

**AGENDA FOR AN INAUGURAL MEETING OF TE TAUMATA RUNANGA TO BE HELD IN
THE CIVIC CENTRE, 6 WAIPAREIRA AVENUE, LINCOLN, WAITAKERE CITY,
ON MONDAY, 17 DECEMBER 2001, 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 whakaponu, te tumanako me te aroha.



The Chief Executive or his representative will open the meeting and call for apologies.



1 APOLOGIES



2 ELECTION OF CHAIRPERSON

Pursuant to Section 114L(3) of the Local Government Act 1974, the local authority may appoint a member of any committee to be the Chairperson of that committee, and that power may be exercised by the committee where the local authority, on the appointment of the committee, does not appoint a Chairperson. Pursuant to Section 101P of the Local Government Act 1974, the election shall be on the basis of open voting with one vote by each member (and no person having a casting vote) unless the Committee resolves to use the voting system described in Section 114K which reads as follows:

- “(1) For the purposes of -
- (a) The appointment of the Chairperson of Deputy Chairperson of a committee; and
 - (b) The election or appointment of a representative of a local authority for any purpose, -
- the local authority of (except where the local authority has otherwise directed) the committee may, by resolution, determine that the person be elected or appointed by a system of voting that requires that, except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the person to be elected or appointed receive the votes of a majority of the membership of the local authority or committee present and voting, and that requires that, where more than one round of voting is required, the least successful candidate in a round of voting shall not be a candidate in the next round of voting.

- (2) *Where the system of voting described in subsection (1) of this section is adopted, section 114J(1)(b) of this Act shall not apply, and every equality of votes that is not to be determined by a further round of voting shall be determined by lot in such manner as the local authority or committee determines.”*

The Chief Executive or his representative will call for nominations for the position of Chairperson. In the event that more than one nomination is received the Committee will be asked to determine the basis of voting (i.e. as provided by either Section 101P or Section 114K).

The Committee will then be requested to elect a Committee Member to be Chairperson.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the information be received.
2. That Te Taumata Runanga elect one member to be Chairperson of Te Taumata Runanga.



3 ELECTION OF DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON

Pursuant to Section 114L(3) of the Local Government Act 1974, any committee may from time to time appoint a Deputy Chairperson to act in the absence of the Chairperson.

The election of a Deputy Chairperson shall be conducted on the same basis as election of the Chairperson as prescribed under Section 101P of this Act unless the Tenders Subcommittee resolves to use the voting system described in Section 114K.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the information be received.
2. That the Tenders Subcommittee elect one member to be the Deputy Chairperson of the Tenders Subcommittee.



4 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.



5 GENERAL EXPLANATION OF STATUTORY PROVISIONS

S.114D (4)(c) of the Local Government Act 1974 requires, at the first meeting of a local authority following the election, that a general explanation be given or arranged by the Chief Executive of:

- (1) The Local Government Information and Meetings Act 1987; and
- (2) Other laws affecting members including the appropriate provisions of the Local Authorities (Members Interests) Act 1968, Sections 99, 105 and 105A of the Crimes Act 1951, and the Secret Commissions Act 1910.

RECOMMENDATION

That the information be received.



6 ADOPTION OF ORDER OF BUSINESS

Standing Orders require that the community boards adopt an order of business for its ordinary meetings (25.1).

A suggested order of business is as follows:

ORDER OF BUSINESS


Apologies
Confirmation of Minutes
Urgent Business
Open Forum
Committee Members' Reports
Chief Executive's Report
Committee Secretary's Report
Officers Reports
Next Meeting

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the information be received.
2. That the Committee determine the order of business for its ordinary meetings.



7 **COMMITTEE SECRETARY'S REPORT**

REPORTS PENDING			
Subject	Date Requested	Report Due	Reporting Officer
Te Taumata Runanga Strategic Work Programme	17 July 2000	17 September 2001 (work on the process has now commenced and the report writer is waiting for the consultant's brief).	Georgina Parata  836 8000 Ext 8406

RECOMMENDATION

That the information be received.

Report prepared by: Ngareta Delamere, Committee Secretary.



8 **PART ONE - MARAE SUPPORT POLICY**

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of this report is to present the first part of the Marae Support Policy to the Committee for consideration and further direction. The second part of the Policy focuses on specific Council policies and actions and will be brought to Committee in February 2002.

BACKGROUND

In 2000/01 a consultation based review process was undertaken on Council's Marae Support Policy. At the Committee's June meeting, the feedback on the consultation was reported and findings from the consultation have been used to review the Council's Marae Support Policy.

