

Orokohanga Poutama Heritage Together- Kotahitanga

WESTERN BAY OF PLENTY HERITAGE NAVIGATION (STRATEGY) 2022-2027

Te Tai Hauāuru o te Moana o Toi
Mai i Waihī Tahatai to Ōtamarākau
From Waihī Beach to Ōtamarākau



Titiro whakamuri, kōkiri whakamua | When you understand the past, you know your future

Nau mai haere mai Welcome

Welcome to Orokohanga Poutama Heritage Together - Kotahitanga: a continual work in progress and a navigational journey (strategy) towards growing awareness and connection between Western Bay of Plenty heritage communities and their rich heritage.

Taonga Tū Heritage Bay of Plenty Charitable Trust (TTHBoP) is working with the Western Bay of Plenty (WBoP) heritage community. Throughout you will see the many and varied heritage perspectives through the lens of our different communities; some hapū/iwi, heritage organisations, individuals, schools and representatives from local authorities and national heritage organisations.

The intended outcome of this strategy is greater unity between our WBoP heritage communities, a more connected heritage journey across the Western Bay for locals, visitors and tourists and a growing interest and involvement in historic heritage.

We invite you on this journey with us.

Thank you
Bruce Farthing, Chair
Taonga Tū | Heritage Bay of Plenty
taongatauranga.net
June 2023



Karakia Prayer

E whakawhetai ana mo tenei rā
E whakamaumahara ki ngā taonga tuku iho
Ngā maunga, ngā awa, ngā moana, ngā waahi
Hei tiritiri mo tātou katoa
O tātou wairua hei hanga tangata kotahi
Kia mahi tahi ai mo te ao hou tino pai rawa.
Kia tina, haumi e hui e tāiki e.

*'Acknowledging our respect for heritage - natural,
cultural and built that we share and work together'*

Footnote: Taonga Tū Heritage Bay of Plenty acknowledges that this publication does not encompass the entirety of Western Bay of Plenty's cultural and multicultural heritage. This document reflects the thoughts, ideas and actions of a cross-section of the peoples who live and work in heritage across the WBoP. It acknowledges the mana whenua of the Western Bay of Plenty as the first peoples and kaitiaki and storytellers of their own rohe. It acknowledges each heritage entity retains and grows its own storytelling and unique reason for being. It advocates there is strength and unity in communities working together to bring a more connected cultural and multicultural heritage journey through our region.



The ancestors of Māori navigated their journeys back and forth across Te Moana-nui-a-Kiwa (the Pacific Ocean) in their double-hulled voyaging waka, with the first peoples settling in the Western Bay of Plenty around the 13th Century coming on the waka:

Te Arawa:
Te Arawa

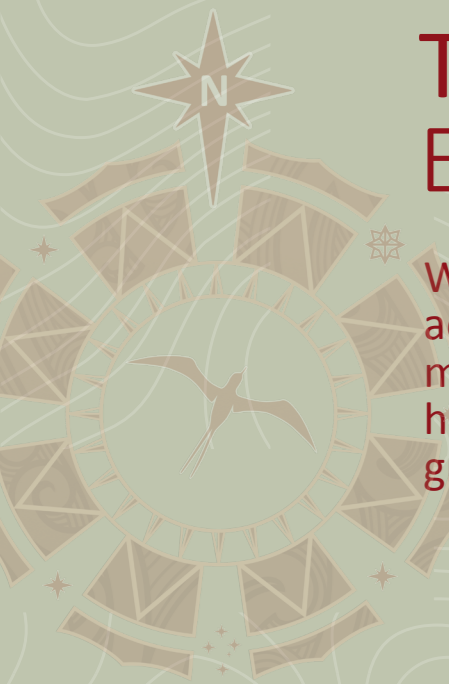
Mātaatua:
Ngāi Te Rangi & Ngāti Pūkenga

Tākitimu:
Ngāti Ranginui

Photo Credit:
Ngahiraka-Mai-Tawhiti,
Te Kura Waka.

Cover Image : Golden glow pingao of sedge growing on sand as dune protection. **Credit:** Adobestock - Brian Scantlebury





Tuhinga Whakarāpopoto Executive Summary

When heritage connects us across our communities, the more it enriches our lives, helps drive our economy and grows our identity.

Western Bay of Plenty has recorded 6675 archaeological sites which make up a large proportion of the heritage sites across the rohe, few of which are known to locals, schools or visitors.

Working under an agreed name, vision and set of values, Taonga Tū Heritage Bay of Plenty, together with national and local representatives from the sector (Heritage Community), identified the need for navigational guidelines (Heritage Strategy) to establish an independent, sector-led approach to connect, support and collectively promote the Western Bay's heritage to its wider communities, locals, visitors and tourists.

It is widely acknowledged that the mana whenua of the Western Bay of Plenty are the kaitiaki and storytellers of their own rohe and cultural heritage.

This strategy is guided by Te Tiriti o Waitangi and our nation's statutory requirements which are overseen by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, The Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawai and other institutions (*see Footnote*), as well as inspired by the school curriculum 2023.

The heritage community has identified our stories are best promoted together within the natural rhythm of the many historic complexities found across the Western Bay of Plenty.



This heritage strategy...

- is guided by Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
- is the result of a consultative process spanning the heritage sector from 2017 – 2023 (*Appendix 1*)
- acknowledges the mana whenua of the Western Bay of Plenty as the kaitiaki and storytellers of their own rohe and heritage.
- acknowledges that each heritage entity retains its own unique identity and independence.
- connects the disparate heritage across the Western Bay of Plenty for the purpose of promoting heritage to locals, visitors and tourists.
- fosters a continuation of the collaboration between heritage partners including: Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT), The Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawai (DoC), local councils, heritage groups, individuals and organisations, current and planned museums and their collections, libraries and their archives, the mana whenua and other heritage stakeholders across the Western Bay of Plenty.
- supports neutral spaces for each organisation or entity to tell its own story in its own way.
- supports schools to implement the new history curriculum 2023.

The strategy outcome will...

- demonstrate heritage unity across the Western Bay of Plenty.
- support the heritage sector to build expertise to grow and achieve their own goals and aspirations.
- provide a well-connected and well-balanced heritage journey for locals, visitors and tourists.
- raise the profile of historic heritage throughout each of our communities.
- encourage external platforms for each school to tell their story.
- contribute to the social and economic wellbeing of the Western Bay of Plenty.
- enrich the all-round identity of the Western Bay of Plenty.

The intent of this strategy is...

Working with representatives of the WBoP heritage community to navigate, support and promote connected historic heritage experiences across the Western Bay of Plenty. (*See page 43*)

To support schools at community level in the external delivery of the new history curriculum 2023.

Historic Heritage definition

Historic heritage is the natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of Aotearoa New Zealand's past deriving from any of the following qualities: Natural, Cultural, Built.

Historic heritage includes:

- sites, areas, structures, places, taonga, collections (public and private).
- archaeological sites.
- sites of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu.
- surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources.
- historic personalities and events that have taken place in the rohe.
- the scientific and technological.

Historic heritage differs across many dimensions being influenced by:

- each mana whenua belonging to Western Bay of Plenty and their tikanga.
- the varied forms of settlement across the rohe and the different cultures and stories that came with those settlements.
- the merging of cultures saw the introduction of muskets and the acceptance of agricultural techniques.
- the original natural landscape and ecosystems and those that have been influenced by settlement.

'Ki te kāhore he whakakitenga ka ngaro te iwi'
'Without foresight or vision the people will be lost'

'Ki te kotahi te kākaho, ka whati; ki te kāpuia, e kore e whati.'
'When a reed stands alone it is vulnerable, but a group of reeds together is unbreakable.'

Hinemoa Elder, author of Aroha

How historic heritage is promoted in the Western Bay of Plenty

Heritage experiences: there are a number of well organised, high quality and professionally delivered heritage experiences, including museums and planned museums, across the Western Bay of Plenty, each telling different aspects of the Western Bay's heritage.

Fragmented and isolated: heritage focused storytelling and experiences are fragmented and undertaken in isolation, leaving the heritage journey through the Western Bay of Plenty either one-sided, incomplete or disjointed reflecting social, cultural and historical differences and complexities across the rohe: beginning with the three waka in c. 1300, after which came the whalers, sealers and traders followed in the early 19th century by the Europeans and Asians each bringing their own cultures with them. Centuries later many of these stories remain untold and seemingly disconnected.

Under-investment: there is significant under-investment in the understanding, connecting and promoting of historic heritage at community level across the Western Bay of Plenty.

Strength in working together: representatives from the WBoP heritage community identified that no one entity, mana whenua or museum can ever deliver all the stories to all the people; that only by working together can we offer a more rounded and connected heritage story across the Western Bay of Plenty.

Resources for the promotion of historic heritage: there are well-recorded and cared-for resources across the Western Bay of Plenty all available to enhance connected promotional experiences at community level.

