contact, from there a web visitor can navigate to the iwi website or contact them direct to get to the right affiliate. It was felt appropriate to list iwi authority affiliates on their iwi page

- Images – the notion of providing appropriate images was raised. Iwi could provide images or notify council and we would photograph them for the website. Steve Moate confirmed that images would be incorporated throughout all GW webpages.

- Copyright – the issue of GW's copyright on pages containing iwi written information was raised. I have confirmed with Steve Moate that the copyright has been moved to a separate page (see Legal Notices) and that it no longer appears that GW has any copyright over iwi sourced information.

- Short name - Iwi were also asked to provide a preferred 'shortened version' of their name so that we could list the iwi down the left-hand column. They will get back to me within two weeks with this and their preferred contact details

- The workshop agreed that all text to be written and approved by the authority and given back to GW by the end of November. Jason will follow up

Iwi Map

This topic was the second of the planned workshop opportunities. The idea was to explore a graphic representation of the region that related to the iwi, marae and Maori of the region. The idea was to provide a service where browsers could easily identify iwi and get their contact details.

Two options were put forward:

Option 1

This option was a clickable map where the browser could come online and click on a map of the region where they were or where they intended to apply for a resource consent and the correct details of the iwi authoritie/s were displayed.

This becomes problematic when trying to determine or define iwi/hapu boundaries

Option 2

This option provides a Top0 map of the region with each iwi authority marked on it. It could also have natural features that are important to the iwi as well as the location of marae

Wayne raised the issue of scale in that a detailed map of Wellington City would be very different from that of the Wairarapa. Another way of dealing with this problem is to create a map of each iwi

4

5

rohe, at a particular scale showing features important to them. These in turn can be displayed on each individual iwi page.

Jason added that because of the perceived effort required for creating a map, it was not intended to have the map ready for the launch in December but to work further on the design, clearing it with Ara Tahi and adding it to the site next year. Greater Wellington also needed to discuss funding for this initiative, as it would require further external IT design.

After some discussion it was agreed that option 2 was the preference of the workshop. Jason to scope further including quotes for design costs and to report back to Ara Tahi in the new year on developments on this page. The map will not be ready by the launch date (1 Feb 2005) but can be added at a later date.

.

Council and Committee's pages

Ara Tahi

- Read through most of the text

- Changes to RMA – a key issue was raised in that the proposed changes to the RMA would water down the input of iwi into council business and in turn lead to a lesser need for promotion of Ara Tahi. GW could not answer this question at the workshop, as it is a matter that needs to be addressed at the inter-iwi/Council level. It is clear at this point that current legislation as stated in s6, 7 & 8 of the RMA is what we have to work with and this will remain so until Parliament changes the Act and Council decides its action from there.

- Noted that it was Maui Pomare who suggested the name Ara Tahi. Need to check the minutes

Working with iwi

- No issues raised from text or structure

Iwi Projects

- Noted that this section would aim to give a sample of projects from across the iwi and also across the spectrum in terms of large or small iwi projects and paper-based documents to physical restoration projects

- The issue was raised that GW would check with the iwi authorities and the project groups to see if they are happy with the content going on the GW website as some of these properties are on private Maori owned land and they may not want to encourage the public walking across farm land.

Glossary

- Hapu not hap

- Canoe not waka

- Noted that the glossary appears in the LH column at this point but that it would appear on the RH column on every iwi page as a link

<u>Other Pages</u>

- The topic of other pages was discussed briefly

- Mihi – the idea of a mihi from the Chair of Council or Chair of Ara Tahi was discussed. There could even be a mihi/welcome from both. It was felt that the mihi should be in te reo with an English translation. Further advice taken since the workshop leads me to recommend that the mihi could come from a kaumatua within Ara Tahi as opposed to the Chair. This is because the chairperson changes from year to year but it is highly unlikely that a new kaumatua will come along. It was also advised that the mihi should be from a member of the tangata whenua of Whanganui a Tara as that is where Ara Tahi meets and they are the hosts.

- Using the web pages as a tool – Ara Tahi were advised that these pages were an opportunity to explore and promote the fine work achieved by iwi and council together and should therefore be an additional tool at Ara Tahi's disposal.

- Maori and GW – one suggestion was that Ara Tahi could use the web site to advise the general public how it wished to deal with consultation with all Maori (as per the changes. to the LGA2002)

General

- Te Reo - re: translation into the reo. It was asked if there could be more te reo content on the web site. An option was raised whereby all the pages were translated into te reo. One solution is to have the iwi pages translated into te reo and then to have a toggle button that converts the entire page into Maori. This needs to be costed vs usage/benefit. Alternatively, we should have more excerpts in te reo interspersed throughout the website. We could also place generic whakatauki throughout the iwi pages.

