

Brand Guidelines

W A I T O H U

2024

Contents

04	The Brand	20	Collateral
06	Logo Icon	28	Presentations
80	Graphics	30	Social Templates
12	Colour Pallete		
16	Typography		
18	Photography		

The Brand

Intoduction -

Narrative -

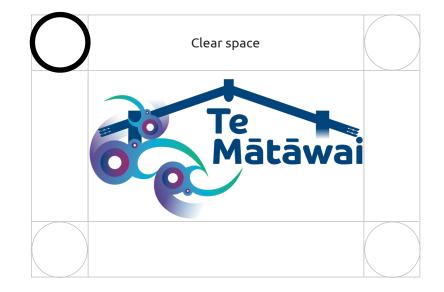


The aim of this style guide is to maintain our Te Mātāwai brand's integrity, so please ensure you familiarise yourself with all aspects of this guide.

Depending on the size and orientation of the Te Mātāwai logo, sizing can be adjusted but do not make it too small as the logo must be readable.

Clear space is also very important as it will help the logo stand out with maximum clarity. Ensure there is clear space around the logo and do not place it closer than 4mm to the edge of a page. These brand specifications will guide you with the appropriate use of the brand.

- 1. **The Whare:** represents Te Whare o Te Reo Mauri Ora or the combined efforts of the Crown and iwi Māori (Te Mātāwai) to revitalise and restore te reo Māori as a nurturing first language in homes and communities.
- 2. **The Stylised Manaia:** has three Manaia or guardians of the Māori language which each represent iwi, hapū and whānau along with the past, present and future of the language. Each of the Manaia have large waha to emphasise the importance and prestige of the language.
- 3. **The Name Te Mātāwai:** signifies the unity or coming together of both iwi and Māori in the reclamation of their taonga te reo Māori. It unites the whare (whenua based elements) with the water based Manaia elements. The word Te Mātāwai can simply be translated as the head waters.



Logo Zone

The exclusion zone is created by using the 'o' space shown around the logo. Please make sure that no graphic or text elements enter this space.

Correct use of logo



Full Colour on White
When branding with any white



White on Colour

When branding with any colouring background this look takes main precendent



Black on White

Secondary option when branding with white background - use when other branding is matching



White on Black

Secondary option when branding with black or clashing background colours to brand colour pallete

07

Incorrect use of logo



Dont place boarder around the logo



Don't place logo over clashing colours - use another logo colour.



Don't stretch or condense the logo, always scale proportionally.



Dont place the logo on angle



Te Mātāwai koru graphic narrative

Throughout the creation process of the koru graphics, we wanted to ensure our main logo was incorporated. These koru patterns are pictured from page 9-11.

We worked with Ariki Creative (who designed our main tohu) and chose the Manaia as the main focus. The three Manaia represent Te Mātāwai as kaitiaki of te reo for iwi, hapū and whānau, while also depicting the past, present, and future. The mouths are enlarged as te reo is to be spoken and shared, showing their proficiency at speaking.

The idea behind the name and designs was to create the flow of a Manaia trailing through a body of water and replicating that into the perspective of incoming and outgoing tides (past, present, and future).

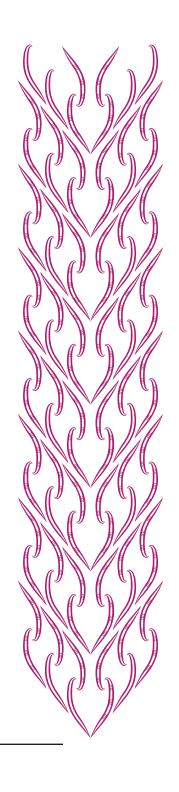
This created the main design patterning, and it is also a way to represent a two-way conversation - Te Mātāwai to external and external to Te Mātāwai.

The main kowhaiwhai design used within these (like the one to the right) are puhoro which represents agility,responsiveness, and also ngā piki me ngā heke or the ups and downs.

Breaking these two effects of water (incoming and outgoing) we have linked them to two main functionalities we believe Te Mātāwai works by.

Outgoing (present): The ideation behind the outgoing tide is to represent the process of work that Te Mātāwai does on behalf of our Māori communities and all the aspects that surround this, such as sourcing pūtea, assets, information, and the growth of hapori throughout Aotearoa. This also embodies the kōrero from Te Mātāwai to stakeholders.

Incoming (future): The incoming tide depicted in these designs represents the incoming factors that Te Mātāwai has with stakeholders, such as return on investment from kaitono, policies, and the final result of growth from hapori. This also embodies the korero from stakeholders to Te Mātāwai.