'Nāu te rourou, nāku te rourou ka ora ai te iwi'
'with your food basket and my food basket, the people will thrive'

Western Bay heritage snapshots:

- 1 Ngā Poutiriao ō Mauao – cultural compass
- 2 Heritage books & storytelling
- 3 Pukehinahina Cultural Centre (proposed national institute for the New Zealand Wars)
- 4 Ngā Marae o Tauranga Moana – video series
- 5 Western Bay Museum
- 6 Otamarakau Marae
- 7 Archaeology - Cliff Road
- 8 Te Ranga massacre project
- 9 Western Bay Wildlife Trust
- 10 St Thomas's Maketū. **Historic Place Category 2**
- 11 Aongatete Forest Project
- 12 Brain-Watkins House Museum. **Historic Place Category 2**
- 13 Omanawa Falls Power Station. **Historic Place Category 2**
- 14 Glimpses: Tauranga Heritage Collection pop-up exhibitions
- 15 The Elms Te Papa. **Historic Place Category 1 & 2**
- 16 Papamoa Hills project
- 17 Maketū Ōngātoro Wetland Society - Dotterel Point Pukehina
- 18 Tauranga Bond Store. **Historic Place Category 1**
- 19 Athenree Homestead
- 20 Te Rau o te Patu | The Story of Te Papa
- 21 Heritage plaques: Te Pō Roa Reserve
- 22 Te Manawataki o Te Papa - Proposed Museum - Civic Centre
- 23 Heritage education: Hands on Tauranga
- 24 Taonga Tū | Footprints on Te Papa - Map & Guide
- 25 Tauranga Domain Memorial Gates 1921. **Historic Place Category 2**

Link to: [The New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero](#)

Note: The list is Aotearoa New Zealand's national record of our rich and diverse place-based heritage. Māori heritage is recognised on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero through wāhi tapu, wāhi tapu areas and wāhi tūpuna/tūpuna.



Why is Historic Heritage important?

The Western Bay of Plenty from Waihi Beach to Otamarakau is rich in a variety of diverse natural ecosystems, landscapes, seascapes, awa, natural beauty and cultural diversity.

The Historic Heritage Sector is a powerful stand-alone sector in its own right. However, it is often confused with, and overwhelmed by, the Creative Industries Sector: a stand-alone sector offering colourful, but fragmented segments of historic heritage from multi cultures crossing multi platforms - a true juxtaposition leaving the majority confused between the sectors and their individual purposes.

Western Bay of Plenty's historic heritage began around 1300 CE with the arrival of three waka carrying the emergence of our whānau, hapū and iwi.

To this day, the mana whenua of Western Bay of Plenty have a deep, inseparable and abiding relationship with the whenua of their tūpuna and are kaitiaki and teller of their own stories.

Pākehā history (trader, missionary, settler) began early in the 19th Century bringing diverse cultures from a number of societies. Cultural intermingling interspersed with times of peace and inter-tribal warfare was common, turning more brutal with the arrival of muskets. Growing tensions in the mid 1860's between Māori and Pākehā led to outright war in April and June of 1864 resulting in widespread raupatu (confiscation of land) which has left its mark on both races to this day.

Ever-increasing Western Bay residents, visitors and tourists are passionate to learn more about the overall evolution of the Western Bay's historic and multicultural history, how past atrocities are being redressed and the building of bicultural harmony into the future.

What this strategy is not

This strategy is not concerned with the recording, documenting, preservation or operational day to day management of our heritage assets, organisations, museums, planned museums, collections and archives: these aspects are well taken care of by the designated national and local authorities.

This strategy is not intended to support any one single entity, outcome or direction. It is purely aimed at a collaborative independent promotional approach across the rohe with each heritage interest retaining its own identity and reason for being. It also recognises that no one entity can tell all of the stories but by working together, stories can be told, new connections discovered and relationships made.

Audience: who will benefit?

The heritage sector: promotional support for heritage organisations or individuals to shine in their own right. Collective promotional opportunities for heritage groups across the WBoP.

Schools: facilitation for external storytelling platforms for each community.

Each local community: its tamariki, rangatahi; their parents and grandparents, their whānau family and friends towards strengthening heritage awareness and identity.

Visitors and tourists: those who visit all year round and wish to know more about our region: its landscape, its wildlife and its peoples and how these stories weave together across the rohe to breathe life and depth into the Western Bay of Plenty.

'Ko au te whenua, ko te whenua, ko au'
'I am the land and the land is me'



Image: The Elms Te Papa Bi-cultural garden. Credit: Debbie McCauley

Promotional initiatives

Planning and action:

TTHBoP together with the heritage community will continue supporting or delivering a continuous evolving programme of heritage connections, activations, events and resources that support heritage engagement and participation across Western Bay of Plenty. Some programmes will be initiated by TTHBoP, while others will be led by the heritage community but supported and promoted by TTHBoP. Including (*but not limited to*):

- advocating for a well-funded independent Heritage Sector.
- supporting the heritage community to grow and achieve their own goals and aspirations.
- connecting the heritage community to funders and stakeholders and to each other.
- facilitating the inaugural biennial Western Bay of Plenty Heritage Festival (October 2024),
- working with HNZPT et al to expand the 'Footprints' series: *example: [Nga Tapuwae ki Te Papa | Footprints on Te Papa](#)*
- education: symposiums, seminars and talks etc.
- support and facilitation for a Regional Heritage Journal
- upgrade for the TTHBoP's website, & social platforms

How initiatives are to be achieved

- The provisional framework, costings and timeline for a five year programme will be developed.
- A small administrative and operational team will be engaged by TTHBoP. It will be responsible for; administration, programming, communication and networking, marketing, social, events and fundraising.
- An operational budget will be drawn up for multiple funding sources.
- Specific projects will have their own project leads, navigators and advisors, budgets and funding stream.
- Volunteers and history students will be encouraged to work with projects.
- The operational & administrative team, project leads, volunteers, navigators and advisors all report to the Trustees.
- Trustees will provide an Operational Manual to the team.

Capability required to deliver initiatives

- Trustees who bring a balanced skill set and diverse perspectives across the wider community.
- Navigators and advisors to be engaged for specific roles as appropriate.
- Mātauranga knowledge and appropriate skill sets essential for operational team, project leads, volunteers, navigators and advisors.

'Ma te kotahitanga e whai kaha ai tātau'
'In unity, we have strength'



Image credit: The Elms Te Papa Library - Historic Place Category 1

Footnote:

The ICOMOS New Zealand Charter, *Te Pumanawa o ICOMOS o Aotearoa Hei Tiaki I Nga Taonga Whenua Heke Iho o Nehe (Revised 2010)*: provides the historic heritage Kaupapa (principles) for developing the relevant statutory or regulatory policies, processes and guidelines encompassed within Acts relevant to heritage.

Statutory requirements for the management of Historic Heritage in Aotearoa New Zealand.

All scheduled historic heritage sites are protected by statute and guided by:

- The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)
- The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPT),
- The Conservation Act 1987 and The National Parks Act 1980 (DoC)

The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014: administered by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga makes it unlawful for any person to modify or destroy the whole or any part of an archaeological site without the prior authority of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.

The Conservation Act 1987: administered by Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawai (DoC) was developed to protect the conservation of New Zealand's natural and historic resources.

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) and The Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawai (Doc): work closely to either entwine or swap responsibilities across growing heritage portfolios, making it easier for the gathering and promoting of our heritage knowledge and the telling of our stories for generations to come.

Local Authorities: guided by the RMA and overseen by HNZPT and DoC, they have responsibility for keeping and updating the local heritage schedules (Inventories & Lists). They are also responsible for:

- working with local iwi to guarantee the protection of wāhi tapu sites - sites of special spiritual significance to Māori.
- the management and restoration of Identified Significant Historic Heritage Sites.

This work may include implementing Heritage Protection Orders under the auspices of the relevant national bodies.



HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND
POUHERE TAONGA



Department of
Conservation
Te Papa Atawai



Tauranga City



Western
Bay of Plenty
Regional Council



BAY OF PLENTY
REGIONAL COUNCIL
TOI HOKIA

Kei roto i te kete

Contents

Te Tiriti o Waitangi Treaty of Waitangi	12-13
Kupu whakataki Preamble	14
He aha te taonga tuku iho What is Historic Heritage?	16
Rerekētanga Distinction: Historic Heritage - Creative Industries	17
Te Tai Hauauro o te Moana o toi Our Region	18
Ngā tau Domestic and visitor statistics	19
Aratohu tohu What guides our strategy - Brand guide	20
Ngā kaiwhakaterere The first peoples of Western Bay of Plenty	22-23
Te ara i ngā tāhuhu korero Western Bay of Plenty Historical Pathway	24
Ngā reo ā-tamariki, ā-rangitahi mā Voices from our Tamariki & Rangatahi	26
Ngā korero o ngā Kaiako Voices from the Western Bay of Plenty Principals	29
Moemoeā Heritage Vision	30-31
Ngā Pou Mātāpono Heritage Values	32-33
Ngā reo ā-ahumahi Voices from the Business Community	35-37
Taiao Ahurea Hangaia Natural Cultural Built	38-39
Pou tarāwaho ā-ariā Thematic Framework	40
Kaupapa tuku iho Heritage Themes	41
Whakahaere Tuarua Implementation	42
Hapori WBoP Heritage Community	43
Ngā hua o te whakatinanatanga Outcomes	45
Te porohita o taonga tuku iho The Heritage Cycle	46-47
Mauao	48
Āpitihangā Appendix 1	49
Āpitihangā Appendix 2	50
Āpitihangā Appendix 3	52
Āpitihangā Appendix 4	53
Āpitihangā Appendix 5	54
Rārangi Pukapuki Bibliography	57



