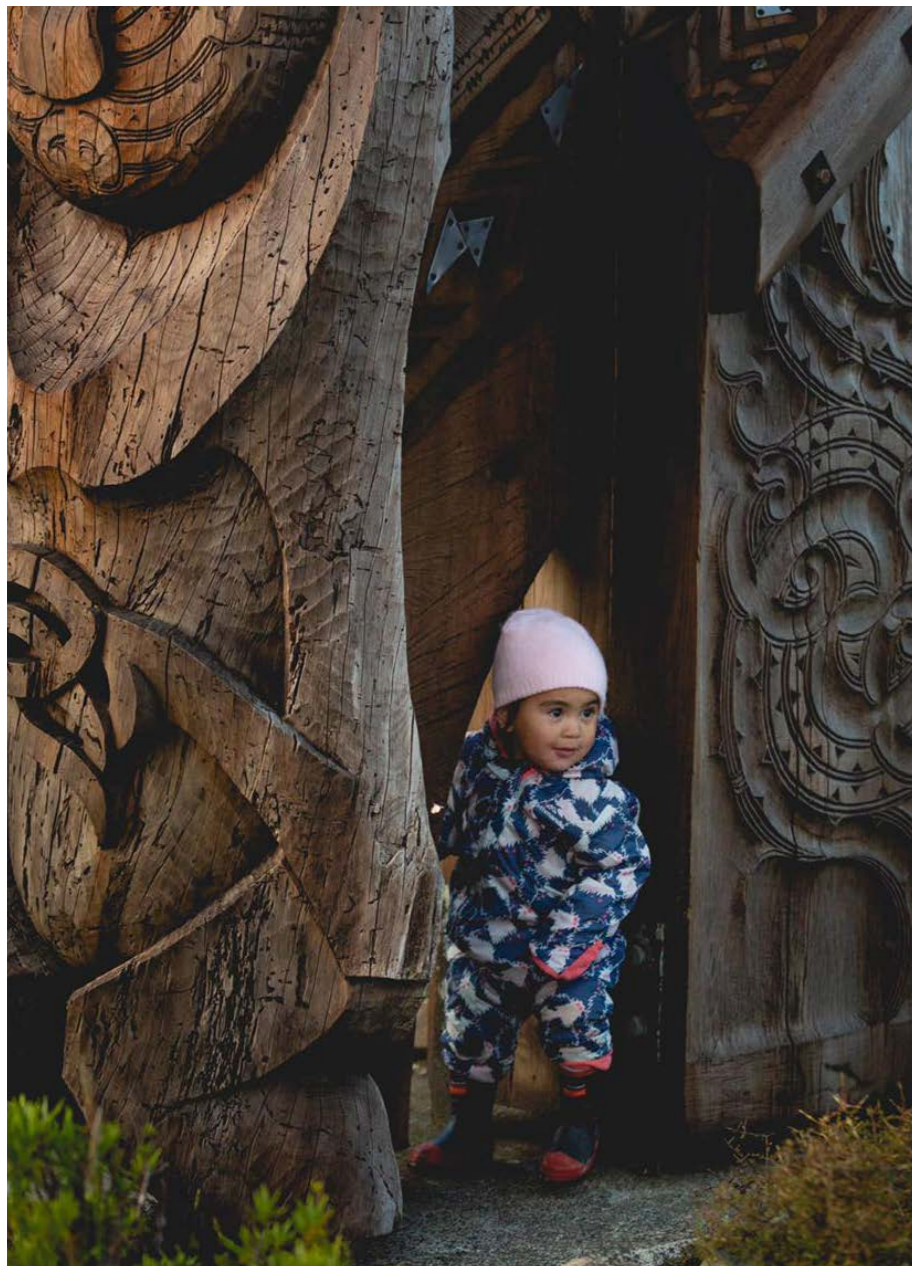


TE **ARA** TIPUNA

PROPOSAL DOCUMENT 2021



Tu-waewae tapu ra

Tapuwae kotuku!

Tu mai, piki ake, kake ake

Ki runga ki nga taumata karangaranga

Ka titiro iho au ki nga huarahi

I haere ai oku matua tipuna, ki te kimi oranga

Tu-waewae tapu ra

Tapuwae kotuku!

Tini nga hua, maha nga huarahi

Na noa e whakaata mai nei

Pua ana nga mau o te taiao

Tipu matoro, tipu matoro

Ki te ao!

Be it the hardened or uncalloused foot

Tread respectfully over these lands!

Come, we welcome you

Ascend these renowned platforms

From where it is clear to see the paths

My ancestors traversed, to seek sustenance and

prosperity

Be it the hardened or uncalloused foot

Tread respectfully over these lands!

There is much to see and much to do

You need only follow the paths

Nature in all its glory

Strong and free

For all the world to see!

Te Ara Tipuna is...

Te Ara Tipuna is the working title of this multi-layered project, literally meaning the ways of our forebears. It is a project to build and maintain infrastructure of accessways for pedestrians, cyclists, and horse trekkers; local commuters, visitors, and whole of journey hikers, bikers, and riders. As with all kaupapa, it has layers of meaning. And, it anticipates further layers of growth and development.

First, *Te Ara Tipuna* is an evocation of the ways of our ancestors. The way they practiced life and community; the way they interacted with the physical and metaphysical environment; the ways they used to move between whanau and hapu, undertake activities, connect with each other; the way they were in the world, in their time, and the cultural legacy they have left.

Second, *Te Ara Tipuna* is intended to restore connectivity and momentum in the daily life of those who live and work in-rohe, the iwi kaenga, the ahi ka, safe and independent of SH35. To be able to create local level enterprises and economic development, to save and share the stories of their wahi, to revitalise the pa kaenga as centres of activity and society, to be everyday kaitiaki of the ara and the people who traverse them, locals and manuhiri alike.

Third, *Te Ara Tipuna*, is the overall description of the proposed network of ara/accessways, connecting existing tracks, old and new, reviving unused trails, defunct paper roads, encroachments, along with new mapping to create a continuous journey from one end of Te Tairāwhiti to the other, through Ngāti Porou and Te Whānau-a-Apanui.

Fourth, *Te Ara Tipuna*, provides opportunity for a distinct tourism experience into the heart of Te Tairāwhiti, on foot, cycle and horse trekking. It opens a part of Aotearoa New Zealand where tough terrain, beautiful beaches and bays are home to richly carved and decorated whareniui and wharekai, and people who know how to hunt, dive, fish, cook, haka, sing, tell long stories, sly jokes, and deliver fast and furious one-liners.

Fifth, *Te Ara Tipuna* can offer a warm welcome and unique manaaki experience – iwi to kiwi - to fellow New Zealanders to walk into a marae, prepare kai in the kauta, eat and wash dishes, yarn by the fire, sleep in the whareniui, and head off into the day and to the next equally proud hapu along the ara.

This Proposal focuses on the foundation layer of infrastructure to create and support the ara/accessways, that together make up **Te Ara Tipuna** network; and, subsequently to support the wider kaupapa.

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He mihi

Nga mihi ki Te Runanganui o Ngati Porou me Te Whanau-a-Apanui, kia Te Puni Kōkiri, NZ Māori Tourism, me Trust Tairawhiti, mo nga tautoko.

Design Narrative

Inspired by the symbolic Porourangi poutama, this design represents a journey of many pathways, enlightenment and cultural connection.

The many layers, opportunities and experiences are depicted through the lines and different colours. This vibrant inquisitive style shows the boisterous and extraordinary characteristics of Ngati Porou.

This document only uses tohuto (macrons) for names of organisations, otherwise they are not used in accordance with Ngati Porou practice.

List of contributors

- HRM and Associates
- Franks Ogilvie
- Civil Project Solutions
- Kuru Contracting
- Taputapu Design
- Amokura Productions
- TDB Advisory

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

“Te Ara Tipuna takes a different approach by seeking to create a whenua based artery around the East Coast that will sustain economic, social and cultural rejuvenation.”

1. Te Ara Tipuna represents investment in sustainable base infrastructure in Te Tairāwhiti, as a network of ara/ accessways around the East Coast, for local communities and visitors to hike, bike, and trek; and, to provide the connection and catalyst for businesses and employment offering services, provisions and experiences.
2. Te Tairāwhiti has for too long exhibited the symptoms of continued low economic investment, social fracturing and cultural challenge. A litany of statistics describe deprivation, desperation, dependence, poor lived experiences, and poor quality outcomes. Notwithstanding, the hardy and hearty who make the Coast home aspire to a better standard of living, to opportunities for their whānau, and a better future for themselves and their communities. Te Ara Tipuna offers these possibilities.
3. Te Ara Tipuna takes a different approach by seeking to create a whenua based artery around Te Tairāwhiti that will sustain economic, social and cultural rejuvenation. It will be the springboard for a multi-layer across-government approach that supports the area to thrive.
4. In its entirety, Te Ara Tipuna is 657 kms traversing the rohe of Ngāti Porou and of Te Whānau-a-Apanui, engaging with some of the most beautiful, rugged, isolated land and waterways of Aotearoa New Zealand; experiencing cultural icons of marae and mountains, and the unique character of its local people and communities.
5. Te Ara Tipuna will deliver on the Government's promise to give people the capability to live lives of purpose, balance, and meaning to them. It will fulfill the wellbeing objective to lift Māori incomes, skills and opportunities which is critical to Aotearoa New Zealand's long-term success.
6. Ngāti Porou and Te Whānau-a-Apanui have rich histories, strong cultural infrastructure, and high ambitions for the future of their people, their communities, and their way of life. Conventional government activity has relied on top down interventions. Te Ara Tipuna takes, instead, a bottom up approach – building sustainable enterprise and wellness by investing in the cultural wealth that already exists in the region. From whenua to whānau to wellbeing.
7. This business case outline provides the traditional cost-benefit analysis but also applies the wellbeing approach based on the Treasury's Living Standards Framework [LSF] and CBAX tool. It seeks government investment across five years and will require an upfront commitment to ensure sustained community belief, which has been burnt by past ad hoc government investment.
8. This report has been funded by Te Puni Kōkiri and supported by NZ Māori Tourism, with fundholding and support by Trust Tairāwhiti. Guidance and support were received from Te Runanganui o Ngāti Porou and Te Whānau-a-Apanui. Getting this kaupapa to this stage would not have been possible without this support. Nga mihi nui.

INTRODUCTION

Kei te rukuruku a Te Rangitawaea i ona pueru ... tenei kaupapa, hei papa mo te kakano korau a Iranui.

The light of every new dawn touches first the tip of Hikurangi, and as the sun rises inviting renewal and regeneration, a daily cultural challenge issues for Ngati Porou, for Te Whanau-a-Apanui: to be first into the future!

That challenge has been picked up by these two Iwi of the East, generation after generation. They have continued to pay the *price of citizenship* so ably articulated by Ta Apirana Ngata. In peace time and in calls to arms, these Iwi have sent their people to Wellington and to wars, in service to the government of the day, upholding the promise of freedoms and rights of democracy around the world, and protecting and advancing the interests of Aotearoa New Zealand.

Whether in public service, business, academia, sport, religion, civic and community duties, arts and culture, parliamentary and government leadership, the military, Ngati Porou and Te Whanau-a-Apanui have been active and dedicated servants of the country's interests.

In signing Te Tiriti o Waitangi their leaders committed to a new country, Aotearoa New Zealand, creating new citizens, Maori and Pakeha/non-Maori, and securing the rights, responsibilities and benefits of citizenship. They embraced nation building for all, yet retained authority over their resources, their uri, and their way of life ensuring the ongoing strengths of their communities, of language, identity, and culture.

This feasibility study and proposal for Te Ara Tipuna speaks to the opportunity for a modern honouring of the Treaty partnership; of rejuvenating connections, and reenergising the

momentum of activity and productivity across and between iwi, hapu, whanau, and community. Our purpose is for the Coast to thrive again:

- for those who live at home
- for those who want to come home
- for those who call it home to come when they can
- and for all those who wish it was home to enjoy the experience with us!

Te Ara Tipuna will be a local level network sustaining economic, social and cultural rejuvenation, creating the conditions that deliver on the Government's ambition for people to live lives of purpose, balance, and meaning to them.

Te Ara Tipuna will be the wellspring of local level enterprise and economic development, of environmental protection, development and sustainability, of work, wealth and wellbeing, of family, whanau and community.

Te Ara Tipuna is literally grounded in Ngati Porou and Te Whanau-a-Apanui. From whenua to whanau to wellbeing. Te Ara Tipuna underpins the potential for the practice of everyday rangatiratanga, every day, by Te Whanau-a-Apanui and Ngati Porou people and communities. In their rohe. For themselves. And, for manuhiri.

The investment in this project is about building a legacy – for Te Tairāwhiti, and a legacy of leadership by a government determined to turn words of wellness and wellbeing into quality life outcomes. This report makes the argument for investment in **Our Way – Te Ara Tipuna**.

PURPOSE



Purpose

The purpose of Te Ara Tipuna is to create the conditions in which Ngati Porou and Te Whanau-a-Apanui can regenerate the cultural wealth of a lively, healthy society of connected communities, culturally fluent and capable, enterprising and economically active, environmental protectors and sustainers, in revitalised whanau, hapu, and iwi relationships.

Operating Principles

1. To facilitate everyday rangatiratanga, every day – individuals and collectives are independent and self-determining, making positive decisions for themselves about themselves, with responsibility for the consequences.
2. To support practical expressions of wellness, wellbeing, and kindness.
3. To reinforce connection and contribution through whakapapa, and activity between and amongst communities.
4. To honour Te Tiriti o Waitangi in practical, local, and relationship-based ways.

Objectives

People

1. To regenerate and revitalise the cultural wealth and wellbeing of Ngati Porou and Te Whanau-a-Apanui.
2. To facilitate and support local leadership, and local communities, to create better lives for themselves and future generations.
3. To restore and grow whakapapa connections to local pa and tipuna for the Ngati Porou and Te Whanau-a-Apanui diaspora.
4. To facilitate greater bicultural and multicultural connections and appreciation for local hosts and visitors, as part of strengthening our diversity and evolving sense of citizenship and nationhood.
5. To generate more possibilities of uri returning to live and work at home, and contribute their skills and capabilities to growth and development of the Coast.

Economic

6. To restore and maintain the integrity of the rural, isolated, tribal region of the East Coast.
7. To partner with central and local government, agencies and industry, to create the capillaries of local level enterprise and economic development, movement and connection, through building the infrastructure of the ara (access ways) and ancillary amenities for pedestrian, cycling, horse trekking from Gisborne to Opotiki.
8. To create work and skills pathways for the building and ongoing maintenance and development of the ara.
9. To invest in local level economic development through small business training, loans, grants, and potential capitalisation of government benefit income support.
10. To grow and develop ancillary services and opportunities in food, drink, provisions, and hospitality.
11. To design and deliver a workforce capability strategy for sustainable local employment and education provision.
12. To foster managed, quality, tourism, adventure sport, and cultural experiences.

Education

13. To democratise the knowledge of local and cultural history, its intersection with place, and implications for ongoing kaitiakitanga, through providing opportunities for students and their whanau to research, record, and share local stories.
14. To raise the level of educational achievement through a locally inspired, nationally articulated, and internationally relevant curriculum and delivery.
15. To facilitate the revitalisation of pa as the centre of community activity and cultural restoration, housing provision, satellite sites of teaching and learning and apprenticeships.
16. To encourage the everyday use of pa, their marae facilities and experiences, as part of a quality visitor experience.
17. To transform the region from a negative consumer of government benefits and remedial services, to a mostly self-sufficient, self-directed, resilient, capable, culturally wealthy community again.
18. To prompt and shame NZTA into repairing SH35 to the same standard as like highways, and maintaining it at this level.
19. To design and develop an Iwi-based community transformation model as a proof of concept for application elsewhere.