- Banners – a question was raised regarding the images portrayed throughout the website. The homepage image of a girl does not reflect truly this region or the tangata whenua. Steve Moate said that there was an opportunity to choose an image that sits atop the iwi pages that incorporate the essence of Ara Tahi and Maori in the region. Follow up on this at a later date

- Maori culture – an issue was raised that it is difficult for a person not aware of the intricacies of Maori culture to understand the iwi political structure from the content of these pages. A suggestion was to include a definition of iwi political structures. Alternatively, we could provide a link to an external website that has more information on Maori culture in general. The Wellington City Libraries website has a page of relevant links that includes www.maaori.com, which is a site that has a lot of info on the culture.

  http://www.wellington.govt.nz/services/maori/resources/resources.html

  See appendix 1 to view other links provided on Wellington City Libraries website. We would like further comment on other regional links that would be suitable for adding to our website

Action Points

The workshop agreed to the following:

1. Iwi will get back to Jason with preferred contact details, including physical address within two weeks of the workshop
2. Jason will make amendments to site and report back to next Ara Tahi
3. Drafts for iwi pages in to Jason by end of November
4. Confirmed that Iwi Pages to go live with the launch of the new GW website 1 February 2005

Karakia whakamutunga – Miki Rikihana

Workshop finished 12 noon

Notes prepared by

Jason Kerehi
Maori Policy Advisor
29/10/04

Appendix 1 – list of links

Listing	URL
General Maori Sites	
Federation of Maori Authorities (FOMA) New Zealand's largest Maori business network.	**http://www.foma.co.nz/static**
From Hawaiki to Hawaiki Information on the Maori people, including culture, history, mythology and whakapapa (genealogy).	**http://www.maaori.corn/index.htrn**
Maori.org.nz Links Directory Links on culture, business, history, language and rohe (tribal regions).	http://www.maori.org.nz/links/defauIt.asp
mKiwi.com New Zealand search engine with Maori links directory.	**http://www.rnkiwi.com/Maori**
Pipers New Zealand Pages Intellectual property library with links to Maori web sites.	http://www.piperpat.co.nz/DesktopDefault.aspx?tabid=446
Te Puna Web Directory Web directory of the National Library of New Zealand.	http://webdirectory.natlib.govt.nz/dir/en/nz/maori/
Te Puni Kokiri - Ministry of Maori Development Information on events, community, business, government and Maori in New Zealand.	**http://www.tpk.govt.nz/default.asp**
University of Waikato Maori Links Culture, language, news and media.	http://www.waikato.ac.nz/library/resources/nzc/O4rnaori.shtmI

Arts and Culture	
Toi Maori Aotearoa - Maori Arts New Zealand Information on contemporary Maori art, including events, profiles on artists, galleries and news.	http://www.maoriart.org.nz/
Hoe Tonga Pacific Waka Ama Association Contact information and race schedules for waka and canoe clubs.	http://www.nzwaka.weIlington.net.nz/
Business and Commerce	
Maori Business Directory Information on Maori businesses, service organisations, and professionals.	**http://www.maoribiz.co.nz/**
Te Awe - Wellington Maori Business Network Promotion, assistance and encouragement for Maori in business.	**http://www.teawe.rnaori.nz/**
Te Ohu Kai Moana - Treatv of Waitangi Fisheries Commission Fisheries information, including news, policies, and education.	http://www.tokm.co.nz/index.htrn
Education	
Te Waka Awhina Association of Maori in local and regional government.	http://www.tewakaawhina.org/
Te Whare Wananga o Aotearoa Maori tertiary institution.	**http:/lwww.twoa.ac.nzl**
Te M a r e Wananga o Awanuiarangi Maori tertiary institution.	**http://www.wananga.ac.nzJ**
Te Whare Wananea o Raukawa Maori tertiarv institution.	**http://www.twor.ac.nz/**

History and the Treaty of Waitangi	
NZ History Site Links to information on the Treaty of Waitangi	`http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/Links/treaty.htm`
Information on the first 100 years of Papawai Marae and its restoration.	`http://www.library.rnstn.govt.nz/history/papawai.html`
Waitangi Tribunal Report Maori settlement of the Wellington area.	**http://www.waitangi-tribunal.govt.nz/reports/niwest/wai145/Chapt02.pdf**
Wellineton City Libraries History, legends and language.	`http://www.wcl.govt.nz/maori/wellington/index.html`
Language and Culture	
Te Kete Ipurangi - The Online Learning Centre Information on bilingual (Maori-English) education.	**http://www.tki.org.nz/**
Karaitiana Taiuru Information on spellcheckers, macron use, and computers.	`http://www.maorispelIchecker.net.nz/taiuru/`
English-Maori translator	**http://translator.kedri.info/**
Media and Internet Resources	
Niupepa: Maori newspapers Historic newspapers published primarily for a Maori audience.	**http://www.nzdl.org/cgi-bin/niupepalibrary?a=p&p=about&c=niupepa&l=mi&nw=utf-8**
Maori News Online Maori news bulletins, dictionaries, research, publishers and email lists.	**http://maorinews.corn/karere/**

