

**AGENDA FOR AN ORDINARY MEETING OF TE TAUMATA RUNANGA TO BE HELD IN THE
CIVIC CENTRE, 6 WAIPAREIRA AVENUE, LINCOLN, WAITAKERE CITY,
ON MONDAY, 20 MAY 2002, COMMENCING AT 5.00 PM.**

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OPENING KARAKIA

MIHIMIHI

E nga waka, e nga mana e nga karangatangamaha, tena koutou, tena koutou, tena koutou. E nga mate i tautini, he mihi aroha tenei ki a koutou, haere, haere, haere. E te hunga ora, rau rangatira ma tenei te kakano ka rua nei a morimoritia kia puawai ai. Hei aha? Hei maunga ringa ma nga whakatapuranga, kia kaha, kia manawanui, kia u. Kia mau hoki ki te whakapono, te tumanako me te aroha.

1 APOLOGIES



2 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Ordinary - Monday, 15 April 2002

RECOMMENDATION

That the minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Te Taumata Runanga held on Monday, 15 April 2002, as circulated, be taken as read and now be confirmed.



3 PUBLIC FORUM

For guidance of Te Taumata Runanga Members, the Council's Standing Orders have the following provisions in regard to Public Forum.

- (i) Members of the public wishing to address the Committee in Public Forum shall furnish their names to the Chairperson at the beginning of the meeting; and
- (ii) the Chairperson shall determine the order of speakers, and allow five minutes for speaking time.
- (iii) Questions by members are to be confined to obtaining information or clarification on matters raised by the speaker.

Section 46(7) and (7A) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 provides that no resolution, decision, or recommendation may be made in respect of any specific item of business not on the agenda except to refer the items to a subsequent meeting for further discussion. Therefore, no decision may be made on matters raised in Public Forum. However, written reports on matters raised may be requested from the Chief Executive.



4 COMMITTEE MEMBERS' REPORTS

Provision has been made on this agenda for Committee Members should they so wish to submit a report on their activities during the month in regard to matters within the scope and delegations of the Committee. However, to comply with the provisions of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, no decision may be made on matters raised in Committee Members' reports.




5 CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REPORT

Provision has been made for the Chief Executive, or his nominated representative, to report on the progress of other matters considered to be of significance to Te Taumata Runanga, including organisation and representation issues.



6 RIPOTA O TE KAI TUHITUHI - COMMITTEE SECRETARY'S REPORT

TE TAKE (Issue)	HE KORERO WHAKAHOKIA (Comment)	TE TANGATA WHAKAMOHIIO TE TAKE NEI (Reporting Officer)
Appointment to the Puriri Project	A presentation was made to Te Taumata Runanga at its meeting held 15 April 2002 by Breena Tatana from the Puriri Project. The Puriri Project is the Maori component of the Safe Waitakere Injury Prevention Programme, which also includes Pacific Islands and the general population projects. The overall aim is to reduce injuries for all ages in Waitakere City by means of specific projects such as seat belts, firearms etc. Te Taumata Runanga requested that two representatives be appointed to the Puriri Project on a voluntary basis at its May meeting.	Ngareta Delamere  836 8000 Ext 8552

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the information be received.
2. That Te Taumata Runanga appoint two representatives to the Puriri Project on a voluntary basis.

Report prepared by: Ngareta Delamere, Committee Secretary.



7 MARAE SUPPORT POLICY

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of this report is to provide feedback on the Marae Support Policy workshop with members of the City Development Committee and Te Taumata Runanga held on 13 March 2002 and to present and seek the Committee's endorsement of the Marae Support Policy.

BACKGROUND

Council adopted the present Marae Support Policy in 1998. A review process of the Marae Support Policy was undertaken in 2000/2001 and the findings from the consultation undertaken at that time were reported at the Committee's June 2001 meeting. These findings have been used to review and modify the Council's Marae Support Policy.

A report on Part One of the Marae Support Policy was presented at the Committee's December 2001 meeting for consideration and as a consequence a workshop on Part One of the Marae Support Policy was held on 4 February 2002 for members of Te Taumata Runanga. The outcomes of the 4 February 2002 workshop were presented to the Committee's February 2002 meeting and the Committee requested that a workshop on the Marae Support Policy with members of the City Development Committee and Te Taumata Runanga be held.

On 13 March 2002 this workshop was held to discuss issues relating to both Part One and Two of the Marae Support policy. In attendance were Te Warena Taua, late Rae Clark, Mihi Te Huia, Poata and Maraea Northcroft and Crs Stone, Yates, Brady, Russell, Fenton, Lawley and Council staff.

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

As is stated in the introduction to the Marae Support Policy, "Marae sit at the heart of Maoritanga (Maori culture). Developing marae is key to strengthening Maoritanga, building bridges between Maori and non-Maori and growing the facilities available for the wider community to use." Council recognises the significance of marae development to Maori and is committed to supporting the aspirations of local iwi/Maori to develop local marae.

Marae play a key role in educating the community about Maoritanga and the indigenous culture of Aotearoa/New Zealand. This is crucial for building a sense of national identity, respect for cultural difference and diversity.

