



ĀTIAWA KI WHAKARONGOTAI

2nd May 2022

Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust
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Submission on Draft Proposed Plan Change 2: Intensification

Mai i Kūkūtauākī ki Whareroa, tatu atu ki Paripari
Rere whakauta ngā tinitapu ko Wainui, Ko Maunganui,
Pukemore, Kapakapanui, Pukeatua,
Ūngutu atu ki te pou whakararo ki Ngāwhakangutu
Ko Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai e

Our unique identity as indigenous mana whenua, as Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai (Ātiawa), arises from the land and water. As much as we influence the local land and waterscapes, they have shaped who we are as a people; our identities are inextricably linked. The pepeha outlines our rohe from the key waterways and peaks that mark the extent of our mana whenua. Whakapapa, or the genealogical lineage and connection to the land and water, is a fundamental value for the people of Ātiawa. It is through this whakapapa to Ātiawa that we inherit our birthright and responsibility as kaitiaki of all that is living and existing within our rohe.

This submission provides Ātiawa's initial response to the Kapiti Coast District Council (KCDC) Draft Proposed Plan Change 2 (DPPC2) to the Operative Kapiti Coast District Plan 2021 (District Plan).

Ātiawa contributed to Te Tupu Pai, the Growth Strategy for the District and are now engaged with KCDC planning staff on Proposed Plan Change 2 (PPC2). We welcome the opportunity to partner with KCDC and other mana whenua in the development of PPC2 to meet the 20 August 2022 statutory deadline.

The DPPC2 has addressed elements of Ātiawa's input into the District Growth Strategy (attached). This includes provision of housing; development focused around transport hubs; provision for Papakāinga which includes activities beyond residential activity; and the inclusion of Kārewarewa urupā as a wāhi tapu. Further engagement is required with Te Ātiawa in the development of PPC2 to enable it to give life to our values, vision and Iwi Kaitiakitanga Plan policies.

Te Ātiawa seeks a mana enhancing partnership with KCDC to enable this work and engagement across KCDC's remit. In 2020 we presented a Partnership Review to KCDC which includes recommendations on how to make the partnership more fit-for-purpose. We await KCDC's response to these recommendations.

Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai input to Kāpiti District Growth Strategy

*Mai i Kūkūtauākī ki Whareroa, tatu atu ki Paripari
Rere whakauta ngā tinitapu ko Wainui, ko Maunganui,
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Ko Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai e!*

Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai have welcomed the opportunity to partner with Kāpiti Coast District Council and other mana whenua to inform the development of the Kāpiti District Growth Strategy.

We have undertaken a series of internal consultative hui with hapū, ahi kā, marae, business, and whānau ora leaders within our iwi to wānanga how we can constructively contribute to the development of the Strategy and its implementation.

We have identified three key aspects of the Strategy that we wish to inform, which are detailed in the following the document:

1. The analysis of the key opportunities and challenges that the Strategy must address.
2. How the Values, Vision, and Approach of the Strategy can be informed by the Kaupapa, Huanga and Tikanga of our iwi.
3. Six key areas of implementation that the Strategy can guide, and what we think implementation should look like.

Key Opportunities

- Population growth can provide more opportunities for our people to work and therefore live closer to or within their ancestral homes.
- Communities that have good local socio-economic opportunities are better placed to live sustainably.
- Providing more local opportunities to work and live for our people can grow the number of people that actively participate in our iwi, hapū and at our marae, and strengthen our whakapapa connections to the rohe and to each other.
- Our approach to growth can be grounded in and guided by the mātauranga of mana whenua, thus recognising the rangatiratanga of hapū and iwi, applying the enduring wisdom of kaupapa Māori and enhancing the unique identity and culture of this place.
- Our approach to growth can also apply progressive and strategic thinking from the kāwanatanga, e.g. the Living Standards Framework.
- There are many global examples of managing population growth and intensification of housing in a way that's sustainable. We can be informed by best practice and not reinvent the wheel.
- The collective strength of the Confederation of Ātiawa, Ngāti Raukawa and Ngāti Toarangatira can be harnessed to create and drive housing opportunities in the District.