Whakapapa (Genealogy)	
Christchurch City Libraries ‐ Whakapapa Information on whakapapa books.	http://library.christchurch.org.nz/GuideslWhakapapa/
Wellington Area Cultural Tourism	
Cuisine New Zealand Review of a Wellington Maori restaurant.	http://www.cuisine.co.nz/index.cfm?pageID=26123&r=2
Maori Treasures Information on traditional and contemporary art by Maori artists.	**http://www.rnaoritreasures.com/**
Pataka - Museum in Porirua Museum displaying contemporary Maori, Pacific Island and New Zealand art.	**http://www.pataka.org.nz/**
Te Papa The National Museum of New Zealand.	**http://www.tepapa.govt.nz/**
Ara Toi Wairarapa Museum of Art and History, Cnr of Bruce and Dixon Streets. Masterton	**http://www.aratoi.org.nz/**

greater WELLINGTON
REGIONAL COUNCIL

About us & the region · Information & services · Publications & reports · Council & committees · Get involve

Maori history *of* the
region   Home > About us & the region > Maori history of the region

The Maori history of the Greater Wellington region

The Wellington region has a long and eventful Maori history. not the least of which is its Maori identtfication as "Te Upoko o Te Ika a Maul" or the Head of Maui's fish. This naming presupposes an ability by early Maori to view Aotearoa from the heavens and so envisage the fish-like shape of the whole North Island. The head of the fish. in Maori thinking, ıs the sweetest part.

Modern archaeology has confirmed that sites found in the Palliser Bay area of south Wairarapa, along the southern Wellington coastline and on Kapiti Island are some of the oldest recorded sites in New Zealand, dating back some 650 years. This distinction is shared with sites in the Far North.

Maui

According to Maorl mythology, Maui is credited with fishing up a large fish (ika). This became what we know today as the North Island of New Zealand (Te Ika a Maui) and the South Island was his canoe (Te Waka a Maui). There are several landmarks in the region that are associated with this deed. Wellington Harbour and Lake Wairarapa are referred to as the eyes of the fish (Nga Whatu o te Ika a Maui). Palliser Bay. on the south coast of the Walrarapa. is the mouth of the fish (Te Waha o te Ika a Maul) and Cape Palliser and Turakirae Head at either extreme of the bay are the laws. The Rimutaka, Tararua and Ruahine mountains make up the spine of the fish.

Kupe

Kupe is generally considered to be the first Polynesian explorer to come to this area. His name abounds in the coastline and islands in and around the region. For example. Somes Island in Wellington Harbour is known as Matiu, named after one *of* Kupe's daughters, and Nga Ra o Kupe (the sails of Kupe) are rock formations found near Cape Palliser. Kupe and his people did not stay to populate the area but returned to Polynesia.

Kurahaupo waka

Some time later Whatonga is noted as being the next Polynesian traveller to arrive in our region. Whatonga captained the Kurahaupo waka that ıs said to have landed at a place called Nukutaurua on Mahla Peninsula. Whatonga had two sons, Tara and Tautoki, the descendants of which settled the lower half of the North Island and the top of the South Island.

Tara and Tautoki and their people migrated to and settled throughout the lower North Island. Their descendants include the tribes of Ngai Tara, Rangltaane. Muaupoko. Ngati Apa, and Ngati Ira.

Tara's name is immortalised in many of the prominent landmarks of the region. The Maori name For Wellington Harbour ıs Te Whanganui a Tara or the great Harbour of Tara. The Tararua Mountains that divide the Wellington Region from east to west are named after him also. The name Tararua being derived from the saymg "Nga waewae e rua a Tara" or "the spanned legs of Tara", meantng that the people of Tara had a foothold on either side of these ranges

Takitimu waka

The next arrivals into the region were the people *of* Ngati Kahungunu who descend from the Takitimu waka. They settled extensively throughout the Wairarapa and also lived in the Heretaunga area or the Hutt Valley.

