



# Māori values –Iwi/Hapū Perspectives of Freshwater Management in the Auckland Region



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Manaaki Whenua



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## Summary

### Objectives

- Landcare Research was engaged by Auckland Council to develop a suggested approach for how Māori values and interests could be integrated into regional planning objectives, policies, and rules for freshwater management in the Auckland Council Unitary Plan.

### Methods

- Workshops were facilitated and run by Landcare Research with Unitary Plan staff and representatives from mana whenua in Manukau on 5 March 2012 and in Orewa on 7 March 2012. The purpose of the workshops was to identify iwi/hapū values and interests for fresh water management. The information gained through workshops was also supplemented with information from iwi management plans and iwi issues and values papers provided by the Auckland Council, and good practice examples from New Zealand and internationally.

### Results

- There is a clear need for direct and effective involvement of mana whenua in the sustainable management of freshwater
- There is a need for stronger provision of mana whenua to engage as kaitiaki through:
  - section 33 transfers
  - section 36 co-management arrangements and
  - Treaty of Waitangi co-governance arrangements
- Possible methods for improving iwi/hapū capacity to participate in freshwater management include:
  - pre-loading in plans and anticipating outcomes of pending Treaty of Waitangi settlements
  - following good practice guidelines for collaboration and engagement as outlined in the Regional Policy Statement and Māori values framework papers
  - developing collaborative projects, e.g. the Integrated Kaipara Harbour Management Group using the frameworks and mātauranga Māori based planning approaches given in legacy documents such as the Tāmaki Mana Whenua Forum's response to the Auckland Sustainability Framework – Te Kōhao o te Ngira
  - using iwi management plans to identify cultural interests and values
  - recognising the iwi-centricity of Māori world views when engaging with iwi/hapū and that each hapū or iwi have their own distinct customs, practices, values, and planning traditions. What holds for one iwi/hapū may not be valid for another.

## **Conclusions**

- The key to effective integration of Māori interests and values into freshwater management is reliant on full iwi/hapū participation and collaboration. It is therefore essential to set up strong, on-going relationships with iwi/hapū so that they can participate fully in freshwater management.

## **Recommendations**

That the Auckland Council consider the following approaches for giving effect to the National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management 2011 in terms of Objective D1:

- The methodological approach should follow the Unitary Plan Māori Values Framework Discussion Document (Māori Strategy and Relations Department of the Auckland Council)
- Māori interests and values can be integrated into regional planning objectives, policies and rules for freshwater management in the Auckland Council Unitary Plan by following good engagement practice as set out in this report
- Māori interests and values summarised in this report should be understood and closely followed for writing Unitary Plan objectives, policy, methods and rules
- Examples of freshwater management objectives, policy, and methods (linked to the National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management) are outlined in this report and provide guidance on future policy development
- Use some of the objectives, policies, and methods given in this report to improve engagement and collaboration with mana whenua and improve freshwater management
- There is a need for direct and effective involvement of mana whenua in the sustainable management of fresh water and for a stronger provision for mana whenua engagement as kaitiaki.

## **Glossary**

kaitiakitanga	the ethos of sustainable resource management
mahinga kai	food gathering area
manaaki	provide hospitality
mana whenua	authority over land and resources
mātauranga Māori	Māori knowledge and philosophy
mauri	life-force
taonga	treasure
taonga tuku iho	treasured possessions
Te Ao Māori	Māori world view
Te Ao Pākehā	Pākehā world view
wāhi tapu	sacred site
wāhi taonga	heritage site
waikino	water that is dangerous, such as rapids
waipuna	spring water
waimāori	freshwater
wānanga	workshops
waimate	water that has completely lost its mauri and is no longer able to sustain life
waiora	water in its most pure form
waitohi	water for rituals

## 1 Introduction

**Kaupapa:** Commence dialogue of Māori values and iwi/hapū perspectives in freshwater management and policy

**Client** is Auckland Council.

**Aim:** To develop a process for the integration of Māori interests and values into regional planning objectives, policies, and rules for freshwater management in the Auckland Council Unitary Plan.

### Overview

A large amount of national literature, policy and presentation material was reviewed and analysed at commencement of this contract (Harmsworth 2001, 2005a, b; MfE 2003, 2005; Sharples 2009; Ruru 2009; BoffaMiskell 2009; Land and Water Forum 2010; Auckland Council 2011, 2012; Awatere et al. 2011; National Policy for Freshwater Management 2011; NPS 2011; IMPs for the Auckland Region (as shown in references)).

Workshops with iwi/hapū groups were held in Auckland on 5 and 7 March 2012 to elicit information on cultural values and issues, and promote discussion on the NPS and freshwater issues and outcomes in relation to the development of the Auckland Council unitary plan. Many questions emanated from these hui and workshops, for example: How do we develop planning and policy from an iwi/hapū Māori perspective? How can the unitary plan empower iwi/hapu? What can the unitary plan do to protect taonga tuku iho and cultural sites such as wāhi tapu? How can we sustain and enhance the mauri of freshwater to strengthen cultural values? How can we introduce new policies to give effect to the NPS? How do we make sure we are clear in plans and strong in plans? Many groups found it very difficult to separate planning and policy into 'compartments' that from a Māori perspective are interconnected, for example, land, freshwater, coastal, air, biodiversity, etc., as these overlap so much. There is an obvious need for a holistic and integrated approach to planning and policy, possibly through the increased use of dual planning frameworks.

In addition to the workshop findings, tangata whenua issues and aspirations/goals/objectives are well documented in a large number of existing iwi management plans and highlighted in iwi issues and values papers (see references section). Many of these Māori interests and values relate to the degradation, pollution, and contamination of water, habitats, ecosystems, and species. These concerns were confirmed in workshops in terms of impacts and effects on the mauri (life-force) of water where a stream, river, catchment or harbour has become polluted.

Stormwater and wastewater management were also issues. As all the groups wanted to address water quality and allocation together and considered water management should encompass 'whole systems' such as surface water and groundwater, it was generally agreed that an integrated and holistic approach to planning and policy was needed.

Issues were understood to relate from the head of the river or catchment to the coast. Other key issues related to the engagement and empowerment of iwi/hapu to fully participate in planning and policy from the onset.

In the first workshop on 5 March 2012 in Manukau many iwi members wanted to discuss a better definition of water, and what exactly it covered or encompassed. General understanding in the context of the National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management 2011 (NPSFM 2011) was that it included groundwater and aquifers as well as all surface water including rivers, lakes, permanent and ephemeral streams, geothermal systems, wetlands, estuaries, and harbours. Māori water classifications may assist in the preparation of any water quality standards, or complement any water classification systems arising from the implementation of the NPSFM 2011. A long list may be developed. Some early examples of iwi/hapū definitions of water were given: e.g. waimāori (freshwater), waiora (pure water), waitohi (ritual water), waipuna (spring water), waimate (dead water), and waikino (dangerous water).

Information from a large number of iwi management plans, hui/workshops, and other reviews provides a basis for integrating Māori interests and values into regional planning and policy, and the development of objectives, policies and rules. Examples are given in section 4 of Māori values and iwi/hapū freshwater management objectives, policy, and anticipated environmental results based on workshops, iwi management plans and other good practice examples.

