I hereby give notice that an extraordinary meeting of the Puketāpapa Local Board will be held on:

**Date:** Thursday, 6 September 2018  
**Time:** 5:00pm  
**Meeting Room:** Local Board Office  
**Venue:** 560 Mt Albert Road  
Three Kings

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**Puketāpapa Local Board**  
**OPEN AGENDA**

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**MEMBERSHIP**

Chairperson
Harry Doig

Deputy Chairperson
Julie Fairey

Members
Anne-Marie Coury
David Holm
Shail Kaushal
Ella Kumar, JP

(Quorum 3 members)

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Selina Powell  
Democracy Advisor - Puketapapa

29 August 2018

Contact Telephone: 021 531 686  
Email: selina.powell@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz  
Website: www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

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**Note:** The reports contained within this agenda are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. Should Members require further information relating to any reports, please contact the relevant manager, Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson.
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1 Welcome

2 Apologies
At the close of the agenda no apologies had been received.

3 Declaration of Interest
Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as a member and any private or other external interest they might have.

4 Leave of Absence
At the close of the agenda no requests for leave of absence had been received.

5 Acknowledgements
There is no acknowledgements section.

6 Petitions
There is no petitions section.

7 Deputations
There is no deputations section.

8 Public Forum
There is no public forum section.

9 Extraordinary Business
Section 46A(7) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (as amended) states:

“An item that is not on the agenda for a meeting may be dealt with at that meeting if-

(a) The local authority by resolution so decides; and

(b) The presiding member explains at the meeting, at a time when it is open to the public,-

   (i) The reason why the item is not on the agenda; and

   (ii) The reason why the discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.”
Section 46A(7A) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (as amended) states:

"Where an item is not on the agenda for a meeting,-

(a) That item may be discussed at that meeting if-

   (i) That item is a minor matter relating to the general business of the local authority; and

   (ii) the presiding member explains at the beginning of the meeting, at a time when it is open to the public, that the item will be discussed at the meeting; but

(b) no resolution, decision or recommendation may be made in respect of that item except to refer that item to a subsequent meeting of the local authority for further discussion."
Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report
1. To agree the initial scope, priorities and work programme for Te Kete Rukuruku, a Māori naming and storytelling programme, for the Puketāpapa Local Board.

Whakarāpopototanga matua / Executive summary
2. Te Kete Rukuruku is a programme involving the collection and telling of the unique stories of Tāmaki Makaurau. A subset of this programme is the Māori naming of parks and facilities which involves the reclamation or identification of new Māori names and narratives across Tāmaki Makaurau.
3. Te Kete Rukuruku is a programme that responds to strong feedback from mana whenua about the current naming practices across Council which are somewhat unpredictable and appear to place low priority and visibility on Māori naming and narratives.
4. The programme also responds to the Auckland Council Māori Language Policy adopted in 2016. Please see Attachment A.
5. Te Kete Rukuruku is a partnership between the Auckland Council and the 19-manana whenua of Tāmaki Makaurau. Mana whenua have been actively working on the programme over 2017/18. They have worked with staff to fine tune the scope including a review of the current state of Māori naming and the methodology for identifying new names and narratives.
6. All local boards were invited to join this programme in 2017. The Puketāpapa Local Board was one of nine local boards who chose to join the programme. Two more boards have since joined the programme (in 2018/2019). The first phase of the programme is focussed on libraries and community parks. This report is specifically seeking direction on the number of local parks to be included within this first phase.
7. Puketāpapa Local Board has held five workshops over 2017/18 where the scope of the programme has been discussed and the research showing known history of existing park names has been considered. Of the 76 community parks in Puketāpapa it is recommended mana whenua are invited to identify a suitable Māori name for the list of community parks identified in Attachment B.
8. It is expected that a follow up report, to confirm the gifted names and narratives will be delivered to the local board, in partnership with mana whenua, in early-2019. Prior to adoption of any of the gifted names, a focussed communications approach will be developed to inform the local community of the project and raise awareness and understanding of the rich Māori history and values in the local board area.
9. Where the local board consider more community engagement is required for specific parks, then this engagement will be developed with the local board and undertaken prior to the proposed Māori names being adopted for specific parks.
Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendation/s

That the Puketāpapa Local Board:

a) note the Auckland Council Māori Language Policy 2016 in Attachment A of the agenda report

b) endorse the Te Kete Rukuruku programme, including the Māori naming of parks and facilities, noting that it supports the visibility of te reo Māori and seeks to capture and tell the unique Māori stories of Puketāpapa and Tāmaki Makaurau

c) invite mana whenua to provide a Māori name and narrative for the list of parks detailed in Attachment B of the agenda report.

d) note that it is expected, in most cases, the gifted names and narratives will be adopted by the local board for use as dual names to enrich the stores of parks and support the Māori language to be visible, heard, spoken and learnt.

