

'Te Aranga Māori Design Principles'

Studio projects
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Background

- * Co developer of the Te Aranga Māori Design Strategy and Principles
- * Consultant to Auckland Council Design Office, Panuku / Development Auckland and Auckland Transport – application of Te Aranga Māori Design Principles
- * Auckland Council Urban Design Panel member
- * Auckland Council Public Art advisory panel member
- * Auckland Council Heritage advisory panel member

kaupapa

- * *Māori cultural landscapes are essential to supporting and reinforcing cultural identity and connection to place’.*
- * *This presentation focuses on challenges and opportunities for local government, Mana whenua and their designers to collaboratively engage in cultural landscape enhancement processes.*
- * *Specific Iwi Cultural landscape development approaches – Te Aranga Principles*
- * *Key learnings*

Background Cont.

- * New Zealand Urban Design Protocol 2005
- * Te Aranga Māori Cultural Landscape Strategy 2006
- * Updated Te Aranga Mana Whenua Cultural landscape principles utilised for:
 - AMETI – Panmure Railway station project 2012
 - City rail Link (CRL) and enabling works
 - Downtown project (QE 2 Square)
 - Three Kings Residential Development
 - Ōtāhuhu Bus rail Interchange
 - Downtown project
 - Panuku / Development Auckland projects

Tāmaki Cultural Context

- * 19 Iwi grouping recognised by Auckland Council – 13 iwi in central Auckland
- * Iwi / hapu PSGE's and environmental units
- * Local Authorities / councils being drawn into Treaty Settlement Processes
- * Iwi / hapu as significant urban landowners (and developers)
- * 2013 Auckland Design Manual adopts Te Aranga Maori Design Principles as best practice guidance to design professionals and developers
- * 2014 Private developers adopting or being required to utilise the Te Aranga Māori design principles
- * Iwi / Mana whenua requesting that CCO's utilise Te Aranga Principles

First National Planning Document



“Chiefs and Tribes of New Zealand and to all the respective families and individuals thereof the **full exclusive and undisturbed possession over their lands, estates, forests, fisheries and other properties** which they may collectively or individually possess so long as it is their wish and desire to retain the same in their possession

Te Ao Tū roa- The Enduring Light

The world that stood through time



Te Waka a Maui

Te Ika a Maui

What constitutes a Māori cultural landscape?

- * What ever iwi / hapu members see, hear, do and feel which resonates with their indigenous world view



Te Ngākau Māhaki 2009



Mataatua Whareniui



Te Pooti Marae





Watercolour by R. A. Oliver

Te Paparewa Teitei









TE WHARE WĀNANGA O
AWANUIĀRANGI

What makes a difference for Māori in the urban environment?

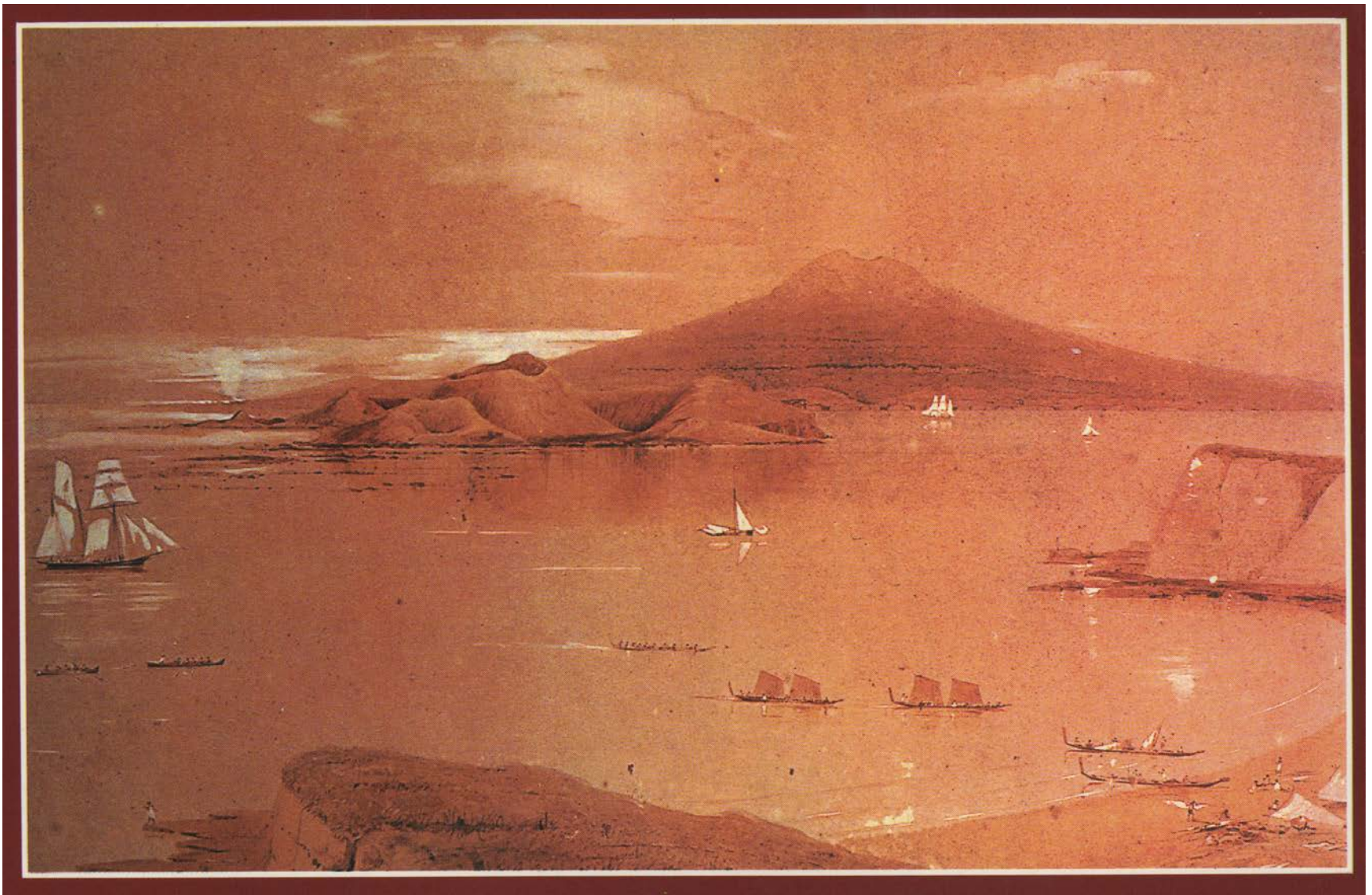
1. **Mana** – Treaty based relationships
2. **Whakapapa** - Names / naming
3. **Mauri** – environmental health
4. **Taiao** - natural environments
5. **Tohu** – the wider cultural landscape
6. **Mahi toi** – creative expression
7. **Ahi kā** – Visibility / living presence