- 1. TE WHANAKE [?->1842] IWI: Ngāi Te Rangī HAPŪ: Ngāi Tūkaīrangī (Matakana Island/ Ōngare Pā, Katikati)
- 2. HUITAO [?->1849] IWI: Ngāi Te Rangī HAPŪ: Ngāi Tūkaīrangī (Ōtūmoetai Pā)
- 3. TAMAIWHAHIA [Tama-i-wāhia] [?->1840] IWI: Ngāi Te Rangī HAPŪ: (Ōtūmoetai Pā)
- 4. TE HUI [Tipene / 'Stephen Hui'] [?->1842] IWI: Ngāi Te Rangī HAPŪ: Te Whānau ā Tauwhao
- 5. TE PAETŪI [?->1842] IWI: Ngāi Te Rangī HAPŪ: Ngāi Tūkaīrangī (Matapihi)
- 6. TE KOU [Te Kouorehua / Te Kou o Rehua] [?->1865] IWI: Ngāi Te Rangī HAPŪ: Ngāi Pūkenga (Te Tāwera)
- 7. REKO [?->1842] IWI: Ngāi Te Rangī HAPŪ: Ngāi Tūkaīrangī (Matapihi)
- 8. TARI [Tari] [?->1864] IWI: Ngāi Te Rangī HAPŪ: Ngāi Tūkaīrangī (Matapihi)
- 9. TE MATATĀHUNA [?->1840] IWI: Ngāi Te Rangī HAPŪ: unknown
- 10. TE KONIKONI [?->1840] IWI: Ngāi Te Rangī HAPŪ: unknown
- 11. TANARUMIA [?->1840] IWI: Ngāi Te Rangī HAPŪ: unknown
- 12. NUKA [Nuka Taipari] [c. 1800-1863] IWI: Ngāi Te Rangī HAPŪ: Ngāti Hē (Maungatapu Pā)

Te Tiriti o Waitangi Treaty of Waitangi

Te Tiriti o Waitangi | The Treaty of Waitangi was first signed in the Bay of Islands on 6 February 1840 between Māori and the British Crown. Over the following months, a further eight Treaty sheets were signed in various locations around Aotearoa. One of those places was Tauranga on 10 April 1840, after the Musket Wars had halved the Māori population. The Treaty carried with it the promise of protection and justice under British law.

Although the Treaty promises were not upheld, today Te Tiriti and its predecessor, He Whakaputanga o te Rangatiratanga o Nu Tireni (the Declaration of Independence of New Zealand),

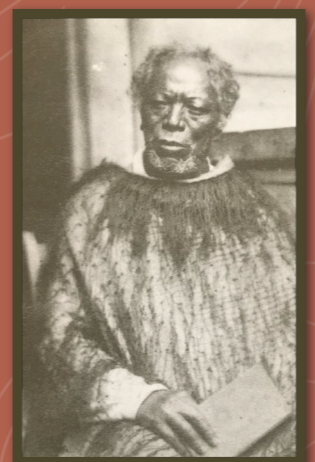
guide the relationship of partnership, participation, and protection between tāngata whenua and tāngata tiriti (New Zealanders of non-Māori origin).

Each partner must be involved at all levels of the heritage conversation. The key is for all partners to devote the time to collaborate and work towards a deeper understanding and respect. This in turn will result in a living Heritage Strategy that embodies Treaty ideals, as well as ensuring our collective heritage within the Western Bay of Plenty is acknowledged, celebrated, and shared.

“Each one of us has undertaken a journey or has an ancestor who undertook the journey to make Te Moananui ā Toi | the Coastal Bay of Plenty our home. This commonality binds us all, and along with Te Tiriti is the foundation of our region and our nationhood.”

Debbie McCauley, Heritage Consultant

- 13. TE TŪTAHI [Hokohoko Te Tūtahi] [c. 1810-c. 1860] IWI: Ngāi Te Rangī HAPŪ: Ngāti Hē (Maungatapu Pā)
- 14. TE PŌHOI [?->1840] IWI: Ngāi Te Rangī HAPŪ: unknown
- 15. PUTARAHI [?->1840] IWI: Ngāi Te Rangī HAPŪ: (Maungatapu Pā)
- 16. PIKITIA [?->1840] IWI: Ngāi Te Rangī HAPŪ: unknown
- 17. TE MAKO [?->1840] IWI: Ngāi Te Rangī HAPŪ: unknown
- 18. TE PEIKA [?->1840] IWI: Ngāi Te Rangī HAPŪ: unknown
- 19. KAPĀ [?->1866] IWI: Ngāti Ranginui HAPŪ: Ngāti Tapu / Te Materawaho
- 20. TE HAERE ROA [Te Haereroa] [?->1840] IWI: Ngāi Te Rangī HAPŪ: Te Materawaho
- 21. HOANI ĀNETA [John Arnett / Ahikaliata] [?->1854] IWI: Ngāti Awa HAPŪ: Patuawai (Mōtiti Island north)



Hokohoko Te Tūtahi, c.1860
Ngāi Te Rangī chief and the 13th signatory of the Tauranga Treaty

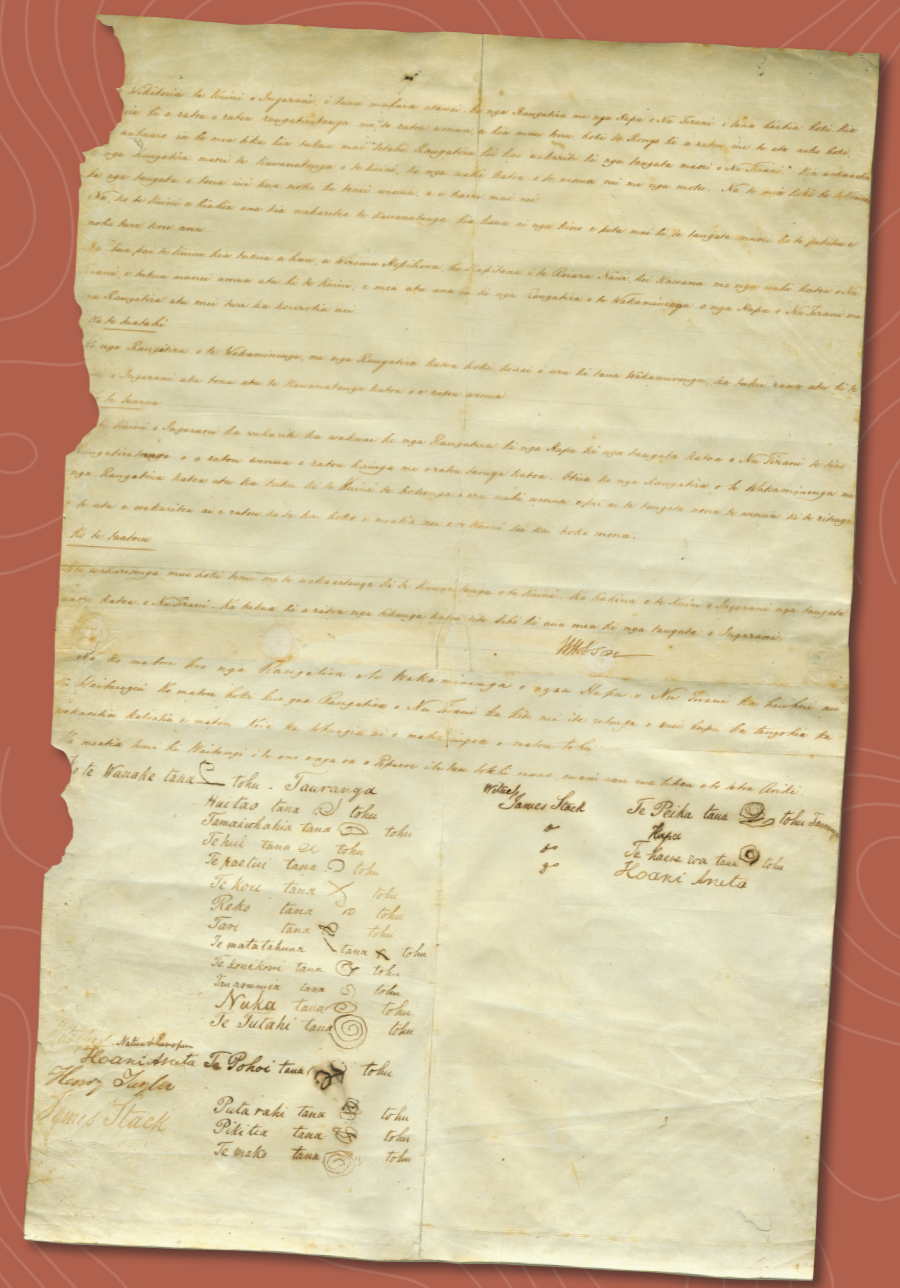


“The Treaty of Waitangi is the founding document of our nation.

Article 2 of the Treaty recognises and guarantees the protection of tino rangatiratanga, and so empowers kaitiakitanga as customary trusteeship to be exercised by tāngata whenua.