ISSUES

A1-A4

There are two significant parts to the Marae Support Policy. The first part introduces marae, explains their importance and meaning to Maori, and sets out the principles which Council will follow in supporting Marae Development. Part one of the Policy is attached at pages A1 to A4.

PART TWO OF THE MARAE SUPPORT POLICY

The workshop also provided an opportunity for participants to discuss Part two of the Marae Support Policy about how Council may give practical effect to the policy and the implications of these actions for Council.

A5-A14

Part two of the policy attached at pages A5 to A14 sets out Council's specific policies and actions. This material has not been formally presented to Te Taumata Runanga before. In summary, the policy is structured into ten policy areas with an explanation and actions to give effect to each area. The following provides a summary of the key elements of each policy:

- **Policy One - Council assistance provided to marae** - Lease of land, rates, the Rating Powers Act 1988, marae are non rateable and provide details of all the funding provisions administered by Council.
- **Policy Two - Linking Council's planning for other issues with marae for example** - New passenger transport routes and services, Parks development and design, Road linkages, Cycle and pedestrian routes, neighbourhood revitalisation programmes, and new community facilities (in line with the Community Facilities Plan).
- **Policy Three - Linking Council operations and actions with marae** - Council's draft annual work programme is being developed, its impact and relationship with the existing and planned urban/community based and iwi based marae in the City must be analysed and discussed between Council and Te Taumata Runanga/marae representatives at an early stage.
- **Policy Four - Divestment of Council owned land next to a marae and the acquisition of lands next to marae** - Council will contact the Marae to communicate the reasons for sale or divestment, to discuss the potential impacts of sale on the Marae and will provide advise on how to offset any possible negative impacts. Where the land is available for purchase Council will ensure the Marae has full information on the process so there is an opportunity to consider the purchase if relevant. Where land is subject to other legal processes for the Marae for example the Public Works Act 1981, Council will explain the process to the Marae.
- **Policy Five - Marae as key community service providers** - Developing and updating Council's Wellbeing Strategy, bringing community service providers together and developing provider networks in the City.
- **Policy Six - Networks between marae and other community facilities** - Support the development of a referral system for community facility providers, to help deal with overflow when an event is too large for one space, reduce any duplication of activities provided, to look at opportunities for joint or shared provision of programmes, services and activities, to support networking and relationships between providers.
- **Policy Seven - Marae as communicators** - Discussing with marae how this could occur most effectively, including ongoing liaison between Council and the marae as to this communication, and ensuring that all communication strategies include provision for communication via these marae structures, in a way that is consistent with the consultation principles developed by Te Taumata Runanga.
- **Policy Eight - Developing the relationship between marae and Council** - Staff training on Maori tikanga and marae protocol and staff visits to local marae, Councillor and Community Board member induction training and visits to marae, confirmation of clear mutual contact points between marae and Council, marae visits to Council, potential for Te Taumata Runanga meetings to be held on marae, and assessing opportunities to run Council provided or funded activities through marae.
- **Policy Nine - Developing a new marae** - Council will continue to support the development of an iwi based marae for Te Kawerau a Maki at Te Henga, as well as a third urban/community based marae in Te Atatu Peninsula. Council will facilitate a review of marae provision in the City every five years, from 2002, or earlier if desired by Te Taumata Runanga, and future marae development initiatives will be referred to iwi for their endorsement prior to any Council involvement.
- **Policy Ten - Developing larger meeting spaces in the City** - Council will include local marae in any future discussions on to how to address the lack of large spaces available for gatherings, meetings and events in the City.

COMMENTS FROM THE WORKSHOP

There was general agreement that marae play a huge part in the City's heritage and cultural development and nation building. Council's Marae Support Policy provides a mechanism for supporting marae within the City, to improving better understanding and awareness of the role and function of marae for all communities, and importantly, strengthening partnerships between Council, the Maori community and the wider community.

There was also agreement by members of both Committees that references to partnership in the document was aligned to the efforts and learning process involved in developing a partnership between Council, iwi and the Maori community of the City, in a way that is in keeping with the spirit of the Treaty of Waitangi. This raises the possibility for Council, iwi and the Maori community to work together to determine what this means to each other.

The workshop commented on the format of the policies and the use of appropriate terms, recommending that:

- The term Whare Tupuna (ancestral meeting house) and Te Marae Atea (area in front of the ancestral meeting house) to be used;
- Whakatauki, (a proverb) which reflects the "spirit of people coming together," be used.

The following specific comments were made in reference to each part of the Policy.

PART ONE OF THE MARAE SUPPORT POLICY

The participants from the workshop made the following suggestions to ensure Part One of the Marae Support Policy's intention and direction is understood:

- To emphasise that marae provide a living space for other cultures to learn and understand Maori culture, values, the people and language;
- To provide a statement on Council's commitment to the Treaty of Waitangi;
- To provide a statement on Council's commitment to working in partnership and good faith with the Maori community and wider community;
- To distinguish the role of urban marae and traditional/rural marae; and
- To distinguish between marae, pa and kainga.

