

The broken streams theory is simply applying the mechanics of the 'broken windows theory' to aspects of urban waterscapes.

Visible signs of anti-social behaviour such as broken windows and graffiti - create an environment then encourages further crime and vandalism. One broken window leads to two and in-turn the total dilapidation of public spaces if the original window is not replaced!

If you apply the same reasoning to urban streams it makes a lot of sense! In a small city stream, one piece of rubbish leads to two, then multiple rubbish bags or even a sofa...

For perception is reality – if a living stream is seen as a rubbish ditch - that is what it will eventually become!

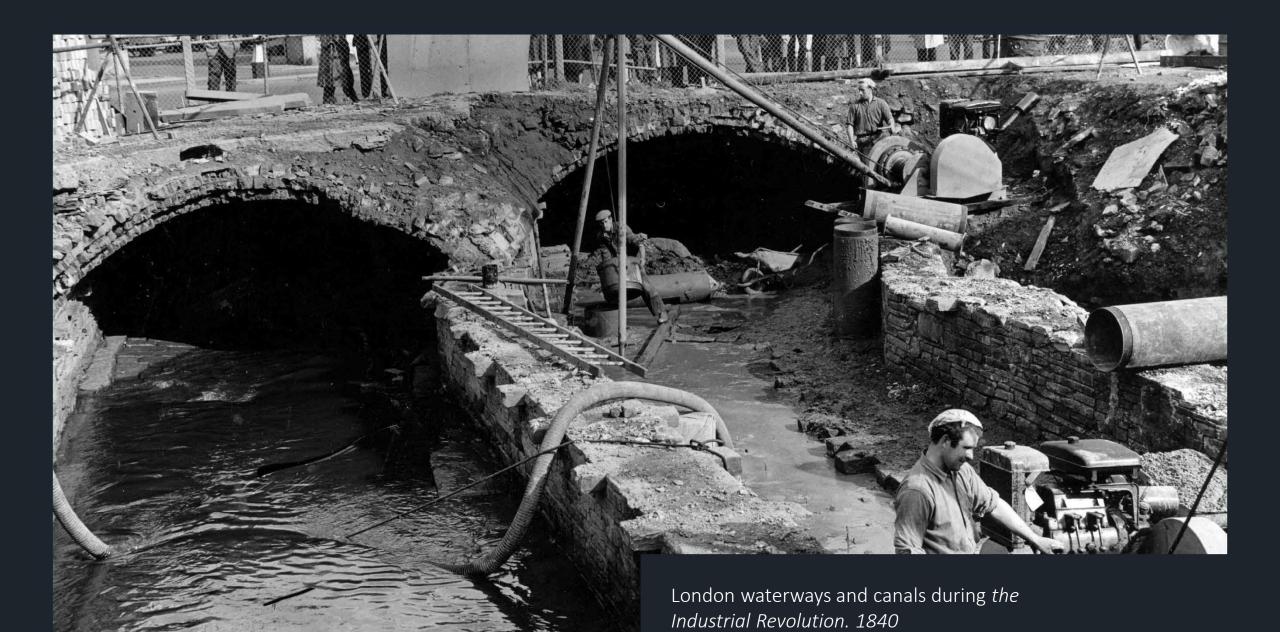




'A broken stream reflects a broken community'

'But both can be revitalized'