CONTEXT

1. Te Tairāwhiti and the East Coast have developed a range of definitions over time. For this Proposal, we are using both names to describe the area traversed by Te Ara Tipuna, from about the southern boundary of Ngāti Porou to about the northern boundary of Te Whānau-a-Apanui, bookended by Gisborne and Otago for obvious practical reasons.
2. The East Coast has some of the poorest economic, educational and health outcomes in the country. One of the key challenges with this Proposal has been deriving specific data on the area surrounding Te Ara Tipuna. The detailed household information that can be found for other regions is not available for the East Coast.
3. The Government's Budget 2021 recognition of the significant gaps in Māori data sovereignty is welcome along with the corresponding investment in data collection for Māori, to improve the quality of data for the 2023 Census programme. Ancillary benefits to this project will be improvements to the conversation between Iwi and government as to what is needed for better planning, delivery and achievement of outcomes.
4. Accordingly, this Proposal is reliant on high level information that does not reflect the lived realities of many whānau. The scarcity of data is coupled with the dominance in any reported statistics of the populations of the towns of Gisborne and Otago. The majority of Te Ara Tipuna travels through the rural jurisdictions of Gisborne and Otago District Councils, where specific data has been limited.
5. The information presented in this report provides a narrative of the level of disadvantage, but does not allow us to pinpoint exactly where and which whānau and hapu will benefit the most from Te Ara Tipuna.
6. This may be in part the reason why government intervention in the area has often only resulted in short term uplift. Additionally many of the initiatives have failed because they are short term, ad hoc, reactive and do not derive from a practical exercise of local rangatiratanga.
7. Despite significant recent investment by government in the region, it was impossible to find any recent economic analysis from which to draw for this report. A summary of some of these initiatives follows, indicative of government commitment, yet exemplifying an ongoing ad hoc approach.



Government initiatives

8. Te Ara Tipuna is not a short term government intervention. It will be part of the key infrastructure that underpins current and future public and private investment in the rohe. It will mean the return on current investment is maximised and future investment is sustainable. The true opportunity of Te Ara Tipuna lies in the cultivation of localised co-governed initiatives between iwi and government. This is literally the path to inter-generational change.
9. The following examples of current central government initiatives will be enhanced through Te Ara Tipuna. It is not a comprehensive list of all projects but a sample of how current investment will be utilised.
10. As of November 2020, the Provincial Development Unit had recorded 77 projects funded in the Tairāwhiti region for a total of \$299.85m.¹ The Tairāwhiti Rooding Package accounted for \$120.31m of this investment with an additional \$47m allocated to the Gisborne District Council for a Tairāwhiti Economic Support Package. This does not include the funding allocated for the East Coast between Potaka and Opotiki.
11. Budget 2021 presents significant opportunities for new investment that will be enhanced by Te Ara Tipuna. It serves as a platform for the delivery of the investment in Maori health initiatives, support services for housing, education and the Maori language strategy.²

Investment in Economic Development

12. Te Tairāwhiti has one of the highest unemployment rates in the country. These are examples of the types of projects that the government has invested in over the last five years:
 - a. Riverland Fruit Company – the Provincial Growth Fund provided a \$1.9 million commercial loan to expand its operation and a \$1.663 million grant from Te Ara Mahi. This funding was used to take on 38 additional hard-to-place trainees.
 - b. Uawanui Cultural Nursery Training Project ('Eco Warriors') - over \$500k has been pledged to Uawanui for the training of 28 16-24 year-olds in plant care and land use. Uawanui is a sustainable land management project based across

1. Provincial Development Unit "Provincial Development Unit Regional Dashboard" (November 2020) <<https://www.growregions.govt.nz/assets/funding-announcements/pdu-dashboard-east-coast-tairawhiti.pdf>>

2. Hon Kelvin Davis, Hon Nainaia Mahuta, Hon Peeni Henare, Hon Willie Jackson, Hon Meka Whaititi "Government invests in the wellbeing of Māori" (press release 20 May 2021)

the Uawa River Catchment. It is championed by Te Aitanga a Hauiti Centre for Excellence, a local Hapu-based organisation engaged in various cultural, environmental and community-based endeavours. This targets Uawa/Tolaga Bay, a rural area with high levels of Maori youth unemployment. Trainees are expected to gain NCEA qualifications, with some gaining employment.

- c. Tautua Arts Limited, a Pasifika-Maori owned business seeking to raise opportunities for disadvantaged youth in the region received \$610k over 2 years. It is located in Gisborne.
- d. Tairāwhiti Manuka Plantation received a total of \$3.1 million which included Whenua Maori grants and a commercial loan to Tairāwhiti Pharmaceuticals Ltd. This development involves grants for land, preparation and plantation of manuka on Whenua Maori land blocks so they can supply manuka. It also allows the expansion of the manuka oil processing plant operations in Te Araroa. This was projected to create 14 construction jobs and 20 FTE over the next four years.³
13. As an example, Te Ara Tipuna could build on the investment made in the Uawanui Cultural Nursery Training Project by providing further employment opportunities for the trainees as planting and maintenance will be required along the track. Those with ready-to-work skills developed through Riverland Fruit Company will have further opportunities for employment, especially employment in the off-season. And those young people who have developed creative talents through Tautua Arts will have entrepreneurial opportunities with a new audience to showcase their work to.

Investment in Tourism

14. Much of the investment in tourism has focused on the Gisborne township. The Cook's Landing Restoration project provided \$1.63m to DOC, with involvement from the Gisborne District Council and Ngati Oneone. This will involve upgrading the monument, providing sculptures and Maori story panels to provide indigenous history. This followed other central and local government investment in the Titirangi Maunga restoration project, Inner Harbour redevelopment and Tairāwhiti waka hourua, the Hawaiki Turanga Gateway Sculpture and the Tu Papa historical interpretations hikoi.
15. The Government, in partnership with Eastland Group and Trust Tairāwhiti, also granted \$5.5 million to update the Gisborne airport terminal. This project was completed in November 2020 and provides a gateway to visitors.
16. Similarly, in Opotiki, the Tourism Infrastructure Fund provided \$279,895 to upgrade existing toilet and car park facilities at Te Ahiaua.⁴
17. While these are worthy projects they have not encouraged visitors to venture outside the centres and continue their journey around the Coast. There is little incentive to travel around the East Coast, rather than the more direct route through the Waioweka Gorge. It has been impossible for private or public investment to be justified in one-off projects around the East Coast without the underlying infrastructure to support such investments. Te Ara Tipuna, together with a properly invested and maintained SH35 are essential to growth and development on the Coast.

3. Regional Economic Development & Investment Unit "Māori development projects to receive Provincial Growth Fund funding" (16 October 2020) Kānoa: Regional Economic Development & Investment Unit <<https://www.growregions.govt.nz/media-centre/news/maori-development-projects-to-receive-provincial-growth-fund-funding/>>

4. Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment "Tourism Infrastructure Fund: Round 1 funding recipients" (27 May 2020) <<https://www.mbie.govt.nz/immigration-and-tourism/tourism/tourism-funding/tourism-infrastructure-fund/tourism-infrastructure-fund-round-1-funding-recipients/>>

Investment in Environment

18. In 2017, the Gisborne District Council estimated that 26% of the Gisborne District's land was susceptible to severe erosion, compared with 8% of Aotearoa New Zealand's total land. Sedimentation leads to reduced water quality, further damaging native fish populations. Management of the significant forestry activity in the region is key to managing this.
19. The Provincial Development Unit allocated \$9.4 million to an erosion control programme.
20. DOC 'Jobs for Nature' project seeks to create temporary jobs in predator control, restoring wetlands and improving tracks. This funded the Tairāwhiti Agro-ecology Recovery Project, a multi-partner catchment restoration and employment initiatives for hapu. This focuses on hill country restoration, erosion mitigation and cultural revitalisation. Government funding was \$500k, with 4 FTE jobs created.

Investment in Cultural Capital

21. Marae are key to social cohesion on the Coast. In rural areas, marae are particularly significant as they are often the only place for communal gathering and delivery of community services, as well as key emergency management centres during natural disasters. There are 80 or so active marae in the region.
22. The government has invested in marae on the East Coast in two key ways. First, with the digital marae project providing connectivity and capability training, and secondly with capital improvement funding under the Provincial Growth Fund.
23. Te Ara Tipuna will ensure that marae upgrade funding provided through the Provincial Growth Fund can have an economic return beyond the initial FTE provided through the capital upgrade. Marae already operate as the centre of faith, sport and community gatherings. Te Ara Tipuna will encourage their use as accommodation, conference centres and centres of matauranga learning.
24. Digital connectivity is important for the success of Te Ara Tipuna. Visitors will expect the ability to interact with local accommodation, tourist and transport providers in advance of and during their visit. The connection in marae will mean that surrounding operators will be able to hotspot to allow this communication to happen. Marae in proximity to Te Ara Tipuna will be encouraged to establish digital pou whenua which will act as an invitation to visitors to interact.
25. Appendix One is a table of the marae close to Te Ara Tipuna, who have received funding from the PGF.



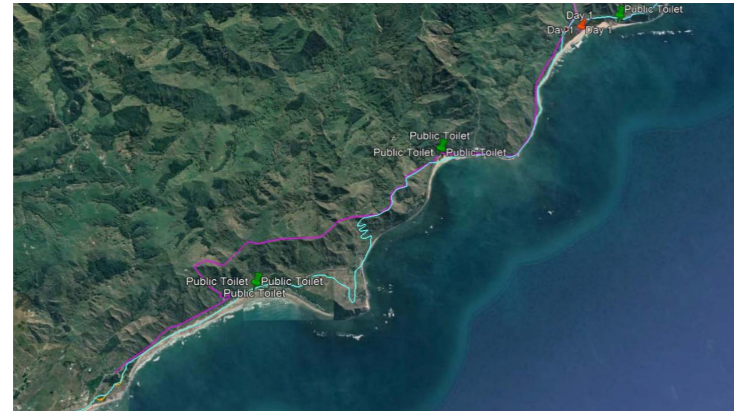
TE ARA TIPUNA

26. Te Ara Tipuna has been designed as one continuous walking route of 657km divided into 23 days with contiguous as well as shared space, for cycling and horse trekking. It spans the rohe of Ngati Porou and Te Whanau-a-Apanui, bracketed by Gisborne and Opotiki on each end.
27. Te Ara Tipuna will capture a broad perspective of the East Coast via various track forms, and land terrains, waterways, beaches and bays. The walks have been designed to keep users engaged throughout the journey whether as local commuters or visitors allowing all to participate in the social and cultural experiences they chance upon as they make their way along the coastline.

Hikoi

28. Walkers can walk the entire ara taking in scenic loops and several route options throughout. Sections of beach, farmland, dense bush, ridgelines, and river crossings will promote a varied terrain that will engage users. Most of the days will end in a community where there is an opportunity to stay in a variety of accommodation or camp. While costs have been provided on the basis of DOC-style huts to cater to approximately 35-40 people, the priority is most likely marae, to allow them to offer accommodation and a local hapu experience.
29. Te Ara Tipuna will pass by or link into as many existing tracks as possible such as Makarori Headland, Cooks Cove, and the Anaura Bay Track. This will help promote the use of these tracks and allow a budget for maintenance to improve their existing condition.
30. The full Te Ara Tipuna can be walked over 23 days. The ara have been designed to ensure that start and end points, as much as possible, are located near existing settlements. Each day has its own individual highlights making them each an attractive proposition for someone wishing to undertake a day walk. The terrain is also varied so people can choose beach, bush or stunning vistas.
31. Additionally, unlike most of the Great Walks, Te Ara Tipuna is accessible by road at most start and end points. This means that walkers wanting a multi-day hike can start and end at any point. This will alleviate the congestion issues that Great Walks face and allow more people to access the ara.
32. The entire ara is estimated to take 86 hours to walk, depending on ambition and capability.

Table One: Te Ara Tipuna - Daily hikoi

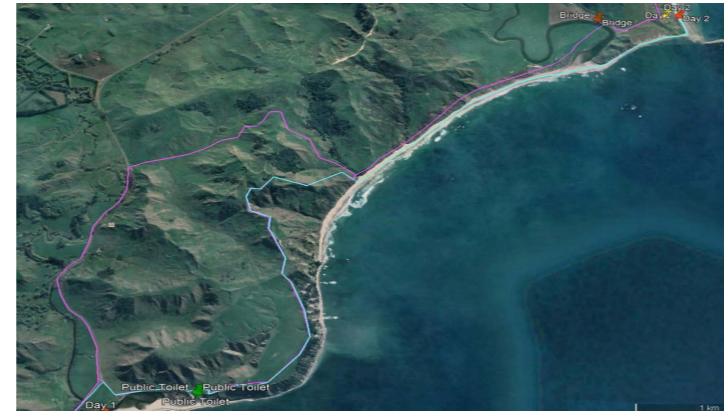


Day 1

Duration: 3 Hours

Walkers will begin at Wainui and walk alongside Okitu beach, rising up and walking across the Makorori headland and through the Lysnar Reserve.

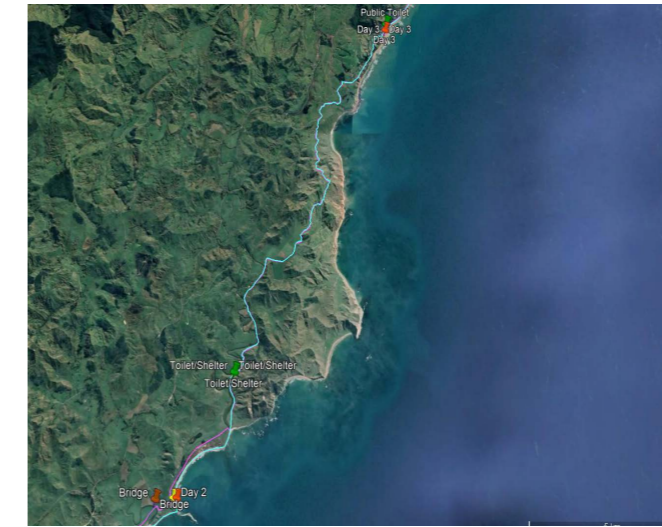
They will emerge down on to Makorori beach, follow SH35 for a short period before walking across farmland down the hill to Pouawa. Walkers can take the opportunity to access Te Tapuwae o Rongokako Marine Reserve.



Day 2

Duration: 1 ¼ hours

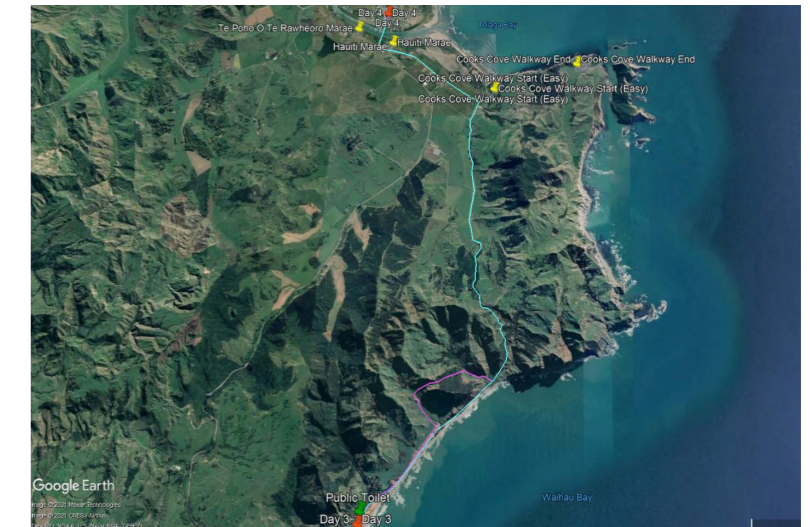
On Day 2, they will follow the coastline up on to the cliffs before heading back down to the beach, across the Waiomoko River, and ending for the day in Whangara. Walkers can engage with Whangara Marae, and enjoy the view out to Whangara Island.