Colour Palette

Follow this guide for accurate breakdowns of the corporate colours across all applications. Please use the CMYK mix for all printed media and the RGB for anything viewed on screen.

Please note between devices and screens there will be subtle variations in colour depending on how your device is calibrated.

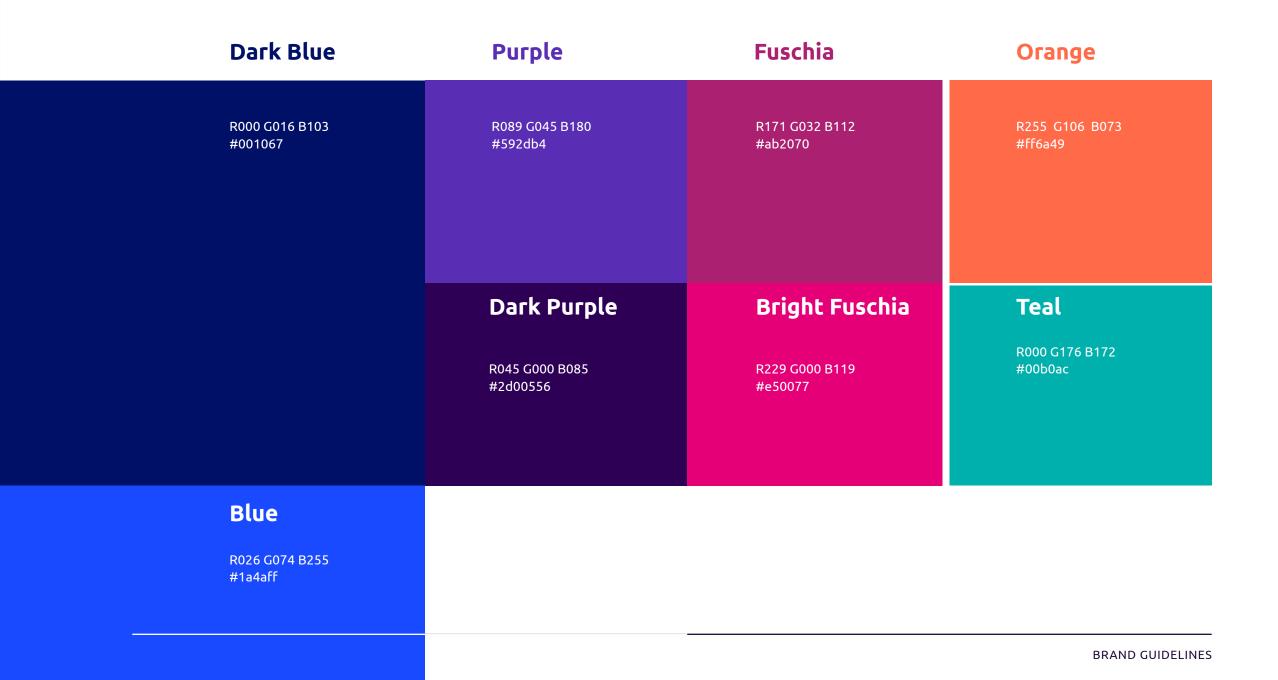
Always refer to accurate print guides when proofing colours with a printer and use this information as a guide.

We recommend the blue and fuchsia colour for headings and black text. You may use the purple sparingly if another colour is required.

