

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

Last Name

Email Address

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

Street Address

Suburb

City

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Science and research

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

We need more and larger marine reserves to protect the intangible and tangible values of the Hauraki Gulf. This is an important piece of the puzzle.

6. Official Information Act

9. Information release

I would like specific information in my submission withheld

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

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1. Details

First Name

[REDACTED]

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3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

NZ general public

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

I think it would be great for research and learning purposes, and to help protect wildlife as much as possible

6. Official Information Act

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Privacy concerns

11. Please copy and paste the parts of your submission above which you request to be withheld.



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Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Environmental group

Local business owner

Local community group

Marine enthusiast / conservationist

Waiheke Island community member

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you support the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

Marine ecosystems in the Hauraki Gulf are generally under stress and in many cases damaged and disrupted. This is causally related to a precipitous decline of a wide range of marine biota.

This situation would be concerning enough in any area of our coastal environment, however Parliament in 2000 passed the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act formally recognising the national significance of the Hauraki Gulf, and of the life-supporting capacity of its waters, islands and catchments. The Act also established a marine park including all the waters of the Gulf.

Despite Parliament's recognition of the national significance of the Hauraki Gulf, its gazetting of the Hauraki Gulf as a marine park and its statutory commitment to 'protect and enhance in perpetuity' its environment in 2000; and despite the recognition of the threats to its priceless values by DOC's Conservation Management Strategy, very little has actually been done to protect and enhance marine ecosystems and the 'life-supporting capacity' of the Hauraki Gulf. Especially by government agencies, and regional councils (including Auckland Council) despite obvious indications of environmental decline.

This deeply concerning trend has been highlighted in a series of Hauraki Gulf 'State of the Environment' three-yearly reports produced by the Hauraki Gulf Forum. Such reports are required under section 17 (1) (g) of the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act. The first report was produced in 2005. The most recent report in 2020, entitled 'State of Our Gulf' confirms a continuing trajectory of environmental decline 'since human arrival' but accelerated over recent decades.

Among other findings, there is a major and continuing decline in key fish stocks and marine biodiversity, including:

- 57% decline in key fish stocks
- 83% decline in snapper,
- 76% decline in crayfish,
- near 100% decline in green-lipped mussels,
- 86% decline in all shark species
- 97% decline in whales and dolphins (Appendix 3: Hauraki Gulf Forum, State of Our Gulf 2020).
- A mass die-off of juvenile fur seals in 2021.

In response to this alarming information (periodically the subject of high-profile media attention), public support for meaningful conservation action by taxpayer and ratepayer funded agencies, the government and regional councils, to address the problem has grown.

A non-statutory 'Spatial Plan' for the Hauraki Gulf branded as 'Sea Change - Tai Timu Tai Pari' largely sponsored by Auckland Council was completed in 2017 but unfortunately along with the by-and-large exclusion of the general public, conflicting objectives and interests of various stakeholders' agendas, and the weight and influence of extractive resource users, nothing tangible emerged from this process by way of meaningful marine conservation measures. The 'Sea Change' report stated that 'marine protection is best left to the government' and thus was forwarded to the Ministers of Fisheries and Conservation.

The Waiheke Island community's strong support for marine reserves is in keeping with its long history of environmental awareness and activism, especially in regard to the marine environment. In 1901 Waiheke Island residents drew up a petition objecting to the destructive impacts of trawling in the inner Gulf – one of several from Aucklanders at that time (Peart 2016). In 1934 fifty Waiheke residents were among the first Aucklanders to express objections to the mid-20th century scheme to discharge the city's sewage into the Gulf at Browns Island / Motukorea. The scheme was famously overturned but only after a long and bitter battle led by Sir Dove-Myer Robinson (Bush 1980). Waiheke Island volunteers in large numbers led off the campaign to replant Tiritiri Matangi 'open sanctuary' in 1984 (Rimmer 2004); Waiheke

1 A Hauraki Gulf Forum 'Work Plan' 2021 calls for 30% protection 'medium term'

<https://gulffjournal.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Work-Plan-Visual-09.pdf>

Hauraki Gulf Marine Park being protected as a 'long term aspirational goal'.

9

islanders were prominent in the eventually successful movement to stop marine dumping within the Hauraki Gulf and actively protested against the dumping contaminated harbour dredgings off the Noises Islands in 1992.

Waiheke Islanders were also prominent in the long campaign to establish a Hauraki Gulf Marine Park. In the 1990s the Waiheke Royal Forest & Bird Protection Society branch successfully proposed a marine reserve at Te Matuku Bay on the south coast of Waiheke Island, which was finally gazetted in 2005, the first since the establishment of the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park.

The Waiheke community's support for marine reserves is backed by science, going back to at least Ballantine (1991). Recent international research, notably Edgar et al. (2014) and Sala & Giakoumi (2017) has confirmed that no-take marine reserves are by far the most effective means of achieving marine protection.

6. Official Information Act

9. Information release

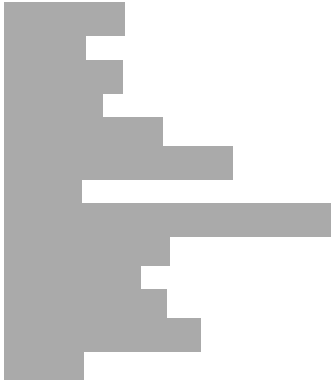
I would like specific information in my submission withheld

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Privacy concerns

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Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

NZ general public

Waiheke Island community member

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

We can do better at protecting the environment and allow our gulf to regenerate. We need more marine reserves; no floating car parks, no marinas in the island.

6. Official Information Act

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Waiheke Island community member

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7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

I feel the marine reserve is the start of an important move towards protecting the gulf for the future generations of Waiheke Islanders.

7. Official Information Act

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Privacy concerns

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[REDACTED]

Last Name

Thompson

Email Address

[REDACTED]

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

[REDACTED]

Street Address

[REDACTED]

Suburb

[REDACTED]

City

[REDACTED]

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

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No

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NZ general public

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5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

It would be great to see something like Goat Island here on Waiheke for the future generations to enjoy

6. Official Information Act

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Marine reserves provide the highest level of marine protection and are a successful conservation tool with many direct and indirect benefits. The Gulf is depleted and needs all the support possible.

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Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Local community group

Waiheke Island community member

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

The biological decline of the Hauraki Gulf bodes poorly for Auckland in numerous ways. Establishment of the proposed reserve is the best option for returning the Gulf to a healthy state.

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No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Waiheke Island community member

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

Creating marine reserve is always good as it does have effect on marine environment even outside the reserve. Even it does seem as an issue from the beach or air, once you snorkle or dive even inexperienced person can see that the biodiversity is low and needs protection before it's late.

6. Official Information Act

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2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Marine enthusiast / conservationist

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

There isn't enough reserves in the ocean. We as humans need a healthy marine life to survive

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2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

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3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Waiheke Island community member

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

Reserve is the best for that place

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Region

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[REDACTED]

City

[REDACTED]

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Waiheke Island community member

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

Good for wildlife

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Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

Street Address

Suburb

City

Waiheke Island

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

NZ general public

Waiheke Island community member

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

We need more reserves for the environment to recover.

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2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

Yes

4. Please tell us which whānau, hapū or iwi you affiliate to.

5. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

Yes

6. Please provide any extra details of your connection and exercise of kaitiakitanga.

7. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

- Customary fishing
- Environmental group
- Local business owner
- Local community group
- Marine enthusiast / conservationist
- NZ general public
- Owner of land adjacent to the proposed marine reserve
- Recreational fishing
- Science and research
- Waiheke Island community member

4. Your submission

8. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Object

5. Your submission

9. You answered that you *object* to the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

object

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Privacy concerns

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██████████

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

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1. Details

First Name

Last Name

Email Address

Region

Northland / Te Tai Tokerau

Phone Number

Street Address

Suburb

City

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

NZ general public

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

It needs to be protected by a marine reserve, marine reserves restore.

6. Official Information Act

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2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

Yes

4. Please tell us which whānau, hapū or iwi you affiliate to.

Kai Tahu

5. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

6. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

NZ general public

4. Your submission

7. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

8. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

The rahui in place is still being breached and only covers select marine habitants, this needs to be partnered with governmental support such as a marine reserve

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4. Please tell us which whānau, hapū or iwi you affiliate to.

5. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

6. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Marine enthusiast / conservationist
NZ general public
Waiheke Island community member

4. Your submission

7. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

8. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

Do what's right by the Earth.

6. Official Information Act

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[REDACTED]

5. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

Yes

6. Please provide any extra details of your connection and exercise of kaitiakitanga.

[REDACTED] I am

very active working in partnership with the Waiheke Marine Project (WMP) to ensure that Ngāti Paoa ki Waiheke (NPKW) can regenerate our connections with the island and her future. We have been reconnecting between 70-100 people of Ngāti Paoa descent with the moana and motu of Waiheke in the last 2 years through numerous activities, and this number is growing. This has included wānanga, snorkelling, weaving taura kuku, painting a marine mural, paddle boarding and kayaking, walking, bus riding and generally connecting with the many parts of the motu – of whom I am part. These activities are supporting us to get clear on the priorities we have to protect and regenerate the moana. These activities are happening at a pace that is led by us, the hapū with kaitiaki responsibilities. We largely feel supported by the wider WMP in our journey to reconnect and take leadership of the protection and regeneration of the mauri of Waiheke.

7. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Waiheke Island community member

4. Your submission

8. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Object

5. Your submission

9. You answered that you *object* to the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

I thoroughly reject this proposal for a marine reserve because:

(1) It does not acknowledge the whole of me. I am whānau, hapū and iwi with kaitiakitanga responsibilities. My pepeha narrates that Waiheke is me. This marine reserve proposal proposes taking away part of me. Who has the right to do that? Only me. The moana is my whanaunga. I do not agree to part of my family being cut off from me.

(2) The permanent nature of the marine reserve proposal is legal support for the ongoing colonization of my connection with Waiheke. This is unnecessary when there are more flexible and sophisticated legal mechanisms available that both acknowledge my connection and provide legal protection. Look no further than rāhui, mātaimitai, taiapure and potentially HPAs. Marine reserve legislation is not fit for purpose and should not be a first choice and certainly not by people who are not tangata whenua

Marine reserves do not give me the opportunity to actively rekindle my mātauranga Māori. Instead I would be subjugated to a western science bureaucracy that I can not see myself in. With the WMP and the activities of NPKW, I AM actively re-engaging with the moana and motu. I want to keep doing this and not be prevented by an imposed marine reserve.

Regeneration is crucial. It has been amply demonstrated by existing marine reserves in Tikapa Moana that passive conservation by marine reserves is NOT sufficient to heal the mauri. We humans are part of the problem and therefore part of the solutions. Locking me and my whānau away from the moana while government agencies make decisions on what is studied, monitored and managed is not section 4 of the Conservation Act and is not Te Tiriti partnership. As part of the WMP we are currently actively regenerating near shore reef systems that are very similar habitat to the proposed marine reserve area. Examples are with kina, kelp and kōura. We would not be able to do such regeneration if there was a marine reserve. Why should we be limited and stuck with scientific and bureaucratic hurdles?

(3) This objection is by me as an individual of Ngāti Paoa descent with particular links to Waiheke island and a current resident of Waiheke exercising ahi kaa. My objection is confirmed by the stance of my mandated iwi organisation NPIT. I quote from a letter from NPIT:

The Ngāti Pāoa Iwi Trust supports the protection of the moana environment 100%. However in our view, marine conservation practices such as permanent no-take marine reserves and marine protected areas (MPA) extinguish connectivity with our moana and make it illegal for Māori to enact intergenerational customary practices. We will incorporate our own cultural practices through rāhui instead of marine reserves - this Act (1971) needs to be reviewed. The Ministry of Fisheries & DOC through Sea Change are currently consulting with Iwi around High Protected Areas (HPA). We want to partnership with the crown in the decision making, we are not a stakeholder. I would like to see Ngāti Pāoa/Māori lead in our moana protection and this should be our right as a treaty obligation. We need to be enacting our responsibility as mana whenua to regain mana motuhake, this application feels like another land grab except in the moana space, therefore NPIT OPPOSE the Hākaimango-Mātiatia Marine Reserve and would like to encourage our people to do the same.

(4) I have specific objections for some of the actions and statements by the marine reserve proponents:

- a) As active partners in the WMP, I do not believe that we “are procrastinating” as claimed by FOHG.
- b) The approach taken by FOHG (pages 51-52 of their proposal) to single out individuals of Ngāti Paoa descent and push in public for the support of Ngāti Paoa Trust board has made me both very uneasy and pushed me into a corner. How am I to speak up for my individual beliefs and not speak against my whanaunga? FOHG are creating dissent amongst my own iwi in order to achieve their desired solution. Further, this push by FOHG is being held in a court of public opinion that has me feeling like a victim of a process that is not embodying Te Tiriti principles.

I really hope that the Minister of Conservation does have particular regard for my views and does not declare this marine reserve. This is the wrong tool at the wrong time, using the wrong process and does not walk Te Tiriti principles.

6. Official Information Act

11. Information release

I would like specific information in my submission withheld

7. Official Information Act

12. Please select the reasons for wanting specific information in this submission withheld.



Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[REDACTED]

Last Name

[REDACTED]

Email Address

[REDACTED]

Region

Waikato

Phone Number

[REDACTED]

Street Address

[REDACTED]

Suburb

City

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

NZ general public

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

I support the enforcement of a marine reserve at Matiatia. As a Waihekean born and bred I believe it is our duty to protect this area and keep it alive for years to come. For many reasons, including educationally and environmentally. Protect our planet

6. Official Information Act

9. Information release

I would like specific information in my submission withheld

7. Official Information Act

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[Redacted]

Last Name

[Redacted]

Email Address

[Redacted]

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

[Redacted]

Street Address

[Redacted]

Suburb

[Redacted]

City

Auckland

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

Yes

4. Please tell us which whānau, hapū or iwi you affiliate to.

Ngati Hura Ngati Kapu taku hapū Ngati Paoa tōku iwi

5. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

Yes

6. Please provide any extra details of your connection and exercise of kaitiakitanga.

Manawhenua Marine Roopu
Manawhenua Rahui
Manawhenua o te motu Arai roa Waiheke
Tāngata te whenua

7. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Customary fishing
Marine enthusiast / conservationist
Non-fishing recreational snorkeller or diver
NZ general public
Owner of land adjacent to the proposed marine reserve
Science and research

4. Your submission

8. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Object

5. Your submission

9. You answered that you *object* to the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

Manawhenua have Rahui in place, around the motū. Manawhenua are kaitiaki by whakapapa. I believe as tāngata te whenua. Manawhenua have customary harvesting and fishing to our moana by whakapapa under the tiriti.

I strongly oppose the Mātiatia Marine Reservation for the above reasons.

I would like the opportunity to verbally present my objection to the Mātiatia Marine Reservation.

6. Official Information Act

11. Information release

I would like specific information in my submission withheld

7. Official Information Act

12. Please select the reasons for wanting specific information in this submission withheld.

Privacy concerns

13. Please copy and paste the parts of your submission above which you request to be withheld.

Personal contact details

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[REDACTED]

Last Name

[REDACTED]

Email Address

[REDACTED]

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

[REDACTED]

Street Address

[REDACTED]

Suburb

[REDACTED]

City

[REDACTED]

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Marine enthusiast / conservationist
NZ general public
Waiheke Island community member

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

I am supporting this marine reserve to help save and protect the fragile environments in the Hauraki Gulf and Waiheke. Our oceans are under immense attack from fishing and pollution. NZ had lagged behind in establishing marine reserves and it's necessary to create safe places to support ecosystems.

6. Official Information Act

Proposed Hākaimango - Matiatia Marine Reserve

Response ID:507 Data

2. Submission ID

submission id

HMMR-702654

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[Redacted]

Last Name

[Redacted]

Email Address

[Redacted]

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

Street Address

Suburb

City

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Waiheke Island community member

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

Because I believe it will have long-term environmental benefits, as well as cultural, social and economic outcomes not only to the local community but to all New Zealanders. This Marine Reserve and any other decision towards the conservation of Nature is the right decision, the right example to give to our children and an extremely valuable asset for future generations.

This project also aligns with the Waiheke community aspirations for a sustainable future, expressed in the Essentially Waiheke 2016 document after extensive community consultation. The document (attached) was officially adopted by the Waiheke Local Board in 2017.

8. Upload any supporting documents

[Essentially_Waiheke_final+community_consultation.pdf](#)

6. Official Information Act

9. Information release

I would like specific information in my submission withheld

7. Official Information Act

10. Please select the reasons for wanting specific information in this submission withheld.

Privacy concerns

11. Please copy and paste the parts of your submission above which you request to be withheld.

[Redacted text]



ESSENTIALLY
WAIHEKE
REFRESH 2016

A Village and Rural Community Strategic Framework

CONTENTS

1. WELCOME TO WAIHEKE	1
2. ABOUT ESSENTIALLY WAIHEKE	5
3. THE WAIHEKE CHARACTER	9
4. WAIHEKE VISION (LOOKING AT 2035)	13
5. PRINCIPLES AND FOCUS AREAS	15
5.1 ENVIRONMENT	15
5.2 COMMUNITY	20
5.3 ECONOMY	23
5.4 INFRASTRUCTURE	27
6. THE VOICE OF OUR CHILDREN	33
7. RECOMMENDED STRATEGIC ACTIONS	34
8. APPENDIX	43
8.1 THE CONTEXT (2016)	43
8.2 FURTHER COMMENTS FROM PUBLIC CONSULTATION	45
8.3 PUBLIC CONSULTATION SUMMARY	48

SECTION 1 / WELCOME TO WAIHEKE

*“We are the land. We are the water. We are the air.
We are the descendants of Papatūānuku and Ranginui.”*

Foreword

Te Mauri O Waiheketua: *Essentially Waiheke*

Kimihia katoa nga pūtake o te kaupapa, ina I kitea kimihia te rongoa.
Ka rongo koe ki Waiheketua, ko rongo au ki te mauri o ōku tupuna.
Ka rongo koe ki te Wai-te-matā, ko rongo au ki te waiora o ōku tupuna.
Ka rongo koe ki te hau o Tawhirimatea, ko rongo au ki tōku hauora.
Mo te aha kei Waiheketua tātou?
Mō wai te moutere o Waiheketua? Mo ngā uri whakaheke.
Hei tiaki tō tātou taiao, ko Tikapa Moana.
Hei manāki ngā tāngata katoa.
Hei aroha tētahi ki tētahi.
Arā, mauri piki, mauri oho, Mauri ora, Kia mataara!

Essentially Waiheke is about creating a lived philosophy of human flourishing. Our strategy acknowledges the intrinsic values of Waiheke and Tikapa Moana, the ecosystem of origin of many of our people and generations to come. Enhancing the mauri of our place and its people is our goal, which will be achieved through holistically understanding our impact upon mauri. Uplift the life supporting capacity, awaken its potential, and realise human flourishing, now, and forever more.
Tihei mauri ora!

Introduction

“Slow down, you’re here”¹

Waiheke Island in the Hauraki Gulf is 93 sq km of paradise, just a 35 minute ferry ride from Auckland. It is an island of sandy bays, dramatic coastal walkways, and laid-back villages; home to diverse, creative and multi-skilled individuals, and free-range kids who enjoy the beach as their playground. The community is passionate, vocal and makes more submissions to government per capita than any other in New Zealand. There are no traffic lights here and no fast food chains. Ask any Waihekean what makes their island special and that heartfelt word *community* comes up time and time again.

Island communities and ecosystems are unique, and Waiheke is no exception. This is an environmentally-aware community that cares deeply about protecting and cherishing the environment, the land, the water, the air.

There is a wealth of things to experience here: boutique wineries, music festivals, award-winning restaurants, beachfront horse races, bustling weekend markets full of local produce and shops full of local crafts.

Waiheke also prides itself on being an island of art and culture, boasting a number of galleries and artists’ studios, a sculpture walk, art trail, music museum, as well as an architecturally-designed library and the culturally-significant Piritahi Marae Wharenui.

It is no surprise Waiheke ranked fifth best destination in the world to visit (Lonely Planet, *The best places in the world to travel in 2016*) and fourth best island in the world (Condé Nast, *Best Islands in the World: Readers’ Choice Awards, 2015*).

Over the last twenty years there have been significant changes to the Island’s demographic and economic makeup. As a consequence, Waiheke’s infrastructure faces the significant challenge of supporting the needs of its year-round community (pop 8,238, Census 2013) and those of between 500,000 and 750,000 visitors each year (estimated by Fullers, 2016). The island’s attractive natural landscape and its proximity to Auckland creates opportunities and challenges, such as:

- land development at Matiatia
- the island’s carrying capacity (housing and population)
- housing affordability and availability

¹ Aphorism, Island saying, bumper sticker and sign

- creating marine reserves
- the development of the village centres, community resources and halls
- schooling
- a new marina at Kennedy Point
- maintaining or improving water quality, including stream pollution and coastline clean ups
- public and ferry transport, including improved facilities for cycling and walking, ferry facilities at both ends of the island
- resolving parking issues.

Waiheke's abundant resources and strategic positioning has long made it a prime location since the arrival of the first settlers. The island was a refuge for the many people who left their markers here, a site of importance to mana whenua and the residents who call it home.

NB: quotes are drawn from the 2016 community consultation, unless referenced otherwise.

Why is *Essentially Waiheke* important?