## **2 Methods**

We used the following research methods to engage with iwi/hapū on the topic of freshwater management:

- A workshop with key members of the Unitary Plan Treaty of Waitangi and Natural Environments work streams to confirm the scope of what would be included in the first draft of the Unitary Plan, and to agree on an approach.
- Review/summary of the “Unitary Plan Māori Values Framework Discussion Document” prepared by Wiki Walker, dated February 2012 (supplied by the Auckland Council) and the National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management 2011 to determine how this might be applied in the context of freshwater management for the Unitary Plan.
- Review/summary of existing iwi management plans and iwi issues and values papers coincident with the Auckland Council region to understand iwi perspectives on freshwater management (supplied by the Auckland Council). A list of iwi/hapū management plans were reviewed and summarised for Māori values, issues, and freshwater policy and is given in references and Appendix 2
- A review of case studies and good practice approaches for integrating Māori values into policy that have been applied both in New Zealand and internationally.

- Wānanga (workshops): 5 and 7 March 2012 to engage with iwi/hapū representatives to identify Māori values associated with freshwater management in order to support policy development.
- Summarised findings from individual hui and workshops in the Mana Whenua Consultation Summary report dated 23 March 2012.

## Workshop outline

The following workshop discussion and presentation structure/format was followed:

1. Background and introduction, presentation of dual planning framework, mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge and philosophy) based and mainstream based planning concepts, perspectives, Te Ao Māori (Māori world view) and Te Ao Pākehā (Pākehā world view)
2. Introduction and setting the scene, at the front-end, elucidate the NPSFW and UP for freshwater management, provide the umbrella for the hui/workshop kaupapa
3. What are key iwi/hapū freshwater interests and values in the Auckland Council region?
4. What are key iwi/hapū freshwater outcomes and aspirations in the Auckland Council region? (present other visions/outcomes, *huri no i te whenua*)
5. What are the priority iwi interests, values and objectives for freshwater management?
6. Examples of mana whenua values and iwi perspectives in terms of freshwater management policy and objectives.
7. Comments on the engagement process.

The workshops enabled the start of a conversation between key staff from Auckland Council and iwi/hapū on significant interests, values and objectives for freshwater management. The findings of the workshop sessions were summarised and reported by iwi/hapū representatives back to the team.

At the workshops key questions were asked to facilitate engagement from mana whenua groups present on the relevant topics. The questions were structured to prompt attendees' understandings and experiences, and to facilitate individual and collective feedback. Following experience gained at the Manukau hui, some questions were reworded slightly for the Orewa hui.

Breakout groups were used to workshop each of the questions and were structured to contain a mixture of mana whenua representatives and council officers, with a mana whenua representative acting as scribe to capture key discussion points on flip charts, which were then presented back to the group. Discussion within groups was generally led by mana whenua, with council officers able to answer any technical questions that arose. A small amount of time was given for discussion following each presentation.

This approach resulted in the capture of valuable discussion of issues/matters of concern for mana whenua. A summary of the workshop findings is outlined in section 3 of this report.

### 3 Results

The Unitary Plan Workshops Summary of findings has been organised into:

- Section 3.1 Summary of issues, and
- Section 3.2 Summary of outcomes

#### 3.1 Summary of mana whenua interests and values

A large number of Māori interests and values were discussed and documented at the freshwater workshops held on 5 and 7 March 2012. Mana whenua issues are well documented in a large number of iwi management plans and highlighted in iwi issues and values papers (see references). The key interests and values from workshops (see Appendix 3 for a full list of issues) are organised by theme and summarised below.

- **Degradation of freshwater (e.g. rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, groundwater, and harbours):** Workshop participants were concerned with the effects on the mauri (life force) of water caused by pollution of a stream, river, catchment or harbour. The result for iwi/hapū was the lack of ability to manaaki (provide hospitality) due to a depletion in, or in some cases the absence of, traditional mahinga kai (food) resources.
- **Modification/destruction of cultural sites/areas (e.g. wāhi tapu (sacred site), wāhi taonga (heritage site), and mahinga kai (food gathering area):** As with the above issue, the result for iwi/hapū has been the lack of ability to manaaki (provide hospitality).
- **Water allocation:** All the groups wanted to address water quality and allocation together and considered water management should encompass ‘whole systems’, such as surface water and groundwater. It was generally agreed that an integrated and holistic approach to planning and policy was needed. Interests and values spanned entire catchments from the head of the river to the coast.
- **Setting baselines:** Catchment auditing/inventory of freshwater resources is required. Quality spatial information is required for both bio-physical and mātauranga Māori based data.
- **Reconciling different worldviews:** How to reconcile the different approaches to planning, e.g. trade-offs versus kaitiakitanga (Māori resource management, see Minhinnick (1989) for an explanation)
- **Defining property rights:** Current property rights regimes with regard to the role of Māori in the management and ownership of water are unclear. There is a need to identify and develop rules for access to natural resources and the rights to use those resources. Mechanisms such as Treaty of Waitangi settlements and resulting co-governance and co-management (such as has occurred for the Waikato River) and RMA Section 33 (transfer of powers) would help clarify underlying property rights and management roles for kaitiaki = mana whenua
- **Interfaces between the Regulatory Regimes:** Clarity between the numerous statutory plans, both local and national, is required. The workshops queried the following: What are the interfaces between the Unitary Plan and DOC-Conservation

Management Strategies, ICMPs, QE2 covenants, resource consent covenants, Ngā Whenua Rāhui, Significant Ecological Areas? What takes precedence and how do they work together?

- **Land/use practices:** All the groups felt strongly about the impact of land-use activities on quality water. The workshops discussed the perception that most (not all) farmers/land managers focus on economic growth or competitive uses. There is limited liability for externalities (pollution, which should be costed either through behavioural change (education policies or best practice farms) or through a complementary set of strong rules and regulation.
- **Watercare:** Concern was raised about Watercare being the ‘interface’; that is, Watercare is the agency that implements the management of water through service provision (supplying drinking water and conveying wastewater). The issue then is how to ensure engagement between mana whenua and Watercare, either through a ‘kaitiaki board’ or through other engagement processes?

### Summary of mana whenua outcomes

A large number of outcomes, and aspirations were discussed and documented at the freshwater workshops. Some of these are summarised below (see Appendix 4 for a full listing) and supported by a large number of iwi management plans and values papers (IMPs listed in references):

- **Empowering iwi/hapū:** A key question raised was what the Unitary Plan could do to protect taonga tuku iho (treasured possessions) and wāhi tapu? Suggested approaches included: engaging properly with iwi/hapū; Section 33 transfers of powers; co-governance and co-management regimes; pre-loading in plans by providing place holders for pending Treaty of Waitangi settlements; and monitoring programmes.
- **Engagement:** Relationship management is of key importance, especially given tight unitary plan development timeframes. There was a desire from the workshops for mana whenua working groups to be established to address planning issues. Resourcing iwi/hapū capacity to participate effectively is an essential requirement for effective engagement.
- **Developing mātauranga Māori indicators for monitoring:** Iwi and hapū wish the Auckland Council to acknowledge the validity of mātauranga Māori indicators. These indicators can be either quantitative (e.g. biophysical) or qualitative (whakataūāki – proverbs). To achieve this outcome, developing the iwi/hapu capacity to monitor is required.

