

Management and Administrative Templates Manual 1

Developed by Kawhia Royal and Associates 126 Verran Rd Birkenhead Auckland 10

> Waea: 09 483 3503 Email: vickiroyal@hotmail.com



HE WHAKATAUKI

E tipu e Rea Mō ngā rā o to Ao Kō te ringa ki ngā rakau a te Pākeha Hei oranga mō tō te tinana Kō tō ngākau ki ngā taonga a o tipuna Māori Hei tikitiki mo to mahunga Kō tō wairua ki te Atua Nana nei ngā mea katoa

Grow up o tender youth And fulfill the needs of your people Your hand mastering the tools of the Pakeha For your well-being Your heart cherishing the Treasures of your ancestors To be worn as a plume upon your head Your soul dedicated to God The Author of all things

<u>Na Sir Apirana Ngata</u>

Tena koutou nga hoa mahi e mahi kaha ana ki te hapai i te matauranga. Ko Koutou nga poutokomanawa mo a tatou tamariki e tipu mai ana i roto nga kura huri noa i te motu. He mihi nui, he mihi aroha, tenei ki a koutou katoa. He rauemi enei hei awhi, hei whakangawari pea i nga mahi i roto i o a koutou kura. Ko te tumanako, he paku awhina tenei pukapuka ma tatou.

We hope these manuals will ease your work load, maintain your professionalism and reduce the stress we all endure at times in our kura.

Our thanks go to Sue Moselen (Ngati Te Ata), who has spent many hours in front of the computer typing, formatting and producing this resource. No reira e hoa, nga mihi aroha, nga mihi nui ki a koe mo to mahi kaha mo te kaupapa nei.

Also to Northcote College, e te Tumuaki, ko Ted Benton. Tena koe e te tangatira mo to awhina me to tautoko hoki i ta matou nei mahi.

Na

Na

Vicki Royal Ngati Raukawa Kelli Kawhia-Conrad Ngati Porou



Administration Forms and Standard Letters

- 1. Memorandum
- 2. Facsimile
- 3. Change of Address
- 4. He Reta Assessment Progress
- 5. He Reta Assessment
- 6. Ko nga Korero Whakaatu mo te Akonga
- 7. Te Tureititanga ki te Ruma Ako
- 8. Te Whakawateatanga mo te Mau Kakahu Rite
- 9. Student Removed From Class
- 10. Te Akonga i Tauwehe ai mai Te Ruma Ako
- 11. He Ripoata mo Te Mahi Whanako
- 12. Me Haere Mai Koe Ki te Tari Whare Mauiui
- 13. Te Ripoata o te wiki Mua
- 14. Te Ripoata o te wiki Muri
- 15. Weekly Report Front
- 16. Weekly Report Back
- 17. Consultation Letter
- 18. Work for Absent Student
- 19. Relief Form 1
- 20. Relief Form 2
- 21. Te Karaehe
- 22. Unit Planner
- 23. Lesson Planner 1
- 24. Lesson Planner 2
- 25. Text Book Issue Sheet
- 26. Extra Curricular Information
- 27. Memorandum Te Tumuaki
- 28. Memorandum Te Tumuaki Tuarua
- 29. Memorandum Te Tumuaki Awhina
- 30. Memorandum Nga Kaiako
- 31. Memorandum Kaiako Whakahaere Reanga
- 32. Memorandum Kaiwhiriwhiri
- 33. Memorandum Kaiwhiriwhiri mo nga Mahi
- 34. Memorandum Te Kaiwhakahaere mo nga Mahi Takaro
- 35. Memorandum Te Kaiwhakahaere mo nga Moni



HE WHAKAATURANGA MEMORANDUM

Ki a:

Na:

Te rā: ----/1999

Te kaupapa:

(Body of memorandum)



HE WAEA WHAKAAHUA F A C S I M I L E

Kura:	Waea:	
Ki a:	Ngā whārangi:	
Na:	Te rā:	/1999
Te kaupapa:		

(Body of facsimile)

Te Whakarerekē o te wāhi kainga (Change of ad	dress) Te Rā:
Ingoa:	Reanga:
Living with Parents/Mother/ Father/Guardian (circle	one)
Mrs/Ms:	
First name	Family name
Mr:	
First name	Family name
Address:	
	Phone:
Parents Work No: Mother:	Father:
	(a)

Te Whakarerekē o te wāhi kainga (Change of ad	dress) Te Rā:
Ingoa	Reanga:
Living with Parents/Mother/ Father/Guardian (circle	one)
Mrs/Ms:	
First name	Family name
Mr:	
First name	Family name
Address:	
	Phone:
Parents Work No: Mother:	Father:
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Te Whakarerekē o te wāhi kainga (Change of ad	dress) Te Rā:
Ingoa:	Reanga:
Living with Parents/Mother/ Father/Guardian (circle	one)
Mrs/Ms:	
First name	Family name
Mr:	
First name	Family name
Address:	
	Phone:
Parents Work No: Mother:	Father:
	(a)



(letterhead of kura)

Dear Parent/Caregiver of	
This letter is to inform you of the progress of	in
	Our students are expected to complete a
assessment tasks, yet	has not hand in th
following:	
It is essential that	does not miss any
further work.	
Please contact the school if you would like to	discuss this matter.

Yours sincerely,

HOD.

Form____Dean

cc Student file Dean



(letterhead of kura)

Te Rā_____

Tena koe/kōrua/kōutou ngā mātua, kaitiaki o,______ This letter is to inform you of the progress of ______ in ______. Our students are expected to complete all assessment tasks yet ______ has not handed in the following:

It is essential that______ does not miss any further work.

Please contact the school if you would like to discuss this matter.

Nāku noa,

Te kaiwhakahaere o te tari

Kaiako whakahaere reanga



KO NGĀ KŌRERO WHAKAATU MŌ TE AKONGA Teacher's comments on student

Te rā: Kaiako whakahaere reanga): Please comment on students: (a) Attitude to work (e) Punctuality (b) Behaviour in general (f) Progress with school work (c) Homework (d) Anything else, particular concerns, or positive comments (Pass to next teacher on list and then back to the Dean named above) a. b.	INGOA :		Karae	he W	/hānau):
(b) Behaviour in general (f) Progress with school work (c) Homework (d) Anything else, particular concerns, or positive comments (Pass to next teacher on list and then back to the Dean named above) a. b.	Te rā:	Kaiako whakahaere reanga):			ga):
a. b.		(b) (c) (d)	Behaviour in general Homework Anything else, particu comments	(f) ılar c	Progress with school work
		n back t	to the Dean named abo	ve)	
c.	b.				
c.					
	с.				
d.	d.				
e.	е.				
f.	f.				

<u>TE TUREITITANGA KI TE RUMA AKO</u> Lateness to Class	
Ingoa:	
Karaehe Whānau:	
KUA TUREITI KI TE KARAEHE: Was late to class period:	
Te rā: Kaiako:	٩

<u>TE WHAKAWĀTEA MŌ TE MAU KAKAHU RITE</u> <u>Uniform Exemption</u>
Ingoa:
Karaehe Whānau:
Te rā:
Te kakahu whakawātea (Item Exempted):
Nga rā (Days Covered): / / ki te (to) / /
Nā (Issued by):

<u>TE URUNGA KI ROTO I TE RUMA AKO</u> <u>Entry To Class</u>				
Ingoa:	Reanga):			
Kua hainatia ki te tari kura: Signed in at school office: Te wā :	Te rā:			
He take tuturu mō te tureititanga: Valid reason for lateness: AE (yes) / KAO (no)				
Te hainatanga o te kaimahi kura:	~ ~			
Staff Signature:				

<u>TE URUNGA KI ROTO I TE RUMA AKO NA TE</u> <u>TUREITITANGA O TE PAHI</u> <u>Entry into class due to a late bus</u>

Nā te tureiti o te pahi, me whakaae koa kia uru atu tēnei akonga ki roto i tō ruma ako.

Please accept this student being late to class this morning due to a late bus. / / 99

te hainatanga o te kaiako whakahaere reanga (Dean's Signature)





STUDENT REMOVED FROM CLASS

		For office use only
NAME:	FORM CLASS:	To:
DATE:	TIME:	From:
Who sent you here? – Teacher and subject _		
Why were you sent out of class?		Please Comment and Pass on to the
		Dean

Write down everything that happened from the minute you arrived in class until you were sent here:

Classrooms are for learning – How did your behaviour help or hurt your learning or the learning of others?

Classrooms need respect from all – how did your behaviour show or not show respect for the other students or the teacher?

Could you handle things better than you did? If so, how?

What do you think should happen now?

Те	Hiringa	i	te	Mahara
Те	Hiringa	i	te	Mahara

What things could your teacher or form teacher or the school do to help your learning?

If you were the teacher what would you have done?

Have you been sent out of class before? (Say when and why if you answer yes):

Any other comments you would like to make?

Subject Teacher's comments:

DP/AP/Dean's comments:



TE AKONGA I TAUWEHE AI MAI TE RUMA AKO

		For office use only
INGOA:	TE KARAEHE WHĀNAU :	Ki:
TE RĀ:	TE WĀ:	Na:
Nā wai koe I tono mai? Te kaial	ko me te kaupapa ako	
He aha te take I tonoa mai ai koo	e I waho to karaehe?	
Tuhia katoatia ngā mahi i mahi kōnei:	a, mai te wā ka tae koe ki te ruma ako, tae noa ki	te wā ka tauwehe koe ki
awhinatia e koe, kare ranei? _	matauranga. Na o mahi penei, ka pewhea o hoa	
Ko te ruma ako he wāhi mō te m manaaki, I pai, kare ranei? Na t	anaaki, mō te arōha hoki. Ki o hoa me te kaiako. e aha?	I pewhea to ahuatanga
	mahi pai ake i tēnei? Me pēhea?	
Ki tō whakaaro, me pēhea te hae	ere inaianei?	
Mā te aha e taea ai e te kaiako, e	to kaiako whanau, e te kura ranei, koe e awhina	ki o mahi ako?



Mena, ko koe te kaiako, ka pēhea tāu mahi?

Kua panaia koe I waho o te ruma ako I mua atu o tenei. (Mena kua tauwehe koe i mua – nonahea?) He aha ai?_____

Kei a koe ētahi atu kōrero?_____

Ngā kōrero a te kaiako kaupapa ako:_____

Ngā kōrero a te tumuaki tuarua, te tumuaki tāpiri, te kaiako whakahaere reanga: _____



HE RIPOATA MŌ TE MAHI WHĀNAKO/PAE KURA

(name of Kura)

Ingoa:	Te rā:
Karaehe Whānau:	
Ko ngā taputapu kua ngāro, kua whā	nakotia rānei.
He aha te utu? Te wāriu?	
I hea ngā taputapu kua ngaro ai, kua v	whānakotia ranei?
Nōnahea?	
Ko ngā mahi kua mahia, ētahi atu wh	akamōhiotanga rānei:
Hainatanga:	
	HEFT/LOST PROPERTY (name of Kura)
Name:	Date:
Form class:	
Belongings that were lost/stolen.	
What is the value?	
When?	
	en notified?:
Signature:	

TE RUMA: TE WĀHANGA:	INGOA:		_TE REANGA:	
	KI TE TARI TE MUTUNGA O TE WĀHAN			
TE RUMA: TE WĀHANGA:	INGOA:		TE REANGA:	
	KI TE TARI TE MUTUNGA O TE WĀHAN		-	2
TE RUMA: TE WĀHANGA:	INGOA:		TE REANGA:	
ME HAERE MAI KOE	KI TE TARI TE MUTUNGA O TE WĀHAN	GA Te hainata	nga	
ROOM: NAME: _		I	FORM:	
PERIOD: PLEASE COME TO M NOW / AT THE END		Signed		٩
ROOM: NAME: _		I	FORM:	
PERIOD: PLEASE COME TO M NOW / AT THE END		Signed		٩
		I	FORM:	
PERIOD: PLEASE COME TO M NOW / AT THE END		Signed		٩

I te whare mauiui tenei akonga ki te <u>kite i te nehi</u>		
Ingoa:		
Reanga:		
Te Ra:		
Te Wa – Mai te:		
Tae noa ki te:		
Te Hainatanga		

I te whare mauiui tenei akonga ki te <u>kite i te nehi</u>			
Ingoa:			
Reanga:			
Te Ra:			
Te Wa – Mai te:			
Tae noa ki te:			
Te Hainatanga			



THIS STUDENT HAS BEEN			
IN THE SICK BAY			
TO SEE THE NURSE			
Name:			
Form:			
Date:			
Time – From:			
То:			
(signed)			

