



**Whakataka te hau ki te uru,
Whakataka te hau ki te tonga.**

Kia mākinakina ki uta,

Kia mātaratara ki tai.

E hī ake ana te atakura.

He tio, he huka, he hauhū.

Tihei Mauri Ora!

Kirikiri tatangi – Seatoun



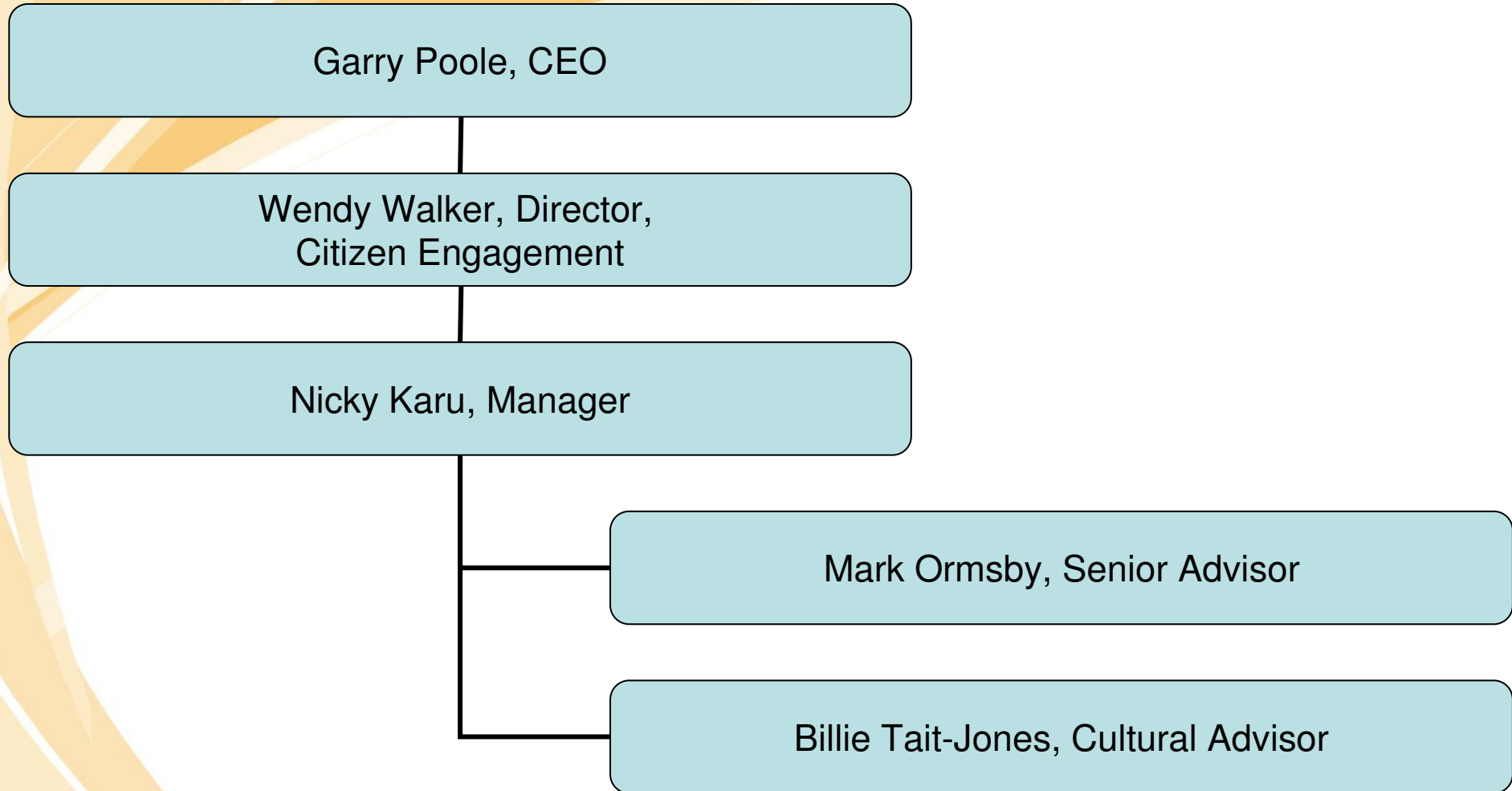
**Cease oh winds of the west
and of the south**

**Let the bracing breezes flow,
over the land and the sea.**

**Let the red-tipped dawn come
with a sharpened edge, a touch of frost,
a promise of a glorious day**

Karori

Treaty Relations – the structure



Treaty Relations – the people



Legislation

LGA 2002 - Treaty of Waitangi s4 (refer also s14, 77, 81, 82):

“ In order to recognise and respect the Crown's responsibility to take appropriate account of [the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi](#) and to maintain and improve opportunities for [Māori](#) to contribute to local government decision making processes ...”