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

Marae development is a prominent lifestyle feature within iwi/Maori groups and over recent years for non-Maori groups within Waitakere City. More and more information is known about marae such as their location, the services they provide, who they provide these to, and when people can access these facilities. There is a growing sense of understanding of the role of marae as an important part of City- wide social, environment, economic, spiritual and cultural development.

Council adopted the Marae Support Policy in 1998, which provided a broad policy framework for:

- Marae to be supported in terms of Council's urban and city plans, including revitalisation programmes;
- Marae to be considered in transport and road designs in and around the City;
- Provision for marae as part of Council's community facilities funding provisions;
- Marae to deliver on Council's contract services;
- Marae to be a key mechanism in Council's communication with the Maori community; and
- A marae review process for the level of provision for marae development within the City.

This report builds upon the previous Marae Support Policy's broad framework and provides specific information on Council's:

- Role in supporting marae development in the City;
- Policies and actions to support marae development;
- Positive partnership outcomes for iwi, Maori groups and the wider community of the City.

ISSUES

A1-A4

There are two significant parts to the Marae Support Policy. The first part of the policy is attached at pages A1 to A4 in the Attachments supplement, for the Committee's consideration.

The policy is structured into the following sections and highlights five fundamental issues:

- **Introduction: Te Maraenui Atea o Tumatuenga** - Why is the Marae Support Policy Important? The Marae Support Policy provides an agreed framework for Council's support for marae development in the city, and sets out clear actions to implement the Policy.
- **Purpose: Te Marae Atea A Rongo** - What will the Marae Support Policy achieve? This section of the Marae Support Policy outlines why Council supports the development of marae in Waitakere City.
- **Marae: Whare Tipuna/Whare wananga** - What is a marae? This part of the Policy describes the evolution of marae from traditional to more contemporary settings and explains the difference between different types of marae. The traditional purpose and current roles of marae in both Maori and the wider community are outlined in this section.
- **Local Context and Background: Tahuhu** - Where are marae in the City? In this part of the Policy, information is provided on the eight local marae in Waitakere City and the two iwi based marae located outside the city's boundaries. Background is provided on the long term vision of local Maori/iwi to develop marae at various locations in Waitakere City.
- **Principles: Pou tokomanawa** - What is Council's commitment to supporting marae in the City? This is a significant part of the Policy and outlines the fundamental principles that Council will honour in its support for the development of marae in Waitakere City.

CONCLUSION

The report presents the first part of Council's Marae Support Policy, which outlines important fundamental issues and how these provide the context and direction for the second part of the Policy.

The second part of the Marae Support Policy focuses on Council's specific policies and actions, and will be presented at the Committee's February meeting.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the information be received.
2. That Te Taumata Runanga endorse the first part of the Marae Support Policy as outlined in the report, with any amendments, to be forwarded to City Development Committee.

Report prepared by: Georgina Parata, Senior Policy Analyst.



9 TE ATATU MARAE SITE AND THE "PEOPLE'S PARK" PROCESS

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of this report is to provide an update to the Committee on the Harbourview "People's Park" regarding the Te Atatu Marae site issue.

BACKGROUND

The Council made the following resolutions with regard to the issue of a Marae at Te Atatu Peninsula:

"That the Council restates that an area of 2.5 ha be provided for a local marae on Te Atatu Peninsula and that this work continue in conjunction with the planning for the People's Park."

1155/2001

Waitakere City Council Parks and Landscape Development section has been given the job of project managing the "People's Park" project and by association (as outlined in the above resolution), the Marae site project.

Council parks staff has had two meetings with the Te Atatu Marae Coalition. These meetings were held to clarify the resolutions that had been passed and to discuss the process of putting together a report to Council on the proposed Marae site.

Considering input from the Te Atatu Marae Coalition, Council staff invited tenders for a Te Atatu Marae Land Investigation contract from specialist consultants able to present a comprehensive report to Council in February 2002. Council staff evaluated the tender, based on experience, track record, management skills, methodology and price. The contract was awarded to Port Glen Consultancy Limited.

Council staff, Te Atatu Marae Coalition and Port Glen Consultancy Limited met on 1 November 2001 with the following items on the agenda:

- Introductions;
- Marae land investigation contract programme and process;
- Communication Process;
- Marae land investigation background and general discussions.

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

The City Development Committee has the delegated authority to hear submissions and make decision on the Open Space Management Plan and associated detailed concept design and implementation.

The issue of a Marae site has not been delegated to any Council committee and is at this stage any reports with regard to this issue are to be forwarded to full Council.