<u>HE TOHU MŌ NGA</u> <u>KŌRERO</u>			
A. Tino pai te akonga ki te whakapai ake i a ia anō	ABC	VALIDADA	
-		KAUPAPA	
B. E pai ana te whakapai ake a te akonga i a ia anō.	HAINATA KAL		<u>NAME OF KURA</u>
C. He iti raira te whakapai ake a te akonga i a ia anō.			<u>TE RIPOATA</u> <u>O TE WIKI</u>
<u>KAIAKO</u> The teacher is to circle the appropriate late grade and sign beneath.			Ingoa: <u></u> <u>Reanga: Te take o te ripoata:</u>
<u>NGĀ MĀTUA/KAITIAKI</u> The school seeks your co- operation and would appreciate your signing this report.			<u></u> <u>Te Rā tuku:</u> <u>Na:</u>

<u>HE TOHU MŌ NGA</u> <u>KŌRERO</u>		
A. Tino pai te akonga ki te whakapai ake i a ia anō	ABC KAUPAPA	
B. E pai ana te whakapai ake a te akonga i a ia anō.	HAINATANGA O TE KAIAKO	<u>NAME OF KURA</u>
C. He iti raira te whakapai ake a te akonga i a ia anō.		<u>TE RIPOATA</u> <u>O TE WIKI</u>
<u>KAIAKO</u> The teacher is to circle the appropriate late grade and sign beneath.		Ingoa: <u></u> <u>Reanga: Te take o te ripoata:</u>
<u>NGĀ MĀTUA/KAITIAKI</u> The school seeks your co- operation and would appreciate your signing this report.		<u></u> <u>Te Rā tuku:</u> <u>Na:</u>

	MANE	TUREI	WENEREI	TAITE	PARAIRE
TE HUI-A- WHĀNAU					
1	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C
1					
2	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C
2					
2	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C
3					
4	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C
4					
~	ABC	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C
5					
HAINATANGA					
O TE MĀTUA					
HAINATANGA					
O TE KAIAKO					
HE KŌRERO					
ANŌ					

	MANE	TUREI	WENEREI	TAITE	PARAIRE
TE HUI-A- WHĀNAU					
1	A B C	A B C	ABC	A B C	A B C
1					
2	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C
2					
2	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C
3					
	ABC	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C
4					
-	ABC	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C
5					
HAINATANGA					
O TE MĀTUA					
HAINATANGA					
O TE KAIAKO					
HE KŌRERO ANŌ					
ANU					

KEY TO COMMENTSA. The pupil has made a marked effort to improve.			
B. The pupil has made a	ABC	SUBJECT	
satisfactory effort to improve.	TEACHER'S	SIGNATURE	<u>NAME OF KURA</u>
C. The pupil has made insufficient effort to improve.			WEEKLY REPORT
TEACHER The teacher is to circle the appropriate late grade and sign beneath. PARENT/GUARDIAN The school seeks your co- operation and would appreciate your signing this report.			Name:

KEY TO COMMENTS A. The pupil has made a marked effort to improve.			
B. The pupil has made a satisfactory effort to improve.	A B C TEACHER'S	SUBJECT SIGNATURE	
C. The pupil has made insufficient effort to improve.			
TEACHER The teacher is to circle the appropriate late grade and sign beneath. PARENT/GUARDIAN The school seeks your co- operation and would appreciate your signing this report.			

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
FORM MEETING					
1	ABC	A B C	A B C	A B C	ABC
1					
2	ABC	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C
2					
2	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C
3					
Λ	ABC	ABC	A B C	ABC	ABC
4					
5	ABC	A B C	A B C	ABC	ABC
5					
PARENT'S					
SIGNATURE					
DEANS/F.T.					
SIGNATURE					
COMMENTS					

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
FORM MEETING					
1	ABC	A B C	ABC	ABC	ABC
1					
2	ABC	ABC	ABC	ABC	ABC
2					
2	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C
3					
4	A B C	A B C	ABC	A B C	ABC
4					
5	ABC	ABC	ABC	ABC	ABC
5					
PARENT'S					
SIGNATURE					
DEANS/F.T.					
SIGNATURE					
COMMENTS					



(letterhead of Kura)

(TE RA)

Tena koutou katoa

He mihi nui tenei ki a koutou nga maatua, nga whanau whanui o a tatou nei akonga Maori o te kura nei. Ko te tumanako, ka nui to koutou pai me te whakaaro, kei te pakari tonu koutou i o koutou wa kainga.

Kia ora koutou katoa. This panui is to extend a warm welcome to the Maori community of (*name of Kura*) to come to our final hui of the year. This will be held on (*day and date*) in the school staff room.

We would like to invite the Maori community, the parents of Maori students and their families to have input into the discussion and decisions made regarding kaupapa Maori and the attainment and retention of rangatahi Maori within the school.

We value your thoughts, suggestions and input as to how we can best provide for Maori students. What needs to be put in place? What type of environment are we creating at (*name of kura*) so that it is conducive to the learning needs and development of Maori students? We need the Maori community to be a part of this planning process, so that we can all own it.

No reira e rau rangatira ma, nau mai, piki mai, kake mai ki tenei hui-a-whanau. He kaupapa tino whakahirahira tenei mo tatou te iwi Maori, me a tatou nei tamariki e rapu ana i to ratou Maoritanga, i te matauranga o Tauiwi hoki. Ko te tumanako, ka tutakitaki tatou katoa hei te Taite e heke mai nei.

Noho ora mai i raro i te manaakitanga o te Runga rawa.

Kia Ora,



HE MAHI KURA MO NGĀ AKONGA KORE E TAEA TE TAE MAI KI TE KURA (WORK FOR ABSENT STUDENT)

 INGOA :
 Karaehe Whānau):

 TE RA:
 Kaiako Whakahaere Reanga:

REASON FOR STUDENT'S ABSENCE:

POSSIBLE LENGTH OF ABSENCE:

(Pass to next teacher on list and then back to the Dean named above)

1	L.	
2	2.	
3	3.	
	4.	
	5.	
6	5.	



RELIEF FOR
Te Rā:
Te Ruma Ako:
PERIOD 1
PERIOD 2
PERIOD 3
PERIOD 4
PERIOD 5
PERIOD 6

_

_



RELIEF – LESSON PLAN

Ngā mahi mō te karaehe a		kaiako)
Te Rā		
Te karaehe	Te Wahanga	
<u>Ngā Tohutohu (</u> Instructions) 1		
2		
3		
Ngā Rauemi (resources)		
Mahi kainga (homework)		
He korero mō te karaehe/ngā ako	nga (comments)	



Te Karaehe

Te Ingoa	Nga Mātua	Te Wāhi Kainga	Nama Waea



UNIT PLANNER A: Planning Considerations

TE KAUPAPA: UNIT TITLE:

ASPECT(S):

NGA PUTAKE OBJECTIVES AND ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

HE PATAI FOCUSING QUESTIONS	ETAHI WHAKAARO POSSIBLE IDEAS



HE RAUEMI RESOURCES

NGA WHAKARITENGA AROMATAWAI ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

HE WARIUTANGA EVALUATION



B. LEARNING SEQUENCE

TE TIMATATANGA GETTING STARTED

TE WHAKAMARAMA ME TE WHAKATAKOTO KAUPAPA DEFINING AND PLANNING ENQUIRY

TE KOHIKOHI, TE TIROTIRO ME TE MAHI WHAKAMOHIO COLLECTING, PROCESSING, AND COMMUNICATING

, , , ,	-





TE WHAKATAKOTO KAUPAPA MŌ TE KARAEHE LESSON PLANNER:

TE REANGA: LEVEL

TE RĀ:_____

OBJECTIVES/LEARNING OUTCOMES

INTRODUCTION:

LENGTH OF TIME

LESSON:

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

NOTES FOR NEXT LESSON



TE WHAKATAKOTO KAUPAPA MŌ TE KARAEHE: Lesson Plan:

TE KARAEHE: CLASS:	
TE REANGA: LEVEL:	
TE RĀ: DATE	<u>.</u>
NGĀ HUANGA AKO: OBJECTIVES/LEARNING OUTCOMES	
TE WHAKATŪWHERATANGA: INTRODUCTION:	
TE TINANA O TE MAHI AKO:	TE ROA: LENGTH OF TIME:
LESSON:	
	TE ROA:
	TE ROA:
	TE ROA:
TE MAHI WHAKAMUTANGA : CONCLUDING TASKS:	
	TE ROA:
TE AROTAKENGA: ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION:	
MAHI KAINGA: HOMEWORK:	
NGA RAUEMI: RESOURCES:	



TE TUKU PUKAPUKA KURA

TEXT BOOK ISSUE SHEET

Te ingoa o te Pukapuka _____



HE PITOPITO KORERO MO NGĂ MAHI

EXTRA CURRICULAR INFORMATION

INGOA	KARAEHE WHANAU	TERM ONE	TERM TWO	TERM THREE	TERM FOUR
		OILE	10	IIIKEE	TOOK



HE WHAKAATURANGA MEMORANDUM

KIA: TE TUMUAKI

NA:

TE RĀ:

TE KAUPAPA:


KIA: TE TUMUAKI TUARUA

NA:

TE RĀ:



KIA: TE TUMUAKI AWHINA

NA:

TE RĀ:



KIA: NGA KAIAKO

NA:

TE RĀ:



KIA: KAIAKO WHAKAHAERE REANGA

NA:

TE RĀ:



KIA: TE KAIWHIRIWHIRI

NA:

TE RĀ:



KIA: TE KAIWHIRIWHIRI MO NGA MAHI

NA:

TE RĀ:



KIA: TE KAIWHAKAHAERE MO NGA MAHI TAKARO

NA:

TE RĀ:



KIA: TE KAIWHAKAHAERE MO NGA MONI

NA:

TE RĀ:



Policies and Teacher Appraisal

- 1. Te Mahi Wariu (English)
- 2. He Reta ~ Te Tiriti o Waitangi (English)
- 3. Policy 1 ~ Te Tiriti o Waitangi (English)
- 4. Policy 2 ~ Te Tiriti o Waitangi (English)
- 5. Policy 3 ~ Te Tiriti o Waitangi (English)



TE MAHI WĀRIU A NGĀ MĀTUA KI TE KAIAKO WHĀNAU (Parent appraisal of whānau teacher)

Appraisee:

Appraiser(s):

Whanau Class Parents

Date of Appraisal:

Role: (of appraisee)

Appraisal Areas:

Some key tasks for the Whanau Teacher:

- Provide an environment that encourages tikanga Maori and Maoritanga
- Provide opportunities for Whanau students to learn and enjoy their Maoritanga
- Support and guidance for students
- Relating to parents as necessary
- Keeping parents informed
- Keeping attendance records, maintaining discipline
- Liasing with the Dean
- Collating reports

Please fill out this survey to help me assess my performance as a Whanau Class form teacher.

Your comments should be honest and helpful.

1. How would you rate my performance in terms of the areas outlined above? (5 = high, 1 = low)

1 2 3 4 5

- 2. Why have you chosen this ranking?
- 3. What are my strengths as a Whanau Teacher?
- 4. What areas do I need to work on?
- 5. General comments. Include any specific requirements or suggestions for 199-

Thank you for filling out this questionnaire. Kia Ora rawa atu.



(letterhead of Kura)

Kia ora nga Matua,

Nga mihi nui, nga mihi aroha ki a koutou i tenei wa.

We are presently reviewing our Tiriti Waitangi Policy and would like feed back from you on this. I have enclosed a copy of the draft, along with a stamped, addressed envelope for any changes/additions that you would like to make.

If you could return your submission as soon as possible, we would be very grateful.

Kia ora,



Te Tiriti o Waitangi Policy

Example No. 1

Rationale:

The First Article of the English version of the Treaty of Waitangi gave sovereignty over New Zealand to the Crown, and has been the article that Tangata Te Tiriti (Pakeha) have concentrated on. The Second Article of the Maori version of the Treaty guaranteed "Tino Rangatiratanga" to Maori (complete self determination), and this is the article that the Tangata Whenua (Maori) have concentrated on. Keeping in mind that validity of the First Article depends on complete recognition of the Second Article, the College will endeavour to educate its community to become bi-cultural.

"Bi-cultural" means that, having been brought up in one culture, Maori or Pakeha (all other people who have made their home in Aotearoa since1840), a person (or institution) has an understanding of, respect for and empathy with the other culture.

The Third Article of the Treaty gives Maori protection and imparts the same rights and duties to Maori as those accorded to British subjects.