Key Challenges

- Growth tends to be accompanied by increased pressure on the environment and on infrastructure services that are already strained within Kāpiti.
- The increased demand for and cost of housing that can accompany growth displaces lower socio-economic families and disproportionately these are Māori; our people are at risk of being pushed out of the ability to reside in their own rohe. Homelessness is increasing in Kāpiti and often not accurately reported on as people are becoming more transient and being hosted periodically across other whānau.
- The increasing number of retirement villages and retired residents in Kāpiti has a perverse impact on socio-economic data, where the average high level of wealth of these residents masks the significant deprivation that exists within the wider community, and disproportionately our people. The implications of this have been Kāpiti receiving less funding for health and social services and an increasing marginalisation of those who need significant support.
- Certain social and emergency housing models can compound social and health issues in that they can expose residents to overcrowding and increased health risk (e.g. rheumatic fever), or create hubs of vulnerability that expose people and children to various threats of crime or abuse. Growing “up” needs to address both spatial and social concerns.

Giving effect to our huanga and tikanga (Vision, approach and implementation)

Kaupapa (Values)	Huanga (Vision)	Tikanga (Approach)
Whakapapa	We maintain our way of life as Ātiawa	<p><i>Iwi Kaitiakitanga Plan Tikanga</i></p> <p>2.3.C. Iwi members are involved in kaitiakitanga of the environment.</p> <p>2.3.E. Effort will always be made to involve whānau and hapū as leaders in environmental planning for places or areas they have special relationships to.</p> <p>2.3.D. The right to carry out customary use and activities as mana whenua is provided for and protected.</p> <p>2.3.F. Develop and implement a naming policy for adoption to ensure the rights to name roads and other sites.</p> <p>2.3.G. Where they exist, all original names of sites, features and areas will be given precedence.</p>
Wairua	People are free of the stress and trauma that comes from a lack of economic and social security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that development provides for the economic and social security of the people of Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai. • Recognise the critical civil defence role that marae and iwi communities play in civil emergencies and strengthen the capacity for marae and the iwi to continue to provide this resiliency service to the community at large. <p><i>Iwi Kaitiakitanga Plan Tikanga</i></p> <p>3.3.A. The qualities of the environment that restore, cleanse and heal wairua are protected and enhanced where possible</p> <p>3.3B. Access to places that are good for the wairua are protected and provided for. That includes both those that provide solace and serenity, and those that support mahinga kai, or other types of recreation.</p> <p>3.3H. – K All Plan tikanga that pertain to the protection of wāhi tapu and the protocols required for developments that may impact wāhi tapu and wāhi tūpuna.</p>
Mana	Our people are able to live their lives in the rohe of Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai in harmony with te taiao	<p><i>Iwi Kaitiakitanga Plan Tikanga</i></p> <p>4.3.D. Enact and uphold the Tiriti House Model in our partnership arrangements.</p> <p>4.3.A. Ensure the sustainable use of taonga and the taiao and minimal impacts to our taonga and community through decision-making around development.</p>

