Post 1840 Maori settlement patterns, Maori urbanisation, Maori land holdings and current / current and potential cultural resources

Legend

- Residual Waka Reserve – Waipapa Hostel
- 2008 Ngati Whatua O Orakei land
- 1951 Residual land
- DoC Marine Reserve
- DoC Stewardship Area
- Existing Wetlands (ACC)
- Streams
- Auckland City Council Boundary
- Isthmus District Plan Open Space

Remaining Native Vegetation Cover (LCDB2)

- Broadleaved Indigeneous Hardwoods & Forest
- Harakeke
- Manuka/Kanuka
- Mangrove
- Herbaceous Saline Vegetaion
- Estuatine Open Water
- Major Maori Migration Flows 1960-1966
- Concentration of Maori Population – 1956 census
- Kura
- Kohanga Reo
- Marae

% Maori Population, 2006

0%-5%
5.1%-10%
10.1%-15%
15.1%-25%
25.1%-40%
40.1%-100%

HERITAGE MAPPING: Becoming Tamaki Makau Rau – Re-defining the Maori Cultural Landscape

Date Drawn: 01.09.08
Scale: 1:80,000 @A3
Author: PWi
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LOSS OF PLACE

- **18 September 1840** – Proclamation of the settlement of Auckland following initial tuku rangitira of 3500 acre block (*Opou/Maungawhau/Matehareharе*) to Governor Hobson by ahi kaa rangitira.
- **19 April 1841** – Initial Crown auction of Auckland Town Allotments.
- **1850** – Establishment of Waka Reserve on foreshore at foot of Constitution Hill to provide for non-resident iwi servicing Auckland's markets.
- **1855** – Maori land holdings on Isthmus reduced to 700 acre Orakei Block, focused on settlement of *Nga Oho, Te Uringutu* and *Te Taoü hapu* at Okahu Bay.
- **1914** – Reticulation works for Auckland's sewage system completed – untreated sewage outfall at Okahu Bay comes into commission alongside mahinga mataitai.
- **1951** – Removal of *Te Puru o Tamaki* ancestral wharenui and housing at papakainga from Okahu Bay under Public Works Act. Occupants relocated to nearby state housing at Kitemoana Street, Orakei. Maori land holdings on Isthmus reduced to a quarter acre urupa at Okahu Bay and the historic Waka Reserve.
- **January 1977** – occupation of Bastion Point commences in protest to plans to subdivide ancestral Orakei lands for residential purposes.
- **25 May 1978** – End of 506 day occupation of Bastion Point – protestors removed by Police and Army.

TAMAKI HERENGA WAKA – THE COMING OF TAURAHERE

Early Auckland relied heavily on goods and produce provided by Maori. Fleets of waka from as far a field as *Hauraki* and *Waikato* would occupy the historic foreshore area of *Te Toanga-roa* (Mechanics Bay), with the Waka Reserve and Waipapa Hostel providing space for these groups to rest and gather.

The post WWII period heralded a period of major change for Maori communities as Maori gradually moved from being a predominantly rural people (1936 - 83% rural) to predominantly urban (1986 – 83% urban). Auckland was to be the major destination for this Maori migration, increasing 650% between 1945 and 1966 (Data not sorted to current Territorial Authority boundaries – Urban Area total: 22,271). *Tai Tokerau* was to be the main contributor, with smaller numbers heading north from *Waikato*. The peak period of Maori population growth for Auckland was to occur between the years of 1960-66, with major communities established in the central and south-eastern areas of the Isthmus, associated with employment opportunities in these areas.

Analysis of 2006 Census data indicates that the largest Maori communities on the Isthmus are now concentrated in the Owairaka/Waterview/Avondale areas to the west, Onehunga/Te Papapa and Otahuhu areas to the south and Panmure/Pt England/Glen Innes areas to the east.

The total Maori population listed by the 2006 Census for Auckland City was 36,648, with the largest Iwi group being *Ngapuhi* (10,260), followed by *Ngati Porou* (2,865) and *Te Arawa* (2262).

RESTATING PLACE

Wai 9, the Orakei claim, was filed in February 1984 on behalf of *Ngati Whatua* concerning the Orakei block in Auckland. Recommendations were made by the Waitangi Tribunal in 1987, and an agreement with the Crown was formalised by the Orakei Act 1991, restoring a portion of the historic Orakei Block to *Ngati Whatua o Orakei* for the purposes of the hapu, including creation of an area of whenua rangitira or reserve land, to administered in conjunction with the Auckland City Council.

Following the loss of *Te Puru o Tamaki* (the ancestral wharenui at Okahu Bay) in 1951, 15 marae now extend across the Isthmus. *Tumutumuwhenua*, the wharenui at Orakei was constructed in 1974. Taurahere marae (including both educational and religious marae) have maintained a longer presence, with the Catholic Church's *Te Unga Waka* standing in Epsom since 1965.

The Maori cultural strengthening (renaissance) of the closing quarter of the 21st century has resulted in the establishment of a number of Kohanga Reo and Kura across the Isthmus area, with many of Auckland's secondary schools offering Maori Studies Departments. Auckland's tertiary institutions are also an integral part of the Maori cultural landscape, offering a wide range of immersion and mainstream programmes, also providing pastoral and academic support systems for Maori students.

Auckland City's open space inventory, numerous waterways and dual coastlines provide significant opportunity for the restoration and enhancement of indigenous vegetation and habitat. These enhanced areas can allow for re-establishment of rongoa, raranga and whakairo resources across the Isthmus, restoring elements of the cultural and natural landscape. Additionally, the incorporation of Matauranga Maori into current resource management planning and decision-making offers potential for the re-establishment of traditional mahinga kai and mahinga mataitai.