“An empowered community is one where individuals, whānau and communities have the power and ability to influence decisions, take action and make change happen in their lives and communities.”²

Essentially Waiheke is a village and rural community strategic framework to help inform decisions on matters affecting our island and community. It represents our essential views, and opinions. It holds our concerns, our hopes and aspirations and our vision for the future of our island. This is the voice of the motu.

This document is based on the earlier versions of *Essentially Waiheke* (2000, 2005) and incorporates views, opinions and aspirations expressed by 600+ people over seven months of engagement in 2016. Among those consulted were short and long-term residents, tourists, professionals and subject-matter experts, local community groups and associations, the Waiheke Local Board, Piritahi Marae, and Ngati Paoa Iwi Trust.

² Source: Community Development Auckland Council General Manager on new Community Empowerment unit <http://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/EN/newsevents/culture/OurAuckland/mediareleases/Pages/aucklandcouncilannouncesnewcommunityempowermentunit.aspx>

Essentially Waiheke should serve as a guide to anyone ‘thinking Waiheke’, including the Waiheke Local Board, Auckland Council and its Council Controlled Organisations (COO), central government, planners, developers, new businesses or existing ventures wanting to expand or restructure, community groups, long-standing or recent Waiheke residents, property owners and tenants, and any other person or organisation seeking to become a Waiheke stakeholder.

Here is a heartfelt statement from the Waiheke community in 2016. In this document you will find the essence of our home, its character, vision, values, principles, wishes and concerns. In other words, what Waihekeans stand for.

Purpose

The fundamental purpose of *Essentially Waiheke* is to:

- define and nurture the island’s unique character to preserve its mauri (vital essence, special nature)
- restore, protect and enhance Waiheke’s terrestrial and marine environments
- promote the community’s and island’s wellbeing, sustainable development³ and economic prosperity
- support community resilience and social, economic and environmental diversity
- encourage the community to use *Essentially Waiheke* as a vision and manifesto for a desired future. This document aligns with the council’s community empowerment approach.

Activities and development that impact on the island’s character, cultural, social and environmental distinctiveness, should come about only after demonstrable evidence of its need, of its sustainability and that it is in the community’s best interests.

Feel free to quote the contents of this document in your writings, correspondence and submissions, or use it as inspiration to become a guardian the land.

The concepts and aspirations expressed in this document can be advanced through statutory mechanisms and individual, businesses, council and stakeholder actions.

³ Sustainable development: development that meets the needs of the present while safeguarding and restoring Earth’s life-support system, on which the welfare of current and future generations depends.

SECTION 2 / ABOUT *ESSENTIALLY WAIHEKE*

"Waiheke, far enough behind to be ahead"

The first *Essentially Waiheke* (2000)

In 1997, the Waiheke community came together to “*produce a strategy that would provide a framework for development of the island over the next 20-30 years*”. Their views, captured over three years of community consultation, are articulated in the initial *Essentially Waiheke, a village and rural communities strategy* (2000).

Auckland City Council adopted the framework in 2000 as a guide for council and regional planning staff. The intention was to review this document every five years. However, this happened only once, in 2005 with no public consultation.

Almost 20 years later, the document still has relevance and it continues to be the *go to* reference within Auckland Council and CCOs.

One of the most important aspects of the initial *Essentially Waiheke* is the declaration of the island’s *rural and village* character (underlining a boundary to the Metropolitan Urban Limits-MUL, now the Rural Urban Boundary-RUB) and the divide between eastern and western Waiheke, now incorporated into the Hauraki Gulf District Plan.

About the 2016 review

Essentially Waiheke 2016 builds upon the original document, incorporates new perspectives and creates further opportunities to:

- ensure the island’s character guides Council, developers, visitors, businesses and potential new residents
- express the views, aspirations, vision and ideal scenarios for Waiheke’s future
- support the community’s role as guardians/kaitiaki for the sustainable future of the Island
- ensure the island voice is reflected in statutory documents, such as the Hauraki Gulf District Plan and the Auckland Unitary Plan
- embrace the relationship with mana whenua, to remember the past and prepare for a sustainable future for all.

There are many important and valid factors for this 2016 review, and all of these lead to one simple and very important need: **to keep *Essentially Waiheke* relevant as a strategic framework that facilitates real sustainable development, and protects the Island's unique character.**

Specific factors considered in this review:

A document perspective

The original *Essentially Waiheke* document was the end result of three years of extensive community consultation (1997-2000). The community took a strong stance about the island's village and rural character, clearly separating Waiheke from Auckland City.

A number of issues hampered the effectiveness of the document despite Auckland City Council and the Environment Court often referring to it. Some of the issues include:

- the document's approach and purpose was perhaps unclear. Although the community was consulted, it was written by the Auckland City Council staff in highly technical language. This narrowed readership and made it relevant only to council planners and staff rather than empowering the community to be active in understanding, monitoring and/or implementing strategic actions
- key strategies and actions were assigned as 'Auckland City' responsibility, leading the community and others to assume/believe the council would implement and monitor actions. Defined actions were neither implemented nor monitored beyond a desktop review in 2005
- the document makes common use of, and reference to, the term 'unique Waiheke character' without a clear definition. While island residents may have a shared understanding of the term, the potential for misunderstanding among council planners, staff and developers is significant
- The framework does not articulate a long-term vision for the island's ideal future.

A local perspective

Increasing tourism and improved ferry services attract more visitors, new residents and new businesses. The population on the island has grown and has

an increasingly ageing demographic. This strategic framework needs to recognise and reflect a broader range of views and voices.

A Māori perspective

Tangata whenua were not consulted for the original *Essentially Waiheke* (2000) or its first review (2005).

Throughout the 2016 *Essentially Waiheke* review process the inclusion of tangata whenua is present in the values and perspectives articulated in the final document. Indeed, for many other islanders, taurahere (maori living outside their tribal areas) and tauiwi (non-maori) alike, these same values are shared and supported.

There is an acknowledgement of the natural and customary rights of tangata whenua in all its forms and in particular to exercise their kaitiakitanga⁴, in accordance with tikanga Māori (Māori world view). It extends further than a physical relationship, recognising the spiritual being of all things in the environment. The role of the kaitiaki is to sustain resource use, not only for the present generation, but also for future generations. Actions must not compromise the life sustaining capacity of the environment. This viewpoint considers a range of dimensions - spiritual, cultural, environmental, economic - as well the manaakitanga (hosting) of all who live within it. The aim is to balance the increasingly intense demands on our natural resources.

Over the years many groups have laid claim to Waiheke Island. Archaeological evidence demonstrates the island was occupied by early Polynesian settlers. From the fifteenth century or thereabouts, groups affiliated to the Te Arawa and Tainui waka settled at Tāmaki, and through the Hauraki and Coromandel area. From the seventeenth century new arrivals of Tainui origin, who collectively became known as the Marutūāhu Iwi, took up residence at Waiheke Island and across neighbouring areas. Today the following mana whenua groups claim customary and historical interests in Waiheke Island: Ngāti Paoa, Ngāti Maru, Ngāti Tai ki Tāmaki, Ngaati Whanaunga, Ngāti Tamaterā, Te Patukirikiri and Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua⁵.

At Matiatia, Whetumatarau headland provides our last remaining direct living link with our Maori past, it was partitioned in 1911 and remains in Maori ownership today.

⁴ Kaitiakitanga is the exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Māori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship (source: Resource Management Act 1991).

⁵ Gateway to Waiheke, Paul Monin, 2012, page 17

A regional perspective

One in three New Zealanders lives in Auckland, with the majority of immigrants choosing to make the region their home, developments that drive economic growth, house prices, and the need for a better infrastructure and social services.

Essentially Waiheke was developed in a different local government context under two legal frameworks that have since undergone important changes - *The Local Government Act, 2002* and *The Resource Management Act, 1991*.

There have also been major structural reforms in this sector, with Auckland Council becoming a unitary authority through the amalgamation of one regional council and seven territorial authorities (November 2010). There is now a centralisation of governance in the Auckland Region, with one council and 21 local boards. Waiheke is now part of the Super City.

Land on Waiheke within the RUB is sufficient to meet the demand for growth forecasted to 2040. And while Waiheke is not identified as a growth area within the Auckland Unitary Plan, its proximity to Auckland and its easy accessibility, will undoubtedly mean growth is likely.

A national perspective:

Despite New Zealand being a country with multiple cultural identities and values, and increasingly becoming both more ethnically diverse and multilingual, our indigenous culture is our strong point of difference.

New Zealand continues to grow as a major tourist destination and preferred trading partner, with stable, political and economic conditions.

A global perspective

The world is quite a different place since the creation of the initial document. Since 1997 there have been major transformations that change the way we interact and perceive society.

SECTION 3 / THE WAIHEKE CHARACTER

“I am the motu, the motu is me. Listen, Waiheke speaks.”

One of the key goals of *Essentially Waiheke* is to clearly articulate the island’s unique character and express the community’s vision for the future. Below is a description of the Waiheke character as expressed during the 2016 consultation.

Understanding the importance of the character of a place and its community

Places are like people; they have personality and character. The character of a place matters and we can better manage, improve and promote places when tuned-in to their distinctive qualities, rather than seeing them merely as a list of assets. The most important asset is ultimately the place itself, its unique character. A character infused by the spirit of the place and its people.

People make a strong emotional connection to their place in the world, based on the qualities of its landscape, cultures and built environment. When people feel connected to the places they live, work and play in, they tend to give their time generously and participate in community work; they take part in civic life and engage in the issues that shape the future. The connection of people to a place, to the land itself, its buildings and its culture, create a form of social capital, perhaps the single most important factor in forming a true sense of community.

What is the Waiheke character?

“A special connection to the land. Environmentally aware. Relaxed. Opinionated. Independent. Artistic. Unconventional. Resourceful. Sense of belonging.”

The Waiheke character is connected to the essence of the Island as an entity, to its natural life principle or mauri – which is an essential source of emotions, clearly embodied by residents and visitors alike (kia whakatinana te kupu). Waiheke’s coastline and beaches, native bush cover, informal villages and low-density residential areas all contribute to the island’s strong sense of character.

People here have a special connection to the land and this relationship is expressed through the many community initiatives. Most locals not only live *on* Waiheke but also *for* Waiheke. They love the island and its natural resources and they are ready to defend that with passion. The growing sense of environmental-awareness in the community has been fostered by the constant commitment of local community groups.

The Waiheke community also shares many characteristics with those of other small islands. The pace is “*quiet, laid-back, relaxed, cool and calm*”; a world away from Auckland, the ‘big smoke’, full of the hustle and bustle of traffic and people in a hurry. The desire of “keeping our pace of life” resonates throughout the island and there is a strong desire to maintain it as an essential part of Waiheke’s character. Waihekeans are proud of not having traffic lights or high-speed roads and the aphorism “*slow down, you’re here*” sums up community feelings perfectly.

Yet, as relaxed as they are, people on Waiheke also provide strong examples of civic leadership. They are combative, spirited and opinionated activists, ready to stand strong on any issue that affects them or the nation. For example, in the 1970s Waiheke was the first community in New Zealand to vote for a nuclear-free zone, and this action is said to have contributed to the nation’s decision to become nuclear-free. Since the 1990s Waiheke has also declared itself a GE-free zone and more recently has challenged the Government by declaring TPPA-free status. At a local level, numerous groups have worked to protect Waiheke from unwanted development. A recent example is Direction Matiatia which, with strong community support, won a case to stop a marina development at Matiatia Bay.

The sense of “being independent and having self-determination” possibly stems from the fact that, up until 1989, Waiheke had its own County Council, wrote its own District Plan, and determined its own planning applications developments.

The people of Waiheke are resourceful. The island is a hub for multi-skilled people: innovators, entrepreneurs, academics, artists and creative professionals, tradespeople, and a growing sports community, to name just a few. Waiheke’s identity as an artistic community (visual arts, music, theatre, cinema and dance) contributes significantly to the island wellbeing.

The community shares a special sense of belonging, an unspoken code. This relatively small and diverse community is proud of their status as Waihekeans. People feel they know each other, or of each other, and the children feel safe on their island.

“Islanders tend to be more collectivistic, they operate in teams to overcome or minimize any obstacles. Islanders, in fact, interact a lot with each other.... There is a high sense of community living. Islanders definitely know each other better, and they better realize the greater need for mutual support and help.”

“Here, patience too is indeed a common virtue among islanders; they are more inclined to be patient and easy-going. Having the time to watch the sunrises and the sunsets.”⁶

⁶ Are You Thinking Like an Islander? Or More So Like a Cosmopolitan?, (Prof. Dr. K. C. Patrick Low, PhD. Chartered Marketer, International Journal of Business and Social Science Vol. 5, No. 9; August 2014).

What people love about Waiheke

During the *Essentially Waiheke* community workshops, the first question asked was “what do you love about Waiheke?” A clear theme emerged, reinforcing the island’s essential character.

“Above all, we love our community and nature. We love the diversity, the creativity and the spirit of the people combined with living in a relaxed, peaceful, friendly and safe paradise.”

Many people spoke of how close they felt to nature, reconnecting to the land and to the basic values of life when they are on Waiheke. It is this sense of belonging to a community and the connection to Papatūānuku that makes Waiheke a special place:

The “safe, relaxed and peaceful atmosphere endorsed by nature’s stunning landscapes and beautiful coastlines”. “The combination of this paradise with a friendly, diverse, creative and special community creates a unique and unforgettable life experience.”

The community also relates to the artistic ethos and culture of the island as this provides enriching, spiritual and inspirational experiences for residents and visitors.

What people are concerned about

The next question at the community workshops was “what are your concerns about the future of Waiheke?” Again, one clear theme emerged - the fear of losing Waiheke’s distinctiveness.

“We’re concerned about unsustainable development affecting our environment and our community. This includes unaffordable housing, the impact of the cost of living, the growing traffic, litter and pollution, cost and inefficiency of public transport.”

Waiheke's attributes and proximity to Auckland makes it very appealing to tourists, holiday home-owners and new residents, at the same time increasing pressure on its environment, the infrastructure and the local community.

Uncontrolled, unsustainable growth is a major concern. Global economic development models based only on financial results tend to create negative cultural, social and environmental outcomes.⁷

Key concerns expressed during consultation included:

- *how the ongoing growth and development (gentrification) are affecting the island's essential character, as well as the community's ethos*
- *what is the island's carrying capacity and the community's 'caring' capacity*
- *how much the ecosystem can support.*

Answering these concerns requires collaborative engagement to achieve this goal and appropriate strategic management of infrastructure and services to deliver positive experiences so that people can enjoy the island without damaging what makes it special.

Waiheke is a *"little piece of paradise"* and the challenge – and opportunity – is to become an example of sustainable development. It is critical that the "voice of the Island" is heard and its character is protected and nurtured.

The uniqueness of Waiheke is directly related to the beauty and the essential character of the Island's natural environment and its community. It is this very character that attracts visitors from all over the world and therefore it should be protected.

⁷ <http://www.nzherald.co.nz/?objectid=10542218>

SECTION 4 / WAIHEKE VISION 2035

*"If I dream, I dream alone. If we dream together, we achieve. Mehemea ka moemoeā ahau, ko ahau anake. Mehemea ka moemoeā tātou, ka taea e tātou."*⁸

A community vision is a clear and succinct statement that provides a comprehensive, long-term perspective required to make aligned decisions in an ideal future.

Visitors, entrepreneurs, developers, planners and policy makers should understand and be compliant with the Waiheke vision.

Our vision

Waiheke, a beautiful island that embraces its essential character through:

1. **Restoring, protecting and enhancing** what makes Waiheke special: its character as a place and as a Community.
2. **Keeping the beauty**, integrating the precious natural environment with the island's village and rural features.
3. **Being home to a small, active community** that is thriving, active, opinionated, caring, creative, diverse, environmentally-aware, and where resources are accessed equitably.
4. **Creating social, cultural and economic opportunities** that give the community hope and prosperity.
5. **Becoming a sustainable tourist destination**, that attracts people for its natural environment and the symbiotic, relaxed island pace of life.

Pillars

- Our natural island environment, which is an essential part of a wider Maritime Park.
- Our sense of community: unity in diversity, together as one (piritahi).
- Our sense of place; a village and rural community part of the Hauraki Gulf (not a suburb of Auckland/Tamaki).

⁸ Source: Princess Te Puea Herangi (9 Nov 1883 – 12 Oct 1952).

- Our Waiheke character - environmentally-aware, relaxed, opinionated, independent, artistic, resourceful, caring, creative, unconventional.
- Our deep sense of history that reflects the fact that Waiheke has been regarded as a prime location and supported communities for 1000 years.

The ideal future for Waiheke depends on the community coming together as one. To collectively act as kaitiaki of the physical environment, the sea, its habitats, the ngahere (bush), the rivers, streams, and puna (springs). In fact, all life forms to achieve life- and energy-giving mauri.

All of the above are elements of a *wawata*, a vision or waking dream.

At the core of the Waiheke vision sits an invitation to be a self-determining community, pursuing a clear set of goals and objectives, for common good and for community growth and wellbeing. Regardless of the governance structures, Waiheke leaders should make strong decisions to prevent the island's needs from being subsumed by those of mainland or greater Auckland.

It also depends on a sustainable local economy that can create opportunities for locals, generate financial wellness, support environmental restoration, enhancement and protection, and improve community wellbeing and cultural development.

Implementing our vision requires inspired leadership, collaboration with mana whenua, private sector and governing bodies, information and education programmes for the local community and tourists, a strong commitment to sustainable change and, above all, courage.

Whakataukī (proverb) from Ngāti Paoa:

Paoa ki uta
 Paoa ki tai
 Ngāti Paoa ki Waiheke tua
 Te mana tūāpapa
 Te mauri tangata
 Ki te whai Ao, ki te Ao mārama
 Paoa to the land
 Paoa to the sea

The historical footprint of Ngāti Paoa on Waiheke into the future
 provides the foundation that binds us to the land
 So that the life essence of all people prosper
 To the world and onto the world of enlightenment

SECTION 5 / PRINCIPLES AND FOCUS AREAS

“The waters of the Hauraki Gulf are increasingly healthy, resilient and full of life. People are strong kaitiaki, lifting its mauri.”⁹

The community expressed their views and aspirations very clearly during the 2016 *Essentially Waiheke* workshops. The main focus was on the island’s environment, on the importance of the community, the local economy and the island infrastructure, giving examples of their ideals and their concerns.

5.1 OUR ENVIRONMENT

“If you want to know about the environment, ask the kereru.”

Many of the world’s most endangered species are making their last stand on islands. On Waiheke this is no exception. Island communities’ function is to increasingly value and understand the interdependencies in nature.

Waiheke’s environment, and its native plants and animals, are perceived by many as fundamental to the island’s character and requires restoration and protection. Landowners across the island are engaged in widespread forest restoration and predator control. Native Gecko, Kaka, Korora (Little Blue Penguin), Banded Rail and other species have hope for survival.

There is a sense of pride around the island’s close relationship with nature; rainwater collection, septic tanks, household responsibility for waste management, and no water reticulation are perceived as positive examples of this.

Any activity related to the environment should align with and be respectful of the island’s essential character.

Below is a list of aspirations and concerns expressed by people during the 2016 consultation.

⁹ Vision Water Quality and Catchment, Sea Change – Tai Timu Tai Pari - 2015
<http://www.seachange.org.nz/PageFiles/365/Water%20Quality%20and%20Catchments%20RT%20PP%20handover.pdf>

Aspirations

1. Residents and visitors should become “guardians of the land” (kaitiaki). The island is part of the Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park, and therefore residents and visitors have special responsibilities. Waiheke environmental protection and culturally significant sites should not be traded for development opportunities. As part of a Maritime Park, recreational and biodiversity needs should be in balance.
2. Waiheke’s natural features and culturally significant sites should be identified, restored, enhanced and protected. These include: minimising waste; restoring streams, wetlands, forests, tree corridors and marine life; avoiding bush clearance and maintaining controls to protect vegetation in significant ecological areas; limiting development in coastal and ridgeline locations.
3. Current and future development, where there are identified environmental and amenity considerations, should be restricted and the community consulted where applicable. Development that compliments rather than dominates the natural environment, and which is both sensitive to the land and the community vision, should be encouraged yet still managed.
4. Maintain the existing land use pattern of discrete villages surrounded by areas of rural land and a clear distinction between East and West environments; maintain a low density residential character particularly when compared to Auckland; maintain vibrant but informal village centres with human scale developments; limit building height, scale, footprint and appearance to help restore, protect and enhance the environment and distinctive island character.
5. Identify features and areas that are iconic or have special value to the Waiheke community and define how these might be preserved, e.g. outstanding and significant natural, coastal and man-made landscapes; green belts, iconic buildings and trees, view-shafts and landforms, coastal setbacks and esplanades, often-photographed locations, such as the boatsheds at Rocky Bay, and houseboats, among others.
6. Restore, enhance and protect Waiheke’s coastal environment and biodiversity (including the coastal marine area). This could include the reintroduction of the Kiwi bird, the natural return of Kaka. Secure keeping Waiheke free of kauri die-back. Further encourage the regeneration of the native forest (including Kauri), and enhance natural habitats for native fauna and flora present on the Island. Take into consideration emergency scenarios (such as Gecko populations).