Horopaki / Context

Strategic context

10. Auckland Council is committed to meeting its responsibilities under Te Tiriti o Waitangi (Treaty of Waitangi) and its broader legal obligations to Māori. The council recognises these responsibilities are distinct from the Crown’s Treaty obligations and fall within an Auckland local government context.

11. These commitments are articulated in the council’s key strategic planning documents – the Auckland Plan, the Long Term Plan, local board plans and the Unitary Plan.

12. Whakaotinga 1: Hapori tūhonohono he au te noho (Outcome 1: Connected communities with a sense of belonging) within the Puketāpapa Local Board Plan 2017 states “Māori are recognised and reaffirmed as mana whenua.”

13. In responding to Council's commitments and obligations to Māori in a way that will improve outcomes for all, Whiria Te Muka Tangata – The Māori Responsiveness Framework has been developed. Its purpose is to enhance and guide Auckland Council’s responsiveness to Māori. The framework articulates that council will work to ensure its policies and its actions consider:

- the recognition and protection of Māori rights and interests within Tāmaki Makaurau
- how to address and contribute to the needs and aspirations of Māori

14. Auckland Council’s Māori Language Policy was adopted by the Governing Body in 2016. The policy recognises council’s commitment to meeting its responsibilities under Te Tiriti o Waitangi. This policy recognises that the Māori language is a cultural treasure and an official language of Aotearoa. It notes that the Māori language and culture forms a critical part of a Māori identity that is Auckland’s point of difference in the world. Reclaiming or identifying new Māori names for community parks within the Puketāpapa Local Board area provides a significant opportunity to fulfil the policy intent.

15. Key outcome areas of the Māori language policy are:

- Te reo tē kitea - Māori language that is visible
- Te reo tē rongohia - Māori language that is heard
- Te reo tē kōrerohia - Māori language that is spoken
- Te reo tē ākona - Māori language that is learnt
16. The Māori language policy acknowledges that te reo Māori is an official language of Aotearoa and should receive equal status to English and NZ Sign Language.

17. All local boards were consulted on the Māori Language Policy. The Puketāpapa Local Boards’ leadership in choosing to participate in Te Kete Rukuruku, in particular the Māori naming of parks and facilities programme, provides the opportunity for the Puketāpapa Local Board to give effect to the Māori naming policy in a meaningful way within the local board area.

18. Te Kete Rukuruku is a programme involving the collection and telling of the unique stories of Tāmaki Makaurau. A subset of this programme is the Māori naming of parks and facilities which involves the reclamation or identification of new Māori names for parks and facilities across Tāmaki Makaurau.

19. The programme represents a partnership between Auckland Council and the 19-mana whenua of Tāmaki Makaurau.

20. The programme directly responds to the Auckland Council Māori Language Policy adopted in 2016.

21. Local boards are delegated decision-making authority for naming most community parks and facilities.

**Project scope**

22. The scope of Te Kete Rukuruku programme, and particularly the Māori naming of parks and facilities, is defined as the naming, renaming or dual naming of parks and facilities throughout Tāmaki Makaurau.

23. The programme recognises there was a rich layer of Māori names that existed across Tāmaki Makaurau that can be reclaimed or contemporary names selected. The programme provides an opportunity for Aucklanders’ to learn te reo, Māori history and Māori values relevant to places throughout Tāmaki Makaurau.

24. In line with the Māori Language Policy, reclaiming or identifying new Māori names for parks and facilities will have the following benefits:
   - accelerate the public visibility of the Māori language as a cultural treasure which is at the heart of Māori identity
   - contribute to the Māori language being visible, heard, spoken and learnt
   - celebrate and create connections with the rich Māori heritage of Tāmaki Makaurau
   - enable or support storytelling and interpretation of place and communities
   - provide a practical means for Council to fulfil its commitments and obligations to Māori

25. It is expected that, in most cases, Māori naming will be dual naming. Dual naming means that a Māori name is added to the existing name thereby enriching the stories about that place or facility and not taking away from an existing name. For the public this means signs will present both names and in line with the Māori language policy and signage guidelines the te reo Māori name will be presented first.