### Outcome Statements

Protect and restore the mauri and waiora of Manukau, Kaipara, Waitemata

We work towards a common vision ‘a healthy and productive Kaipara Harbour’

Restore and protect ngā taonga o Tangaroa

Restore the mauri

Protect existing biodiversity

Kia mutu te mahi kino i te wai – Stop polluting our rivers and streams

Kia aru te ara o Papatūānuku – Development recognises natural water pathways

He aha te hau, e wawā ra – What was the wind that was roaring yonder?

Kia rārahi anō te tuna – Replenish our stocks of tuna

The resounding sound of tāmure (snapper) feeding on pipi

E tangi ana nga reanga o utu, e mahara ana nga reanga a taima ta aha ra e whakamahana  
taku ora kia tina – When the land, river and sea creatures are in distress then I have  
nothing to be proud of

He kawenga ki te whenua, ki ngā uri o ngā Atua – The ethic of responsibility towards the  
natural environment

The eco-system defines my quality of life –ko ahau te tai ao, ko te tai ao, ko ahau

The following examples are direct quotes of outcome statements from iwi management plans and policies in the Tāmaki region that relate to freshwater management.

### **Kaitiakitanga-focused outcome statements**

Ensuring the sustainable management of the natural, physical and cultural resources of the iwi: Fulfilling kaitiaki responsibility means that any human interaction with the environment is managed in a sustainable way, and that protection of the mauri of the natural, physical, and cultural resources occurs (Ngātiwai Trust Board – Te Iwi o Ngātiwai Iwi Environmental Policy document, 2007)

Kaitiakitanga or resource management is about nurturing, monitoring, and protecting the environment, now and for the needs of future generations. Kaitiakitanga is not, therefore, necessarily about ownership of the land and resources; Ngai Tai regards the preservation of the mauri or life essence of water waterways in the rohe as matter of prime importance... (Ngai Tai Kaitiaki/Resource Management Principles and Operational Policies)

Kia mau ki te mauri o te Taiao o Hauraki: Most of our waterways in rural and urban areas have been restored to their indigenous state and are now home to increasing populations of fish; water plants have increased providing a home for kaeo and protecting young of tuna and inanga; there are no longer any contaminants polluting our water ways and harbours and many more wetlands exist because of the past and present activities of kaitiaki; sustaining and enhancing the mauri of ecosystems, habitats, species, and natural resources under the care of the Hauraki tribal region; protecting wāhi tapu cultural heritage sites and landscapes; supporting kaitiaki; making informed decisions about the environment; building partnerships; community awareness in environmental management and heritage protection (Ngāi Tai – Whaia to Mahere Taiao Hauraki – Hauraki Iwi Environmental Plan 2004; Ngāti Whānaunga – Whaia te Mahere Taiao Hauraki – Hauraki Iwi Environmental Plan March 2004)

The promotion, enhancement, protection, and implementation of Ngāti Te Ata Tikanga; Kaitiakitanga: Restore mana of iwi; plan long-term usage of taonga; protect sensitive features of the environment; plan for the provision of kai (including kaimoana) for future generations (Ngā Tikanga o Ngāti Te Ata Tribal Policy Statement – 1991)

Ensure on-going practical recognition of and provision for kaitiakitanga in all relevant policies, plans, programmes and processes of Crown agencies and TLAs affecting Ngai Tai ki Tamaki taonga (Ngāi Tai Tamaki Management & Development Plan: Stage One 2009)

Kaitiakitanga is a concept fundamental to Kawerau A Maki's view of resource management. Our continuing role as guardians and the basis of that role: to give effect to our role as kaitiaki in the protection and appropriate use of our heritage (Te Kawerau A Maki Trust Resource Management Statement v2 1995)

The restoration and enhancement of the Manukau harbour, its catchment and the well-being of its people (Te Puaha ki Manuka o Waikato – Waikato Iwi Management Plan 2007)

### **Mana Whenua focused outcome statements**

To protect and uphold the customary cultural rights and ownership of our protocols, values and beliefs of the five marae of southern Kaipara; acknowledgement of Ngāti Whatua Ngā Rima o Kaipara as mana Tūpuna, Mana Whenua in this area; protection of the relationship of Ngāti Whatua o Kaipara, our culture and traditions with our ancestral lands, water, wāhi tapu other taonga and areas of significance; rating and protection of remaining land assets and marae developments; the future environment of our mokopuna (Ngāti Whatua Ngā Rima o Kaipara Trust– Te Wahapū o Kaipara Manaakitanga: South Kaipara Takiwa Environmental Protection and Management Plan)

Ngāti Paoa wishes to see greater consultation with Regional, Local, and Central Government on matters of importance to the iwi; Ngāti Paoa would like to see their wāhi tapu sites given better protection from the threat of desecration. Ngāti Paoa aims to achieve economic self-reliance through economic development of lands and resources in their ownership; (Ngāti Paoa Resource Management Plan (1993–1996)

Whakarongo, whakarongo, whakarongo ki te tangi o te manu e karanga nei, tui, tui, tui, tuia – Listen to the cry of the birds calling for unity – the introductory lines of the karakia remind us that the natural world has a lot to teach mankind about the preservation of unity, interdependence, harmony and balance; our purpose is to provide strong, accountable leadership that enhances mana, strengthens unity, preserves taonga, and secures the future for Ngāti Paoa, so that Ngāti Paoa are empowered, equipped, and encouraged to achieve tino rangatiratanga. Outcome areas: Whānau-Hapu-iwi (our people), Ngā Tikanga me Ngā Kawa (our culture), Te Ao Turoa (our environment), Ngā Taonga Tuku Iho (our resources) (Ngāti Paoa Trust Long-Term Plan: Consultation Draft –April 2006)

## **4 Examples of freshwater management objectives, policy, and methods**

Freshwater is essential to New Zealand's economic, environmental, cultural, and social well-being.

The Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi) is the underlying foundation of the Crown – iwi/hapū relationship with regard to freshwater resources. Addressing mana whenua values and interests across all the well-beings, and including the involvement of iwi and hapū in the overall management of freshwater, are integral to meeting responsibilities under the Treaty of Waitangi (TOW) and broader statutory obligations such as the NPS on freshwater and the RMA. As a Crown representative Auckland Council needs to acknowledge the TOW, and develop more meaningful ways of partnering with mana whenua through Article Two and engaging mātāwaka through Article Three. Key TOW principles, including reciprocity (or recognition of the essential bargain), rangatiratanga, shared decision-making, partnership, active protection, ōritetanga (and mutual benefit, the right of development and redress), all provide an important framework to respond to the needs and aspirations of Māori communities.