Day 3

Duration: 4 ½ hours

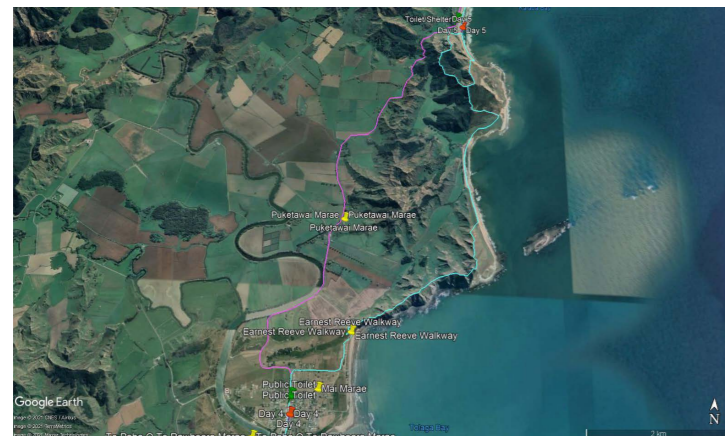
Walkers will start the day along the beach before turning inland, traversing along the cliffs at the top of Waiharehā Bay and finishing off at Waihou Beach.



Day 4

Duration: 2 ¼ hours

Day 4 will continue along the beach before climbing up and across Opoutama point and down into Uawa (Tolaga Bay). Uawa has the longest wharf in the country, and walkers can take the opportunity to add on a short walk out to Cooks Cove. Walkers can also stop at Hauiti Marae, Te Poho o Rawheoro Marae, and Puketawai Marae. In the vicinity is also Hinemaurea ki Mangatuna Marae.

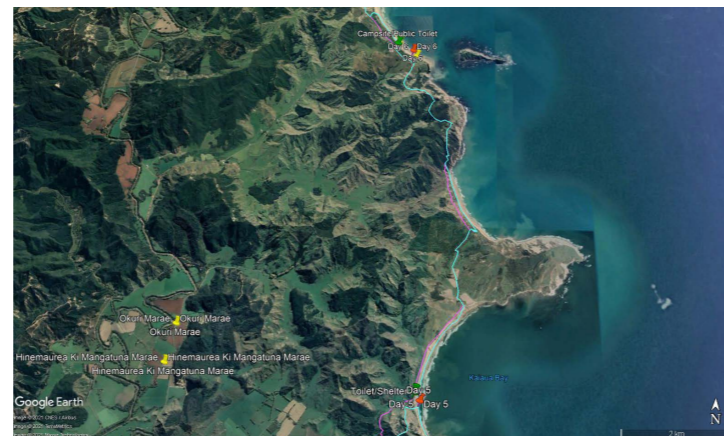


Day 5

Duration: 2 ¼ hours

Leaving Uawa, walkers follow the Earnest Reeve Walkway up to the cliffs on the northern end of Tolaga Bay. They will be crossing farmland and head down into Karaka Bay.

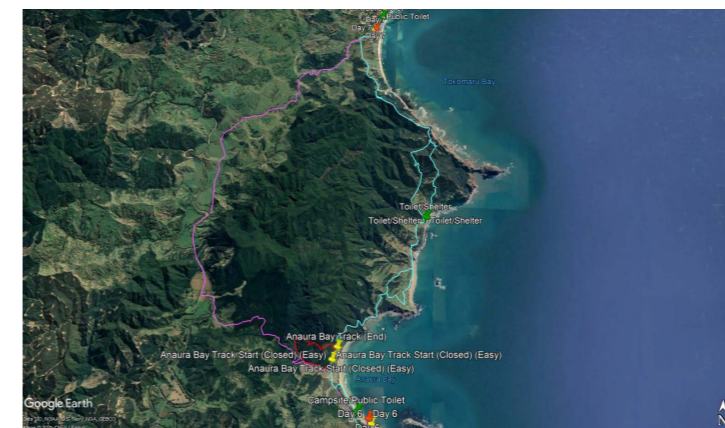
Walkers have a choice between following an eastern track down to the beach or a western track following the cliffline. Day 5 ends in Kaiaua Bay.



Day 6

Duration: 2 ¾ hours

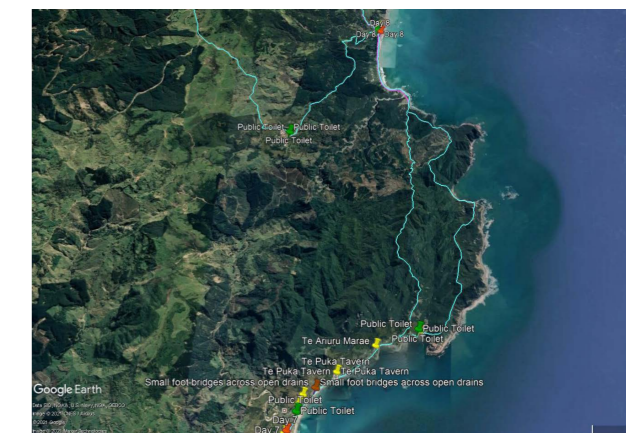
Day 6 continues along the beach, through the valley, and across Marau Point. Walkers then head down to the beach to finish at Anaura Bay. Walkers can stop at Anaura Marae or head down to the Anaura Bay Campsite.



Day 7

Duration: 6 hours

Day 7 begins with walkers climbing out of Anaura Bay, using the Anaura Bay Track. They will cross Mawhai Point into Tokomaru Bay. There are opportunities to engage with Tuatini Marae, Pakirikiri Marae, Waiparapara Marae and Te Ariuru Marae. Walkers will be able to enjoy a paua pie at Café 35 or eat at Te Puka Tavern with views across the Pacific Ocean.



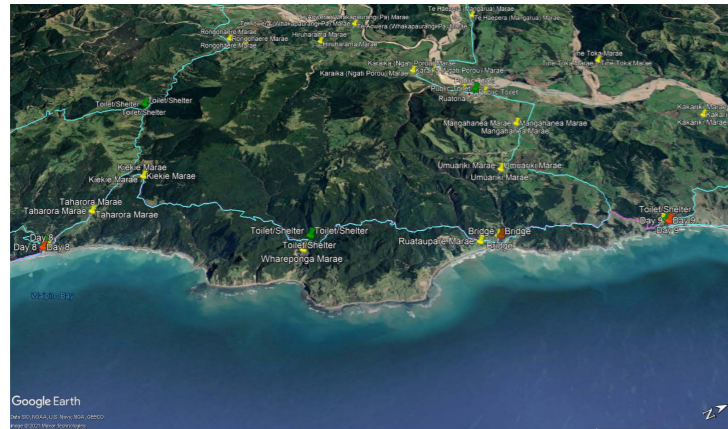
Day 8

Duration: 4 ¼ hours

Day 8 is a big one! Walkers will start by walking through the Tokomaru Bay township, passing the Tokomaru Bay Wharf and freezing works ruins at Waima.

They will head up the hill and follow along the cliffs and down into Waipiro Bay. This area is rich in history as it was the largest town on the East Coast in the early 20th Century, and it is a great jump off point for fishing, surfing and diving. Walkers can stop in at Iritekura Marae and Taharora Marae with Kiekie Marae in the vicinity.

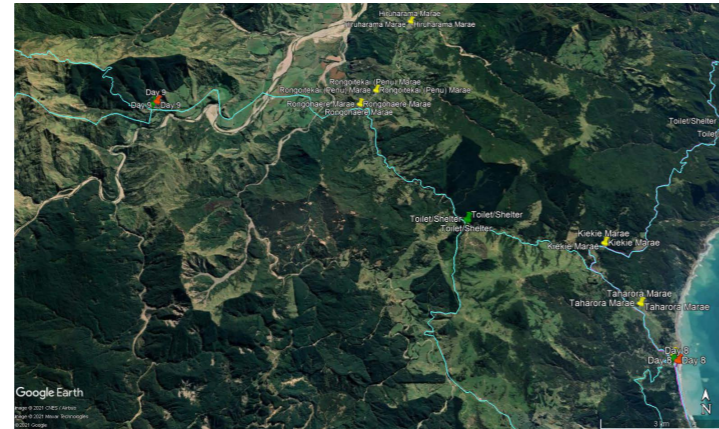
At the end of Day 8, walkers can decide whether they take the Hikurangi Loop Option (walking around the western side of the maunga) or take the Eastern Loop. Walkers who choose to take the Hikurangi loop will add an additional day to their tramp.



Day 9

On Day 9, walkers have the choice of adding a few hours to their day by travelling inland to Te Puia Springs, which offers thermal hot springs and food options.

Walkers who take the shorter route will go past Taharora Marae and in the vicinity of Kieke Marae. Walkers from both tracks will rejoin before passing Rongohaere Marae and Rongoitekai Marae and finishing for the day at the base of Mt Hikurangi.



Duration: 6 ¼ hours



Day 10

On Day 10, walkers follow around the western base of Mt Hikurangi. On the northern edge of the maunga, walkers who took the Hikurangi Loop will rejoin the track and both will finish for the day a few kilometres back towards the coast.

Duration: 10 hours

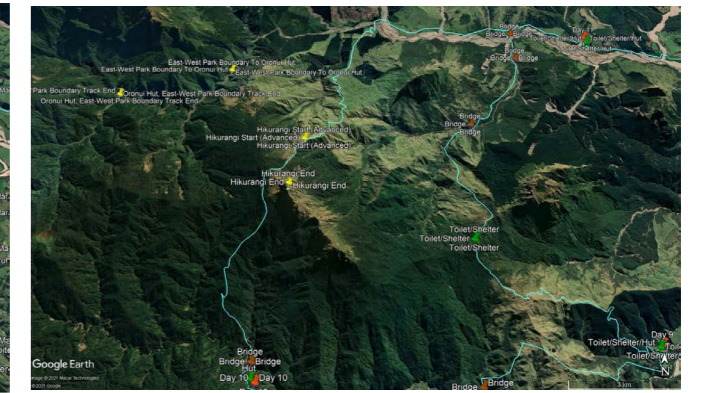


Day 11

Perhaps the biggest day on Te Ara Tipuna! On Day 11, walkers continue back out to the coast directly past Te Heopera Marae, Rauru Marae, Kariaka Marae, through the Ruatoria townships which offers a place to stop for kai and to stock up on essentials, past Uepohatu Marae, Mangahanea Marae, Umuariki Marae and near Reporua Marae on the coast. In the vicinity are a whole host of marae including, Te Aowera Marae, Hiruharama Marae, Ruataupare Marae, and Whareponga Marae.

Walkers then climb across farmland past Kakariki Marae, Waiomatatini Marae, Te Horo Mare, and Tikapa Marae. They cross a small bridge and can take a break in Tikitiki which sits on the north bank of the Waiapu River. Tikitiki has St Mary's Church which, while historically Anglican, integrates Maori architecture into its design, with references to fallen soldiers in its extensive carvings, tukutuku and stained glass windows. In the vicinity are Rahui Marae, Taumata o Tapuhi Marae, Hinepare Marae, Ohinewaiapu Marae, Putaanga Marae, Kaiwaka Marae, and Karuwai Marae. Finish at the start of East Cape Road in Te Araroa with the option to stop at Te Kahika Marae, Awatere Marae, Matahi o te Tau Marae, Hinerupe Marae, and Paerauta Marae.

Walkers have the opportunity to stop in at marae as they go, to break up the trip as they see fit!



Duration: 11 hours





Day 12

Duration: 3 hours

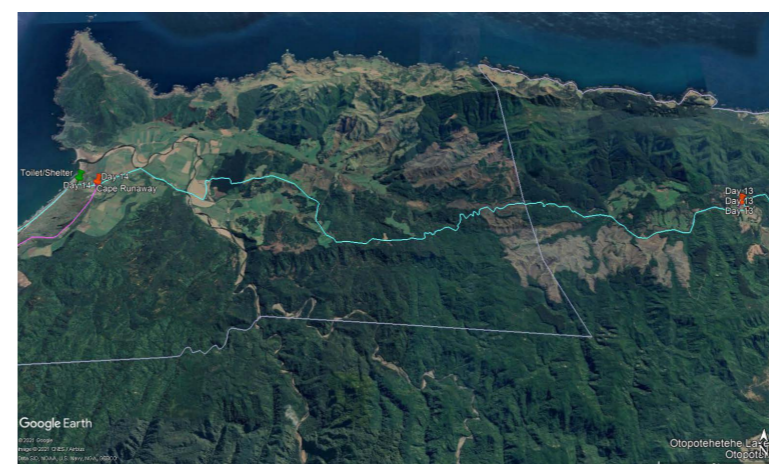
Day 12 will begin by walking alongside the beach passing in the vicinity of Paerauta Marae, up across farmland and past Punaruku Marae, around the point and dropping down at Onepoto Bay. Walkers finish at Wharekahika (Hicks Bay) where they can go swimming at the beach or take a short excursion to Wairere Falls. The marae in the area is Hinemaurea ki Wharekahika Marae.



Day 13

Duration: 4 ¼ hours

Walkers start by walking past the historic Hicks Bay Wharf before walking up through bush and farmland, finishing in Potaka with the opportunity to stop at Potaka Marae. This marks the northern and western end of the Gisborne District and rohe of Ngati Porou, and the southern and eastern border of the Opotiki District and Te Whanau-a-Apanui rohe. Lottin Point, located just north of Potaka, has a small reserve area and opportunity to camp.



Day 14

Duration: 3 ½ hours

Day 14 is spent walking across rugged terrain to Whangaparaoa (Cape Runaway), walkers can stop in at Kauaetangohia Marae.



Day 15

Duration: 2 ¼ hours

On Day 15, walkers drop down into Whangaparaoa Bay and follow the coastline around to Te Rangiharu Bay past a number of good swimming beaches. This is also the location of the filming of the movie Boy. Walkers finish in Waihou Bay and can enjoy a meal at Waihou Bay Lodge. Te Maru o Hinemakaho (Pararaki) Marae and Wairuru Marae are in the vicinity.



Day 16

Duration: 3 ½ hours

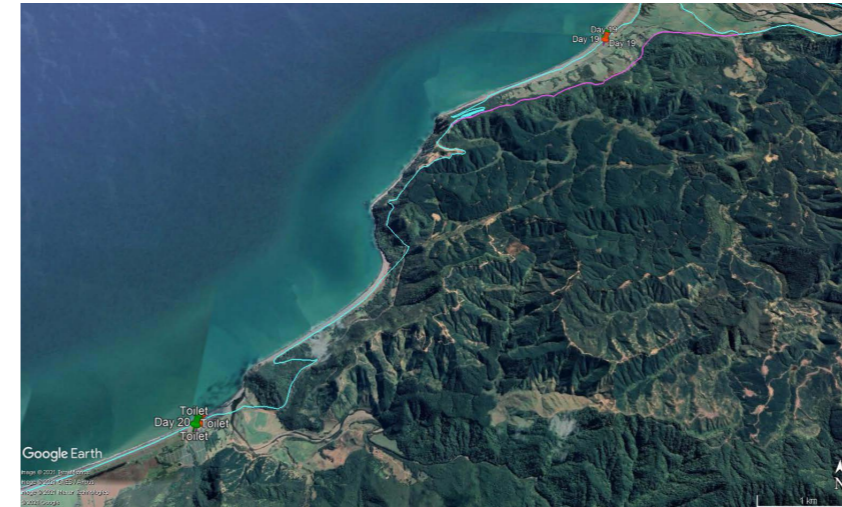
Walking along the coastline, walkers will traverse past the historic Anglican Church in Raukokore. They will then travel inland to cross the stream and finish in Whanarua Bay. This Bay hosts a short walking track to a waterfall located on Whanarua Stream. This area is particularly known for growing macadamia nuts.