26. Dual naming also means that a Māori name, which is appropriate to the place, sits alongside another name that is not related in its meaning. In other words the two names are not translations of each other but independent and unique.

**Year one of the programme**

27. The first phase of the project is focussed on community parks and libraries. This report focuses on the proposed approach for community parks. A separate report will follow in regards to library names.

28. Options for creating new or dual Māori names for leisure centres and other community facilities will be delivered as part of this programme in later years.
29. The Māori naming project demonstrates a best practice approach for naming in partnership with mana whenua. This practice enables a commitment to a consistent process and a strong relationship between mana whenua and the local boards as decision makers of community parks and facilities.

30. The following aspects are not included in the scope of the Te Kete Rukuruku programme although some of these may be progressed as separate projects parallel or following on from the programme:
   - the naming of features or assets within park or facility e.g. bridges and walkways
   - English translations of messages within parks and facilities
   - capital development
   - gazetting of the name via the Geographic Board
   - any change to Council brand

31. The scale of the programme is significant. It is estimated there are 4130 parks and facilities across Tāmaki Makaurau and there are 22 Council governance entities and 19 mana whenua governance entities.

Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu / Analysis and advice

32. Within the Puketāpapa Local Board area there are a total of 76 parks, of which two have an existing Māori name (3%) that is unique to the place. Note: a larger number are named after streets or localities that have a Māori name e.g. Waikōwhai Road and Waikōwhai Park. This compares with a regional average of 9% of parks and facilities with a Māori name. A total of 33 parks (43%) in Puketāpapa are either not named or named after the street.

33. The current approach to Māori naming is (in most cases) to look for opportunities to identify a Māori name as part of capital development works or when acquiring new parks or facilities. This approach (the status quo) is likely to result in no change in percentage or only a few percentage points change in any given year noting that across the region there is a lot of growth and new parks many of which are not being given a Māori name.

34. The current approach to Māori naming is seen as ad hoc and presents the following challenges:
   - it is often too late i.e. the naming occurs at the end of a project thereby losing the opportunity to settle the name in hearts and minds of all those involved in the project. The opportunity is also lost for the name to inform the design and development of a place.
   - the process is often not clear and mana whenua may select a name only for it to compete with another name suggested from elsewhere in the community. It is difficult and disrespectful to create a process whereby names that are gifted by mana whenua, being the Māori people with mana or authority in an area, to have their names considered as part of a naming competition.

35. This programme is about moving away from the status quo and supporting local boards to make a transformational shift in the number of Māori names and the associated visibility of te reo Māori and the unique Māori narratives. The options within the programme relate to pacing and the options for using various supporting processes.

36. The high level process for the project is outlined in Attachment C.

37. As this process shows the number of parks and facilities where mana whenua are invited to gift a name and narrative is at the discretion of the local board.

38. It is not yet clear how far the funding that the local board has already committed to the project is likely to go as this will vary based on the significance to mana whenua of the sites chosen and their history.
39. As a general rule it is recommended that the first list of parks or facilities (tranche one) are community parks where the parks are named after a street, not named or are new parks. It is also likely that in adopting new Māori names these will be applied as dual names rather than replacing an existing name although this needs to be assessed on a case by case basis.

40. The Puketāpapa Local Board has had the opportunity to review the research that is available for all community parks in their rohe (area). Mana whenua have also had this opportunity. This has enabled both parties to understand where there might be greater levels of complexity and also consider their capacity.

41. Based on this review the community parks in Puketāpapa are considered appropriate for inviting mana whenua to identify Māori names (Attachment B).

42. This would represent a transformational shift in the first phase of the project. A lesser number of parks is also appropriate however a minimum number of 20 parks is recommended to be considered in the first phase in order to achieve a transformational shift. For the reasons outlined in the section on the scope of this project this is anticipated to bring a number of benefits to the community and is recommended over the status quo.

Ngā whakaaweawe ā-rohe me ngā tirohanga a te poari ā-rohe / Local impacts and local board views

43. Five workshops have been held with the Puketāpapa Local Board to date.

44. Workshop one, 9 November 2017, focussed on introducing the project and seeking feedback on the approach.

45. Workshop two, 28 February 2018, provided an update on the high level communications approach and provided the local board with research on the existing park names for review.