7. Secure public ownership of critically important land with high environmental value and encourage the creation of more reserves.
8. Maintain a high standard of air and water quality, building self-sufficiency for water supply and on-site wastewater treatment and disposal. A wish to remain free of reticulation.
9. Manage or where possible eradicate pests and noxious weeds that are harmful to the island's ecology. The aim is to be pest/spray/GMO free by 2023.
10. Support and build on the Community involvement and passion to develop and/or maintain programmes such as Forest and Bird, Native Bird Rescue, planting and weeding activities, etc. Consider alternative ways of funding such programmes and activities.
11. Caring for the environment also means caring for "what goes on the land, in the water and in the air." This can be achieved through:
 - a. protecting and enhancing the mauri of water
 - b. embracing a Zero Waste philosophy to reduce landfill.
 - c. encouraging the use of eco-products (for healthy septic tanks) in the household and in the tourism sector. The industry should be encouraged to consider other actions and behaviours to minimise their ecological footprint
 - d. reducing use of fossil fuel and finding carbon-neutral sources of energy
 - e. promoting self-sufficiency (e.g. building a second water tank to manage water use more effectively)
 - f. avoiding noxious chemical products.
12. Encourage activities aimed at protecting the environment and/or reducing the impact of development. For example:
 - a. community gardens and sustainable farming activities
 - b. community waste management
 - c. a local recycling centre
 - d. promoting organic/local food systems.

13. Waiheke's tourism industry should commit to supporting the restoration, protection, preservation and enhancement of the island's environment, landscape, amenities, culturally significant spaces and essential character.
14. Monitor the environmental impact of farming and agricultural activities.
15. Conduct further studies of the strategic linkages of *Essentially Waiheke* with Statutory Policy, especially those relating to Landscape Protection.
16. Mana whenua views from Ngati Paoa perspective:
 - a. protect wāhi tapu (sacred sites) around the island
 - b. Engage in meaningful collaborations with mana whenua, sharing a holistic approach to the protection of significant sites (e.g. maunga/mountains, peaks) and sensitive historic areas
 - c. Support initiatives that enable mana whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga over natural and physical resources, with particular regard to significant sites, places and landscapes and receiving marine environments.

Concerns

1. Water quality, both fresh water on marine coastal environment (e.g. Little Oneroa, Enclosure Bay, etc).
2. Wastewater reticulation if this puts at risk the island's essential character (i.e. the fear of Waiheke becoming "another suburb" of Auckland).
3. Growing levels of littering and pollution (noise, visual, land, air, water) including:
 - a. boat waste going directly in the sea septic tanks in poor condition or overloading of septic systems
 - b. harmful chemical products being used or dumped
 - c. litter (land and ocean)
 - d. noise pollution (machinery, helicopters, etc.).
 - e. light pollution.

4. Further damage to biodiversity. Most of New Zealand's endangered species are making their last stands on Islands¹⁰. Our island communities care deeply about our environment.
5. The standardising of Waiheke's roading, footpaths, kerbing, and channeling resulting in the island losing one of its points of difference to Auckland. Focus should be on respecting Waiheke's unique character.
6. Non-notified development impacting the environment and planning decisions made by people not accountable for and/or not living in our community and/or not having clear understanding of the character of the island.
7. Mana whenua perspective from Ngati Paoa:
 - a. activities that disrespect culturally significant sites

Other relevant environmental matters from *Essentially Waiheke 2000/2005*

There is consistency between the community views from the first *Essentially Waiheke* (2000/2005) and the recent ones captured during consultation (2016). The required actions and monitoring are still relevant and should be revisited:

1. Maintaining vegetation protection controls, noting that non-reticulated areas of Waiheke are not urban environments and District Plan general tree protections remain in place.
2. Maintaining minimum lot sizes for subdivision to preserve rural and low-density suburban character that is distinct from Auckland.
3. Avoiding contaminant discharges into the coastal environment.
4. Supporting native re-vegetation using eco-sourced species.
5. Undertaking a catchment approach to protecting and enhancing water quality within streams, wetlands and beaches, as well as waterway and wetland restoration.
6. Securing critically important land with high environmental value in public ownership through council covenants, financial contributions, esplanades, land/easement purchase.

¹⁰ <http://www.eds.org.nz/our-work/publications/e-news/pathways-to-prosperity/>

5.2 OUR COMMUNITY

The Waiheke community is multicultural, active, creative and multi-skilled, with a diversity in ages and backgrounds. This community has a strong character (see Section 3) and is friendly, artistic, opinionated, spirited and spares no efforts in battling to maintain its integrity and character.

There is pride in this sense of community, this ‘unity in diversity’, in being Waihekeans. The belief that “we are not Auckland” or that “Hauraki is not Tamaki” runs deeply.

Below is a list of aspirations and concerns expressed by people during the 2016 consultation.

Aspirations

1. Nurture a culture that helps restore, protect and enhance the character of the place and the community.
2. Foster commitment to change, leadership and kotahitanga/togetherness. There is a greater opportunity for all to work together for the common good and also greater opportunity to get things done.
3. Exercise the responsibilities as guardians/kaitiaki and invite visitors/businesses to also act accordingly.
4. Support the high rate of community engagement and voluntarism and the ability of the local community to rally. This sense of community is one of the most highly valued aspects of Waiheke character. It is brought about by a sense of ownership and belonging which is reinforced through a high degree of participation in community issues.
5. Further encourage a self-sufficient, sustainable community that works together to achieve resilience and an egalitarian society.
6. Foster a positive and tolerant attitude that adds to the island’s diversity and supports its character.
7. Celebrate Waiheke’s diversity, culture and history, including a greater visibility and emphasis of Māori presence and heritage.
8. Organise more events for the community.

9. Foster the growing level of community engagement/responsibility.
10. Design a model for self-sufficiency, self-governance and independence.
11. Create affordable housing for the community to maintain a diversity of population.
12. Support the development of community-focussed infrastructure and activities for different age groups. All should respect the character of the island.
13. Provide more educational options to meet community needs, with a particular focus on youth development and employment.
14. Work with community groups and agencies to ensure easy access to affordable healthcare.
15. Actively support development and planning that retains the island's character and keeps the community safe, diverse and inclusive.
16. Develop local environment management plans and programmes.
17. Support community initiatives including upcycling, community gardens, the Ostend market, Little Oneroa stream project, plastic bag-free Waiheke, Totally Locally, co-operatives and community trusts, and waste management programmes.
18. Consider establishing *Essentially Waiheke* as a “mini-constitution” or “a memorandum of understanding with Auckland Council and CCOs” so that conflicting policies and initiatives will not be undertaken.
19. Mana whenua views from Ngati Paoa perspective:
 - a. Support the strengthening of mana whenua (people and activities) on the island.

Concerns

1. Factors that threaten the island's character, such as:
 - a. an increasingly fast pace of life
 - b. the perception of being a “party island” or a “rich person's playground”

- c. uncontrolled/unsustainable development/growth
 - d. activity that trades wellbeing for economic growth
 - e. growing consumerism and land/property speculation
 - f. further development of gated communities
 - g. changes to the transport and/or roading network that increase traffic congestion and crowds.
2. Unaffordable housing, displacement and involuntary homelessness because of economic pressure.
 3. A lack of support, resources and opportunities for youth and elderly, forcing them to leave the island.
 4. Increasing levels of violence, poverty, discrimination and elitism.
 5. A growing percentage of empty holiday houses and lack of rental opportunities for locals.
 6. The unique difficulties that the community –particularly low-income families– faces on an island (e.g. access to hospital, transport, logistics, accommodation).
 7. Emergency dependency on Westpac Rescue and Police boats (and the need to maintain funding for these).

Other relevant community matters from *Essentially Waiheke 2000/2005*

There is consistency between the community views from the first *Essentially Waiheke* (2000/2005) and the recent ones captured during consultation (2016). The required actions and monitoring are still relevant and should be revisited:

1. Providing a range of facilities and opportunities for the whole community.
2. Planting natives and fruit trees in appropriate locations within road berms and reserves.
3. Self-governance options.

5.3 OUR ECONOMY

Economic growth based purely on financial indicators is unacceptable to the community if it depreciates, degrades and/or destroys the environment and/or island essential character. Economic development needs to provide a range of local jobs for the local people (with more than a minimum wage) and better opportunities for sustainable growth. The Totally Locally concept strongly underpins this.

The community understands that tourism is one of the main drivers of the local economy thanks to the natural beauty of the island, which is often complemented by a range of experiences; such as food and wine, arts and culture and wellbeing. Locals expect these businesses and sectors to consider and help protect the island's character not only philosophically but practically through their products and services. It is also important to mention the contribution the large number of commuters make to the local economy even off-season.

Hospitality and sustainable tourism training programmes should be made increasingly available on the island to support professional development and best practice along the tourism value chain.

Positive economic, social, and environmental outcomes can also be achieved through a strong drive towards local and sustainable food systems: growing, harvesting, processing, transporting, marketing, packaging, consumption, and disposal of food and food-related items.

Unaffordable cost of living is a problem on Waiheke, just like in any other popular tourist destination. The island's ideal economy should seek alternative models to solve some of the most prevalent issues i.e. cooperative housing, ecotourism, private and public transport options, and even new alternatives for social services. There is a need to incentivise community-led/social enterprises that can endorse and support the island's character. Generating permanent funding for these ideas is essential; the solutions can be found within the community and tourism industry. A visitors' tax is one option and it is essential to access such funds to enable community development and infrastructure projects.

To maintain the island's social, cultural and environmental character, any economic activity on Waiheke must balance development and environmental impact, as well as preserve what makes this place so special.

Aligning best practice with low-impact tourism is likely to benefit Waiheke and create fewer demands on resources. It will also avoid tourism fatigue from residents who have to deal with increased pollution, congestion, and other factors that impact on the character of the island.

Below is a list of aspirations and concerns expressed by people during the 2016 consultation.

Aspirations

1. Business activity should:
 - a. provide a diverse range of short, and long-term employment opportunities, ideally in different locations on the island
 - b. support the sustainable use of the land, maintain the island character, and limit the stress on environmental health and amenity.
2. Local, small-scale businesses and cottage industries, social enterprise and artisan production are fostered and supported to contribute to a better financial return, get money flowing locally and limit on stress resources.
3. Areas of business are compatible with the island's character and aligned with the aspirations and needs of local communities and villages. This could include the preparation of a design statement for local villages, using precedents, e.g. Oneroa Village – see District Plan, for areas like Matiatia Bay¹³.
4. The tourism industry commits to protecting, preserving and enhancing of the island's environment, landscape, amenity and essential character.
5. Physical and social infrastructure mitigates the adverse effects of population growth, as well as visitor demands.
6. Alternative models are adopted to support economic development, through:
 - a. incentivising local food production
 - b. creating and supporting local/community social services
 - c. fostering economic opportunities that stem from the wellbeing sector (e.g. recovery tourism)

¹³ <http://www.aucklandcity.govt.nz/council/documents/hgidecision/docs/hgiApp12.pdf>.

- d. creating jobs and education based on innovation and new technologies, such as software development (a potential income stream for youth with a low ecological footprint)
 - e. procuring and employing locally (social procurement).
7. Convert the present wharf tax to a visitor/tourist levy, and apply it to all modes of tourism transportation (including sea planes, helicopters, etc.). This levy should be commuter exempt and managed by the Waiheke Local Board or other community legal entity.
 8. Explore innovative and sustainable economical activities and employment.
 9. Develop job opportunities created by fast-speed broadband and technology-based industries to support home-based businesses.
 10. Generate educational programmes that contribute to local employment and the economy, such as sustainable transport, waste and food systems.
 11. Consider growing the knowledge economy, based on the island intellectual capital.
 12. Introduce a loyalty scheme for locals who support businesses year round.
 13. Mana whenua views from Ngati Paoa perspective:
 - a. all business activity should support positive cultural outcomes, including activities that are respectful to cultural/historic sites and kōrero.
 - b. all tourism activities around culturally significant sites should respect mana whenua values and have a consistent, approved kōrero to integrate oral traditions and stories
 - c. economic opportunities should be developed that have a positive social, cultural and environmental outcome for mana whenua.

Concerns

1. Economic growth that increases social inequalities without any community benefit.

2. Unaffordable housing (renting and buying) forcing individuals and families to leave the island. This contrasts with the considerable number of empty/unused holiday houses on the island.
3. Lack of job opportunities for locals, a challenge for younger generations to become part of the local economy.
4. Big franchise chains establishing on the island (e.g. McDonalds) as this would affect small and medium local businesses, and compromise the island's essential character.
5. Over-sized buildings and infrastructure.
6. Lack of monitoring and management of the impact caused by the increasing numbers of visitors.
7. Dependency on off-island services.
8. The growing number of vehicles and bigger buses.

Other relevant economic matters from *Essentially Waiheke 2000/2005*

There is consistency between the community views from the first *Essentially Waiheke* (2000/2005) and the recent ones captured during consultation (2016). The required actions and monitoring are still relevant and should be revisited:

1. Enabling appropriate commercial and mixed-use activities in existing villages, provided this is at a village scale. Consideration of the location of street trading businesses relative to established commercial activities.
2. Enabling appropriate small-scale visitor accommodation on residential sites, acknowledging this is an important income stream for many residents.

5.4 INFRASTRUCTURE and SERVICES

*“... More city shaping should be delegated to Citizens, and government should take the role of enabler rather than controller.”¹⁴
Waiheke should “further develop its differentiation from an ‘Auckland experience’ to sustain its market appeal. . .”¹⁵*

Infrastructure encompasses the physical and organisational structures and facilities necessary to sustain people in a community, such as transport, water and waste management, housing, utilities, etc.

Waiheke should be seen as a closed system rather than a part of the bigger Auckland. Its infrastructure supports the needs of its resident community (8,238 habitants, 2013 Census) as well as having the challenge of accommodating between 500,000 and 750,000 tourists and visitors per year¹⁶. In summer, this represents 10,000 to 12,000 visitors per day¹⁷.

This situation puts immense pressure on existing services; the result is an array of undesirable consequences such as: littering and high volumes of organic and inorganic waste; traffic, visual and air pollution, a detrimental impact on the natural environment, a negative perception of the island from visitors, and, perhaps most worryingly, an adverse effect on the community’s pride and love for the island.

The community does not want water reticulation or wastewater reticulation, and is against the development of high-rise buildings, as they are seen as altering the character of the island. Visitors and residents also identify many physical structures necessary to maintaining the island’s character, such as the unique bus stops with a story behind them, the benches along walkways and the community halls.

The increasing number of cars, trucks and buses on the island is another issue. A sustainable better-integrated transport system, including bike lanes and footpaths, vehicle size and number limitation, are among the transport solutions suggested for the island. The absence of traffic lights is seen as positive reinforcement of the character of the place.

¹⁴ Tactical Urbanism vol 4, 2014:8. https://issuu.com/codesignstudio/docs/tacticalurbanismvol4_141020/8

¹⁵ [(2015) NZEnvC 218 – para 391] Waiheke Marinas Ltd. <http://www.environmentcourt.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Decisions/ENVC-2016-018-decision-Waiheke-Marinas-Ltd-costs.pdf>

¹⁶ Estimated according to Fullers

¹⁷ Fullers CEO on http://m.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c_id=1&objectid=11567650

Ferry access to and from the island is a continuing issue. The recent case of an alternative ferry company ceasing its services in 2016 caused surprise and sadness among many in the community as it created healthy competition in fares and improved services.

In 2012, the Council estimated there was a total growth capacity of approximately 1122 new dwellings available on Waiheke through the development of existing vacant sites. Another 949 or so dwellings could be created through infill development.

Waiheke is not identified as a growth area in the Auckland Plan but demand is likely because of its proximity to Auckland and improvements in accessibility.

Late in December 2015, the Environment Court gave its decision¹⁸ on an application to build a large marina in a bay that is both the gateway to, and spiritual haven for, residents and regular visitors to Waiheke.

The court made a variety of references¹⁹ to Waiheke being very distinct from Auckland – for instance that it should “further develop its differentiation from an ‘Auckland experience’ to sustain its market appeal to its core market – Auckland residents.”

Below is a list of aspirations and concerns expressed by people during the 2016 consultation.

Aspirations

1. Find solutions to solve the critical issue of affordable housing (community housing, low-cost healthy homes, new shared or communal housing models, emergency housing, pensioner housing, seasonal workers housing, etc.). This will allow the community to blossom and maintain the desired diversity of population. Existing vacant residential land should be prioritised to protect the boundaries of the existing villages and minimise village sprawl.
2. Create and promote a greener, better-integrated transport system (considering public transport, limitation of vehicle size and weight, car sharing, carpooling, electric vehicles, safe bike lanes, etc.). This should take into consideration the increase in users during tourism peak seasons.
3. Design parking alternatives to meet community and visitor needs (particularly in Matiatia, Kennedy Point and, increasingly, Oneroa).

¹⁸ (2015) NZEnvC 218 – Waiheke Marinas Ltd. <http://www.environmentcourt.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Decisions/ENVC-2016-018-decision-Waiheke-Marinas-Ltd-costs.pdf>

¹⁹ (2015) NZEnvC 218 – Waiheke Marinas Ltd [para 391].

4. Create more safety crossing and low-speed areas; and a user-friendly cycling and walking networks connecting the villages.
5. Find ways to generate alternative energy (e.g. wind turbines as a community-owned power source). Promote undergrounding.
6. Protect the unique architectural features that enhance the island's character (bus stop, toilets, village halls, etc.).
7. Promote and support a local waste-management programme that includes:
 - a. solid waste and waste reduction, recycling and reuse programmes
 - b. self-sufficiency of water supply. Limits on Waiheke's high-use aquifer in terms of bore water takes
 - c. on-site wastewater treatment and disposal
 - d. care for and maintenance of individual systems.
8. Keep the island a reticulation-free area (apart from what is already zoned in Oneroa).
9. Provide more areas/infrastructure/facilities to meet community needs, of our young in particular (swimming pool, playground, activities, skate park, etc.).
10. Consider ecofriendly infrastructure to support growing tourism numbers (e.g. public toilets, accommodations for hospitality workers, etc.). This should be designed and implemented in a sustainable way that respects the character of the Island.
11. Consider the implementation of a tourism levy to drive/fund local infrastructure development and/or a council funded scheme to support tourism infrastructure and activities (as Waiheke generates tourism income for the Auckland area). There should also consideration on monitoring the amount of vehicles coming into the island.
12. Develop a strategic plan for further development of the Artworks Complex.
13. Mana whenua views from Ngati Paoa perspective:
 - a. integrate mana whenua mātauranga and tikanga into the design of the built environment and open space, in recognition of the island's unique cultural landscapes

- b. support relationships with mana whenua.

Concerns

1. Over-sized, over-scale buildings that compromise Waiheke's character (e.g. high-risers or commercial/residential buildings, a high-street style of development, large-format commercial, malls, fast food chains and drive-throughs).
2. The shift or removal of the RUB without any community consultation or agreement is perceived by many as compromising the character of the island.
3. Increasing traffic and speed.
4. Visual, noise, light and air pollution.
5. Residential reticulated sewage.
6. Changing the environment to accommodate more building and/or roads (affecting green belts).
7. Intensive residential growth instead of maintaining a low density, spacious village character.
8. The environmental and economic implications of sending waste off-island to landfill/recycling.
9. Cellphone towers in residential areas.
10. Growing numbers of helicopters (and heli pads) and drones.
11. A decrease in biodiversity protection.

Other relevant infrastructure matters from *Essentially Waiheke 2000/2005*

There is consistency between the community views from the first *Essentially Waiheke* (2000/2005) and the recent ones captured during consultation (2016). The required actions and monitoring are still relevant and should be revisited:

Storm water, wastewater and water supply

1. Maintain low-density development, limiting residential spread.
2. Prevent erosion and silt pollution into storm water and coastal waters.
3. Monitor stream and inshore water quality.
4. Educate visitors and residents on water usage.
5. Monitor bores to ensure water quality.
6. Reduce waste generated by businesses and residents.

Open space network

1. Create sustainable growth of open space, reserves and walkways, meeting the community's recreational aspirations while maintaining and enhancing the natural environment and promoting kaitiakitanga.
2. Create a comprehensive, integrated and well sign-posted network of bridle paths, walkways, cycleways and footpaths.
3. Ensure bridle trails are physically separated from public roads and motorised traffic.
4. Create opportunity for everyone, including disabled, to pursue recreational activities.
5. Ensure access to sufficient public land and reserve space.
6. Protect access to and along the coast.

Recreation, community facilities and visitor activities

1. Plan proposed facilities in consultation with the community so that they are site-specific and user appropriate.

Emergency services and preparedness, noting Waiheke's distinct island location

1. Facilitate effective emergency response through improved design of the built environment. Avoid dependency on off-island contractors. Design and generate the local capacity beyond preparedness. This could also boost the local economy and employment.

Transport and roading

1. Locate and scale transport facilities to protect, preserve and enhance Waiheke's landscape, environmental and amenity.

Wharves and airfields

1. Maintain Waiheke's visual and residential amenity values through the provision of appropriate wharf and airfield facilities.

2. Maintain Matiatia wharf as the major passenger entry point to the island.
3. Maintain Kennedy Point as the main point of entry for vehicular traffic and bulk freight.

Public transport

1. Substantially decrease low occupancy private vehicle use.
2. Ensure public transport systems have a low environmental impact and work safely and efficiently without requiring substantial roading upgrades.

Cycling and walking

1. Increase the number of trips made on bicycle or foot.
2. Increase the range of transport alternatives compatible with the island's existing roading network.

SECTION 6 / THE VOICE OF OUR CHILDREN

“I am what I am because of who we all are.”²⁰

Our children are the future. A long-term strategic framework should reflect the non-biased, valuable and honest voices of our children as they will be taking active roles in the community in 10 or 20 years' time.

Several groups of local children and teenagers, aged 7 to 16, were consulted as part of the 2016 *Essentially Waiheke* review. Their vision and aspirations were very aligned with the larger Community, showing an impressive consciousness and understanding of what makes Waiheke special, as well as issues that could affect the island's future.