This customary trusteeship is exercised over..... taonga, such as sacred and traditional places, built heritage, traditional practices, and other cultural heritage resources.

This obligation extends beyond current legal ownership wherever such cultural heritage exists.”



Te Papa Mission Station by Richard Taylor, March 1839.



Alfred Nesbit Brown's raupo house at Te Papa, Tauranga, by Richard Taylor, March 1839.

Source: *The Treaty of Waitangi in Tauranga: Te Tiriti o Waitangi ki Tauranga Moana*, by Debbie McCauley.

Kupu whakataki Preamble

The Western Bay of Plenty, spanning Waihi Beach to Otamarakau, is one of the richest and most complex historic heritage regions in Aotearoa New Zealand.

Each community has its specific topography and natural resources. Living and working side by side are mana whenua, the kaitiaki of our land and many other thriving but diverse cultures, each with their own histories to tell. In turn, each school across the rohe is seeking an external platform on which to showcase their stories borne out of the new school history curriculum 2023.

The importance of understanding historic heritage is that it brings the past into perspective: it influences and improves the way we understand and respect each other, work together and view the world around us; it also helps guide us to pave a better future for the multicultural society we are becoming today and the next generation.

The best way of connecting our stories from their beginnings is for our heritage sector to work closely with national organisations such as Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, our local authorities, each community and other heritage focused entities, individuals and volunteers.



HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND
POUHERE TAONGA

The Western Bay of Plenty has recorded 6675 archaeological sites which make up a large proportion of the heritage sites across the region, few of which are known to locals, schools or visitors.

The Western Bay of Plenty has many informative heritage programmes which are mostly undertaken in isolation. This strategy – facilitated by Taonga Tū Heritage Bay of Plenty with input across the local heritage community - aims to deliver a continuously evolving programme of heritage activations that better connect communities to their heritage and in turn to their region.

It is my privilege as the Area Manager of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to support this work: the first being Nga Tapawae ki Te Papa Footprints on Te Papa. Planned events are: a 2024 Heritage Festival, an extension of the Footprints series, an updated website and other initiatives focused on connecting the heritage across the region

These events take time and commitment - largely by volunteers - to put together. We look forward to working with Taonga Tū and the heritage community in gradually bringing a more connected and informative heritage journey to locals, visitors and heritage explorers, across the Western Bay of Plenty.

Ben Pick
Area Manager
Lower Northern Area
Heritage New Zealand
Pouhere Taonga
heritage.org.nz



Image: Whataroa Falls – Ōtānewainuku, WBoP Credit: Explore Tauranga

Orokohanga Poutama Heritage Together - Kotahitanga. © Copyright 2023



He aha te taonga tuku iho What is Historic Heritage?

Historic Heritage, as a sector in its own right, is built on the TeTiriti o Waitangi kaupapa and carries the stories of our region. In this sense it is distinctive from the Creative Industries sector (Arts & Culture).

Historic Heritage

Heritage

Heritage is the unquestioned traditions and stories that a group of people – who form a society (e.g. Māori, English, Hindu, etc) - create and come to value over time and seek to preserve for passing on to the next generation. Each society's heritage is made up of the tangible and intangible, the visible and invisible and its prevailing world view. It takes in religious beliefs, rituals, sites, idols, symbols and objects of worship, historical sites, monuments, taonga, artefacts, archives and their natural environment.

Culture

Culture encompasses the collective ideas, beliefs, values, customs, creative expressions and social norms of a particular society. When members of a society move from their country of origin to another country they take elements of their culture with them. Based on patterns of migration, the Western Bay of Plenty today can increasingly be seen as a multicultural society.

History

History is the methodical study and interpretation of past events. Historians from each society rigorously research, critically analyze sources and construct accounts to provide insight into past human experiences which they then often debate amongst themselves. History aims to provide a comprehensive record of what happened in the past.

In summary: heritage relates to each society's physical and intangible remnants of the past; culture encompasses the beliefs, customs and practices of a society and history focuses on the methodical study and interpretation of each society's past events.

When each sector (Historic Heritage and Creative Industries) stands strong in its own right, an appreciation of Historic Heritage, informs and enhances creative expressions.

Creative Industries (Arts & Culture)

- Each society or individual use a multitude of platforms to showcase their colourful cultural expressions: through language, imagination, art, sculpture, music, literature, song, dress, haka, dance, performing arts and other outward expressions.
- Outward expressions found in art galleries, museums, performing arts centres, sculptural parks and other venues can leave a fragmented picture with a desire to know more about the origins of the differing worlds crossing multicultural communities.
- The Creative Industries, through their outward expressions, may not answer the questions of origin and meaning. One can view and enjoy creative pursuits without understanding or appreciating the historic heritage or depth of mātauranga knowledge that sits behind such artistic expression.

Rerekētanga Distinction: Historic Heritage - Creative Industries

Manatū Taonga Ministry for Culture & Heritage: one Ministry two sectors



Historic Heritage

WBoP Māori Cultural Heritage

- Te Arawa Coastal iwi – *see p.23*
- Tauranga Moana iwi – *see p.23*

WBoP Heritage sites

- 6675 recorded archaeological sites

WBoP Historic Heritage - examples

- #1 The Strand Tauranga Bond Store – **Historic Place Category 1**
- Athenree Homestead
- Brain-Watkins House – **Historic Place Category 2**
- Classic Flyers Aviation Museum
- Libraries: Tauranga and Western Bay of Plenty
- Museums & proposed museums
- Omanawa Power Station – **Historic Place Category 2**
- Settlement history
- Taonga Tū Heritage Bay of Plenty
- Tauranga Historical Society
- Tauranga Post Office – **Historic Place Category 1**
- Te Puke branch NZ Society Genealogists
- The Elms Te Papa – **Historic Place Category 1 & 2**
- The Tauranga Heritage Collection
- WBoP Anglican and Catholic Churches
- WBoP Cemeteries & monuments
- Western Bay of Plenty Museum – Katikati

Proposed WBoP museums & cultural centres

- Civic Centre Museum - Tauranga City
- Mauao Visitor Centre – Mt Maunganui
- Pukehinahina NZ Wars Cultural Centre – Gate Pā
- The Elms Te Papa Visitor Centre

Heritage organisations - examples

- Bay Conservation Alliance
- Bay of Plenty Regional Council
- Department of Conservation (DoC)
- Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga
- Museums Aotearoa
- National Library of New Zealand
- National Services – Te Papa
- New Zealand Archaeological Association
- New Zealand Society of Genealogists
- NZ History Federation Inc
- Tauranga City Council
- Tohu Whenua
- Tourism BoP
- Western Bay District Council

Creative Industries

WBoP Creative Industries - examples

- Art Competitions
- City Art walk
- Councils: RBoP, TCC, WBoPDC
- Creative Bay of Plenty
- Events: Multicultural, Music etc
- Film | Filmmakers
- Festivals: Arts, Garden, Jazz, Matariki
- Historic Village Creative Hub
- Individual artists
- Kapa Haka
- Katch Katikati
- Katikati Mural Town
- Musicians | bands
- Okorore nga toi Faulkner House
- Performing Arts | Theatres
- Public Art Programme
- Tauranga Art Gallery
- Tauranga Society of Artists
- The Incubator
- Waitangi Day Festival

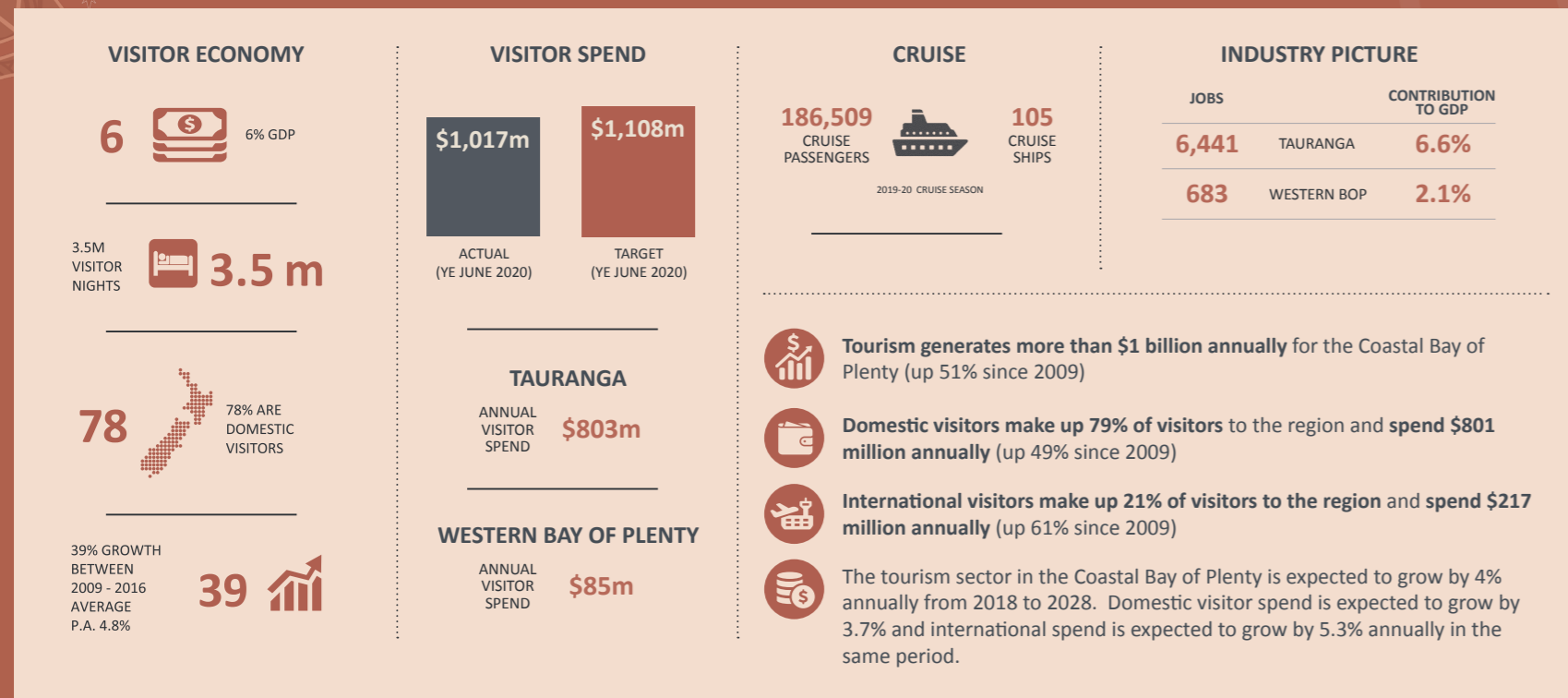
Orokohanga Poutama Heritage Together- Kotahitanga

