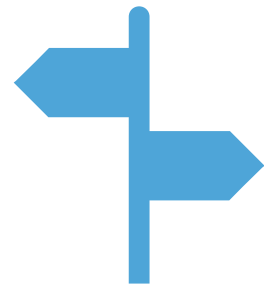


Mana Whenua in Pookeno

Priorities and Pathways Report

NSC11 Thriving Regions: He Pā Harakeke

Project 2: Whakamana Te Rangatiratanga o Mana Whenua



The following document is a Priorities and Pathways report completed by Whetū Consultancy Group for mana whenua of Pookeno and for the wider research purposes of Building Better Homes, Towns and Cities (BBHTC) National Science Challenge.

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Note: Throughout the report, Maaori words and place names are used. In our report writing, the practice of Whetū Consultancy Group is to use macrons over the vowels in text rather than double vowel. However to respect the tikanga and kawa of Waikato-Tainui, we have used doubles vowels within the main body of this report with exception to the reporting and writing contained in the appendices or where non-Waikato legal names are used with macrons.

Summary

The following report draws from previous work undertaken with mana whenua of Pookeno within the Building Better Homes, Towns and Cities (BBHTC) National Science Challenge, NSC11 Thriving Regions. This project is the first output from this continuing phase of the NSC11: He Pā Harakeke Thriving Regions– Project 2: Whakamana Te Rangatiratanga o Mana Whenua. The following document is a Priorities and Pathways report completed for mana whenua of Pookeno to help guide their path to achieving their aspirations.

Their aspirations have been identified over the years of involvement in the project, and prior through moemoeaa. The four categories broadly identified within the earlier project Mana whenua report¹ are: Mauri Ora (securing cultural identity), Waiora (Environmental Protection), Toiora (Healthy lifestyles), and Te Oranga (Participation in Society).

Mana whenua have also been making progress over the last 12 months in fulfilling some of the actions needed to fulfil their aspirations that had previously been outlined. This report includes a timeline as [Appendix B](#), which was developed by mana whenua and indicates their actions already undertaken within the Pathways over the timeline of the project and what they hope to achieve into the future.

It is hoped that this report will support and guide mana whenua to pursue their aspirations and will provide a foundation for the project as we continue to work alongside the community of the coming years.

¹ **Report for Mana Whenua** Mana Whenua Perspective on a Vibrant and Regenerative Pookeno Community
From the Building Better Homes, Towns and Cities National Science Challenge
Prepared by Whetu Consultancy Group December 2018

1.0 Background

1.1 Phase One and Two of NSC11

Hui and waananga with mana whenua in Pookeno (and workshops with community members) were undertaken in the first and co-creation phases of this project.

The waananga identified that a mana whenua perspective on building a vibrant community in their town tended towards aspirations of their identity and seeing that identity recognised (and branded) within the town as managed/controlled by mana whenua.

The proposed pathways of delivery for mana whenua to use (should they wish) to enact and/or progress their aspirations and values, as well as address the challenges, have been outlined in the report. In applying a systems thinking philosophy, the mechanisms and measures outlined are reflective of the multiple and various actors (agencies and organisations) involved in creating and managing vibrancy in communities and the ability to influence activities to regenerate. However, it is important to note that the suggested pathways outlined in following sections of this report are based on the ability of mana whenua to access, control and/or influence particular national/regional/local programmes and initiatives that are available and primarily within the context of their relevant regional and district planning. For example, there is no suggested pathway to fund the construction of a marae and location of a urupaa in Pookeno.

This Priorities and Pathways Report blends and develops further the initial work undertaken with mana whenua and works to guide mana whenua through the steps they can take to pursue their identified aspirations. Further, the progress made by mana whenua alongside and within the project is significant. This report includes the progress they have made thus far as well as their moemoea on which they have founded their whanau aspirations.

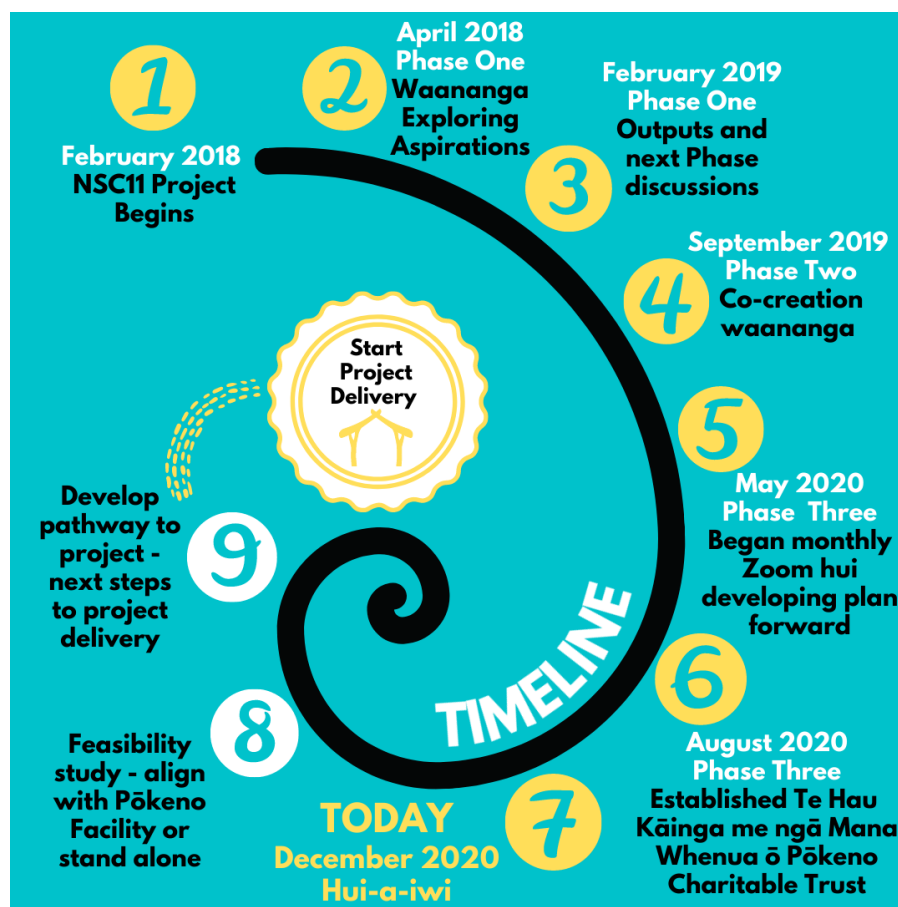
1.2 Where are we now?