PART TWO OF THE MARAE SUPPORT POLICY

The following are suggestions made by the workshop to be incorporated in the policy:

- Ensure there are explicit links between the Marae Support Policy to Council's processes involving health, education, green network and the information technology projects such as Council's website;
- Policy four on divestment specifically refers to Council owned land next to marae and not private land. The District Plan and the Resource Management Act provides for issues relating to the impacts on the environment and land usage to be addressed;
- Policy eight to ensure newly elected Council and newly appointed staff undertake a marae induction programme on protocol (eg. role of women and men), language and site visits;
- Policy nine on iwi endorsement of new marae development is critical and in accordance with Maori protocol and practice.

CONCLUSION

This report brings together feedback on the Marae Support Policy workshop held on the 13 March 2002 between members of the City Development Committee and Te Taumata Runanga and presents the final policy incorporating this feedback. This policy represents the results of a major review of Council's ongoing policy and is presented to Te Taumata Runanga for endorsement before final approval by Council.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the information be received.
2. That Te Taumata Runanga endorses the Marae Support Policy as outlined in the report.
3. That Te Taumata Runanga recommends the Marae Support Policy to the City Development Committee, for approval.

Report prepared by: Georgina Parata, Senior Policy Analyst.



8 ARTS AND CULTURAL STRATEGY - PROPOSED CONSULTATION PROCESS

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of the report is to inform Te Taumata Runanga of the development of an Arts and Cultural Strategy for the City and for the Committee to provide guidance on a process to consult with interested members of the Maori community.

BACKGROUND

Council's Arts Policy was adopted in 1991. Council is now updating this policy and working towards developing a new approach by way of an Arts and Cultural Strategy which provides a long term vision for arts and cultural creative expression in the City for the next 10 years. Part of the development of the Arts and Cultural strategy will be a staged action plan. The Strategy is being guided by an advisory group chaired by Councillor Janet Clews and made up of members of the Arts and Cultural Funding Allocation Sub-Committee. Te Warena Taua and Mihi Te Huia are Te Taumata Runanga's representatives on this Committee.

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

The City continues to celebrate its unique, organic and rich art and cultural expressions. These activities derive from a host of groups, mediums and programmes including festivals and symposiums. The benefits to the City include a huge increase in public participation by visitors, schools and the City's communities profiling their particular art programme. A recent example is the Waitakere Pacifica Living Arts Festival 2002 held at the Corban Estate Arts Centre at the end of April.

The broad direction of the Arts and Cultural Strategy is to ensure that it:

- Is inclusive of a range of groups to reflect the needs and aspirations of everyone;
- Includes a short and long term vision and as part of this vision to define what the arts and cultural creative expression means for the City;
- Aligns with other City strategies such as Economic Development, Urban Villages, Libraries, Tourism and the draft Marae Support Policy; and
- Takes into account other regional and national linkages such as the Auckland City Strategy and the Creative Cities work.

ISSUES

To progress the development of the Arts and Cultural Strategy, it is proposed that an initial hui of key Maori stakeholders with a strong interest in the City's art and cultural expression be undertaken in early June 2002.

The purpose of this hui is to ensure that Maori have quality input into the development of the Strategy.

Council staff have identified a number of groups and individuals within the Maori community that may be interested in this process, as well as utilising processes such as Council's iwi consultation process to seek input. However, Te Taumata Runanga may wish to be directly involved in this hui or provide other suggestions on how best to engage the Maori community in the Arts and Cultural strategy.

RESOURCES

The resources for this project is provided by the Auckland Regional Services Trust fund.

CONCLUSION

The Arts and Cultural Strategy will provide an opportunity for communities in the City to shape and determine how Council can achieve a vision reflective of its rich and colourful past, present and future. The report has suggested a hui to engage a range of groups and to be undertaken in early June. This report seeks Te Taumata Runanga's guidance about this process or any other suggestions on input from the Maori community.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the information be received.
2. That Te Taumata Runanga approve the consultation process with Maori, with any amendments, as outlined in the report.

Report prepared by: Joy Hames, Manager: Policy Development.



9 URGENT BUSINESS

Section 46A(7) and (7A) of the Local Government Official Information Act and Meetings Act 1987 provides that where an item of business is not on the agenda, it may only be dealt with at the meeting if:

- (i) the item is a minor matter; and
- (ii) the Chairperson has explained at the beginning of the meeting (when open to the public) that the item will be raised for discussion, why the item is not on the agenda, and why it cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting; and
- (iii) the Committee resolves to deal with the item.

No resolution, decision, or recommendation may be made in respect of the item except to refer the item to a subsequent meeting for further discussion.



10 NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of Te Taumata Runanga will be held in the Civic Centre, on Monday, 17 June 2002, commencing at 5.00 pm.

A representative is invited to present Te Taumata Runanga report at the next meeting of Council to be held in the Civic Centre, on Wednesday, 29 May 2002, commencing at 5.30 pm.



Marae Support Policy

Whakatauki: *[To be inserted will reflect the spirit of people coming together]*

Introduction: Te Marae Atea

Marae sit at the heart of Maoritanga (Maori culture). Developing marae is key to strengthening Maoritanga, building bridges between Maori and non-Maori and growing the facilities available for the wider community to use.