46. After the February workshop a few members of the board undertook a more detailed review of the list of existing parks to assess what the options were for progressing this programme. This was discussed at a further workshop with staff on 12 April 2018. A draft approach was developed and it was agreed this be brought back to a further workshop for discussion.

47. The next workshop was held on 28 June 2018. At that time the board firm up a draft approach for rolling out the programme but also identified some process questions and requested additional research.

48. The final workshop, on 2 August 2018, reported back on the additional research and amended the draft approach to reflect the new research. This outcome of this workshop is now reflected as Tranche 1 being a list of community parks listed in attachment B.

Tauākī whakaaweawe Māori / Māori impact statement

49. As discussed in tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu (the analysis and advice section of the report) the Māori naming of parks and facilities programme is a response to feedback from mana whenua.

50. The proposed programme seeks to develop a good practice approach to Māori naming, through an agreed process in partnership between mana whenua and local boards. Through this partnership it is envisaged that relationships between mana whenua and their local boards will be strengthened.

51. The role of providing Māori names in Tāmaki Makaurau rests with mana whenua. This is Māori who have mana and for which Tāmaki Makaurau is their tūrangawaewae (standing place) and they have whakapapa (a genealogical link) to the place.
52. This programme is expected to provide significant benefits to mātāwaka Māori and mātāwaka Māori organisations will be engaged and potentially become partners in the communication plan for the programme. The increase in Māori language and stories will enable mātāwaka Māori to see and hear their culture and language being used in their community. This is expected to increase their sense of belonging and connection. It is also recognised that many Māori are yet to learn or in the process of learning their language is in a phase of revitalisation and many Māori are not yet able to speak their language. This is programme will play a role in supporting this.

53. Approximately 20 hui have occurred with mana whenua where the issues, opportunities and the scope of the programme have been discussed. Through this engagement with up to 17 of the 19 mana whenua of Tāmaki Makaurau has occurred.

54. As recently as 16 May 2018 this programme was formally and fully supported by 12 out of the 19 mana whenua of Tāmaki Makaurau.

55. The project team also provide updates to the Independent Māori Statutory Board secretariat on progress.

Ngā ritenga ā-pūtea / Financial implications

56. The Puketāpapa Local Board participated in this programme in the first year and contributed $10,000. This funded a programme manager, mana whenua engagement, research and database development as well as supporting resources to progress the programme.

57. In the 2018/19 year and beyond budget estimates have been provided to local boards at a rate of $23,000. Puketāpapa Local Board have only provided $18,000 in 2018/19 at this point in time. The budget is needed to fund contract staff to support the programme, resource mana whenua for their research, names, narratives and project meetings as well as database development and some funding for communications. The funding provided is likely to be insufficient to progress the full vision for tranche one but sufficient funds to get started. Staff will report back on progress against budget.

58. The programme involves the gifting of names and narratives for nominated parks. It does not include any capital expenditure. Any new signage or capital works would occur over a number of years as signage renewals occur or if the local board sets aside budget to fast track upgrades to signage.

59. The project team are working closely with the signage renewals team to align the signage renewal work programme with the adoption of Māori names to enable the names to be seen, heard, learnt and spoken as soon as practicable.

Ngā raru tūpono / Risks

60. A number of risks have been discussed during the scoping of this programme and most of these have been mitigated through project design.

a. The volume of names and narratives and the capacity to deliver on these. The process to mitigate this is discussed at paragraph 39 and 40.

b. Māori translation of functional names for parks or facilities for example domain or esplanade adds a lot of complexity and could make Māori names quite long. As noted above a principle of the project is that the Māori name will not be a translation of the existing name. There is therefore no need to apply the functional name and in general it is not expected that this will occur for park names. However this has occurred with libraries and may be considered for other facilities. This will be discussed in future reports as part of the next phase of the programme.
c. **Where there are multiple iwi interests there may be no agreement.** There are overlapping iwi interests throughout much of Tāmaki Makaurau. In recognition of this, a principle of the project, as agreed by mana whenua, is that mana whenua will work together to provide a single name except where there is more than one traditional name for a site. However it is noted that many of the Tūpuna Maunga (volcanic cones) have several traditional names (for example Puketāpapa and Pukewiwi are both gazetted names that sit alongside the English name Mt Roskill, so Auckland Council and the community now has a history of supporting multiple Māori names.