Waiheke children do not want to see the island becoming a suburb or a small city with fast-food outlets, big malls, high-rise buildings, large avenues and traffic lights. In terms of aesthetics, they like the island's natural, humble look. Many noted that some of the new architecture, such as the new Ostend supermarket *“doesn't look like Waiheke”*.

Free outdoor activities are considered among the best entertainments on the island but children would also like to have more facilities and organised activities. A swimming pool complex and a better skate park are among the most highly prized.

Above all, Waiheke kids feel safe and free. They love the friendly people, the characters on the Island, the diversity and sense of community. They also love the beaches and the nature surrounding them and are concerned about the future if unsustainable growth continues.

It is noticeable the contrast between children's positive comments when expressing their feelings about island life today and how it could be in the future. They are clearly concerned by signs of change in a “non-Waiheke way” and tend to blame visitors for the disruption.

This perception highlights the need for educational programmes to further develop awareness about sustainable development. These should focus on understanding the benefits of sustainable tourism while building resilient communities, and restoring, protecting and enhancing the island's character.

²⁰ Ubuntu philosophy – from one of the Bantu dialects of Africa [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ubuntu_\(philosophy\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ubuntu_(philosophy))

SECTION 7 / RECOMMENDED STRATEGIC ACTIONS

This section highlights some of the key areas of concern to protect and enhance Waiheke's character, as captured during the 2016 consultation.

However, like any document of this kind, *Essentially Waiheke* cannot fulfil its goal by simply reflecting the community's voice. It also needs to integrate with existing plans, strategies, funding sources and other mechanisms available in 2016 and beyond; and engage key actors, groups and bodies.

The recommendations below need to be further explored and activated with an implementation plan to support Waiheke's future sustainable development²¹.

7.1 Commitment from governing bodies

The community will be empowered if the Waiheke Local Board and Auckland Council embrace the aspirations and goals expressed in the 2016 *Essentially Waiheke* Strategic Framework. This document should become a go-to document for the Local Board's planning and decision-making.

Securing the commitment of governing bodies (Auckland Council and CCOs, in particular) to refer to *Essentially Waiheke* will ensure policies and initiatives will not be undertaken if they are in conflict with the best interest of the island and community. As an example, this should apply to a heightened level of both notification and consultation in regard to the granting of resource consents.

Expression of a collective community view on key matters where there is consensus, should be referenced in the planned review of the Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP) to incorporate the Hauraki Gulf Islands (HGI) District Plan.

7.2 Integration with key statutory documents and/or legal frameworks

It is critical to the community that *Essentially Waiheke* is recognised, considered and/or adopted by other key statutory strategies, frameworks and legal documents (e.g. the Auckland Unitary Plan). The community wishes to be empowered and ensure the island voice is heard. This can be achieved through collaboration and acknowledgment in

²¹ Sustainable development: development that meets the needs of the present while safeguarding and restoring Earth's life-support system, on which the welfare of current and future generations depends.

related statutory documents. An example of integration is the framework's inclusion in the Hauraki Gulf District Plan.

There are opportunities to include *Essentially Waiheke* in the upcoming District Plan review and incorporation of Hauraki Gulf Islands into the Auckland Unitary Plan.

Local Board should request the governing body to include the values, objectives and methods of *Essentially Waiheke* in the Auckland Unitary Plan and consequently into the Long-term Plan and Annual Plans. Recognition in the Auckland Plan will ensure that the whole Council, including the CCOs, gives effect to *Essentially Waiheke* at every level of planning, implementation and monitoring.

7.3 Monitoring the island's carrying capacity

"The threshold that will determine when it is appropriate to provide additional land for residential development on Waiheke is when the current residential capacity of the Island is at 90%. That is, of the existing and potential residential stock of around 5,400 properties²², 10% (540 residential properties) are still vacant. To give an indication, 90% development is expected to have occurred when the permanent population reaches approximately 10,000 people. This is expected to occur around the year 2006."
(*Essentially Waiheke*, 2000)

The forecast of reaching 10,000 people by 2006 was an overestimate. Approximately 8500 people are currently living on the island (2016) and, according to Statistics NZ, the mid-range projections for Waiheke's 2043 population is 11,800.

Although that seems like the distant future, it is recommended that studies are undertaken as soon as possible to determine what are the potential future scenarios for the island's carrying capacity (e.g. identify areas to accommodate future population growth) and the impact on the island's character and wellbeing. This should also include monitoring visitor numbers.

Planners advise that land on Waiheke already within the RUB is sufficient to meet growth demand forecasted to 2040 in the Auckland Region. Auckland Council/Central Government should consider the negative impacts on Waiheke should MUL/RUB boundaries be relaxed to encourage development. Based on growth modelling undertaken by the Council (2012) it was estimated that there was a total capacity of approximately 1,122 new dwellings available through the development of existing vacant sites, and a total capacity of approximately 949 new dwellings available through infill development.

²² This figure includes only land classified as Land Unit 11 or 12 in the Hauraki Gulf Island District Plan; it does not include rural properties or 'lifestyle blocks'.

The community strongly wishes to retain the island's existing village and rural nature, while protecting its environmental, heritage and cultural features. There is a need to raise debate as to how the community expects growth to be dealt with.

7.4 Addressing housing supply, choice and affordability

Sustained growth of the Auckland population has induced phenomenal housing pressure in the Region. Paradoxically, we see widespread homelessness, overcrowding and numbers of investment homes lying empty across the region. Against this backdrop our island aspires to maintain and sustain the diversity within our community.

The community would like to see a Waiheke housing entity established to address the housing issue on the island, to study and identify alternative models and opportunities for community-built and owned housing, including pensioner units, seasonal workers, community-built owner/occupier, and low and medium cost housing. Any housing development should take into consideration the character of the island.

Further studies and conversations need to be undertaken to define if/how both Local and/or Central Government and other Bodies could provide land and/or seed-funding grants to get this project moving. In concert with this initiative, Council – in close consultation with the community and mana whenua – must establish special housing areas designed to meet land needs for lower to medium-cost housing.

Also there is a need to take into consideration the increasing housing pressure in Auckland and the actions Council and central Government are considering into their 40-year plan to build houses to alleviate demand.

7.5 Developing a sustainable transport system

Transport systems exist to provide social and economic connections. The advantages of increased mobility need to be weighed against the environmental, social and economic costs that transport systems pose.

Most Islands have small populations and limited natural resources, meaning that economic diversification and connectivity are key to their development. A sustainable economy and transport system are crucial to promote sustainable development.²³

²³ UNCTAD, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
<http://unctad.org/en/pages/newsdetails.aspx?OriginalVersionID=832>

The community perceives Waiheke's transport system to be an issue because of the high cost of commuter travel, inefficient public transport and the increasing number of cars and buses on the roads. Creating and promoting a greener, integrated transport system is paramount, including better facilities for cycling and walking, car sharing, carpooling, electric vehicles, parking alternatives, ferry facilities at both ends of the island, convenient and efficient public transport, a locally-owned shuttle service, and limitations on vehicle size and weight.

Local community involvement and empowerment in transport planning, provision of transport services, tourism planning and roading is key.

A study/project is necessary to define a range of transport alternatives that are compatible with the existing roading network, covering wharves, airfields, road and maritime public transport, cycling and walking.

As part of this, special consideration needs to be given to Matiatia and Kennedy Point as the key entry points to the island. Not resolving the current and imminent issues will pose a threat to the local/regional tourism and the local economy and affect the character of the island.

7.6 Becoming a sustainable tourism destination

Tourism is one of the world's largest and fastest growing industries. Sustainable tourism development is paramount to minimise the stress on biodiversity, local infrastructure and the local communities.

Sustainable tourism development requires the informed participation of all relevant stakeholders, as well as strong political leadership to ensure wide engagement and consensus building. Achieving sustainable tourism is a continuous process and it requires constant monitoring of impacts, introducing the necessary preventive and/or corrective measures whenever necessary.

Sustainable tourism should also maintain a high level of tourist satisfaction and ensure a meaningful experience to the tourists, raising their awareness about sustainability issues and promoting responsible tourism practices amongst them.

(UNWTO, United Nations World Tourism Organisation)

Sustainable tourism should:

1. Make optimal use of environmental resources that constitute a key element in tourism development, maintaining essential ecological processes and helping

to conserve natural heritage and biodiversity whilst protecting culturally significant sites.

2. Respect the socio-cultural authenticity of host communities, conserve their built and living cultural heritage and traditional values, and contribute to inter-cultural understanding and tolerance.
3. Protect and enhance outstanding and significant natural, coastal and man-made landscapes
4. Follow consistent messaging with regards to historic accounts as guided by mana whenua.
5. Ensure viable, long-term economic operations, providing socio-economic benefits to all including the wider community, providing stable employment and income-earning opportunities and social services to host communities, and contributing to poverty alleviation.

Any tourism activity on Waiheke should have a positive impact on the environment, community and economy. It is important to monitor, manage and forecast tourism's impact on the character and mauri of the island.

From a social, environmental and economic point of view, it is fundamental to develop a model in which the profits from tourism activities also support the island's restoration, protection, preservation and wellbeing.

From an infrastructure point of view, it is crucial to take into consideration the development of the island's two main access points - Matiatia and Kennedy Point.

As an example, there is an opportunity to convert the present wharf tax to a visitor/tourist levy, applicable to all modes of tourism transportation (including sea planes, helicopters, etc.). This levy should be managed and controlled by the Waiheke Local Board and/or other Community legal representatives. It should be used to foster and promote tourism-related infrastructure development, education and awareness programmes, biodiversity restoration and protection, and development that mitigates its effects. This could also benefit the community by reducing the transport/commuting costs for residents.

7.7 Restoration of biodiversity

“Waiheke Island is home to a great number of conservation groups, all working to enhance the natural character and biodiversity of the Island. There is also an ethos of social responsibility towards the Island’s people”²⁴

Sustaining and enhancing Waiheke’s natural environment is essential to preserve the island’s character and achieve the community’s vision. Restoring biodiversity is paramount for Waiheke.

There is a need to support and develop current pest management and weed management initiatives to make the island pest and weed free. The same effort should go into keeping Waiheke free of kauri die-back.

There is enough evidence to support the case for designating Waiheke a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, the first of its kind in New Zealand²⁵. Further discussions and consultation with community would have to take place, and this process would support the community’s aspirations, enhance ecotourism, promote further research, create preservation awareness, and other positive outcomes.

It is also important to engage with mana whenua in exploring mechanisms to restore, protect and enhance biodiversity.

7.8 Making *Essentially Waiheke* a living document

Essentially Waiheke’s aim is for it to become a living document, and manifesto for a desired future, that remains relevant, is frequently updated, and has room to evolve over time (i.e. should be formally revised with public consultation every 3 to 5 years).

For this to happen it should become a ‘movement’. It is paramount that *Essentially Waiheke* is owned and powered by the Community, and supported, endorsed and adopted by the Local Board and Auckland Council.

To engage the community this strategic framework should be promoted, and made easily accessible, online and in print, and be referenced when ideas or recommendations are needed on how to use or develop any of the island’s resources.

²⁴ Forest & Bird <http://www.forestandbird.org.nz/what-we-do/news/will-waiheke-island-be-the-next-unesco-biosphere-reserve>

²⁵ <https://waihekenova.wordpress.com/>
<http://nzcgcs.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/140517-Waiheke-Lecture-Keynote-Paper-1.pdf>

7.9 Establishing a measurable decision-making framework

In *Essentially Waiheke* (2000) the strategy was defined as a “well-educated guess about how to accommodate people on Waiheke and manage effects that cannot always be known in advance.” As identified in the 2016 version, roles and responsibilities for implementation, management and monitoring any development were unclear.

We recommend the adoption of a simple, effective method or tool to monitor actions that support the community vision and acts in the best interest of Waiheke.

The Mauri Model²⁶ is an example of a decision-making framework. Developed by Waiheke resident Dr Kepa Morgan, this aims to transform the understanding of kaitiakitanga and sustainability in Aotearoa/New Zealand.

“This tool uses the concept of mauri as the measure of sustainability, in comparison to the conventional, monetary-based assessment. The model measures mauri in four dimensions – environmental wellbeing, cultural wellbeing, social wellbeing and economic wellbeing. In enhancing the mauri of our families, our communities, mana whenua, and our ecosystem, we will achieve sustainability. By recognising and respecting the inter-relationships between these priorities in a manner consistent with Te Tiriti o Waitangi, and evaluating the manifested trends transparently, we will be able to best achieve our collective human flourishing.”

²⁶ <http://www.mauriometer.com/DataEntry/Page1>

References

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<http://www.ourwaiheke.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/Essentially-Waiheke-updated-per-WCB-050225-and-as-online090322.pdf>

Waiheke Island Visitor Survey Report (2009). Dr Lucy Baragwanath and Dr Nick Lewis with Brigette Priestley

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<http://www.aucklandcity.govt.nz/council/documents/hgidecision/docs/exclusionlist.pdf>

The Waiheke Characteristic Study (August 1992)

Hard copy only – available at Waiheke Local Board

Hauraki Gulf District Plan

<http://www.aucklandcity.govt.nz/council/documents/hgidecision/docs/exclusionlist.pdf>

Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Plan

<http://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/en/aboutcouncil/representativesbodies/haurakigulfforum/pages/2012aurakigulfmarineparkseminar.aspx>

Thriving Communities Action Plan, Ngā Hapori Momoho (2014)

<http://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/EN/planspoliciesprojects/plansstrategies/Councilstrategies/Documents/thrivingcommunitiesactionplan.pdf>

Empowered Communities

<http://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/en/newseventsculture/communityfundingsupport/pages/empoweredcommunities.aspx>

The Whanganui River became a legal entity and has a legal voice under an agreement signed between Whanganui River iwi and the Crown (2014)

http://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c_id=1&objectid=10830586

The Environment Court's decision on a marina for Matiatia Bay (para 391)

<http://environmentcourt.govt.nz/cases-online/matiatia-bay-marina-proposal/correspondence/>

Research methodology and engagement plan

The process of community consultation (engagement plan) for *Essentially Waiheke* 2016

This revision of *Essentially Waiheke* was guided by a council-approved engagement plan that included informing, consulting, involving and collaborating with the community. The revision was commissioned by the Local Board and facilitated by an independent project team of local residents.

The project team consulted with the community and subject matter experts from a variety of sectors over a seven-month period (December 2015 - July 2016).

The process involved a series of community workshops in different areas/villages on the island; presentations and meetings with many of the local groups, Residents' Associations, local primary and secondary schools, experts and individuals.

The community and expert feedback gathered during these consultations was distilled to articulate the island's character and vision, as well as a map of the community's wishes and concerns about the future.

Essentially Waiheke community consultation (2016):

Informing community through:

Coverage in local media (Gulf News, Market Place), the Waiheke Speaks project website & Facebook page (www.waihekespeaks.org.nz), several Waiheke community Facebook pages, Waiheke Radio, posters in public places (announcing events), Waiheke Library (posters and open public engagements every Tuesday morning over a three months period), Ostend Market stand (open stall every Saturday over two months), Waiheke Cinema (advertising), Our Auckland newsletter (two articles).

Consulting with the following groups:

Piritahi Marae, Ngati Paoa Iwi Trust, WAICOSS, Waiheke Rotary Club, Waiheke Resources Trust, Waiheke Island Tourism Forum, Waiheke Golf Club, community at large at Ostend Market, Auckland Council and CCOs, contributors to the original *Essentially Waiheke*, subject matter experts.

Workshops with the following local villages and institutions:

Onetangi Village Association, Waiheke Library, Rocky Bay Association, Ostend Community (Ostend Memorial Hall), Oneroa Community (Morra Hall), Surfdale Community (Surfdale Hall), Waiheke High School, Waiheke Primary School, Rotary Club, Piritahi Marae and Ngati Paoa.

8. APPENDIX

8.1 The Context (2016)

Waiheke today

It is important to understand the context of Waiheke at the time of the 2016 review.

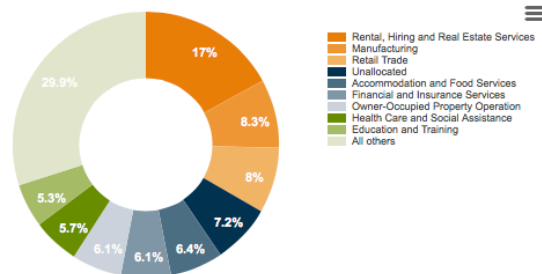
ECONOMY AT A GLANCE

home	economy	employment	productivity	businesses	skills	infographics	report	toolkit
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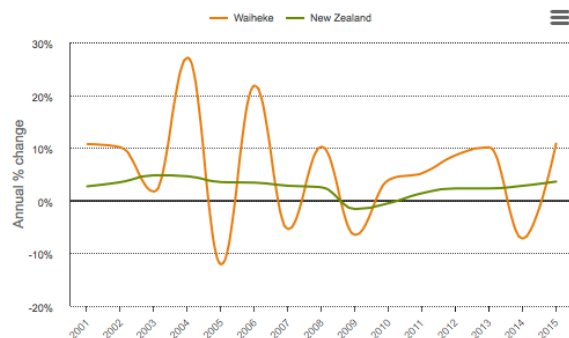
overview | growth | structure

GDP 2015		
LEVEL	REGIONAL GROWTH	NATIONAL GROWTH
\$264	11%	3.6%
million in 2010 prices	Waiheke	New Zealand

Industries: Proportion of GDP (2015)



GDP growth



Biggest contributors to economic growth 2005-2015

Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	\$25
Financial and Insurance Services	\$13
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	\$9
Manufacturing	\$8
Wholesale Trade	\$7
All other industries	\$37
Total Increase in GDP (\$m)	\$99

Info Graphic - Source: Statistics NZ (census, trends over last 15 years)

Observed Trends: visitor numbers (source: Wharf Tax), development intensity (source: ACC Planning e.g. subdivision consents/land use consents/building) Note: Industry figures do not include work located outside Waiheke.

According to the 2013 Census, 8238 people usually lived on Waiheke. This is an increase of 549 people, or 7.1 percent, since the 2006 Census. This represents less than one percent of Auckland's population (1.529 million).

There are 3756 occupied dwellings and 1743 unoccupied dwellings on Waiheke.

The majority (90.5%) of the Waiheke resident population identified themselves as European, compared with 59.3 per cent across Auckland as a whole. The proportions of residents who identified with an Asian or Pacific ethnicity were considerably lower in Waiheke than in Auckland.

11.4 per cent of Waiheke's population identified as Māori, compared to 12.3 per cent in 2006.

The median age is 45.2 years for people on Waiheke. Auckland's median age is 35.1 years.

18.5 percent of people on Waiheke are aged 65 years and over, compared with 11.5 percent of the total Auckland population.

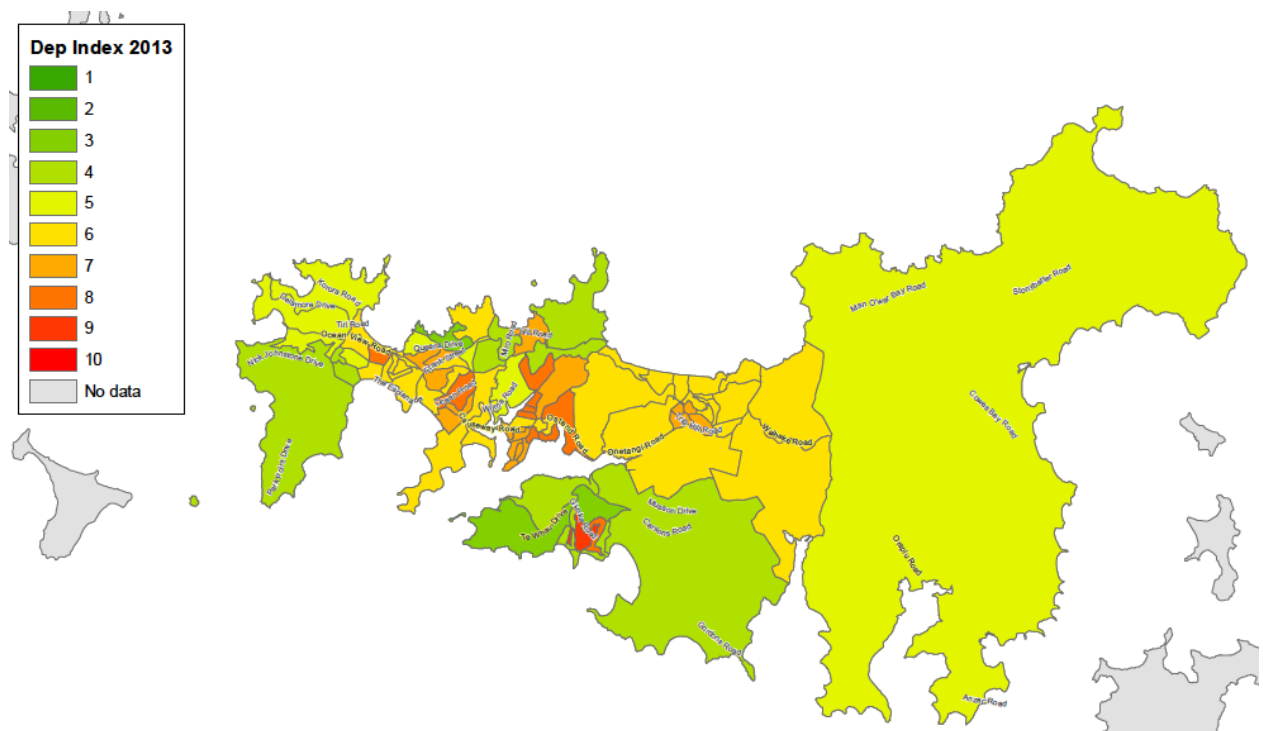
17.7 percent of people are aged under 15 years and 29.8 percent of people were born overseas.