Iwi Cultural landscape – 7 Te Aranga Principles

The following principles have been developed with Mana whenua from Tāmaki to inform cultural landscape design approaches

1. **Mana** – Iwi require high level Treaty based relationships with all key stakeholders including local and regional Councils as well as CCOs which recognise their Tangata Whenua status in order to fulfil their roles as kaitiaki. Such relationships can then inform Iwi participation in collaborative design and development processes.

Such relationships are a precursor to actualising the other 6 principles



Auckland Waterfront 1840s



Iwi Cultural landscape – 7 Te Aranga Principles

2. **Whakapapa** - Names and Naming –
reviving names revives mana.

Ancestral names provide entry points for exploring historical narratives, tupuna (ancestors) and critical events relating to development sites



Waipapa Māori Hostel – Te Toanga Roa - Beach Rd 1860s

3. Tohu / wider cultural landmarks – acknowledge wider significant land marks and their ability to inform the design of any given environment

Such Tohu can include:

- wāhi tapu (sacred sites)
- maunga (mountains)
- awa (rivers)
- puna (springs)
- mahinga kai (food gathering areas)
- ancestral kainga / living sites



Iwi Cultural landscape – 7 Te Aranga Principles



Mahinga kai (food gathering areas) allow for *active* kaitiakitanga

4. **Taiao / the natural dimension** – exploring opportunities to bring natural landscape elements back into urban /modified areas – trees, water – insects, birds, aquatic life



Iwi Cultural landscape – 7 Te Aranga Principles

5. **Mauri tu** - ensuring emphasis on maintaining or enhancing environmental health / life essence of the wider site – in particular focussing on the quality of wai / water (puna / springs), whenua /soil and air



Restoration of mauri...



6. **Mahi toi / creative response** drawing on names and local tohu to develop strategies to creatively reinscribe iwi narratives into architecture, interior design, landscape, urban design and public art



Iwi designers and artists are readily available to assist in such collaborative projects

Photo Copyright Adrienne Rewi

WE ARE ALREADY DOING IT!!

seeing ourselves in our urban environments



Iwi Cultural landscape – 7 Te Aranga Principles

7. **Ahi kaa** – need to explore opportunities to facilitate living presences for iwi / hapu to resume ahi-kaa and kaitiaki roles
- Acknowledging the post TOW settlement environment where Iwi living presences can include customary, cultural and commercial dimensions.

Ōkahu Papatākaro



A living presence....



Waka precinct – Admiralty Basin





Key learnings

Māori cultural landscape design principles:

- able to manifest in diverse ways
- defined by Māori iwi / hapu
- requires designers to upskill
- **always created by or with iwi / hapu!**

Studio applications

- Tutors need to understand / research the iwi cultural landscape for all project sites
- Ensure students undertake their own research
- Where possible arrange for engagement with iwi reps
- Encourage students to apply the Te Aranga principles to their projects
- Seek appropriately skilled critics

Tools & Take away info

- * Need understand the local Iwi landscape and to build long term relationships
- * Need to deepen cultural and historical knowledge
- * Need to deepen knowledge of basic tikanga
- * Need to pronounce Māori names correctly
- * Need to deepen knowledge of te reo Māori
- * Need to collaborate with other knowledgeable professionals
- * Mana whenua / Māori appreciate professionals who make the effort!



Ka huri