### **Examples of objectives and policy**

This section builds on the previous sections, summarising key iwi/hapū interests, and values and outcomes to formulate examples of objectives, policy, rules and anticipated environmental results (AER's) for freshwater management. It is structured accordingly:

- Issues of significance
- Outcomes
- Objectives
- Policy
- Regulatory methods, statutory and non-statutory methods through an explanatory note (an indicator of collaboration, measuring engagement – demonstrating meaningful engagement) would determine how objectives are met
- AERs
- Monitoring

This enables linkages to be made between the iwi/hapū issues and outcomes (from workshops and reviews), the NPS and the UP for freshwater management.

### **Interests and values of significance**

Ensuring that tangata whenua value and interests are identified and reflected in the management of freshwater, and freshwater ecosystems, requires specific policy and methods to be developed to involve Iwi /hapu in freshwater planning and decision-making from an early stage. It is important to ensure integrated catchment management and holistic planning can be based to some degree on mātauranga Māori and cultural values. The use and management of freshwater water and associated ecosystems and cultural resources is expressed and reflected in a wide spectrum of water quality and water quantity (allocation)

issues from regional to local, from catchment to ecosystem, to habitat to species/site specific. Matters of significance can include:

- Lack of, or poor engagement/limited involvement in freshwater planning and decision-making
- Degradation of the condition, ecological integrity, and mauri of freshwater, ecosystems, and catchments
- Destruction and modification of cultural sites and resources
- Mixing of waters from different sources
- Effects of waste-water, effluent, and sewage on the mauri of freshwater ecosystems and the mana of iwi/hapū
- Inappropriate land uses and land use practice that impact or cause adverse effects to cultural values
- Lack of native vegetation plantings around freshwater and estuarine margins to sustain cultural values and enhance mauri
- Widespread siltation/sedimentation impacting on the mauri of freshwater
- Contaminants degrading freshwater ecosystems
- High nutrients degrading freshwater ecosystems

Many activities have adverse effects on water quality and water quantity for freshwater and freshwater ecosystems (including varying impacts on habitats and taonga species). These activities may include: storm water and sediment runoff; old dump or timber mill sites and leachate from landfills; contaminants and pollutants; dumping of animal carcasses in freshwater; urban and rural land use; land management practice; development and redevelopment; transport activities; industrial and trade activities; rural activities; maritime activities; sewage reticulation and disposal; solid waste disposal.

In terms of the Auckland region, tangata whenua issues regarding freshwater are diverse and were summarised into key themes:

- Degradation of freshwater (e.g. rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, groundwater, harbours, ecosystems, habitats, species)
- Modification/destruction of cultural sites/areas (e.g. wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga, mahinga kai)
- Reconciling different world views
- Setting baselines
- Defining property rights
- Land/use practices
- Interfaces between regulatory regimes
- Integrated/holistic planning

## **Commentary**

It is acknowledged that the above description of Māori interests and values is long and contains a mix of process concerns and environmental concerns. It is recommended that the Unitary Plan personnel evaluate the existing issues in the draft Unitary Plan to ensure that the above matters are properly encapsulated. This may require the expansion of some issues or the addition of others. Integrating Māori interests and values into the existing issues statements will result in an integrated and holistic outcome as sought by Māori.

## Outcomes

Key Tangata Whenua outcome themes (Auckland region) included:

- Restoring/sustaining the mauri of freshwater ecosystems
- Protecting, managing, enhancing cultural sites areas (e.g. wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga, mahinga kai)
- Empowering iwi/hapū
- Engagement
- Developing mātauranga Māori indicators for monitoring
- Localising policy to hapū area
- Other policies/rules/methods

### Outcomes based policy (examples)

Mana whenua and the Auckland Council are working in partnership to protect and sustain cultural values of freshwater ecosystems, by:

- identifying cultural values and interests of freshwater
- enabling mana whenua to strengthen their understanding of mātauranga Māori to support freshwater management
- protecting, managing, and enhancing cultural sites/areas (e.g. wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga, mahinga kai) through effective co-developed and integrated planning and policy
- collaborating on projects that protect, restore and enhance culturally significant freshwater ecosystems through kaitiakitanga
- restoring/sustaining the mauri of priority freshwater ecosystems
- working in priority catchments to safeguard and sustain freshwater systems through co-management and strategic activities

Mana whenua and the Auckland Council are giving effect to outcomes from the TOW settlements and co-managing freshwater resources in the Auckland region, to achieve agreed goals and desired freshwater outcomes to meet New Zealand's and mana whenua economic, environmental, cultural, and social well-being, by:

- involving mana whenua in decision making regarding freshwater planning
- involving mana whenua in decision making and planning to ensure tangata whenua values and interests are identified and reflected
- involving mana whenua in the management of freshwater ecosystems, by implementing new innovative co-governance approaches, that support co-management of freshwater ecosystems
- collaborating with mana whenua to develop co-management approaches that protect and sustain cultural values of freshwater ecosystems
- involving mana whenua in integrated catchment management planning

Mana whenua and the Auckland Council are monitoring freshwater resources in the Auckland region, by:

- developing and implementing mātauranga Māori based monitoring approaches
- developing and implementing mātauranga Māori based indicators

- using mātauranga Māori and science-based monitoring approaches to assess and measure progress towards agreed freshwater management outcomes

## **Objectives**

This section is based on section D in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2011 (FWNPS 2011) and frames objectives directly from the NPS. For the Unitary plan key objectives will therefore be to:

1. provide for the involvement of iwi and hapū in freshwater management
2. ensure tangata whenua values and interests are identified and reflected in the management of freshwater including associated eco-systems and decision making regarding freshwater planning
3. ensure all other objectives in the NPS for freshwater management are put into practice, and enable provision for the social, cultural, environmental, economic and political aspirations of Māori.

## **Objectives developed from the Tangata Whenua outcomes above**

4. To restore/sustain/enhance the mauri of freshwater ecosystems in ways that enable provision for the social, cultural, and economic well-being of Māori, particularly in the following areas:
  - a) Estuaries and harbours: protection of ecosystems and habitats used for cultural purposes and activities, including recreation, fishing and shellfish gathering, kaimoana, mahinga kai, cultural practice
  - b) Catchment ecosystems that sustain cultural values and life supporting connectivities and relationships to communities
  - c) Groundwater and aquifers, including all special cultural sites such as waipuna – springs for sustainable cultural use and water supply
  - d) Lakes rivers and streams: protection of freshwater ecosystems and cultural values, food gathering, recreation, water supply, for distinct cultural and spiritual use and practice
  - e) Wetlands: protection of wetland ecosystems for their distinct cultural values, use and taonga
5. To protect, manage, and enhance cultural sites and areas of cultural importance (e.g. wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga, mahinga kai)
6. To involve and empower tangata whenua in freshwater management planning and decision-making in ways that:
  - a) take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi including mana motuhake and tino rangatiratanga
  - b) have particular regard to the practical expression of kaitiakitanga
7. To engage effectively with tangata whenua to achieve desirable and mutually agreed freshwater goals, and measure progress towards these goals

8. To develop mātauranga Māori based classifications and indicators for the cultural monitoring of freshwater in the region, in order to establish cultural baselines, standards and limits
9. To develop local policy on freshwater specific to hapū area
10. To engage with tangata whenua in freshwater management to develop meaningful policies, rules, and methods to achieve outcomes

## **Commentary**

It is acknowledged that some of the above objectives relevant to Māori interests and values will already be encapsulated in provisions drafted for the Unitary Plan to date. It is recommended that Unitary Plan personnel evaluate the existing objectives in the draft Unitary Plan to ensure the above matters are properly covered. This may require the expansion of some objectives or the addition of others. As with the documentation of issues, integrating Māori interests and values into the existing objectives will result in an integrated and holistic outcome as sought by Māori.