Te Taumata Runanga (Council's Maori Standing Committee) and Waitakere City Council adopted the first Marae Support Policy in early 1998. It was agreed to review this policy in 2000/2001. While the 1998 policy provided a high level framework for Council's support for local marae development, this policy builds on that work by 'fleshing out' more detailed policies and setting out clear actions to put the policies in place.

Both policies are based on feedback from 'kanohi ki te kanohi, (face to face) meetings with the two local iwi groups - Ngati Whatua and Te Kawerau a Maki, kaumatua (elders), all marae groups, marae committees and whanau meetings.

Purpose: Te Marae Atea

This policy aims to support the development of marae in Waitakere City, for the benefit of local iwi/Maori and the wider community. It sets out how Council will contribute to this by outlining:

- ➤ Council's principles and approach to supporting marae development.
- ➤ The various ways Council will support marae development, through specific policies and actions.

The policy is one expression of Waitakere City Council's commitment to developing partnerships within keeping with the spirit and the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi). Council also recognises its responsibilities under the Resource Management Act to have regard to Maori as partners and to recognise and provide for the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga. The development of marae is an issue of significance to local iwi/Maori, and its commitment to the development of Maoritanga within the City.

The policy also aims to demonstrate Council's ongoing commitment to partnership and working in good faith for the benefit of local iwi/Maori and the wider community.

Other key reasons that Council supports marae are:

- ➤ Marae provide a range of facilities, services and activities for the wider community, in similar ways to many other facilities that Council supports, such as sports clubs, community houses, community halls and Citizen's Advice Bureaux.
- ➤ Marae play a key role in educating people about Maoritanga and the indigenous culture of Aotearoa/New Zealand. This has an economic development and tourism aspect, but is also crucial for building respect for culture and cultural difference and diversity. This role of marae brings people together in unity and helps to build a shared sense of community and identity.

MARAE: Whare Tupuna

The term marae has a number of definitions and is an evolving concept. Traditionally, the term marae centred on a particular area in front of the meeting house, kainga or settlement and land associated with a whanau (family), hapu (sub-tribe) or iwi (tribe) within a particular location. Today, marae are mixing tradition with contemporary activities. It also referred to a set of buildings which together provide shelter for small and large gatherings, ceremonies, decision making, learning, oratory, sharing kai (food), and a wide range of other activities. Often a marae had an urupa (cemetery) close by.

A marae can also be a place with no buildings, but where it is recognised that at one time, the area was a marae proper, for example the Te Henga area (Te Kawerau a Maki's rohe o te iwi or tribal area).

In its broadest sense, the term marae can be adapted to any place that is used for the expression of Maori tikanga and protocols. The physical concept of marae has adapted to meet the different needs of the people. It is important to distinguish between the three main types of marae present today:

Iwi based marae

Council and both Te Kawerau A Maki and Ngati Whatua recognise the particular interests of iwi based marae (customary or traditional rights within a tribal area) and will be working together to address these issues. In particular, Te Kawerau A Maki will be considering location issues for 2002 – 2003.

Urban or community based marae

These provide a focus point for Maori who have tribal links outside of where they live, are unsure about their tribal links or have yet to trace their whakapapa (genealogy or cultural identity). Based in urban communities, these marae made up 2% of marae in the 1997 National Survey.

Institutional based marae

These fulfil various functions for specific institutions such as schools, hospitals and workplaces (7% in the 1997 National Survey). The primary role of these marae are educational, providing places to learn about tikanga Maori, to exercise Maori protocol and practices such as powhiri (welcome) and poroporoaki (farewell).

For the local Maori community, marae are places of refuge for Maori people and enable Maori to operate within their own terms and value systems. The concept of a marae is as valid today as it was in the past. Locally, marae are considered to be:

- Central to the concept of Maoritanga, including full expression of tangihanga (bereavement), powhiri and poroporoaki.
- Symbols of Maori identity.
- Places to preserve Maori values, legacy, history and traditions.
- Places to practice Maori protocol.
- A common meeting ground.
- A reference point for the connection of Maori people to the land.

MARAE: Whare wananga

Places of learning – with a focus on tikanga Maori and te reo (Maori language). Some marae provide kohanga reo (preschool education), kura kaupapa (primary school) and wharekura (secondary school). Waitakere City is one of the few places in Aotearoa/New Zealand where children can experience Maori immersion education from preschool to the end of the compulsory school system. Note that Hoani Waititi Marae Trust has also developed a proposal to develop a Whare Wananga (tertiary institution) on the marae site in Glen Eden. Other learning also takes place on many marae, such as community education and work skills training.

Places that provide community, health and social services – many marae directly provide such services and/or provide a venue for others to provide them.

Meeting places for Maori and non-Maori cultures - where non-Maori can participate and learn.

Community spaces where people of any culture can meet for almost any purpose – many marae see themselves as providing a function similar to community halls and community centres.

Places where information and assistance is provided to the community – regarding events, services and activities, similar in concept to a Citizen's Advice Bureau.