The establishment of priorities for mana whenua began many years ago as recalled during the original waananga that took place for the project. The establishment of a steering group to support the project, as well as the appointment of a community researcher, has seen the project grow into one that is embedded and growing stronger by the day within the Pookeno community.

It was identified early on in the project that the Steering Group wanted to establish a level of accountability and legal status to support their aspirations over time. They have done so and have the name TE HAU KAINGA ME NGA MANA WHENUA O POKENO (TwoP). One of the first actions they gave themselves was recording their traditional moemoeaa, that details their recollections of the dreams and aspirations of their whanau from years gone by. Their Moemoeaa document, with their permission is attached as [Appendix A](#).

The below graphic indicates from a mana whenua perspective, where we are at with the project. The key components of this report were presented at the Hui-a-lwi that took place on December 6th 2020. It is a pinch-point now for the project, where mana whenua will choose to potentially merge one of

their pathways, that of building a marae, with that of the community facilities project in Pookeno. This is shown with the pathways detailed below in section 3.



2.0 Establishing Priorities

2.1 The role of Te Pae Mahutonga Wellbeing and Community Capitals Framework

To sort and categorise the information gathered from the waananga/workshops, the analysis drew from the earlier Indicator Framework research, which is a literature-led conceptual framework being developed in Whenu 2. The framework is based on the:

- Community Capitals Framework (Flora et al, 2004), and
- Te Pae Mahutonga Wellbeing Framework (Durie, 1999)

The information/data gathered from all the waananga with mana whenua was compiled and categorised in a Community Capitals Framework table which draws from literature review, specifically on community development and identifies a series of *capitals*⁹ required for community vibrancy, wellbeing and health. On completion of categorising the information/data into a Community Capitals

Framework, the mana whenua information was then transposed into Te Pae Mahutonga Wellbeing Framework to categorise the information into a Maaori-centred conceptual frame.

The literature review considered Mason Durie’s Te Pae Mahutonga wellbeing framework (Durie, 1999), consisting of Mauriora (secure cultural identity), Waiora (environmental protection), Toiora (healthy lifestyles), Te Oranga (participation in society), Ngaa Manukura (leadership) and Mana Whakahaere (autonomy). When transposing these two ideas against each other, they form a four-by-four matrix (see below). Kearns et al remove Ngaa Manukura and Mana Whakahaere from the matrix, but view them as guidance to implement the framework. For example, Mana Whakahaere manifests as self-governance and the importance of development and solutions being appropriately tailored to community aspirations, rather than a one-size-fits all, or top-down approach. A similar approach was taken within this project.

“As a Maaori-centred framework, the aspirations and challenges identified by mana whenua within Te Pae Mahutonga Wellbeing Framework have been adopted as the measures that indicate for mana whenua wellbeing in the context of vibrancy and the regeneration of Pookeno as a 2nd tier settlement in the Waikato region.”²

Utilising this framework has enabled the priorities to be clearly identified and then translated into areas of focus for developing pathways.

The table created within phase one is attached below and indicates the coming together of the Community Capitals Framework and Te Pae Mahutonga Wellbeing Framework.

Categories	Political Environment	Physical Environment	Built Environment	Social/Cultural Environment
Mauriora (Secure Cultural Identity)	Process that provides for the return mana whenua/tribal land to mana whenua, and Policies that enable bi-lingual signage in town, ie “Nau mai haere mai ki Pookeno”	Land owned (and occupied) by mana whenua	Bi-lingual signage in town, ie “Nau mai haere mai ki Pookeno”, and Marae and urupaa in Pookeno, and Cultural tourism	Community (incl Council) awareness and understanding of mana whenua (eg identity, representatives, history), and Cultural knowledge (tikanga and maatauranga) shared/accessible to whaanau

² Mana Whenua Report page 21.

Waiora (Environmental Protection)	Improved involvement of mana whenua in planning/decision-making processes on local (and significant) resources and places in Pokeno	Water quality of the Waikato River and local swimming/water holes is improved	Local town infrastructure (street lights and footpaths) maintained	Council monitoring and stop stormwater discharges into waterways
Toiora (Healthy Lifestyles)	Development provisions that provide for mana whenua wellbeing (includes cultural and economic) opportunities	Mana whenua ownership of land	Marae (as a community hub and complex) in Pookeno	Enable mana whenua to locate a marae and urupaa in Pookeno, and Access to, opportunities to learn, tikanga and maatauranga locally
Te Oranga (Participation in Society)	50:50 membership on the Pookeno Community Committee		Physical presence of a marae and urupaa in Pookeno	Support from Waikato-Tainui to participate in planning and decision-making processes, as well as access to lands (whether returned by settlement or not)

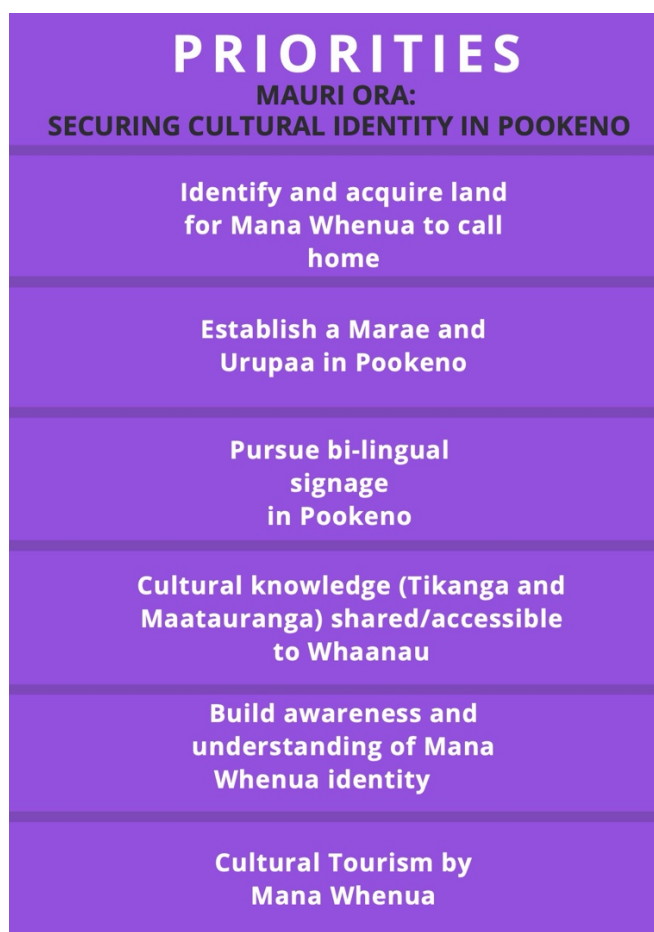
This has been distilled further and prioritised in a way that is easiest for mana whenua to apply. In the case of Pookeno, it also enables sub-committees and focus areas to be adopted by key representatives on their trust. The priorities are explored further in the following sections.