80.2 percent of households have access to the internet, compared with 81.6 percent of Auckland households.

83.9 percent of households have access to a cell phone.

66.0 percent of households occupy private dwellings, owned the dwelling-owner or held it in a family trust.

Waiheke is very mixed on NZ deprivation index, from areas of little deprivation to the very deprived.



In 1998/99 Waiheke islanders produced approximately 5000 tonnes of refuse and 600 tonnes of recyclable material. In 2013/14 they produced the same amount of refuse and approximately 2000 tonnes of recycling.

8.2 Further Comment from Public Consultation

As part of the process of refreshing Essentially Waiheke, members of the public were invited to give feedback on the draft document that was developed through the community consultation process. Comments were submitted either through an online form on the Shape Auckland website, or by completing a hardcopy questionnaire available at the Waiheke Service Centre, Citizen's Advice Bureau and Waiheke Public Library. Feedback opened on August 10th, 2016 and closed September 7th, 2016. The consultation was widely publicised through Our Auckland, the Gulf News and the Waiheke Local Board Facebook page. The document and feedback forms were distributed widely on Waiheke including the Saturday market, community groups and the Fullers ferry.

8.2.1 Demographics of Submitters

- Submitters were 58% female, 42% male and largely aged 45 – 74 (89%)
- 95% were European, 3% Maori, 8% Latin/Middle Eastern or African and 1% were Asian.

8.2.2 Results

Eighty-eight completed questionnaires were received with the majority of the feedback stating that the document was an accurate reflection of the views and opinions of the people of Waiheke:

- 94% of submitters stated that they either strongly agreed or agreed that Section 3 “The Waiheke Character” did represent the character of Waiheke Island
- 93% strongly agreed or agreed that this section also represented people’s loves and concerns about Waiheke
- 92% strongly agreed or agreed that Section 4 on Waiheke’s Vision, represented aspirations and desires for Waiheke’s future.

For a full report on the Public Consultation feedback see Appendix 8.3 - “Essentially Waiheke Review - Feedback Summary”.

For a full list of the feedback received from the public consultation process please go to the Auckland Council Website www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz and search on: “Essentially Waiheke 2016 Public Feedback”

8.2.3 Additional feedback from the public consultation process

Community

Ideal Scenarios

- To protect and nurture activities and lifestyle that reflects the character of the Island, like allowing people to live on house boats
- Explore the significant opportunities for the island community to improve the health and well-being of island residents
- Create meaningful ways to deal with the isolation and lack of support for our older people
- Creation of a Waiheke Housing Entity and a 40-Year Housing Plan is needed.

Concerning Scenarios

- Concern was expressed about how Essentially Waiheke could influence and be taken into consideration by Auckland Council policies on Waiheke Island.
- The problem of summer evictions of island residents from rental properties for summer lets, is leading to a lack of housing security and is resulting in people leaving the island.

Environment

Ideal Scenarios

- Residents need to take more responsibility for eradicating and managing pests on their own property

Concerning Scenarios

- Concern was expressed about the need to prevent agricultural run-off from entering local freshwater streams and the need for control of underground aquifers
- There needs to be greater protection of public space for use by all rather than allowing individual community groups to take control
- The use of glyphosphate and other toxic chemicals on the island.

Infrastructure

Ideal Scenarios

- Support the use of smaller more frequent, buses which are not focused just on the ferry timetable
- Speed restrictions using flora-based road narrowing and restrictions by vehicle weight
- Establish Kennedy Point as a second passenger ferry terminal to ease the load at Matiatia
- Commissioning of a long-term study as to how the island's infrastructure - aquifers, roads, housing, waste-water treatment systems etc. can cope with the impact of summer visitors and new residents

Concerning Scenarios

- Problem of in-fill housing used for tourist accommodation spoiling the island character and how to manage it
- Poor quality rental accommodation an issue on the island due to the legacy of holiday baches
- Concern was expressed that "small and active" should not exclude modern amenities that make Waiheke more liveable. "Small" must not be backward.
- Oneroa uncontrolled development is seen by some as a threat to the natural environment
- Prevent private development from compromising beach-fronts

Consultation Feedback on Infrastructure

- There were comments both for and against a visitor tax

Economy

Ideal Scenarios

- There is a need for more accommodation for seasonal workers and that this should best be provided by employers
- Become a "Living Wage" community (\$19.25 per hour) and actively oppose wages at, or barely above, the NZ minimum

Consultation Feedback on Economy

- Comments were made on the importance of commuters to the Waiheke economy, therefore a formal study is recommended on commuters and the financial impact they make.
- Similarly for the wine and olive industries, farming and organic farming – respondents stated that these industries make a significant contribution to the local economy and therefore an updated study is required.

General Feedback on the Essentially Waiheke Refresh 2016

Eighty-eight people responded to the public questionnaire, the majority (92%) stated that there was good alignment between the contents of the report and the views and sentiments of Waihekeans. Therefore, the public consultation has, to a significant extent, validated the Essentially Waiheke Refresh 2016.

Some of the feedback is worth further mention. A number of submitters suggested that the document would benefit from a series of strategic statements about the future direction of the island and that a regular refresh and review of progress against recommendations would be beneficial. There is an overall disappointment that the document, given its non-statutory status, had limited power to influence local government decision-making.

A stronger Town and Regional Planning focus in the document was recommended by a number of submitters and there was a suggestion to undertake an expert review of the strategic linkages between the Refresh and Statutory Policy, especially those relating to Landscape Protection and Water Quality. There are however, clear recommendations contained in the report which will inform public and Waiheke Local Board input into the proposed Hauraki Gulf Islands District Plan review in 2017.

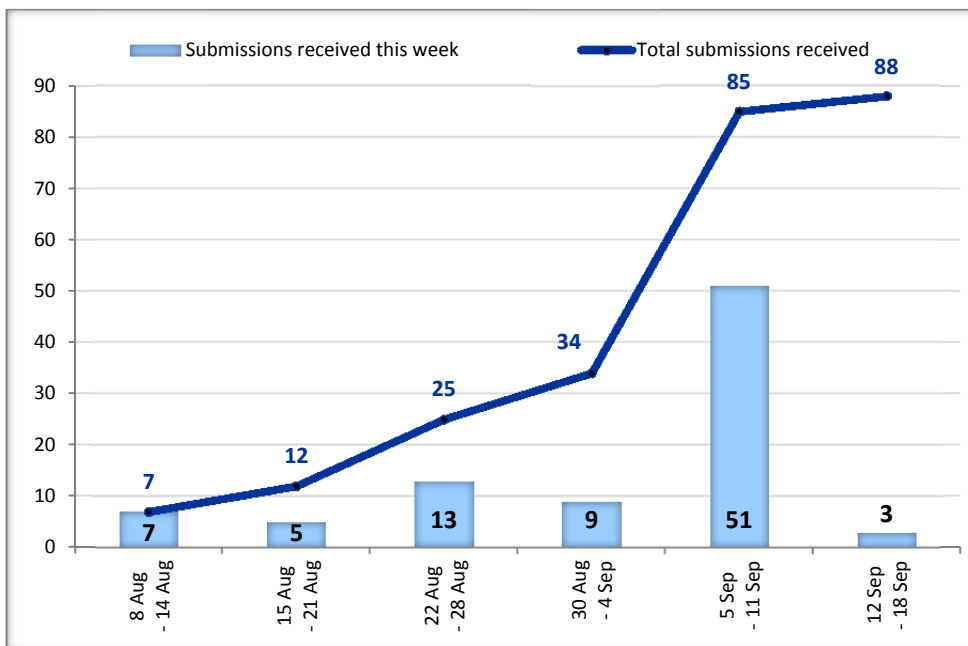
8.3 Public Consultation Summary

For a full report on the Public Consultation, please refer to the following section named *'Essentially Waiheke Review feedback summary' (14 September 2016)*.

ESSENTIALLY WAIHEKE REVIEW

FEEDBACK SUMMARY

The following information relates to feedback received and processed at 9am 14 September 2016.



88 submissions have been processed and included for analysis – 3 of which were received after the submission deadline.

SUBMISSION BY RESIDENT LOCAL BOARD

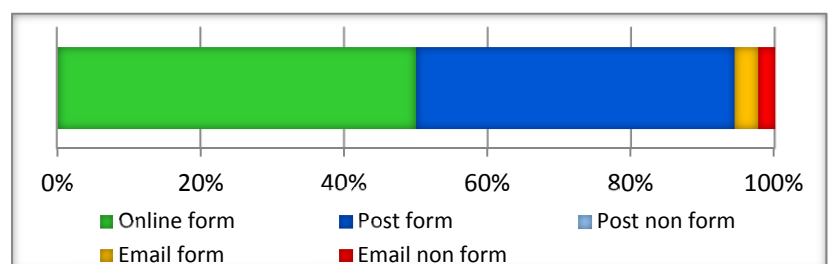
The table below indicates the total number of submissions received by the local board submitters live in.

LOCAL BOARD	Organisations	Individuals	Total	Percentage
Waiheke	2	81	83	94%
Whau	0	1	1	1%
Not supplied	0	4	4	5%
TOTAL	2	86	88	100%

SUBMISSION TYPE

Only two submissions came from organisations, i.e. Waiheke Community Art Gallery and Red Shed Art Gallery. The table below shows what channel submitters used to provide feedback.

SUBMISSION TYPE		
Online form	44	50%
Post form	39	44%
Post non form	0	0%
Email form	3	4%
Email non form	2	2%
Total	88	100%

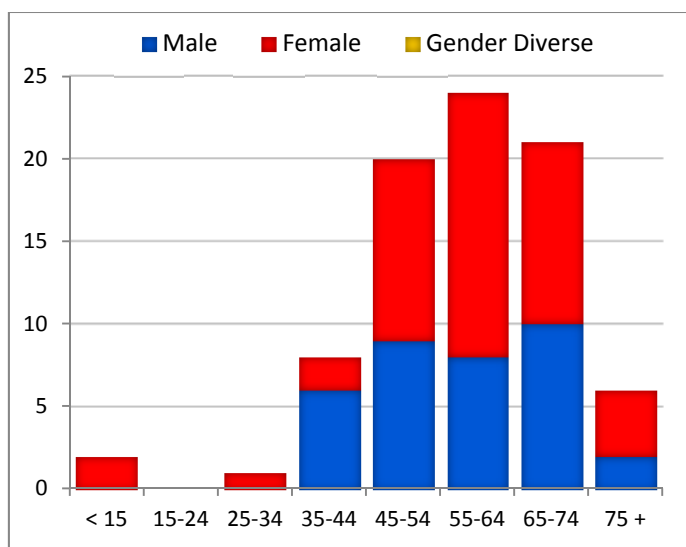


DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

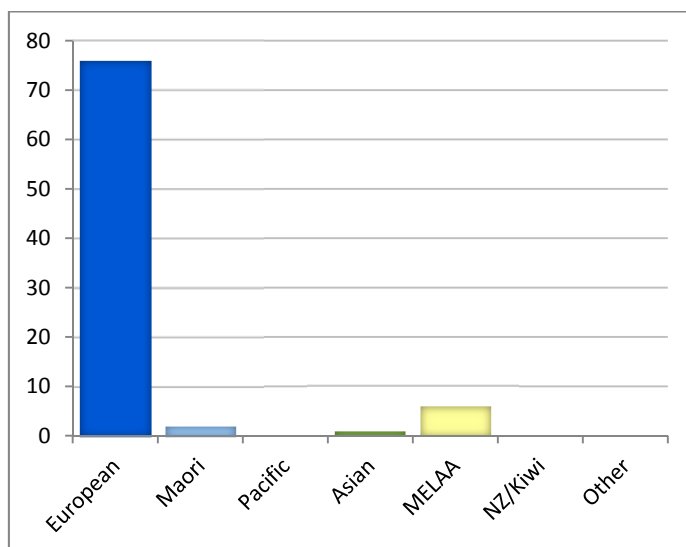
The table below indicates the demographic information people identified with when provided (note – the graphs only include a breakdown of those that provided demographic information).

GENDER		
Male	35	42%
Female	48	58%
Gender diverse	0	0%
Total submitters providing data	83	NA

AGE	Male	Female	Diverse	Total	%
< 15	0	2	0	2	2%
15 – 24	0	0	0	0	0%
25 – 34	0	1	0	1	1%
35 – 44	6	2	0	9	11%
45 – 54	9	11	0	20	24%
55 – 64	8	16	0	24	29%
65 – 74	10	11	0	21	25%
75 +	2	4	0	6	7%
Total submitters providing data				83	NA



ETHNICITY	#	%
European	76	95%
NZ European	65	81%
Other European	11	14%
Maori	2	3%
Pacific	0	0%
Samoan	0	0%
Tongan	0	0%
Other Pacific	0	0%
Asian	1	1%
Chinese	0	0%
Indian	1	1%
Other Asian	0	0%
African/Middle Eastern/Latin	6	8%
Other	0	0%
New Zealander/Kiwi	0	0%
Other	0	0%
Total submitters providing data	80	NA



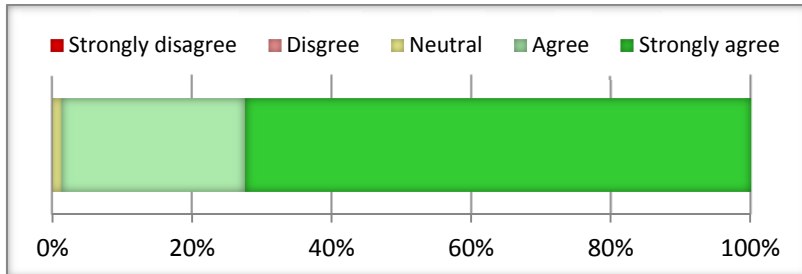
FEEDBACK ON THE CONSULTATION QUESTIONS

The graphs below give an illustration of responses to the consultation questions.

Responses to each of the questions are included in the [attached](#) spreadsheet.

Q1 Waiheke's Character

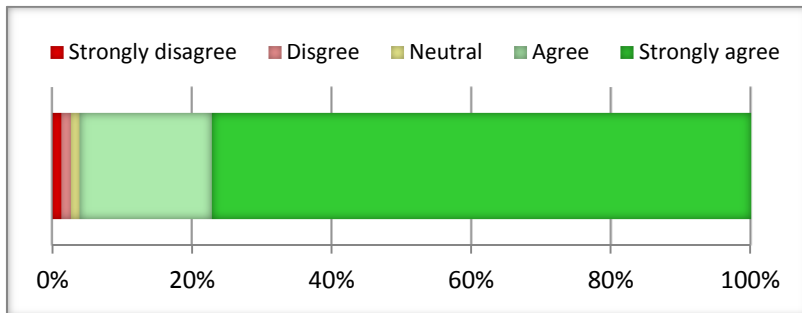
Submitters were asked - Does this section represent Waiheke's character?
(84 responses)



RESPONSES	
Strongly disagree	0
Disagree	0
Neutral	1
Agree	21
Strongly agree	58
Don't know/NA	3
No response	1
Other comment	1

Q2 Love and Concerns

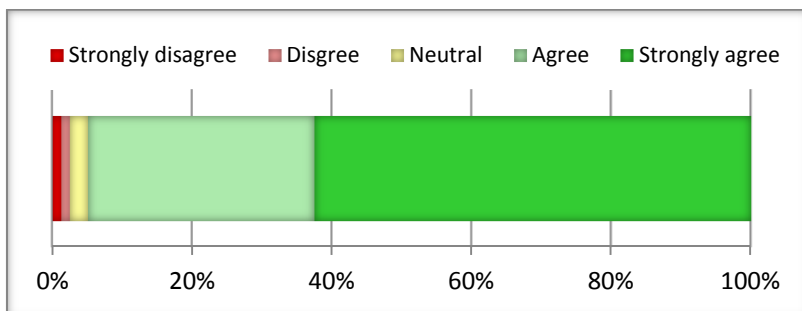
Submitters were asked - Does this section capture what you love and what concerns you about Waiheke?
(82 responses)



RESPONSES	
Strongly disagree	1
Disagree	1
Neutral	1
Agree	15
Strongly agree	61
Don't know/NA	1
No response	2
Other comment	0

Q3 Waiheke Vision

Submitters were asked - Does this section represent your aspirations and desires for the future Waiheke?
(83 responses)



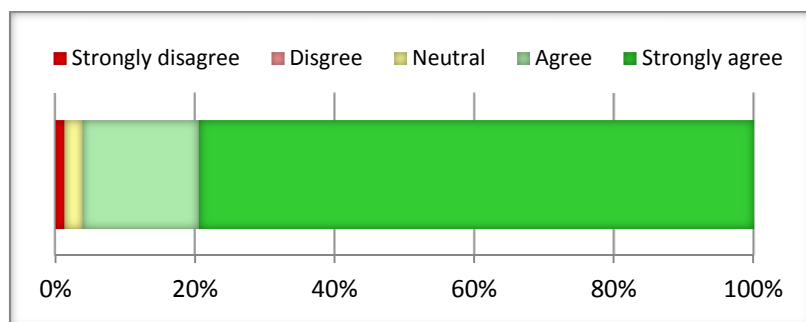
RESPONSES	
Strongly disagree	1
Disagree	1
Neutral	2
Agree	26
Strongly agree	50
Don't know/NA	1
No response	2
Other comment	1

Principles and Focus Areas

Q4 Our Environment

Submitters were asked - Does this section represent the ideal and concerning scenarios for the Waiheke environment?

(84 responses)

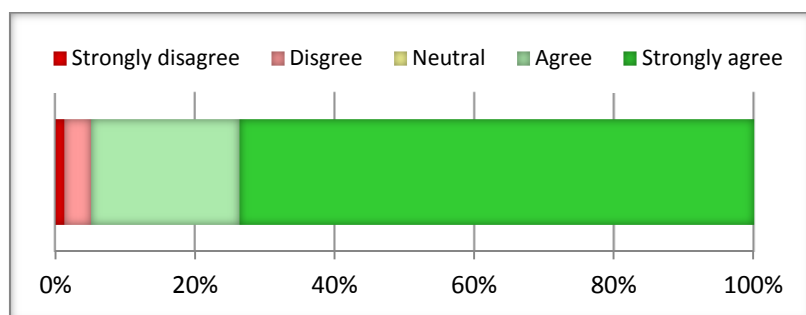


RESPONSES	
Strongly disagree	1
Disagree	0
Neutral	2
Agree	13
Strongly agree	62
Don't know/NA	1
No response	4
Other comment	3

Q5 Our Community

Submitters were asked - Does this section represent the ideal and concerning scenarios for the Waiheke community?

(84 responses)

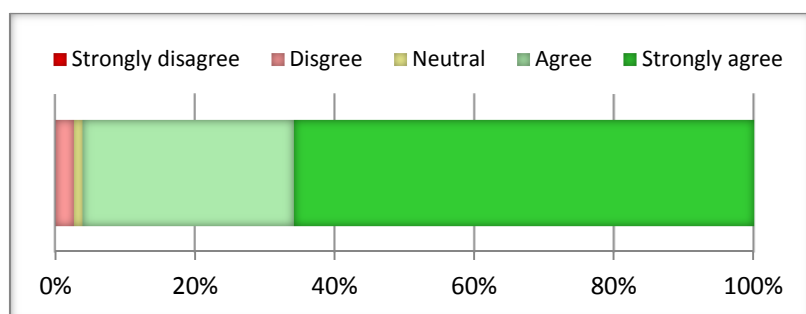


RESPONSES	
Strongly disagree	1
Disagree	3
Neutral	0
Agree	17
Strongly agree	59
Don't know/NA	1
No response	2
Other comment	2

Q6 Our Economy

Submitters were asked - Does this section represent the ideal and concerning scenarios for the Waiheke economy?

