The Future of Māori Planning

Lena Henry  BPlan (Hons) MPlan(Hons)
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Kāinga, Kounga, Kaitiakitanga
Acknowledgement

Nga Aho
Papa Pounamu
Te Whaihanga Project Team
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“Planning is ultimately about what will, or might be, the future. Planning thus incorporates components of human values, desires and aspirations at its core” (Gunder & Hillier 2009, 5).
Context

• The Productivity Commission’s inquiry into New Zealand's urban planning system 2015-2017

• Te Whaihanga Project- Preparing Professionals to Engage and Work with Māori (work in progress)
Productivity Commission's inquiry into the urban planning system

- Identify the most appropriate system for allocating land use to support desirable social, economic, environmental and cultural outcomes

- To look beyond current arrangements and consider fundamentally different ways of delivering urban planning.
Wānanga

Key Points

• Māori communities have strong and varied interests in better urban planning.
• A better urban planning system needs to recognise planning based on mātauranga Māori.
• Better urban planning must focus on holistic outcomes.
• The existing planning framework does not deliver outcomes for Māori communities.
• There is a lack of guidance and capacity.
• Kaitiakitanga is more than ‘preservation’.
• Rangatiratanga is more than ‘consultation’.
Recommendations to the Productivity Commission

That the Productivity Commission ‘Better Urban Planning’ inquiry:

1. Acknowledge Māori histories in urban areas, and Māori aspirations for urban planning and development

2. Consider, the diverse roles and interests of Māori communities in urban planning, and ensure these roles and interests are provided in any recommendations to reform the urban planning system

3. That the Productivity Commission ‘Better Urban Planning’ inquiry provide further support for the Māori planning and design community to continue this conversation about ‘the future of planning.’
Papa Pounamu and Ngā Aho Reference Group


- 30 recommendations
- Strengthen Te Tiriti o Waitangi
- Active protection of and provision for Maori rights, interests and values
- Providing for Maori diversity
- Implement framework that adapts to emerging Treaty settlements and Treaty jurisprudence
- NPS and National Maori Group
- Education: technical Maori planning and local knowledge competencies

Recommendations:
1. NPS on Planning and the Treaty of Waitangi
   - Provide guidance to local authorities
   - guidance on planning provisions for kaupapa Māori residential and non-residential developments e.g papakāinga
   - guidance on how to work with manawhenua to protect sites and areas of significance e.g agreements, fee setting, CIA’s
   - Set out Crown’s expectations for recognition and protection of Māori Treaty interests
   - Respect local differences in tikanga
   - Build capacity of mana whenua to participate
   - Guidance on agreements for managing sites and environmental features significant to mana whenua
2. National Māori Advisory Board on Planning and the Treaty of aitangi
   - Provide guidance through the NPS
   - Build capacity of mana whenua to participate in planning processes
   - Work with Central agencies to develop policies and methods for working with mana whenua
   - Review local authority initiatives, triennial Treaty of Waitangi audit

3. Carry forward Treaty provisions of Waitangi and active protection of Māori interests
Where to From here?

Evaluate and prepare response to Productivity Commission’s Report and upcoming Reforms

Te Whaihanga Project – Preparing students and professionals to engage and work with Māori

“Indigenous planning has always been ‘a work in progress’... but at its essence fixed to the unchanging goal of Indigenous peoples self-determination”.