Te Tai Hauauru o te Moana o toi Our Region

The Western Bay of Plenty sub-region from Waihi Beach to Otamarakau is thriving. Tauranga is the fifth largest city in Aotearoa New Zealand with both the fastest growing regional population centre and regional economy.

Overall employment growth records show (comparison 2019 – 2021) Tauranga up 1.6 per cent, Auckland 0.67 per cent, and Hamilton 1.71 per cent.

In 2019, before COVID-19 Tauranga recorded nearly 187,000 visitors (source, Tourism Bay of Plenty.)



Ngā tau Domestic and visitor statistics

The potential domestic market for heritage type activities in the Western BOP is significantly larger than the relatively small potential international market. (Appendix 2)

It includes:

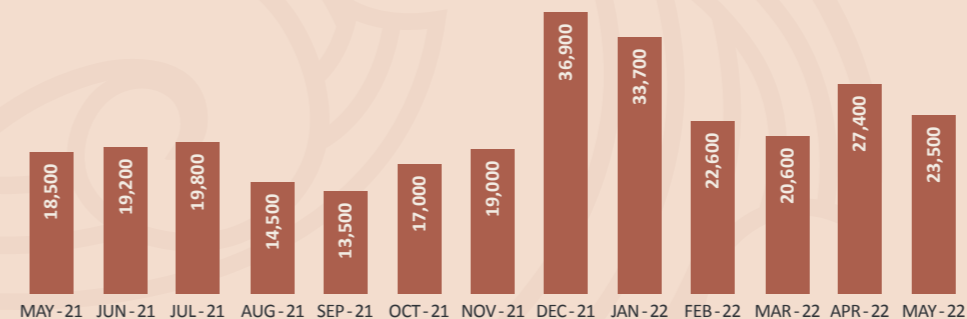
- local Western Bay of Plenty people then mainly Aucklanders followed closely by those from the Waikato
- a growing interest within the younger age group 15-34-year olds, but the majority is 35-54-year olds - then 55+
- females (who are classified as major decision makers as to what is seen by the family) more so than males
- heritage fast becoming a growing domestic market with many enquiries doubling since COVID-19

When it comes to international visitors most likely to enjoy a culture or heritage activity in the WBoP, pre COVID data suggests:

- Our region is most frequently visited by independent travellers rather than tour groups.
- Our key international market was Australia followed by the UK and USA and these would be the key markets for culture and heritage visitors

Approximate domestic visitor numbers for WBoP District + Tauranga over the last 13 months

Monthly average of domestic visitors in region each day



(Source: Tourism Bay of Plenty)

Orokohanga Poutama Heritage Together- Kotahitanga Aratohu tohu What guides our strategy

Our strategy is guided by the name given to it by tangata whenua at a Western Bay of Plenty Heritage Strategy Workshop in November 2020.

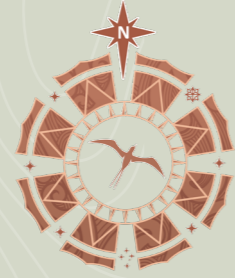
Kotahitanga: togetherness | collective action

Orokohanga: origins | beginnings | creation

Poutama: stepped pattern of tukutuku panels and woven mats – symbolising genealogies and the various levels of learning and achievement

Cover

Our cover represents the sweep of ocean with its vibrant variations of native sand-binding pīngao grasses connecting Waihi Beach to Otamarakau; always a reminder of the abundance crossing our rohe and the responsibility we all share for taking care of it.



This compass guides our strategy in recognition of the first kaihautu (navigators), through successive generations, who made their way to Aotearoa using the ocean currents, winds and stars. It also honours the journeys taken by our European and other cultural peoples who have settled here over the centuries.



This kowhawai pays respect to our origins and tūpuna ancestors in the Western Bay of Plenty. It connects us to Mauao, Ōtanewainuku and other significant sites and areas and guides us in promises made under Te Tiriti o Waitangi The Treaty of Waitangi.

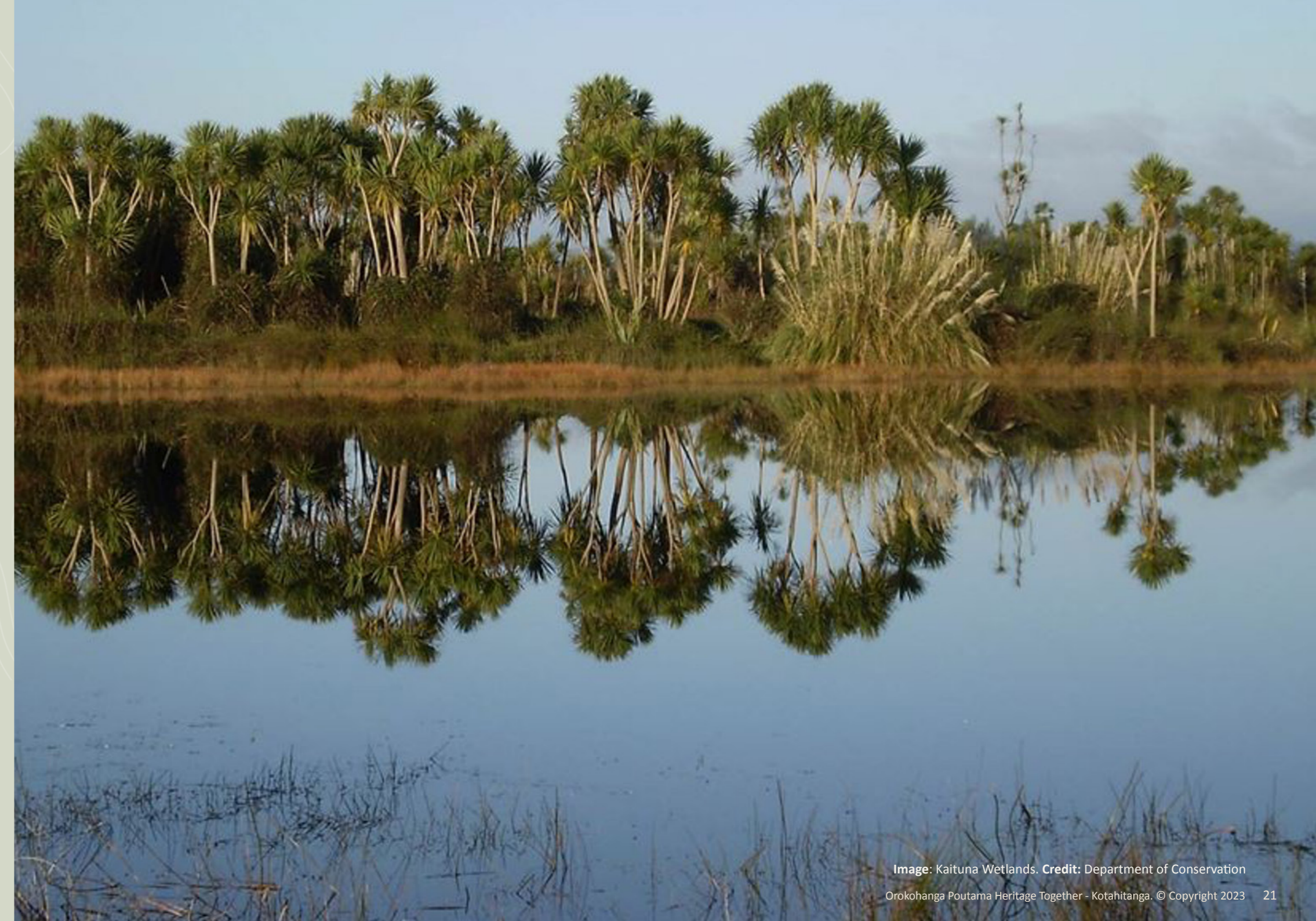


The poutama pattern is a mixture of traditional poutama form and the topography of the Western Bay of Plenty. In essence it means: **Weaving a stairway from creation towards heritage unity, recognition and excellence.**



Strategy colours

The colours throughout this strategy respect our spiritual beginnings, our sunrises and sunsets, our earthy and green environment, our maunga, ocean and awa and the multicultural world that has become the Western Bay of Plenty.