## **Policy**

Policy that gives effect to Objectives 1, 2, 3:

The involvement of Tangata Whenua in the preparation, implementation, monitoring, change or review of the Unitary Plan shall be undertaken in ways that:

- (i) recognise the customary authority and mana whenua status of tangata whenua
- (ii) provide for the direct involvement of tangata whenua in decision making where issues are relevant to freshwater management
- (iii) Provide for early and effective involvement and participation in freshwater management and decision-making

The involvement of Tangata Whenua in freshwater management shall be undertaken in ways that:

- (i) recognise the customary authority and mana whenua status of tangata whenua
- (ii) provide for early and effective involvement and participation in freshwater management and decision-making
- (iii) provide for the direct involvement of tangata whenua in decision-making where issues are relevant to freshwater management
- (iv) provide for the direct involvement of tangata whenua in decision-making where issues are relevant to cultural values and interests

Policy that gives effect to objective 4:

## **Policies General**

- a) Adverse effects on freshwater ecosystems and the mauri of freshwater caused by discharge of contaminants (including non-point) discharges) shall be avoided. Where it is not practicable to avoid discharges they shall be remedied or mitigated.

- b) Minimum standards and limits for freshwater can be based on cultural values and mātauranga Māori and monitored through time to indicate trends, to indicate whether the mauri of freshwater is being restored, sustained, enhanced or degraded.
- c) Land-use intensification and land development shall only occur where adequate provision has been made for:
  - a. sustaining freshwater cultural values and protection of culturally significant ecosystems, habitats, and taonga species

### **Policy that gives effect to objective 5**

The involvement of tangata whenua in freshwater management shall be undertaken in ways that ensure:

- a) all freshwater taonga, including streams, lakes, wetlands, groundwater and coastal waters, and associated ecosystems of special value and interest to tangata whenua, be identified and reflected in decision-making and freshwater planning
- b) tangata whenua be involved in the planning and management of significant cultural sites and resources
- c) all wāhi tapu and other ancestral taonga of special value to tangata whenua shall, where agreed by tangata whenua, be identified, evaluated, recognised, and provided for in accordance with tikanga Māori, and given appropriate levels of protection
- d) iwi/hapū are involved in the on-going maintenance, protection and restoration of cultural values, ecosystems, and taonga of special interest

### **Policy that gives effect to objective 6**

The involvement of tangata whenua in the preparation, implementation, monitoring, change or review of the unitary plan shall be undertaken in ways that:

- (i) recognise the customary authority and mana whenua status of tangata whenua
- (ii) Provide for the direct involvement of tangata whenua in decision making where issues are relevant to freshwater management
- (iii) Provide for early and effective involvement and participation in freshwater management and decision making

### **Policy that gives effect to objective 7**

The involvement of tangata whenua in the preparation, implementation, monitoring, change or review of the unitary plan shall be undertaken in ways that:

- (i) recognise the customary authority and mana whenua status of tangata whenua
- (ii) To engage effectively with tangata whenua to achieve desirable and mutually agreed freshwater goals, and measure progress towards these goals

### **Policy that gives effect to objective 8**

The involvement of tangata whenua in the preparation, implementation, monitoring, change or review of the unitary plan shall be undertaken in ways that:

- (i) provide for the direct involvement of tangata whenua to developing mātauranga Māori based classifications and indicators for the cultural monitoring of freshwater in the region, in order to establish cultural baselines, standards and limits

### **Policy that gives effect to objective 9**

The involvement of tangata whenua in the preparation, implementation, monitoring, change or review of the unitary plan shall be undertaken in ways that:

- (i) provide for the direct involvement of tangata whenua to develop local policy on freshwater specific to hapū area

### **Policy that gives effect to objective 10**

The involvement of tangata whenua in the preparation, implementation, monitoring, change or review of the unitary plan shall be undertaken in ways that:

- (i) provide for the direct involvement of tangata whenua in developing policies, rules, and methods to achieve outcomes

### **Commentary**

As with the objectives, it is acknowledged that some of the above policy direction relevant to Māori interests and values will already be encapsulated in provisions drafted for the Unitary Plan. It is recommended that Unitary Plan personnel evaluate the existing policies in the draft Unitary Plan to ensure the above matters are properly covered. This may require the expansion of some policies or the addition of others. As with the documentation of issues and objectives, integrating Māori interests and values into the existing policies will result in an integrating and holistic outcome as sought by Māori.

### **Methods**

- (ii) The Auckland Council will hold regular meetings with tangata whenua to discuss freshwater management issues, as required in consultation with tangata whenua, to discuss issues, and priority catchments of relevance to freshwater planning and management
  - a. Māori cultural and traditional values shall be recognised and provided for in the management of freshwater
- (iii) The Auckland Council will work with tangata whenua to identify freshwater values and interests

- (iv) The Auckland Council will work with tangata whenua to develop inventories of freshwater and cultural resources of special value to tangata whenua
- (v) The Auckland Council will work with tangata whenua to provide access to key layers of information, spatial overlays, datasets and coverage that can help tangata whenua in their planning and management of freshwater
- (vi) The Auckland Council will work with tangata whenua to restore and sustain the mauri of priority cultural areas, catchments and harbours, through a range of activities such as collaborative projects, native tree planting, and riparian planting
- (vii) Auckland Council will work with tangata whenua to find innovative solutions based on mātauranga Māori and science, to remedy deleterious activities such as storm water, discharge, sewage, effluent, and land management practice that adversely affect cultural values
- (viii) Auckland Council will work with tangata whenua to restore and sustain the mauri of freshwater systems and habitats in areas identified with special value or interest by tangata whenua
- (ix) The Auckland Council will work with tangata whenua to develop mātauranga Māori based classifications and indicators for the cultural monitoring of freshwater in the region, in order to establish cultural baselines, standards and limits
- (x) Auckland Council will work with tangata whenua to identify and list in the unitary plan all areas of cultural significance and the plan will afford appropriate levels of protection to the items listed and such listings will be kept up to date
- (xi) Auckland Council will work with tangata whenua to make provision in the Unitary Plan to achieve appropriate levels of protection for sites and areas of special cultural significance to tangata whenua, where such sites and areas are known to exist but are not listed or identified in the plan
- (xii) Auckland Council will work with tangata whenua to plan, implement, and evaluate management techniques for sustaining freshwater ecosystems
- (xiii) The Unitary Plan will recognise and provide for marae, papakainga and associated customary use of ancestral taonga
- (xiv) The Auckland Council will maintain an inventory of Māori land and, where appropriate, associated freshwater customary uses and important and ancestral taonga