		<p>4.3.I. Employ valuation of the environment in terms of how it sustains and supports life to thrive, rather than in terms of financial value.</p> <p>4.3.K. Increase iwi holdings of land</p> <p>4.3.L. Enact and empower sharing economies.</p> <p>4.3.M. Uphold the mana of Whakarongotai and the mana of Te Ātiawa through manaakitanga.</p>
Māramatanga	Iwi knowledge informs decision-making in relation to managing growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the Approach to Growth is informed by iwi, hapū and ahi kā and the Iwi Kaitiakitanga Plan • The best available mātauranga Māori and scientific information is used to inform planning for growth.
Te Ao Tūroa	Climate change adaptation and mitigation is prioritised to protect the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter into strategic relationships to work collaboratively to address climate change risks. • Initiate the managed retreat of people and key infrastructure from areas of highest vulnerability. • Prevent land use that increases the risk of extreme weather events. • Develop a zero-carbon strategy <p><i>Iwi Kaitiakitanga Plan Tikanga</i></p> <p>6.3.B. Support resiliency to environmental changes or natural hazards.</p> <p>6.3.D. Implement rāhui and other tikanga Māori tools when communities fail to selfregulate behaviour and use to the detriment of the environment or sustainability of resources.</p> <p>6.3.F. Protect and restore critical habitats such as riparian and fish spawning habitat.</p> <p>6.3.G. Maintain and protect ecological connectivity.</p> <p>6.3.I. Implement waste minimisation and closed system approaches to waste management</p>
Mauri	Land, waterways and mahinga kai are healthy, clean and free of pollutants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that development does not breach environmental limits. <p><i>Iwi Kaitiakitanga Plan Tikanga</i></p> <p>7.3.D. Prevent activities that cause erosion and sediment entering our waterways.</p> <p>7.3.G. Prevent mahinga kai species from being exposed to contamination</p>

Kia whakatutuki: Six implementation programmes to achieve our Vision

Internal wānanga both online and in hui at our marae has identified the following six potential implementation programmes that we believe can give effect to our values, vision and Iwi Kaitiakitanga Plan policies

A Tiriti partnered approach to managing growth

- Implementation of the Growth Strategy should follow a Tiriti partnered approach; harnessing the collective power of mana whenua and the Council. A structure that reflects this approach should be established to direct and inform the implementation of the Strategy.
- There are various layers of interests within the iwi to be considered in implementing the Strategy. These include various hapū, our marae, land trusts, wāhi tapu and urupā trusts, Tiriti claimants, Māori businesses, commercial structures, kaitiaki and interest groups. A Tiriti partnered approach should provide for the full participation of the various mana whakahaere of the iwi to fully participate in the implementation of the Strategy, and structure needs to enable the iwi to collectively engage these different groups.

Providing better housing opportunities in Kāpiti

- We want to both retain the ability for our people to live in their own rohe, and create housing opportunities that attract our own people home as part of the growing population, utilising the following various options:
- Initiate a Papakainga housing Plan Change to provide the necessary planning settings to encourage this mode of housing.
- Identifying parcels of Māori land where there is interest in developing housing and connect them to support for this.
- Identify different modes of housing to suit people in a diverse stage of life and limit the increase in housing that only caters to the retired population. Include options that make efficient use of space including those that share green space.
- Look at how Kainga Ora joint ventures with mana whenua could be enabled and supported.
- Identify different options for occupation beyond just ownership and renting.
- Look at the option to create requirements for retirement villages to provide for whānau Māori so these become a more feasible option for our kaumātua.

Providing for the economic and social security of iwi in a rapidly changing environment

- The management of growth needs to include ways of recognising the manaakitanga that iwi, hapū and ahi kā have provided over generations to share their home with Tangata Tiriti. Fundamental to this is ensuring the economic and social security of iwi kainga isn't overlooked through initiatives including:
- Improving public transport hubs that enable people to travel to employment opportunities whilst still being able to reside at home.
- Promoting and supporting social procurement across Kāpiti businesses.
- Supporting iwi to develop and grow their own businesses and enhance their role as an employer in the District.
- Identify how Council and their local business partners could assist and support our rangatahi and job training programmes to continue to enhance the local opportunities available to our people to upskill and succeed in their careers.
- Follow other models in Aotearoa where iwi access cards are implemented to provide benefits, offers and increased access to various local goods and services. Align this particularly to goods and services being delivered in areas where Māori have been alienated from their land and homes.