Day 17

Duration: 3 hours

Day 17 is spent walking around Waikawa Point to Te Kaha. There are four marae in the vicinity – Pahaoa Marae, Maungaroa (Kaiaio) Marae, Te Kaha Marae, and Waiorore Marae. Walkers can also enjoy a reprieve at the Te Kaha Resort.



Day 20

Duration: 3 hours

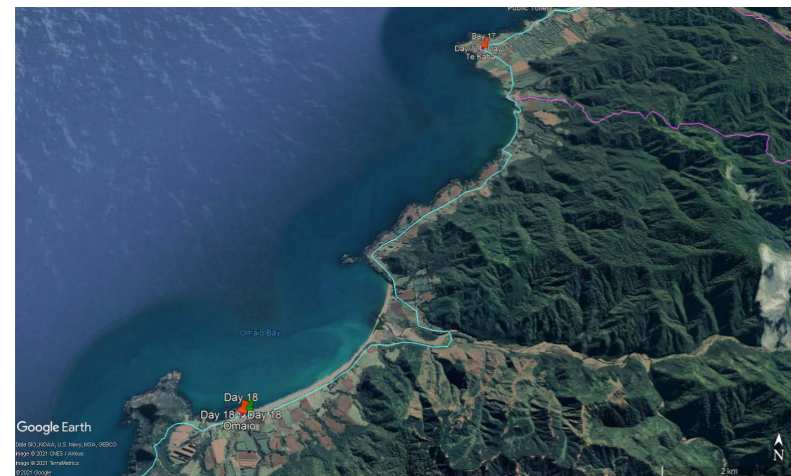
Walkers follow the coast including a lookout across Whitiare Bay, and then down into Hawaii. Here the beach is usually covered with driftwood and boasts an excellent fishing spot, with river swimming and surfing at the eastern end of the beach. Tunapahore (Hawai) Marae is in the area.



Day 21

Duration: 1 hour

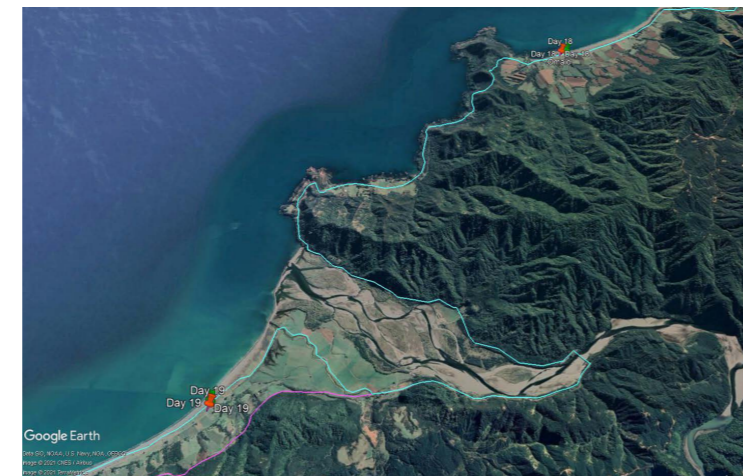
On Day 21, walkers will have a steep incline from the beach and then across farmland to finish at Torere, with the opportunity to stop in at Torere Marae. This is another spot famous for growing macadamias – growing 95% of the country's macadamia plants. This is a pebble beach.



Day 18

Duration: 2 ½ hours

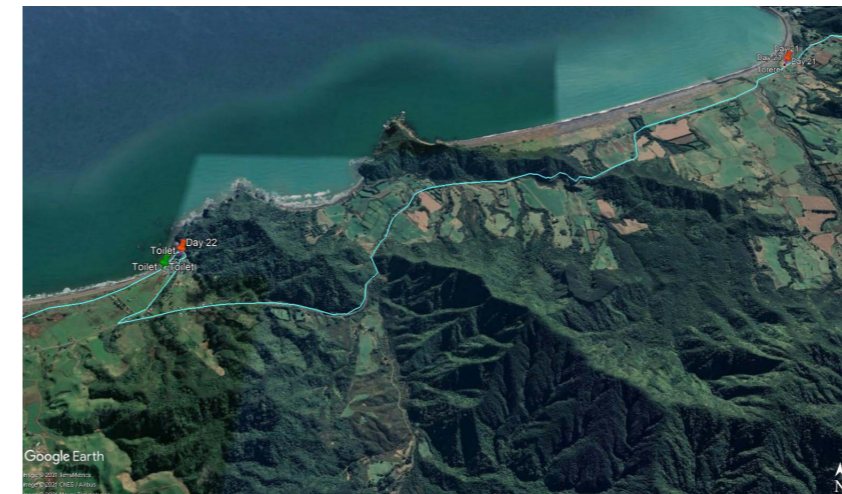
Walkers continue to follow the coastline – taking in the famous pohutukawa trees and finish in Otaia. This area has three marae in the vicinity – Otuhare Marae, Otaia Marae and Whitianga Marae .



Day 19

Duration: 3 ½ hours

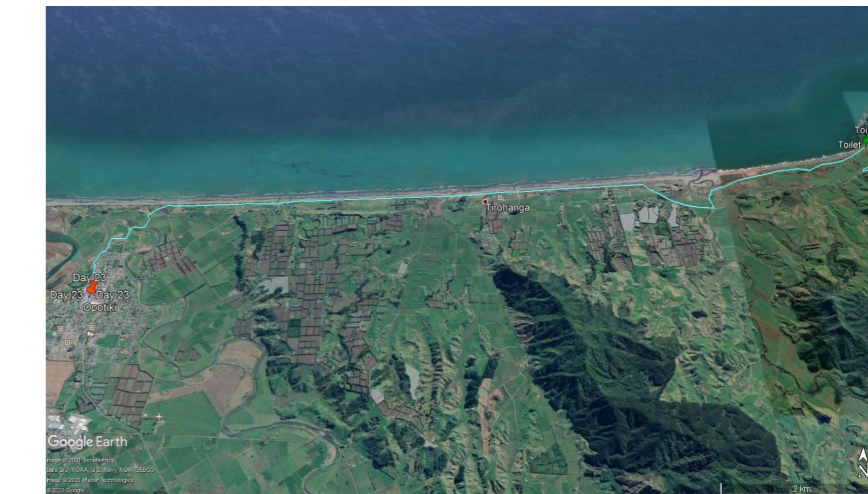
On Day 19, walkers will continue to follow the coast, travel inland to cross the river, and finish for the day near Houputo on the beach. Maraenui Pa is in the area.



Day 22

Duration: 2 hours

Walkers will travel inland across farmland and finish at Opahe. A short stroll across the coastal walkway will provide access to a sandy beach. Opahe Marae is in the area.



Day 23

Duration: 3 ¾ hours

The final day of the track, walkers traverse along the beach and through farmland taking in views of Whakaari and the Raukumara Range. Walkers will finish at the final destination in Omatiki. Omarumutu and Waiaua Marae are in the area.

Ara Pahikara / Biking Track

33. Similarly, the biking track will form part of and follow Te Ara Tipuna. It will veer off where there are areas of beach and steep slopes. There will be a range of difficult and easy sections which will cater to a range of capabilities. Clear signage will ensure the difficulty is outlined before bikers begin the ride. In the future there will be opportunity to develop well designed all terrain loops, modelled on the Redwoods in Rotorua.



Ara Hoiho / Horse Trekking

34. Likewise the horse trekking route will form part of and follow Te Ara Tipuna. Horse trekkers are able to climb slopes of up to 25% allowing opportunities for very scenic sections on terrain which will not be detrimental to the horse. Experienced horse riders and well-trained horses may travel much of Te Ara Tipuna in successive days with many options to choose from.



STAGES

Approach



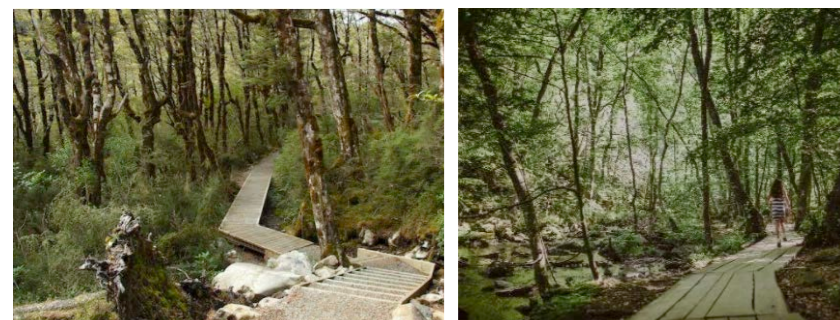
35. Te Ara Tipuna, with its 657km length and 23 indicative walking days, is amenable to a range of construction and development approaches and timelines; from north to south or south to north; from Hikurangi north and/or south; the most highly populated stretch; the most in need of sustainable employment; the most likely to boost local confidence in real, long term investment. It is also possible to stage the build across a number of budget year approvals.
36. However, it is important to recall that Te Ara Tipuna is more than just a set of hiking, biking and trekking tracks and trails. It is about investment in foundation infrastructure that will support the restoration, regeneration and rejuvenation of practical, everyday rangatiratanga by whanau and communities who live, love and work in the rohe, along with those looking for the opportunity to do so.
37. The best approach is one that makes an upfront commitment to the complete project, builds from the centre of the rohe out, allows for immediate usage on the completion of each stage, and creates and sustains projected employment. Accordingly, the tracks could be constructed in the following stages:
 - a. Hikurangi Loop
 - b. Waipiro to East Cape
 - c. Cooks Cove to Waipiro
 - d. East Cape to Te Kaha
 - e. Wainui to Cooks Cove
 - f. Te Kaha to Opotiki
38. While investment could be provided stage by stage this is likely to increase the cost as individual resourcing and consenting requirements, and individual procurements are entered into, rather than a bulk approach with the efficiency gains this would garner.
39. The benefits of Te Ara Tipuna will be diminished without the full upfront commitment. Sustained employment is a key objective of the project creating employment pathways that are not seasonally affected, encourages workers to see and experience the benefits of long term employment, and facilitates employers to upskill individuals. Additionally, businesses and startups will only invest if they can see that Te Ara Tipuna will be realised.
40. The area suffers from 'intervention fatigue'. The well-intentioned desire of successive governments to support the area have led to ad hoc projects with no long term investment. This project will only fulfill its potential if this cynicism is overcome.
41. A full upfront commitment to Te Ara Tipuna is necessary to ensure its success.

“An upfront commitment to Te Ara Tipuna is necessary to ensure its success.”

Gold Tier



Silver Tier



Bronze Tier



Standards

42. The civil engineers and local forestry and roading experts in the design of this ara have ensured it is as accessible as possible across the variable terrain. They have relied upon the standards set out in the Department of Conservation Track Construction and Maintenance Guidelines⁶ and the Department of Conservation's Track Service Standards.
43. The establishment and upgrading of the track has been provided for on the following basis:
 - a. Gold tier – a high quality wooden walkway (similar to what is currently constructed between Waikanae and Midway Beach in Gisborne)
 - b. Silver tier – a wooden walkway that requires engineering support for development
 - c. Bronze tier – a walkway that provides a higher level of service than a farmland and beach track
 - d. Standard tier – a track requiring minimal changes to existing landscape and supported with wayfinder posts.
44. Construction of the ara will be completed in a way that balances minimal interference with the surrounding landscape whilst ensuring the ongoing sustainability of the ara.
45. Tourist attractions, cultural sites, outdoor activities and adventure sites – the ara passes as many as possible to ensure there is an opportunity for engagement and interaction.
 - a. Land parcels – To minimise the private landowners directly affected.
 - b. Land contours – Natural contours of the land have been followed as much as possible.
 - c. Local Communities – The ara passes through or as close to as many local communities as possible.
 - d. Tourist attractions and Marae – The ara passes as many as possible to ensure there is an opportunity for engagement and interaction.
 - e. Existing tracks and infrastructure – Utilising these gives the potential for consistent maintenance/upgrade and can help reduce cost.

6. Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawhai "Track Construction and Maintenance Guidelines: Guidelines - VC 1672" (July 2008) <.\Research\track-construction-maintenance-guidelines.pdf>



PROPOSITION

“Te Ara Tipuna is different from other cycle tracks as it provides multiple options for interaction and provides a unique iwi centric experience that cannot be found elsewhere.”

46. As outlined in paragraph 3, the quality of data for the East Coast is poor. However, it is understood to be an area suffering from some of the greatest inequality in health, education and wellbeing outcomes.
47. The Gisborne District, which encompasses Gisborne and the surrounding areas of Te Tairāwhiti, has a GDP per capita of \$44,004 which represents the second lowest GDP per capita in the country and well below the national average of \$62,165.⁷ Unemployment in the area is 6 percent and the NEET⁸ rate is 14.8 percent. During 2020 and the lockdowns, Gisborne reported an increase of 19 percent to those receiving the Jobseeker benefit.⁹
48. In education, the percentage of school leavers with NCEA Level 2 or above is 70.1 percent, behind the national average of 78.8 percent. And students have higher suspension and exclusion rates than the national average.¹⁰ 23.8 percent of people in the region hold no qualification against a national rate of 18.2 percent. For Maori in the region, this is even higher at 27 percent.¹¹
49. The region has one of the highest smoking incident rates with more than 1 in five people smoking regularly. 22.3% experience sometimes dampness in their homes compared with 18.5% nationally.¹²
50. The following economic analysis of Te Ara Tipuna has been undertaken by TDB Advisory. It uses a wellbeing approval to cost-benefit analyse based on Treasury's Living Standards Framework (LSF) and CBAX tool. Further information on the framework and assumptions underlying this analysis is contained in their full report attached as Appendix 2.
51. Assumptions are made on the number of participants engaging with Te Ara Tipuna based on visitor numbers to Aotearoa New Zealand cycle tracks. However, Te Ara Tipuna is different from other cycle tracks as it provides multiple options for interaction and provides a unique iwi centric experience that cannot be found elsewhere.

7. Stats NZ "New Zealand's Regional economies 2019" (31 March 2020) <<https://www.stats.govt.nz/infographics/new-zealands-regional-economies-2019>>

8. Not in Employment, Education or Training.

9. Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment "Regional fact sheet: Gisborne v1.0.1" (3 June 2020) <<https://www.mbie.govt.nz/dmsdocument/11445-regional-factsheet-gisborne-pdf>>

10. Ministry of Education "Gisborne Region" (2019) <<https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/know-your-region/region/region-summary?district=®ion=5>>

11. Stats NZ "Gisborne Region" (2018) <<https://www.stats.govt.nz/tools/2018-census-place-summaries/gisborne-region#education-and-training>>

12. Stats NZ "Gisborne Region", above n 11

Costs

Infrastructure costs

52. The type of track and the associated construction costs vary depending on the terrain crossed and the users that are catered for. Table 2 below provides a breakdown of the different track types incorporated into the cost estimates.