13

Main Colours

Secondary Colours



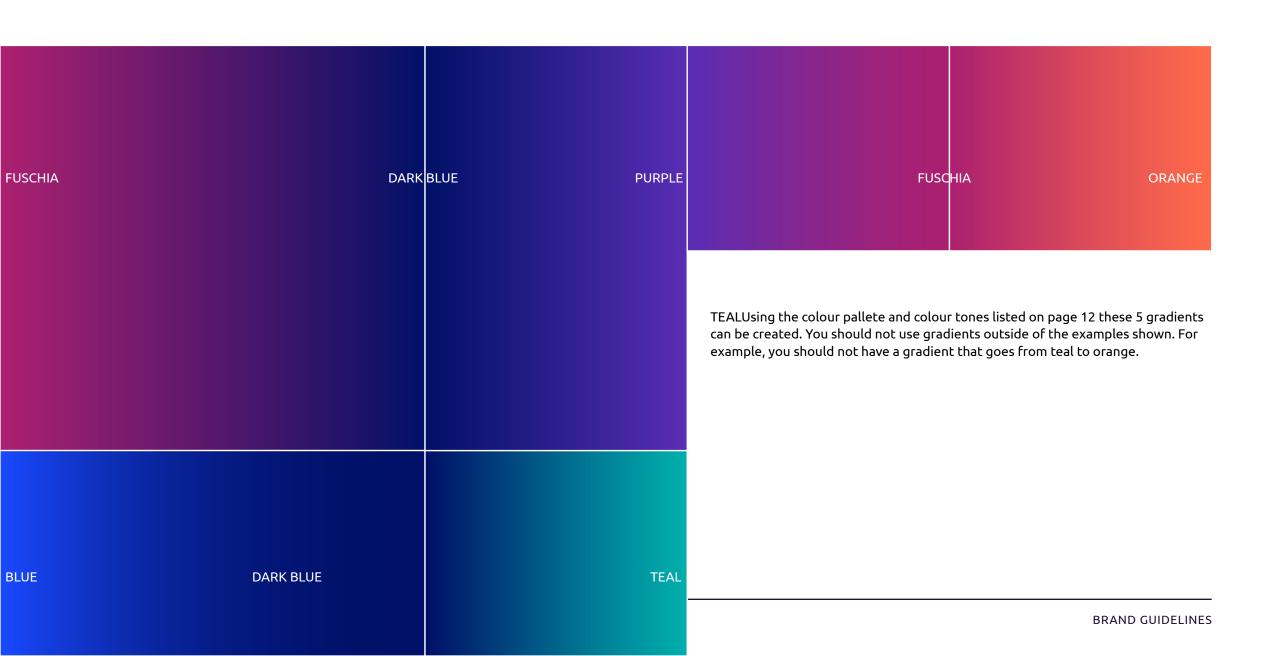
Gradients

When used consistently within your brand, gradients can help grow brand recognition better than single-color use. Gradients can add a sense of depth and/or movement to your design. Gradients display a sense of fun and high energy.

For Te Mātāwai, these are incorporated into the brand and design to help enhance the underlying foundations of Te Mātāwai. The main gradient (Fuchsia to Dark Blue) is a foundational gradient that represents the dawn rising of Te Reo Māori.

These gradients are to be used to help enhance further messaging that Te Mātāwai produces.

Gradients can also be used within typography/text when on a white/black background or to give more branding if need be.



Use of Gradients

The Te Mātāwai gradient represents the dawn rising of te reo Māori and has been designed to align with the colours that are associated with the rising dawn.

Gradients have been further developed to link each team to their contribution to the vision of revitalising te reo Māori.

Each team within the tari has been given gradients that are to be used for internal communications - this ranges from PowerPoint presentations to a documentation template. Please use the templates that are provided in Te Puna and Te Matatiki (the Te Mātāwai intranet).



17



Te Mātāuru Te Matatuku



Revitalising Te Reo Māori

Things to remember
Always use 'Ubunut Font'
All headers to be in medium
Please stick with the size that is set for all font on the dark font extention
Do not use dark font et text with dark background.
If you need a cheark over please check with designer at the time.







Typography

Ubuntu is the typeface we have selected as the corporate typeface for headings, and for all body text. These are to be used across all media and stationery to maintain consistency. These examples show a cross section of the weights to be used.

When using text for any documentation it is advised to use the Calibri font family.

19

Header

Ubuntu - Bold

Minimum size: 21 pt. Spacing: 1.5 x size

Subtitle/intro

Ubuntu - Medium

Minimum size: 13 pt. Spacing: 14 pt.

Body

Ubuntu - Regular Minimum size: 8 pt. Spacing: 14 pt.

Photography

Always place the logo mindfully on any imagery. Alternate between the colour version, based on the imagery used and how dark or light the image is. If neither the colour or reverse white version of the logo are working on an image, please place it away from the image and have it on a white background. Make sure all text within the logo is readable and at least 4mm away from all edges.

Correct use of logo placement







Incorrect use of logo placement







Business cards

Collateral





Email sign off



To: Jane Doe

Subject: new logo

Dear Jane Doe,

Dus, quatem fugia nihil magnimporio test, offictation comnimpos adit ullabo. Nequo temporum a sinto quiae quo eatem audae voloritae consectur aspelen estiam, vellabo. Nequis audiamusam eicillit, consequi.

Omni utatque vid ex ex et eturectem et repellorum id quia nit rehende sero doluptas eos dis conem et, odis non et aut quam ipis aut estis dolent estrum quatum doloriamus es magnimpe elibusda quo tem de ne nullit, quaturepe eum fuga. Et molum laccum aborent.

Best Regards,

John Doe



Ria Tomoana

Te Ātiawa, Ngāti Kahungunu, Ngāti Pāhauwera

Letter Head



Publications

For the outsourcing of publication of Te Mātāwai documents please refer to the latest publications - He Whānau reo Māori Lit Review & Annual Report 2022 – 2023.