Local Context & Background: Existing Marae in Waitakere City - Tahuhu

There are eight marae based within Waitakere City, six of which are school based, as follows.

- Hoani Waititi Marae – urban or community based marae, Parris Park, Glen Eden.
- Te Piringatahi o Te Maungarongo Marae - urban or community based marae, Luckens Road, Massey.
- Auhia Kia Mohio Kia Rangatira – institutional based marae, Kelston Girls High School.
- Kakariki Marae - institutional based marae, Green Bay High School.
- Te Kotoku Marae - institutional based marae, Rutherford High School.
- Mahanahana Marae - institutional based marae, Massey High School.
- Panuku Marae - institutional based marae, Henderson High School.
- Ruamoko Marae - institutional based marae, Kelston Deaf School.

There are two iwi based (Ngati Whatua) marae located outside of the Waitakere City local authority boundaries – Orakei Marae at Orakei, Auckland City, and Rewiti Marae in the Rodney District.

Te Kawerau a Maki, the other local iwi, have a long-term vision to develop a marae in Te Henga, which is supported by Waitakere City Council. Council and Te Kawerau A Maki are committed to working together towards developing a planning process for 2002 –2003 to achieve the marae development

There has also been a longstanding process to develop a third urban/community based marae at Te Atatu Peninsula. As of August 2001, Council reconfirmed an earlier commitment to provide 2.5 hectares of land to develop an urban/community based marae on Te Atatu Peninsula. Suitable sites are currently being explored.

Ruamoko Marae, based at the Kelston Deaf School, emphasises the need for existing and future marae development to take into account those with special needs, in particular groups with alternative communication languages, such as the deaf and blind communities.

PRINCIPLES: POUTOKOMANAWA

Waitakere City Council will follow these principles in its support for the development of marae in Waitakere City:

- Council acknowledges the significance of marae to the Maori community, as places, which operate according to tikanga Maori.
- Council acknowledges the customary roles of local iwi in terms of kaitiakitanga (guardianship of natural resources), and manaakitanga (respect and care) for taonga (treasures), which includes people. This means that the two local iwi have a critical role in supporting and giving a mandate for existing and new marae, and associated tikanga and kawa (protocol) in Waitakere City.
- Council acknowledges the range of marae based focus such as iwi, community and institutional or tikanga Maori influence.
- Marae are valued by Waitakere City Council as community facilities and vital community assets. It is recognised that tikanga Maori takes precedence on marae but that they are all open for wider community use, within the tikanga and kawa of each marae.
- Similarly, Council considers that marae are inclusive of all cultures and that they have developed alongside the demands and aspirations of the wider community.
- In line with Article Two of Te Tiriti O Waitangi/Treaty of Waitangi, Council recognises iwi/Maori groups tino rangatiratanga over their marae activities.
- Council supports all marae that relate to the City, regardless of function or location.

Council supports a partnership approach to the development of marae in Waitakere City, which includes all marae, funders, central government departments, schools and local community groups.

Take Whakahere & Mahi – Policies & Actions

Each policy is stated and then followed by a set of actions to give effect to the policy. Note that the policies below often link to other Council policy such as the Community Assistance Policy – these links are made clear throughout.

Policy One - Council assistance provided to marae

In terms of assistance provided, Council will consider marae in the same light as other key non-Council owned community facilities that are available for wider public use (such as sports clubs and community halls). As such, as a minimum Council will provide the same types of assistance for marae as it does for these facilities. Given Council's unique relationship with Maori as a Treaty partner, the aim of this policy and the principles contained within it, some additional forms of assistance are also provided for marae.

The forms of support are listed below, followed by actions arising.

Lease of land

A key form of Council support for marae is in the provision of rent-free or highly subsidised public land on which to develop marae. For example, Hoani Waititi Marae has a rent-free lease for 99 years on publicly owned land. Many other groups in the City also lease land from Council for no or low rent. Similarly, the marae proposed for Te Atatu Peninsula will lease 2.5ha of publicly owned land.

Any group is free to approach Council to lease existing Council owned land. All applications for a lease must follow the 1998 policy called 'Leasing land or buildings from Council' (Community Assistance Policy).

Rates

Under the Rating Powers Act 1988 marae are non-rateable (ie no rates can be charged except for services such as refuse, sewerage and water). In line with its 'Rates relief for community groups' policy, Council requires all non-rateable properties to pay water charges, refuse charges, and a share of the general rate as a payment for sewerage services.

Funding

Council provides or administers five separate funding schemes, for which marae are eligible to apply. These are outlined below.

Community Wellbeing Fund (Community Assistance Policy)

Council directly funds the Community Wellbeing Fund (\$80,000 in 2001/2002). Half of this amount is allocated by the four Community Boards, for projects in their respective areas, and the other half by a Council Committee, for citywide applications. A maximum of \$5,000 per application is given out, and applicants must be:

- Non-profit making.
- Have an 'open' membership (ie membership rules must not exclude any category of person and membership fees must be reasonable).
- The project must take place within Waitakere City's boundaries.

The fund is not for arts or sports/recreation activities, as these are covered by other funds outlined below. Applications are assessed against the extent to which they meet a number of strategic outcomes, one of which is:

- Fostering, iwi, hapu and Maori development.