Table 2: Trackway costing by track type

Track type	Cost, \$ per metre
Beach track	25 – 50
Farmland track	50
Track adjacent to road	100
General bush track	150
Bronze tier walkway	125
Silver tier walkway	175
Gold tier walkway	225
Rock protected track	430
Multi-use track through dense bush	225
Bridge across water	Variable by distance / width

Note: Gold, silver and bronze tier refer to the required build quality / walkway materials, with gold tier referring to a high-quality wooden walkway, while bronze may be made of wood or other.

53. Costs arising outside of the track itself are presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Other costs

Item	Cost, \$	Frequency
Way-finding points	25 per unit	Every 100m
Signage	100 per unit	Every 1km
Toilet (unit, outhouse, install)	7,600 per unit	per 3 hours of unsheltered walking
Shelter	30,000 per unit	per 3 hours of unsheltered walking
Hut accommodation	2 to 3 million per unit	4 in total
Land disposal	150 per tonne	
Landscaping	50 per m	
Restoration	60 per m	
Surveying	14,600 per km	
Overheads	5% of sub-route construction costs	
Miscellaneous expenses	5% of sub-route construction costs	
Project management	2.5% of total costs	

54. Other construction costs that are budgeted for at fixed rates include geotechnical input (\$1m), landowner negotiation (\$200k); fencing/gates (\$3m); green waste disposal (\$2m); additional signage (\$500k); and resource consents (\$1.1m).

55. Table 4 below presents the infrastructure costs for Te Ara Tipuna, broken down by modelled stage and cost type. The below infrastructure stages reflect the initial staging by the civil engineers. As reflected in paragraph 37, initial consultation has determined that a different order is required.

Table 4: Infrastructure costs by stage, \$m

Stage	Construction	Huts	Bridges	Additional signage	Green waste disposal	Fencing and gates	Geotech	Total
1: Wainui to Cook's Cove (97km)	13.82	0	0.25	0.07	0.19	0.29	0.09	14.74
2: Cook's Cove to Waipiro (118km)	30.93	0	0.1	0.08	0.43	0.65	0.21	32.43
3: Mount Hikurangi loop (140km)	22.23	7	0.96	0.10	0.42	0.63	0.21	31.58
4: Waipiro to East Cape (83km)	17.91	2.5	2.75	0.06	0.32	0.48	0.16	24.20
5: East Cape to Te Kaha (139km)	28.44	0	0.1	0.10	0.40	0.60	0.20	29.86
6: Te Kaha to Ōpōtiki (80km)	14.80	0	0	0.06	0.20	0.31	0.10	15.49
Te Ara Tipuna (657 km)		9.5	4.16	0.5	2	3	1	

Maintenance costs

56. Once established, Te Ara Tipuna will require annual maintenance to ensure it is fit-for-purpose for users. Maintenance costs include: trimming and maintaining vegetation; landscaping; fencing repairs; hut, toilet and shelter maintenance, and repair and recovery from natural hazards.
57. Maintenance costs have been assessed on a per km basis. Upon the track's completion, maintenance is estimated to cost \$2,835 per km, with a total cost of \$1.9m p.a. During the construction process, maintenance costs will be incurred for the stages of the track that have been completed.

Total costs

58. The timeframe for completion of Te Ara Tipuna track is 5 years. The total estimated construction costs (years 1 to 5), maintenance costs (year 3 into perpetuity) and the associated deadweight loss of taxation are presented in Table 5 below.

Present value

59. Discounting the costs of Te Ara Tipuna across a 25-year evaluation period gives a present value of the total costs of \$187m.

Table 5: Total costs, \$m

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	Subsequent years
Stage:	Pre-construction	1,2	3	3, 4, 5	6	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
Administration cost	1.2	0.93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure cost	0	38.37	34.99	35.00	40.88	0	0	0	0
Maintenance cost	0	0	0.67	0.91	1.27	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.86
Deadweight costs of taxation	0.24	7.86	7.13	7.18	8.43	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37
Total cost	1.44	47.16	42.80	43.10	50.58	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23
Present value	186.55								



Benefits of Te Ara Tipuna

60. Te Ara Tipuna will generate benefits during its construction phase; in the medium-run for the current generation; and in the long-run for future generations.

61. This analysis categorises potential benefits of Te Ara Tipuna within the following three categories:

- a. Monetary benefits:
 - i. Profits to local businesses (domestic tourist spend);
 - ii. Profits to local businesses (international tourist spend);
 - iii. Increase in local employment / income;
- b. Other wellbeing benefits in:
 - i. Health;
 - ii. Cultural identity;
 - iii. Social connections;
 - iv. Other domains;
- c. Fiscal benefits:
 - i. Benefit cost savings;
 - ii. Health cost savings;
 - iii. Crime cost savings.

Monetary benefits

62. Te Ara Tipuna will bring walkers, bikers and horse-trekkers to the region, and growth in local businesses will follow. MBIE (2016) found the Great Ride cycleways have generated high business growth in local areas. While the nature of businesses varies per region, on average, trackway related businesses were found to be made up of:

Table 6: Share of track businesses, %

Accommodation	36	Cycle Hire	4.2
Visitor Activities/Attractions	11	Cycle Transport/Shuttle Services	3.5
Retail (including Services)	8.4	Site/Visitor Information Services	3.5
Café / Restaurant / Bar	8.4	Vineyard	2.8
General Tours	4.9	Specialised Cycle Tours	2.1
Other Transport Services	4.9	Other	10.5

63. Given the culture, traditions and history on the East Coast, alongside common trackside businesses, particular business opportunities also exist relating to sharing cultural traditions of Iwi, local experiences and local history. Local experiences, including fishing, hunting, Ngati Porou carving and marae stays could see particular growth. Further, alongside businesses servicing cyclists, those servicing horse-trekkers will also be in demand. Given the length of the track, there may also be demand for ancillary businesses such as laundromats.

64. Growth in local business is likely to impact on a number of wellbeing domains.

65. The potential profits to trackside businesses will depend on the number of visitors to Te Ara Tipuna. On average, MBIE finds that domestic tourists spend \$173 per visitor per day (pvpd) and international tourists spend \$207 pvpd. Average spend on Motu Tracks was lower than the nationwide average at \$136 pvpd for domestic tourists and \$166 pvpd for international tourists.

66. If the average tourist spends 5 days on Te Ara Tipuna, and visitor numbers and spending are in line with Motu tracks,¹³ this would equate to a total of \$11.7m per annum of spending on the tracks. From a business owner perspective, this could be considered an estimate of potential revenue in aggregate across all trackside businesses.

13. Given the regional similarities, Motu tracks is considered an appropriate comparator for calculations. It could be the case however that the existence of Te Ara Tipuna results in the two trackways together sharing visitors to the region, making this number somewhat overstated. It could also be the case that given Te Ara Tipuna would be the only public track to offer horse-trekking, this number could be understated by the number of additional horse-trekking visitors to the track.

Profits from domestic tourists

67. If upon completion Te Ara Tipuna receives the same level of visitors as Motu tracks, the estimated economic benefit from domestic tourists to businesses in the region is therefore around \$4.4m p.a., while the national economic benefit would be around \$1.4m p.a. This analysis does not include the economic benefit from returning Ngati Porou and Te Whanau-a-Apanui diaspora who will be encouraged to return home more frequently. We expect that benefit to be significant.

Profits from international tourists

68. The International Air Transport Association currently projects that by 2024, international air travel will return to 2019 levels¹⁴. If from 2024 onwards, Te Ara Tipuna receives around 2,300 international visits per year (in line with Motu track estimates), spending an average of \$166 pvpd and staying for an average of 5 days, then international spend would total approximately \$2 million p.a.

69. Assuming the cost to businesses of servicing this revenue is approximately 55%, then profits to local businesses from international tourists would total approximately \$900,000 p.a. The national benefits would be the same as there is no displacement effect at the national level from international tourist spend.

14. Brian Pearce "Outlook for Air Transport and the Airline Industry" (24 November 2020) International Air Transport Association <<https://www.iata.org/en/iata-repository/pressroom/presentations/outlook/>>



Increased local employment / income

The current situation

70. Relative to the Aotearoa New Zealand average, communities on the East Coast have high levels of unemployment and some of the lowest median income levels in the country. As Table 7 highlights, the average unemployment rate for communities on the track is 7% (compared to the NZ average of 4%), while median incomes are as low as \$18,500 on the East Coast and unemployment is over 10%.

71. According to the LSF dashboard, the youth NEET (not in employment, education or training) rate in the Gisborne / Hawke's Bay region in 2018 was 18% – the highest in Aotearoa New Zealand. The countrywide average is 11.9%, and lowest region is Otago (8%). Overall, there appears to be significant potential for improvement in wellbeing relating to jobs and earnings in the region.

Table 7: Employment data, 2018 census

	Total population	Māori population	Unemployment rate	Median income
		%	%	\$ p.a.
Communities along the trail:				
Wainui-Okitu	1716	22.37	2.3	43,500
Wharekaka	1851	64.18	5.8	26,900
Tokomaru	954	82.07	6.8	22,000
Ruatoria-Raukumara	1233	94.16	8.7	19,400
East Cape	1389	91.57	10.2	18,500
Cape Runaway	1449	85.71	6.8	20,400
Otara-Tirohanga	1176	50.76	2.3	43,500
Opotiki	3759	75.25	9.5	20,000
Weighted average	13527	69.90	6.97	25943.53
Gisborne region	47517	54.66	5.2	25,900
New Zealand	4699755	16.50	4	31,800

Potential monetary benefit through improved employment outcomes

72. Te Ara Tipuna infrastructure will be completed in 5 years (of which the 1st year is planning / consultation phase with no construction). From year 6 onwards, only maintenance costs are incurred. Table 8 below presents estimates of the number of jobs (FTEs) involved in constructing and maintaining the tracks on an annual basis.

Table 8: FTE estimates for track infrastructure and maintenance

Year	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Subsequent years
FTEs (skilled)	36	64.5	96	89	80	17.75	17.75	17.75
FTEs (unskilled)	0	35	55	65	59	15.5	15.5	15.5
Total	36	99.5	151	154	139	33.25	33.25	33.25

Source: Civil Projects Solutions Ltd.

73. A full breakdown of projected FTEs is contained in Appendix 2.

74. As the table indicates, from years 2 to 5 (the construction period), 35 to 59 unskilled FTEs p.a. are required, alongside 65 to 80 skilled workers. From year 6 onwards, track maintenance is estimated to require approximately 18 skilled FTEs and 16 unskilled FTEs p.a.

75. Social procurement – employing locals to the greatest extent possible is a priority for Te Ara Tipuna. In particular, the project seeks to employ at least 25% of unskilled FTEs through the Ministry of Social Development from currently unemployed locals. As a result, this group would have an opportunity to re-enter the labour force, upskill, and potentially exit the unemployment cycle.¹⁵

76. While the project itself seeks to improve local employment outcomes, the jobs and earnings wellbeing impacts relating to trackside business growth after the tracks have been built have the potential to be high. If Te Ara Tipuna sees similar visitor numbers to the Motu tracks, total revenue to local businesses would be around \$11.7m. If it is assumed that labour

costs average 30% of revenue, earnings to local employees would be approximately \$3.5m. Assuming employees earned the current minimum wage (\$32,866 p.a. after tax) on average, that would equate to around 107 FTEs employed in local trackside businesses.

77. The extent to which these earnings represent additional monetary benefits due to the track depends on how many of these income-earners have transitioned off the unemployment benefit. If, as in the construction process above, 25% of these FTEs were previously unemployed, then around 27 of the FTEs in local trackside businesses would be ex-jobseeker support benefit recipients with each:

- a. earning \$14,300 more per year than on the unemployment benefit;
- b. saving the government \$18,600 per year on jobseeker support payments and the accommodation supplement; and
- c. contributing \$6,450 in tax each year.

Total potential monetary benefits

Table 9: Total quantifiable monetary benefits, \$m

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Subsequent years
Stage:	0	1,2	3	3, 4, 5	6	Complete	Complete	Complete
Local business net benefits (domestic tourists)	0	0	0.36	0.72	1.08	1.44	1.44	1.44
Local business net benefits (international tourists)	0	0	0.17	0.34	0.69	0.87	0.87	0.87
Monetary gain for new workers (trail infrastructure and maintenance)	0	0.35	0.56	0.66	0.60	0.15	0.15	0.15
Monetary gain for new workers (railway businesses)	0	0	0.12	0.24	0.36	0.48	0.48	0.48
Total monetary benefits	0	0.35	1.22	1.98	2.75	2.96	2.96	2.96

78. Discounting the above estimates of monetary benefits of Te Ara Tipuna across a 25-year evaluation period gives a present value of the monetary benefits of \$37m.

79. Other potential monetary benefits that cannot be reliably approximated may include:

- a. income growth to providers of services to trackway workers including local accommodation; hospitality and trade sectors; and
- b. income growth in already employed community members that may result from track tourism.

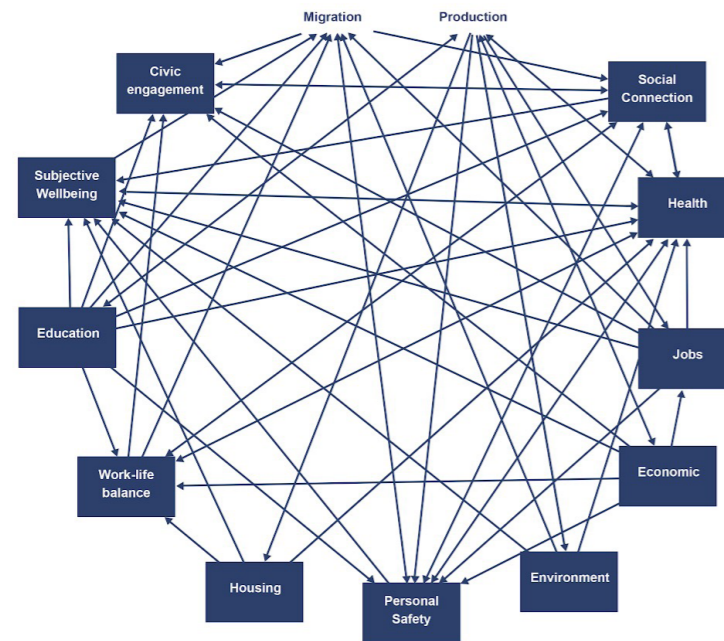
15. Taylor Fry (2017) found that the average benefit recipient spends around 8 years on the unemployment benefit.

Other Wellbeing benefits

Introduction

80. Te Ara Tipuna benefits will arise in other wellbeing domains such as health, cultural identity and social connections.
81. In many cases, the benefits in wellbeing domains are interconnected, or one domain will have flow on effects into another. In the first instance, if communities see the monetary benefits captured in the previous section, living standards should increase, with positive impacts on wellbeing domains such as health, housing, subjective wellbeing and potentially education for children. Work-life balance may on the other hand decrease. The interconnectedness of the wellbeing domains is captured in the diagram below from Aotearoa New Zealand Treasury (2018).