Ngā kaiwhakaterere

The first peoples of Western Bay of Plenty

Early settlement

The ancestors of Māori arrived on canoes from Pacific islands before 1300 CE. Settling first on the coast, they hunted seals and moas.

They also began to grow food, and some moved to the forests and lakes. They lived in small tribal groups, with a rich culture of spoken stories, and strong traditions of warfare. Their ancestors, and the gods of the natural world, were very important.

Source: *Te Ara Encyclopaedia of New Zealand*

Location unknown

Māori and Pākehā alike have wondered about the true location of Hawaiki. The actual location has never been confirmed, and it is uncertain if it is a real, physical island, or a mythical place. Some have associated Hawaiki with the Tahitian island Ra'īātea (Rangiātea, in Māori). Like Hawaiki, Rangiātea is seen as both a physical and spiritual place.

Source: *Te Ara Encyclopaedia of New Zealand*

Today, waka from the Bay of Plenty continue to navigate to Tahiti by the stars.

Ko ngā pae tawhiti, whaia kia tata.
Ko ngā pae tata, whakamaua kia tina.
'The potential for tomorrow, depends on what we do today'

Western Bay of Plenty hapū/iwi today

The tradition of the earliest known first peoples to the Western Bay of Plenty migrated from Hawaiki arriving in the waka:

Te Arawa to a rohe known today as '**Te Arawa Coastal**' ranging from Ōtanewainuku, Te Puke, Maketū, Ōtamarākau.

Mātaatua, Tākitimu to a rohe known today as '**Tauranga Moana**' reaching from Waihi Beach, Bowentown, Matakana Island, Mauao to Pāpāmoa.



Click map for the Bay of Plenty Regional Council's brochure on marae locations in the Bay of Plenty



Image Credit: Department of Conservation

Ōtanewainuku



Image Credit: Motowalknz

Bowentown

Iwi of Te Arawa Coastal

From the waka:
Te Arawa



Click logos to learn more about our whānau / hapū / iwi

Iwi of Tauranga Moana

From the waka:
Mātaatua, Tākitimu



Pāpāmoa Hills Regional Park Image Credit: Bay of Plenty Regional Council



Mauao Image Credit: Te Ara | GNS Science Ref: 30811/25 Lloyd Homer



Image Credit: Kathryn Farthing

Ngā korero o ngā Kaiako Voices from the Western Bay of Plenty Principals

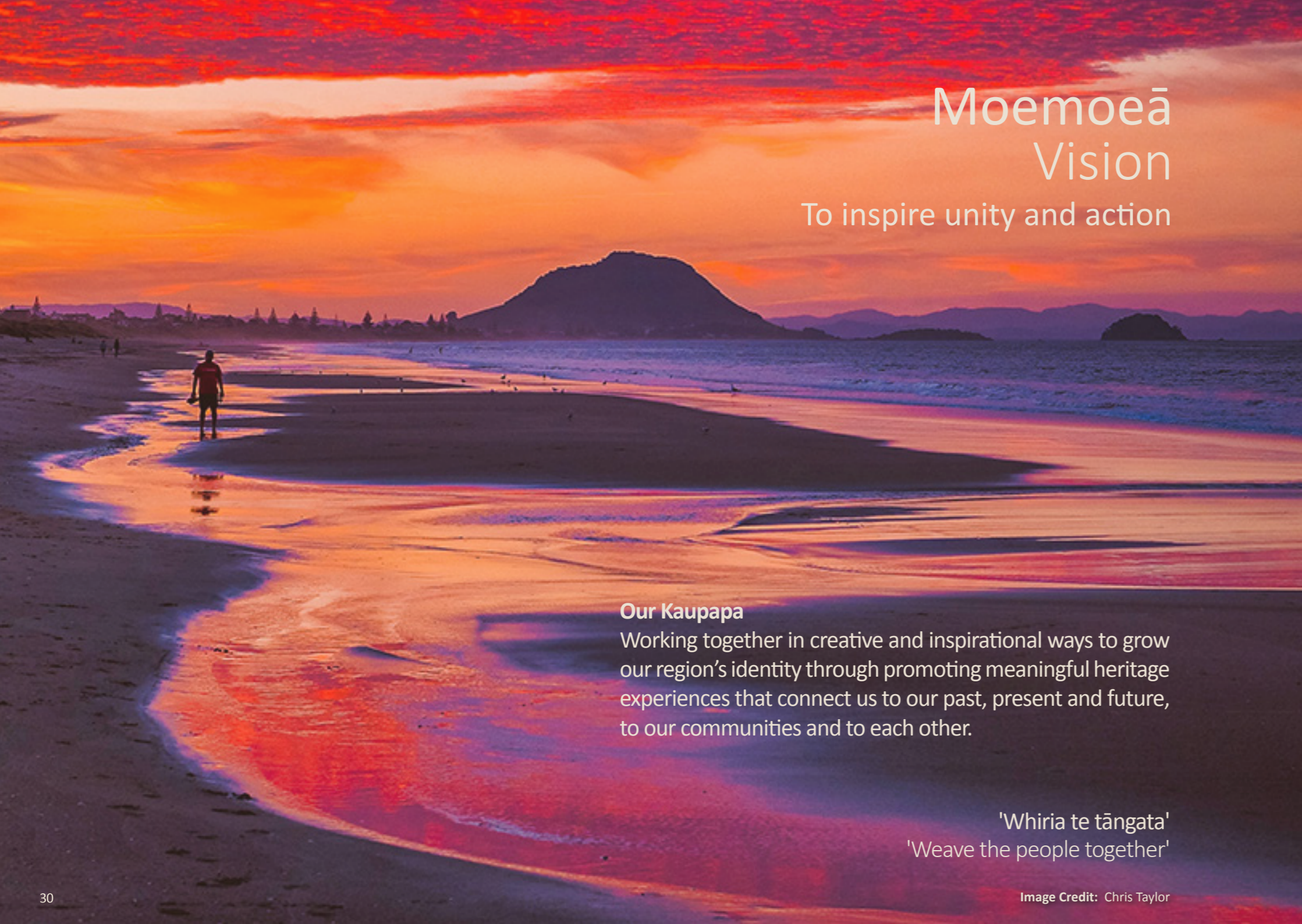
WBoP Principals' Association meeting 3 June 2022. 30 participants

What and how we want our tamariki and rangatahi to learn about our heritage

- Waka – navigation and our beginnings
- Matariki
- Community stories and legends
- Past and present, and consider the future e.g. what will WBoP look like in 50 years?
- History and heritage from a variety of perspectives including multicultural
- Values and respect (tikanga); learning there are different perspectives from each mana whenua.
- Touch, feel wairua/heart/generosity/caring (manaakitanga)
- Learning from the past to create a better future
- Pre-settlement/ Māori history/Treaty of Waitangi
- European and Asian settlement and its evolution across WBoP communities
- WBoP economic heritage and evolution
- Aotearoa/New Zealand - Global connections, how we connect with other countries and cultures
- Understanding global influences on our own country, society and community
- Scientific knowledge
- Connected story-telling across our communities
- Educators such like 'Hands on Tauranga' (The Tauranga Heritage Collection) and other independent heritage educators all liaising with each other and teachers to support the new school curriculum.
- From neutral external storytelling platforms across our communities
- Advocating for available support for learning that continues to be backed in our school settings
- Create neutral spaces to evoke emotions
- Simulations: theme based learning
- Interactive experiences
- Interactive classroom experiences
- Interactive museums
- Virtual / 3D
- Material that 'does' stuff and is not boring
- A variety of media: visual, audio, taonga
- Authentic/contextual
- Powerful learning (sparks curiosity): digital platform - digital connection
- Built heritage is culturally reflective of our history
- Artefacts need to reflect this area and in turn our communities
- External neutral place across the community to tell stories that support the
 - Te Tai Whanake ki Tauranga (locally based history curriculum – currently under development)
 - Stories to be available to community, locals and visitors
- Mana whenua to tell their own stories – they are not to be represented by others on their behalf
- Mobile resources / 'mobile class'
- Heritage must be a separate sector to Arts Sector
- Heritage to be promoted using similar model to Creative Bay of Plenty (Arts)
- Free access to schools - ie Free Bus
- Orientation - Heritage trails | Festivals
- Timeline – with photos
- Heritage to be community driven not Tauranga City driven
- Navigation through 'new' learning
- Challenges / Competitions
- Pitched at children's level (12 year olds an ideal age)

Group statement:

We collectively support the establishment of an independent organisation like Taonga Tū Heritage Bay of Plenty to promote the heritage sector.



Moemoeā Vision

To inspire unity and action

Our Kaupapa
Working together in creative and inspirational ways to grow our region's identity through promoting meaningful heritage experiences that connect us to our past, present and future, to our communities and to each other.