However many of the other outcomes will relate to marae based activities and goals. One funding round per year is held.

Creative Communities Scheme (Community Assistance Policy)

In terms of arts and cultural activities occurring on or via marae, marae are free to apply to the Creative Communities Scheme (\$100,000 per year), which is funded by Creative New Zealand and administered by Council. There is at least one Maori representative on the decision making body.

Community Sport Fund (Community Assistance Policy)

Marae can also apply to the Community Sport Fund for sport, fitness, recreation and physical leisure activities occurring on or via marae (\$260,000 per year for subsidies or part funding of a project or service). Loans can also be applied for, up to \$100,000. Also, throughout the year, funding is available for coach and volunteer training. This scheme is funded by the Hillary Commission and administered by Council. Again, at least one Maori representative is on the decision making body. .

Community Halls Fund (Community Facilities Plan)

This is a Council fund of \$35,000 for 2001/2002, with a maximum of \$3,000 per application. The fund is available for facility, maintenance and operation costs for community operated, not for profit halls. Iwi based and urban/community based marae can apply to this fund¹. The fund should be increased in 2002/2003 to reflect this. School based marae are excluded from applying, as those eligible for the fund must be community run and managed.

School Holiday Programme Fund (Wellbeing Strategy)

This is a Council fund of \$20,000 in 2001/2002. Key criteria are that applicants must be an approved out of school care and recreation service by the Department of Child, Youth and Family, and deliver programmes for a minimum of 5 hours per day, 3 days per week. The fund targets programmes serving lower decile schools and has marae based programmes and those promoting an awareness of cultural identity as one priority.

Annual Budget process

Any organisation, including marae, can apply to Council for funding or a loan, through the Annual Budget process. While loans to community organisations are rare, in accordance with Council's 'Loans and loan guarantees to community groups' policy,

¹ This means that Rewiti Marae, Orakei Marae, Hoani Waititi Marae and Te Piringatahi o Te Maungarongo Marae can apply to this fund.

marae have an opportunity through this process to make a case to Council for funding for a particular project or for capital works. Examples in future could be capital funding to develop the new marae on Te Atatu Peninsula, and in Te Henga.

Information, research and knowledge

Council collects important information that is of use to marae, including analysis of census data, research and monitoring undertaken to produce State of the City reports, and information gained through the development of key strategies such as the Wellbeing Strategy. Council staff will liaise with marae regarding their information needs and how Council can assist.

Marae can discuss the use of Council libraries with the Maori Services Librarian and the Library and Information Services Manager. Maori Land Court information is now held within Council libraries. The 1998 Library Development Strategy also raised the possibility of developing library services on marae – this is being taken through the Maori Library Services Group.

Support for funding applications and proposals

Council staff will be available to help any marae with any request to Council it might have, in relation to this policy. Contact 839-0400 for assistance. In conjunction with the Community Development Group in the Department of Internal Affairs, Council will also hold training seminars on how to make applications and proposals, to which marae members will be invited. Council can also advocate for marae to be eligible for funding in other local, regional and national processes.

Advocacy, partnership and support for marae initiatives

Council will be pleased to support key marae initiatives if asked to do so by the marae involved. A key example of this to date is the Whare Wananga proposal. Council support can include advocacy to central government and other bodies, facilitating hui, seeking the support of other parties to the initiative, writing letters and submissions in support, use of Council and other media to communicate and publicise initiatives, and Mayoral and political support.

Safety Issues

Marae can contact Council regarding safety concerns that relate to Council activity, including road and traffic issues, footpaths, adjoining parks and reserves, food safety and building inspections.

Support for Te Taumata Runanga and Te Roopu Rangatahi and the Youth Council

Council supports the existence and the work of the groups above, all of whom have relationships with local marae. Marae should consider Te Taumata Runanga members as liaison people and contact points between themselves and Council. Members of these groups can play key support and advocacy roles for marae and their needs to Council and beyond. Te Taumata Runanga can direct work to be undertaken by Council staff as part of their annual own work programme that relates to marae (for example,

research on the dynamics of marae use in the City). All of the groups can also seek further work or projects to be undertaken relating to marae through the Annual Budget process.

Public awareness and perceptions - publicising marae

A community perception does exist that marae are either only for Maori and/or are not open to wider community use. Council can help marae to address this perception by raising people's awareness of marae and what they provide, and by advertising the availability of marae for community use. More communication is needed on the range of marae facilities, how to access marae, contact details, protocols and the services provided. At present, some marae are listed in Council's Community Facilities Directory, while others are not. Waitakere City News, which is delivered to every household, is another vehicle to communicate to City residents about marae in the City. Council staff can discuss with marae how Council can assist in publicising what they do and their availability for community use.

Assistance with strategic planning for marae

Marae are able to seek some Council staff assistance when developing their strategic, business or marketing plans.

Supporting income generation

Council will support income generation for marae through:

- Reviewing Council services that could be provided via marae.
- Efforts to publicise marae and their availability for hire.
- Council use of marae facilities.
- Support for Enterprise Waitakere's Maori Business Network.
- Advocating for inclusion of marae in criteria for external funding sources.