Reduce the impacts of climate change

- Refresh the approach to involving mana whenua to participate in the Takutai Kāpiti programme so that is compliant with a Tiriti approach, better structured around catchment and rohe boundaries and more relevant to our people.
- Take a proactive approach that prioritises managed retreat of homes and infrastructure through Takutai Kāpiti (if the approach is refreshed and improved) and through the District Plan. Do this by:
 - Joining all other Councils in the region by publishing the Greater Wellington Regional Council predicted sea level rise and storm surge maps in the LIM reports in Kāpiti.
 - Increase the Plan restrictions on development in high prone flood areas.
 - Implement a plan to transition divestment of Council funding from flood protection and stormwater management works on high flood prone areas.
 - Identify future new town centres that are removed from flood and liquefaction risk.
- Implement a Zero-Carbon Kāpiti Initiative

Better planning for growth

- The following suite of potential plan changes and improvements would enable a better approach to managing growth.
- Establish a form of the 'District Services Partnership Group' as proposed by ĀKW in their KCDC Partnership Review to provide for the more strategic and integrated spatial planning of development, key infrastructure and other services, and better resource the input of mana whenua to growth planning.
- Recognise the rangatiratanga of hapū and iwi in relation to their land and waterways, and how this can be exercised to better manage the sustainable use of these resources.
- Zoning that prevents further development of flood prone and riparian areas. Give the sea and the waterways the room they will need to move.
- Determine the availability of local resources so as to not allow development to breach environmental limits
- Work with regional council to introduce better monitoring of bores and groundwater takes to ensure that these don't exceed the sustainable limits.
- Create standard conditions for works on or near waterways that require investment in riparian planting rather than entirely exposed banks.
- Move away from the use of hard structures to provide storm and flood protection.
- Enhance and revitalise lost wetlands that provide flood storage capacity and provide ecosystem services for us and other native species within the district.
- Conduct better investigation into contaminated sites in the District to better prevent their development, and provide opportunities for remediation.

Protecting our unique identity and culture in the District.

- Proactive initiatives are required to ensure that our unique history, identity and culture is respected and given expression in the District.
- Recognise the significant role of marae not just as the spiritual and cultural home of our people, but as a key social hub of the community by:
 - Recognising the role of marae in civil emergencies and ensure that marae are supported to continue to provide this critical role to a high standard.
 - Supporting the facilities of the marae both physically and in the opportunities for training in governance and financial management.
- Introduce a formal naming policy that secures the role and processes for streets and places in the District to be gifted appropriate Māori names.
- Explore the opportunities that Council services and events provides to teach the history of the area.



ĀTIAWA KI WHAKARONGOTAI

25th May 2022

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Information to support our 2nd May Submission on Draft Proposed Plan Change 2: Intensification

Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai (ĀKW) provides the following comments to support our 2nd May 2022 submission provided as part of the Plan Change 2 process.

ĀKW support Council's inclusion of Kārewarewa urupā as a wāhi tapu as a reflection of its history and appropriate future use.

Including Kārewarewa as a wāhi tapu in the District Plan provides for:

- The development of a management plan for Wahanga Rua to provide further support and assistance to existing residents as to how to manage the impacts of a wāhi tapu designation on their properties, in order to minimise the ongoing effects to those land owners, iwi and those who have been interred.
- The protection of Wahanga Tahi from further desecration, the prevention of further exposure of human remains and a mechanism to prevent the further effects to the community and future residents who may otherwise unknowingly find themselves living on a cemetery.

Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai would be horrified if housing development was allowed to continue at the urupā/cemetery. The history of Kārewarewa urupā is a dark reflection of previous councils and governments failure to protect the interests of Māori, and the wider community. The opportunity provided through this District Plan process is for Council to go some way to setting this legacy right, and demonstrate a more enlightened and faithful approach to how it informs land use on the Kāpiti Coast.