2.2 Priorities Identified

The key issues raised from the waananga were easily transferred into the above framework and subsequent waananga have not identified any further themes, but built upon these clear priorities.

A priority scorecard has been created for each area of focus, Mauri Ora, Waiora, Toiora and Te Oranga.

2.2.1 Mauri Ora: Securing Cultural Identity in Pookeno



PRIORITIES
WAIORA:
OUR ROLE AS KAITIAKI IN POOKENO

Increase involvement in RMA processes and planning processes

Increase role in decision making processes

Improve our physical environment - our Wai, our Whenua

Water quality of the Waikato River and local swimming/water holes is improved

2.2.3 Toiora: Prioritising mana whenua wellbeing

PRIORITIES
TOIORA:
PRIORITISING MANA WHENUA WELLBEING

Increase involvement in
Master Planning and WDC
Long term planning

Increase role in
decision making
processes

Provide for the needs
of/for
Mana Whenua

Seek advancement of
employment opportunities for
Mana Whenua

Pursue maintenance of
Haukainga streets

2.2.4 Te Oranga: Mana whenua participating in Pookeno

PRIORITIES
TE ORANGA:
MANA WHENUA PARTICIPATING IN POOKENO

Increase presence in local decision making

Increase representation on Pookeno Community Committee 50/50

Work with Iwi as Haukainga in Pookeno

3.0 Establishing Pathways

The following Pathways sections have been developed including connections to the existing infrastructure or supports that exist and that will either assist, provide support or be integral to achieving the aspirations identified. There are a number of areas that cross over, each of the 4 Aspiration Scorecards, so these have not been elaborated on in each section, if already mentioned in the sections within the first scorecard. Some of the Pathways detailed on the scorecard are self explanatory so are not elaborated in the written sections below.

3.1 Mauri Ora: Securing cultural identity

A1 MAURI ORA: SECURING CULTURAL IDENTITY IN POOKENO	
PRIORITIES	PATHWAYS
	GOVERNMENT PROVIDERS/ FUNDERS WAIKATO DISTRICT COUNCIL/PCC WAIKATO-TAINUI MANA WHENUA PRIVATE OPPORTUNITIES
Identify and acquire land for Mana Whenua to call home	Connect with TPK Inform PCC on aspirations and moemoeaa Discuss aspirations with Waikato-Tainui around land availability Establish Mana Whenua/Haukaing a entity Establish relationships with local businesses
Establish a Marae and Urupaa in Pookeno	Inform TPK of aspirations Inform PCC of marae plans and seek support Naming and bi-lingual discussion with WT and Waka Kotahi (NZTA) Register as charitable trust Establish relationship with other tourism providers
Pursue bi-lingual signage in Pookeno	Identify ways TPK can assist Develop plan and identify synergies with PCC Naming and bi-lingual discussion with WT and WDC Parks and Reserves Develop priorities and subcommittees Pursue joint venture discussions around tourism
Cultural knowledge (Tikanga and Maatauranga) shared/accessible to whaanau	Develop a plan to access funding Discuss aspirations with WDC around land availability Seek people to represent each subcommittee Develop action plan for preferred tourism option
Build awareness and understanding of Mana Whenua identity	Maintain meaningful relationship Naming and bi-lingual discussion with Waka Kotahi, WDC Park Reserves Connect with community pathways Develop options for supporting private bilingual signage

3.1.1 Te Puni Kōkiri

Although whanau/TWoP are yet to explore this avenue/resource it is important to outline that this service is readily available and a potential pathway of implementation.

TPK provides opportunities and support through a number of avenues including:

- **Kaainga ora** - More whaanau live in safe, secure and affordable homes as a basis for social and economic wellbeing.

- **Wahaanau leading community development** - Wahaanau are increasingly able to access wahaanau-centred services from the public sector.
- **Rangatahi leadership and development** - Rangatahi are better enabled to participate in leadership development opportunities and to participate in government.

These opportunities and supports can assist mana whenua in a number of their aspirations both around housing development and ensuring their homes are warm and healthy, and well maintained.

3.1.2 Waikato-Tainui

“I riro whenua atu, me hoki whenua mai – As lands were taken, so should lands be returned”

Through the Waikato – Tainui 1995 Settlement, Waikato Raupatu Lands Trust was established, and the Waikato Raupatu River Trust was established as a result of the 2008 Waikato River Settlement. However, these two trusts operate as one entity, to manage the affairs of Waikato-Tainui and the implementation of strategies and plans to advance Waikato-Tainui and the integrity of the tribal settlements and ongoing claims.

Tainui Group Holdings (TGH) is the commercial operations arm for Waikato-Tainui. A property investment and development company, TGH operates diversified investment portfolio including retail, residential, commercial, industrial and rural properties. TGH also manages Waikato-Tainui Fisheries Ltd, which owns and leases fishing quota and holds shares in Aotearoa Fisheries Limited.

ThmNT should engage with the Waikato Raupatu Lands Trust to identify whether any lands that were returned to Waikato-Tainui as part of the 1995 settlement were in Pōkeno, and investigate whether there is an opportunity for those lands to be used by mana whenua.

Additionally, mana whenua should use the opportunity to discuss with the Waikato Raupatu Lands Trust on what properties in Pōkeno where the “right of first refusal” to Waikato-Tainui (includes tribal members) is registered. This may help with ensuring that any future sale and purchase public land in Pōkeno is identified and provided to mana whenua when the opportunity arises.

3.1.3 Te Waka Kōtahi

Bi-lingual Signage – Place Name

Te Waka Kōtahi manage, amongst a number of transport/road user safety activities, place name signage in New Zealand. TWP will need to engage with, to include both Maaori and English text on Place Name signage (ie “Welcome to Pookeno - Nau mai haere mai ki Pookeno”).

3.1.4 Waikato District Council

Bi-lingual Signage Policy – Parks and Reserves Signage

The Waikato District Council perform a number of activities that manage and direct the development within Pookeno. The Waikato District Council has a Bilingual Signage Policy – Te Kaupapa Here o Ngaa Tohu Reorua.