Figure 1: Links between wellbeing domains



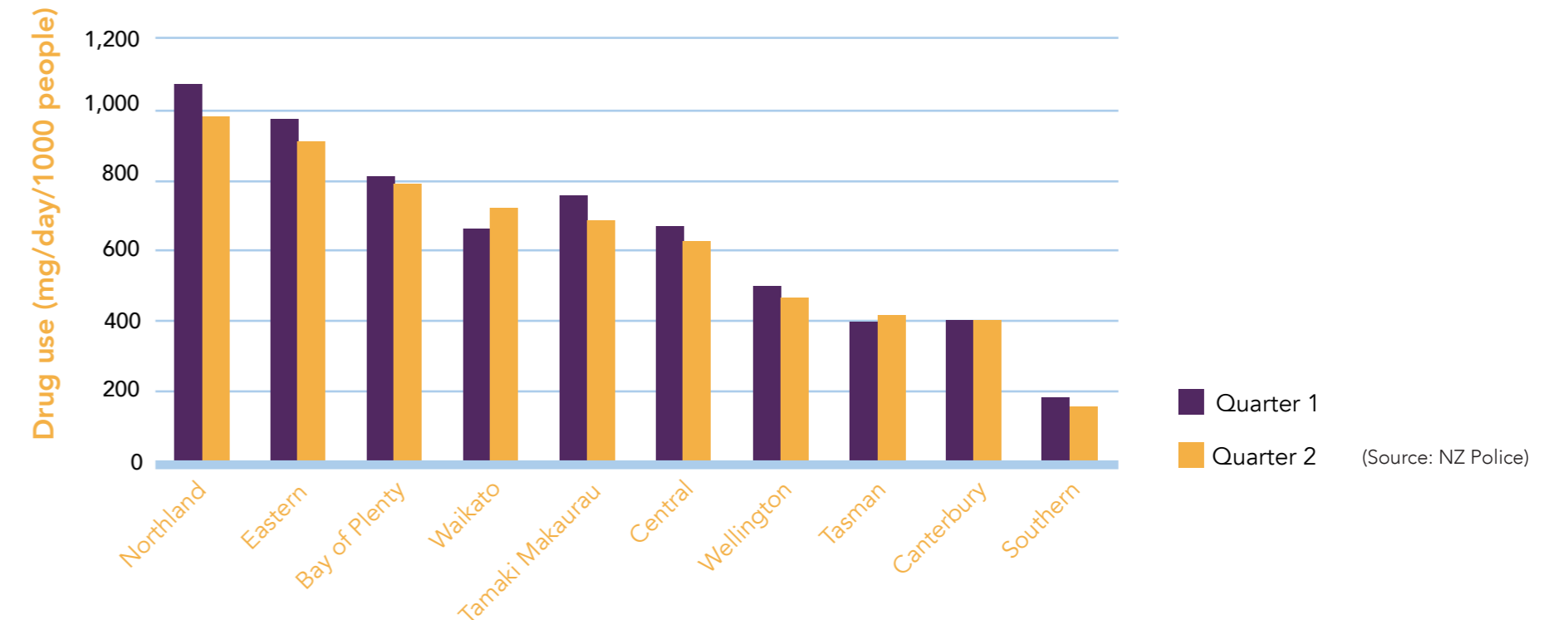
Source: Treasury (2018) 'Living Standards Analysis Model: The First Prototype'.

Health

The current situation in the region

82. LSF indicators of wellbeing in the health domain include: the percentage of people reporting good health; life expectancy; the percentage of people with high levels of psychological distress; and suicide rate, though the LSF dashboard does not include region-specific data for these indicators. Hauora Tairāwhiti (2020) however found suicide rates in the Gisborne region between 2002 and 2016 fluctuated between 15 and 20 people per 100,000. This is well above the 2016 national average of 11.3, and in-line with the higher average for Māori of 20.3.
83. One indicator (and influencer) of health-related wellbeing is drug use. As the graph below identifies, Aotearoa New Zealand Police data indicates the Eastern district has the second highest prevalence of methamphetamine use per capita. Anecdotal evidence suggests that methamphetamine use is particularly high along the East Coast itself.

Figure 2: Methamphetamine: Prevalence per capita, 2018/19



84. Further indicators of health-related wellbeing include smoking rates and the percentage of people with activity limitations (difficulty performing any of the six basic universal activities: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication). As is evident in the table below, a large proportion of the East Coast exceeds the national average for both smoking and activity limitations, in some cases by up to three times.

Table 10: Health Related Data

	Total population	Māori population	16.5080094600676	Activity limitations
		%	%	%
Communities along the trail:				
Wainui-Okitu	1716	22.37	7.2	2.6
Wharekaka	1851	64.18	27.3	8.1
Tokomaru	954	82.07	29.3	9.8
Ruatoria-Raukumara	1233	94.16	36.3	10.1
East Cape	1389	91.57	30.9	11.5
Cape Runaway	1449	85.71	35.5	13.6
Otara-Tirohanga	1176	85.71	7.2	2.6
Opotiki	3759	75.25	36.6	10.9
Weighted average	13527	69.90	27.79	8.94
Gisborne region	47517	54.66	21.9	8.9
New Zealand	4699755	16.50	13.2	6.5

(Source: Census 2018)

85. Overall, at 22% the Gisborne region has the highest regional smoking rate in the country (with Northland the second highest at 18%) and the equal highest rate of activity limitations with West Coast at 9%. Activity limitations may result from a range of causes (both natural and incidental), however the substantially higher than average rates in some communities on the East Coast indicates a disproportion of poor health.

Potential wellbeing impact of Te Ara Tipuna on health

86. One of the aims of Te Ara Tipuna is to provide infrastructure for locals in the region to exercise, socialise and enjoy the outdoors. At present, the only tracks accessible by communities along the East Coast are two short disconnected walking tracks: Anaura Bay walkway and Cooks Cove walkway near Tolaga Bay. With no further track infrastructure, few roads and private land blocking access, the vast majority of the East Coast is currently inaccessible for walking, cycling and horse trekking other than by SH35.

87. Uptake of recreational use on the trackway by locals has the potential to generate a number of health benefits, largely accruing to members of East Coast communities. These are presented in the table below.

Table 11: Potential wellbeing impacts, Health domain

Impact description	Who could be affected?	Magnitude of potential impact	How big?	Realised in	Evidence base
Improved physical health from increased exercise	Local community trailway users from: - Wainui-Okitu (current population: 1,716) - Wharekaka (1,851) - Tokomaru (954) - Ruatoria-Raukumara (1,233) - East Cape (1,389) - Cape Runaway (1,449) - Otara-Tirohanga (1,176) - Opotiki (3,759) - those in the wider Gisborne and Opotiki regions	Low users – 30 to 150 minutes of exercise per week Medium users – 150 to 300 minutes of exercise per week High users – 300 plus minutes of exercise per week	Low users – \$7,000 per person PV Medium users – \$16,000 per person PV High users – \$27,000 per person PV	<5 years ongoing	Sport NZ – wellbeing value methodology note Evidence quality: low
Improved mental health from increased exercise		Low-end impact users: 1 point change in mental health Medium-end impact users: 2 point change in mental health High-end impact users: 5 point change in mental health (0-100 scale, 1 point change valued in CBAx at \$4,852)	Low-end: \$56,000 per person PV Medium-end: \$112,000 per person PV High-end: \$168,000 per person PV	<5 years ongoing	Wellbeing Valuation of Social Housing Provision by Housing New Zealand Evidence quality: low
Health benefits from potential substitution of substance use to physical activity	Current methamphetamine users on the East Coast	Amphetamine dependence has an estimated QALY loss of 0.353	\$11,400 p.a. for each individual who ceases amphetamine dependence, with a PV of \$139,000	<5 years ongoing	Salmon 2020 Evidence Quality: medium
Health impacts to children from exercise and living in healthier households	Children of local whānau	Depending on the level of household change (e.g. factors such as parents income and housing) or depending on the uptake level of recreational trail use by the individual or whānau	Potential to be high	<5 years ongoing	

Cultural identity

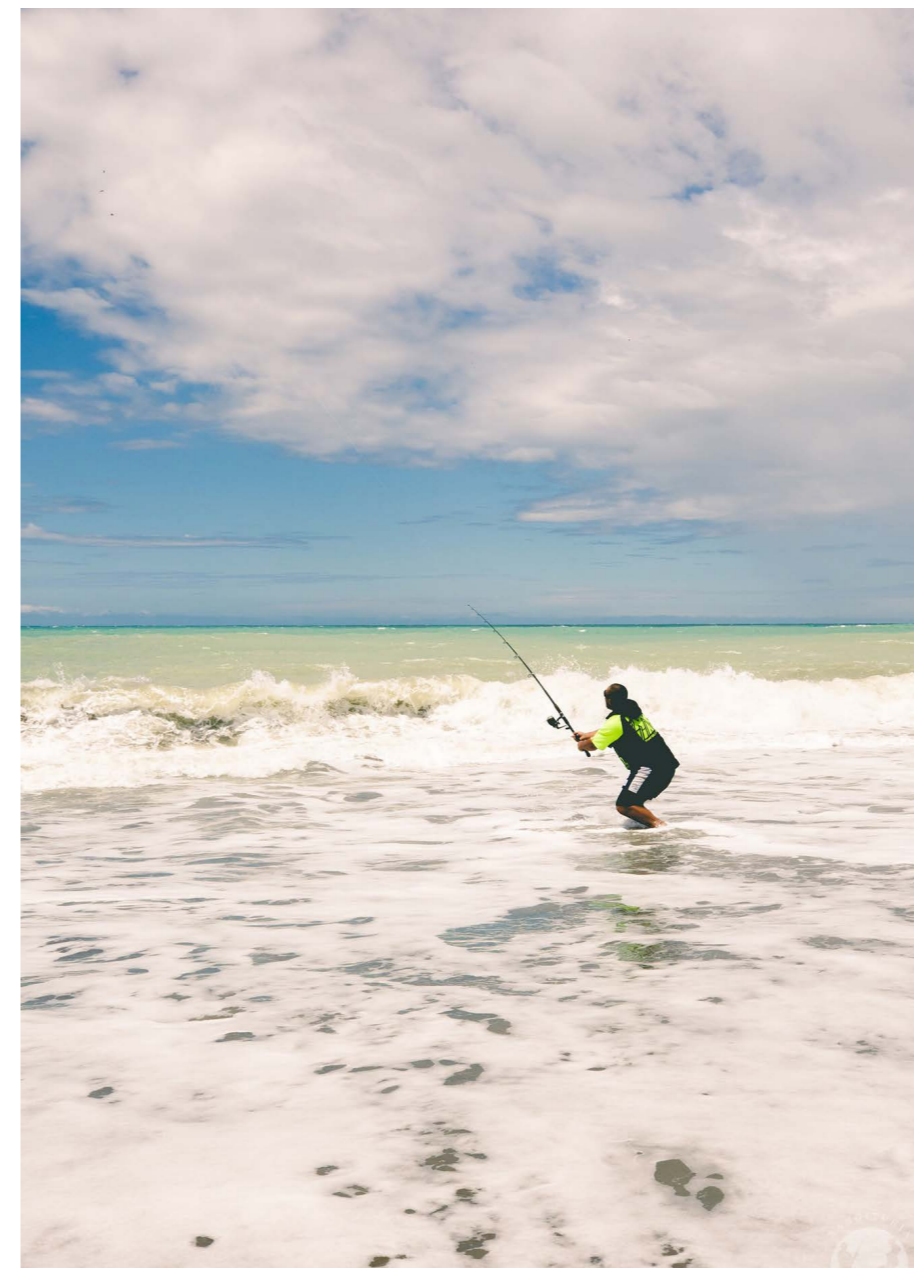
The current situation in the region

88. Measuring and understanding wellbeing in the cultural identity domain is not currently as well-defined as other domains. Treasury (2019) 'Culture, wellbeing, and the Living Standards Framework: A Perspective' discusses the domain, suggesting potential additions to the LSF to be announced in 2021. Current measurements include the percentage of te reo Maori speakers and the percentage of adults who said it was easy to express their identity in New Zealand. As the table below highlights, East Coast communities have a high proportion of te reo Maori speakers.

Table 12: Te Reo Maori speakers

	Total population	Māori population , %	Te Reo speakers, %
Communities along the trail:			
Wainui-Okitu	1716	22.37	4.2
Wharekaka	1851	64.18	24.3
Tokomaru	954	82.07	37.1
Ruatoria-Raukumara	1233	94.16	45.7
East Cape	1389	91.57	45.4
Cape Runaway	1449	85.71	47.6
Otara-Tirohanga	1176	50.76	14.3
Opotiki	3759	75.25	25.8
Weighted average	13527	69.90	28.81
Gisborne region	47517	52.89	16.6
New Zealand	4699755	16.50	4

(Source: 2018 Census)



89. Further, at 17%, Gisborne region has the highest percentage of Te Reo speakers in Aotearoa New Zealand by a significant margin (Northland is second highest region at 9%).
90. LSF data on ability to express identity is less insightful, with less range between regions. Auckland ranks lowest at 82% and rest of South Island highest at 89.3%. Northland / Bay of Plenty / Gisborne rank at 82.4%.
91. Given the high proportion of Maori in the region, another potential indicator of the status of the cultural identity dimension could be the degree of schooling offered in te reo Maori. From Tolaga Bay to Omaramutu (the town before Opotiki), there are 19 schools, of which:
- five mainstream schools;
 - seven kura kaupapa Maori; and
 - seven schools with bilingual units.
92. Relative to other regions, this indicates a high level of teaching in te reo Maori, a positive indicator for the cultural identity wellbeing dimension for young and future generations.
93. Given the strong Maori heritage in the region, it follows that the East Coast ranks relatively high in regards to cultural identity. From a wellbeing cost-benefit analysis perspective, the key question that follows is whether this strong cultural identity could further improve the four capitals within the region.

“While respecting the taonga of the marae, their value lies in their ability to be engaged with and used. Not preserved or showcased as a museum.”

Potential wellbeing impact of Te Ara Tipuna on cultural identity

- 94. In the context of Te Ara Tipuna, a key opportunity for impact on the cultural identity domain could be the ability for East Coast communities to celebrate and share their cultural identity with others. If (as projected in the monetary benefits section above) the track increases tourism opportunities in the region, opportunities may arise for community members to showcase and celebrate their culture as a livelihood.
- 95. The Crown and Iwi have a responsibility to revitalise te reo Maori, recognising the role of Maori in this responsibility and sovereignty of the Maori language. This is codified in the Maori Language Act 2016. Te Maihi Maori¹⁶ has set ambitious goals for the revitalisation of te reo Maori as a first language. By 2040, the aim is to have one million people using te reo Maori in community immersion domains and for te reo Maori to be the first language of 25% of all Maori children. Facilitating interaction with marae will increase te reo Maori use in hapu, iwi and communities as there will be direct engagement with their local identity and increased community cohesion.
- 96. Revitalising pa with marae as its centrepiece will increase the number of whanau engaging with te ao and te reo Maori, increase the immersion opportunities and strengthen cultural identity and affiliation.
- 97. Te Ara Tipuna will increase the return on the government’s current investment in marae as they will become self-sustaining. External demand from visitors for authentic interaction with marae will incentivise the learning of matauranga Maori including tikanga and kawa. Marae, as a natural interaction point for users of the ara, either for accommodation or facilities or the jump-off point for tourism activities, will ensure that marae return to their role as pa. While respecting the taonga of the marae, their value lies in their ability to be engaged with and used. Not preserved or showcased as a museum.
- 98. This will attract more Maori diaspora to return to their area as there is a unique attraction for them and their whanau in economic opportunity and self-determination.
- 99. There is already significant grassroots Maori broadcasting on the East Coast including Radio Ngati Porou. Te Ara Tipuna will increase the audience reach.