ĀKW wish to highlight the follow points for Councillors, which are expanded upon both in the Waitangi Tribunal's Urgent Report on the urupā, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga

assessments and in the Cultural Impact Assessment and other planning reports that have been provided over recent years:

- The cemetery has been used for the interment of both members of Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai, Ngāti Raukawa ki te tonga, Ngāti Toarangatira, and the Pākehā settler community. Members of TAKW have been on record since 1896 consistently testifying that it is an urupā and a waahi tapu.
- The land was sold by the Māori Trustee, unbeknown to much of the iwi, to the Waikanae Land Company in 1969, who proceeded to develop part of the land into housing.
- The development that occurred in 1970 resulted in the uncovering and then destruction of some human remains through the use of a dredge.
- Further attempts to develop the remaining land in 1999-2000 resulted in further discovery of human remains of eleven individuals which were reinterred on site. This discovery was documented by an archaeologist and Heritage New Zealand and Waikanae Land Company has full knowledge that human remains have been repeatedly encountered on site.
- Residents, who through no fault of their own, have found themselves in the unfortunate circumstance of living on top of a cemetery, have contacted our iwi over the years for support when they have encountered remains themselves on their properties and felt deeply aggrieved that they've purchased a property with this history.
- Iwi groups have in recent years worked with Crown agencies to pursue purchasing the remaining land from the Company, such is the desire to have the remaining land returned to appropriate land use as a cemetery reserve. Despite the Waikanae Land Company already having capitalised on the land through the existing housing, the offer of purchase has been rejected.
- In September 2021 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga declined to grant an application for Archaeological Authority, by the Waikanae Land Company Limited. The application proposed earthworks for a subdivision on Barret Drive and was declined due to the significant Māori values that warrant protection.



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9 o Ngā Rā o Haratua 2022

Jason Holland
District Planning Manager
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Thank you for the opportunity to provide formal feedback regarding the proposed Kapiti Coast District Council (KCDC) District Plan PC2 changes.

At the close of 2021 we were under the impression that MDRS would not apply to Ōtaki and Paekākāriki because of the population of the towns at the last census. The information in the new year that it would apply for Ōtaki was disturbing and raised serious concerns for our people.

As you will be aware we are working closely with KCDC on the Papakāinga Provisions and would like to acknowledge the progressive approach taken by the team to create provisions that have a great deal of potential to assist with the 'kāinga' aspirations of our people. We are very proud of the draft provisions that the team designed and are fully supportive. The initiative of KCDC to seek to have the Papakāinga Provisions in the August 2022 streamlined changes is noted and appreciated.

We are highly supportive of the steps taken to increase the protections for the Karewarewa area. It is our desire to do as much as possible to protect matters of importance to tangata whenua. It is our intention to work with the team regarding protection of a number of wahi tapu in the Ōtaki area over the next two to three years.

We have been working diligently with KCDC to mitigate any further disconnect from areas of cultural significance to us. Protecting our taonga is important to us. That includes but is not limited to Raukawa Marae, the marae matua of our ART Confederation, Te Wananga o Raukawa, our kohanga and kura, Rangiata Church and an area of whānau housing close to Raukawa Marae.

We have welcomed the opportunity to engage with KCDC staff in all discussions to date and look forward to continuing to progress this work together.

Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki (NHOO) are aware that KCDC along with other councils have noted a number of concerns around the MDRS intensification, nevertheless the legislation was passed in 2021.

Our concerns about the level of intensification that the changes will bring to Ōtaki have been discussed with KCDC at length, in a range of forums.

Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki has agreed to provide a position statement response directly to the Ministers of Housing, Environment and Māori Crown Relations - Te Arawhiti. This includes key points around marginalisation and continued displacement of our people, te mauri o te taiao, te mana o te wai, legislation that contravenes the policies and objectives behind it, neglect of our Te Tiriti rights and the desire that 'good growth' that assists with all of our housing aspirations is our goal.

The position statement is attached both for your information as our Te Whakaminenga o Kapiti partners and as further confirmation of our response to the DP PC2 changes.