Taranaki and Tainui iwi

Tools
Site r
Print
Send
Acce

External
■ Treaty

Disc
Conta

**Greater **
Box 1164
T 04 384
F 04 385

Since those early days there has been considerable movement of Maorl into and within the region The Wellington Harbour area (Te Whanganui a Tara) has seen various tribes occupylng in succession, with perlods of simultaneous occupation by different tribes The most complex and turbulent period began when Europeans arrived in and around the area a: :he beginning of the 19th century and continued until the arrival of the New Zealand Company settlers in 1839 The harbour has been held by Taranakl tribes slnce 1832.

The migration in the early 19th century, of both the Tainui tribes. from Kawhia and Maungatautari. and the Taranaki tribes to the western part of the region [including Porirua), caused major changes for the Muaupoko and Rangitaane people who had been resident in the area for many generations.

A taua (war party). led by Ngapunl and Ngati Whatua. and including Ngati Toa and Atiawa chiefs. laid to waste many of the Muaupoko. Rangitaane. Ngai Tara and Ngau Ira people in an area ranging from the west to the east of the region. This taua proceeded as far as Hawkes Bay before returning to their home areas. A series of migrations from these attacking northern tribes moved into the region over the next 20 years. It was this pattern of occupation that existed when the New Zealand Company settlers arrlved in Wellington In 1839.

Wairarapa

Up until thls point the Wairarapa had remained largely inhabited by Kahungunu and Rangitaane hapu. Ngati Tama was the first of the Taranaki people to settle near Lake Walrarapa in the late 1820s. A series of battles between the West Coast tribes (Atiawa, Ngati Tama and Ngati Mutunga) and Wairarapa Maori led to the exodus of the Rangitaane and Kahungunu Inhabitants back to their relations at Mahia In 1834.

After several years in exile and further exchanges between Wairarapa and Wellington (Taranaki) tribes, peace was declared at an historic gathering at Pitone (Petone) in 1840. Shortly, after the Rangltaane and Kahungunu hapu slowly began to return to the Walrarapa.

Tangata whenua of the Greater Wellington region

The main tribes still maintaining their traditional tangata whenua status in the region are as follows. Ngati Raukawa are centred in the north of the region at Otaki, with only part of their tribal territory in the Wellington region. Further south. around Waikanae, are Te Atiawa ki Whakarongotai. Ngati Toa Ranaatira are focused around Porirua. Te Atiawa ki Te Upoko o Te Ika are centred mainly in the Hutt Valley and Wellington city Rangitaane o Walrarapa and Ngati Kahungunu o Wairarapa have traditional bases throughout the Wairarapa.

Maori in the Wellington region today

Today Te Upoko o Te Ika is home for people from all of the tribes of Aotearoa and Te Waipounamu (North and South Islands). A rich mixture of tribal backgrounds is represented, from the pre-colonial tangata whenua who constituted most of the Maori of the region for the best part of a century. to the East Coast tribes encouraged here by people such as Sir Apirana Ngata and Sir James Carroll. Maori were encouraged to come *to* Wellington for work and educational opportunities.

The resulting drift to the cities became a flood in the post World War 2 era because of the decline in rural industry and the rapid development *of* urban industry such as "The Gear" freezing works, Ford Motor Company and other light and heavy industrial employers *of* unskilled labour.

These modern migrations produced a situation where the original tribes of this area were numerically overwhelmed by Maori people from afar. This brought a cultural shift for the tangata whenua and for new arrivals. The institution of Ngati Poneke, an urban Maori culture club for non-tangata whenua Maori, was one response to these changes.

This dynamlc history of changing mana whenua in the region still influences Maori relations today and has an important bearing on resource management issues of interest to Maori people of the region.

greater WELLINGTON
REGIONAL COUNCIL

About us & the region · Information & services · Publications & reports · Council & committees · Get involve

Regional iwi
Consulting with iwi
Iwi contact details
Iwi pages

Home > About us & the region > Regional iwi

Regional iwi

Greater Wellington is committed to working closely with local iwi. This relationship has been formalised in a Charter *of* Understanding in 1993 with the seven-iwi authorities of the region. You can read more about &herelationship in the Ara Tahi segment of the Council and Committee section.

Tools
Site r
Print
Send
Acce

Docume
Chart(
(127.3
Form

Streng
Repor
(129.6
Form

External
Treaty

Disc
Cont

Greater
Box 1164
T 04 384
F 04 385

greater WELLINGTON
REGIONAL COUNCIL

SEARCH

Advan

About us & the region · Information & services · Publications & reports · Council & committees · Get involve

Regional iwi
Consulting with **iwi** ↓
Iwi contact details
Iwipages

Home > About us & the region > Regional iwi > Consulting with iwi

Consulting with iwi

Greater Wellington has a policy that it consults with local iwi on all consent matters. Greater Wellington also encourages consent applicants to consult directly with local iwi. Details on how applicants can go about consulting with iwi are further explained in our brochure *Consulting with iwi.* if you need advice on contacting *the* iwi in your area then you should contact Greater Wellington and ask for our Consents staff or you can contact the iwi direct.