ISSUES

The issue of the Marae site on Te Atatu Peninsula is being undertaken as a parallel project to the "People's Park" Management Plan.

A contract has been awarded to Port Glen Consultancy Limited in order to undertake the Marae land investigation report. In simple terms the work involves summarising a history of the issue and to talk to all the relevant people and develop clear ideas of what is needed for a marae for Te Atatu.

Port Glen Consultancy Limited has started to review the material supplied by Council staff, which includes reports and Council meeting agendas. From this, a needs analysis is being undertaken, relying mainly on input from the stakeholders (including Te Taumata Runanga) and the Coalition advisors such as Design Tribe. Meetings with several groups have already occurred.

The first stage of work being undertaken now is research. This will include questions for the stakeholders to gain their feelings and opinions. Matters to be canvassed include the physical needs of a Te Atatu Marae and the sense of place that the group or person being interviewed may have for specific sites. The intention is to prepare a list of criteria by which potential sites can be weighed. The criteria will include physical attributes and also spiritual and cultural issues.

Concurrently with this process, a "long list" of all possible sites is being drawn up. In the second stage physical data for potentially suitable sites is being gathered. These may include:

- Availability of Land;
- Development Costs;
- District Plan Provisions;
- Traffic/Access;
- Contours and Services;
- Geotechnical;
- Ecological Impact;
- Noise Issues;
- Presence of adverse elements eg. high-tension power lines.

A coarse sieve assessment of this 'long list' will be prepared against relevant data.

In stage three the information obtained from the meetings will be analysed together with the hard data of potential sites that are identified from the research.

Detailed assessment of most likely sites (possibly between three and five) will be the core part of stage four. The revised list of site selection criteria will include the cultural and spiritual expectations and preferences derived from stakeholder meetings.

Weighted scores on each criterion will be applied on a site-by-site basis and these put into a matrix that is intended to identify a preferred site. However, since the weightings will be to some extent subjective, one clear top-scoring site may not be obvious.

The overall purpose of the research design will be to obtain objective information that can be analysed and expressed in our final report in a coherent and conclusive manner. One can expect that a marae would contain at least the following:

- Wharenuī;
- Whare kai;
- Ancillary facilities comprising toilets.

And Possibly:

- Kohanga Reo;
- Kaumatua housing;
- Accommodation and facilities eg. showers;
- Administration area/offices.

However Port Glen Consultancy Limited recognises that the stakeholders will be the primary source of this information.

The timing for the Port Glen Consultancy Limited work is critical and it is anticipated that a report to Council will be ready by next January for presentation to the first meeting of Council on 27 February 2002.

It is intended to present the report to Council as soon as the report has been completed (January/February). Consultation and collaboration with the Marae Coalition will occur throughout the preparation of the report.

RESOURCES

Waitakere City Council's Landscape Development section has just appointed a Landscape Projects Co-ordinator to project manage all of the projects associated with the "People's Park".

CONCLUSION

The Harbourview "People's Park" project is currently underway and includes a number of parallel projects. Each of these has impacts on other projects and it is important that a clear process for the progression of all the projects is carried out in an integrated way. The Marae site at Te Atatu Peninsula is one of these projects and requires resolution at an early stage to enable the progression of elements of the other projects.

RECOMMENDATION

That the information be received.

Report prepared by: Renee Lambert, Acting Service Manager: Landscape Development.



10 **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.

NOTE: Urgent Business need not be dealt with now and may be delayed until later in the meeting.



11 **NEXT MEETING**

The next meeting of Te Taumata Runanga will be held in the Civic Centre, on Monday, 18 February 2001, commencing at 5.00 pm.

A representative is invited to present the Te Taumata Runanga report at the next meeting of Council to be held in the Civic Centre, on Wednesday, 19 December 2001, commencing at 5.30 pm.



Marae Support Policy

Whakatauki: *[To be inserted]*

Introduction: Te Maraenui Atea o Tumatuenga

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 A Rongo

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 acknowledgement of the development of marae as 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 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 Tipuna

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 rights) 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). Key functions include providing places to learn about tikanga Maori and 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, Parrs Park, Glen Eden.
- ☞ Te Piringatahi o Te Maungarongo Marae - urban or community based marae, Luckens Road, Massey.
- ☞ Auhia Kia Mohio – institutional based marae, Kelston Girls High School.
- ☞ Kakariki Marae - institutional based marae, Green Bay High School.
- ☞ 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 in Tamaki and Rewiti Marae in Kaipara. Both of these marae exercise customary authority in Waitakere City.

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 where tikanga Maori prevails.
- 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.
- 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.