### **AERs – Anticipated Environmental Results**

- (a) The mauri will be sustained or enhanced in freshwater ecosystems including lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands, groundwater and coastal waters in areas defined as having special value and interest to tangata whenua
- (b) The mauri will be sustained or enhanced in freshwater ecosystems in parts of the region defined as having special value and interest to tangata whenua
- (c) The mauri will be sustained or enhanced in freshwater ecosystems in priority catchments where tangata whenua have defined special relationships and interest

### **Monitoring**

The procedures that will be used to monitor the effectiveness of the objectives, policies, and methods in this chapter include:

- (i) Monitoring the effectiveness of objectives, policies and methods set out in the Unitary plan to give effect to Objective D1 in the NPS on freshwater management
- (ii) Monitoring anticipated environmental results using a range of cultural monitoring tools and indicators to indicate whether the mauri is being maintained or improved
- (iii) Monitoring based on mātauranga Māori based classifications and indicators for the cultural monitoring of freshwater in the region, in order to establish cultural baselines, standards and limits

## 5 Conclusions

An approach was developed to identify Māori interests and values and reflect these in a series of freshwater management policy and objectives. Given the tight Unitary Plan timeframes, relationship management is a key issue for Auckland Council to consider. This includes working from the start with tangata whenua – mana whenua in good practice approaches and the right processes, promoting participation, and following guidelines and existing examples on good engagement practice on how to work with Māori.

The main finding in this report is that there is a clear need for direct and effective involvement of tangata whenua in the sustainable management of freshwater and stronger provision for mana whenua engagement as kaitiaki. One way to do this is to improve resourcing iwi/hapū capacity to participate in freshwater management through, for example pre-loading anticipated outcomes from Treaty of Waitangi settlements, documenting Māori interests and values, following good practice guidelines on collaboration and engagement outlined in the Regional Policy Statement and Māori values framework papers, undertaking collaborative projects, using the frameworks and mātauranga Māori planning approaches given in Te Kōhao o te Ngira, and using iwi management plans to identify cultural values, interests, issues and outcomes.

Example objectives, policies, and methods, were developed and given in this report, and a commentary is provided on how these might be integrated into the Unitary Plan, all of which will provide guidance to future policy development. A set of recommendations is given in section 6.

## 6 Recommendations

That the Auckland Council consider the following approaches for giving effect to the National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management 2011 in terms of Objective D1:

- The methodological approach should follow the Unitary Plan Māori Values Framework Discussion Document (Māori Strategy and Relations Department of the Auckland Council)

- Māori interests and values can be integrated into regional planning objectives, policies and rules for freshwater management in the Auckland Council Unitary Plan by following good engagement practice and findings set out in this report
- Issues and outcomes (particularly the example objectives and policies) summarised in this report should be incorporated into the first iteration Unitary Plan objectives, policy, methods and rules
- Use of some of the objectives, policies and methods given in this report to improve engagement and collaboration with Tangata Whenua and improve freshwater management
- There is a need for direct and effective involvement of tangata whenua in the sustainable management of fresh water and stronger provision for mana whenua engagement as kaitiaki.

That the Auckland Council considers the importance of recognising the iwi-centricity of Māori world views when engaging with iwi/hapū and that each hapū or iwi has its own distinct customs, practices, values, and planning traditions – what holds for one iwi/hapū may not be valid for another. Some generic methods for future planning with mana whenua are proposed. The recommended actions below would form the basis of a long-term relationship with Māori and may not be achievable for the first iteration of the Unitary Plan.

1. Review published literature on mātauranga Māori with respect to resource management from indigenous scholars. Focusing on literature from an indigenous perspective minimises the risk of exposure to perspectives that may have co-opted or misinterpreted mātauranga Māori.
2. Review the grey literature (refers to research that is either unpublished or has been published in non-commercial form) on mātauranga Māori with respect to resource management, e.g. Iwi management plans, iwi submissions on plans or resource consents.
3. Review case studies, e.g. case studies developed by the Kaitiakitanga of Urban Settlements research project (Awatere et al. 2011),
4. Test mātauranga Māori frameworks such as the Te Kōhao o Te Ngira framework (Tāmaki Regional Mana Whenua Forum 2007) for populating mātauranga Māori objectives/policy for the freshwater management workstream as catchment-specific provisions are developed over the next 5–10 years (it is understood that the NPSFW will be progressively implemented at a catchment scale over the next 5–10 years resulting in catchment-specific freshwater objectives and limits).
5. Validate through wānanga, email, telephone conversations the long-term mātauranga Māori framework for freshwater with a Kaupapa Māori Working Group (e.g. consultants, researchers, council staff, iwi resource managers, and iwi/hapu).
6. Revise policy/framework, particularly at a catchment level.

7. Validate again with iwi/hapū, researchers, consultants and council staff.

## **7 Acknowledgements**

He mihi whānui tēnei ki ngā mana whenua i mauria mai te mauri o te kaitiakitanga me te whakaaro matatau hai āwhina i a māua i runga i tēnei kaupapa whakahirahira. To all those mana whenua groups in the Auckland region with whom we have worked since March 2012 who provided summary information in workshops and reports collated in this report.

## **8 References**

### **Iwi management plans and policies (Auckland region) used in this report:**

Ngāti Whatua Ngā Rima o Kaipara Trust – Te Wahapū o Kaipara Manaakitanga: South Kaipara Takiwa Environmental Protection and Management Plan

Te Uri o Hau –Te Uri o Hau IMP

Ngātiwai Trust Board – Te Iwi o Ngātiwai Iwi Environmental Policy document – 2007

Ngāi Tai Umupuia (Waikato Tainui iwi) – Ngāti Tai Kaitiaki/Resource Management Principles and Operational Policies

Ngāi Tai ki Tamaki – Ngāi Tai Tamaki Management &Development Plan: Stage One

Ngāi Tai – Ngāi Tai 2009

Ngāi Tai – Whaia to Mahere Taiao Hauraki – Hauraki Iwi Environmental Plan 2004

Ngāti Whānaunga – Whaia te Mahere Taiao Hauraki – Hauraki Iwi Environmental Plan March 2004

Ngāti Paoa – Ngāti Paoa Resource Management Plan (1993–1996)

Ngāti Paoa Trust – Ngāti Paoa Trust Long Term Plan: Consultation Draft – April 2006

Ngāti Te Ata (Waikato) – Ngā Tikanga o Ngāti Te Ata Tribal Policy Statement – 1991

Kawerau A Maki Trust – Te Kawerau A Maki Trust Resource Management Statement v2 1995

Te Puaha ki Manuka o Waikato (Waikato Tainui iwi) – Waikato Iwi Management Plan 2007

Waikato-Tainui – Waikato Iwi Management Plan 2007

Iwi issues and values papers (January 2012 Volume 1):

Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua

Ngāti Whānaunga

Te Kawerau a Maki

Ngāti Tamaoho

Te Ahiwaru

Te Uri o Hau

Te Akitai Waiohua

Ngāti Whatua o Kaipara

## **Key References**

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<http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/water/wpoa-hui-report-jul05/html/index.html>

Sharples P 2009. Opening address iwi Māori national summit on Freshwater Management, 10 December 2009. [accessed Nov 2010 – April 2011].  
<http://www.beehive.govt.nz/speech/iwi+m%C4%81ori+national+summit+freshwater+management>

Ruru J 2009. The legal voice of Māori in freshwater governance: literature review. Landcare Research report. ISBN 978-0-473-15854-5. 103 p.