Tools
Site r
Print
Send
Acce

Document
Charte
(127.3
Forma

Streng
Repor
(129.6
Forma

External
Treaty

Discu
Conta

Greater \
Box 1 164
T 04 **384**
F **04** 385

greater WELLINGTON
REGIONAL COUNCIL

About us & the region · Information & services · Publications & reports · Council & committees · Get involve

Home > About us & the region > Regional iwi > Iwi contact details

Regional iwi
Consulting with iwi
Iwi contact details
Iwi pages

↓ Iwi contact details

Tools
Site r
Print
Send
Acce

Discu
Cont

Ngati Raukawa **kite** Tonga

P O Box 119
Otaki
P 06 364 7820
F 06 364 7822

Greater \
Box 1164
T 04 384
F 04 385

Te Atiawa ki Whakarongotai

11 Elizabeth Street
P O Box 149
Waikanae
P049025207
F04902 5261

Ngati Toa Rangatira

PO Box 50-079
Porirua
P **04** 237 6760
F042376436

Te Atiawa/Taranaki **Iwi** Authority Wellington Tenths **Trust**

9 Pipitea Street
Thorndon
P O Box 536
Wellington
P044732502
F 04473 1040
W www.tenths.maori nz

Te Runanganui o Taranaki Whanui ki te Upoko o **te** Ika a **Maui**

148 White Line East
Moera
P O Box 36-111
Lower Hutt
P 04 566 a214
F 04 560 3278
E info@atiawa.co nz
W www.atiawa.com

Ngati Kahungunu **o** Wairarapa Taiwhenua

.

1 st Floor Radioworks Building
8 Church Street
P O Box 146
Masterton
P06 3703240
F 06 370 3242
E wairarapa.taiwhenua@xtra.co.nz

Rangitaane o Wairarapa Inc

Te Haamua
12 Cornwall Place

P O Box 354
Masterton
P 06-370 0600
F 06-378 8653
E row.dane@xtra.co.nz

greater WELLINGTON
REGIONAL COUNCIL

SEARCH

Advan

About us & the region · Information & services · Publications & reports · Council & committees · Get involve

Home > About us & the region > Regional iwi > Iwi pages

Regional iwi
Consulting with Iwi
Iwi contact details
Iwi pages
> Ngati Raukawa kᵢ tᵉ Tonga
> Atiawa ki Whakarongotai
> Ngati Toa Rangatira
> Wellington Tenths Trust
> Taranaki Whanui
> Ngati Kahungunu o Wairarapa
> Rangrtaane *e* Wairarapa

Iwi pages

The Following iwl pages tell you a little more about each individual iwl authority; who they are: who they represent. when they were established. what they do and where you can find them. They also provide a pepeha *for* each authority. The pepeha identifies the features most familiar to !he people of the Iwi, such as their mountain river. lake, hapu (sub-tribe), marae and noted ancestor. They mIght also provide a whakatauki or proverb that sums up what their aspirations are.

Tools
Site r
Print
Send
Acce:

Discu
Cont:

**Greater **
Box 1164
T 04 **384**
F 04 385

greater WELLINGTON
REGIONAL COUNCIL

SEARCH

Advani

About us & the region · Information & services · Publications & reports · Council & committees · Get involve

Home > About us & the region > Regional iwi > Iwi pages > Ngati Raukawa ki te Tonga

Regional iwi
Consulting with iwi
Iwi contact details
Iwi pages ↓
> **Ngati Raukawa** kite Tonga
> Atiawa ki Whakarongotai
> Ngati Toa Rangatira
> Wellington Tenths Trust
> Taranaki Whanui
> Ngati Kahungunu o Wairarapa
> Rangitaane o Wairarapa

Tools

⬚ Site r
🖨 Print
✉ Send
🔲 Acce:

▶ Disci
▶ Conti

Greater \
Box 1164
T 04 **384**
F 04 385

greater WELLINGTON
REGIONAL COUNCIL

About us & the region · Information & services · Publications & reports · Council & committees · Get involve

Home > Council & committees > Ara Tahi

Ara Tahi

Ara Tahi is the name of the Inter-iwi Representative Group where representatives from each of the Wellington region's seven iwi authorities meet regularly with Greater Wellington to discuss council business.

Ara Tahi was established in the 1993 Charter of Understanding as a way of putting into practice the principles of the Resource Managment Act (RMA) and the Treaty of Waitangi.

Ara Tahi is a forum for the iwi and Greater Wellington to exchange views and provide policy advice.