'Whiria te tāngata'
'Weave the people together'

Image Credit: Chris Taylor

The kaupapa and vision for this journey were borne out of a facilitated workshop attended by representatives from the Western Bay of Plenty heritage community.

Whakamene Together

Bring together the historic heritage traditions of our region by working with our community, our mana whenua, our national and local heritage organisations, individuals and multicultural interests.

Tuakiri Identity

Building community networks of heritage organisations, individuals and experiences that connect us to each other will strengthen identity and contribute to a thriving and economically successful region.

Ranga wairua Inspiration

Working together will foster inspiration, aspiration, and creativity that will contribute to the growth of new heritage enterprises connecting each community and the region.



Oranga tonutanga Wellbeing

Ensure ready access for all to heritage experiences, active participation and heritage activities, thus growing individuals, community, economic and regional wellbeing.

Tauhere Connection

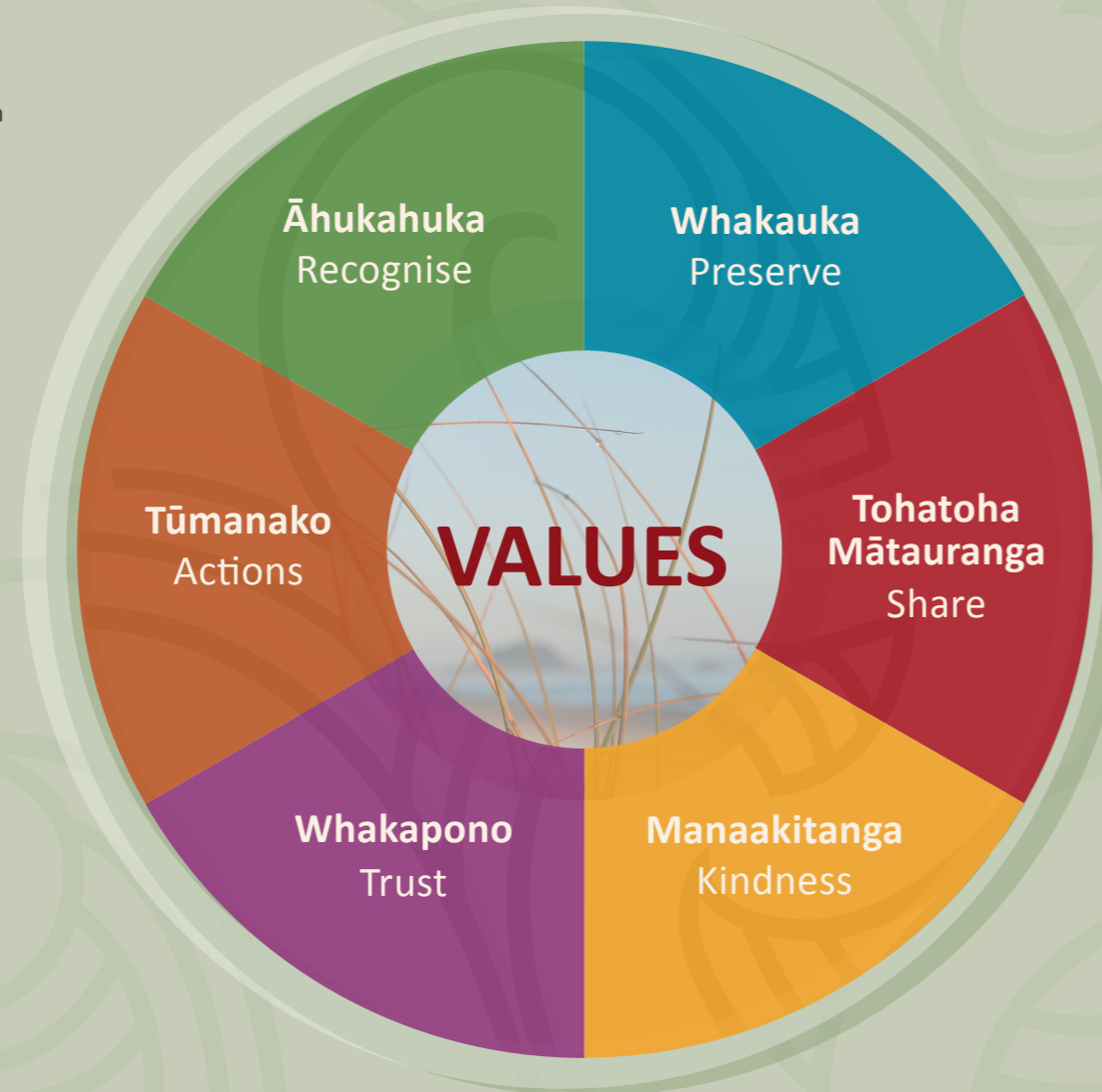
Heritage communities will be inspired through working together on aspirational storytelling and experiences that connect their past, present and future; to themselves, to each other, to their region and to our nation.



Ngā Pou Mātāpono Values

The values required to achieve the vision are from a facilitated workshop attended by representatives from the Western Bay of Plenty heritage community.

These values guide us along the journey underpinning the mahi required to achieve the outcomes.



Āhukahuka Recognise

- Knowledge is respected and used with care.
- Intergenerational transfer of knowledge is valued.
- The aspirations of individual whānau, hapū and mana whenua are to be supported.
- That everyone in our community has a contribution to make.
- Local people working in the heritage area are to be supported and connected to others.
- Residents are actively involved and valued as 'experts' in their place.
- Relationships between heritage groups are grown and networking is encouraged. The experience, expertise, and the ongoing pursuit of knowledge in empowering and enabling our communities
- Past injustices are to be acknowledged education, redress and reconciliation

Whakauka Preserve

- Kaitiakitanga | guardianship includes respect, responsibility, and reciprocity.
- Our connection with the land means honouring the work done to preserve and nurture the environment in its entirety: land, air, water.
- Honour the past, enjoy in the present and preserve for future generations.

Tohatoha Mātāuranga Share

- We work as independents, yet together to grow awareness across the Western Bay of Plenty.
- Education: through heritage experiences, knowledge is grown and in turn understanding and empathy.
- Knowledge and wisdom will be safeguarded and be used appropriately.
- What is not known, cannot be appreciated and valued.
- Promoting collectively is vital to grow the identity and wellbeing of our communities and the region.
- We support each individual heritage entity to grow in their own light.
- We work together to celebrate our stories and places collectively.

Manaakitanga Kindness

- Respect and care for all information and stories.
- Respect and taking care of information and stories is assured.
- Respect, fairness, courtesy and welcome offered to all people, cultures and organisations.
- Everyone treated the same no matter rank or file.
- The safety and wellbeing of others is assured.
- Individuals feel able to challenge themselves and others in a safe environment.

Whakapono Trust

- Teamwork is supported and encouraged.
- Heritage partners act with openness, transparency and integrity at all times.
- Genuine collaboration includes respecting, fostering, and maintaining connections and relationships with each other.
- Honesty guides all interactions; transparency builds trust.
- All partners act ethically and stay true to our strategy's values in all actions and decision.

Tūmanako Actions

- The Heritage Strategy includes an overall vision with specific actions to move our community toward a new sustained reality for heritage.
- People are held to account for their actions.
- The passion of our community for heritage mahi is channelled into specific actions with clear timelines.
- Together we will share, respect, and celebrate our heritage programmes.
- We must all do what we say we will do, so real progress is made.



Image: Lights of Port of Tauranga and harbour at dawn. Credit: Adobestock - Brian Scantlebury

Ngā reo ā-ahumahi Voices from the business community

What specific opportunities does your organisation see for heritage to play a bigger role in your organisation or sector?

“

“Sharing stories of the original navigation and kaitiakitanga in action in our region”.

“We want to be part of a community that cares for the past and each other. Our business is part of the history of Western Bay of Plenty. We are one of the few national head offices that is based in the Bay. We want our employees to be proud of the role we have played in the development of the region. To do this, we need to share our regional story.”

“Connecting our people with the stories across the region and to learn about how they intermingled into each community.”

“Improved understanding of the history of Western Bay of Plenty, particularly the impact of colonisation across the region and its ongoing effects on Māori and Pākehā to the present day.”

“In learning from the past, Māori and Pākehā will be enabled to move forward together to achieve equitable and harmonious outcomes for the people and for the region.”

“In preserving and celebrating our historic heritage, together we can build pride in our local identity.”

Western Bay of Plenty / Tauranga Business Community

”



Jack Thatcher (CNZM)
Credit: Te Kawa Robb





How heritage contributes to regional economic success and vibrancy...

“

“Provenance: build a rich understanding of our Western Bay heritage and unique opportunities. Help locals and new locals to feel connected to their region and their community.”

“A strong sense of region/place/brand helps attract new residents and businesses to the region.”

“By investing in the education, preservation and the sharing of our rich Western Bay of Plenty historic, environmental and economic heritage, we will attract more business and employment options for locals and those wanting to come and live here, as well as visitors and tourists.”

“A strong well balanced heritage sector contributes to a region’s overall health, identity, quality of life and economic wellbeing.”

Being knowledgeable about our heritage and being proud of it, shapes the way forward for a strong future.”