The policy is related to property (buildings, offices and parks and reserves) managed by the Council. A number of key principles of the policy that are relevant:

13

- Responsive and accessible services for all customers, including those who use te reo Maaori
- Visibility of language where it will have most benefit for customers, including those who use te reo Maaori
- Equality of language where te reo Maaori and English are presented equally, or Maaori only, noting that for Waikato District Council signage, English will appear first
- Quality of language where te reo Maaori is accurate and consistent in all signage. The Waikato-Tainui dialect will be preferred for Waikato District Council signage.

An analysis of the number of signs utilising Maaori names within Pookeno was undertaken and this indicated that out of 79 street names, 5 of these signs had Maaori names, around 6%. A moemoeaa TWoP have is to increase this and be involved in these discussions. To enable these discussions it is suggested that TWoP make contact with the Waikato District Council to initiate discussion and action to provide for bilingual signage on parks and reserves in Pookeno.

Pookeno Community Committee

Pookeno has a Community Committee that mana whenua have already engaged and connected with during the course of this project. They are working on ensuring that they always have a person present at committee meetings and are also now actively engaged with the development of a community facility in the town, which is being driven by the PCC. This is a step towards mana whenua having formal representation on the Committee, which they will also pursue more formally during the next election cycle.

3.1.5 Establish own entity

Mana whenua have during the course of the project identified the need for establishing their own identity to enable them to pursue their aspirations. They have now established their Trust as well as subcommittees to allocate actions and pursue the collective trust purposes. They also saw the need to seek funding in the future and the need for an entity to enable this.

3.1.6 Establish local business relationships

Establishing relationships with local businesses and organisations in the area has been identified as a key way to have their aspirations pursued alongside the aspirations of others within the community. Mana whenua have already begun establishing these relationships and developing these further will enable a number of aims to be met. Building opportunities for employment, environmental outcomes, business and tourism partnerships and community outcomes, can all be attained through potential relationships with local businesses.

3.2 Waiora: Our role as kaitiaki in Pookeno

A2 WAIORA: OUR ROLE AS KAITIAKI IN POOKENO											
PRIORITIES	PATHWAYS										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>GOVERNMENT PROVIDERS/ FUNDERS</th> <th>WAIKATO DISTRICT COUNCIL/PCC</th> <th>WAIKATO-TAINUI</th> <th>MANA WHENUA</th> <th>PRIVATE OPPORTUNITIES</th> </tr> </thead> </table>	GOVERNMENT PROVIDERS/ FUNDERS	WAIKATO DISTRICT COUNCIL/PCC	WAIKATO-TAINUI	MANA WHENUA	PRIVATE OPPORTUNITIES					
GOVERNMENT PROVIDERS/ FUNDERS	WAIKATO DISTRICT COUNCIL/PCC	WAIKATO-TAINUI	MANA WHENUA	PRIVATE OPPORTUNITIES							
Increase involvement in RMA processes and planning processes	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Socialise key env projects with funders</td> <td>Inform WDC on aspirations and moemoeaa</td> <td>Connect with WT as Iwi authority & highlight aspirations</td> <td>Pursue A1 MW Pathway for representation</td> <td>Socialise key env projects with local businesses</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Socialise key env projects with funders	Inform WDC on aspirations and moemoeaa	Connect with WT as Iwi authority & highlight aspirations	Pursue A1 MW Pathway for representation	Socialise key env projects with local businesses					
Socialise key env projects with funders	Inform WDC on aspirations and moemoeaa	Connect with WT as Iwi authority & highlight aspirations	Pursue A1 MW Pathway for representation	Socialise key env projects with local businesses							
Increase role in decision making processes	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Work with WINZ re opportunities for Mana Whenua and mahi providers</td> <td>Representative to build relationship with WDC planning</td> <td>Become familiar with WT Environmental Management Plan</td> <td>Representative to work with WT on A2 WT Pathway</td> <td>Discuss opportunities for private support for Env priorities</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Work with WINZ re opportunities for Mana Whenua and mahi providers	Representative to build relationship with WDC planning	Become familiar with WT Environmental Management Plan	Representative to work with WT on A2 WT Pathway	Discuss opportunities for private support for Env priorities					
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Improve our physical environment - our Wai, our Whenua	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Develop a specific project concept for Jobs for Nature (DOC)</td> <td>Pursue A4 Pathway around representation</td> <td>Work with WT as haukainga representatives with WDC</td> <td>Prioritise key Env projects to focus on in the area</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Develop a specific project concept for Jobs for Nature (DOC)	Pursue A4 Pathway around representation	Work with WT as haukainga representatives with WDC	Prioritise key Env projects to focus on in the area						
Develop a specific project concept for Jobs for Nature (DOC)	Pursue A4 Pathway around representation	Work with WT as haukainga representatives with WDC	Prioritise key Env projects to focus on in the area								
Water quality of the Waikato River and local swimming/water holes is improved	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>Maintain meaningful relationship</td> <td>Work with WT as haukainga reps with WRC/WDC in JMA processes</td> <td>Socialise projects with potential funders/local businesses/WDC</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Work with WT as Haukainga reps around Reg Plan & water quality</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Maintain meaningful relationship	Work with WT as haukainga reps with WRC/WDC in JMA processes	Socialise projects with potential funders/local businesses/WDC				Work with WT as Haukainga reps around Reg Plan & water quality		
	Maintain meaningful relationship	Work with WT as haukainga reps with WRC/WDC in JMA processes	Socialise projects with potential funders/local businesses/WDC								
		Work with WT as Haukainga reps around Reg Plan & water quality									

3.2.1 Waikato-Tainui

The role of Waikato-Tainui as an iwi authority as identified for the purpose of Resource Management Act 1991, and the role of the iwi to deliver the aspirations and mechanisms within the Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010, can assist mana whenua in these aspirations.

Tai Tumu Tai Pari Tai Ao: Waikato-Tainui Environmental Management Plan

The Waikato-Tainui Environmental Plan Tai Tumu Tai Pari Tai Ao ('EMP') was prepared by the Waikato Raupatu River Trust in consultation with Waikato-Tainui Marae. The EMP is a comprehensive document with the overarching purpose to provide a map or pathway that intends to return the Waikato-Tainui rohe to the modern-day equivalent of the environmental state that it was in when Kiingi Taawhiao composed his maimai aroha.

The EMP represents the Waikato-Tainui environmental planning document that has statutory recognition and planning status for the purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991 under section 35A. The EMP is 'a' measure, not 'the' measure, to exercise Mana Whakahaere and support Waikato-Tainui, whilst not to supersede the kaitiakitanga of marae and hapuu. It is a document intended to enhance Waikato-Tainui participation in resource and environment management activities.