HE WHÂNAU REO MÃOR: ME PÉWHEA RÃ?

Ko ngā mātua — focus on the adult

The relationship that parents have with te reo

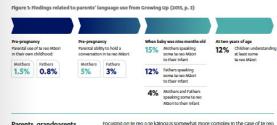
The relationship that adults, who are caregivers or parents, have with the reo Maori is critical for fostering te reo amongst whanau. Part of parents' decisions to learn and use te reo Maori within the home is reliant on their social environment. When parents decide to use te reo Maori amongst themselves, and eventually with their children. It is has a osotithe immost on the whaten.

Authors have noted that "a revitalised home-family-neighbourhood community function must become rewarding and satisfying, even before parents have children and much before those children are sent of to school" (ormsby-Teld et al., 2011, p. 48). Therefore, fostering a desire to attain and use tree o Maori port to having children is a crucial step in achieving the overall goal of intergenerational language use furthermore, the role that parents play considerably impacts on the language used within the home, as parents are usually dominant language transmitters and power holders. "The parental role or adult role is vital in intergenerational transmission of the language. The home is the place where a child is primarily socialised, its where the full acquires the laff irst language. The home is where the language revitalization focus needs to be" (Fobe. 2011).

The findings below surrounding the use of te reo Māori by Individuals in the Growing Up in New Zealand study demonstrate that the use of te reo Māori amongst parents prior to the birth of their child is substantially lower than it is for parents whose child is 9 months or older: see figure below.

This study involves researchers "following the development of approximately 7000 children, from before their birth in New Zealand in 2009 and 2010. There are over 1500 children in the Crowing Up, in New Zealand study that are identified (by their parents) as Maorf (Growing Up, 2015, p. 2). What the findings below demonstrate is that the language use by parents improves over time, but mothers language use is more frequent than that of fathers'. At age 9 months, 15% (over 970) of the Crowing Up in New Zealand children had some to reo Maort spoken to them by their mother, and 7% of children had some to reo Maort spoken to them by their father. There were 4% of children who add some to reo Maort spoken to them by their father. There were 4% of children who had some te reo Maort spoken to them by their them. There were 4% of children who had some te reo Maort spoken to them by both their mother and their father in infance."

HE WHÂNAU REO MÂOR: ME PÉWHEA RÂ?



Parents, grandparents and their relationships with their tamariki and mokopuna

Focusing on te reo o te kingling is somewhat more complex in the case of te reo given that the make-up of the family in the home often includes families who do not strictly include two parents and their children (Cornaby-Teld et al., 2010, Lattistics NZ, 2014). Over a third of tamarisk Maori in the Growing Up in NZ study were living with extended whanau (Reese et al., 2018). These authors indicate that in our current day context. "It is rare for New Zealand parents to be fluent speakers of tere on Moor, and even rarer for parents to speak to their children solely or primarily in te neo Maori in the home" (Reese, 2018, p. 360). Given these assertions, it is vital that pollcy makers and educators understand the conditions in which the intergenerational transmission of te reo occurs, and how the government can support whanau to sustain intergenerational language use get whe colonals context in which the language is surviving.

While we know that whates make up in the homes often consists of extended whates, as well as children in the home, the literature tends to focus on the relationship that is held between parents and their children, as opposed to caregivers in a wider sense. This literature review does not intend to diminish therole of caregivers, which might include members of the wider whates, rather, this section focuses on what the literature focuses on, which happens to be the parent/Lihld relationship. The wider roles played by caregivers, in particular grandparents who are not Moort speaking, are critical for developing an entitle orment where there was that very few parents in studies were people with te reo Moort is normalised. ¿Guidditional observation from this literature review was that very few parents in studies were people with te reo Moort as their first language.

There is a specific emphasis on the importance of the relationship that is held between grandparents and their mokopuna. Sarriers that might otherwise have been present in other relationship destapated in the relationship between grandparents and mokopuna. The understrainding of intergenerational roles in maintaining and regenerating reto tenable mokopuna to become reo spessions was evident and actively nurtured. The power relations (between parents, parents and siblings and between siblings) did not operate with grandparents and grandchilderin ("Ormsby-Teld et al., 2010, 10.2-103).

The relationship that is held between grandparents and their mokopuna can also be immensely healing for kumatus who may hold trauma associated with speaking tere on Moor (1e Fula, Ahu, Muller, Fox, 2020). There is a very real awareness that without have about the losses that have occurred that resulted in reduced numbers of Moorl language speakers (Waltann Tirbunia, 1964; Albury 2018). The historical

Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora

Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora is the conceptual framework illustrating the partnership relationship between the Māori and the Crown strategies.