Nga Putake (Purposes):

- 1. That Te Tiriti o Waitangi be acknowledged as a living document in true partnership.
- 2. To provide an environment for the teaching of Te Reo Maori and Tikanga Maori in it's entirety. This facility to be available to all students.
- 3. To ensure that curriculum reflects Maori perspectives as appropriate.
- 4. To provide programmes for students, staff and members of the BOT, which will help them in coming to understand and respect Maori in it's entirety.
- 5. To examine all school procedures and policies to ensure, where appropriate, that true "Tino Rangatiratanga" is promoted. Where there are issues pertaining to Maori, it is imperative that Maori are involved at all levels of the decision making process and have the ability to implement those decisions.
- 6. Ensure that all students receive a full understanding of the implications of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and it's place in the history of Aotearoa, New Zealand.
- 7. To make staffing and financial provision available, to enable the school to meet these requirements.



Nga Aratohu – (Guidelines and Procedures):

- 1. Each Department's aims and objectives are to include statements on the inclusion of a Maori dimension in the subject.
- 2. All form 3 students will undertake a module of Te Reo Maori. Te Reo Maori is available as an optional subject from F4-7.
- 3. The status of the T.I.C. of Maori and the Whanau Dean have a minimum of one permanent management unit. (Vacant positions will always be filled with qualified personnel in line with the existing staffing policy.)
- 4. The Whanau class will continue to be resourced with appropriate staffing and funding.
- 5. The College's Kapahaka group will be supported with time and money.
- 6. The Kapahaka group, attend all appropriate formal activities and have the option of attending formal outside-of-school Maori activities in school time.
- 7. All new teachers and new students will be traditionally welcomed at formal gatherings within these guidelines.
- 8. Traditional poroporoaki (farewell) be organised for the appropriate staff.
- 9. Under the School Charter and Te Tiriti o Waitangi the School has the duty to fund the pursuit of Tikanga Maori and to this end a Te Tiriti of Waitangi Putea (budget) is to be established. This is to fund:-
- a) Professional Development for all Teachers who wish to extend their knowledge of Tikanga, Te Reo Maori and acquire further knowledge in the teaching of Maori students.
- b) To provide a hospitality budget to support appropriate gatherings such as : Powhiri and Maori functions that are hosted by the college.

The amount to be determined by the Principal in consultation with the Maori staff.

- 10. Staff and students must be actively encouraged to use the correct pronunciation of Maori, especially when using students' Maori names.
- 11. That priority be given to obtaining and resourcing an appropriate venue (Whare Wananga) to fully support the programmes and activities as outlined in this document.
- 12. That signage in Te Reo Maori be sited in appropriate places on key buildings around the school.



Te Tiriti o Waitangi Policy

Example No. 2

Rationale:

To recognise the dual cultural heritage of New Zealand by reflecting and valuing that heritage and thus to fulfil the terms of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Purpose:

To ensure that the curriculum reflects Maori perspectives.

To make provision within the curriculum for the needs of Maori students.

To provide opportunities and resources for the teaching and learning of Maori language and culture.

To encourage opportunities to present Maori language and culture within the school's daily life.

Guidelines:

Departments will be encouraged to incorporate Maori perspectives, materials and knowledge into their programmes.

All Form 4 students will undertake a study of Maori language and culture as an element of their core programme.

Maori will be offered as an optional subject from Form 3 to Form 7 where students wish to study that programme.

A Maori cultural group will be fostered and actively encouraged with time and financial resources.

A Maori dimension will be presented where possible and appropriate as a part of the culture of the school, e.g. at gatherings, welcomes for visitors, assemblies, etc.

Links will be encouraged with the local iwi and other school community groups to support programmes and issues affecting Maori students and culture and to establish role models.

Staff and students should be encouraged to use the correct pronunciation of Maori words and to acquire a knowledge of Te Reo Maori. The Professional Development Committee will provide training where needed.

Conclusion:

(*name of Kura*) will recognise the Treaty of Waitangi within the programmes and life of the school.



Te Tiriti o Waitangi Policy

Example No. 3

POLICY:	Kaupapa Maori	
DATE of REVIEW:	()	
REVIEWER(S):		
GOALS OF POLICY:	Promotion of Maoritanga	

OBJECTIVES:

To establish and provide an environment for the teaching of Te Reo and Tikanga Maori in its entirety. This facility to be available to all students.

To establish guidelines for the school to follow on all occasions and when appropriate to use Maori protocol, values and traditions. The appropriateness and protocol to be decided by the Head of Maori Studies Department, Maori tutors and Maori Trustee/s.

To ensure that there is consistency, clarity and school community awareness of the KAUPAPA developed and documented for the school.

Ensure that all children receive a full understanding of the implications of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and it's place in the history of Aotearoa, New Zealand.

That Te Tiriti o Waitangi be acknowledged as a living document resulting in true partnership.

Board Chairperson:

Principal:

Date:



Extra Curricular Kapa Haka

- 1. Staff Management Structure (English)
- 2. Score Sheet ~ Himene/Waiata Tira (English)
- 3. Score Sheet ~ Traditional Waiata (English)
- 4. Score Sheet ~ Waiata-A-Ringa (English)
- 5. Score Sheet ~ Poi (English)
- 6. Score Sheet ~ Haka (English)
- 7. Score Sheet ~ Whakawatea (English)
- 8. Results Sheet ~ Whakataetae (English)
- 9. Score Sheet ~ Whakaeke (English)



STAFF MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

M0

ТЕ КАРАНАКА





HIMENE/WAIATA TIRA

ITEM	TOTAL POINTS	SCORE
Starting & Stopping	15	
Actions & Singing or Chanting	50	
Impact of	20	
HIMENE/WAIATA TIRA	15	
TOTAL POINTS	100	
COMMENTS:		



Item:	TRADITIONAL WAIATA		AIATA
		DATE	
	Max Points (100)	Points A	Awarded
 Stance Group confidence Is the movement of the body appropriate for the items? Are individual actions performed correctly and at appropriate time? 	30		
 2. Singing a) Do all the group know the words? b) Is the item being sung in unison and not harmonised? c) If there is a leader, does this person inspire the group? d) Is the volume constant? 	30		
3. Overall Effecta) E puta ana te wairua o te kaupapa	40		
TOTAL POINTS	100		
COMMENTS:			



Item: WAIATA -A -RINGA (Action son			ong)	
			DATE	
		Max Points (100)	Points A	warded
 Team work a) Do they work as a tear b) Do they all know the a c) Are they all singing 		20		
2. Volume & Dictiona) Is there ample volumeb) Do they harmonise wec) Is the rhythm maintain finish?	? 11?	20		
 3. Actions a) Are actions appropriat b) Are actions uniform and c) Eyes should follow the (usually the right) d) Hands – the wiri shoul e) Feet – foot actions shoud (Judges should remember thave their own individual structure) 	nd clear? e leading hand d be uniform uld be uniform. hat each group will	25		
 4. Presentation a) Are they relaxed and e performance? b) Are they performing w c) Is the choreography we appropriate? 	rith confidence? ell co-ordinated and	15		
5. Overall Effect & Ia) E puta ana te wairua o	-	20		
TOTAL PO	INTS	100		
COMMENTS:				



Item:				
	POI			
			DATE	
		Max Points (100)	Points A	warded
 Team work a) Do they work as a tean b) Are they confident? 	1?	20		
 2. Poi Technique & B a) Are the poi movements music? b) Are the poi movements c) Do the body movement 	in time with the to the kaupapa?	40		
Overall Effect & Impa a) E puta ana te wairua o		40		
TOTAL POINTS		100		
COMMENTS:	······			



Ite	m:				
		HAKA			
				DATE	
			Max Points (100)	Points A	warded
1. a) b) c)	Team work Do they work as a tear Are they confident? Do they as a group rea leader's commands?		25		
2. a) b) c)	Action & Words Are the actions approp Does the stance enhan Do they know the action	ce the haka?	25		
3. a)	Volume Is there ample volume	throughout?	20		
4. a)	Overall Effect E puta ana te wairua o	te kaupapa	30		
	TOTAL PO	INTS	100		
cc	OMMENTS:				

JUDGE:



ITEM	TOTAL POINTS	SCORE
Starting & Stopping	15	
Actions & Singing or Chanting	50	
Impact of	20	
WHAKAWATEA	15	
TOTAL POINTS	100	
COMMENTS:		

WITA IZA WA TEA



RESULTS

A)	CHORAL	Mark	Placing
1			
2			
3			
4			
	Trophy:		

B)	WHAKAEKE	Mark	Placing
1			
2			
3			
4			
	Trophy:		

Trophy:

C)	WAIATA KOROUA	Mark	Placing
1			
2			
3			
4			
	Trophy:		

D)	WAIATA –A- RINGA	Mark	Placing
1			
2			
3			
4			
	Trophy:		

E)	POI	Mark	Placing
1			
2			
3			
4			
	Trophy:		

F)	HAKA	Mark	Placing
1			
2			
3			
4			
	Trophy:		

G)	WHAKAWATEA	Mark	Placing
1			
2			
3			
4			
	Trophy:		

H)	AGGREGATE	Mark	Placing
1			
2			
3			
4			
	Trophy:		



ITEM	TOTAL POINTS	SCORE
Starting & Stopping	15	
actions & Singing or Thanting	50	
Impact of	20	
WHAKAEKE	15	
TOTAL POINTS	100	
OMMENTS:		



Management and Administrative Templates Manual 2

Developed by Kawhia Royal and Associates 126 Verran Rd Birkenhead Auckland 10

> Waea: 09 483 3503 Email: vickiroyal@hotmail.com



Forms for Teachers of Te Reo Maori

- 1. Form 3 ~ Tracking Sheet (Māori)
- 2. Form 4 ~ Tracking Sheet (Māori)
- 3. Form 5 ~ Tracking Sheet (Māori)
- 4. Form 6 ~ Tracking Sheet (Māori)
- 5. Form 7 ~ Tracking Sheet (Māori)
- 6. Guidelines for using assessment sheets (English)
- 7. Form 3 ~ Assessment Sheet (English)
- 8. Form 4 ~ Assessment Sheets (English)
- 9. Form 5 ~ Assessment Sheets (English)
- 10. Form 6 ~ Assessment Sheets (English)
- 11. Form 7 ~ Assessment Sheets (English)
- 12. Te Matapuna Grids (English)
- 13. Te Whakamatautau Tuhituhi (English)
- 14. Te Wariutanga o te Akoranga Māori (English)



Te Kura -----Te Tari Maori Te Tuhinga Mau Korero mō te Reanga Wha 1999

Ingoa: _____

Reanga:

Diagnostic Comments:

WAHANGA 1: (Kaupapa) <u>Taku Whanau</u>

Kōrero mō te Whainga Paetae	Koeke
	Kōrero mō te Whainga Paetae

WAHANGA 2: (Kaupapa) <u>Taku Rōpu Ako</u>

Whainga Paetae	Kōrero mō te Whainga Paetae	Koeke
• Kōrero		
• Pānui		
Tuhituhi		
Pukapuka pānui		
1 1		



WAHANGA 3: (Kaupapa) <u>Taku Kainga</u>

Kōrero mō te Whainga Paetae	Koeke

WAHANGA 4: (Kaupapa) <u>Ngā Wāhanga o te Tinana</u>

Whainga Paetae	Kōrero mō te Whainga Paetae	Koeke
• Kōrero		
• Tuhituhi		
Pānui		
• Fallul		
Whakarongo		

WAHANGA 5: (Kaupapa) Te Haere ki te Taone

Whainga Paetae	Kōrero mō te Whainga Paetae	Koeke
Whakarongo		
• Kōrero		
Tuhituhi		
• Pānui		



Te Kura -----Te Tari Maori Te Tuhinga Mau Kōrero mō te Reanga Rima 1999

Ingoa: _____

Reanga:

Diagnostic Comments:

WAHANGA 1: (Kaupapa) <u>Taku Whānau</u>

Wł	nainga Paetae	Kōrero mō te Whainga Paetae	Koeke
•	Taku Mihi - Kōrero		
•	Te Tuhi Reta		
•	Pānui (Reading comprehension)		
•	Kupu hou		

WAHANGA 2: (Kaupapa) Whakaatu Pikitia

Whainga Paetae	Kōrero mō te Whainga Paetae	Koeke
• Kōrero		
 Te mau i n<u>gā</u> r<u>ā</u>rangi kupu 		
• He tuhinga mō tetahi Pikitia		



WAHANGA 3: (Kaupapa) Tohutohu

Whainga Paetae	Kōrero mō te Whainga Paetae	Koeke
Kōrero		
 Te mau i ngā rārangi kupu 		
He tuhinga mō tetahi Pikitia		
6		

WAHANGA 4: (Kaupapa) Pakiwaitara

Whainga Paetae	Te Kōrero mō ngā Whainga Paetae	Koeke
Pānui (Reading Comprehension)		
• Kōrero		
• Tuhituhi		