The EMP is intended for the Waikato District Council, the Waikato Regional Council and by developers in Pookeno to use when either assessing or preparing resource consents (land use development, water use and discharge into water). Mana Whenua in Pookeno should consider using the EMP to support their participation in resource management and town planning processes, and decision-making.

Joint Management Agreements with the Waikato District Council and the Waikato Regional Council

The Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010 provides for the establishment of Joint Management Agreements (hereon JMAs) between local authority and Waikato-Tainui. The JMAs provide Waikato-Tainui (as the iwi authority) the opportunity to sit at the table with local authorities and participate in the local government activities so far as they relate to the Waikato River. Representing Waikato-Tainui is the Waikato Raupatu River Trust who have a JMA with the Waikato District Council and the Waikato Regional Council.

The scope of the JMAs must only include matters relating to the Waikato River and activities within its catchment affecting the Waikato River.³ The JMAs provide for the Waikato Raupatu River Trust and the local authority to work together in relation to the exercise of the following functions, powers and duties under the Resource Management Act 1991:

- a) monitoring and enforcement:
- b) preparation, review, change, or variation of a Resource Management Act 1991 planning document:
- c) duties, functions, or powers under Part 6 of the Resource Management Act 1991 in relation to applications for resource consents.

The JMAs must also include processes relating to customary activities (s62) and may also include other duties, functions, or powers agreed on by the local authority and the Trust.

Mana Whenua should look to work with the Waikato Raupatu River Trust to communicate and participate in the processes and decision-making outlined in the JMAs with the Waikato District Council and the Waikato Regional Council to improve involvement on these Council processes, especially the monitoring (and stopping) of stormwater discharges into waterways.

3.2.2 Waikato Regional Council

Waikato Regional Plan

The improved water quality of the Waikato River and local swimming/water holes was identified by mana whenua as an aspiration. The Waikato Regional Council is the institution and authority that manages the use, development and protection of the Waikato River and its catchment, with their primary function under the RMA to sustainably manage the natural and physical resources in the Waikato region. To perform these functions, the core planning documents are the Waikato Regional Policy Statement and the Waikato Regional Plan.

The Waikato Regional Plan is a planning document of the Waikato Regional Council that contains policy, methods and rules to manage that natural and physical resources within the Waikato Region,

³ Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims Settlement (Waikato River) Act 2010, s42(a) Scope.

and is the regulatory tool for the Waikato Regional Council to implement their Regional Policy Statement.

Waikato-Tainui has a JMA with the Waikato Regional Council. Mana whenua should look to work with the Waikato Raupatu River Trust to inform on their concerns regarding, and aspirations for, water quality, and to use the JMA to support understanding, awareness, information sharing and participation.

3.2.3 Funding Opportunities

Mana whenua can pursue a number of funding opportunities where relevant and develop projects that enable them to enhance environmental outcomes in their community. There are options through the Department of Conservation’s Jobs for Nature Fund, and well as working with local businesses and Work and Incomes’ Mana and Mahi programmes, that would be leveraged to achieve both employment and environmental outcomes in line with mana whenua aspirations.

3.3 Toiora: Prioritising mana whenua wellbeing

TOIORA: PRIORITISING MANA WHENUA WELLBEING					
PRIORITIES	PATHWAYS				
	GOVERNMENT PROVIDERS/ FUNDERS WAIKATO DISTRICT COUNCIL/PCC WAIKATO-TAINUI MANA WHENUA PRIVATE OPPORTUNITIES				
Increase involvement in Master Planning and WDC Long term planning	Develop a project concept for Jobs for Nature (DOC)	Maintain attendance at all WDC planning workshops	Community Researcher to connect with WT	Pursue A1 MW Pathway for representation	Maintain meaningful relationships
Increase role in decision making processes	Work with WINZ re opportunities for Mana Whenua and mahi providers	Continue focus on Mana Whenua needs with WDC	Meet with WRRT to advance aspirations	Subcommittee to develop plan to identify the needs of whanau	Subcommittee open dialogues re employment opportunities
Provide for the needs of Mana Whenua	Connect with Hauora providers to support whanau	Work with WRRT to contribute Pookeno aspirations via JMA processes	Identify needs that can be met via WT services	Connect whanau needs with services	Connect whanau candidates with potential employers
Seek advancement of employment opportunities for Mana Whenua	Pursue funding re Mara kai opportunities	Maintain meaningful relationship with WDC	Connect whanau with those services	Connect whanau needing employment readiness support	Subcommittee open dialogues re Mara kai opportunities
Pursue maintenance of Haukainga streets		Enact PCC Pathway (A1)	Maintain relationship with key services	Lodge request for service for maintenance via WDC website	
Develop Mara kai for community					

There are crossovers between Mauriora and Toiora aspirations, but in addition to the Mauriora pathways are the following Toiora pathways:

3.4.1 Future Proof Strategy

Hamilton to Auckland Corridor Plan

The Hamilton to Auckland Corridor Plan is to provide an integrated land use and transport management strategy between Hamilton and Auckland with the main focus on the central and northern areas of the Waikato District. One of the high-level priority outcomes expanding Tuakau and Pokeno, and the completion of the Waikato Expressway and State highway 1, and use of the North Island Main Trunk rail line.

Awareness and participation in the localised planning of Pookeno through Blue Print or Local Area Plan (Master Plan) that is responding to the Hamilton to Auckland Corridor Plan will assist mana whenua in promoting planning provisions that provide for, and/or consider, mana whenua wellbeing.

3.4.2 Waikato District Council

Waikato District Council Long-Term Plan 2018-2028

To inform mana whenua of Waikato District Council long-term spending/investment, the Waikato District Council Long-Term Plan 2018-2028 has outlined that over the 2018-2028 period a total of \$16.956 million will be invested into key infrastructure projects in the Pookeno township. The primary focus and three-year commitment to the Pookeno township by the Waikato District Council is the:

- Sports Ground (2018-2019) - \$1.416 million⁴
- Library and service centre (2018-2021) - \$2,763 million⁵
- Stormwater Treatment Plant (2018-2021) - \$3.983 million⁶
- Water reservoirs and reticulation extension (2021-2028) - \$4.421 million
- North Waikato resource recovery centre (2022-2028) - \$3.051 million

These commitments will be reviewed every three years. If mana whenua wish to add to this list of commitments during the current review, participation in community workshops could identify mana whenua specific investment added into the next Long-Term Plan.

Waikato District Plan (Operative and Proposed)

For the management of the natural and physical resources in Pookeno, the Waikato District Council has the Waikato District Plan as its primary planning document. There are currently two direct plans in operation within the Waikato district; the operative Waikato District Plan and the proposed Waikato District Plan. Waikato-Tainui has a JMA with the Waikato District Council. Mana whenua should look to work with the Waikato Raupatu River Trust to inform on aspirations for Pookeno.

