KĀINGA HOU MĀORI HOUSING VALUES DESIGN MATRIX

Development and homes that allow Māori to flourish as Māori

Māori living that:

- Is underpinned by core Māori values
- Is founded on common focus and/or kinship
- Is human-centred (inclusive, accessible, intergenerational, safe, scaled)
- Enables communal living in a contemporary Māori context
- Promotes hauora through design which values and enables Māori cultural practices to take place
- Recognises and integrates with natural and human systems
- Acknowledges mana atua, mana whenua and mana tangata
- Provides shelter, security and a place to stand and call home
- Allows for the expression of rangatiratanga

AUCKLAND
DESIGN MANUAL
TE PUKA WHAKATAIRANGA I A TĀMAKI MAKAURAU

Te Kaunihera o
Tāmaki Makaurau
Auckland Council

Māori value	Description	Explanation	Design Principles	Design Objectives	Built Outcome
Whanaungatanga	Kinship, connection by common desire or focus (may be whakapapa-based)	Development enables Māori to live together based on common kinship, and/or shared values	• Flexible and adaptable living and communal spaces provide for intergenerational kāinga life and living • Communal spaces for formal and informal gathering integrated in development. • Communal spaces are open, flexible, shared, intergenerational, accessible, inclusive and safe • Defined communal and private open spaces provided within development	• Range of residential and spatial options provided to cater for families, children, students, professionals and elders to live together as whanau • Homes are considered as integral to whanau and whanau living, not merely shelter • Development is welcoming to all – residents and visitors • Independent living options provided. Design is inclusive and accessible for all • Passive surveillance maximised across whole development	

Ira Tangata/ Mauri Tangata	Human-centred design	Development is of a scale, form and maintains qualities that are focussed on whanau wellbeing and identity	▪ Design is inclusive and accessible for all. All ages and abilities are respected and provided for ▪ All buildings are relative to human scale and do not dominate residents, site or neighbourhood ▪ High quality, usable and well-designed open space is provided between and around buildings ▪ Development acknowledges and respects human environment and contributes to broader community context and character ▪ Access provided to natural daylight, and ventilation ▪ Adequate shelter provided in communal spaces to provide comfortable use of spaces year round ▪ Passive surveillance maximised across whole development ▪ Natural environment present and referenced in development which respects natural environment context and character	▪ Homes for whanau, not just shelter ▪ Design focuses on providing attractive, safe, warm and healthy homes for long-term and stable tenure ▪ Development density of site is balanced with needs of whanau and whanau living ▪ Active urban kaitiakitanga can be incorporated in day to day kāinga life ▪ Building materials and practices specified in development promote whanau health and wellbeing	

| Kotahitanga | Common focus, unity, collective use, togetherness | Design provides for formal and informal interaction between whanau, visitors and the wider community | Flexible and adaptable living spaces provide for intergenerational kāinga life Design of space(s) provides for formal and informal meetings to occur between residents and visitors Potential future communal facilities are anticipated through flexible design thinking Passive surveillance maximised across whole development Design is inclusive and accessible for all Communal open space incorporates elements that are useable and practical for residents and visitors, and allows comfortable use of spaces year-round Active engagement and connection to the neighbourhood and street environment Design enables or anticipates educational and commercial opportunities – "mixed use" | Whanau living is based on collective decision making Development 'reads' and functions cohesively Communal spaces and facilities are provided which facilitate participation of <u>all</u> in common kaupapa Design considers the social and cultural elements of kai and supporting processes Design acknowledges and enables Māori system of informal trade, exchange and commerce (*Kai-Hau-Kai*) | |

Manaakitanga	Recognition of mana, acknowledgement and care for all	Design provides the ability to express and enact the mana of the community and individuals	- Homes are comfortable, safe and easy for all to access - Homes can meet the changing needs of occupants over their lifetime to encourage long-term tenure - Design is accessible, equitable, welcoming for all - Buildings have clearly distinguished entrances to residential and non-residential areas. - Public and private space needs are considered with areas maintained for privacy and retreat - Design provides whanau with ability to be involved or withdraw from practices and processes occurring on site	- Homes fulfil a social and cultural role in the wider community - Design allows for hosting of visitors at times of need and provides flexible space to enable cultural practices - Space responds to peak demand from whanau and visitors - Structures, facilities and services on-site are high quality - Layout of buildings and internal spaces provides for the safe, functional and efficient movement of residents and guests - Design provides for the permanent presence of children as taonga in the kāinga, and specifically considers children's needs - Homes and spaces allow for full participation of all across all aspects of kāinga life - Design provides for the permanent presence of kaumātua and kuia as taonga in the kāinga, and specifically considers the needs of elders	

| Whakatipuoranga | Wellbeing, holistic health and resilience of human and natural environments | Design provides for the mental, physical, social , economic and spiritual wellbeing of residents, and acknowledges the mana and mauri of the environment | ▪ Site design minimises impacts on natural environment

▪ ESD, integrated design

▪ Site generation and storage of energy

▪ Design minimises fossil fuel energy reliance

▪ Design maximises benefits of daylight, natural ventilation, natural drainage and solar energy

▪ Capture, treat and store rainwater on site

▪ Capture and re-purpose grey water and stormwater on site – water neutral.

▪ Water sensitive, low impact design implemented

▪ Natural waste reduction and minimisation processes provided for on-site

▪ Orientation, aspect and layout of development maximises benefits of site and natural conditions

▪ Receiving environments are protected from contamination

▪ Development promotes a walkable lifestyle with close proximity and access to public transport | ▪ Design focuses on providing attractive, safe, warm and healthy homes for long-term and stable tenure

▪ Design acknowledges Te Ao Māori in traditional and contemporary understandings

▪ Design allows Māori cultural practices to flourish

▪ Whole of life thinking is applied to all materials and processes utilised within the development

▪ OPEX costs are minimised through energy efficient design and robust materiality

▪ Spaces, facilities and access support and encourage active living

▪ Design promotes resilience of community and broader environment function

▪ Opportunities are available for whanau to interact with natural environment, including cultivation of kai and resources

▪ Waste management, para kore and recycling practices thinking within design

▪ Te reo and ingoa Māori embedded into design and function of development

▪ *Mara ki tēpu* process incorporated in design | |

Te Taiao/ Te Takiwā	Acknowledge and respect landscape context and narratives	Design acknowledges and connects to known cultural landscape context and the stories which create meaning and pride of place	▪ On-site stormwater collection, utilisation and infiltration within the development ▪ Appropriate landscaping and vegetation provide habitat for plants and animals within and beyond the site ▪ Dwellings are designed to encourage waste recycling	▪ Development acknowledges the cultural landscape and tangata whenua ▪ The mana and mauri of natural systems is respected, maintained, enhanced and restored ▪ Development respects the landscape character and scale of the neighbourhood ▪ Active urban kaitiakitanga can be incorporated in day to day kāinga life ▪ Consideration of vernacular design and materiality evident in design of buildings and hard/soft landscaping ▪ Reo Māori and ingoa Māori embedded into design and function of development ▪ Viewshafts to prominent landscape features are maintained and/or accentuated ▪ Waste and recycling facilities are accessible, adequate and attractive	

| Rangatiratanga | Community self-determination and identity | Development is an expression of identity and uniqueness and provides a secure place in the world to stand and call home | • Opportunities to define and express unique design responses through links to people and place

• Edges of development are defined and obvious

• Design enable autonomy of community and provides long-term, affordable and secure tenure | • Whanau involved in design of development

• Whanau living is based on collective decision making

• Te reo and ingoa Māori embedded into design and signage communications | |