WAHANGA 5: (Kaupapa) Hui

Whainga Paetae	Te Kōrero mō ngā Whainga Paetae	Koeke	
Pānui (Reading Comprehension)	Pānui (Reading Comprehension)		
Te Tuhi Ripoata			
Whakamātautau (tuhituhi/Pānui/Wh	nakarongo)		
Kōrero mō tetahi hui			



WAHANGA 6: (Kaupapa) Pānui

Whainga Paetae	Te Kōrero mō ngā Whainga Paetae	Koeke
• Te Tuhi Pānui		
Kupu hou/Rārangi Kupu		
Whakamātautau (tuhituhi/Pānui/W	hakarongo)	
• Whakamātautau Tuhi (Pānui/Tuhit	uhi)	

WAHANGA 7: (Kaupapa) Kōrero

Whainga Paetae	Te Kōrero mō ngā Whainga Paetae	Koeke
Kōrerorero		
• Tuhituhi(Te Whakakii korerorero)		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		



Te Kura -----Te Tari Maori Te Tuhinga Mau Kōrero mō te Reanga Whitu 1999

Ingoa: _____

Reanga:

Diagnostic Comments:

WAHANGA 1: (Kaupapa) Te Ao Hurihuri (whenua/mahi/hauora)

(within the full of a second s				
Whainga Paetae	Kōrero mō te Whainga Paetae	Koeke		
•				
•				

WAHANGA 2: (Kaupapa) Korero o Nehera (I Hawaiiki)

Whainga Paetae	Kōrero mō te Whainga Paetae	Koeke
•		
•		
•		

WAHANGA 3: (Kaupapa) <u>Ngā Mahi-A-Ringa (whakairo/Rāranga/ta moko)</u>

Whainga Paetae	nga Paetae Kōrero mō te Whainga Paetae	
Kōrero		
• Te mau i ngă rărangi kupu		
He tuhinga mo tetahi Pikitia		



WAHANGA 4: (Kaupapa) Moteatea

Whainga Paetae	Te Kōrero mō ngā Whainga Paetae	Koeke
•		
•		
•		

WAHANGA 5: (Kaupapa) Ngā Whakapono

Whainga Paetae	Te Kōrero mō ngā Whainga Paetae	Koeke
•		
•		
•		
•		

WAHANGA 6: (Kaupapa) <u>Te Tiriti o Waitangi</u>

Whainga Paetae	Te Kōrero mō ngā Whainga Paetae	Koeke
•		
•		
•		
•		



TE REO MAORI TE WĀRIUTANGA O TE AKORANGA MĀORI: TE REANGA 3 (Evaluation of Māori Programme – Form 3)

1 = poor	2 = average	3 = okay	4 = good	5	= very g	good		
Rate your e	enjoyment of the l	anguage learnii	ng activities?	1	2	3	4	5
•	enjoyment of the nvolved with this	-	and the learning	g 1	2	3	4	5
Rate the ma	arae learning activ	vities.		1	2	3	4	5
Rate your e	enjoyment of this	course on the v	whole?	1	2	3	4	5
What did y comment)	ou enjoy about it	-	c activities or to	opics o	lid you e	enjoy? (please	
Rate the va	riety and type of	activities.		1	2	3	4	5
How has th	iis Maori teaching	g programme he	elped you? (plea	ise coi	nment)_			_
Rate the an	nount of time the	teacher talks.		1	2	3	4	5
How well of	organised does the	e teacher seem t	to be?	1	2	3	4	5
How appro	achable do you fi	nd the teacher?		1	2	3	4	5
Rate the tea	acher's concern fo	or you as an ind	lividual.	1	2	3	4	5
Rate the at	mosphere of the c	lass and behavi	our of students.	1	2	3	4	5
	l you rate the teac nformation?	cher's ability to	communicate	1	2	3	4	5
How would during this	l you rate the teac unit?	cher's attitude to	owards students	1	2	3	4	5
Overall, ho	w effective has the	ne teacher been	in this unit?	1	2	3	4	5
What did y	ou enjoy most? (What were your	favourite activ	ities/le	essons)			_
What did y	ou enjoy least?							

What improvements could be made to this Te Reo Maori course?



	FORM FOUR MAORI ASSESSMENT & TEST RESULTS						
STUDENT'S NAME	WHAKARONGO	TUHITUHI	KORERO	TAKU WHANAU Test	MIHI	TAKU ROPU AKO Test	


	FORM FOUR MAORI ASSESSMENT & TEST RESULTS							
STUDENT'S NAME	Test - %	PANUI	TUHITUHI	TAKU KAINGA Test	Test - %	PANUI	ROLEPLAY WHAKAATU	KORERO



FORM FOUR MAORI ASSESSMENT & TEST RESULTS							
	HE MIHI			WHAKAATU PIKITIA			
STUDENT'S	TEST –	WHAIKORERO	TUHI RETA	RETA ORAL – ORAL –			
NAME	WHAKARONGO	KORERO	TUHITUHI	KORERO	KORERO	KORERO	



	FORM FOUR MAORI ASSESSMENT & TEST RESULTS								
HE MAHI TOHUTOHU									
STUDENT'S NAME	ORAL - KORERO	TEST: TUHITUHI	TEST: TUHITUHI	ORAL – KORERO	ORAL – KORERO	AURAL TEST WHAKARONGO			
	RORERO	Temrem	Tomrom	KOKEKO	KOKEKO				
				1	1				



FORM FIVE ASSESSMENT AND TEST RESULTS							
]	HE WHAKAATURA	ANGA		KORERORERO			
STUDENT'S NAME	ESSAY- TUHITUHI	ESSAY – TUHITUHI	READING COMP – PANUI	ROLE PLAY WHAKAATU	ROLE PLAY (WRITTEN) TUHITUHI		



	FORM FIVE ASSESSMENT AND TEST RESULTS							
	ROHE			PAKIWAITARA				
STUDENT'S NAME	TEST –	TEST –	ESSAY –	ESSAY –	READING COMP			
	TUHITUHI	TUHITUHI	TUHITUHI	TUHITUHI	PANUI			



			FORM SIX	ASSESSMENTS			
TE A	O HURIHURI	[KORERO O NEHERA				
STUDENT'S NAME	KORERO	WEIGHTING	TUHITUHI	WEIGHTING	PANUI	WEIGHTING	



	FORM SIX ASSESSMENTS								
	NGA WHAKAPONO						TE TIRIT	TE TIRITI O WAITANGI	
STUDENT'S NAME	WHAKA RONGO	WEIGHTING	KORERO	WEIGHTING	TUHI TUHI	WEIGHTING	PANUI	WEIGHTING	



	FORM SIX ASSESSMENTS							
NGA MAHI-A-RINGA							MOTEATEA	
STUDENT'S NAME	KORERO	WEIGHTING	TUHI TUHI	WEIGHTING	KORERO	WEIGHTING	TE AO MAORI	WEIGHTING



Te Mātāpuna Student Achievement Grids

Te Mātāpuna – Te Wāhanga Tuatoru Taku Kāinga						
Ingoa Rōpū Ako						
He whakamārama mō ngā tau. Tuhia te tau:						
• 0 mehemea i te ngaro koe i te kura <i>(if you were absent)</i> .						
• 1 mehemea kāore koe i te mōhio (<i>if you don't understand</i>).						
• 2 mehemea kāore anō kia tino mārama (<i>if hyou need more practice</i>).						
• 3 mehemea kua tino mārama, kua ū (<i>if you understand and can do it</i>).						
AKORANGA	TAU					
1. I can make a simple <i>kei te</i> sentence.						
2. I am able to ask and answer <i>kei te</i> sentence.						
3. I can use the personal <i>a</i> before names in a <i>kei te</i> sentence.						
4. I know how to use <i>tāua</i> , <i>māua</i> , <i>kōrua</i> and <i>rāua</i> .						
5. I can apply the question and answer rules to <i>tāua</i> , <i>māua</i> , <i>kōrua and rāua</i> .						
6. I can ask and answer a <i>ki hea</i> question at the end of a <i>kei te</i> sentence.						
7. I am able to answer a <i>kei hea</i> question with <i>kei muri, kei mua</i> or <i>kei waenganui</i>						
8. I can use <i>e hia</i> to ask how many things are in a certain place and be able to						
answer such a question.						
9. I know when to use <i>e</i> before a person's name.						
10. I know when to use <i>e</i> before a command.						
11. I can tell people where my home is.						
12. I can talk about the terms <i>papa kāinga</i> and <i>tūrangawaewae</i> and their importance						
to Māori people.						

Te Mātāpuna – Te Wāhanga Tuatoru Taku Kāinga	
Ingoa Rōpū Ako	
He whakamārama mō ngā tau. Tuhia te tau:	
• 0 mehemea i te ngaro koe i te kura <i>(if you were absent)</i> .	
• 1 mehemea kāore koe i te mōhio (<i>if you don't understand</i>).	
• 2 mehemea kaore ano kia tino marama (<i>if hyou need more practice</i>).	
• 3 mehemea kua tino mārama, kua ū (<i>if you understand and can do it</i>).	
AKORANGA	TAU
1. I can make a simple <i>kei te</i> sentence.	
2. I am able to ask and answer <i>kei te</i> sentence.	
3. I can use the personal <i>a</i> before names in a <i>kei te</i> sentence.	
4. I know how to use <i>tāua</i> , <i>māua</i> , <i>kōrua</i> and <i>rāua</i> .	
5. I can apply the question and answer rules to <i>tāua</i> , <i>māua</i> , <i>kōrua and rāua</i> .	
6. I can ask and answer a <i>ki hea</i> question at the end of a <i>kei te</i> sentence.	
7. I am able to answer a <i>kei hea</i> question with <i>kei muri, kei mua</i> or <i>kei waenganui</i>	
13. I can use <i>e hia</i> to ask how many things are in a certain place and be able to answer such a question.	
14. I know when to use <i>e</i> before a person's name.	
15. I know when to use <i>e</i> before a command.	
16. I can tell people where my home is.	
17. I can talk about the terms <i>papa kāinga</i> and <i>tūrangawaewae</i> and their importance to Māori people.	



Te Whakamātautau Tuhituhi:

Ko toku ingoa ko	Ko te rā
C	

Ko toku whare kura	_ Ko te taima inaianei	<u>am/pm</u>
--------------------	------------------------	--------------

He korero whakaahua (Writing a description)

Whiriwhiria tetāhi kōrero whakaahua mō ēnei kaupapa mai:

Taku hararei Kirihimete	Tōku whare noho	Tōku whānau i te kainga
Tetahi pukapuka pai.	Tetahi tangata rongor	nui To matou whare hui

- 1. Tuhia mai te ingoa o tou korero: _____
- 2. Na. Tuhia mai ētahi kupu awhina mō tēnei kōrero:

ngā kupu ingoa: iwi/wāhi/mea atu (nouns):

He kupu ahua (adjectives):

He kupu mahi (verbs):

he kupu korero/ whakatauki / pepeha (expressions/sayings):



Pastoral Care

- 1. Te Mahi Whakatau
- 2. Nga Tikanga mo nga akonga whakatau
- 3. He Reta ~ kotahi
- 4. He Reta ~ e rua
- 5. He Reta ~ Te Mahi Whakatau
- 6. He Reta ~ Te Mahi Whakatau
- 7. CYPS Referral Sheet
- 8. Tiwhikete ~ Tino Pai
- 9. Tiwhikete ~ He Tohu Rangatira
- 10. Tiwhikete ~ Tino Pai Rawa
- 11. He Tohu Umanga Matauranga
- 12. He Tikanga mo te Manaakitanga
- 13. Te Whakawhanaungatanga
- 14. Survival Guide for Year One Teachers



<u>Name of kura</u>

<u>He kupu arahi mō te mahi whakatau</u>

Truants can be referred to the Children and Young Persons and their Families Services when:

The child or young person has failed to attend school without reasonable excuse *and*

required interventions have failed to ensure a return to school attendance *and*

their absences have been:

- continuous for 15 school days or
- one or more days every week or patterns of several days absence which persist for a school term.

Steps to be taken before referral

Before referring a truanting student to the CYPS, a school will have taken the following steps:

- (a) Assessed the situation at a meeting of the School Board of Trustees, Dean's meeting or other process as specified in the school policy. Matters such as offending, abuse and neglect, learning difficulties, and home problems will have been referred to appropriate services for resolution;
- (b) Made home visits and/or convened a family meeting to explore solutions;
- (c) Ensured that the family is fully advised of the difficulty both verbally and in writing, and in an appropriate language;
- (d) Made modifications to school arrangements and programmes where deemed appropriate;
- (e) Brought in other family, community and educational resources to assist;
- (f) Allowed time for interventions to work.