BoffaMiskell Ltd 2009. Exploration of Māori participation in freshwater management. Final Report (MfE). Where published.

Land and Water Forum 2010. Report of Land and Water Forum: a fresh start for freshwater. 53 high level recommendations.

National Policy for Freshwater Management 2011. Summary of Board on Inquiry recommendations and Minister for the Environment's Decision (2011)

National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS) 2011b



## Appendix 1 – Schedule of work

### Aim

Develop a methodology and outline on how Māori values can be integrated into regional planning objectives, policies and rules for freshwater management in the Auckland Council Unitary Plan. We will achieve the above aim through the following schedule of work from 1 February 2012 to 30 May 2012.

### Stage 1 – 1 February 2012 to 30 March 2012

Develop and document a methodological approach and outline for Auckland Council to integrate Māori values effectively into freshwater management policy and objectives – based on previous and existing examples. This work will be largely based on summary reviews of:

- The *Unitary Plan Māori Values Framework Discussion Document* and National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management to determine how this might be applied in the context of Freshwater Management. **To be supplied by the Auckland Council.**
- *Iwi Management Plans* coincident with the Auckland Council administrative area to understand iwi perspectives on Freshwater Management (a spreadsheet has been prepared that provides an analyses of the IMPs for the Auckland Region). **To be supplied by the Auckland Council.**
- Review case studies and good practice approaches for integrating Māori values into policy that have been applied around New Zealand and internationally

### Outputs:

1. By 30 March 2012 a draft discussion document will be produced outlining a suggested methodology for how a Māori Values Framework can be integrated into the freshwater management policies of the Unitary Plan. This will include example objectives, policies and rules based on Iwi Management Plans in the Auckland Region and other good practice examples.
2. By 29 February 2012: Preparation of a standard half-day workshop format that can be used by Council technical staff to engage with Iwi groups on identifying Māori values associated with freshwater management to support policy development. This should contain (see Appendix)

### Stage 2

#### 3 workshops – 5, 6 & 7 March 2012

### Outputs:

3 Workshops – Facilitate, present, and generate interactive discussion, in 3 topic-based workshops 5, 6 & 7 March 2012 with invited iwi on freshwater management. The workshops will identify:

- iwi aspirations for freshwater management
- iwi issues in terms of freshwater within the Auckland Council administrative area
- iwi objectives and goals for freshwater management

### **Stage 3 (By 30 May 2012)**

Output:

1. Prepare a *Consultation Summary Report* containing a summary of workshop outcomes and recommendations on suggested inclusions to the Unitary Plan objectives, policies and rules as a result of consultation findings. This will be distributed to the drafting teams as a basis for integration into first draft chapters of the Unitary Plan

#### **Provisional workshop format:**

The standard half-day workshop format should contain at least:

- An indicative programme of how the workshop should run and suggested team of technical experts required to attend (some may be consultants);
- Examples of presentation materials
- Required workshop materials
- Checklist of additional materials required for workshop sessions, e.g. map requirements, etc.
- Recommendations on how the workshop findings need to be summarised and incorporated into freshwater management objectives and policy.

## **Appendix 2 – Key stakeholders & relationships**

### **Key contacts:**

Auckland Council staff:

Jacky Bartley, Unitary Plan

Plan Development Unit

Regional and Local Planning Dept

Chief Planning Office

Auckland Council

### **Tangata Whenua groups in the Auckland region**

Ngāti Paoa Whānau Trust

Ngāti Rehua Trust

Ngāti Paoa Whānau Trust

Ngāti Paoa

Ngāti Te Ata (Waikato)

Te Kawerau a Maki

Te Kawerau a Maki Trust

Te Uri o Hau

Ngātiwai

Ngāti Whatua

Ngāti Whatua o Ōrākei Māori Trust Board

Te Hao o Ngāti Whatua (representing the five Ngāti Whatua marae surrounding the Kaipara Harbour in the Auckland Region)

Ngāti Whātua Nga Rima o Kaipara

Ngāi Tai Umupuia (Waikato Tainui iwi)

Ngāi Tai ki Tamaki

Ngāi Tai

Ngāti Wai Trust Board

Waikato-Tainui

Te Puaha ki Manuka o Waikato (Waikato-Tainui iwi)

Huakina Development Trust (a management committee of Tainui mare and Papakainga and the Environmental Authority of the Tainui Māori Trust Board)

Hauraki

Ngāti Whānaunga

**Tangata Whenua groups who attended March 2012 workshops:**

Ngāti Paoa Whānau Trust

Ngāti Paoa

Ngāti Rehua Trust

Ngāti Te Ata (Waikato)

Te Kawerau a Maki Trust

Ngāti Whatua

Ngāti Whatua o Ōrākei Māori Trust Board

Ngāti Whātua Nga Rima o Kaipara

Ngāti Wai Trust Board

Te Uri o Hau

### Appendix 3 – Workshop notes: issues

- Degradation, pollution and contamination of freshwater, habitats, ecosystems, and species; poor condition of rivers, streams, harbours, estuaries; maintain current use; restore/improve water quality
  - The lack of ability of iwi/hapū to manaaki (provide hospitality)
- Protection and management of cultural sites: local management and protection of cultural values: specific puna/wells; able to get these back; allocation rights; water scarcity
- Reconciling different world views
  - Trade-offs, – a consequentialist position – maximising the good of the group, conflict of ethical positions, council-trade-off values, iwi/hapu a deontological position- a normative ethical position based on tikanga
  - Validity of perspectives, customary management techniques, e.g. rāhui
  - Legitimacy of iwi/hapu whakaaro
  - Prioritising, flawed, diff assessment criteria, how to prioritise, driven largely by population drivers, economic drivers, what are internal drivers – end result who determines priorities, decision-making powers, differing world-views
  - Manaaki-capacity to restore, replace, recycling water for irrigation, rather than potable water
  - A principles-centred approach throughout the process, context specific, ethics – moving away from economic drivers, political lobbying group influence- how to minimise, recreational fish lobby groups
  - Not diluting whakaaro Māori
- Planning issues:
  - Lack of base information on cultural values, taonga, ‘stocktakes’ of what is there, inventories, repositories of knowledge. Need to know what you have and condition
  - Improved access to environmental databases, spatial planning data, Auckland Council datasets
  - Iwi values need to be more upfront and more prominent; these values need to be recognised and not just responsive to national policy.
  - Planning needs to be more cooperative between iwi and Auckland council planners/policy makers
  - Unitary Plan is an enabler of tools
  - Need for some placeholders
  - Unitary Plan is a computer-based document
  - Scale: Need to be able to move from broad scale (e.g. region, catchment) to very specific local information (e.g. stream, hapu, marae). Need to localise values information to hapu area; develop a general framework; provide locally specific information on values; comfortable with fairly generic iwi-wide – then become more specific
  - Outcomes: Unitary plan need to be outcomes focussed outcomes/aspirations and objectives/goals needed for the next 20 years plus.
  - Integration: Integrated management and ecosystem and approach to management; recognition and provision for natural water pathways over and

above development; mana whenua involvement in future urban design; Green field developments peri urban to urban; Mai te rangi ki te whenua hopu te wai i te waka haua; Kia Aru Te Ara o Papatūānuku