"It's a chance for people to hear concerns and exchange information and points of view." says Wayne Hastie, Greater Wellington's Council Secretary.

The history of Ara Tahi

In November 1993, Wellington Regional Council (now Greater Wellington) and seven authorities representing the iwi of the Wellington region signed a Charter of Understanding. Its purpose is,

" *To develop a relationship of mutual benefit between the Wellington Regional Council and the mana whenua tribes of Te Upoko o te Ika a Maui.*"

The Charter came about in a response to The Resource Management Act (RMA), which was introduced in 1991. Under the Act, Wellington Regional Council was required to:

- recognise and provide for the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites. waahi tapu, and other taonga as a matter of national importance
- have particular regard to kaitiakitanga
- take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Greater Wellington social policy advisor of the time, Bev James, and Jane Bradbury. manager of policy and planning (now divisional manager environment), responded with a proposal on ways for improving the relationship between Greater Wellington and iwi. From the proposal grew the Charter of Understanding

In 2000, the original Charter was expanded to cover a much wider range of Council activities . "It got to the point a few years ago where we needed to take a step forward to keep the positive relationship going," says Wayne Hastie, manager resource policy, Environment.

"The revision was a forging ahead. It went beyond GWs statutory obligations under the RMA and was developed to extend to all council functions. It took a year or more of reviewing, as we needed consensus from everyone," says Mr Hastie.

What does Ara Tahi mean?

The Inter-Iwi Representative Group first met in February 1994. However, it wasn't until April 1995 that they were officially named Ara Tahi. The Group's first Chairperson, the late Te Pehi Parata, suggested the name. which means " *the group proceeding down* one *road.*"

Who is on Ara Tahi?

Ara Tahi is made up of two representatives from each iwi authority of the region and

Tools
⊹ Site r
🖶 Print
✉ Send
▸O Acce:

Docume:
📄 Chartε
   (127 3
   Form;
📄 Strenç
   Repor
   (129.6
   Forma

External
■ Treaty

▶ Discu
▶ Conta

Greater \
Box 1164
T 04 384
F 04 385

two from Greater Wellington.

The tribes are represented by the following organisations.

- Rangitaane is represented by Rangitaane o Wairarapa Inc
- Ngati Kahungunu is represented by Ngati Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Maori Executive Taiwhenua Iwi Authority Inc.
- Te Atiawa/Taranaki ki te Upoko o te Ika a Maui are represented by the Wellington Tenths Trust and Te Runanganui o Taranaki Whanui ki te Upoko o Te Ika a Maui Inc.
- Ngati Toa Rangatira is represented by Te Runanga o Toa Rangatira Inc.
- Te Atiawa ki Whakarongotai is represented by Ati Awa ki Whakarongotai Inc.
- Ngati Raukawa ki te Tonga is represented by Te Runanga o Raukawa Inc.

How **often does Ara Tahi** meet?

Ara Tahi is a closed forum that meets at least five times a year to discuss matters of mutual interest to Greater Wellington and iwi. The forum provides an opportunity for Greater Wellington to inform all regional iwi *of* council business and for Iwi to respond. It is also a means by whlch other government organlsatlons can provide relevant information to iwi. i.e. MfE and Te Pun1 Kokiri.

greater WELLINGTON
REGIONAL COUNCIL

About us & the region · Information & services · Publications & reports · Council & committees · Get involve

Ara Tahi
Working with iwi   L
  > Iwi projects
  > Glossary

Home > Council & committees > Ara Tahi > Working with iwi

Working with iwi

Greater Wellington has been developing ways in whlch to raise the level of understanding *of* councillors and council staff in matters Maori and that of iwi in Council business. This ɪs being achieved through a number *of* initiatives including workshops, joint discussions and training for iwi, staff and councillors.

The followlng sections provide an outline of some of these initiatives and the benefits they bring to council and iwi alike.

Councillor training

Greater Wellington runs four to five workshops a year for regional councillors in matters Maori. Thls can range from discussions on specific Maorl protocol, workshops on the Treaty or discussions on changes to legislation that affects Maori e.g. Local Government Act 2002. Councillor Training draws on people proficient in these areas such as legal advisors, central government staff and other professionals

Councillor Training - Councillor **Walkover** of the **Rohe**

Another way in which Greater Wellington tries to meet with and understand better the tangata whenua of the region is to hold an annual walkover of a tribal rohe (area). Thls provides an opportunity for councillors to meet directly with iwi to discuss council business and topical Issues. It also provides an opportunity for both parties to view council initiatives wtthln the area and any relevant Iwi projects This ensures that Iwi and council meet kanohi te kanohi (face to face) and rangatira te rangatlra (chief to chief) where the elected representatives of the region can meet and discuss matters with iwi kaumatua.