Table 13: Potential wellbeing impacts, Cultural Identity domain

Impact description	Who could be affected?	Magnitude of potential impact	How big?	Realised in	Evidence base
Being able to express cultural identity	Culture-related business operators on the trail such as tour guides, carvers and marae workers	1 point change in being able to express cultural identity (0-4 scale, 1 point change valued in CBAX at \$9,509 p.a.)	\$116,000 per person PV	<5 years ongoing	Wellbeing Valuation of Social Housing Evidence quality: low
Increased participation in cultural activities and sharing of cultural knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business operators and employees • Trailway visitors (domestic and international) • Children of business owners / employees future 	Magnitude of impact will depend on the extent to which culture-related businesses arise on the trail	Cannot currently be estimated	<5 years ongoing	
Increased connection with homeland / whakapapa	Tangata whenua of the region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ngāti Porou (82,000 members) • Te Whānau ā Apanui (12,000 members) Includes both current residents and those living elsewhere	Cannot currently be reliably quantified, however potential for significant impact at the individual level	Potential to be high	<5 years ongoing	
Preservation of heritage assets / taonga	Tairāwhiti land	Could be a negative or positive impact: Negative: increased tourism erodes taonga Positive: increased tourism increases the requirement for maintenance and preservation of taonga	Variable	>5 years ongoing	

16. Te Matawai “Maihi Māori Strategy” <<https://www.tematawai.maori.nz/maihi-maori>>

Social connections

The current situation in the region

100. Current LSF indicators of wellbeing in the social connection domain include the:

- percentage of adults who experienced discrimination in the past 12 months in Aotearoa New Zealand;
- percentage of adults who felt lonely at least some of the time in the last four weeks;
- percentage of Maori adults who feel strongly connected with their ancestral marae; and
- percentage of adults who had face-to-face contact with friends who do not live with them at least once a week.

101. As the table below presents, in regards to discrimination, loneliness and social network support indicators, the Gisborne region appears to be amongst the poorest performing regions in the country.

Table 14: Social connections data

	Discrimination, %	Loneliness, %	Social network support, %
Auckland	16.6	15.3	74.8
Wellington	18.3	17	71
Northland, BoP, Gisborne	20.4	18.8	68.9
Rest of North Island	18.1	18.8	71.4
Canterbury	17.9	15.4	77.3
Rest of South Island	13.9	15.1	77.6
Maori	24.4	19	71.2
New Zealand	17.4	16.6	73.1

(Source: 2018 Census)¹⁷

102. In regards to Maori connection to marae, the Gisborne / Hawke's Bay region scores 64.2%, marginally below the Aotearoa New Zealand average of 67.1%. The highest ranking region is Northland at 76.5%.

17. The above estimates must be caveated however as Gisborne is aggregated with Northland and the Bay of Plenty in the dataset. Regardless, low population, isolated geography and large socio-economic gap in the region may be reasons to believe Gisborne rank low in the social connections domain.

Potential wellbeing impact of Te Ara Tipuna on social connections

Table 15: Potential wellbeing impacts, Social Connections domain

Impact description	Who could be affected?	Magnitude of potential impact	How big?	Realised in	Evidence base
Increased social interaction / contact with neighbours	Members of East Coast communities, including: - local individuals and whānau - trailside business operators and employees (in particular those who live in the smallest and most isolated communities such as Tikitiki and Wharekahika)	1 point change in having contact with neighbours (0-4 scale, 1 point change valued in CBAX at \$8,524 p.a.)	\$104,000 per person PV	>5 years ongoing	Wellbeing Valuation of Social Housing Evidence quality: low
Decreased feelings of loneliness		1 point change in feeling lonely (0-4 scale, 1 point change valued in CBAX at \$17,534 p.a.)	\$215,000 per person PV	>5 years ongoing	Wellbeing Valuation of Social Housing Evidence quality: low
Increased outside connections for East Coast community members		Depending on visitor numbers and demographics, potential to create wellbeing enhancing connections for locals, both in the moment and long-term	Unknown	>5 years ongoing	
Increased family connectedness through shared recreation	Local whānau, with particular potential for wellbeing impacts on children	Cannot currently be reliably quantified, however potential for significant impact at the individual level	Potential to be high	>5 years ongoing	Lee et al (2011) found exercising as a family, (in particular outdoors) improves family connection and cohesiveness

Other potential wellbeing impacts

103. The table below presents a number of other potential wellbeing impacts of Te Ara Tipuna in the different wellbeing domains.

Table 16: Other potential wellbeing impacts

Impact description	Who could be affected?	Magnitude of potential impact	How big?	Realised in	Evidence base
Net benefits (economic profit) for local trailside businesses	Local business owners and operators and their whānau in East Coast communities	Will depend on the nature of the business and the number of domestic and international visitors	In aggregate, potential net benefits from domestic tourists of around \$17m PV Potential net benefits from international tourists of around \$10m PV	<5 years and ongoing	Analysis in Section 4.2.2, 4.2.3
Increased local employment / income	Local whānau who have become employed or whose income has risen as a result of the trailway in: - trailway construction and maintenance - trailside businesses - potentially other auxiliary industries	At the individual level, earnings of \$22,800 more on the average wage than on the unemployment benefit.	Potential monetary benefits to new workers (assuming 25% are previously unemployed) totalling around \$9m PV	<5 years and ongoing	Analysis in Section 4.2.4
Good-quality jobs contributing to sense of purpose, meaning, independence and status		Cannot currently be reliably quantified, however potential for significant impact at the individual level	Variable	<5 years and ongoing	
Improved role-modelling for next generation	Children and wider whānau of those who enter employment as a result of trail-related economic growth	Potentially high given the long-term nature of the impact (could flow through generations to come)	Unknown	<5 years and ongoing	



Fiscal savings

104. Te Ara Tipuna will require a substantial upfront investment by the government, and has the potential to create fiscal savings to the Government over time. Fiscal savings could arise from a number of sources including:

- a. a reduction in unemployment benefit expenditure, to the extent that people transition from the unemployment benefit to paid jobs; and
- b. a reduction in future healthcare expenditure, to the extent that increased physical exercise improves physical health in the region and reduces the risk of disease.

105. If for example, the number of people who transition from the unemployment benefit to paid jobs is in line with TDB's analysis detailed in Appendix Two the government would incur fiscal savings of around \$550,000 p.a., with a present value of \$8 million.

106. In regards to healthcare expenditure, if for example it is assumed that increased physical exercise in the region will reduce the propensity to develop cardiovascular disease by 5% from 2033 onwards, there would be healthcare savings of around \$600,000 per annum.¹⁸ Assuming a lag-time of 10 years for this impact, this impact would have a present value of \$4 million.¹⁹

107. Over time, a reduction in welfare benefit dependency could lead to fiscal savings in other areas including reduced crime-related costs and reduced social housing expenditure.

108. Given the limited information on the scale and timing of these effects and the linkages between reduced welfare dependency and savings in other areas of government expenditure it is not possible to quantify these fiscal savings. However they could be substantial over time.

18. Based on CBAX data, that the annual marginal value of healthcare savings relating to avoided cardiovascular disease is \$7,579.

19. The same calculation could be made for diabetes. Applying the same assumptions and the CBAX impact value marginal of avoided healthcare costs for diabetes would give annual savings of \$500,000 and an NPV of \$4 million. Consideration would potentially have to be made for comorbidities.

Overall costs and benefits

Costs of Te Ara Tipuna

Table 17: Summary of the costs estimates of Te Ara Tipuna trackway, \$m

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	Subsequent years
Stage:	Pre-construction	1,2	3	3, 4, 5	6	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete
Administration cost	1.2	0.93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure cost	0	38.37	34.99	35.00	40.88	0	0	0	0
Maintenance cost	0	0	0.67	0.91	1.27	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.86
Deadweight costs of taxation	0.24	7.86	7.13	7.18	8.43	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37
Total cost	1.44	47.16	42.80	43.10	50.58	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23
Present value	186.55								

Potential benefits of Te Ara Tipuna

Table 17: Summary of the potential benefits of Te Ara Tipuna trackway, \$m

Monetary (Jobs and earnings)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local business net benefits (domestic tourists) – around \$17m PV Local business net benefits (international tourists) – around \$10m PV Monetary benefit to new workers (trail infrastructure and maintenance) – around \$4m PV Monetary benefit to new workers (trailside businesses) – around \$5m PV 			
Other wellbeing	<p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved physical health from increased exercise Monetary benefit to new workers (trailside businesses) Health benefits from potential substitution of substance use to physical activity Health impacts to children from exercise and living in healthier households 	<p>Cultural identity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being able to express cultural identity Increased participation in cultural activities and sharing of cultural knowledge Increased connection with homeland / whakapapa Preservation of heritage assets / taonga 	<p>Social connections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased social interaction / contact with neighbours Decreased feelings of loneliness Increased outside connections for East Coast community members Increased family connectedness through shared recreation 	<p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased value of culture-related skills and knowledge Upskilling of individuals in the region Increased inter-generational transfer of culture-related skills and knowledge Increased access to recreation in natural surroundings Increased native tree plantings and conservation initiatives in the region Increased safety on public roads Improvement in housing outcomes from improvement in economic wellbeing Increase in work and decrease in leisure time
Fiscal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fiscal savings (unemployment benefit) Fiscal savings (health-care) Fiscal savings (crime-related) 			

ORGANISATION



109. The success of Te Ara Tipuna depends on a well-resourced professional skills-based entity with strong connection to Ngati Porou and Te Whanau-a-Apanui and an understanding of Te Tairāwhiti and the opportunities that are available.

Te Ara Tipuna Entity

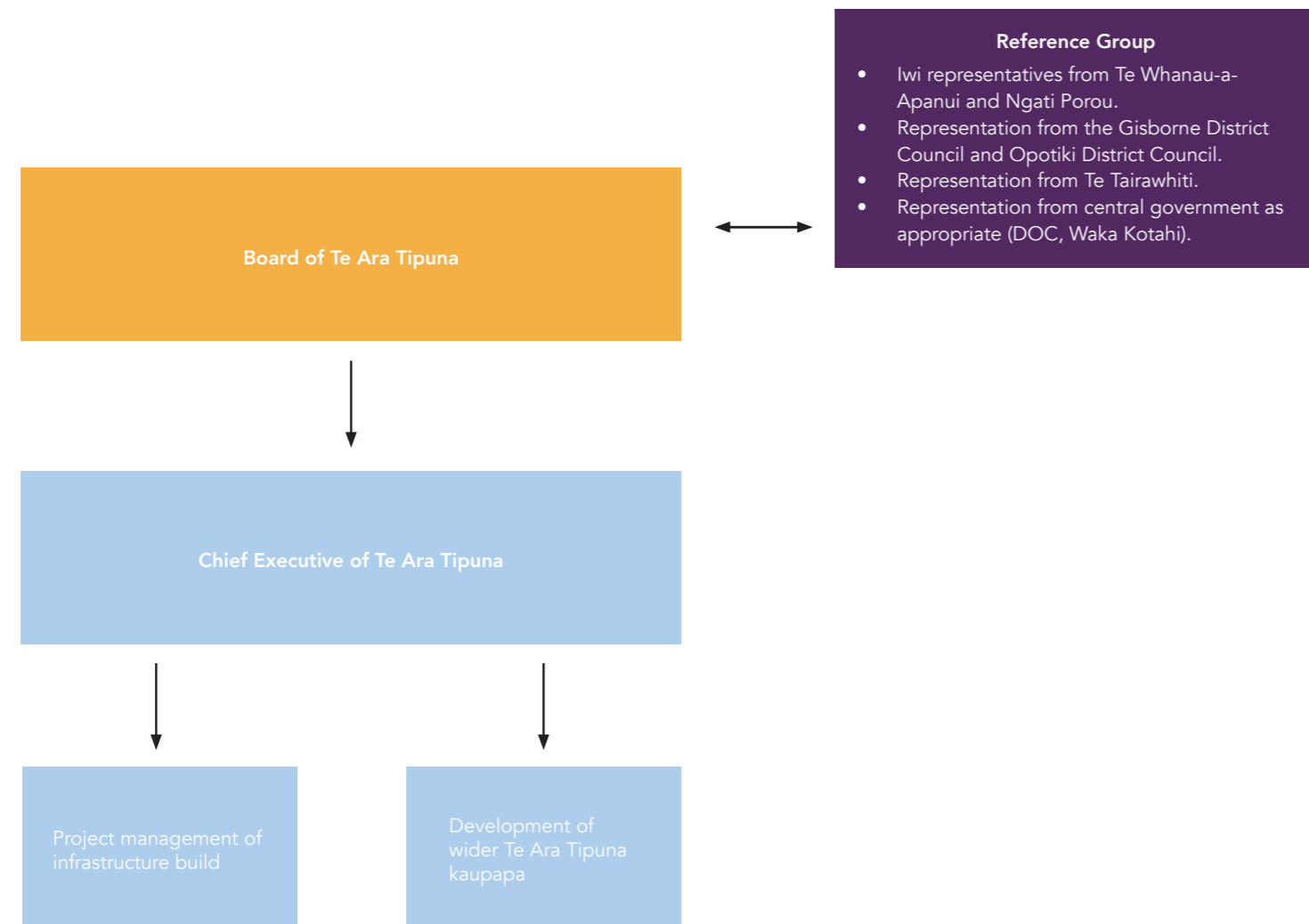
110. It is important that the entity is iwi led with established partnerships with Gisborne District Council and Opotiki District Council as they are critical to Te Ara Tipuna's development and operation.

111. The governance of Te Ara Tipuna will be driven by Ngati Porou and Te Whanau-a-Apanui.

112. A skills based board would include

- a. Cultural wealth and cultural infrastructure, knowledge and experience;
- b. Consultation and communication skills and experience with local communities;
- c. Legal / land management agreement experience and skills;
- d. Community development and capacity development experience;
- e. Business development experience and skills; and
- f. Tourism experience and knowledge.

Figure 3: Possible Governance Arrangements



RISKS & MITIGATION

Landowner negotiation

113. The distance and diversity of landscape that makes Te Ara Tipuna attractive also presents a challenge. To reach around the coast, the ara must traverse across a variety of titles and landowners. Most land along the East Coast is privately-owned. In Te Tairāwhiti, 28% is Whenua Māori. This could present distinct obstacles in regard to consolidating land for the ara.
114. As currently mapped, approximately 120 km of the ara will need to go across privately held land. This includes individual freehold title and Whenua Māori. Negotiation will be required to obtain consent. However this represents only 18% of the total ara. The mapping of the ara has focused on utilising already existing infrastructure and following existing roads, paper roads, existing tracks and across beaches.
115. From the outset Te Ara Tipuna recognises that its success relies upon collective community involvement. In the next stage of this project an extensive consultation programme with landowners and tangata whenua will be undertaken. Landowners will be incentivised to participate in the project not just because of the cumulative benefit to their local community but also due to the enhancement of their land. Their holdings will be rejuvenated by fencing, native planting and in some instances increased access through the building of bridges. The costing for this project includes funding for negotiation with landowners.

Resource consent

116. Te Ara Tipuna is a complex resource consenting project as it covers earthworks, bridges, toilets and shelters. In many places, there are no existing consents to carry out the proposed work. It also covers three jurisdictions – Gisborne District Council, Opotiki District Council and Bay of Plenty Regional Council. Each of these has different resource consenting requirements such as the underlying zoning of the particular parcel of land and overlays such as Significant Natural Areas, Outstanding Landscape Areas and Natural Hazard Areas.
117. Expert strategic advice would be engaged for this project. The cost for doing so is included in the draft estimation of costs for this project.
118. Te Ara Tipuna meets the criteria for inclusion as a Covid-19 Recovery (Fast-track Consenting) Act 2020 infrastructure project. It will bring economic benefit to people and industries affected by Covid-19, will have long term impact on the social and cultural wellbeing of the current and future generations, and will result in employment generation, improving environmental outcomes, protection of historic heritage and strengthening of environmental, economic and social resilience.

Engineering risk

119. Te Ara Tipuna seeks to track across land that is in many places unexplored. Whilst the design has been built to follow the natural contours of the land as much as possible, there may be unknown engineering risks.
120. The development of the ara has been undertaken by a local engineering firm, CPS, who have undertaken a number of infrastructure projects in the area and in consultation with Kuru Contracting. Based in Tolaga Bay they are Te Tairāwhiti's leading forestry, civil road contraction and maintenance firm.