Source: Truancy and non-enrolment of children in schools. Protocol agreed between the CYPS and Ministry of Education 1992.



(name of kura) Ngā tikanga mō ngā akonga whakatau (Absenteeism Procedures) I te kura o _____

- 1. Attendance Officer rings the home of absent students daily. Deans suggest students that should be given priority.
- 2. If absences persist the Dean will interview the student and contact parents by letter or phone.
- 3. Student may be referred to the Counsellor by the Dean. A home visit can be arranged.
- 4. Student is issued with a blue attendance card to take to each lesson and is placed on the truancy list letter No. 1 is sent home and letter No. 1a is handed to student.
- 5. Either

Pattern improves – letter No. 2 is handed to student and student is taken off truancy file.

or

Truancy continues – letter No. 2a is handed to student.

- 6. The student is referred to CYPS by the Guidance Counsellor using the attached form. Youth Aid is also informed at this stage.
- 7. The CYPS sets up a family conference (takes 4-6 weeks). The Dean attends. A solution is sought.



Letter 1

(letterhead of kura)

Te Rā

Tena koe/kōrua/kōutou,_____

Your son/daughter has been found absent from school without adequate reason on _____, which is unacceptable to our _____ form

Dean.

She/he has therefore been placed on our **Truancy List.** This means that for the next **4 weeks** we will be taking special care to monitor very closely his/her attendance in every period. Any further truancy during this time will be considered a serious matter.

We would ask that during this time you please **phone the school** any time she/he is absent from school with your knowledge.

Once **20 days** have passed without further truancy his/her name will be removed from the truancy list and we hope better attendance habits will have been re-established. Normal monitoring of attendance will, of course, continue at this point. The aim is to set a target for your son/daughter to measure their progress towards rehabilitating themselves from a truancy problem. Please reinforce this at home by helping them count the days towards removal from the list.

If there are any problems that need to be addressed in order to overcome a truancy problem, please feel free to phone either the Dean or Guidance Counsellor so we can be aware of these.

Naku noa,



Letter 1a

(letterhead of kura)

TE RETA MŌ TE MAHI WHAKATAU

Te Ra_____

Tena koe/kōrua/kōutou _____,

You were placed on the Truancy List on _____.

We consider your absences to be unacceptable and therefore require you to complete 20 consecutive days attendance before you will be removed from the Truancy file.

During this time your attendance will be monitored **very closely** and should you have cause to be away from school we would ask that your Parent/Guardian **phone the school on the morning of your absence.**



<u>Letter 2a</u> (letterhead of kura)

TE RETA MŌ TE MAHI WHAKATAU

Te ra _____

Tena koe/kōrua/kōtou _____,

You were placed on the Truancy List on ______. Since then:

- (a) You have been in class consecutively for ______ days and now have days to go before your name is removed from the list because of improved attendance. Congratulations on your progress. Keep it up!
- (b) You were absent without explanation on ______, therefore the 20 days on the truancy list commenced again on _____.

Naku noa,



<u>Letter 2a</u> (letterhead of kura)

TE RETA MŌ TE MAHI WHAKATAU

Te rā

Tena koe/kōrua/kōutou _____,

You have now completed 20 days consecutive attendance and you have been removed from our Truancy List. Congratulations!

I will still be monitoring your good attendance habits from time to time and trust we will not have cause to see you up on our Truancy List again.

Naku noa,



Te mahi tuku akonga a te Kura ki te kaiwhakahaere mō te mahi whakatau ~ arā te tiaki me te whakamarumaru i te akonga.

(NB: This referral form is where the care or protection concern is *truancy* only. All other cases involving care or protection concerns should be referred to the Social work section of the New Zealand Children and Young Persons Service under section 15 of the Children, Young Persons and their Families Act, 1989).

Te ingoa o te tamaiti/te rangatahi:	2.	Te rā Whānau:
<u></u>		<u></u>
Te iwi:	4.	Te wāhi kainga:
I TUKUA E:		<u></u>
Kura:		·····
Te wāhi noho o te kura:		Nama waea kainga:
<u></u>	<u>.</u>	·····
NGĀ KŌRERO MŌ TE WHĀNAU	J:	
(a) Te ingoa o te māmā:	<u>.</u>	(b) Te ingoa o te pāpā:
Te wāhi noho:	<u></u>	Te wāhi noho:
Nama waea:	<u></u>	Nama waea:
	<u>.</u>	
(c) Te ingoa o te kaitiaki: (ko te		ko te pāpā rānei?)
Te wāhi kainga:		
	<u>.</u>	
Nama waea:		

<u>.....</u>



(d) Ko ngā me ngā wāhi noho o ētahi atu whānau i mohiotia. (He aha te hononga?)

Ingoa: Ingoa: <u>.....</u> Te wāhi noho: Te wāhi noho: <u>.....</u> <u>......</u> <u>.....</u> <u>.....</u> Nama waea: Nama waea: (kainga)..... (kainga)..... (mahi)..... (mahi) Te hononga: Te hononga: <u>.....</u> <u>......</u>

Ingoa:

<u>.....</u> Te wāhi noho: <u>.....</u>

<u>.....</u> Nama waea:

(kainga)_____

(mahi)_____

Te hononga:

<u>......</u>

Ingoa:

<u>.....</u> Te wāhi noho:

<u>.....</u>

<u>.....</u> Nama waea: (kainga)

(mahi)

Te hononga:

<u>.....</u>

Ingoa:	Ingoa:
Te wāhi noho:	Te wāhi noho:
<u></u>	<u></u>
Nama waea: (kainga)	Nama waea: (kainga)
(mahi)	(mahi) <u></u>
Te hononga:	Te hononga:
<u></u>	<u></u>

(add additional page if necessary)



7. Ko ētahi atu tino tangata: (kaiako, tākuta)

Nama waea: (kainga) (mahi)	Te wāhi noho: Nama waea: (kainga) (mahi) Te hononga: vhai te mate o te whakatau:
Nama waea: I (kainga) ((mahi) (Te hononga: (Nama waea: (kainga) <u></u> (mahi) <u></u> Te hononga:
Te hononga:	Te hononga:
	vhai te mate o te whakatau:
I whakamohiotia ngā mātua e te kura mō ngā te kura: (<i>please detail and attach any written</i> <i>parents</i>).	
-	
······	
He aha ngā whakamaramatanga o ngā mātua k	ua hoatungia ki te kura mō t
mahi whakatau?	
mahi whakatau? Whakatakotoria ngā kōrero mō ngā ngaronga anō e pa ana ki tēnei, whakamaua ki tēnei pep	
Whakatakotoria ngā kōrero mō ngā ngaronga	



13. Kua whakamohiotia ngā mātua mō tēnei? (please tick box)

Ae	Kaore	

14. Homai koa te ingoa me te nama waea o te tangata ka tū hei māngai i te hui-awhānau.

Te ingoa me te tūranga: Te nama waea: 15. Etahi atu kōrero e pā ana ki tēnei pepa:

Te hainatanga:

Te rā: _____

He tohu Rangatira tenei	He tohu Rangatira tenei
Ki a	Ki a
Mo te mahi	Mo te mahi
Te ra Kaiako	Te ra Kaiako
He tohu Rangatira tenei	He tohu Rangatira tenei
Ki a	Ki a
Mo te mahi	Mo te mahi
Te ra Kaiako	Te ra Kaiako



7
He tohu Rangatira tēnei Ki a
mō te mahi
Te Rā Kaiako

	RAWA ATU 🔊
O TE KURA MŌ	0
TE RĀ KAIAKO	

TINO PAI mō tō mahi kaha	
HE TOHU RANGATIRA TĒNEI	
KI A	
MŌ TE MAHI	
TE RĀ	
КАІАКО	



<u>He Tohu Ūmanga Mātauranga</u> <u>Special Education Services</u>

He Tohu Ūmanga Mātauranga administer the Manaaki Akonga Rua and Manaaki Tauira Grants.

Below are their addresses and telephone numbers for further information:

SPECIAL EDUCATION SERVICE LOCAL AREA OFFICE INFORMATION

٠	WHANGAREI	BOX 911	Ph: (09)438 7677
٠	KAIKOHE	BOX 466	Ph: (09)401 1691
٠	TAKAPUNA	BOX 33 137	Ph: (09)489 9433
٠	AUCKLAND CENTRAL	BOX 26 408	Ph: (09)623 3970
•	HENDERSON	BOX 21 057	Ph: (09)836 6630
•	РАРТОЕТОЕ	BOX 23 638	Ph: (09)279 6540
•	MANUREWA	BOX 544	Ph: (09)266 3260
٠	HAMILTON	BOX 774	Ph: (07)856 0940
•	ROTORUA	BOX 701	Ph: (07)348 1339
•	BAY OF PLENTY EAST	Level 3 Regency	Ph: (07)578 9438
`		House Elizabeth St.	
		Tauranga.	
٠	NAPIER	BOX 664	Ph: (06)835 5047
٠	GISBORNE	BOX 658	Ph: (06)867 9859
•	PALMERSTON NORTH	BOX 758	Ph: (06)358 3026
٠	NEW PLYMOUTH	BOX 487	Ph: (06)758 7858
٠	WANGANUI	BOX 4045	Ph: (06)345 5224
•	WELLINGTON	BOX 27 382	Ph: (04)384 7644
٠	UPPER HUTT	BOX 40 067	Ph: (04)527 7199
٠	LOWER HUTT	BOX 30 177	Ph: (04)566 5566
•	NELSON	BOX 282	Ph: (03)548 2344
•	GREYMOUTH	BOX 246	Ph: (03)768 7210
•	CHRISTCHURCH	BOX 4629	Ph: (03)379 5383
•	DUNEDIN	BOX 5147	Ph: (03)477 8610
٠	INVERCARGILL	BOX 887	Ph: (03)218 6726





HE TIKANGA MŌ TE MANAAKITANGA, TE MANAAKI TANGATA

When manuhiri (visitors) enter the whanau class, it is tikanga Maori (Maori custom) to make them feel welcome, at home and comfortable within the environment and with the students and teachers. Here are a few things that you should do to show true Manaakitanga to manuhiri:

- When they enter the room, turn towards them, smile and greet them. Don't ever turn your back to manuhiri.
- Say "Kia Ora" or "Tena koe" if it is one person.
- Say "Kia Ora" or "Tena Korua" if there are two people.
- Say "Kia Ora koutou" or "Tena koutou katoa" if there are 3 or more people.
- Hariru and mihi to them.
- Offer to help them with books or equipment they are carrying.
- Find a chair for them to sit on.
- Ask your Whānau Teacher, Dean or other staff member if you should make them a cup of tea (if it is appropriate). Māori people always show manaakitanga by offering a cup of tea and kai.
- Be respectful around manuhiri. Use your manners, speak at a reasonable tone and use appropriate language.
- They are your guests and it is your duty to look after them and make them feel welcome in your whanau class.
- Korero with your manuhiri. Korero Maori to them about to whanau, to iwi, to kura.
- When they have finished their visit, offer to say a short speech to them of thanks and appreciation for what they have done for you.





TE WHAKAWHANAUNGATANGA

OTEROOPU

AIMS:

- 1. To improve the class dynamics so that they may work together free from negativity and harassment.
- 2. To enhance the class relationship with their Form Teacher, Dean, Principal and Counsellor.

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. To develop and enhance the students' problem solving skills.
- 2. To acquire the appropriate strategies in small and larger group situations so that individuals come together and work as a team to achieve a shared goal.
- 3. To develop healthy, positive relationships within the class.

ORGANISATION:

- 1) Class to be divided into four groups Dean to decide on groupings.
- 2) Each group will rotate through four activities in session one.
- 3) Regroup 1 & 3, 2 & 4. The two groups will then rotate through two further activities.
- 4) As a whole class, they will complete one further activity.
- 5) Each teacher will accompany a group and help them with the appropriate Problem Solving Skills as well as explaining the activities as they go.
- 6) Safety must be paramount. Teachers are to insist on team building strategies so that safety of all students is insured.
- 7) Equipment from each activity must be carried on to the next activity as it may be needed to solve the next problem.
- 8) Points given for each activity –

Whole team involvement Positive team support Tolerance Inclusive behaviour demonstrated

SESSION ONE ACTIVITIES – FOUR GROUPS

1. Mine Field

Equipment

- large coffee tin (or similar) full of sweets and an egg
 drum
 long ropes
 large rubber bands
 cones
- **Aim:** To get the tin safely out of the mine field.
- **Rules:** Any member of the team can go into the mine field for a minimum of 3 seconds. If they remain inside the area they are blown up and no longer are able to help solve the problem.



The tin must be carried carefully until the course is finished.