The first walkover was held in the Wairarapa in September 2002 with local Iwi Rangltaane o Walrarapa and Ngati Kahungunu ki Walrarapa. Greater Wellington councillors and staff joined iwi representatives and local hapu to visit some of the completed iwi projects in the Wairarapa area.

Iwi technical workshops

Each year Greater Wellington holds five technical workshops wlth iwi representatives that looks at a specific role or responsibility of Council and how it relates to the ɪwɪ of the region This provides an opportunity for Council staff to discuss their duties and ask iwi what issues are important to them. In the past, Iwi technical workshops have included a vast array of topics Including: water supply. the regional transport strategy changes *to* the Local Government Act 2002. review *of* the Parks and Reserves Management Plan and gravel extraction.

Gravel Workshop 8 August 2001

This was the third Technical Workshop of the year. The Workshop was held at Papawai Marae. just east of Greytown, and was attended by the iwi reps and GW staff. The hui commenced with a traditional welcome by the tangata whenua (Papawai Maori).

The iwi reps were given presentations of GW operations by Wellington and Wairarapa staff. Topics included the legal obligations of regional council in terms of monitoring and licensing as well as discussion on the different approaches to gravel extraction in the Wairarapa. Wellington and Kapiti coast.

The workshop then proceeded to the Waiohine River for a site visit. Wairarapa Engineer. Michael Hewison explained how gravel management maintained the health of the river and how engineering methods were employed to help protect private land alongside our river ways.

Tools
  Site r
  Print
  Send
  Acce:

Documeɪ
  Charte
  (127.3
  Forma
  Streng
  Repor
  (129.6
  Form:

External
  ▪ Treaty

  ▸ Discu
  ▸ Conta

**Greater **
Box 1164
T 04 384
F 04 385

The group took in three sites along the river before returning to Papawa: for lunch and the last presentation from Stephen Thawley (Consents Wairarapa Division) who spoke on the establishment of the Gravel Guardians group

The Gravel Guardians are made up of representatives of Rangitaane o Wairarapa. Ngati Kahungunu, Wellington Regional Council and Federated Farmers. The purpose of the group is to monitor the effectiveness of gravel extraction in the Wairarapa. One of their future responsibilities will be looking at the implementation of a Waahi Tapu database for the Ruamahanga river system. The Ruamahanga River system is extensive and covers 343,158ha and includes six rivers with a total length of 428 6 km

The workshop finished with a karakia (prayer) before most staff and Iwi enjoyed a personal tour of this historic marae. Papawai was of course famous as the site of the first Maorl Parliament

Maori Hearing Commissioners

There will be text here

greater WELLINGTON
REGIONAL COUNCIL

About us & the region · Information & services . Publications **&** reports . Council &committees . Get involve

Home > Council & committees > Ara Tahi > Working with iwi > Iwi projects

Ara Tahi
Working with iwi
> Iwi projects
> Glossary

Iwi projects

Greater Wellington has undertaken a number of initiatives to strengthen its relationship with iwi. Greater Wellington has addressed this problem by providing a pool of funds to enable Iwi to undertake projects, either by themselves or in partnership with Greater Wellington. The projects vary considerably from extensive document preparation i.e. Iwi Management Plans, to physical projects e.g. restoration of a wetland area.

The following are a sample of iwi projects undertaken in the past three years between Greater Wellington and regional iwi.

Wellington Tenths - GIS Project

Greater Wellington made a commitment to work together with Wellington City Council and Hutt City Council to fund Wellington Tenths Trust *to* develop a GIS (Geographic Information System) database that mapped sites *of* significance for the Wellington/Hutt Valley area. This project spanned three years and culminated in the mapping of 410+ sites. This database will assist iwi and council to better manage activities on or nearby sites of significance.

Ngati Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Punaruku Lagoon, Ngawihi, Palliser Bay, Wairarapa

This project was a joint initiative between Greater Wellington, Ngati Kahungunu ki Wairarapa. Kawakawa Trust and members of the Ngawi Ratepayers Association. The project looked at restoring an historic and culturally significant wetland area near Ngawihl Township. Punaruku Lagoon **is** a spring fed coastal wetland that **is** right on the seafront.

This lagoon is associated with the great Maorl explorer Kupe who lived along these shores in the 10 t^{h} century The lagoon continued to provide sustenance for many residents and travellers along the coastline over the centuries and became a favourite stop for the first European settlers who drove stock around the coastline from Wellington into the Walrarapa from the mid 19 t^{h} century.

The project's first aim was to get rid of an invasive weed in the lagoon to encourage the return of many seabirds that used to frequent the watering hole. The second aim was to improve the surrounding fenceline to keep stock out and the final aim was to replant the area with native plants. Already we are seeing great results as some varieties of sea birds now nest in the reserve.