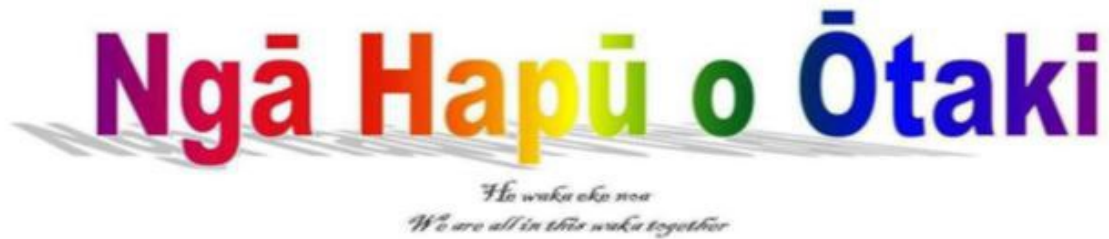
We appreciate the signals from KCDC to look for ways to support us in this approach to the Crown and would welcome a conversation very soon.

Regarding the PC2 changes we acknowledge that KCDC have sought to invite our 'meaningful participation' and to work towards our 'iwi aspirations'. We note that the legislation creates big limitations and does not allow us to do that together. We also note there is a proposal to provide protections for the garden precinct in Waikanae and our request to 'take time to grow well' for Ōtaki has been regarded as impossible.

Noho ora rā i roto i ngā manaakitanga katoa.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Kirsten Hapeta', with a stylized, flowing script.

Ngā mihi
Nā Kirsten Hapeta
Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki, Te Whakaminenga o Kapiti Representative



Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki
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6 o ngā rā o Haratua 2022

Whatungarongaro te tangata, toitū te whenua

Position statement regarding proposed intensification in Ōtaki 2022

Tēnā koutou i ngā tini āhuatanga o te wā

Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki (NHOO) is the representative body of the five hapū in the Ōtaki area, Ngāti Huia ki Katihiku, Ngāti Maiotaki, Ngāti Pare, Ngāti Koroki, and Ngāti Kapumanawawhiti; who are recognised as mana whenua and mana moana of the Ōtaki area. Our priority is to act in the best interests of our people and te taiao.

Along with Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai, representatives from NHOO have been working with the Kapiti Coast District Council (KCDC) to participate in the development of the latest growth strategy 'Te Tupu Pai' and to consider the District Plan changes that enable the intensification prescribed by the recent NPS-UD and MDRS initiatives and related legislation. We are all wanting to ensure we build well-functioning towns that enable our environment and our communities to flourish together.

NHOO has serious concerns that the imminent increase in intensification in the Ōtaki area will have more negative impacts on our people and te taiao, than positive. We are mindful of the long term and that we have a duty to our tūpuna and mokopuna to protect our kaupapa, tikanga and the āhuatanga of our town.

The prescribed enabling is a sledgehammer solution to the 'national housing crisis'. In Ōtaki, according to long term growth population statistics, it will enable much more housing (at least 5 times more) than will be needed. As an area on the edge of a tier one region that is valued because of the natural environment, Māori heritage and small-town feel; enabling intensification of this magnitude will negatively affect our community, with Māori being affected the most.

The intention of MDRS to enable more people to build on their land and reduce housing costs will do little to help our people. It is likely to assist a very small number of whānau at a very large cost to others. Our people who are renting are being pushed out with very few options to stay local. Moving to an overcrowding situation or another town is the usual solution. Those that are already marginalised are either being further marginalised or are at serious risk.

Whānau living close to the marae is important to the ongoing survival and maintenance of our marae and the cultural wellbeing of our hapū. A number of our local whānau live very close to Raukawa Marae (one of our principal homes) in an existing 'traditional papakāinga area' of land and houses. As the marae and homes border a town centre and are in the 400m walkable catchment they will be impacted significantly.

These things have an immediate effect on wellbeing. Secure housing is an important aspect for all areas of wellbeing. Connection to maunga, awa, marae and other important places is also critical for our wellbeing.