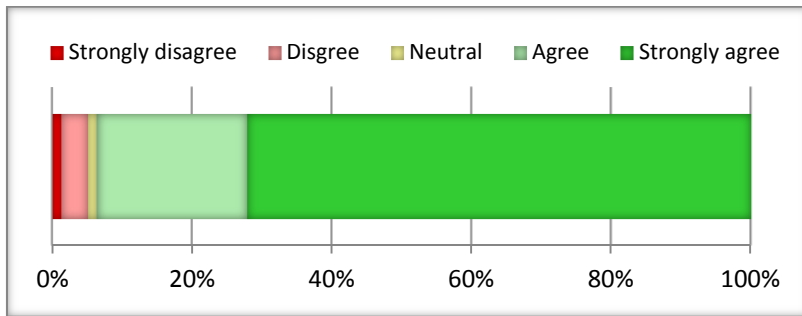
(84 responses)



RESPONSES	
Strongly disagree	0
Disagree	2
Neutral	1
Agree	24
Strongly agree	52
Don't know/NA	1
No response	0
Other comment	3

Q7 Infrastructure and Services

Submitters were asked - Does this section represent the ideal and concerning scenarios for the Waiheke infrastructure and services?
(83 responses)

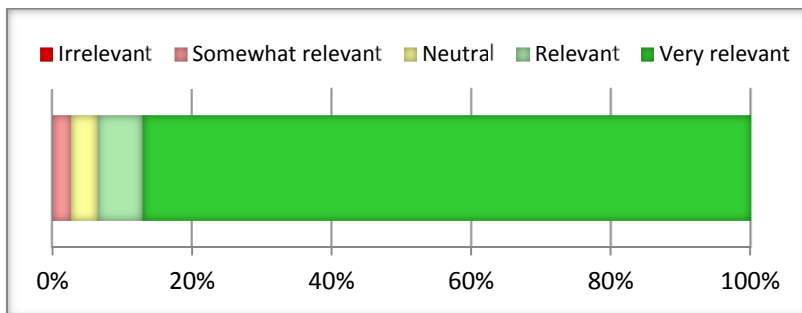


RESPONSES	
Strongly disagree	1
Disagree	3
Neutral	1
Agree	17
Strongly agree	57
Don't know/NA	1
No response	2
Other comment	2

Recommended Strategic Actions

Q8(a) Commitment

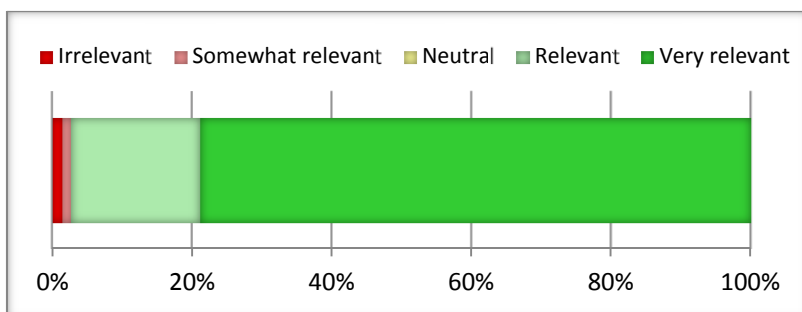
Submitters were asked to respond regarding the relevance and importance of the following action – Commitment from Governing Bodies
(83 responses)



RESPONSES	
Irrelevant	0
Somewhat relevant	2
Neutral	3
Relevant	5
Very relevant	68
Don't know/NA	4
No response	1
Other comment	1

Q8(b) Integration

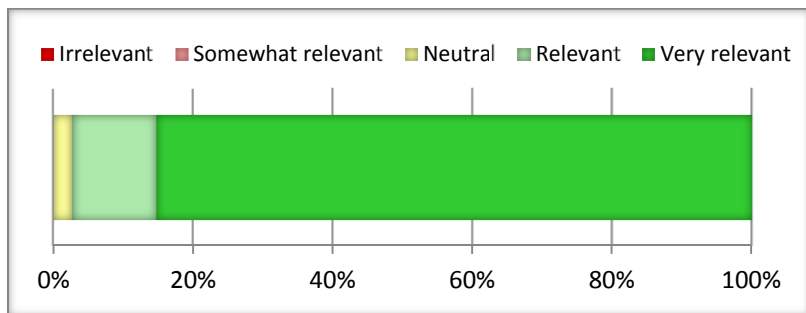
Submitters were asked to respond regarding the relevance and importance of the following action – Integration with other key statutory documents and/or legal frameworks
(82 responses)



RESPONSES	
Irrelevant	1
Somewhat relevant	1
Neutral	0
Relevant	14
Very relevant	60
Don't know/NA	4
No response	2
Other comment	1

Q8(c) Monitoring/Capacity

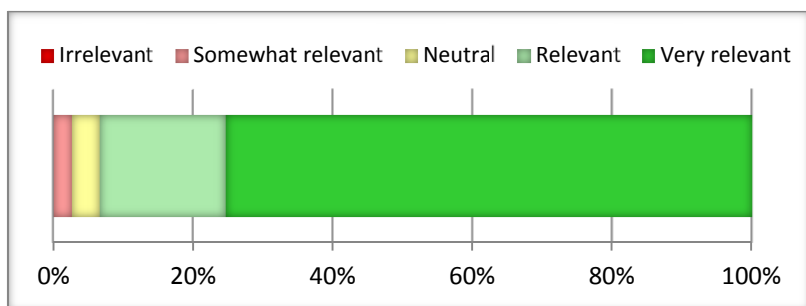
Submitters were asked to respond regarding the relevance and importance of the following action – Monitoring the island carrying capacity
(81 responses)



RESPONSES	
Irrelevant	0
Somewhat relevant	0
Neutral	2
Relevant	9
Very relevant	64
Don't know/NA	2
No response	4
Other comment	1

Q8(d) Housing Supply, Choice and Affordability

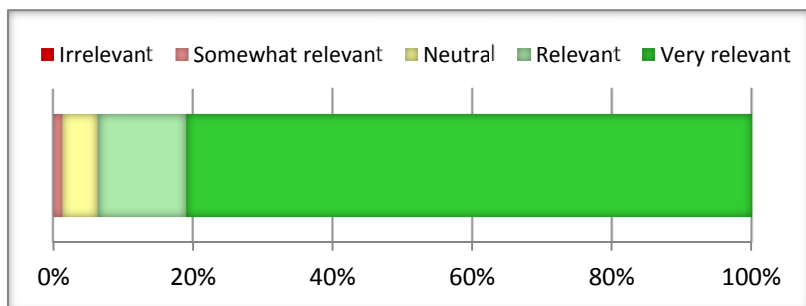
Submitters were asked to respond regarding the relevance and importance of the following action – Addressing housing supply choice and affordability
(83 responses)



RESPONSES	
Irrelevant	0
Somewhat relevant	2
Neutral	3
Relevant	14
Very relevant	58
Don't know/NA	1
No response	4
Other comment	3

Q8(e) Sustainable Transport

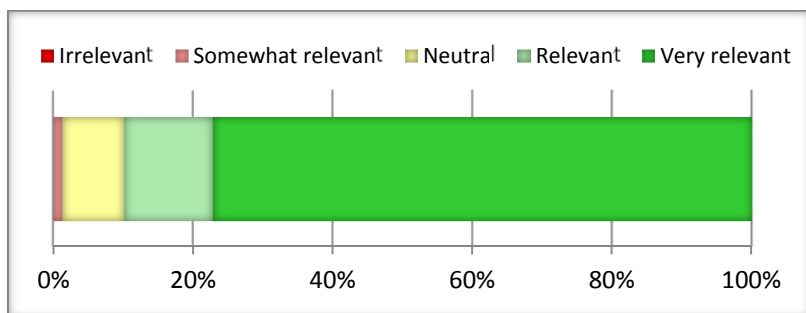
Submitters were asked to respond regarding the relevance and importance of the following action – Developing a sustainable transport system
(82 responses)



RESPONSES	
Irrelevant	0
Somewhat relevant	1
Neutral	4
Relevant	10
Very relevant	64
Don't know/NA	0
No response	3
Other comment	0

Q8(f) Tourism Destination

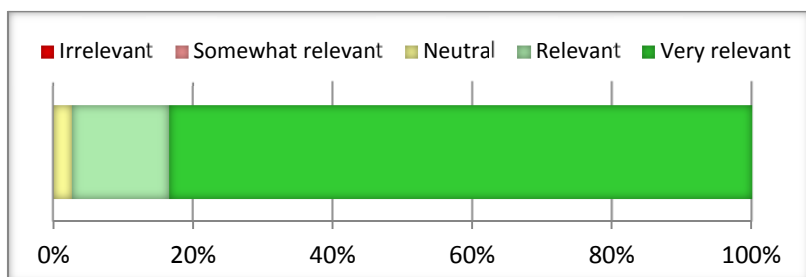
Submitters were asked to respond regarding the relevance and importance of the following action – Becoming a sustainable tourism destination
(84 responses)



RESPONSES	
Irrelevant	0
Somewhat relevant	1
Neutral	7
Relevant	10
Very relevant	61
Don't know/NA	0
No response	4
Other comment	3

Q8(g) Biodiversity

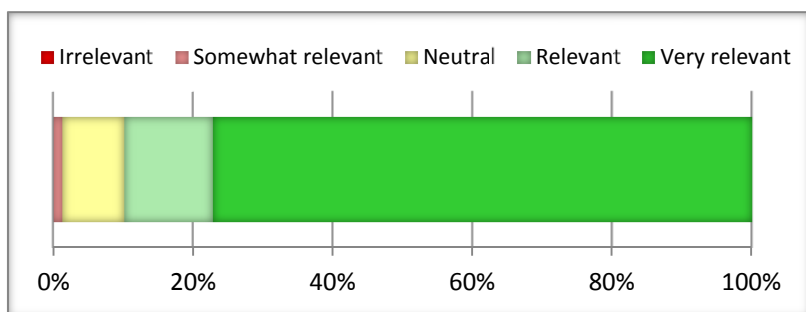
Submitters were asked to respond regarding the relevance and importance of the following action – Restoration of biodiversity
(83 responses)



RESPONSES	
Irrelevant	0
Somewhat relevant	0
Neutral	2
Relevant	11
Very relevant	66
Don't know/NA	0
No response	4
Other comment	1

Q8(h) Living Document

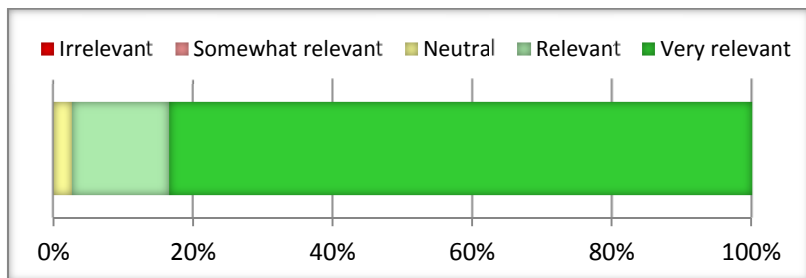
Submitters were asked to respond regarding the relevance and importance of the following action – Making Essentially Waiheke a living document
(83 responses)



RESPONSES	
Irrelevant	0
Somewhat relevant	1
Neutral	0
Relevant	14
Very relevant	65
Don't know/NA	0
No response	3
Other comment	0

Q8(i) Measurable Decision-Making Framework

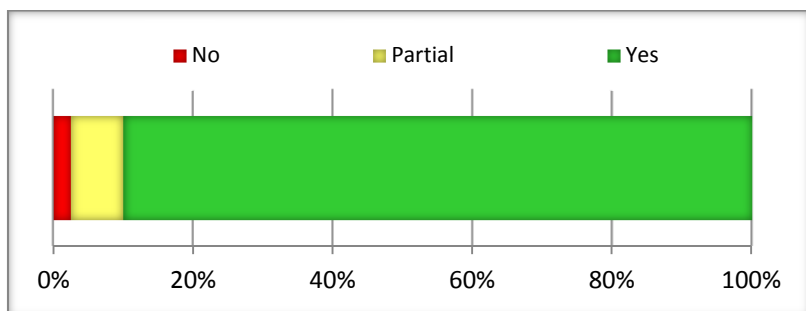
Submitters were asked to respond regarding the relevance and importance of the following action – Establishing a measurable decision-making framework (81 responses)



RESPONSES	
Irrelevant	0
Somewhat relevant	1
Neutral	1
Relevant	17
Very relevant	57
Don't know/NA	1
No response	4
Other comment	2

Q9 Waiheke Voice

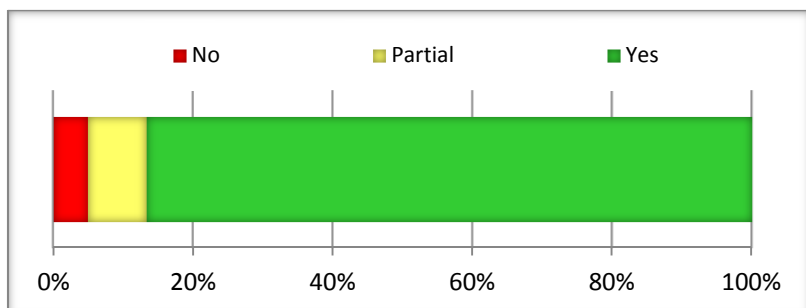
Submitters were asked - Overall do you believe that the Essentially Waiheke 2016 draft document captures the voice of Waiheke and expresses the essential views, opinions and aspirations of the people/community? (85 responses)



RESPONSES	
No	2
Partial	6
Yes	72
Unsure	1
No response	3
Other comment	1

Q10 Guiding Tool

Submitters were asked - Do you believe that this document will be useful as a guiding tool to help individuals, groups and organisations' better understand the vision, character and principles to achieve a positive future for Waiheke? (87 responses)



RESPONSES	
No	4
Partial	7
Yes	72
Unsure	1
No response	1
Other comment	3

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[REDACTED]

Last Name

[REDACTED]

Email Address

[REDACTED]

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

Street Address

Suburb

[REDACTED]

City

[REDACTED]

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Local community group

Waiheke Island community member

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

As a regular visitor to the moana around Waiheke and a contributor to some conservation projects like Kelp Gardeners, I would love to see some actions implemented to support the marine environment's regeneration. The marine reserve would ensure that the area is protected and healthy

6. Official Information Act

9. Information release

I would like specific information in my submission withheld

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[REDACTED]

Last Name

[REDACTED]

Email Address

[REDACTED]

Region

Outside of New Zealand

Phone Number

[REDACTED]

Street Address

[REDACTED]

Suburb

[REDACTED]

City

[REDACTED]

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

NZ general public

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

For the fish populations.

7. Official Information Act

Please select the reasons for wanting specific information in this submission withheld.

Privacy concerns

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[REDACTED]

Last Name

[REDACTED]

Email Address

[REDACTED]

Region

Bay of Plenty / Te Moana-a-Toi

Phone Number

[REDACTED]

Street Address

[REDACTED]

Suburb

[REDACTED]

City

[REDACTED]

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

Yes

4. Please tell us which whānau, hapū or iwi you affiliate to.

Ngati whakaue, Te Arawa

5. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

6. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Local business owner

Marine enthusiast / conservationist

Underwater tourism operator

4. Your submission

7. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

8. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

The ocean is sick particularly around Waiheke it needs time to heal and re balance

7. Official Information Act

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[REDACTED]

Last Name

[REDACTED]

Email Address

[REDACTED]

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

Street Address

Suburb

City

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Waiheke Island community member

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

It is clear that the biodiversity of the Hauraki Gulf is declining. Some marine life will now only be able to recover to a sustainable level in a reserve. Our youth are despairing that only lip service is paid to kaitiakitanga; this is a chance to be able to exercise kaitiakitanga, not only for the benefit of numerous species other than our own, but for our own ongoing economic, physical, mental and moral wellbeing.

6. Official Information Act

9. Information release

I would like specific information in my submission withheld

7. Official Information Act

10. Please select the reasons for wanting specific information in this submission withheld.

Privacy concerns

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

Last Name

Email Address

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

Street Address

Suburb

City

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Waiheke Island community member

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

All experts agree the marine ecosystem of the Hauraki Gulf is under huge pressure, While there has been much talk about marine protection in recent years, there has been precious little action.
The Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve site recommended by marine scientists in feasibility studies commissioned by the Waiheke Local Board and published in 2017.

Is supported by the Ngāti Paoa Trust Board and descendants of 19th century leading Waiheke rangatira.
Located between Matiatia Point (the north head of Matiatia Bay) and Hakaimango (the western head of Oneroa Bay).
Extends some 3km north from Hakaimango; then 4.5 km westward to a line 2.1 km west of Matiatia, then southward 4.2km, thence eastward to Matiatia Point.

Is a marine ecological transition zone between the outer and inner Hauraki Gulf.

Has remarkable existing environmental values, a highly diverse, indented foreshore, islets and Miocene fossil bearing cliffs, highly productive undersea rock terraces and kelp forests making it highly suitable for ecological restoration.

An Important feeding ground for seabirds and marine mammals.

Ideal habitat for lost taonga species hāpuku, kōura (crayfish), kekeno (fur seals).

At 2350 ha it would be the largest marine reserve in the Hauraki Gulf.

Readily accessible for scientific study or for those who wish to just quietly appreciate the marine environment and the natural world.

I would support mana whenua to lead the project as the proposal develops.

7. Official Information Act

Please select the reasons for wanting specific information in this submission withheld.

Privacy concerns

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

Last Name

Email Address

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

Street Address

Suburb

City

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Local business owner

NZ general public

Recreational fishing

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Object

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *object* to the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

The reason this area and all of the inner gulf is devoid of crayfish is because approx. 7-8 years ago a commercial cray boat potted the inner gulf aggressively for 2-3 years.

Crayfish used to be easy to find in this area, as they were all over the inner gulf. I can show you lots of photos to prove my point. As can lots of my friends.

This said vessel potted this area, all of waiheke, the nosies, tiri, flat rock, kawau and basically all the inner gulf for a period of 2 years solid.

The disappearance of crayfish coincided with the arrival and departure of this cray boat.

Sadly this same boat is still potting at great barrier island today.

There is no issue with snapper in the gulf. There are millions of them. Snapper stocks are higher now than they have ever been.

Putting a reserve there will just become. Reserve for Kina. You need to remove the Kina and repopulate with crayfish if you want it to improve.

AND STOP COMMERCIALY FISHING FOR CRAY FISH IN THE HAURAKI GULF.

It's not rocket science.

All reserves do is put more pressure on other areas. If we lower the commercial take, there is simply no need for any reserves.

7. Official Information Act

Please select the reasons for wanting specific information in this submission withheld.



Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

█

Last Name

█

Email Address

████████████████████

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

Street Address

Suburb

City

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Marine enthusiast / conservationist

NZ general public

Science and research

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

More marine reserves need to be put in the hauraki gulf for the protection and longevity of marine species

6. Official Information Act

9. Information release

I would like specific information in my submission withheld

7. Official Information Act

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[REDACTED]

Last Name

[REDACTED]

Email Address

[REDACTED]

Region

Waikato

Phone Number

Street Address

Suburb

City

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Recreational fishing

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Object

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *object* to the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

We enjoy our fishing in the area, and this will hinder fishing in the area.

6. Official Information Act

9. Information release

I would like specific information in my submission withheld

7. Official Information Act

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

Last Name

Email Address

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

Street Address

Suburb

City

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Environmental group

Marine enthusiast / conservationist

Science and research

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

Hākaimangō-Matiatia Marine Reserve would strengthen the traditional, historic, spiritual and cultural relationship of the tangata whenua of the Hauraki Gulf but also for the generations to come. If the waters are restored, then the marine creatures of Tikapa Moana, the children of Tangaroa, a living reminder of the heroic times of the tribal ancestors.

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

Last Name

Email Address

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

Street Address

Suburb

City

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Recreational fishing

Waiheke Island community member

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Object

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *object* to the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

I fish here weekly it provides me and my family food for a few meals each week

7. Official Information Act

Please select the reasons for wanting specific information in this submission withheld.

Privacy concerns

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[REDACTED]

Last Name

[REDACTED]

Email Address

[REDACTED]

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

[REDACTED]

Street Address

[REDACTED]

Suburb

[REDACTED]

City

[REDACTED]

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Customary fishing

Marine enthusiast / conservationist

NZ general public

Recreational fishing

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Object

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *object* to the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

This area of water is not suitable for a reserve for a reserve to be successful and supported it needs to be in an area suitable for recreation also this area is too exposed for a reserve

6. Official Information Act

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[REDACTED]

Last Name

[REDACTED]

Email Address

[REDACTED]

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

[REDACTED]

Street Address

[REDACTED]

Suburb

[REDACTED]

City

[REDACTED]

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Marine enthusiast / conservationist

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

It is important to restore the ecosystem of the Hauraki Gulf

7. Official Information Act

Please select the reasons for wanting specific information in this submission withheld.

Privacy concerns

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[REDACTED]

Last Name

[REDACTED]

Email Address

[REDACTED]

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

Street Address

Suburb

City

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Local community group
NZ general public
Recreational fishing

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Object

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *object* to the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

Already have so many marine reserves, dont see the point in another.

6. Official Information Act

9. Information release

I would like specific information in my submission withheld

7. Official Information Act

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[REDACTED]

Last Name

[REDACTED]

Email Address

[REDACTED]

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

Street Address

Suburb

City

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Waiheke Island community member

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Partially object

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *partially object* to the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

Having talked to families who have been on the island for generations and have studied the ideas of marine reserves, they agree that the eastern end of the island is ideal not the eastern. It's more protected from prevailing winds and less populated therefore giving fisheries a better chance of thriving.

6. Official Information Act

9. Information release

I would like specific information in my submission withheld

7. Official Information Act

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[REDACTED]

Last Name

[REDACTED]

Email Address

[REDACTED]

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

[REDACTED]

Street Address

Suburb

City

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Other (please specify):: Kayaker

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

More protection is needed. I support this proposal for a reserve

6. Official Information Act

9. Information release

I would like specific information in my submission withheld

7. Official Information Act

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

Last Name

Email Address

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

Street Address

Suburb

City

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Environmental group

Local business owner

Marine enthusiast / conservationist

NZ general public

Science and research

Waiheke Island community member

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

I have observed a deterioration in marine environmental health across several decades. The time is now to arrest this downward trajectory, control activity, allow fish stocks to replenish, and regrow a health marine ecosystem.

We are kaitiaki for this generation, but most importantly for every one that comes after us for hundreds of years.

6. Official Information Act

9. Information release

I would like specific information in my submission withheld

7. Official Information Act

10. Please select the reasons for wanting specific information in this submission withheld.



Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

Last Name

Email Address

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

Street Address

Suburb

City

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

3. Please state the name of the organisation.

4. Do you identify as Māori?

Yes

6. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

Yes

7. Please provide any extra details of your connection and exercise of kaitiakitanga.

Beach clean ups every visit which is everyday. Passing on knowledge to urban visitors and younger generations of experience of destroyed Waters and coastlines in USA coastal cities.

8. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Environmental group
Local business owner
Local community group
Marine enthusiast / conservationist
NZ general public
Waiheke Island community member

4. Your submission

9. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

10. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

Its simple. Protect marine life.
It is a crucial part of our eco
System.

6. Official Information Act

12. Information release

I would like specific information in my submission withheld

7. Official Information Act

13. Please select the reasons for wanting specific information in this submission withheld.

Privacy concerns

14. Please copy and paste the parts of your submission above which you request to be withheld.



Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[REDACTED]

Last Name

[REDACTED]

Email Address

[REDACTED]

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

Street Address

[REDACTED]

Suburb

[REDACTED]

City

[REDACTED]

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Marine enthusiast / conservationist

NZ general public

Waiheke Island community member

Other (please specify):: Ocean Swimmer

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

Because swimming in and around Waiheke it is clearly evident that there has been significant sealife decline with many former kelp beds turned to kina Barrens.

6. Official Information Act

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[REDACTED]

Last Name

[REDACTED]

Email Address

[REDACTED]

Region

[REDACTED]

Phone Number

[REDACTED]

Street Address

[REDACTED]

Suburb

[REDACTED]

City

[REDACTED]

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Waiheke Island community member

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

Protect our moana, give it a chance to recover from overfishing.

6. Official Information Act

9. Information release

I would like specific information in my submission withheld

7. Official Information Act

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[REDACTED]

Last Name

[REDACTED]

Email Address

[REDACTED]

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

[REDACTED]

Street Address

[REDACTED]

Suburb

[REDACTED]

City

[REDACTED]

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Other (please specify):: Kayaker

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

The Hauraki Gulf requires additional marine reserves in order to recover from commercial and recreational fisheries. I therefore support the proposal.

6. Official Information Act

9. Information release

I would like specific information in my submission withheld

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

Last Name

Email Address

Region

Waikato

Phone Number

Street Address

Suburb

City

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

Yes

5. Please provide any extra details of your connection and exercise of kaitiakitanga.

.

6. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Local community group

NZ general public

Recreational fishing

Waiheke Island community member

4. Your submission

7. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

8. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

Protection of marine animals as well as the environment, future sea-life. Ensure we protect the ecosystem for future generations.

6. Official Information Act

10. Information release

I would like specific information in my submission withheld

7. Official Information Act

11. Please select the reasons for wanting specific information in this submission withheld.



Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[REDACTED]

Last Name

[REDACTED]

Email Address

[REDACTED]

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

Street Address

Suburb

City

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

NZ general public

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

X

6. Official Information Act

9. Information release

I would like specific information in my submission withheld

7. Official Information Act

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[REDACTED]

Last Name

[REDACTED]

Email Address

[REDACTED]

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

[REDACTED]

Street Address

[REDACTED]

Suburb

[REDACTED]

City

[REDACTED]

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Non-fishing recreational snorkeller or diver

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

The Hauraki Gulf needs further protection and areas of marine reserve will allow species such as crayfish to repopulate

6. Official Information Act

9. Information release

I would like specific information in my submission withheld

7. Official Information Act

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

Last Name

Email Address

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

Street Address

Suburb

City

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

NZ general public

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Object

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *object* to the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

I oppose this area being marine reserve as proposed as this will in fact make the area busier than current with tour operators and the like. This is not a good solution.

7. Official Information Act

Please select the reasons for wanting specific information in this submission withheld.

Privacy concerns

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[REDACTED]

Last Name

[REDACTED]

Email Address

[REDACTED]

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

Street Address

Suburb

City

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Recreational fishing

Waiheke Island community member

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

We need many more marine reserves and this is good start

6. Official Information Act

9. Information release

I would like specific information in my submission withheld

7. Official Information Act

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[REDACTED]

Last Name

[REDACTED]

Email Address

[REDACTED]

Region

Northland / Te Tai Tokerau

Phone Number

[REDACTED]

Street Address

[REDACTED]

Suburb

[REDACTED]

City

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

Yes

4. Please tell us which whānau, hapū or iwi you affiliate to.

Ngapuhi

5. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

6. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Amateur fishing charter vessel operator

Marine enthusiast / conservationist

Recreational fishing

4. Your submission

7. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

8. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

Future fish stock management

6. Official Information Act

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[REDACTED]

Last Name

[REDACTED]

Email Address

[REDACTED]

Region

Outside of New Zealand

Phone Number

[REDACTED]

Street Address

[REDACTED]

Suburb

[REDACTED]

City

[REDACTED]

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

Yes

4. Please tell us which whānau, hapū or iwi you affiliate to.

[REDACTED]

5. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

6. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Waiheke Island community member

4. Your submission

7. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

8. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

I support Te Taiao

6. Official Information Act

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

Last Name

Email Address

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

Street Address

Suburb

City

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Local business owner

Marine enthusiast / conservationist

NZ general public

Waiheke Island community member

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

Because I believe it would benefit the local marine eco system and support a healthy coastline.

7. Official Information Act

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

Last Name

Email Address

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

Street Address

Suburb

City

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Waiheke Island community member

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

Protection and improvement of the ecological environment is needed now and for the future

6. Official Information Act

9. Information release

I would like specific information in my submission withheld

7. Official Information Act

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[REDACTED]

Last Name

[REDACTED]

Email Address

[REDACTED]

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

Street Address

Suburb

City

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Organisation

3. Please state the name of the organisation.

Ngati Paoa Iwi Trust

4. Do you identify as Māori?

Yes

5. Please tell us which whānau, hapū or iwi you affiliate to.

Ngāti Rangitaua-Ngāti Paoa

6. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

Yes

7. Please provide any extra details of your connection and exercise of kaitiakitanga.

I am an active cultural practitioner. I run wānanga under Te Kāhu Kōrako based at Piritahi Marae conducting customary practice that involves taking our whānau out, Te Whānau Peeke who are descendants of Tamihana Horowhenua of Ngāti Tipa (Ngāti Kapu, Ngāti Hura, Te Uri Karaka) and Ngāti Horowhenua (Ngāi Te Umu, Ngāti Whatamaihi).

Examples of some of the customary practices involve karakia pertaining to Tangaroa, Kiwa and Hinemoana, including Tūtara-kauika, Tohora and Te Tini-a-Tangaroa. Our commitment is to our youth, to teach and promote active protection and restoration. To do this our people need to be immersed in this localised environmental mātauranga from our ancestors so that our rangatahi can then pass it on to their own tamariki mokopuna. They are many wāhi tapu too that are situated along this coastline. Our wānanga includes this too.

I am also one of the kaumātua who placed the rāhui down at Oneroa Bay on 21, 2021.

8. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Customary fishing

Other (please specify):: Kaitiaki

4. Your submission

9. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Object

5. Your submission

10. You answered that you *object* to the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

Ngāti Paoa are active kaitiaki in these spaces. They respectfully do not need a community group to establish a marine reserve that will effectively lock us out of conducting our customary practice within this area. Ngāti Paoa have aspirations are leading the restoration of the whole coastline of Waiheke. We have made a monumental step already by getting a 186A being approved by Minister David Parker. This demonstrates how serious Ngāti Paoa takes its responsibility as Kaitiaki.

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[Redacted]

Last Name

[Redacted]

Email Address

[Redacted]

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

[Redacted]

Street Address

Suburb

City

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Organisation

3. Please state the name of the organisation.

[Redacted]

4. Do you identify as Māori?

Yes

5. Please tell us which whānau, hapū or iwi you affiliate to.

[Redacted]

6. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

Yes

7. Please provide any extra details of your connection and exercise of kaitiakitanga.

[Redacted]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

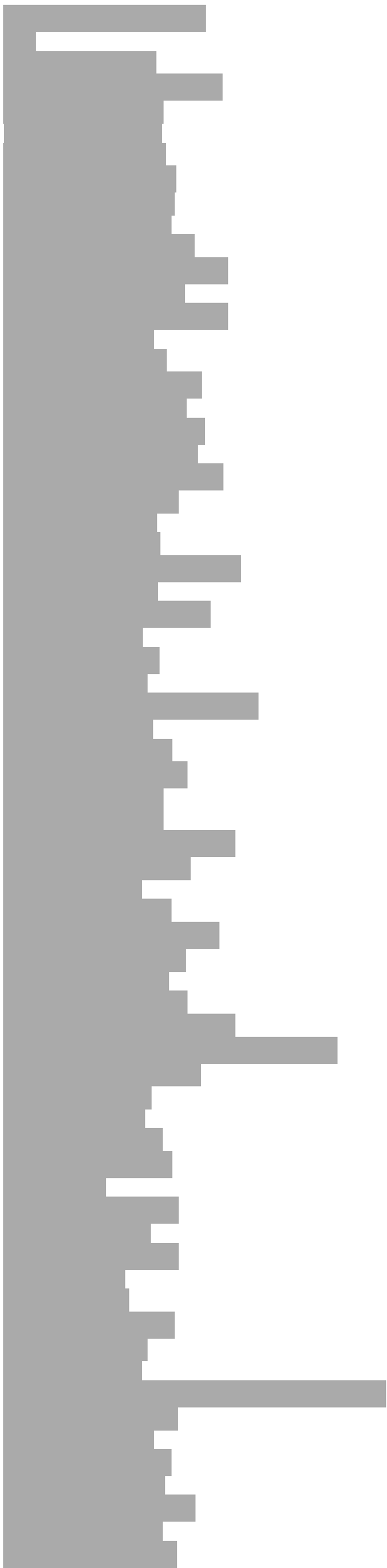
[REDACTED]

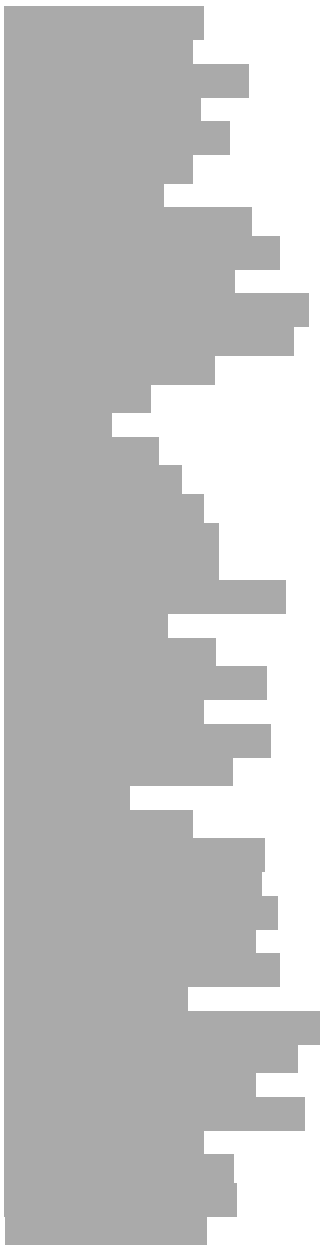
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]





8. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Other (please specify): 

4. Your submission

9. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Object

5. Your submission

10. You answered that you *object* to the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

OBJECT Explained

6. Official Information Act

12. Information release

I would like specific information in my submission withheld

7. Official Information Act

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[REDACTED]

Last Name

[REDACTED]

Email Address

[REDACTED]

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

Street Address

Suburb

City

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Marine enthusiast / conservationist

Non-fishing recreational snorkeller or diver

NZ general public

Waiheke Island community member

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

Keeping oceans healthy is crucial for our environment and future (climate change etc.)

6. Official Information Act

9. Information release

I would like specific information in my submission withheld

7. Official Information Act

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[REDACTED]

Last Name

[REDACTED]

Email Address

[REDACTED]

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

[REDACTED]

Street Address

Suburb

[REDACTED]

City

[REDACTED]

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Marine enthusiast / conservationist

NZ general public

Owner of land adjacent to the proposed marine reserve

Recreational fishing

Waiheke Island community member

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

Submission in support of the application for the Hakaimango-Matiatia (Northwest Waiheke) Marine Reserve

[REDACTED]

We wish to be heard in respect of this submission if applicable.

To the Director-General of Conservation

This proposed Hakaimango-Matiatia Marine Reserve is for the fish.

At minimum inconvenience to fishermen and boaties, it captures a small area of the least-damaged coastal waters between Waiheke and The Noises. The do-nothing alternative is catastrophic depletion.

In 2017, the New Zealand Initiative topic paper, Future Catch: Preserving Recreational Fisheries for the Next Generation, identified the need to use meaningful policy and governance levers to manage and protect fish stocks and habitats in the Hauraki Gulf.

It said: "Many New Zealanders love to fish. With the tenth longest coastline in the world, hundreds of thousands of New Zealanders fish recreationally each year in inshore waters.

'Fishing is integral to the Kiwi way of life.

'This is under threat.

"Historically, too little attention has been directed at improving the fisheries that are important to recreational fishers.

"If changes are not made to the management of recreational fisheries, New Zealanders can expect increasingly stringent constraints on their access to fisheries resources.

"And, even then, we risk the type of catastrophic depletion that has too often characterised the recreational fisheries in other coastal nations.

"Indeed, this level of depletion has already occurred in the blue cod and scallop fisheries in the Marlborough Sounds, the finfish fishery in Hawkes Bay and the rock lobster fishery along the northeast coast of the North Island."

Like every other good intention for safeguarding the once intricate food chain that gave us the magnificent Hauraki Gulf, it came and went. Not even the easy-do lever which could have dropped the daily catch from the hefty seven or eight 'keepers'. No effort was made to protect snapper spawning seasons.

No recognition that if there are twice as many runabouts, yachts, divers and launches streaming out into the gulf every weekend (which there are), you need to cut the number of fish each person takes by half.

Or risk losing the whole lot.

The monotonous, if shocking, Hauraki Gulf Forum three-yearly audit of fish stocks is now terrifying.

The (democracy-deficient) Sea Change circus in 2017 was a sellout to short-term commercial, political and recreational demands.

It was distressing to see that its recommendations refused to continue any further no-take marine reserves where the whole food chain up to orca, dolphins and whales can exist and regenerate in peace. After five years and now Government endorsement, I have yet to see evidence that it has sound alternatives.

Instead it proposes a few apparently random and unused corners of the gulf for 'marine protection'. With exceptions for customary take and even commercial activity. I read with horror (though not surprise) its chapter of wilful folly and greed which would, and now has successfully, stalled all marine protection until 2024.

After this proposal, even that last bastion – community action – will no longer be available to environmentally conscious citizens. We will have stopped trying at a derisory .3 percent of habitat protection.

You will have been told by other Waiheke and Great Barrier submitters that we have been distressed and frustrated over nearly three decades of Auckland supercity ignorance and worse when it comes to marine protection of the taonga.

The data is in the application, along with overwhelming evidence of public support from gulf island residents and ethical fishermen themselves, over decades. The science is compelling.

Out here in the gulf we see starving penguins and shags, declining breeding bird numbers, dead seals and kina barrens where once were kelp and mussel forests – and 90 times as many fish.

This is the last chance to achieve a slight refuge for the fish, seabed and whales trying to turn themselves vegetarian in

order to breed. Such is the gulf's complicated food hierarchy.

To not set aside this tiny proportion of Auckland's heritage would be unconscionable.

There is everything to gain – or everything to lose.

I trust that your department will find in favour of the Friends of the Hauraki Gulf's marine reserve proposal and that it will deliver – and be blessed for – healthy regeneration for generations to come.

Nga mihi nui

[Redacted signature]

6. Official Information Act

9. Information release

I would like specific information in my submission withheld

7. Official Information Act

10. Please select the reasons for wanting specific information in this submission withheld.

Privacy concerns

11. Please copy and paste the parts of your submission above which you request to be withheld.

[Redacted content]

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

Last Name

Email Address

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

Street Address

Suburb

City

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Local business owner

Local community group

Marine enthusiast / conservationist

Non-fishing recreational snorkeller or diver

NZ general public

Waiheke Island community member

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *support* the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

I have spent 20 years regularly diving waiheke coast line.

I am a free diver and a scuba instructor.

Every year Im out there I see more divers, more recreational fishermen, more fishing charters, and more kina barrens. Less kelp, less crays, less scollop beds.

A few years ago I made the decision to stop taking any kai mona from the Hauraki Gulf. I saw so little left in the hunting grounds i had rotated between for years and could not be apart of the destruction.

I am someone that enjoys fishing, collecting scollops and crayfish, mussels and kina.

But we must pull back, so that it can continue sustainably for generations to come.

7. Official Information Act

Please select the reasons for wanting specific information in this submission withheld.

Privacy concerns

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[REDACTED]

Last Name

[REDACTED]

Email Address

[REDACTED]

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

[REDACTED]

Street Address

[REDACTED]

Suburb

City

[REDACTED]

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

No

4. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

No

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

NZ general public

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Object

5. Your submission

7. You answered that you *object* to the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

I strongly object to this reserve having been property owner on Waiheke for 48 years.

6. Official Information Act

9. Information release

I would like specific information in my submission withheld

7. Official Information Act

Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[Redacted]

Last Name

[Redacted]

Email Address

[Redacted]

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

[Redacted]

Street Address

[Redacted]

Suburb

Auckland

City

Auckland

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

3. Do you identify as Māori?

Yes

4. Please tell us which whānau, hapū or iwi you affiliate to.

[Redacted]

5. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

Yes

6. Please provide any extra details of your connection and exercise of kaitiakitanga.

[Redacted]

7. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

[Redacted]

4. Your submission

8. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Object

5. Your submission

9. You answered that you *object* to the proposed marine reserve. Please explain why. To ensure DOC can advise the Minister of your views, be as specific as possible.

[Redacted]

6. Official Information Act

11. Information release

I would like specific information in my submission withheld

7. Official Information Act

12. Please select the reasons for wanting specific information in this submission withheld.

[Redacted]

13. Please copy and paste the parts of your submission above which you request to be withheld.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

WS - Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve - copy

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[REDACTED]

Last Name

[REDACTED]

Email Address

[REDACTED]

Region

Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau

Phone Number

Street Address

[REDACTED]

Suburb

City

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Individual

5. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

NZ general public

4. Your submission

6. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Support

5. Your submission

8. Upload any supporting documents

[WSHMMR-651202.pdf](#)

9. Date submission received

03/04/2022

10. Channel received

Email

11. Entered by

Ryan

6. Official Information Act

12. Information release

I would like specific information in my submission withheld

7. Official Information Act

13. Please select the reasons for wanting specific information in this submission withheld.

Privacy concerns

14. Please copy and paste the parts of your submission above which you request to be withheld.

8. Upload any supporting documents
WSHMMR-651202.pdf

From: [Redacted]

Sent on: Friday, March 4, 2022 2:02:20 PM

To: Hākaimangō <waihekeproposal@publicvoice.co.nz>

Subject: Dialogue submission

Attachments: Dialogue Report 1- Marine Reserves.pdf (45.33 KB)

[Redacted]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

WS - Proposed Hākaimangō - Matiatia Marine Reserve - copy

3. Your details

1. Details

First Name

[REDACTED]

Last Name

[REDACTED]

Email Address

[REDACTED]

Region

Phone Number

[REDACTED]

Street Address

[REDACTED]

Suburb

[REDACTED]

City

[REDACTED]

2. Are you responding as an individual or as an organisation?

Organisation

3. Please state the name of the organisation.

Ngāti Pāoa Iwi Trust

4. Do you identify as Māori?

Yes

5. Please tell us which whānau, hapū or iwi you affiliate to.

Marutūāhu, Kāhui-ariki, Ngāti Hako, Ngāti Pāoa

6. Are you whānau, hapū or iwi that exercises kaitiakitanga in the proposed reserve area?

Yes

8. Which group(s) best describes your interest:

Local community group

Waiheke Island community member

9. How would you rate your level of support for the proposed marine reserve?

Object

11. Upload any supporting documents

[WSHMMR-791862.pdf](#)

12. Date submission received

03/20/2022

13. Channel received

Written submission i.e. word document, pdf

14. Entered by

Zephaniah

From: [REDACTED]
Sent on: Sunday, March 20, 2022 11:53:59 AM
To: marineprotection@doc.govt.nz; Hākaimangō <waihekeproposal@publicvoice.co.nz>;
kiri.allan@parliament.govt.nz; D Parker (MIN) <d.parker@ministers.govt.nz>
CC: [REDACTED]
Subject: Ngāti Pāoa Iwi Trust - Hākaimango-Mātiatia Marine Reserve Submission
Attachments: NPIT Hākaimango-Mātiatia Marine Reserve Submission.pdf (363.38 KB)

Tēnā koutou

Ngāti Pāoa OPPOSE the Hākaimango-Mātiatia Marine Reserve. Please find attached submission from the Ngāti Pāoa Iwi Trust.

Don't hesitate to contact [REDACTED] or myself via email, mobile, or landline if you have any further queries.