Infrastructure

121. Due to persistent underinvestment by government, there is a significant infrastructure gap in Te Tairāwhiti. The current poor state of SH35 reflects in real time the long term and continuing low investment in its construction and maintenance. It is subject to its own separate considerations. Visitors will only be attracted to the ara if they can easily see and access key infrastructure such as a safe access road, well-maintained tracks, accommodation, toilets, and food and beverage distributors. The ara will include the building of some of these ancillary services. The route also goes as close to existing townships as far as possible so that services for tourists are co-located with services for local residents.

Visitor numbers

122. Te Ara Tipuna does not rely on a minimum number of visitors for continued operation but the ancillary services will require a minimum level of interaction. There is inadequate data to determine actually how many visitors travel around the East Coast, particularly outside of Opotiki and Gisborne. But for people to be willing to invest in building businesses around the ara they will need to see consistent and sustainable numbers.
123. While it is expected that Te Ara Tipuna visitors will follow the seasonal tourist patterns of the region, attracting visitors to this area will minimise the increasingly unsustainable pressure put on other tourist areas.
124. Trust Tairāwhiti see Te Ara Tipuna as providing the infrastructure needed to create the sustainable and consistent visitor numbers that fledgling tourism initiatives around the coast need.



NEXT STEPS

125. We note that:

- a. The success of Te Ara Tipuna relies upon strong and upfront buy-in from Ngati Porou and Te Whanau-a-Apanui;
- b. Mana whenua trust in government will rely upon upfront commitment;
- c. The economic situation of the East Coast requires that commitment is made without delay;
- d. The area will receive economic benefits as soon as the infrastructure is started; and
- e. Commitment to Te Ara Tipuna is required to fully realise the benefits of current government investment in the region.

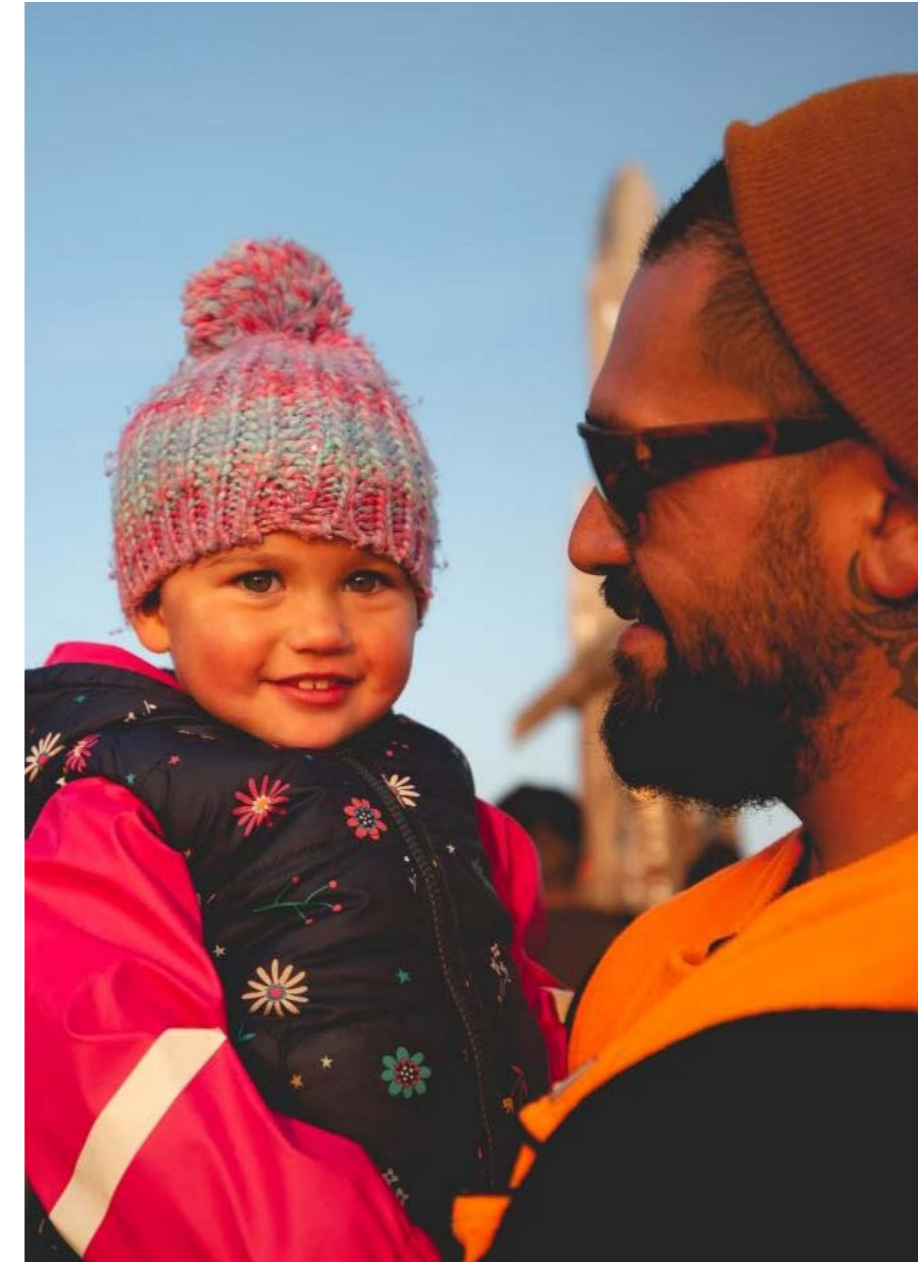
126. We recommend that:

- a. A financial commitment in Budget 2022 is made for the whole of the infrastructure required for Te Ara Tipuna;
- b. There is extensive engagement with communities in the next six months to secure grassroots involvement and commitment;
- c. Construction planning is undertaken to determine the best staged construction to maximise the delivery of early benefit to the community;
- d. Te Ara Tipuna is considered under the COVID-19 Recovery (Fast-track Consenting) Act 2020 as it meets the criteria for inclusion including:
 - i. economic benefits and costs for people or industries affected by COVID-19;
 - ii. the effect on social and cultural wellbeing of current and future generations;
 - iii. the project would likely progress faster by using the fast-track consenting process;
 - iv. the project will result in a public benefit, e.g. employment generation, increased housing supply, infrastructure that improves economic, employment, and environmental outcomes, and increases productivity, improving environmental outcomes, minimising waste, contributing to the efforts to mitigate climate change, protection of historic heritage, and strengthening environmental, economic, and social resilience; and
- e. Detailed mapping is undertaken to ensure that the maximum Te Ara Tipuna undertake detailed mapping work to ensure that the maximum return on government investment in the area is realised from this work; and
- f. Governance and executive capacity is established to implement this work, including consent application and undertaking an intensive consultation programme.

127. To ensure that Te Ara Tipuna maximises the return on existing government investment, a more extensive review of all government investment in the area will be undertaken. This work will inform how Te Ara Tipuna builds on the objectives set out in pages 12-13.

128. To ensure that local employment is maximised, workforce capability for the East Coast will be mapped. Any limitations will be identified to allow for education and training opportunities to be identified.

CONSULTATION MAPPING



Consultation Mapping - Te Ara Tipuna

129. Consultation for Te Ara Tipuna will be multi-layered with an expected timeline of 3-9 months. The geographical spread will be from Gisborne to Opotiki. The goal of this consultation is to engage with all identified layers, and to achieve definite commitment, participation, protection, and buy-in to Te Ara Tipuna.
130. A reference group will be established, made up of select representatives from Iwi, government, and other relevant stakeholders. This group will be a core part of Te Ara Tipuna entity.

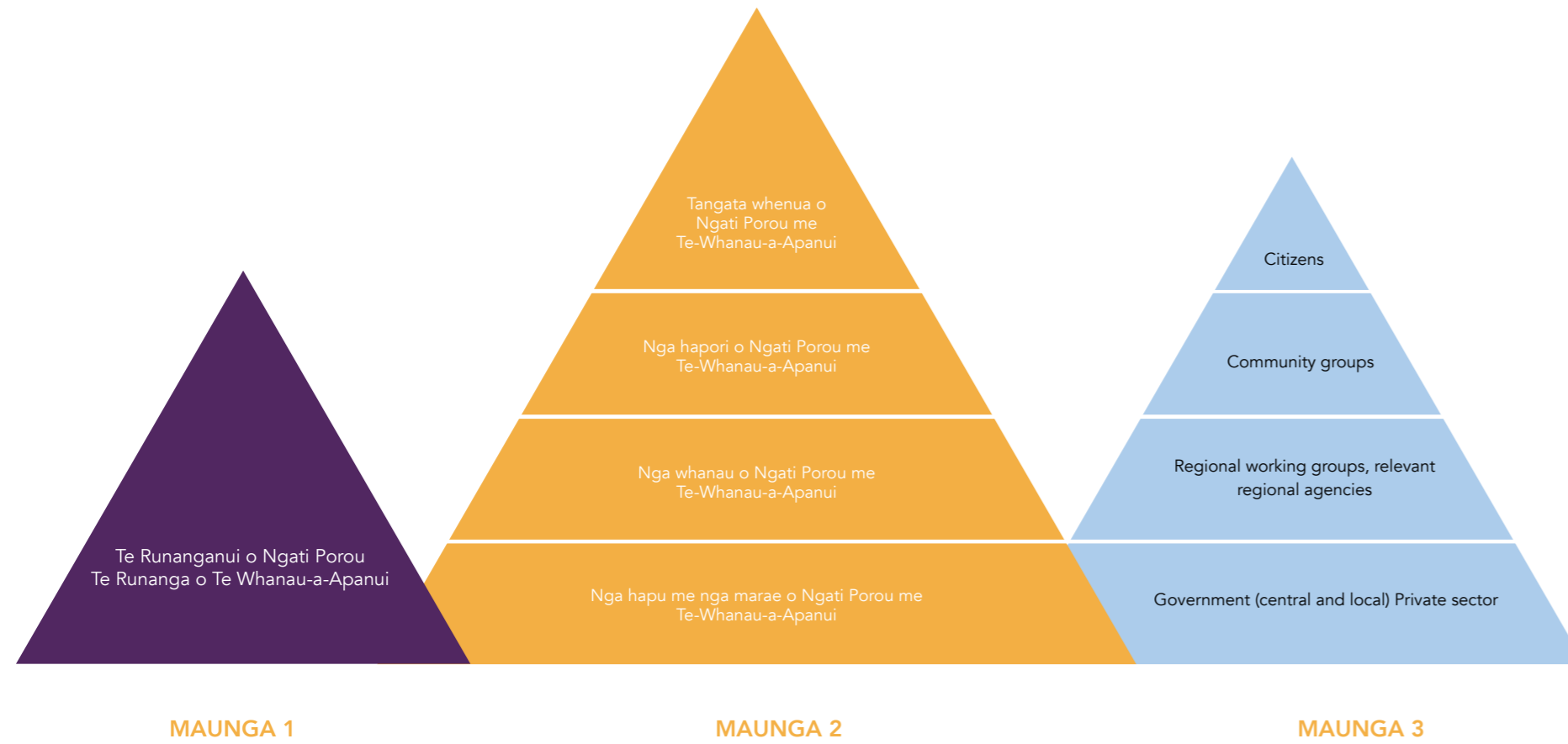
Who

131. Stage 1/Maunga 1
Includes the two Iwi runanga, and work will be done prior to consultation to establish partnerships between Iwi and Te Ara Tipuna entity. This maunga is the foundation (backbone) to begin consultation with iwi kaenga.
132. Stage 2/Maunga 2
Includes the priority engagement groups and where initial consultation will begin. It is at the forefront as it is crucial to the success of this project; securing tangata whenua, whanau, hapori and hapu as advocates and kaitiaki of Te Ara Tipuna. Central to this consultation stage is identifying and securing key influencers, so that a sense of ownership and protection is fostered at the beginning of the process and carried on throughout.
133. Stage 3/Maunga 3
Includes government agencies, private sector, regional working groups and agencies, community groups and citizens. Consultation and engagement will occur concurrently with Maunga 2.

How

134. A communication and engagement plan and strategy will be developed and delivered. This plan will detail where and when consultation will take place. A platform will be developed which will be used to communicate information and receive feedback. This is how we will know positive consultation has been achieved, as well as mitigate any potential risks. It will also be used to compile data for reporting purposes.

Everyday rangatiratanga, every day



APPENDIX ONE

APPENDIX ONE

Table 1: Provincial Growth Fund investment in marae

Name of Marae	Funding for renovations & upgrades from the PGF	Funding provided by PGF for digital connection
Whangara	Whangara marae	Connected
Hauiti	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima – Ngati Porou Cluster 6 project	To be connected
Te Poho o Te Rawheoro	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima – Ngati Porou Cluster 6 project	
Puketawai	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima – Ngati Porou Cluster 6 project	
Hinemaurea ki Mangatuna	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima – Ngati Porou Cluster 7 project	Connected
Okuri		
Hinetamatea (Anaura)	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima – Ngati Porou Cluster 7 project	To be connected
Tuatini	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima – Ngati Porou Cluster 7 project	Connected
Pakirikiri	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima – Ngati Porou Cluster 5 project	To be connected
Waiparapara	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima – Ngati Porou Cluster 5 project	Connected
Iritekura	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima – Ngati Porou Cluster 5 project	Connected
Taharora	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima – Ngati Porou Cluster 5 project	Connected
Kiekie		Connected
Whareponga	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima – Ngati Porou Cluster 4 project	
Rongohaere	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima – Ngati Porou Cluster 4 project	Connected
Rongoitekai (Penu)	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima – Ngati Porou Cluster 4 project	Connected
Hiruharama	Hiruharama marae	Connected
Te Aowera (Whakapaurangi Pa)	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima – Ngati Porou Cluster 4 project	Connected
Kariaka (Ngati Porou)	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima – Ngati Porou Cluster 4 project	Connected
Rauru (Taumata o Mihi)	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima – Ngati Porou Cluster 3 project	Connected

Te Heopera (Mangarua)	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima – Ngati Porou Cluster 3 project	To be connected
Uepohatu	Uepohatu Marae – Whakarua Park Board	Connected
Mangahanea	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima – Ngati Porou Cluster 3 project	Connected
Ruataupare	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima – Ngati Porou Cluster 7 project	
Umuariki	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima – Ngati Porou Cluster 3 project	To be connected
Reporua	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima – Ngati Porou Cluster 7 project	Connected
Tinatoka	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima Tinātoka	Connected
Te Horo	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima – Ngati Porou Cluster 3 project	Connected
Kaiwaka	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima – Ngati Porou Cluster 2 project	Connected
Tikapa	Tikapa marae	Connected
Rahui	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima Rahui	Connected
Putanga		Connected
Karuwai	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima – Ngati Porou Cluster 2 project	Connected
Hinepare	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima Hinepare	Connected
Ohinewaiapu	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima Ohinewaiapu	Connected
Te Kahika	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima – Ngati Porou Cluster 1 project	
Awatere	Awatere marae	Connected
Matahi o Te Tau	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima – Ngati Porou Cluster 1 project	Connected
Hinerupe	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima – Ngati Porou Cluster 1 project	Connected
Tutua (Paerauta)	Ma Wai Ra e Taurima – Ngati Porou Cluster 7 project	To be connected
Hinemaurea ki Wharekahika		Connected

APPENDIX TWO

Available as separate attachment