d. **Digital naming only won’t gain traction and names will be lost.** It may take some time for the names to be ‘seen’ through signage renewals. As an interim measure a GIS database and web page is in development that can be easily searched that will provide information on the origin of the existing name and the Māori name and narrative. The communications strategy will promote the website and database so that the community can have access to it. It will also look to celebrate new names through publications, events and other means. It is noted that many of the Tūpuna Maunga have Māori names that are not yet all on signs in yet through the work of the Tūpuna Maunga Authority, media and events the Māori names have been widely used.

e. **Navigation confusion / way finding** – this is a potential or perceived risk but given the significant growth in Auckland and the number of new names popping up on a regular basis the placement of names in GIS and other digital forums as well as an effective communication plan is expected to mitigate any actual or perceived risk.

f. **Some local boards have had negative experiences with changing the names of parks within their local area.** In response to this concern the programme includes a research phase to ensure the origins of the existing names are well understood. Where current names have a significant history they are not included in the first phase. In addition the predominant outcome is going to be the addition of names and associated rich narratives and will not involve the removal of names. Where it is considered appropriate to replace a name the board will also need to carefully consider who the affected parties are and determine if community engagement is appropriate. In all other cases we are proposing that a strong public communications approach to enable the community to understand the process and enjoy the benefits of the additional name and narrative.

### Ngā koringa ā-muri / Next steps

61. The list of parks that is endorsed by the Puketāpapa Local Board will be provided to mana whenua inviting them to gift names and narratives.

62. Those mana whenua with an interest in these parks will undertake research and, where necessary, will work together to agree a single name and narrative to be gifted to the local board.

63. In parallel with the mana whenua naming process, the project team will work closely with local board communications team to develop a tailored communications plan for the local board area.

64. The project team will also continue to work closely with the signage renewals delivery team to seek opportunities for new Māori names to be part of signage renewals.

65. The decision as to dual naming or replacing names with a Māori name does not need to occur until the names and narratives are gifted by mana whenua and first considered by the local board. It is proposed that this occur at a non-decision making meeting. At this time the local board can consider the option of dual naming or not and also consider if the proposed naming is likely to trigger the need for community engagement.

66. Dual naming is expected to make up the largest number of new Māori names and, in general, it is expected that an effective communications programme to inform the community of the new names and narratives will be the appropriate approach.

67. A report to confirm the gifted names and narratives is anticipated in 2019.
Ngā tāpirihanga / Attachments

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Ngā kaihaina / Signatories

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<tr>
<td>Jane Aickin - Paeurungi Te Waka Tai-ranga-whenua</td>
<td>Mace Ward - General Manager Parks, Sports and Recreation</td>
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<td>Victoria Villaraza - Relationship Manager</td>
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Māori Language Policy
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Mihi Acknowledgement

Ko te reo te mauri o te mana Māori
Ko te kupu te mauri o te reo Māori
E rua ēnei wehenga kōrero e hāngai tonu ana ki runga i te reo Māori
Ko te reo, nō te Atua mai

The language is the life force of the mana Māori
The word is the life force of the language
These two ideas are absolutely crucial to the Māori language
A language, which is a gift to us from the creator

He Whakamārama Foreword

Māori Language and Auckland’s unique identity

Auckland Council recognises that Māori language is a cultural treasure and an official language of New Zealand. We acknowledge that Māori language and culture forms a critical part of “a Māori identity that is Auckland’s point of difference in the world”.

Through this policy and the related implementation plan Council is committed to the Māori language being seen, heard, spoken and learnt throughout Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland and that Council is able to contribute to the celebration, protection, revitalisation and the integration of Māori Language throughout its functions and activities.

Māori Language Framework

We have developed a Māori Language Framework to underpin how Council gives effect to this policy.

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Kupu Whakataki Introduction

Auckland Council is committed to meeting its responsibilities under the Treaty of Waitangi and its broader legal obligations to Māori. The council recognises these responsibilities are distinct from the Crown’s Treaty obligations and fall within a local government Auckland context.

These commitments are articulated in the council’s key strategic planning documents – the Auckland Plan, the Long-term Plan, Local Board Plans and the Unitary Plan.

In responding to Council’s commitments and obligations to Māori in a way that will improve outcomes for all, Whiria Te Muka Tangata – The Māori Responsiveness Framework has been developed. Its purpose is to enhance and guide Auckland Council and it’s family’s responsiveness to Māori.