Action	By when
➤ Provide a short information sheet on forms of assistance available from Council for marae and communicate these to marae.	Completed
➤ Relevant Council staff to work with local marae to ensure that they are clear about what assistance Council does and does not provide.	Completed
➤ Any potential changes in assistance available to be discussed with marae before they occur and developed in concert with marae.	Ongoing
➤ Council staff to assess non-Council funding sources available to marae and communicate these to marae, in a short information sheet. Discussions can be held on	Completed

opportunities for joint advocacy for increased funding for marae, by Te Taumata Runanga and Marae Committees.	
➤ Council staff to liaise with marae as to their information and research needs and how Council can assist.	Ongoing
➤ Council staff to liaise with marae as to further ways Council can assist in publicising marae, including the promotion of marae as a community facility for all.	Ongoing
➤ Council and Internal Affairs staff to hold funding hui targeting marae.	Annually
➤ Council staff to liaise with marae currently not listed within the Community Facilities Directory as to whether they wish to be, and if so add them to it.	Ongoing
➤ Council staff to assess the potential for greater Council use and hire of marae facilities.	September 2002

Policy Two – Linking Council's city planning with marae

The role of marae as key community facilities and focus points will be taken into account when planning and developing the city. In particular, this role of marae and potential impacts on marae should be considered when developing:

- New passenger transport routes and services.
- Parks development and design.
- Road linkages.
- Cycle and pedestrian routes.
- Neighbourhood revitalisation programmes.
- New community facilities (in line with the Community Facilities Plan).

Action	By when
➤ Undertake an assessment of the relationship between the current year's work programme and the Long Term Financial Strategy and marae in relation to the above, via Te Taumata Runanga. Identify areas and issues where marae involvement may be required.	August 2002
➤ Determine future steps to be taken on the basis of this review.	

Policy Three – Linking Council operations and actions with marae

Each year, when Council's draft annual work programme is being developed, its impact and relationship with the existing and planned urban/community based and iwi based marae in the City must be analysed and discussed between Council and Te Taumata Runanga/marae representatives at an early stage. This means taking a place-based approach to Council's draft work programme in Glen Eden, Massey, Te Atatu Peninsula and Te Henga. All work proposed in those areas, especially in the immediate area surrounding existing and planned marae should be assessed. Examples include footpaths, parks, roads, safety programmes, playgrounds and subdivisions. If works are planned an assessment should be made of the potential impact on nearby marae.

Action	By when
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Relevant Council staff to undertake an assessment of the draft year's work programme and relevant marae and surrounding areas, via Te Taumata Runanga. Identify areas and issues where marae may have an interest. 	August 2002, then annually
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Te Taumata Runanga to assess what actions should be taken on the basis of this annual assessment. It could just be a matter of communicating to marae planned actions in their area for that year. 	Annually

Policy Four – Divestment of Council owned land next to a marae and acquisition of lands next to marae

Council will ensure that where Council owned land next to a marae is being considered for sale or divestment, a process of communication will be undertaken with marae concerned to:

- Communicate the reasons for sale or divestment.
- Discuss potential impacts of sale on the marae and will provide advise on how to offset any possible negative impacts, and
- Provide an opportunity for the marae to consider purchase if relevant.

If the land is available for purchase on the open market Council will:

- Ensure that the Marae has full information about the tender process so that there is opportunity for the Marae to consider purchase if relevant.

If the land is subject to other legal processes such as the "offer back process" under the Public Works (1981), Council will fully explain this process to the Marae Committee.

Policy Five – Marae as key community service providers

Marae are considered to be key community service providers in the City, for Maori and non-Maori alike. With the consent and support of marae, Council will acknowledge and include marae as key community and social service providers when:

- ⇒ Developing and updating Council's Wellbeing Strategy.
- ⇒ Bringing community service providers together around an issue of concern or for general discussion.
- ⇒ When developing provider networks in the City.

A significant number of wellbeing related programmes are delivered to the community via marae, for example childcare and adult training and education. In line with Council's partnership approach with the community on wellbeing and social issues, this policy aims to recognise the work of marae in this area and support their networking with other providers.

Action	By when
⇒ Consult kanohi ki te kanohi with marae when updating/revising the Wellbeing Strategy and Wellbeing Update.	Ongoing
⇒ Provide marae with the opportunity to take part in Council facilitated discussions around wellbeing and social service provision in the City, especially in those areas where marae are key providers.	Ongoing

Policy Six – Networks between marae and other community facilities

Council will support the development of links and networks both among marae in the city, and between marae and other community facility providers, through contracts with community houses and links with community halls and other providers. This is in order to:

- ⇒ Support the development of a referral system for community facility providers.
- ⇒ Help deal with overflow when an event is too large for one space.
- ⇒ Reduce any duplication of activities provided.
- ⇒ Look at opportunities for joint or shared provision of programmes, services and activities.
- ⇒ Support networking and relationships between providers.