There is also a flow on effect to our ability to practice cultural norms and to care for other important institutions and places of significance. Also at risk is the normalisation and development of tikanga Māori and Te Reo Māori. We note there has been major progression in hapū and iwi development and Māori education in Ōtaki over the last 40 years. There is still more to be done so ensuring this continues is a priority.

The legislation has been written in a way that contravenes some of the policies and objectives as noted below; especially the intention to allow for recognition of iwi aspirations and meaningful participation. It also diminishes or removes our right and ability to be kaitiaki of our takiwā and taonga. We regard it as a breach of Te Tiriti rights and obligations.

1. Objective 1 and 5 of NPS-UD are important:
 - a) Objective 1: 'New Zealand has well-functioning urban environments that enable all people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and **cultural wellbeing, and for their health and safety, now and into the future.**'
 - b) Objective 5: Planning decisions relating to urban environments, and FDSs, take into account the **principles** of the Treaty of Waitangi (**Te Tiriti o Waitangi**).
2. Policies 1 and 9 are also important:
 - a) Policy 1: Planning decisions contribute to well-functioning urban environments, which are urban environments that, as a minimum: have or enable a variety of homes that: (i) meet the needs, in terms of type, price, and location, of different households; and (ii) **enable Māori to express their cultural traditions and norms; ...**
 - b) Policy 9: Local authorities, in taking account of the **principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi)** in relation to urban environments, **must: involve hapū and iwi in the preparation of RMA planning documents** and any FDSs by undertaking **effective** consultation that is early, **meaningful** and, as far as practicable, in accordance **with tikanga Māori**; and when preparing RMA planning documents and FDSs, take into account the **values and aspirations of hapū and iwi for urban development**; and provide opportunities in appropriate circumstances for **Māori involvement in decision-making** on resource consents, designations, heritage orders, and water conservation orders, including in relation to sites of significance to Māori and issues of cultural significance; **and operate in a way that is consistent with iwi participation legislation.**

We are aware that these should be read with the other policies and with other policy statements e.g. Te Mana o te Wai.

Our wish is to take some extra time to ensure we do it right. NHO proposes that:

1. The intensification required by recent legislation be scaled back to a maximum of three storeys in town centres and two storeys in residential areas in the Otaki area, for the interim.
2. The important work of clearly defining what (population and development) our waterways and environment can safely sustain be completed before any further intensification.
3. A detailed development plan including infrastructure development and prescribed building rules be completed before further intensification.
4. More scope be provided for qualifying matters to better protect areas of importance to mana whenua.

We regard these steps as critical to ensure we achieve well-functioning urban and rural environments in accordance with tikanga Māori that will enable people and the environment to flourish together.

KCDC have sought to take into account iwi aspirations and make sure mana whenua can have meaningful participation. The legislation made it impossible for our aspirations to be truly considered. Aspirations around Papakāinga Provisions are the exception.

The inclusion of Papakāinga Provisions in the streamlined changes for this year is excellent and done well, we anticipate that it will provide a number of long-term benefits for many of our people. It will not however, be the pathway for everyone and is not a short-term solution.

A written response to this letter is invited and we will be pleased to meet to discuss solutions.

He waka eke noa. We are all in this together; the way forward is through working together.

Noho ora rā i roto i ngā manaakitanga katoa.

Nā mātou o Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki
Denise Hapeta
Chairperson


Denise Hapeta (May 7, 2022 07:53 GMT+12)

May 7, 2022






NHoO position statement 6May22 KCDC

Final Audit Report

2022-05-06

Created:	2022-05-06
By:	Kirsten Hapeta (kirsten.hapeta@twor-otaki.ac.nz)
Status:	Signed
Transaction ID:	CBJCHBCAABAA_yIpPWIIIOYX3suwlKHRYtNprb9CX1A--

"NHoO position statement 6May22 KCDC" History

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2022-05-06 - 7:57:09 AM GMT- IP address: 222.153.52.22
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