



Consulting iwi

Quality for Life



Consulting iwi

It is good practice to consult local iwi early in your resource consent application, so that they can consider and let you know about any concerns. As a result, you may be able to manage their concerns with little or no change to your original proposal – saving you time, effort and money.

Greater Wellington's responsibilities to iwi



The Resource Management Act 1991 recognises that iwi have a special cultural and spiritual relationship with the environment. So when making a decision on resource consent applications, we must recognise and provide for the relationship of Maori, their culture and their traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wahi tapu and other taonga. We must also consider the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and kaitiakitanga.



Greater Wellington sends copies of all 'non-notified' consent applications to iwi so they can identify any issues of concern before we decide whether or not to grant the application.



Who to talk to

Greater Wellington region has seven recognised iwi authorities, representing the various parts of the region, that should be contacted about resource consent applications:



- Rangitaane o Wairarapa – based in Masterton
- Ngati Kahungunu – based in Masterton
- Te Ati Awa and other iwi (represented by Wellington's Tenth's Trust) – based in Wellington
- Te Ati Awa (represented by Te Runanganui o Taranaki Whanui Ki te Upoko o te Ika a Maui) – based in Lower Hutt
- Ngati Toa Rangatira – based in Porirua
- Ati Awa ki Whakarongotai – based in Waikanae
- Ngati Raukawa – based in Otaki.

You may have to consult more than one iwi, depending on where your proposed activity will take place. If you're not sure which iwi to contact or would like to know the contact details, we'll be happy to advise you.

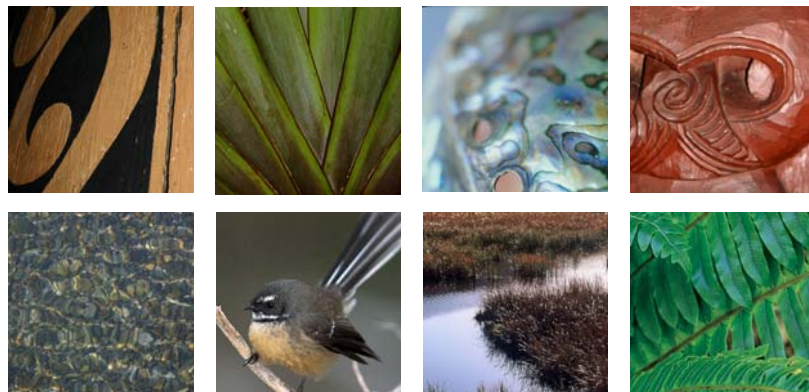
How to consult with iwi

All the iwi of this region prefer you to contact them directly, either by phone or in person, rather than write them a letter. As with all consultation, the process can take some time, so don't leave it to the last minute.

Make sure you keep a written record of your consultation with iwi – you'll need to send it with your application to Greater Wellington.

Will there be a cost?

In some circumstances, iwi may choose to recover the costs of consultation. To avoid confusion, ask about possible costs before you start.





Some Maori words and their meanings

Iwi – tribe or people.

Hapu – sub-tribe.



Kaitiakitanga – the tangata whenua's guardianship of an area in accordance with tikanga Maori in relation to natural and physical resources; it includes the ethics of stewardship.

Rohe – the traditional geographical area of influence of an iwi, hapu or whanau.



Runanga – an elected representative body of the hapu or iwi

Tangata whenua – in relation to a particular area, the iwi or hapu that holds mana whenua over that area.

Tikanga Maori – Maori customary values and practices.

Wahi tapu – a sacred site. These are defined locally by the hapu and iwi, which are the kaitiaki for the wahi tapu.

OUR CONTACT DETAILS

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FOR MORE INFORMATION

Greater Wellington has a range of other brochures designed to help people with resource consents and the consent application process. Copies are available online at www.gw.govt.nz or at a Greater Wellington office.

Topics include:

- Applying for a resource consent
- Making a submission on a resource consent application'
- Resource consent timeframes
- Resource consent information
- Pre-hearing and hearing meetings
- Objections and appeals