Taranaki Whanui Iwi Management Plan

Greater Wellington has worked closely with Taranaki Whanui to help develop an iwi management plan. Our assistance helped to fund iwi research for the plan and also provided expertise and guidance from our Environment Division staff. Once completed the plan will provide a tool that will assist tangata whenua and Greater Wellington decision-makers to better determine an appropriate approach to the natural resources of the iwis takiwa (area)

Tools
Site r
Print
Send
Acce:

External
■ Treaty

Discu
Conta

Greater \
Box 1164
T 04 384
F 04 385

SEARCH

Advan

About us & the region   ·   Information & services   ·   Publications & reports   ·   Council & committees   ·   Get involve

Ara Tahi
Working with *iwi*   ↓
> Iwi projects
> Glossary

Home > Council & committees > Ara Tahi > Working with iwi > Glossary

Glossary - te reo

Tools

Site r

Print

Send

Acce:

Disc

Cont

**Greater **
Box 1164
T **04 384**
F **04 385**

Aotearoa - Maorl name for New Zealand (as a whole), more traditionally the name given to the North Island of New Zealand (Te Waipounarnu being the name of the South Island)

Awa - rlver

Hapu - sub-tribe

Ika -fish

Iwi - tribe

Kaitiaki/tanga - guardian or steward or to have guardianship or stewardship

Kawa - tribal protocols

Mana whenua - tribe that has trusteeship of land

Maori - indigenous people of New Zealand

Marae - traditional meeting places of tribes or sub tribes

Maunga - mountain

Moana -sea or ocean

Pepeha - motto usually refers to the natural features, rnarae and ancestors associated wlth a particular tribe or sub-tribe e.g. ancestral nver or mountatn

Rohe -tribal area

Roto - lake

Tangata whenua - local people, native. aborigine

Taua -war party

Te Reo -the Maori language

Te Ika a Maui - North Island

Te Upoko o Te Ika a Maui - the head of the fish of Maui recognised name for the Wellington region, which in Maori mythology refers to the legend of Maui when he fished up the North Island *of* New Zealand. Therefore the Wellington region is the head (upoko) of the fish (Ika)

Te Waipounamu - South Island of New Zealand - Waipounarnu refers to the precious jade or greenstone located in parts of the South Island

Te Waka a Maui -Another name for South Island
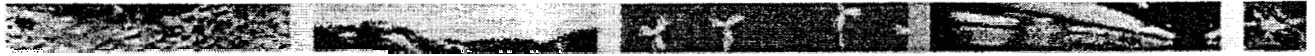
Tikanga - meaning. customs

Tupuna - ancestors

Urupa -cemetery or traditional burial ground

Waahi Tapu -sacred place

Waka - canoe

greater WELLINGTON
REGIONAL COUNCIL

About us & the region   ·   Information & services   ·   Publications & reports   ·   Council & committees   ·   Get involve

Home > Legal notices

Legal notices

Greater Wellington is the promotional name of the Wellington Regional Council

Copyright

This site provides users with easy access to publicly held information. You may copy, print or download any material on this site. Any use of scripts or code requires permission from the administrator.

Conditions *of* Use

This website is intended to provide general information about Greater Wellington. The preparation and provision of the information on this website has been made in good faith from sources that are believed to be reliable. However, visitors to the site are advised that - unless required otherwise by law - Greater Wellington does not accept any responsibility or liability for any action taken or omission made as a result of reliance placed on Greater Wellington because of having read part or all of this website or any linked sites or for any error or inadequacy in the information contained in this website or any linked sites.

Privacy Policy

Personal Information provided to Greater Wellington will not be disclosed to any third party, company, organisation or individual unless we are legally obligated to do so in accordance with the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 This excludes personal information provided to Greater Wellington for the purpose of publication on our website on inclusion in any document to be made publicly available.

You have the right under the Privacy Act 1993 to obtain access to and to request the correction of any personal information held by the Council concerning you.

Disclaimer

Every reasonable effort has been made to maintain current and accurate information on this site. Information contained has been assembled in good faith Where appropriate external links have been provided for the user's convenience. Greater Wellington does not accept any responsibility for the content or condirion of any external links on this site.
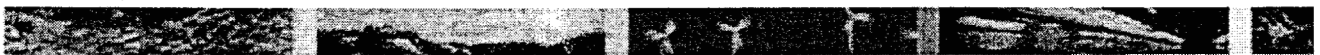
Tools
- Site r
- Print
- Send
- Acce:

- Discu
- Conta

Greater \
Box 1164
T 04 384
F 04 385