The Framework articulates that Council will work to ensure its policies and actions consider:
- the recognition and protection of Māori rights and interests within Tāmaki Makaurau, and
- how to address and contribute to the needs and aspirations of Māori.

The Māori Language Policy provides a practical means for Council to fulfil its commitments and obligations to Māori.

Te Koronga Purpose

The purpose of the Māori Language Policy is to direct and guide the actions of Auckland Council, in relation to the celebration, integration, protection and revitalisation of the Māori language in council business.

Auckland Council aims to:
- Ensure that anyone who receives or uses Auckland Council’s services or contributes to the democratic process has the choice to do so in Māori or English.
- Encourage the use of the Māori language in the community.

Ngā Mātāpono Principles

The principles that underpin this Māori Language Policy are:
- Māori language is a cultural treasure which is at the heart of Māori identity
- dialects reflect tribal identity and considerations have been made in this document
- because te reo Māori is an official language of Aotearoa, it shall receive equal status to the English and Sign languages
- Auckland Council is committed to celebrating Māori identity - ‘Auckland’s point of difference in the world’.
Ngā Tikanga Conventions

The Auckland Council group will apply these practices to all official communications and publications when using the Māori language:

i. Refer to the ‘Guidelines for Māori Language Orthography’ by Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori when applying Māori language in its written form. This publication gives current best practice for the written word and is the convention Auckland Council will follow.

Mana whenua, should they choose, shall be exempt from those guidelines. They may determine for themselves the spelling that will differ in order to reflect their identity, dialect and narratives.

ii. Mana whenua interpretations of their stories and relationships to Tāmaki Makaurau remain the intellectual property of mana whenua.

iii. Written reference to ancestral names will be with the express permission of mana whenua.

iv. The Māori language will be incorporated into Auckland Council’s proceedings, operations, delivery and communications including:

- key documents and publications
- meetings and events
- other communications such as media releases, websites, signage and interpretation.

v. When using the Māori language in written or spoken communications, Auckland Council will include an English translation except when the words or phrases are in such common usage that it is considered unnecessary. For example; whānau, iwi, hapū.

vi. Auckland Council will encourage the use and correct application of the Māori language in its communications, publications and signage. In general the Māori language shall precede English, however there are some exceptions to this. For example; Where navigation aids, maritime safety or emergency responses appear or in the digital environment and when the search function would be affected. In these cases English will precede Māori. For example; Emergency Exit, First Aid, Assembly Point, Fire Alarm.

vii. Transliterations will not be used except where there is no alternative.
viii. The Māori Language Policy and related implementation plan will inform other Auckland Council group protocols and policies on:

- signage and interpretation
- dual-language naming
- road naming
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Description</th>
<th>Street</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Tranche 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aldersgate Reserve</td>
<td>Aldersgate Road</td>
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<td>Arkles Reserve</td>
<td>Dominion Road Extension</td>
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<td>Barnfield Reserve</td>
<td>Barnfield Place</td>
<td>Onehunga</td>
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<td>Belfast Reserve</td>
<td>Goodall Street</td>
<td>Hillsborough</td>
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<td>Captains Bush</td>
<td>Kingswood Terrace</td>
<td>Waikowhai</td>
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<td>Frederick Street</td>
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<td>Filgate Street</td>
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<td>Halsey Drive</td>
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</table>

**Total**: 32
Māori naming of parks and facilities
High level process outline

1. Local board enters into a partnership with mana whenua

2. Libraries research the origin of existing names / check with local historians.
   High level communications strategy developed

3. Project team review research findings and identify possible list of parks and facilities where a Māori naming could be created in the first phase of the programme (tranche one)
   Project team workshop with local board and mana whenua to look at research findings and consider options for tranche one list

4. Local Board receive a formal report and consider options before endorsing a list of parks or facilities (tranche one) and inviting mana whenua to start the process to identify historic and contemporary names

5. Mana whenua research and agree names and narratives for each nominated park or facility
   Mana whenua and local boards meet and Māori names and narratives are gifted (not a decision making meeting)
   Consideration is given to dual naming versus new naming and communication versus engagement

6. A report is taken to a local board business meeting to receive gifting of names and either adopt the names, narratives and associated communications plan or formally agree a community engagement programme (where this is deemed appropriate for specific names).
   If engagement is needed this is carried out and reported back to local board

7. Names are changed on Council’s GIS, signage is updated over time.
   Communications to inform the public on the names and narratives as they are added

Māori naming of parks and facilities – High level process outline – July 2018