Action	By when
⇒ Facilitate community providers holding local hui at marae or another community facility, to discuss what each provides and	Canvas this idea by the end of 2002 and support those willing to proceed. Monitor the effect. Report back on progress by Feb 2003.

how they could support each other.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Continue to include in community house contracts the requirement to develop their relationship with the local marae (assuming this is sought by the marae concerned). 	Ongoing

Policy Seven – Marae as communicators

Council will consider the two urban/community based marae (with their consent) in particular as important vehicles for communicating to Maori and the general public about key issues facing the city. This will include:

- Discussing with marae how this could occur most effectively, including ongoing liaison between Council and the marae as to this communication.
- Ensuring that all communication strategies include provision for communication via these marae structures, in a way that is consistent with the consultation principles developed by Te Taumata Runanga.

Action	By when
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Discussions with Hoani Waititi Marae and Te Piringatahi o Te Maungarongo Marae as a first step on the above. Includes joint discussion on how to decide what is communicated via marae. 	Report back to Te Taumata Runanga by September 2002

Policy Eight – Developing the relationship between marae and Council

Council is committed to strengthening its relationship with marae in an ongoing way, at political and officer levels. This will occur through:

- Staff training on Maori tikanga and marae protocol and staff visits to local marae.
- Councillor and Community Board member induction training and visits to marae.
- Confirmation of clear mutual contact points between marae and Council.
- Marae visits to Council.
- Potential for Te Taumata Runanga meetings to be held on marae.
- Assessing opportunities to run Council provided or funded activities through marae.

Action	By when
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Clarify and write down the protocol for each of the larger marae and confirm with marae concerned (some marae may already have this information in written form). 	October 2002

⇒ Staff and elected member training and induction programme on Maori issues, protocol and local marae developed.	To be confirmed
⇒ Mutual contact points confirmed.	August 2002
⇒ Staff assessment of potential Council provided or funded programmes that could be run via marae.	September 2002
⇒ Te Taumata Runanga to consider holding some or all meetings on various marae in the city.	August 2002
⇒ Programme of marae visits to Council developed.	August 2002

Policy Nine – Developing new marae

Council will continue to support the development of an iwi based marae by Te Kawerau a Maki in Te Henga, as well as a third urban/community based marae in Te Atatu Peninsula.

Council will facilitate a review of marae provision in the City every five years, from 2002, or earlier if desired by Te Taumata Runanga.

Future marae development initiatives will be referred to iwi for their endorsement prior to any Council involvement.

Outside of the new marae planned above, the community has not identified a foreseeable need for further marae in the City. The community has however identified the need for regular review of provision for marae. Note that a recent report has put forward Ranui as an area of high need for marae facilities², based solely on the level of Maori population in that area. This report also identified Te Atatu Peninsula as a high need area on this basis.

The review of marae needs over time is part of the wider issue of whether there are adequate and appropriate spaces for cultural expression in the City. This issue will become more pressing as cultural diversity in the City increases.

Policy Ten – Developing Larger Meeting Spaces in the City

Council will include local marae in any future discussions on to how to address the lack of large spaces available for gatherings, meetings and events in the City. Council is working to progress an Events Centre, which has the potential to cater for large events, at Waitakere Stadium. However other options will emerge and marae and marae needs will be included in future discussions.

Council encourages marae and other groups to explore and set up partnerships and joint ventures to address the lack of larger meeting spaces in the City.

² 'Community Resource Modelling (Draft)', prepared for Waitakere City Council by McDermott Fairgray, August 2001 (pg 28).

Appendix Two – range of activities and facilities on existing marae

The two urban/community based marae are the longest established in the City, the largest and have the greatest range of facilities and activities provided. For example, Hoani Waititi Marae's facilities are wide ranging and include an entire conference venue and library.

Clearly, different marae provide different activities depending on their kawa, facilities and resources. The range of activities held on marae across the City include:

- ☞ A range of cultural performance training and activities such as kapa haka and taiaha
- ☞ A range of arts and cultural activities such as weaving
- ☞ Kohanga reo (preschool education)
- ☞ Kura kaupapa (primary school)
- ☞ Wharekura (college)
- ☞ Adult training programmes and community education
- ☞ Maori traditional healing
- ☞ Restorative justice programme (Hoani Waititi Marae)
- ☞ Skill New Zealand programmes
- ☞ Tangi (funerals)
- ☞ Kaumatua (elders) meetings
- ☞ Weddings
- ☞ Birthdays
- ☞ Homework classes
- ☞ Night classes for adults
- ☞ Powhiri
- ☞ Hui
- ☞ Maori Warden's activities
- ☞ Mobile health checks
- ☞ Fundraising
- ☞ WINZ programmes
- ☞ AUT sign language interpreters course
- ☞ Family group conferences
- ☞ Mediation, counselling, social work
- ☞ Holiday programmes
- ☞ 'Live-ins', where groups live on the marae for up to a week or more at a time
- ☞ Iwi, hapu and whanau meetings
- ☞ Health workshops and seminars
- ☞ Waiata or singing classes
- ☞ Sports and recreation activities

A huge range of groups use marae, from health organisations, to the full range of government agencies, community groups, other cultural groups, local residents, local regional, national and international visitors, students and schools.