⁴ a further \$536,000 is identified over the 2021-2028 period

⁵ a further \$621,000 is identified over the 2021-2028 period

⁶ a further \$165,000 is identified over the 2021-2028 period

3.4.3 Waikato-Tainui

Whakatupuranga 2050

Whakatupuranga Waikato-Tainui 2050 is the blueprint for cultural, social and economic advancement for Waikato-Tainui people. It is a long-term development approach to building the capacity of Waikato-Tainui marae, hapuu, and iwi. There are three critical elements:

1. A pride and commitment to uphold their tribal identity and integrity, through tribal history, maatauranga, reo and tikanga.
2. A diligence to succeed in education and beyond that promotes personal growth, contributes to building the capacity of tribal members, and provides opportunities to utilise that growth and capacity for the collective benefit of our marae, hapuu, and iwi
3. A self-determination for socio-economic independence, specifically the development and growth of tribal assets.

The Waikato Raupatu Lands Trust offer programs that can support mana whenua in these areas.

3.2.3 Waikato District Council

Request for Service

The Waikato District Council has an online capability that allows customers to lodge requests through their website www.waikatodistrict.govt.nz. Responding to mana whenua concerns about the lack of maintenance and upkeep of local town infrastructure, especially street lighting and footpaths, the online (and telephone) request for service provided by the Waikato District Council can ensure that remedial activities are performed.

3.4 Te Oranga: Mana whenua participating in Pookeno

A4 TE ORANGA: MANA WHENUA PARTICIPATING IN POOKENO																																				
PRIORITIES	PATHWAYS																																			
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There are crossovers between Mauriora, Toiora and Te Oranga aspirations, and in addition to the Mauriora and Toiora pathways are the following Te Oranga pathways.

3.5.1 Pookeno Community Committee

Representation

An aspiration of mana whenua was being represented in local decision making, and one of the forums identified was the Pookeno Community Committee. Local body elections happen every three years with the next local elections being in 2022.

It is proposed to mana whenua that a number of members from the whanau (wider whanau) are identified, encouraged and supported through the campaign during local elections with signage, pamphlets and door knocking, and supplemented by encouragement for wider whanau to vote and vote for whanau members.

3.5.2 Waikato District Council

Representation Review in 2024

The Waikato District Council review its representation policy statement every six years or sooner depending on appropriateness and decision of Waikato District Council. The aspiration for 50:50 membership on the Pookeno Community Committee by mana whenua is best suited for this review of representation process led by the Waikato District Council. The next review is anticipated for 2024.

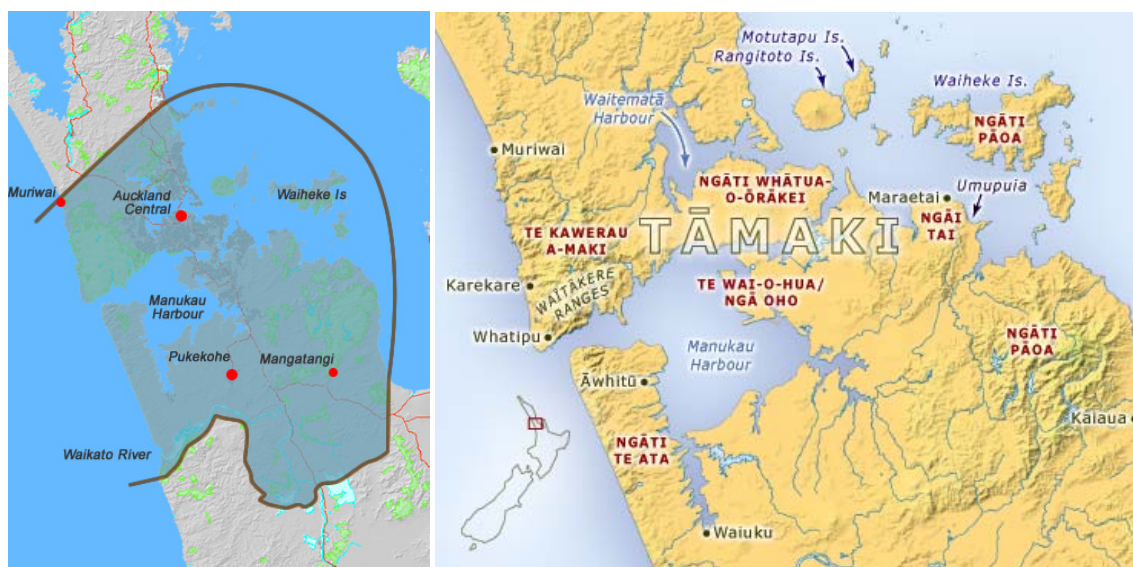
Te Hau Kainga Me Nga Mana Whenua O Pokeno Trust

Te Hau Kainga me nga Mana Whenua o Pokeno Trust was established as the Maori Community Voice within the Pokeno Community.

Ngati Tamaoho and The Pokeno Maori Community

Te Hau Kainga me nga Mana Whenua o Pokeno Trust acknowledge that the Pokeno Maori Community are in the Kaitiakitanga Boundary of Ngati Tamaoho.

The traditional Ngāti Tamaoho Boundary encompasses Muriwai, Waiheke Is, down past Mangatangi and out towards Port Waikato.



Ngāti Tamaoho kaitiakitanga responsibility for this brief is towards the most southern of its boundary lines. South Auckland & Northern Waikato regions, Papakura, Karaka including the Manukau Harbour, Opaheke, Ramarama, Bombay, Pukekohe, areas within Waiuku & the Awhitu Peninsula, Te Puuaha o Waikato, Southern Huunua including Mangatangi, Pokeno, Whangamaarino, Te Paina/Mercer towards Meremere.

With this in mind, the language and tikanga of choice would be of Tainui in the first instance, but not limited to. The Trust acknowledge and are respectful of the other Maori Dialects and Tikanga that are currently and have been living here in Pokeno for many decades.

Who are Ngati Tamaoho?

Ngāti Tamaoho is a Waikato-Tainui hapū and are beneficiaries of both the Waikato Raupatu Claims Settlement Act 1995 (Waikato Raupatu Act) and the Waikato River Settlement Act 2010 (Waikato River Act). Ngāti Tamaoho have three marae represented on Te Kauhanganui (the Waikato-Tainui Parliament).