2. Crocodile Rock

- **Equipment:**3 long ropes tied as in diagram approximately 12" above ground. Plus equipment from activity one.
- **Aim:** For the whole team to get from the start position to the finished position without touching the ground.



If anyone touches the ground, they must start again.



3. The Amazon

Equipment:	 bucket of water plank of wood pole (1 ¹/₂" in diameter) plus previous activity equipment
Aim:	Using a plank, pole, rope and stick the group must retrieve the bucket of water without spilling it.

4. Traffic jam

Equipment:Enough softball bases for each member of the team plus 1 extra – 8 or 9.

Aim: To have two groups of people exchange places on a line of squares.



Rules: To begin, one group stands on the plates to the left of the middle square, the other group stands to the right. Both groups face the middle unoccupied plate. Using the following moves, people on the left side must end up in the places on the right side, and vice versa.

Illegal Moves:

- 1. Any moves backwards.
- 2. Any move around someone facing the same way you are.
- 3. Any move which involves 2 persons moving at once.

Legal Moves:

- 1. A person may move into an empty space in front of him/her.
- 2. A person may move around a person who is facing his/her into an empty space ie.

1 or 2 may move into the empty space.



1 may move into the empty space because 1 and 2 are facing each other.





SESSION TWO ACTIVITIES

5. Jelly Roll

Equipment: 4 large durable, strong cardboard rolls – these are jelly resistant (24" long, 12" diameter) 1 stout pole, 8" long 1plank, should have been brought from activity 3 Rope 4 cones

Aim: Move the entire group from one point to another

Rules:

- 1. The jelly rolls are jelly resistant and may be freely rolled about in viscous, primordial ooze.
- 2. The board will dissolve if any part of it touches the jelly.
- 3. No one can walk through the ooze either if they do they must return to the beginning point for cleansing.
- 4. Teachers may walk/cavort freely within the confines of the nasty jelly as they have special jelly resistant shoes on.

6. **River Crossing**

Equipment:3 or 4 large drums

3 planks (1 from activity 6 and 2 from previous activity)

Aim: For the whole team to cross the river without falling in.

- **Rules:** 1. All team members must cross the river, without touching the water.
 - 1. If a member falls in they must return to the bank and start again.

Begin



Finish

 \odot = drum



SESSION THREE – Whole Class Activity

6. The Diminishing Load Problem

Equipment:4 cones

Rules:

- 1. To cross the open field a person must be carried.
- 2. The carrier must return and be carried himself/herself.
- 3. The only person allowed to walk (run) across the field is the last person.
- 4. If the carried person touches the ground while being carried, both members must return to the start.
- 5. The number of people being carried and carrying can vary in strength and/or imagination of the group, i.e. one to one is not the only way.

"Finally – Open the Tins"

Throughout the process, the students will need to be supported, encouraged and the problem solving strategies will need to be reinforced.

i.e. Problem Solving





SURVIVAL GUIDE FOR YEAR ONE TEACHERS

Key people on staff:

Principal
Deputy Principal
Assistant Principal
Guidance Counsellor
Careers Counsellor
Dean F3
Dean F4
Dean F5
Dean F6
Dean F7
HOD Languages
School Secretary
Administration Secretary
Support Staff

Who do I see about:

Relief
Duty
Timetable
Use of library
Use of computer room
Support person for me
Trips outside of school
Photocopying
Keys
Special Needs
Parent/Teacher Evenings
Student Hardship
NZQA Special Assistance
Enrolments and Orientation
Options
Qualification Advice
Reports
Course changes
Discipline Issues
Detentions
Attendance
Sick Students



<u>Te Mea, Te Mea, Te Mea</u>

- 1. Alcohol & Drug Abuse
- 2. Drug Abuse ~ Do's & Don'ts
- 3. Te Tikanga o te Whakatiwheta Hemahema
- 4. ADHD ~ Information
- 5. Understanding ADD
- 6. Hangi Tickets
- 7. Hangi Ticket Allocations



KO NGĀ TOHUTOHU TUPUHEKE O TE MAHI KURA E AHU MAI ANA I TE HONGI KĀPIA, WAIPIRO, KAITARUKINO RĀNEI

Signs of deteriorating school performance resulting from alcohol and/or drug abuse

Te ngāronga

Absenteeism

Unauthorised leave from school grounds Excessive sick leave Repeated absences Lateness Others complain about his/her attitude Leaving school early Improbable excuses Short term absences from classroom Frequent trips to the toilet

<u>Te taka o te hiringa</u>

Lapses in Concentration

Forgetfulness Unreliability Work requires greater effort Tasks take longer Difficulty recalling instructions Difficulty handling complex tasks Alternative periods of high/low productivity Appears spacey

<u>Te ahua o te tangata</u>

Personal Presentation

Neglecting appearance Careless, sloppy dress Neglecting personal hygiene Red eyes Sniffing as if nose is always stuffy Sores around mouth Often unwell Te heke iho o te kakama Reduced Efficiency

Mistakes Missed deadlines Making poor decisions

Improbable excuses for poor school work Uneven working pace Putting things off Neglecting details Poorer quality of work Lower quantity of output

<u>He rawakore ngā whānaungatanga i te kura</u> <u>Poor Relationships at School</u>

Blaming others Avoiding teacher, people in authority Over reaction to criticism Aggressive/argumentative Wide swings in moods Borrowing money from classmates Complaints from classmates Unreasonable resentments Requesting change of class Wanting to leave school Wanting to change schools

🍓 Te Hiringa i te Mahara

KO NGĀ MAHI TIKA, MAHI HĒ HOKI I TE WĀ KA KŌRERO KOE KI NGĀ
RANGATAHI MŌ TĀ RĀTOU MAHI KAI TARUKINO
Do's and don'ts when talking to young people
about their drug use

about then utug use		
MAHI ATU (Do)	KAUA E MAHI (Don't)	
• Clarify the ground rules of confidentiality before you begin	• Over-react or panic- don't assume that anything drastic has to be said or done	
• Be clear about what you are trying to achieve by talking	• Try to talk in depth to a young person if they are intoxicated.	
• Be aware of the differences between interviewing to assess someone's drug use, giving advice and counselling	• Lose sight of your aims when talking to young people about drugs.	
 Listen carefully to what the young person has to say 	• Be judgmental. Attitudes and values concerning drug use vary a lot between different people	
• Keep your focus on the person rather than the drug use	• Expect young people to share your attitudes and values on drug use	
• Ask open ended rather than closed questions. These will encourage the young	• Try to use hip street language if you are not completely comfortable and familiar with it	
person to talk. So often in such situations it is the adult who ends up doing most of the talking	 Make blanket generalisations – such as "taking cannabis is bad for you" 	
• Be positive. Warnings may be counter- productive. Time may be better spent highlighting positive images of health, alleviating anxiety & promoting self-	• Moralise – drugs go in and out of fashion and so do the reasons people take them. It is not wicked to take drugs and not necessarily stupid either. Back to your attitudes again	
 Check your facts –where are you getting your information about drugs from? The media exaggerate drug risks. Ensure your information is accurate 	• Sensationalise. Don't add to anxiety by exaggerating. This can be difficult when the usual way of discussing drugs (in the media) is so hyped up. Keep calm and cool. It helps communication	
• If you do not understand the meaning of some of the terms used, ask for an explanation		
• Keeping things in perspective – assess any potential risk in a sensible way		
• Keep your faith in the individual. There is no logical or inevitable progression of drug use from experimenting to dependency or from drug to drug		



	MAHI ATU (Do)
•	Watch your language – Saying "X will make you ill" may get the young person thinking of days off school. Saying "Y shortens your life" has little relevance to any young person. Saying "Z is very dangerous" may entice challenge, sound exciting or heroic
•	Be aware that many young people will not give up using drugs whatever you say or do. Encouraging less harmful drug use may be more effective in such situations
•	Use a comfortable relaxed setting if possible
•	Set time limits for the talking session
•	Understand that a series of meetings, rather than just a one-off session, may be required
•	Keep track of the outcome of your work and refer back to your original aims

From: Don't panic: Responding to Incidents of Young People's Drug Use. J. Cohen and J. Kay (1992)


Te tikanga o te whakatiwheta hemahema (Sexual harassment)

Sexual harassment¹ is defined as any verbal or physical behaviour of a sexual nature, including misuse of visual or written material, which is unwelcome and offensive to the receiver and which is either repeated or of such a significant nature that it has a detrimental effect on a person's education or employment.

(A copy of the legal definition of sexual harassment contained in the Human Rights Act 1993 is contain in Appendix 2).

He rahi ngā whanonga i raro i te maru o te whakatiwheta hemahema Sexual Harassment covers a broad range of behaviours

Sexual harassment includes a range of behaviours from name calling and joke telling, to threats of adverse treatment and rape. While one form of sexual harassment may, on the surface, seem less serious than another, the effects on the harassed person can be devastating. The effect on the receiver is the important consideration. It is a mistake that conduct is not sexual harassment because it does not seem to be a criminal offence or that, because it is a criminal offence, it is not sexual harassment.

The seriousness of an incident should be measured by the effect on the complainant², not by the conduct itself. Those complained about will often say that they meant no harm or that whatever took place was not serious.

While schools should provide three general options for persons complaining about sexual harassment (see *Resolving complaints*, pages 31-35), it should be the complainant and their family's choice as to which option is adopted. However, the school will need to respond in terms of the seriousness of the conduct.

On one level there is behaviour which may have a relatively minor consequence. If an incident has caused only annoyance and discomfort rather than more serious effects such as distress, it may be appropriate to deal with it in a relatively unofficial way. Informal counselling, warnings and apologies may be all that is required. It is important however, not to dismiss minor misconduct too lightly or to regard it as trivial. Minor misconduct offers an opportunity to remedy inappropriate behaviour at an early stage. If this is not done, those who engage in "low-level" sexual harassment get the wrong message.

¹ This document uses the term sexual harassment as it is defined in the Human Rights Act 1993. There are similar definitions in the Employment Contracts Act 1991 and the Secondary Teachers Collective Employment Contract.

² The term *complainant* is used throughout the document to mean the person making a complaint.



Sexual harassment covers a broad range of behaviours (cont...)

Their behaviour may then be repeated or may later take on a more serious character. Relatively minor forms of sexual harassment should therefore be seen as an opportunity for early corrective intervention. Intervention at this stage can send constructive messages in a low-key way and, in some cases, will prevent more serious problems developing in the future.

It is essential to bear in mind that if alleged conduct appears to have had a serious *effect*, it rarely, if ever, would be appropriate to regard the incident as minor.

On another level, is conduct which is more serious and which may have a more serious effect. It calls for a more systematic process of investigation, decision-making and the carrying out of disciplinary and remedial measures. Conduct in this category calls for a graduated range of responses, depending on the behaviour and its effect. The general rule is that all complaints of a serious type must be responded to in a serious way. Appropriate processes are discussed in Appendix 4.

Koia nei ētahi whanonga o te whakatiwheta hemahema: Some types of behaviours that may constitute sexual harassment are:

- sexually suggestive remarks or teasing about a person's gender, sexuality, alleged sexual activities, or personal life
- telling dirty jokes which embarrass or offend
- a teacher making sexual approaches to a student (Note a teacher has a professional obligation not to accept a sexual approach from a student. Clearly, if the student is under 16, it is a criminal offence. In any event, there is a relationship of trust between the teacher and student for which the teacher is responsible for maintaining.)
- a staff member sexualising his or her interactions with students by making reference to sex-oriented physical appearance, sexuality or relationships
- staff or students entering rooms unnecessarily where students are showering or changing, for example, on school trips, after physical education, at boarding schools
- referring to students or teachers using sexual names, for example; poofter, wanker, tart, leso, bitch, slut, fag, queer
- unwanted physical contact such as patting, rubbing, pinching, touching
- the misuse of sexually violent material by teachers or students
- displaying posters, pictures or graffiti of a sexual nature which could reasonably be expected to offend



Some types of behaviours that may constitute sexual harassment (cont...)

- requests for sexual contact including intercourse, with either implied or over promises for preferential treatment or threats or detrimental treatment, for example, exam marks, education opportunities or present/future employment opportunities
- sexual assault, rape, sexual violation
- leering, wolf whistles, cat calls, obscene gestures or mutterings
- kissing or hugging someone against their will
- persistent and unwelcome social invitations or telephone calls at either school, work or at home. These types of behaviours may be sexual harassment if they are repeated or sufficiently serious as to be detrimental.
- The effect of sexual harassment is determined by the person who has been harassed. If it has been detrimental to either their education or employment there may be a range of indicators, for example, absenteeism, changes in behaviour, mood changes, lower productivity or work quality.