RMA 1991 - s6 - Matters of national importance

Shall Recognise and Provide For:

The relationship of [Māori](#) and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga

s7 – Other matters

Shall have particular regard to:

[Kaitiakitanga](#) – the exercise of guardianship; and in relation to a resource, includes the ethic of stewardship based on the nature of the resource itself.

s8: [Treaty of Waitangi](#)

“ In achieving the purpose of this Act all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and the protection of natural physical resources, shall take into account the [principles of the Treaty of Waitangi](#).”

Principles

We refer to the three principles developed for social policy^[1], in brief they are:

- **Partnership:** Māori and the New Zealand Government to act reasonably, honourably and in good faith. The obvious key partners in local matters are the relevant local authority and the local tribal representatives.
- **Protection:** Consider the implications of the Treaty to the full range of social, cultural, environmental and economic policies – actively protecting taonga and safeguarding cultural concepts, values and practices to be celebrated and enjoyed by all.
- **Participation:** Ensure opportunities exist for Māori to contribute to deciding the future of the city. The extent of this exchange acknowledges the status of tribal authorities and further recognises the need for active support and approval of the wider Māori community.

^[1] Report of The Royal Commission on Social Policy, April 1988

Te Whanganui a Tara me ōna Takiwā - Wai 145, 2003



PNBST-Council MOU

MOU signed 26 August 2010 – Schedule of Specific Recognitions:

Council Planning and Policy Processes

The Trust will be entitled to appoint a representative as a [non-voting member of the Council's Strategy and Policy Committee \(SPC\)](#), and as such will receive copies of meeting papers and the SPC forward programme. The Trust may attend the SPC meetings or provide written comment as appropriate.

The Trust will have input into the various planning processes of Council, in particular the [Annual Plan](#) and [Long Term Plan](#), through its membership of SPC.

Resource Management Act 1991 and other legislation

The parties will work together to achieve the purpose of legislation in relation to local government decision making.

The Council will ensure matters are presented to the Trust in a timely and informative manner which in turn will assist the Trust in the exercise of its [Kaitiakitanga](#) for the city of Wellington.

PNBST-Council MOU

Culture and Heritage

The Council will ensure ceremonial, interpretation and naming opportunities are presented to the Trust so as **to retain and protect Māori culture and heritage in the city of Wellington**, as deemed by the Trust to be of significance.

The Trust, as mana whenua representatives, will provide **cultural support to The Mayor, Councillors, Chief Executive and other officers** as mutually agreed.

Shelly Bay

As significant land owners at Shelly Bay, the parties recognise the importance of working together **to ensure a wider strategic vision for the Miramar Peninsula** is achieved for all citizens.

Point Dorset Recreation Reserve

The fee simple title ownership of the Point Dorset Recreation Reserve (the Reserve) transferred to the Trust on 2 September 2009, in accordance with the Settlement Act. The parties shall establish a framework within which the Council as the Administering Body shall **seek and take into account the view of the Trust** in all matters relating to the Reserve.

PNBST-Council MOU

Town Belt

The Town Belt is significant to both parties. The Council is the administering body and has in place a detailed management plan for the Town Belt. Consideration and discussions will be held to **ensure the Trust is appropriately involved in the future management** of this area.

Te Aro Pā (39–43 Taranaki Street)

This significant discovery for the City (and subsequent development of the site) is a project that will require the parties to **continue to work collaboratively together**.

Significant Cultural or Commercial Development Projects

Where a significant cultural or commercial development is being considered by the Trust, the Council will appoint a “contact person” to **coordinate all local body regulatory requirements**.







greater WELLINGTON
REGIONAL COUNCIL
Te Pane Matua Taiao

Te Upoko Taiao - Natural Resource Management Committee

- Te Upoko Taiao - Natural Resource Management Committee was launched in October 2009 by Greater Wellington to promote the sustainable management of the region's natural and physical resources, particularly their use, development and protection, by overseeing the Council's regulatory responsibilities in relation to resource management, including the review and development of regional plans.
- The Committee comprises seven elected Greater Wellington councillors and seven appointed members from the region's mana whenua.

Census 2006

- There are 16,470 people who are of Māori descent = 9.2% of the total population (81.6% responded that they had no Māori descent, a further 1.7% didn't know and 7.5% didn't respond).
- Ngāti Porou has the most common iwi affiliation (19.5%), followed by Ngāpuhi (15.2%) and Ngāi Tahu (12.5%).
- 21.3% are able to have a conversation about everyday things in te reo Māori.

Census continued ...

- 30.5% of Wellington Māori households have an income of over \$100,000 compared to 13.7% of Māori in New Zealand.
- 20.8% of Wellington Māori have a BA or higher tertiary qualification compared to just 6.3% of Māori in New Zealand.

EFM Vision

Wellington City Council is valued by Māori as meeting their needs and aspirations for the future of the city.

Kōrero mai

Nicky.Karu@wcc.govt.nz

Treaty.Relations@wcc.govt.nz

Waea 803-8149

Waea pūkoro 021 2278149