The Future of Urban Planning and Māori

Lena Henry BPlan (Hons) MPlan(Hons) NZPI Annual Conference 2017 Māori Participation



CREATIVE ARTS
AND INDUSTRIES



Acknowledgement

Ngā 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.

Brief
Nov 2015

Issues paper
9 December
2015

Draft Report
19 August 2016

Final Report
29 March 2017



Wānanga



Source: Ngā Aho. 2016. Better Urban Planning: Māori Built Environment Practitioners Wananga, June 17 2016. Ngā Aho and Papa Pounamu Report.



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
- 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

October 2016 - Māori Planning Futures Report: Review of Productivity Commission's "Better Urban Planning Draft Report

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



NZ Productivity Commission Report "Better Urban Planning" February 2017

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



- National Māori Advisory Board on Planning and the Treaty of Waitangi
 - 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



Initial Response to Productivity Commissioner

- The current institutional framework is not responsive to Māori urban planning futures
- The RMA 1991 is too narrow
- Treaty Settlement directives have bolted ahead of the RMA and LGA
- Productivity Commissioner's recommendations in relation to the Treaty of Waitangi is an improvement
- NPS and National Advisory Board will enhance effectiveness of provisions
- Māori are still participants in a process rather than decisionmakers
- No recognition of 'rangatiratanga'



Te Whaihanga Project Team

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Partners:

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Industry collaborators/Reference group

Auckland Council
LandCare Manaaki Whenua
Ngā Aho
Papa Pounamu
Te Hana Te Ao Marama CDCT



NZPI New Zealand Planning Institute NZIA New Zealand Institute of Architects IPENZ Institute of Professional Engineers

Project approach





The **Vision** of this Te Whaihanga is to ensure that future generations of planners, architects and engineers are better prepared to work with Māori professionals, iwi representatives and Community Economic Development and Papakainga Developers in their day to day work.

By the end of the 2 year project period we will have created a set of learning materials, including video and support materials for use with built environment student professionals in the Planning, Architecture and Engineering fields in particular.





Sources of information

- Experience and observations
- Academic Literature
- Council records
- Treaty of Waitangi records
- Interviews



Interview results

- important to know protocols and etiquette, you can use your own language
- ethics and values
- practitioner needs to be genuine about engagement
- uinderstand history of urban planning and the organisation you represent
- understand cultural landscape and be able to respond to people appropriately, in a cultural context
- professional standards needed
- an understanding of private responsibilities; collective responsibilities; community responsibilities



Interview results

Know who you are







A sample of potential scenarios

Credibility - bringing a group of architects to meet with the hau kāinga (home people) but having no idea what protocol would be followed.

Reciprocity - organising a hui or wānanga with an iwi, at their marae. Cultural Ascription – someone with te reo (the language), however little, being asked to speak on the marae

Understanding cultural landscapes (a) - as a non-Maori Understanding cultural landscape (b) - the eel in a bucket

Dealing with emotion such as the emotion shown by Maori for past wrongs Knowing who you are (c) as a non-Maori (d) as a Maori

Long term, big perspectives – knowing the past so as to understand the future Social and environmental responsibility



The project to date has highlighted:

The evolving nature of the material and the need for students and teachers to know how to keep up to date with developments.

The common ground between professions and the distinctions

The inter-related nature of work being carried out by project team members in a wide range of capacities.



Where to From here?

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

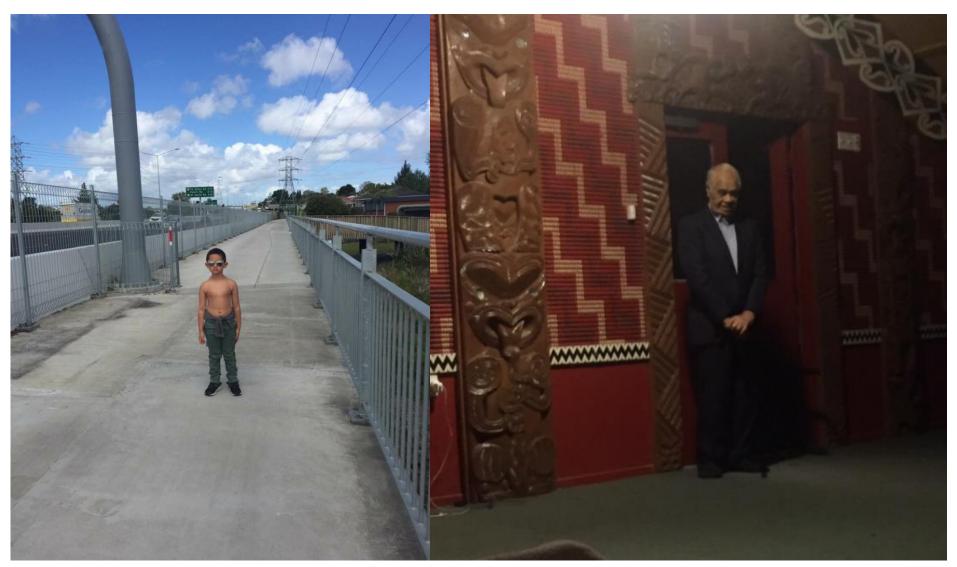
Te Whaihanga Project – Preparing students and professionals to engage and work with Māori

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

Matunga, H. (2013). *Theorising Indigenous Planning in R Walker, T. Jojola and D. Natcher, Reclaiming Indigenous Planning*. Canada. McGill-Queen's University Press, p.29.



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The future of Māori urban planning is inextricably linked to understanding our past.

Nō reira, tēnā koutou katoa.