History of Ngati Tamaoho

Ngati Tamaoho are related to Te Wai-o-hua and also part of the wider Tainui confederation further south to Hamilton and beyond. One ancestor is said to have been Papaka who swam ashore from the Tainui canoe as it passed through the Manukau Harbour.

Ngati Tamaoho held main occupational sites along the western slopes of the Drury Hills, Patumahoe area and the shores of the Manukau Harbour.

Their main settlements and cultivations were close to their pa, two of which were near the mouth of Slippery Creek while two others were in the Pukeokoiwiriki or Red Hill area east of Papakura.

Pukeokoiwiriki being a more recent name for the same pa known previously as Paritaiuru, an ancient place connected to the great chieftainess, Marama, of the Tainui canoe.

Ngati Tamaoho Origins

Te Wai-o-Hua originate from Te Wakatūwhenua and Te Moekākara canoes, and from the early Te Arawa tribe Ngā Ohomatakamokamo-o-Ohomairangi (Ngā Oho), who once dominated much of the land between Tauranga and Cape Rodney, near Leigh. Ngā Oho subsequently divided into three groups, based in three areas: Ngā Oho at Papakura; Ngā Riki from Papakura to Ōtāhuhu; and Ngā Iwi from Ōtāhuhu to the North Shore. Eventually they merged to become Te Wai-o-Hua (the waters of Hua) under the chief Te Hua-o-kaiwaka.

Te Wai-o-Hua remained the main tribe on the Tāmaki isthmus well into the 18th century. Around 1741 their paramount chief, Kiwi Tāmaki, was killed in a battle at Paruroa (Great Muddy Creek) by Te Waha-akiaki of Te Taoū and Ngāti Whātua. This happened during a sequence of events that saw Ngāti Whātua take possession of central Tāmaki.

Te Ākitai Waiohua are descended from Kiwi Tāmaki, the grandson of Huakaiwaka, himself the ancestor of the Waiohua iwi, who lived in Tāmaki. The name Te Ākitai commemorates Kiwi Tāmaki's uncle Huatau, who, in the early 18th century, died at sea in the Manukau Harbour and whose body was dashed up (āki) by the sea (tai) on Puketutu Island.

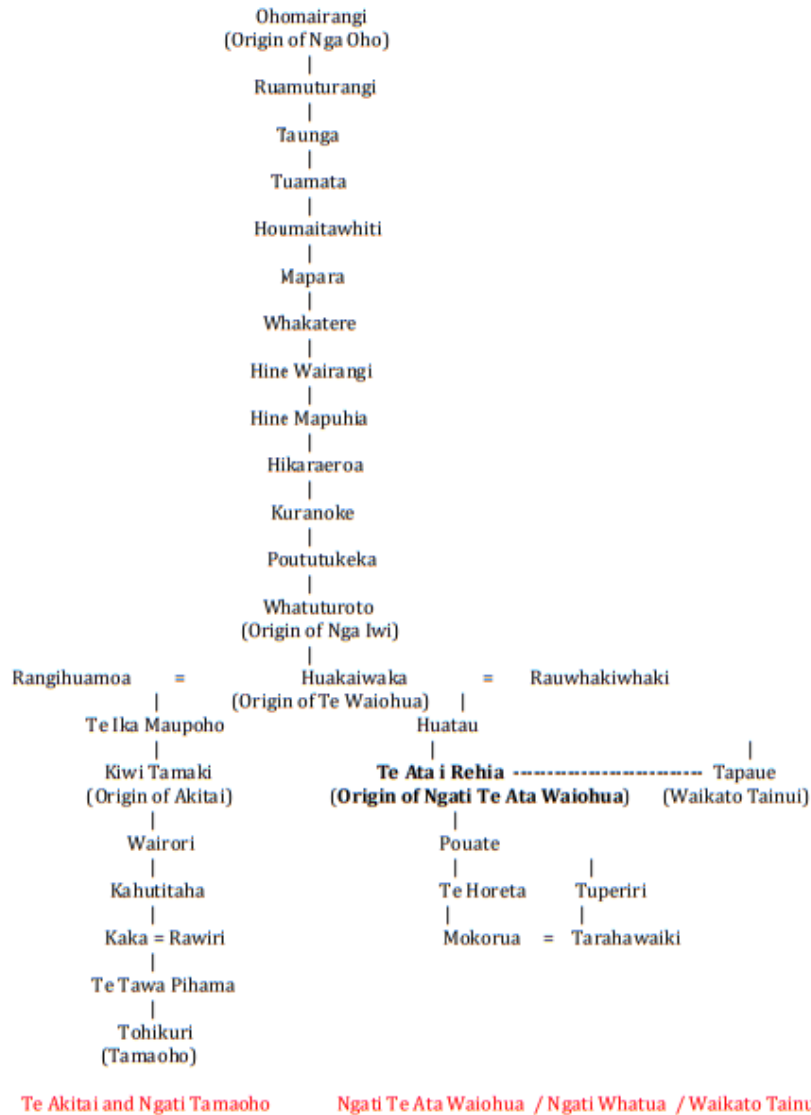
Kiwi Tāmaki was killed in battle with Te Taoū hapū of Ngāti Whātua in the mid-18th century. Ngāti Whātua settled in Tāmaki and the Waiohua retreated to Drury, Pokeno, Kirikiri/Papakura, Ramarama and other parts of South Auckland. In the 1780s Te Ākitai Waiohua re-established settlements at Wiri, Pūkaki and Otahuhu. In the 1820s Ngāpuhi of Northland acquired muskets and attacked Tāmaki, leading the local tribes to retreat to the Waikato. In 1835 the tribes returned and Te Ākitai Waiohua resettled at Pūkaki, Papakura, Red Hill (near Papakura) and Pokeno.

The local Mangatangi Marae and Marae Kirikiri meeting house is a traditional meeting ground of Ngāti Tamaoho and the Waikato Tainui hapū of Ngāi Tai and Ngāti Koheriki.

Te Ākitai Waiohua became supporters of the Māori King Movement when it arose in the 1850s. By 1861 the chiefs of Te Ākitai Waiohua were Pepene Te Tihi, grandson of Kiwi Tāmaki, and his son Ihaka Wirihana Takaanini. They lived at Pūkaki, Mangere and Ramarama. Before the invasion of the Waikato by the colonial government, Ihaka Takaanini was accused of being a rebel. Tribal land at Mangere was confiscated and Pepene Te Tihi, Ihaka, his wife and three children were arrested. Pepene, Ihaka and two of the children died in custody in 1863–1864. The surviving child, Te Wirihana Takaanini, became the chief of Te Ākitai Waiohua.