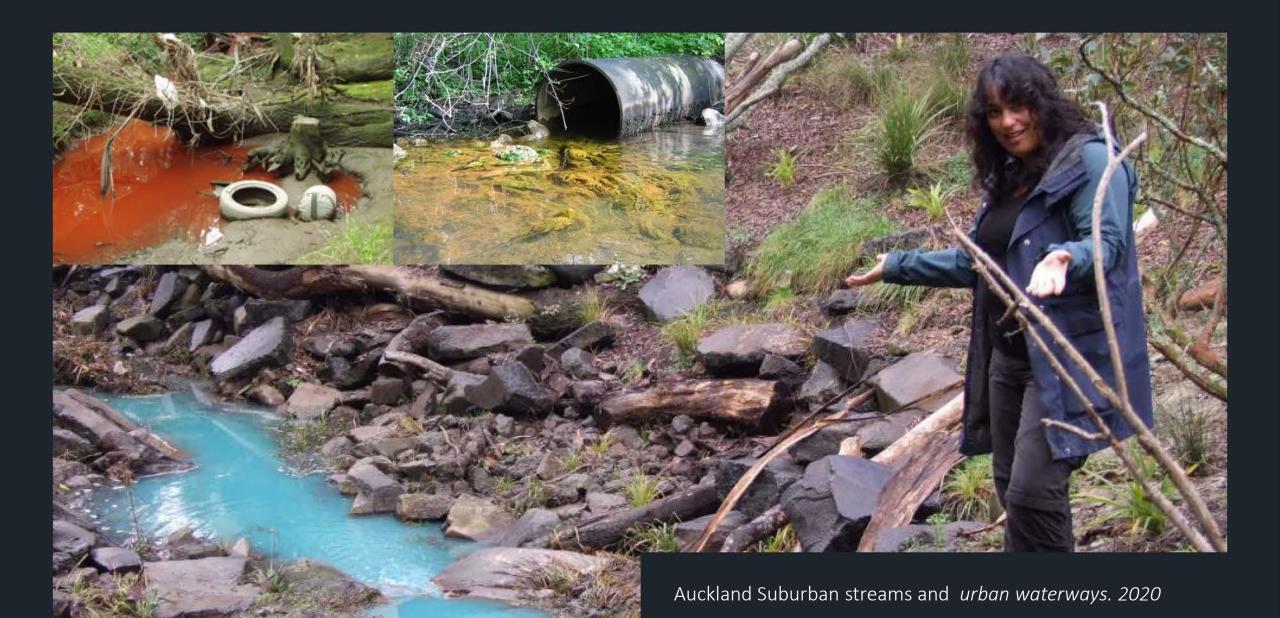












'Streams are the threads that can bring people and nature together'



Ko ahau te taiao, ko te taiao, ko ahau

The ecosystem defines my quality of life (Ngāti Wai and Ngāti Whatua)





Prevention

- Adopting and monitoring local streams
- Corporate stream-conduct charters
- Establishing signage at key abuse sites in multiple languages
- Strategically placed security camera boxes
- Corporate neighbourhood stream watches

Persuasion

- Make Refuse-Centre charges means-tested
- Reward Community Volunteers with a Water rates discount
- Align the stream rehabilitation with the rehabilitation of prison offenders
- Align Stream rehabilitation efforts with local community re-cycling centres

Participation

- Create interactive areas in public places that champion fresh water environments
- Continue to champion urban water ways through educational days
- Stream rehabilitation with the rehabilitation of prison offenders
- Invest more corporate non-for-profit ecological expertise into local communities

About the Puhinui Stream:

The Puhinui Stream is ancient and runs over rock-beds that are over 23 million years old.

The Puhinui Stream is over 12km long and stretches from its highpoint in Tōtara Park to the Manukau Harbour at Puhinui Reserve

The Puhinui's freshwater insects, snails, and worms are found nowhere else. With common ancestors that once lived 85 million years ago

Tuna (eels) are the longest-living native New Zealand fish, generally taking 20–30 years to reach maturity and living up to 80 years

Female longfin eels grow up to 2 metres long and 25 kilograms in weight





Protect the Puhinui Drawing Project



Protect the Puhinui Drawing Project

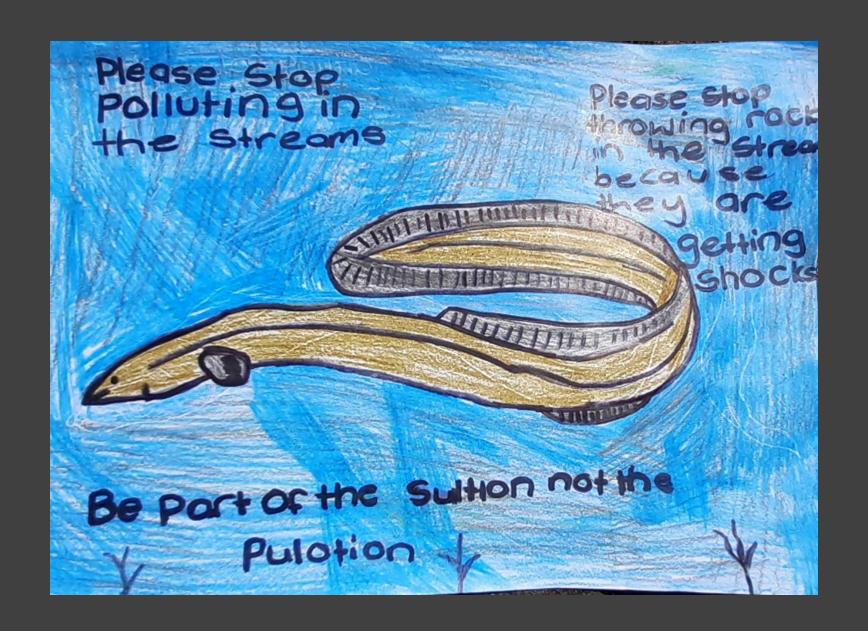












Prevention through awareness

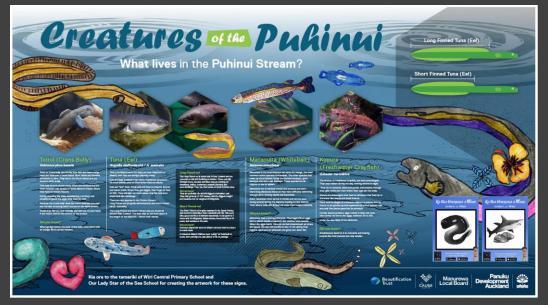
Puhinui Stream Trail Signage

We want to bring the Puhinui stream into the public-eye and start the transformational shift of seeing the stream as a public-focused area of community pride.

We have created signs along the stream at Rata Vine and Wiri Stream Reserves.

The signs will be designed and illustrated by the youth of Wiri as a community focused activity.









Puhinui other initiatives





Kia IIIII

kai mihi

thank you!