Noho ora mai

[REDACTED]
Email: [REDACTED]
Mobile: [REDACTED]

20 March 2022

Ngāti Pāoa Iwi Trust



Re: Proposed Hākaimango-Mātiatia (Northwest Waiheke Island) Marine Reserve

Post Settlement Governance Entity	Ngāti Pāoa Iwi Trust
Trustees	Tania Tarawa Rangitahi Pompey Mihingarangi Forbes James Ratahi Herearoha Skipper
Contract Person	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
Iwi	Ngāti Pāoa [REDACTED] 4,803 members [REDACTED]
Hapū Location: Waiheke Island	Ngāti Hura Ngāti Kapu Te Uri Karaka
Kaitiakitanga	NPIT Exercise the guardianship as tangata whenua of Hākaimango-Mātiatia in accordance with tikanga Māori in relation to and physical resources, and includes the ethic of stewardship ¹
Proposed Hākaimango-Mātiatia Marine Reserve	Our Submission OBJECT

**Ngāti Pāoa Iwi Trust acknowledges the retirement of our Chair, Glen (Joe) Tupuhi, who fully supports Ngāti Pāoa Iwi Trust and our submission.*

[REDACTED]

¹ Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011

Ngāti Pāoa Historical Context

Ngāti Pāoa are the descendants of the Chief and Tohunga Pāoa (Waikato, Te Arawa) and Tukutuku (Marutūāhu, Kāhui-ariki, Ngāti Hako). During the 18th century, the mana over Waiheke Island was held principally by Ngāti Maru. According to tribal historical narratives², a conflict broke out between Ngāti Pāoa and Ngāti Maru over the drowning of Ngāti Pāoa rangatira, Rongomaurikura while crossing Tikapa Moana. Rongomaurikura and his war party capsized off the western shores of Te Tara o te Ika (Coromandel Peninsula) near the Islands of Rangipūkea and Wekarua by Manāia harbour. Many of the bodies washed up on shore. Te Hinaki, one of the senior leaders of Ngāti Pāoa blamed Tamati Waka Te Pahi and his people Ngāti Maru for eating the bodies. Ngāti Maru vigorously denied these allegations. Sporadic warfare broke out with multiple deaths experienced on both sides. A type of peace was reached between these two iwi by Reverend Samuel Marsden, while on board the HMS Coromandel in 1 August 1820³. A year later a flotilla of waka tauā led by Hongi Hika from Pewhairangi⁴ attacked the two Ngāti Pāoa fortified pā Mauinaina and Mokōia on the western banks of the Waiōtāiki⁵ river. This caused all the Ngāti Pāoa survivors including those on Waiheke to flee Inland. Ten years later, Ngāti Pāoa returned to Hauraki. Ngāti Hura, Ngāti Kapu and Te Uri Karaka noticing that Ngāti Maru did not return to Waiheke, crossed over and occupied many of their former kāinga.

This is just a short recent snap shot of Ngāti Pāoa history that connects us to Waiheke. In 1840, 22 Ngāti Pāoa rangatira⁶ signed a copy of Te Tiriti o Waitangi at Te Karaka on the western banks of Waitōtāiki (Ministry for Culture and Heritage). Our tūpuna were led to believe that they would benefit significantly if they signed Te Tiriti. That their natural resources, their beliefs and their customary practices would be protected. Ngāti Pāoa were to find out the hard way that the promise of a mutually beneficial relationship was never realised. In fact, Ngāti Pāoa were to experience trauma at the hands of the Crown who used force to remove our people off the Island and then taken to their lands on the mainland at Wharekawa and Whakatūwai.

More recently over a decade now, Ngāti Pāoa have been in negotiations with the Crown in order to address all the breaches of Te Tiriti o Waitangi that our tūpuna have suffered at their hands. Ngāti Pāoa still have yet to settle even though we have followed their every instruction to do so. Ngāti Pāoa have a clear strategic plan to fulfill the key aspirations of the iwi. A significant aspiration of Ngāti Pāoa is to revive, restore and reignite the mauri of the surrounding moana of Te Motu-ārai-roa, Te Motu-waiheke. Part of the healing that Ngāti Pāoa are undertaking to reconnect mentally, spiritually and physically to Waiheke is to enact our cultural and customary practices at place.

Ngāti Pāoa Iwi Trust

On the 1 November 2020 results of the election for the new board of trustees for the Ngāti Pāoa Iwi Trust (NPIT) was announced and on 20 March 2021, Ngāti Pāoa's Deed of

² Maihi Te kapua Te Hinaki states in JPS Volume 60 1951, pp.80-92

³ Smith, 1910:135-136

⁴ Bay of Islands

⁵ Tāmaki River

⁶ On 4 March 1840 the following Ngāti Pāoa chiefs signed at Te Karaka: Wīremu Hoete, Hakopa, Te Awa, Te Tāpuru, Te Tītaha, Kahukoti, Ruinga, Hohepa, Pouroto, Inoha, Hinaki, Keka, Mohi Te Harare, Anaru, and Waitangi. On July 9 the following Ngāti Paoa chiefs signed: Karamu, Kūpenga, Ngāhuka, Ngā manu, Raro Maru, and Te Hangi

Settlement was signed at Wharekawa Marae. Friends of the Gulf (FoHG) and DOC need to understand that NPIT is the mandated body to represent all matters that affect Ngāti Pāoa treaty settlement business and view this proposal as contravening Section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987. The Government, FoHG and DOC also need to understand that NPIT is trying to operate while under-resourced, are in a rebuilding, pre-implementation phase and are focused on building capability and capacity across the iwi, while experiencing like everyone else, three years of an unprecedented worldwide pandemic.

Friends of the Hauraki Gulf

NPIT acknowledges the efforts of the FoHG to address the significant issues and concerns with the decline of our coastal environment. NPIT fully supports the protection of the moana environment, but not at the expense of our special relationship along this coastline, which Ngāti Pāoa have fought long and hard for our mana in these spaces to be recognised.

Engagement with the NPIT has been through letters to the chair in a couple of email communications. NPIT shares the same concerns about the continuing decline of our marine environment and what this will mean for our tamariki and mokopuna. In January 2021 the Friends of the Hauraki Gulf also came out in support of the Ngāti Pāoa Rāhui, nō reira ka haere tonu ngā mihi ki a rātau. NPIT also supports that much more needs to be done to achieve protection of our marine environment, its degraded ecosystems and the marine life that is struggling to survive.

Our initial response is that the purpose of the rāhui is to restrict taking of taonga species so that we can restore for future generations with the intention of lifting the rāhui over time. Our commitment as mana whenua is to educate our communities about the rāhui and develop an action plan to future-proof and restore our taonga species within the moana. This process needs to be led by Ngāti Pāoa and other mana whenua on Waiheke. Wānanga (workshops) are already underway with mātauranga scholars, traditional knowledge holders, including Māori marine scientists, climatologist, astrologist, māramataka & weather experts, localised knowledge holders, kaitiaki and kaumātua. Ngāti Pāoa are also engaged with rangatahi (youth) in which we will train our next generation to learn about kaitiakitanga from a Ngāti Pāoa world view.

It is unfortunate that the FoHG has not taken the time to meet with the Ngāti Pāoa Iwi Trust or many of our whānau and hapū on this matter, who are active kaitiaki and reside on Waiheke, as it is imperative that this is done with the iwi, not just individuals. Our kaumātua gave the directive to lay down the rāhui, however we had to socialise the rāhui with our Ngāti Pāoa whānau, hapū, iwi, marae, governance boards NPIT & NPTB, mātāwaka, and other mana whenua to ensure we had support before the rāhui was laid down and also update all of them as we proceeded through the 186A Temporary Closure application and future management plan.

NPIT sees the merits of a Marine Reserve for Waiheke, however we are in the process of Treaty Settlement and partnership engagement with the Crown is front and center of our role for Ngāti Pāoa and therefore the landscape has changed for iwi.

The proposed Hākaimango-Mātiatia Marine Research proposal cuts across our rohe moana and the work that Ngāti Pāoa has been actively working on as our obligation since the rāhui. This proposal will not strengthen our historic, traditional, cultural, and spiritual relationship

as tangata whenua⁷ (pg 57), it is not for others to articulate iwi aspirations. Ngāti Pāoa has had an intergenerational relationship for centuries, colonisation caused our displacement from Te Motu-ārai-roa. Ngāti Pāoa is focused on repatriation back to whenua, back to moana, and now this locks us and our mokopuna out.

Marine Reserves

In our view, marine conservation practices such as permanent no-take marine reserves and marine protected areas (MPA) extinguish connectivity with our moana and make it illegal for Māori to enact intergenerational customary practices⁸.

Marine reserve legislation is antiquated (obsolete), and at the time it was written, did not have regard for a Māori world view. We have seen it used to that effect in a current situation, which in its process has not approached the kaupapa in a partnership way. It does not take into consideration the points raised around the benefits of manawhenua being able to carry out their responsibilities around kaitiakitanga. Simply locking up an area for perpetuity denies the opportunity for manawhenua to carry out customary practices such as gathering kai, not only to manaaki, but also importantly to observe conditions, behaviour's and relationships between the moana, the whenua and Ranginui. The ability to observe these things is what our knowledge systems are built on.⁹

*“Restoration of the Gulf’s healthy marine environment is **critical to the survival** of cultural practices and social and spiritual wellbeing”.*

There are currently 44 marine reserves across Aotearoa New Zealand, less than 5% are monitored on a regular basis. None of the marine monitoring regimes include mātauranga me ngā tikanga Māori. None of the marine reserves make provision for localised, place-based kaitiakitanga restorative actions or contribution. Further, no marine reserve in Aotearoa New Zealand have identified significant increased biodiversity nor increased global understandings of ecological wisdom for present and future generations. Marine Reserves are administered and managed in an ad hoc manner by a distant central government agency. Marine Reserves legislatively enforce the removal of localised kaitiakitanga responsibilities, connectivity, practices and transmission of Ngāti Paoa intergenerational ecological knowledge to a Western de-centralised administrative action. In 2022, these outdated systematic racist conservation practices are unacceptable.

A strong correlation has been identified between areas in the world with high biodiversity to areas where Indigenous peoples continue to enact their traditional practices¹⁰. Striking parallels of global declines in biodiversity are correlated with declines in Indigenous languages and practices¹¹. This loss is further paralleled with declines in the transmission of ecological cultural wisdom and traditions through the generations¹². The enormity of these findings has identified a gap in conservation approaches for culturally and ecologically important species and spaces. Restoration and conservation management strategies that

⁷ Hākaimango-Mātiatia Marine Reserve - report in support of an application for an order in council for a marine reserve, January 2022.

⁸ Paul-Burke et al, 2022. New Zealand Journal Marine and Freshwater Research (in press), March 2022.

⁹ Contributor to Sea Change Consultation Hui with Ngāti Pāoa, 18 November 2021

¹⁰ World Wildlife Foundation. 2020. Living planet report: Bending the curve of biodiversity loss.

¹¹ World Wildlife Foundation. 2014. Living planet report: Species and spaces, people and places.

¹² Ray & McCormack-Ray. 2004. Coastal marine conservation science and policy. Oxford, UK.

include and prioritise Indigenous ecological knowledge (mātauranga Māori) and action-oriented management practices (kaitiakitanga) have a higher rate of local acceptance, and, consequently, greater conservation value¹³.

Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011

Hauraki Iwi were recognised as taking a lead role during the Foreshore and Seabed protests in 2004. Over a 1000 senior iwi leaders from throughout Aotearoa met at Ngāhutoitoi Marae in Paeroa to discuss what Maoridom was going to do in a collective sense against this bill.

Ngāti Pāoa has a rich historical relationship with awa, moana, and the marine and coastal areas. As hapū of Ngāti Pāoa took shape our tupuna built huge waka taua and extended their footprint to the Tāmaki River, Te Wai o Taiki, Kohimarama, Waitemata, Te Haukapua and Kiritai on the North Shore. From their many pā, Ngāti Pāoa moved throughout the islands of Waiheke, Pōnui, Rataroa, Pakatoa and the wider Gulf islands of Tikapa Moana o Hauraki to Mahurangi 'Ngā Poitō o te Kupenga a Taramainuku', the floats of the net of Taramainuku. Ngāti Pāoa exercise our rangatiratanga over a substantial corridor of land and coastal margins.¹⁴

Te Takutai Moana Act 2011 provided ways for Māori to get legal recognition of their customary rights in the takutai moana (the marine and coastal area), either through an agreement with the government or by a High Court order.

Department of Conservation

It is NPIT view that the Department of Conservation failed to properly consult with Ngāti Pāoa, our hapū Ngāti Hura, Ngāti Kapu, and Te Uri Karaka, or our whānau who reside on Waiheke and those who are active participants as Ngāti Pāoa representatives on a range of Waiheke committees. DOC failed to understand their views on the proposed marine reserve and to meet obligations set out under section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987, Te Takutai Moana Act 2011, and relevant Treaty settlement agreements.

NPIT attempted to meet with DOC on 25 Nov 2021. The board received an email on 9 December 2021 from DOC. One email communication prior to public submission **is not good enough**. Ngāti Pāoa have multiple requests to engage with numerous agencies, knowing that we have minimal capacity and no resourcing for engagement. Consequently, a hui was held on 4 February 2022 via zoom. This was the first engagement for NPIT regarding this application. The experience Ngāti Pāoa has been subjected to is a feeling of being relegated to a mere stakeholder, being consulted with the rest of the community through an open public process that creates division amongst our people and the Waiheke community. This has been reiterated by FoHG in their discussion with DOC on 10th June 2021 that:

FoHG focus on Ngāti Paoa is not just based on best practice but under the proposed Treaty Settlement the Crown has Ngati Paoa a 'Statutory Acknowledgement' relating to the publicly owned Matietie historic reserve. In effect when it comes to RMA

¹³ Cinner & Aswani. 2007. Integrating customary management into marine conservation. *Biological Conservation*, 140, 201-216.

¹⁴ <https://www.ngatipaoaiwi.co.nz/history.html>

*consents and other matters (eg marine reserve applications) this gives Ngāti Pāoa a status rather similar to **neighbouring landowners** under the Marine Reserves Act.*¹⁵

To reiterate, sending emails on a significant kaupapa like this does **not** constitute a partnership that gives effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. And it definitely does **not build or support effective** conservation partnerships with Ngāti Pāoa at the local level **when treated so poorly** as this. A statutory acknowledgement that recognises Ngāti Pāoa particular cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional association with the proposed **Hākaimango-Mātiatia Marine Reserve** submission, even though it is stated in the **aforementioned Act** compared to that of a 'neighbouring landowner' in NPIT's view is insulting. Again, Ngāti Pāoa feel a deep sense of being disenfranchised from this process.

Understanding Ngāti Pāoa views, rights, and interests¹⁶

First and foremost, it is important that any important kaupapa that has a significant impact on whānau, hapū, iwi, marae and our communities are given time for proper consideration and engagement. NPIT will need to decide on what level of engagement is required with our members and in this case Ngāti Pāoa members raised concerns with our board once finding out through the public notice. The following focus questions were sent to NPIT from DOC:

1. What customary fishing practices do you undertake in this area? How might the proposed marine reserve affect these practices?
2. What affect commercial fishing do you carry out in the area? How might the proposed marine reserve affect commercial fishing by you and your whānau, hapū or iwi?
3. Are there any obligations in Treaty settlements or relationship agreements that we should be aware of, and take account of, in our engagement with you on this application?
4. How might the proposed marine reserve affect how your whānau, hapū, iwi practices kaitiakitanga in the marine area?
5. How might the proposed marine reserve enable kaitiakitanga?

These questions are heavily loaded and seem to privilege FoHG and not mana whenua.

Revitalising the Gulf - Government action on the Sea Change Plan

Tai Timu Tai Pari - Hauraki Gulf Marine Spatial Plan

The Ministry of Fisheries & DOC through Sea Change have engaged with Ngāti Pāoa and many other iwi about their fisheries plan and marine protection proposals to discuss our views and to identify what our customary practices are. The discussion was to share our views on how these proposals can best respond to the rights, interests, and aspirations of mana whenua as rangatira and kaitiaki. Yet, ironically discussing marine protection with DOC and MPI with this kaupapa and then on the other hand, Ngāti Pāoa mana is undermined through the Hākaimango-Mātiatia Marine Reserve process.

The irony is the Government is currently exploring a more effective model of addressing biodiversity degradation and mauri depletion in the Hauraki Gulf, when the better pathway

¹⁵ Hākaimango-Mātiatia Marine Reserve - report in support of an application for an order in council for a marine reserve, January 2022, pg 65.

¹⁶ Department of Conservation consultation document, December 2021.

forward is **allowing iwi to lead this space**. What is disappointing is that the Government has not thought about asking Māori if they were given the opportunity to lead, what they would do to halt further degradation, and how they would go about reviving the mauri of our waterways?

One of the Ngāti Pāoa contributors to these discussions explains in a more succinct way how inextricably connected Ngāti Pāoa are to their whenua and their rohe moana:

The engagement with our environment is key to ensure that our mātauranga is passed on through the generations. The concept of mana whenua describes a special relationship, as the environmental influences are embedded in our DNA at conception, and I believe a resonance occurs at DNA level when we engage with the environment in our rohe. Our special relationship that mana whenua has with the environment is a very deep one and is the important point here, and that any activity in our rohe is a manifestation and a reminder of that deep connection.

Ngāti Pāoa does not want to sever that link. We also don't want to be treated as another stakeholder under the management of DOC and FoHG.

NGĀTI PĀOA STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN

Pou Rāhui, Pou Tikanga, Pou Oranga - reigniting the mauri of Tīkapa moana and Te Moananui-ā-Toi

The health of the Hauraki Gulf is declining at an alarming rate. Like all Gulf communities and iwi, Ngāti Pāoa are deeply concerned and wish to contribute toward healing and restoring it. *Rāhui* is a tool of environmental management choice being used increasingly by iwi¹⁷. Six rāhui tapu have been established across the Hauraki Gulf, demonstrating the level of concern and frustration iwi have reached. This is unprecedented in our living memory. Ngāti Pāoa is proposing an action-based protection and management model designed to establish rāhui as the primary tool. The current status of Tīkapa Moana and Te Moananui-ā-Toi requires an active protection model not a passive one.

More particularly, we seek to establish the scientific basis of rāhui so that, going forward, it can be as effective as possible as a tool for ecosystem restoration and healing. To achieve this, we will develop a model of environmental monitoring to be led by iwi (alongside monitoring by others) to understand change occurring in the environment by which iwi are able to decide when and where to apply interventions including rāhui and by which factors they can measure their effectiveness.

This strategic integrated plan will be the first of its kind to bring together an all-Māori team of revered traditional mātauranga Māori environmental experts with contemporary kaupapa Māori scientists, academics, iwi practitioners, environmentalists and rangatahi. This kaupapa draws on experts that specialise on the moana (sea), whenua (land), rangi (sky), and iwi (people) to address the state of our environment through rāhui. Each team member is a mātauranga expert and a leader in their field of expertise. Ngāti Pāoa intend to work alongside other iwi representatives who are tribal leaders, sit on their tribal governance

¹⁷ There are at present six iwi across the Hauraki Gulf including Ngāti Hei who have established rāhui around parts of their rohe moana - Ngāti Pāoa, Ngāti Tamaterā, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, Ngāti Hei, Ngāti Rehua-Ngātiwai and Ngāti Manuhiri.

boards, and manage their environmental strategy. The iwi organisations are active Treaty partners to the Crown.

Pou Rāhui will be the catalyst to elevate marine restoration throughout Tīkapa Moana and Te Moananui-ā-Toi using rāhui as a credible, bespoke Māori customary marine management tool to address the current challenges of 'functionally extinct' fauna and flora, taonga species that were once gathered from traditional mahinga kai and tauranga ika sites. All New Zealanders view the notion of gathering kaimoana and fishing as their right. Unfortunately, current pressure on our taonga species is not only unacceptable, but also unsustainable. The key objectives of Pou Rāhui is to address the urgent needs of Aotearoa New Zealand's degraded inshore coastal spaces by improving the unique biodiversity and by restoring, reconnecting, and reigniting the marine environment using a mātauranga taiao Māori approach for the purposes of all New Zealanders.

Ngāti Pāoa is working with the Pou Rāhui team to explore an alternative way of improving marine biodiversity and environmental health using a mātauranga taiao Māori approach. This approach will achieve wider benefits beyond the aspirations of all iwi, such as providing an exemplar for the complementarity between mātauranga Māori and science, a new Rāhui Toolkit, and how to embed mātauranga and tikanga into environmental policy. The central theme of this strategic plan is focused on **Rāhui** to revive, restore and reignite 'te mauri o te moana.

As more iwi across the Gulf lay rāhui down, commercial and recreational fishers and divers are forced to look further afield, placing more impact on other iwi's natural resources. Ngāti Pāoa are mindful of this point.

Concluding remarks

Ngāti Pāoa recognise the importance of relationships and collaborative efforts to benefit our moana. It is 2022, marine ecosystems are degrading globally at unprecedented rates. Western enforced conservation strategies and practices **have not** saved our moana. They have not increased biodiversity nor strengthened the connectivity of humans with nature. Ngāti Pāoa recognise that change is required. Outdated western conservation practices such as the proposed Hākaimanga-Mātiatia Marine Reserve, that actively seeks to legislatively eliminate Māori intergenerational connectivity, wisdom and practices are unacceptable. Ngāti Pāoa would prefer to work with our wider community and identify opportunities to change the paradigm of conservation to one in which the enormous contributions, knowledge and practices of Indigenous Māori peoples are recognised, supported and implemented in contemporary marine management. With regards to fisheries resources in the Hauraki Gulf, there is an urgent need to stop ALL destructive fishing activities immediately. Ngāti Paoa dares to dream and be bold.

It is for these reasons that Ngāti Pāoa OPPOSE the Hākaimango-Mātiatia Marine Reserve.

On behalf of Ngāti Pāoa Iwi Trust

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World Wildlife Foundation. (2014). *Living planet report: Species and spaces, people and places*.

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Conservation Act 1987:

<https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1987/0065/latest/DLM103610.html>

Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011:

<https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2011/0003/latest/DLM3597411.html>

Ministry for Culture and Heritage:

<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/interactive/waitangi-treaty-copy>

Ngāti Paoa Iwi Trust: <https://www.ngatipaoaiwi.co.nz/history.html>