Redoubt Road – Mill Road Cultural Landscape: Traditional Relationship, Use, and Occupation & Historic Heritage Values

The following whakapapa embodies Ngati Te Ata Waiohūa's specific ties to the maunga of Tamaki Makaurau, whilst reinforcing our general ties throughout the entire Auckland region, its maunga, harbours and motu included.



The Moemoea of The Trust

To have a Marae or Hub classed as an amenity to cater for all the community with volunteers that can help offer services ie: After school programmes that help our future generation with their homework, school projects etc. Help second time adult learners who are upskilling themselves. A place that our elderly community can connect and socialise over a cup of tea. A place that welcomes ALL nationalities by way of Maori Tikanga ie: maanaki, aroha, atawhai etc. Help our local community access Health Services and Jobs.

Te Reo Me Ona Tikanga – Education form a Maori Perspective

Pokeno Maori Community consists largely of many non Tainui whanau that have been raised for decades within this Tainui hapu ie Ngati Tamaoho. The Maori and non-Maori community at present that are wanting to learn Te Reo Maori have to travel out of Pokeno to attend classes 15 to 45 minutes away and usually Te Reo Maori classes start at 6pm and finish at 9pm. The moemoea would be to have a MARAE or HUB that these types of classes can be conducted at. Many groups have used the local school in the past however availability is usually 3 hours a week max. The Trust seeks to offer a “24/7” approach to the community.

With the influx of the international community now visiting or moving to Pokeno as their ‘forever home’, A Marae of Maori based Hub would be able to guide or help the international community who wish to learn more about the Maori Culture that they have now chosen to live in and vice versa. I would be interested to learn about their culture, indigenous peoples have a so much in common that to cater for each other’s needs would be an awesome whakaaro.

Education is not just about learning how to read, write or count. To educate each other about each other is the ethos of learning about peoples of the world.

A Marae or Hub would be the perfect space for all communities to come together and to learn off each other from a Maori perspective.

Maori Signage

On a visit to Flagstaff Countdown Hamilton, I took note that they had Maori Kupu with the English equivalent with it for example Rongoa = Medicines. Hamilton is a hub for Maoritanga and this is reflected in most of their big retail stores. With Countdown being built in Pokeno at present and we are North Waikato it would be fair to say that they follow this example. Street names would be another way to acknowledge the Maori community in Pokeno and the Maori history of Pokeno. At the beginning of this korero is a brief catch up of sorts on the history of Pokeno.

Sports and Recreation

Maori games of past are making a comeback in this new age of Te Ao Maori Learning. Ki o rahi, Motutere, Nga ringaringa kemu ie: whakaropi, hei tama tu tama, e piko e tu. Kapa Haka is already seeded in most schools and not just Kura Kaupapa, many main stream schools offer Kapa Haka as an extra-curricular activity to their students.

Arts and Crafts – Nga Toi

Te Ao Maori can be taught through mediums such as whakairo, raranga, nga mahi a rehia etc. Everybody has a story to tell and what better way to tell your story by way of carving, weaving or by song. The proposed Marae or Harakeke Hub that Pokeno needs would be an excellent way to bring all nationalities together to create a space that all can enjoy. It would be preferable if all the community have a say on how to best decorate this Maori space.

Harakeke Hub or Marae?

Be it Marae or Hub the space that The Trust seeks is to be led by the Maori Community for the Community. The Maori Community of Pokeno have had a limited voice with the redevelopment of our town. The majority of The Maori Community of Pokeno are family groups who have moved to Pokeno and do not actually affiliate to Tainui but have lived here as Hau Kainga for well over 70 years. With the establishment of boundary lines we, the Maori Community, fall under the kaitiakitanga of Ngati Tamaoho and Tainui/Waikato. A Marae or Hub would be an excellent way of showing Tainuitanga, offering Te Reo Maori me ona Tikanga, giving pastoral care from a Maori perspective and highlighting our kaumatua and kuia who are our living resources.

Appendix B - Te Haukainga me Ngāti Tamaoho Master Timeline

We (THmNT) established our Trust to provide a turangawaewae for our whanaunga whose tupuna do not whakapapa to Waikato Tainui Mana Whenua Ngati Tamaoho. That their uri may feel they connect with the Land, the people Waikato Mana Whenua. A hub for Community kotahitanga. To provide for Education, Health Welling, tiaki tatou Taiao Environment, Employment

Our Trust Deed sets out our Purposes.

1. Committee Formed 14 June 2020

Achieved

2. Charitable Trust status Granted 8 August 2020

Achieved

3. Seeking Ngati Tamaoho support In progress By 30/11/2020

With Ngati Tamaoho support, our Trust can move forward with building relationships with people, groups, anyone who can help us achieve our Trust purposes.

4. Marae, Urupa, Papakainga In progress By 31/12/2025

Upon securing Ngati Tamaoho tautoko, we sit before King Tuheitia. With Kingitanga tautoko, we do everything anything necessary to build a Marae and make real tatou moemoea katoa.

5. Education HUB Hitori Nga reo, tikanga kawa By 30 June 2021

In progress now being prepared by two Trustees in the Matauranga field of Education.

By 30 June 2021 date is to realise this moemoea into reality.

Venue can be the Community Hall or Pokeno School moving in to Marae Complex 2025

6. Health and wellbeing, Whanau Ora Pokeno Medical Centre By 30 June 2021

Priscilla Matene organising hui with Directors Pokeno Medical Centre. Perhaps a Whanau Ora in the making.

7. Sports and Recreation become member Pokeno Community Committee Facilities Sub-Committee By 31/11/2020

Met PCC Facilities Sub-Committee 28/9/20. Very positive hui. Refer Report.

This hui supports our Trust being part of a Committee tasked to bring about a completed Sports and Recreational Facility in Pokeno.

8. Taiao Environment By 31 December 2020

Tatou nga kaitiaki o te whenua nei. We want to care for our whenua, clean waterways grew our food, nga koura iti, nga tuna, nga watercress, tino nunui nga kai i roto nga wai

To have clean waterway to bath, swim in for us all, our whole Community.

The waterfall was once swam in by us locals, inaianei, many many people cultures bath swim in the waterfall. So we will ensure its safe as there are two milk processing plants, water bottling factory, campervan & whiskey businesses, concrete pipes manufacturing plant without a doubt all contributing some form of WASTE into our waterways.

We have to perform our kaitiaki role.

9. Employment

By 30 June 2021

Meetings will be made with Karl Yee Director Tata Valley Project, Leon Clement CEO Synlait

Milk Pokeno and every other Business groups in Pokeno who can provide sustainable employment for our Community.