Ehara te whakatiwheta hemahema i te Sexual harassment is *not*:

- occasional compliments or behaviour based on mutual attraction
- friendships, sexual or otherwise, between equals where both people consent to or enjoy the relationship

He aha te rerekētanga o te whakatiwheta hemahema me te raweke?

What is the difference between sexual harassment and sexual abuse?

It is commonly understood that the term 'sexual abuse' is used to refer to sexual contact by an adult towards a child (see Children, Young Persons and their Families Act 1989). Some schools differentiate between the terms by defining sexual abuse as that occurs in the school or workplace. Others use abuse meaning behaviour which constitutes a criminal offence. However, much behaviour complained of as sexual harassment is also a criminal offence and can be labelled sexual abuse.

The New Zealand Children and Young Persons and their Families Service (NZCYPFS) has developed two resource documents targeting child abuse and neglect. The first resource, *Breaking the Cycle: An Interagency Guide to Child Abuse, 1995,* concentrates on outlining services currently being provided by NZCYPFS, and is a guide for recognition of abuse and how to report it. The second resource is a companion booklet to use alongside the interagency guide. Entitled *Interagency Protocols for Child Abuse Management,* it represents a co-operative approach to child abuse management throughout New Zealand, including reporting procedures within the school environment, and places emphasis on the needs of the child or young person.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF CHILD & ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRY

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF CHILD & ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRY

Facts **Teachers**

CHILDREN WHO CAN'T PAY ATTENTION

Teachers are often distressed when a student "won't listen to" or "causes trouble in class." One possible reason for this kind of behaviour is Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).

Even though the child with ADHD often wants to be a good student, the impulsive behaviour and inability to pay proper attention in class interfere. Teachers, parents and friends know that the child is "misbehaving" or "different", but they might not be able to tell exactly what is wrong. A child and adolescent psychiatrist can diagnose and treat the child with Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder.

The "hyperactivity" symptoms in ADHD may include excessive running or climbing in young children, or extremely restless and fidgety behaviour in older children. In contrast to a normal high level of activity in some children, <u>hyperactivity</u> is haphazard, poorly organised and not goal-directed. ADHD is 10 times more common in boys than in girls.

A child who has ADHD shows several of the following characteristics:

Has difficulty organising work and gives the impression he or she has not heard instructions. Is easily distracted. Makes several errors of a careless and compulsive nature. Frequently calls out in class. Has difficulty awaiting his or her turn in group situations Fails to follow through on parents' requests. Is unable to play games for the same amount of time as other children of the same age.

Without proper treatment, the child may fall behind in schoolwork, and friendships may suffer because of poor co-operation in playing and other social activities. Selfesteem suffers because the child experiences more failure than success and is criticised by teachers and family who do not recognise a health problem.



FACTS FOR TEACHERS Children who Can't Pay Attention

Research clearly documents that medication can be helpful. Also, that medication used for ADHD works best as part of a comprehensive plan of treatment including evaluation and often help for the family, and consultation with teachers. When additional complications such as low self-esteem, depression, or social difficulties, psychotherapy is often indicated.

If a child shows behaviour problems like those of ADHD, teachers may suggest to them that they seek additional help. Parents may ask their paediatrician or family physician to refer them to a child and adolescent psychiatrist. Parents can learn how to help their child. Often the child psychiatrist helps teachers and school officials work out ways to treat more effectively those children with Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder.

American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry represents over 5,000 child and adolescent psychiatrists, physicians with at least five years of additional training beyond medical school in general and child and adolescent psychiatry.

For further Information Contact

Child & Family Unit Starship Children's Health Auckland Hospital Phone: (09) 307-4901 Fax: 307-8944



Christopher Green – Wellington NZ – March 1996

Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD) refers to a subtle difference in the fine tuning of the normal brain. This difference seems to be related to a slight imbalance in the brain's message transmitting chemicals (neurotransmitters). This mostly affects those parts of the brain which control reflective thought and the inhibition of ill-considered behaviour (the frontal lobe and its close connections). Some researchers believe that this condition should be called Behaviour Inhibition Disorder.

Some see this as an edge of normal temperament, while others describe it as a disorder. Whatever the true nature of ADD, it results in behaviours that cause a child to underachieve at school for their intellect and under behave at home for the standard of parenting they receive. It is more correct to refer to ADD as Attention Deficit – Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) but here we will talk of ADD.

The incidence of ADD varies depending on the strictness of the criteria used for diagnosis. I believe that as a conservative estimate, two percent of Australia's school population are greatly disadvantaged by this condition while in North America the incidence is quoted as about five percent. Boys are more affected than girls. Though the first behaviours of ADD are usually apparent by three years of age, most parents come for help in their children's first few years at school.

ADD is a chronic condition which continues throughout the school years. It is now believed that approximately 60% will take some of these symptoms with them into adulthood. If we follow the lead of North America, the treatment of adult ADD will soon be helping thousands in Australia.

ADD is not a new condition, it was first described almost a hundred years ago and, in North America, has been widely diagnosed and treated for almost forty years. Some say Australia is currently experiencing an epidemic and great over-diagnosis of this condition. In fact ADD has always been this prevalent, but until recently it did not receive its true recognition.

THE BEHAVIOURS

All ADD children vary in the number and relative severity of the following behaviours.

Inattention: Easily distracted, flits from task to task, best with one-to-one supervision. Poor short term memory, forgets instructions, loses focus, slow completing work, hard to reach and teach. Some are distant, dreamy and spaced out (the attention deficit without hyperactivity, group).

Impulsiveness: Speaks and acts without thinking, interrupts, low frustration tolerance, a short fuse. Problems with behaviour inhibition, seem aggressive, difficulty putting "the brakes on their behaviour".



Overactivity: Restless, fidgets, fiddles, has to touch. Driven by "an over-wound spring".

Insatiability: Rarely satisfied, goes on and on, unaware when to let a matter drop, interrogates, generates great tension. Constantly over-intrudes into the parent's space.

Social clumsiness: Misreads social cues, overpowers, bosses and wants to do things their way, acts silly in a crowd.

Poor co-ordination: A few are truly clumsy, while others have an awkward flow of movement or difficulty doing two actions at the one time. Most have messy written work.

Disorganisation: Blind to mess, forgetful, loses belongings, unaware of time. Some older children have difficulty structuring their school work, getting started to homework and organising projects.

Variability: Great fluctuations between good and bad days. Mood swings, volatile, yet sensitive.

Specific Learning Disability: It appears that approximately sixty percent have associated learning problems, e.g. difficulties with reading, mathematics or language. Many have difficulties with mental arithmetic, learning tables and remembering what they have just read.

Adults with ADD: Adults often describe a restlessness, which affects their bodies and minds. Organisation, impulse control, focusing, maintaining attention and seeing priorities, remain problems for adults with ADD. Adults have most trouble in their productivity at work and the stability of their relationships.

THE TYPICAL PRESENTATION

The parents I meet can't understand why this child is "out of step" with brothers, sisters and other children. On history some were irritable and demanding as infants, though many were easy babies. Once they started to walk, most were active and into everything. At pre-school some were more restless and found it hard to sit at story-time, others had low frustration tolerance and were seen as aggressive.

At the start of school most are said to be distractible and may be disruptive. They do best when stood over or they don't complete work. Teachers are confused that such an apparently intelligent child is so erratic and underachieving. Some have been tested by the school psychologist, who often finds a surprisingly good concentration in the 1:1 of the quiet test room. In the playground some are socially out of tune, come on too strong and annoy other children. Many do not get asked to birthday parties.

At home parents describe a child who demands, intrudes into their space and generates tension. These children stir, wind-up their siblings and don't know when to let a matter drop. Many have a short fuse, act without thinking, interrupt like a pre schooler, and are accident prone. Some are messy, disorganised, forgetful, restless and constantly fiddling. It's not that these behaviours are confined to the ADD child, other children have them, but to a lesser intensity and the others know when to apply the brakes.



A few have the "inattention only" sort of ADD. They are the dreamy in-attenders, with relatively good behaviour. These "quiet under achievers" often pass unnoticed, yet they perform poorly at school. A surprisingly high proportion of children with this sort of ADD, have specific learning disabilities.

WHEN IS THIS NORMAL - WHEN IS IT ADD?

There is no clear cut off between those who have a normally active, impulsive and inattentive temperament and those who suffer ADD. It must be remembered that if the child has many, but not enough symptomatic behaviour to meet the diagnosis, they may not be called ADD, but they will still be difficult for parents to manage and teachers to teach.

If these behaviours are not causing anyone any trouble, they can be ignored. If these behaviours are causing a child to significantly under function at school and under behave at home, whether they exactly fit the criteria or not, they must be taken seriously. "A problem is only a problem when it causes a problem."

(Name of Kura)	(Name of Kura)
FUNDRAISING	FUNDRAISING
(trip title), 1999	(trip title), 1999
HANGI!	HANGI!
At (name of Kura)	At (name of Kura)
Cost: \$7.00 Date:	Cost: \$7.00 Date:
Time:	Time:
Thank you for supporting (Te ingoa o te kura/whanau)	Thank you for supporting (Te ingoa o te kura/whanau)
TICKET NO.	TICKET NO.
(Name of Kura)	(Name of Kura)
FUNDRAISING	FUNDRAISING
(trip title), 1999	(trip title), 1999
HANGI!	HANGI!
At (name of Kura) Cost: \$7.00	At (name of Kura) Cost: \$7.00
Date:	Date:
Time:	Time:
Thank you for supporting (Te ingoa o te kura/whanau)	Thank you for supporting (Te ingoa o te kura/whanau)
TICKET NO.	TICKET NO.
(Name of Kura)	(Name of Kura)
FUNDRAISING	FUNDRAISING
(trip title), 1999	(trip title), 1999
HANGI!	HANGI!
At (name of Kura)	At (name of Kura)
Cost: \$7.00 Date:	Cost: \$7.00 Date:
Time:	Time:
Thank you for supporting (Te ingoa o te kura/whanau)	Thank you for supporting (Te ingoa o te kura/whanau)
TICKET NO.	TICKET NO.
(Name of Kura)	(Name of Kura)
FUNDRAISING	FUNDRAISING
(trip title), 1999	(trip title), 1999
HANGI!	HANGI!
At (name of Kura)	At (name of Kura)
Cost: \$7.00	Cost: \$7.00
Date: Time:	Date: Time:
Thank you for supporting (Te ingoa o te kura/whanau)	Thank you for supporting (Te ingoa o te kura/whanau)
TICKET NO.	TICKET NO.



NUMBERS	NAME OF HOLDER/SELLER	SIGNATURE	DATE	MONIES \$
1-15				
16-30				
31-45				
46-60				
61-75				
76-90				
91-105				
106-120				
121-135				
136-150				
151-165				
166-180				
181-195				
196-210				
211-225				
226-240				
241-255				
256-270				
271-285				
286-300				

HANGI TICKET ALLOCATIONS

HANGI TICKETS SOLD/RETURNED

Name	Number	Money	Extra	Total Monies
		-		



School Trips

- 1. Te whakahaere i nga mahi i te Kura
- 2. Costing Schedule
- 3. Te Pepa Apiti Utu
- 4. Te Pepa Whakakii mo nga Haerenga
- 5. Overnight Trip Form
- 6. Permission Letter
- 7. Itinerary for Marae Trip
- 8. He Taputapu mo te haerenga
- 9. Sample Menu
- 10. He Reta ~ Form 7 Camp
- 11. Te Tataranga Tupono me te Punaha Whakahaere
- 12. Permission Letter
- 13. He Ripoata o te Tahua



	lame of Kura)		tono:	
	e Whakahaere i nga mahi i te Kura (Event Organisa Tchr Organiser Class(es) or use when groups of students are involved in school based events.		of Event	
	ga tikanga mo nga Kaiako e whakatakoto kaupapa, mo nga haerenga 1ra.		t:	
1.	Discuss the purpose of the event and the way it fits in with class work with your HOD.	No. of students Times	Boys Start:	
2.	Complete this form and the "Class Trip/Activity Costing Schedule". Attach a list of names to this form*. Hand these sheets to the DP at lease 2 weeks before the event. *Admin will forward lists to appropriate persons (i.e. attendance). On approval by the executive Team:	Cost per student . Staff relief require		
•	Send letters home for parents' consent or information, with any additional information about the event. (if appropriate) Students pay any money to Accounts office. They will be issued with a receipt and copies of receipts will be placed in teachers' pigeonholes. You should use these to keep a record of students who have paid.	Purpose of Event:	f affected by absences	
4.	All monies must be received at least one full school day prior to the event.		s made:	
	If insufficient number of students have paid by this date the event will be cancelled. In this situation you should forward a list of paid students to		up planned:	
	the Accounts office so reimbursement can be arranged.	Organisers Signat	ure: E	Exec Team Approval



CLASS TRIP/ACTIVITY COSTING SCHEDULE

Trip/Activity:		_ Trip Date:	
Teacher I/C:		_	
Expenses:		Cost (include. GST) \$	
-			
-	Sub Total:		
-	Plus 5% Service Fee:		
-	Total to be Collected:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
-	TOTAL:	·	
Number of Stu	dents:	Cost per Student: <u>\$</u>	

<u>NOTES</u>: 1. When completing expense calculations, allow for student withdrawal.

