

## **Is Paul Beverley the best person to defend the public interest?**

As an interested party in the 34 claims in the Auckland region made under the Marine and Coastal Area Act, Auckland Council has engaged Paul Beverley to act on the council's behalf. Given Beverley's track record can we have confidence he is the best person to vigorously defend the rights and interests of the general public?

### **Who is Paul Beverley?**

Paul Beverley, of Buddle Findlay, specialises in the RMA, co-governance design in Treaty settlement processes, and advising local authorities on Treaty and Māori law issues. According to the Buddle Findlay website, he has extensive experience collaborating and negotiating with Māori and advising on Māori law issues. His specialty is designing and negotiating co-governance, co-management and relationship frameworks between the Crown, local government and Māori.

According to Anne Gibson, Property Editor of the New Zealand Herald, in [an article on Beverley](#) published 13 May 2017, *"...in the past few years, the refrain sounding loudest in his life is redress for tangata whenua. That means addressing the wrongs of the past, helping Maori groups negotiate, then draft Treaty of Waitangi deeds of settlement as one of the Crown team representing the Justice Ministry's Office of Treaty Settlements"*.

Further insight into the views of Beverley can be found in his involvement as a participant in the Constitutional and Legal Experts' hui held by the government to discuss Crown-Maori Relations (20 March 2018). Notes produced by the participants include the following points:

- There is a need to move beyond a consultation mind set to real partnership and engagement.
- The Treaty is clear that there are two peoples in a partnership, with roles and responsibilities.
- A concrete agenda/work programme should include the following: constitutional position of the Treaty; local government status; capacity and capability building – central and local government; institutional/systemic discrimination; water; shared outcomes; putting partnership into practice (e.g., the Department of Conservation has some useful approaches - local level solutions in particular).
- Māori representation on local authorities – if moving towards Māori wards then other changes also need to be put in place to support them and for substantive long-term change and community understanding. They will fail to make effective change on their own.
- A clear conceptual framework over the top is required, that defines local government in NZ and its roles and responsibilities in the Treaty/Māori space.
- The Government needs a plan to educate communities, including exemplars of how people are positively relating, how the Crown and Māori

are relating, the benefits for communities and the nation, and that it is not racist for the government to prioritise results for Māori.

- Proprietary rights need to be defined with reference to two systems of law. There is a need to understand tikanga as law, rights and constitutionally.
- Undertake a stocktake by running a Treaty ruler over legislation, regulation and policies.
- Decolonisation required to allow a Māori lens to become first nature for government.

For a full list of the key points raised by the participants, see here:

<https://www.justice.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/Notes-of-Crown-Maori-Relations-focus-group-with-Constitutional-and-Legal-experts-20-March-2018.pdf>

And again, see the paper which Beverley presented to the NZ Planning Institute conference 2015 – 'Back to the Future'

['A stronger voice for Māori in natural resource governance and management'](#),

Paul Beverley is of the view that Māori have a deep and innate relationship with natural resources, saying that significant advances are being made to enable the expression of this relationship. In his paper he focussed on one of these advances – the arrangements delivered through Treaty of Waitangi settlements, giving the following four examples of Treaty settlement arrangements:

- the tūpuna maunga arrangements in the Tāmaki Collective settlement;
- the Waikato River settlement;
- the Tūhoe - Te Urewera settlement; and
- the Whanganui River settlement.

Paul Beverley also acted for Auckland Council in the negotiations leading to the new Tupuna Maunga Authority. According to Beverley the Tāmaki Collective settlement reflects a significant reconnection between the Iwi of the Tāmaki Collective and their tūpuna maunga, which includes a detailed set of arrangements that provide a prominent voice for those Iwi in the future governance and management of, and planning for, those tūpuna maunga. Beverley was quoted in the NZ Herald 13 May 2017, saying:

*"Those maunga are the embodiment of the iwi ancestors so the law now recognises that through the vesting of those volcanic cones back in the iwi, and the Tupuna Maunga (co-governance) Authority. It's a really important point in the journey."* See:

[https://www.nzherald.co.nz/business/news/article.cfm?c\\_id=3&objectid=11853716](https://www.nzherald.co.nz/business/news/article.cfm?c_id=3&objectid=11853716)

Paul Beverley acted for the Crown on the Waikato River claim, which resulted in the Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010 and other legislation, recognising the river as a tupuna or ancestor with mana, and in turn representing the mauri or life force of the tribe. The Waikato River arrangements provide for the establishment of the Waikato River Authority, a co-governance entity comprising five members appointed by the river iwi and five members appointed by the Crown/local authorities. The Waikato River Authority is responsible for the vision and strategy for the Waikato River. The

Vision and Strategy is a planning document with very powerful effect, in fact it is incorporated directly into the Waikato regional policy statement, and it overrides an RMA national policy statement in the event of conflict. Decision-makers under a wide range of legislation are required to consider and give legal effect to the vision and strategy.

**Beverley has also been active in attempting to spread the co-governance net wider**

He is one of the three authors of the Hauraki Gulf Forum Governance Review and Recommendations, presented to the Hauraki Gulf Forum, June 2016, which recommended the 50/50 co-governance model, with greater powers.

He was also, from 2015, the 'Independent' Chair of the Sea Change Tai Timu Tai Pari (Hauraki Gulf Marine Spatial Plan) stakeholder working group. The Sea Change Plan also strongly pushes the 'co-governance with iwi' arrangement.

Is this the person you want to represent you in the battle for control of the marine and coastal area in the Auckland region?