AÄTÄWAI

BRAND GUIDELINES

Brochure

Template base to be used when considering printing of brochure.

Leadership

in promoting the health and well-being of the Māori language for iwi and Māori, and at the community level. Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora is the conceptual framework that reflects the revitalisation. Inside the 'whare', the taraiti is the side occupied by tangata whenua, this is Māori are reflected in the decisions made about the Māori language.

represents the taranui side of the whare which is reserved for the manufiri

Te Poari Matua

ingoa tuatahi ingoa tuarua, ingoa tuatahi ingoa tuarua, ingoa tuatahi ingoa tuarua,

Ngā Māngai mō Te Reo Tukutuku

ingoa tuarua, ingoa tuatahi ingoa tuarua.

KIA ŪKAIPŌ ANŌ TE REO MÃORI









Te Mātāwai, established by Te Ture mõ te Rec Maori 2016 (Maori Language Act 2016) is the independent entity appointed to lead te reo Maori revitalisation on behalf of iwi/Maori as to support whānau, hapū and iwi to maintain the vitality of, and proliferate reo ā-iwi/reo taketake Our primary goal is to restore te reo Māori as a nurturing first language within Māori homes

Māori Language

Revitalisation

Representation

Te Mātāwai exists to act on behalf of iwi and the purposes of revitalising the Māori language In terms of iwi representation, Te Mātāwai has a board of 13 members who are each appointed (Urban Māori and Māori legacy movements) Development. The Board, as a collective, is responsible for setting the strategic direction objectives are implemented and a strong relationship between Te Mātāwai Board and Māori do not have the capacity to represent

Investment & Information

revitalisation factors, for example, in addition to intergenerational transmission, Māori language recognise wellbeing and identity

across Te Mātāwai, and the wider Māori language

Partnership

The establishment of Te Mātāwai gives effect to the Māori Crown partnership as intended by Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016. Te Ture and equitably distribute resources. Both Te Mātāwai and the Crown have obligations, responsibilities and different parts to play in thriving and living language.

with the Minister for Māori Development to set the overarching and National approach to Maihi Māori and Maihi Karauna. The Board of Te Mătăwai meet with Ministers at Te Rûnanga Reo to support, inform, and influence the Crown's initiatives in protecting, promoting, and revitalising the Māori language. Te Mātāwai and government agencies employ revitalisation such as the He Tohu Huarahi Māori Bilingual Road Signs programme with

Flyers





Presentations

Always use the Powerpoint templates available. These include various page types and different templates for each team.

For any presentations that are needed for big public hui please get sign off from communications team at least 4 days prior to presenting.

Please find templates within Te Puna (Communications - Brand & Logos - Templates - Presentations (Powerpoints).





Key turning points in our te reo journey

At your table discuss each person's key turning points

- Is there a particular theme coming through in the motivations or the barriers?
- Were there motivators or barriers that were a surprise?
- Were there motivators or barriers from others that might help shape your reo journey or your whānau's?
- Were there any years or major kaupapa that were of particular significance?

HŪRAE/JULY 2024 KOMITI KAHA

Key turning points in our te reo journey

Each person to create 3 post-its about language journey turning points to go on timeline. Write a sentence on the post-it and include the year.

Motivation (use green post-it)

- Write one key turning point in your reo journey that motivated you
- Write one key turn point in the reo journey of your whānau that provided motivation for them

Barrier (use orange post-it)

 Write one key turning point in your reo journey, or of someone close to you that was a barrier

HŪRAE/JULY 2024

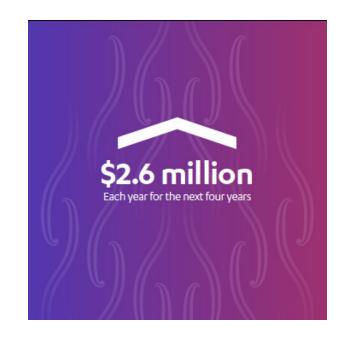
KOMITI KAHA



Socials

A variety of tile templates have been set up in Canva. This page shows some examples.

These are purely a base to start from for creating social media posts.











WHĀINGA RONGOMAIORO

2040
Tae rawa ki te 2040, ka kotahi miriona (neke atu rānei) te hunga whakamahi i te reo Māori i ngā whaitua rumaki o te hapori



WHĀINGA RONGOMAIORO

2040

Tae rawa ki te 2040, ka kotahi miriona (neke atu rānei) te hunga whakamahi i te reo Māori i ngā whaitua rumaki o te hapori