- Regional growth strategies: need to forecast regional growth & understand effects on water quality and quantity
- Decision-making: iwi/hapu need to be more involved in co-management and in planning mechanisms
- Integrated/holistic planning
  - Holistic approach, an integrated picture, difficult to separate out into coastal, freshwater, biodiversity, etc.
  - Applying co-management to coastal issues, important to have integrated catchment plans, establishment of integrated catchment committees, role of iwi beyond a token rep, a major voice in the process
- Resourcing iwi/hapū capacity to participate
- Interfaces between the regulatory regimes
  - What are the interfaces between DOC's Conservation Management Strategies and Unitary Plan, IMPs, QE2 covenant, Consent covenant, Whenua Rāhui, Significant Ecological Area, what takes precedence, how do they work together, enabling property rights, getting access to whenua, rongoa, harvesting rights, management of wahi tapu with proper resources
  - What are linkages between takutai moana, costal NPS and unitary plan, IMP, iwi planning document around specific planning kaupapa
- Setting baselines
  - Setting baselines, inventories, stocktakes, biophysical and cultural, informs how iwi resource managers work, e.g., trans-location of species, how do iwi/hapu get access to resources, Spatial GIS access for iwi/hapu, how to provide access to same tools and resources for iwi resource managers, interface to integrate databases together, GIS Project, easily accessible and useful
  - use a "limits" based approach
  - RMA-major flaw – sustainability ethic, assumes we have done catchment auditing/inventory, not possible, complete freshwater assessment – locality, conveyance, storage. Setup indicators for policy flaws, red-flagging, at diff stages of consenting process, developing a body of evidence, case studies to promote change
  - Focus on nitrogen, phosphorous, irrigation, economic development-diff world views, stormwater has been treated as problems instead of an opportunity, (stormwater unit) retain natural systems rather than built infrastructure, address land-use control, engineers shouldn't be the driver
- Pollution – mahi tūkinō ki te tai ao
  - Pollution, degradation
  - Impacts of forestry on waterways, e.g. slash, sediment plumes

- Contaminants
  - Taitai Honu
  - Improve connectivity between legislation, e.g. HSNO → RMA
  - Understand synergistic toxicity; accumulative/cumulative toxicity, pollutants, poisoning; difficulty to develop “Māori” standards; unwillingness to trade off values
  - Recognise and use kaitiakitanga = ko mana whenua nga kaitiaki
  
- Land use/Land development
  - Core-various stages of management practices impact on mauri
  - Erosion
  - Traditional planting helps with protection
  - Tourism (Aotea)
    - Stormwater runoff from road
    - Walk way run-offs
    - Increased waste water issues
    - Other impacts?
    - Mitigations
  - Indicator of engagement
    - Involved in urban plan
  - Protection
    - Mahinga kai
    - Customary use
    - Restoration
    - Designated areas
    - Permitted activities
  - Resource consent impact
    - Process to ensure hapu impact
    - Include customary uses as permitted activities
  - Farmers land management
  - Stormwater:
    - Oil spill response
    - Contamination
    - Offline catchments
  
- Auckland City catchment project: A catchment model moving away from standard practice, tributaries modified, hydrology altered – catchment model showcasing natural ecosystems-restoring the mauri – applying mātauranga Māori based solutions – cultural opportunity mapping.
  
- Solutions: finding solutions, technologies for restoration, protection, enhancement, management of freshwater
  - Include mātauranga Māori in all solutions
  - mutu te mahi kino i te wai, e.g. alternative technology; day lighting; use a “limits” based approach
  
- Water care
  - Water care is the interface, implements the management of water, how to ensure engagement with Water care is front-loaded
  - Water care, privatisation of water; is water care compliant with its consents at Māngere?

- Water care and its impact on water, need for a kaitiaki board and other engagement process with mana whenua

#### **Appendix 4 – Workshop notes: outcomes**

- Sustain/Restore/enhance the mauri of the waterway, harbour, stream, etc.
  - We work towards a common vision ‘a healthy and productive Kaipara Harbour’
  - Restoration
  - Maintain and improve water quality
  - Ability to harvest
  - Quality of life – taku oranga – the eco-system is my oranga
  - What is the quality of life we expect, how to modify the process of piping streams
  - Reintegration of land, water, coastal, air planning, reductionist approach
  - Manaaki-capacity to restore, replace, recycling water for irrigation, rather than potable water – manaaki as the outcome
- Iwi perspectives of healthy environments/use of indicators
  - Whakatauki: *Kia mutu te mahi kino i te wai- hei aha te korero mauri, na te mea e moumou ana te mahi mauri*
  - When the land and sea creatures are in distress what have I got to be proud of – *Tangi ana nga reangareanga a uta, mahara nga reanga a tai, mata ahara taku ora kia tina*
  - *Nga reanga a uta* –The resonance of the sound of tamure feeding on pipi
  - *He aha te hau, e wawaa ra* – Whatua bio-indicators
  - Seasons, cycles, breeding, harvesting
  - Mangakahia river – black patiki no longer seen, species that are lost, need to restore, he tohu-indicator
  - *Kia rarahi ano te tuna*
- Achieve co-management, co-governance
  - Policies: Provide for co-management regimes over bodies of water
- Involved in decision-making
  - Kaitiakitanga and decision-making, real kaitiaki based on whakapapa and tikanga, taonga tuku iho
  - Strong provision for Mana Whenua engagement as kaitiaki, e.g. Section 33 especially, specific at a rule level, where it applies, in what circumstances should transfers occur, e.g. monitoring
  - Any coastal development those are notified to iwi, need to be affected parties, iwi need to be notified, rules-part of the regulatory framework
- Build iwi/capacity
  - Iwi/hapu capacity to monitor
  - Focus on rangatahi
- Improve integration holistic planning approaches:
  - Spectrum of involvement along a spectrum – consultation, Section 33
- Iwi /hapu approaches to water management/recycling
  - On-site wastewater, water is treated as a problem not as a resource, need rules to make it easier to use potable water
  - Adopt LIUD approaches, Water tanks – rules, incentivise LIUD
- Recognition of cultural approaches/mātauranga Māori
  - Spiritual infrastructure, wairua lines

- See policies from coastal water policy
  - Development of cultural methods
- Customary rights
  - Providing overlays in spatial plans of customary rights, e.g. access corridors, traditional walkways to fishing spots, maintaining that access
  - Maintaining cultural relationships with areas, relationships with wahi tapu and wahi taonga
- Land
  - Memorials attached to original titles re fishing access ways, tracks, etc. to identify how they come to be, how they came to be preserved, no status of memorials,
  - Spatial overlay can outline traditional walkways as a requirement for consideration in development.