- 2. All monies must be received by <u>one full school day</u> prior to departure or start of activity.
- 3. Any queries contact accounts office.

THIS FORM IS TO BE SUBMITTED WITH THE DAY TRIP FORM. AVAILABLE FROM THE SCHOOL OFFICE, TO THE DEPUTY PRINCIPAL.



<u>TE PEPA ĀPITI UTU MŌ NGĀ HAERENGA O TE</u> <u>KARAEHE</u>

Te haerenga/mahi:	Te rā o te haerenga:
Te Kaiako whakahaere:	_
Ngā Utu:	Te Utu
	ie otu
	\$
Sub Total:	
Plus 5% Service Fee:	
Total to be Collected:	
TOTAL:	
Tokohia ngā akonga:	Te utu mō te akonga: <u>\$</u>

- **NOTES**: 1. When completing expense calculations, allow for student withdrawal.
 - 2. All monies must be received by <u>one full school day</u> prior to departure or start of activity.
 - 3. Any queries contact accounts office.

ME HOATU TĒNEI PEPA WHAKAKI ME TE PEPA WHAKAKI MŌ TE HAERENGA O TE RĀ KI TE TUMUAKI TUARA. TIKINA MAI I TE TARI KURA.



(1	(Name of Kura) TE RĀ TONO:			
	TE PEPA WHAKAKII MŌ NGĀ HAERENGA O chr Organiser Class(es) Date of I		_	m)
P	rocedures for Staff in Planning School Trips	Destination:		
1.	Discuss the purpose of the trip and the way it fits in with class work with your HOD.	No. of students	Boys	Girls
2.	Complete this form and the "Class Trip/Activity Costing Schedule".	Times	Start:	Finish:
	Attach a list of names to this form*. Hand these sheets to the DP at least	Names of staff a	nd parents i	nvolved
	2 weeks before the trip, or 6 weeks if an overnight trip. *Admin will forward lists to appropriate persons (i.e. attendance).			
3.	On approval by the executive Team:	Cost per student		
 Send letters home for parents' consent or information, with any additional information about the event. (if appropriate) Students pay trip money to Accounts office. They will be issued with a receipt and copies of receipts will be placed in teachers' pigeonholes. You should use these to keep a record of students who have paid. 		Staff relief required:(if needed)		
				by absences
				•
4.	All monies must be received at least one full school day prior to departure or start of the activity.			
5.	If insufficient number of students have paid by the day the trip will be cancelled. In this situation you should forward a list of paid students to the Accounts office so reimbursement can be arranged.	Class preparation	s made:	
 Check student dress standard before leaving. Any problems refer to the DP or AP. Remind students that school rules apply, especially in relation 		Teaching follow-	up planned:	
	to alcohol, drugs and smoking.			Date of Approval
R	eturn all students to the school or the school zone after the trip.	Signature:		. Exec Team Approval



(Name of Kura) Grou	p: Date of Application:
TE PEPA WHAKAKII MŌ NGĀ HAERENGA O	TE PŌ (Overnight Trip Form)
Tchr OrganiserClass(es)Date	te of Event
 Ichr Organiser Class(es) Data Class(es) Data Class(es) Data Class(es) Data Class for Staff in Planning School Overnight Trips Stage 1 → As the trip must receive BOT approval, as well as the Principal's, please submit your application not less than 6 weeks prior to proposed dates. School Overnight Trips are defined as: (a) Camping trips (part of the school's programme of outdoor education involving all students on a class or form group basis, and incorporating an overnight stay). (b) Educational tours/field trips overnight. In either category the activities must represent an integral part of the teaching programme. Complete this form and attach a class/group list of names to this form. Stage 2 → After BOT approved. CONGRATULATIONS! At least 2 weeks before your trip leaves, you must give the checklist to the DP or AP to verify that all conditions have been met. 	Trip to:
 CHECKLIST FOR OVERNIGHT TRIP Consent forms have been issued (see sample on back of this form) Equipment list has been issued Provisions have been made for First Aid (gear & personnel) The area of trip has been checked by a staff member Provision has been made for skill training (where needed) Appropriate agencies have been notified Risk management (where needed) – an analysis has been made and checked (special form in file). Remember no student may go on a trip without a signed consent form from a parent or guardian. 	Expenses
DP/AP Signature: Date:	Principal's Signature Date



(Te ingoa o te kura) (Te wāhi noho o te kura)

(Te rā)

Tena koutou katoa,

Ki nga mātua, ngā whānau whānui kātoa, he mihi nui i tēnei wa o te tau.

Kia ora koutou. This is to notify all parents about _____. On _____ (date), we will be going to _____.

The purpose of this trip is ______.

_____ will be hosting us. We will leave school at _____ (time) and return to school by _____(time).

The cost of this trip per student is _____.

Please sign the form below to give your son/daughter permission to attend this important event.

Naku noa,

(Te ingoa o te kaiako) Kaiako

I give permission for my son/daughter ______ to attend this trip to ______ (venue) on ______(date).

Signed: _____ (Parent/guardian).



Example of an Itinerary for a trip TRIP TO TE AUPOURI FROM (date) TO (date) 1999

ITINERARY

TE RĀ TUATAHI - Day 1

9am	Karakia Depart from <i>(name of Kura)</i> for <i>(destination)</i> Te whānau and Staff ()
1pm	Waipoua Forest/Opononi for lunch
4pm	Powhiri at Potahi Marae
5pm	Unpack gear into marae
5.30pm	Dinner Dishes
7pm	Settle in for the night.

TE RĀ TUARUA - Day 2

8am	Breakfast Duties and Clean up
9.30am	Leave for Cape Reinga and Te Rerenga Wairua
12pm	BBQ lunch at the Tapotupotu Camp and Beach Swimming and Kayaking
2pm	Te Paki Stream Sand dunes, tobogganning, collect seafood and pipis
5pm	Arrive back at the marae Showers Prepare dinner
6pm	Dinner Clean up
8.30pm	History korero
10.30pm	Moe



TE RĀ TUATORU - Day 3

8am	Breakfast
9am	Duties and clean up
10am	Rarawa Beach Swimming, Kayaking, Fishing, Diving
1pm	Lunch – cut lunch and cordial
4pm	Arrive back at the marae Showers Prepare dinner
6pm	Dinner Clean up
7.30pm	Te Kao Area School for Games night
10/11pm	Moe

TE RĀ TUAWHA - Day 4

8am	Breakfast
9am	Big clean up of the whole marae
10am	Poroporoaki Return to Kura
1pm	Lunch stop at Bay of Islands
4-5pm	Arrive back at school gate



He Taputapu Haerenga (Hei tauira)

Nga Taputapu mo te haerenga ki te_____

Gear List for the Trip to _____

On the trip to_____ you will need:

A sleeping bag (warm) or blankets and one sheet A pillow case/pillow for those with soft heads Woollen jersey or bush shirt Long trousers – jeans are no good when wet (recommend track-suits) Socks – several pairs Casual clothing – t-shirts, shorts and underwear Parka or waterproof jacket (as above) Hat or cap (recommend warm) Good footwear for around marae (ie. 2 pairs of shoes) Old shoes that could get wet for walks Washbag and toilet gear Plasters (take some on walk first day) Towels (2 at least) Cards or games (not electronic) Torch Togs or shorts & t-shirt Camera and film **Boogie Boards**

NB You will need two changes of clothing and plenty of warm clothing. Be prepared for cold, wet weather. Have some plastic bags for wet gear and packing. Make sure your property is named as you will be using a common drying area.

WHAKAINGOATIA ĀU TAPUTAPU Name Your Gear

Do not bring cigarettes, lighters, matches or alcohol.

Do bring a cut lunch for day one, or money to buy your lunch on the way.



Trip to Te Aupouri, Te Kao (date)

MENU

TE RĀ TUATAHI - Day 1

Roast Mutton Potatoes Cabbage Salad Fried Bread Rice and Custard

TE RĀ TUARUA - Day 2

Breakfast

Weetbix/Cornflakes Tinned fruit Spaghetti Toast

Lunch

BBQ lunch; Sausages, chops and salad Cordial

Dinner

Corned Beef and Mustard Sauce Silverbeet Potato & Pumpkin

Jelly squares Fruit and Ice cream



TE RĀ TUATORU - Day 3

Breakfast

Mutton Stew Weetbix Porridge Fruit Toast

Lunch

BBQ Sausages and Chops OR Cut lunch and fruit Cordial

Dinner (Hakari)

Chicken Rolled, Stuffed Mutton Roast Potatoes Kumara Coleslaw Pipi fritters Raw Fish

Steamed pudding and custard Fruit salad Trifle

TE RĀ TUAWHA - Day 4

Leftovers



Example of a letter to Parents for proposed camp.

(letterhead of Kura)

Dear Parents/Guardians of 1999 Form 7 students,

Form 7 Camp – 1999

The Form 7 camp will be held (date) at (location). The camp, "*Developing Leadership Skills*", will be led by the Principal – (name, ingoa), with a number of staff in attendance.

A comprehensive list of equipment and personal effects will be issued to the students when they return to school next year. However, this is advance notice of the kinds of things that will be needed. Because the camp is outdoors, the following will be required:

- Ten
- Gas cooker
- 3 changes of clothing
- Swimming gear
- Sleeping bag
- Waterproof anorak
- Food
- First aid kit

The cost of the three days will be \$______ to cover expenses such as transport and the site. Where possible students will be encouraged to share equipment such as tents, camping gear and food. These arrangements may be sorted out informally between yourselves and other families.

Thank you for your assistance and co-operation.

Nāku Noa,

Form 7 Dean (1999)



TE TĀTARANGA TŪPONO ME TE PŪNAHA WHAKAHAERE (Risk Management)

Name:					
Activity/Situation:					
Analysis		Description			
UNDESIRED EVENT(S) Accident, injury, other forms of damage					
	People	Equipment	Environment		
CAUSAL FACTORS					
RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES	•				
Emergency					
RELEVANT INDUSTRY STANDARDS APPLICABLE					
POLICIES AND GUIDELINES RECOMMENDED					
STAFF WITH SKILLS REQUIRED					
		Choose One			
FINAL DECISION ON IMPLEMENTING ACTIVITY	Accept Comments:		Reject		



Example of a permission letter

(letterhead of Kura)

Dear Parent/Guardian

TRIP CONSENT FORM

Your daughter/son ______ will be going on a school trip to ______ _____ on (date).

The trip is organised by (Principal and staff).

Transport will be by bus leaving (name of Kura) at 9am and will arrive back at (name of kura) on (date).

Please complete the following form, detach and return via your son/daughter.

}><			

CONSENT FORM FOR	FOR TRIP TO	

Parent/Guardian Name:

Address: _____

Telephone Numbers: (Home) _____ (work) _____

I approve of my child attending the trip and that she/he should take part in such activities as may be required by the staff. I understand that normal school rules apply, especially those relating to alcohol, drugs and smoking. In the event of an accident or illness, I authorise the obtaining of such medical assistance as may be thought necessary by the staff. I certify that she/he has no medical or physical disabilities likely to prove detrimental to herself/himself or others during the trip, except those listed below.

IMPORTANT - PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:

My child suffers/does not suffer from any minor complaints or allergies, eg asthma, bee/wasp stings. If so, please specify medical treatment: My child has/has not had tetanus injections during the last five years. My child can swim _____ metres in deep water (for cramps). Medicine being sent: I agree to meet the cost of the trip in full, which is \$

Signature of Parent/Guardian _____ Date: _____



HERIPOATA O TE TAHUA (Hei Tauira)Example of a Financial Report

<u>NGĀ MONI HUA</u> Income

Balance of Activities Fund		\$ 0.00
Hangi/Raffles		0.00
Student Payments for Trips		0.00
Donation from Administration		0.00
F4 Camp donation		0.00
Balance of unspent monies from advance	TOTAL	<u>0.00</u> <u>0.00</u>
<u>NGĀ UTUNGA</u> Expenditure		
Deposit for bus		0.00
Hangi meat/veges/foil		0.00
Advance – Trip expenses		0.00
Travel expenses -mini buses/car	TOTAL	<u>0.00</u> <u>0.00</u>
INCOME		0.00
LESS EXPENDITURE		0.00
BALANCE as at (date)		<u>0.00</u>