”

Image above: Tauranga Post Office
Historic Places Category 1

Tim Howse (404) - Day 1 - P class - Tauranga Cup - Tauranga Yacht and Power Boat Club - January 2019.
Image Credit: © Tauranga Yacht and Power Boat Club



Image Credit:
BCD Group



‘Strike!’ Charlie Haua, who had a blacksmith shop in Grey Street.
Image Credit: Robert Gale from Tauranga Heritage Collection

Why we need spaces to tell our stories

“

“I completely support the implementation of a community driven Heritage Strategy. Coming from Wellington it is stark to me how little investment there is in community heritage activity across the Western Bay of Plenty.”

“There is a rich untold natural and historic history in the many mana whenua across the Western Bay of Plenty that still needs to be told and celebrated.”

“We need to preserve, respect and restore all the natural spaces across the Western Bay of Plenty for the next generation and for the overall health and wellbeing of the people and the region.”

“A Strategy is good for mapping the heritage pathway across the region so we can draw on the diverse thinking and then create neutral spaces to tell our stories. We need to learn from the past to avoid repeating mistakes in the future.”

“It’s critical that Māori and Pākehā historic heritage be accessible to the people so that our entwined heritage can be told, and communities involved. Access to history and heritage needs to be wide-spread, localised, financially accessible, physically accessible and presented in a way that engages audiences who don’t typically go to museums. Heritage stories and field trips particularly inspire the next generation to have even greater aspirations.”

”

‘An understanding of the natural world and what’s in it is a source of not only a great curiosity but great fulfillment’

Sir David Attenborough

Image: New cultural touchpoints on Mauao
Credit: TCC



Image: Te Puna Quarry
Credit: gardens to visit.co.nz



Image: The Kaituna Wetlands
Credit: Department of Conservation

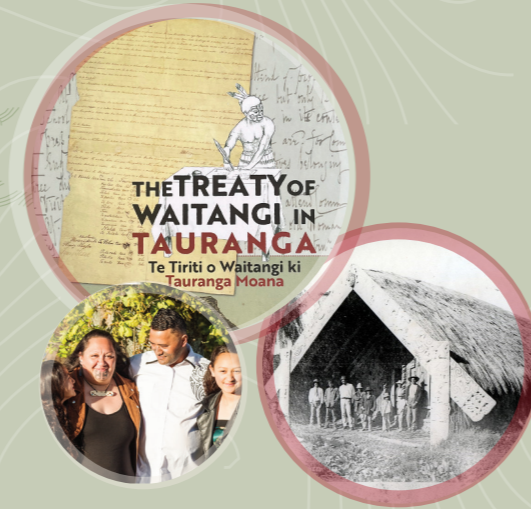
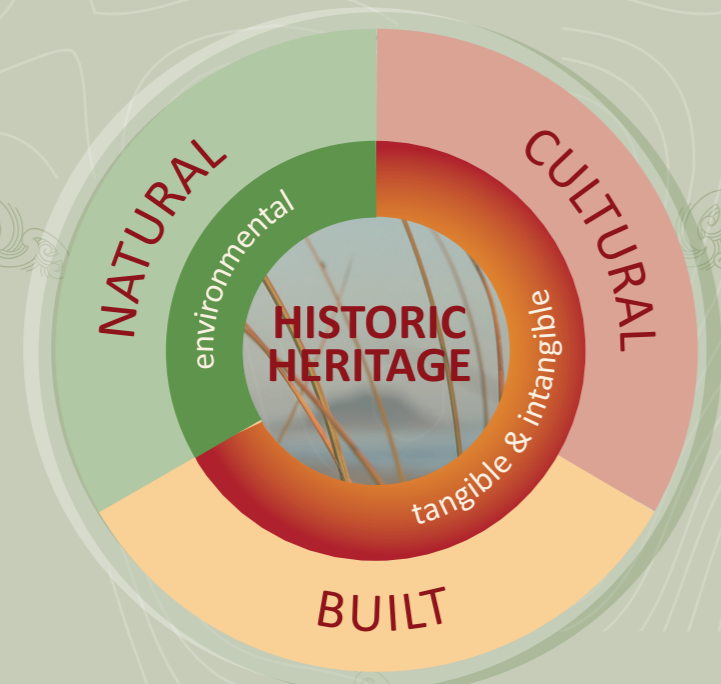


Image: Aerial view of the Tauranga Domain
Credit: P. Browning

Taiao | Ahurea | Hangaia Natural | Cultural | Built



Natural Images: Pingao grasses: Adobestock
Yellow Pohutukawa: Debbie McCauley,
Hochstetters frog: G Shirley



Cultural Images:
The Treaty of Waitangi in Tauranga: Debbie McCauley,
Maketū Pa: Maketū Rotary Club
People Image: Adobestock



Built Images:
Matapihi Bridge: Tauranga Heritage Collection,
St Thomas' Maketū, Historic Places category 2: Dreamstime stock image,
Charles Versey Memorial, Historic Places category 2: HNZPT image

	DEFINITION	REGIONAL EXAMPLES	VISUAL EXAMPLES
environmental	<p>NATURAL</p> <p>The environment. Flora and fauna, terrestrial, marine, coastal and freshwater eco systems and habitats, natural landscapes, landforms, geological and geomorphic features, soils and all other natural resources, plant and wildlife found within the natural character of our region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aongatete Forest • Coastlines • Awa: lakes & rivers • Kaituna/Maketū Estuary Wetlands • Mauao (<i>read more</i>) • Ōtanewainuku Forest • Pāpāmoa Hills • Western BoP Wildlife (<i>See Appendix 3</i>) 	<p>Image: Waihi Beach Credit: Adobe Stock</p>
tangible & intangible	<p>CULTURAL</p> <p>An expression of the ways of living developed by a community and passed on from generation to generation, including oral stories, artistic expression, customs, objects, places, practices, traditions, values and principles.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anthropology • Archaeology • Battle sites • Mauao (<i>read more</i>) • Military history • Oral histories • Papāmoa Hills • WBoP Pā sites (<i>See Appendix 4</i>) 	<p>Image: Bowentown Pa site. Credit: Booked.net</p>
	<p>BUILT</p> <p>The human imprint upon the earth of constructed surroundings that provide the setting for human activity, ranging from large scale civic buildings to houses and the full range of our economic and commercial growth.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic archaeology • Athenree Homestead • Brain-Watkins House Museum (Cat 2) • Imprint of horticulture and agriculture • Marae • Mission Cemetery • Omanawa Falls Power Station (Cat 2) • Te Arawa Memorial • The Elms Te Papa (Cat 1 & 2) • Trees (<i>See Appendix 5</i>) 	<p>Image: Omanawa Falls Power Station. Historic Place Category 2. Credit: NZ Herald</p>

Pou tarāwaho ā-ariā Thematic Framework



Kaupapa tuku iho Heritage Themes

Countries all around the world use Heritage Themes across their Natural | Cultural | Built Heritage.

Heritage Themes are useful as they help us consider all the different types of aspects that weave our heritage together and connect us all. This can also highlight what places and which cultures are important to our community and why.

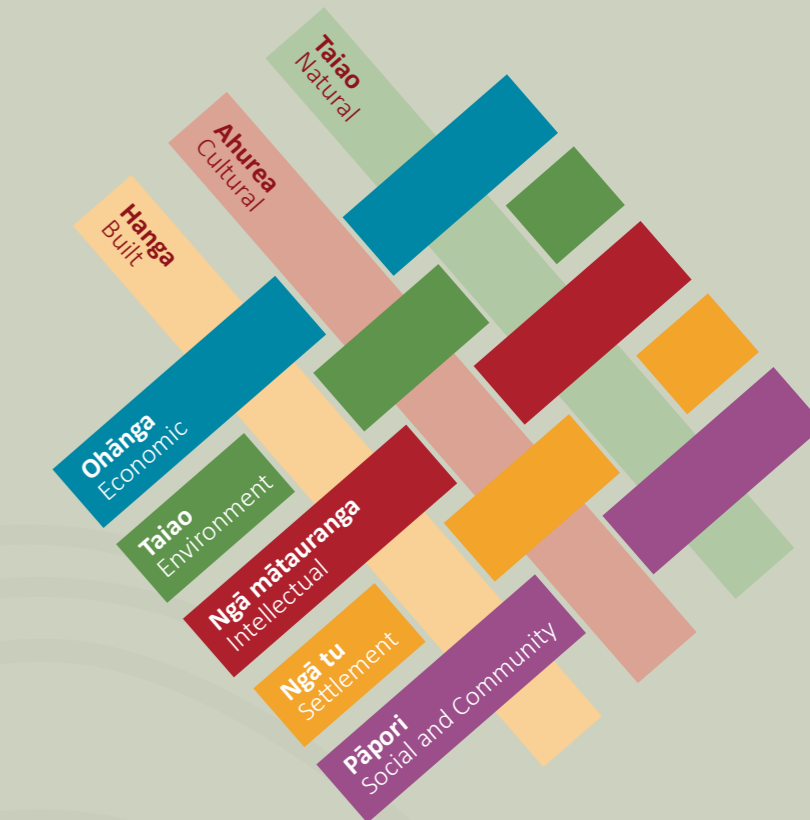
Another good thing about using a model is that stories about ordinary people that have not traditionally been told in the past, such as the stories of woman and children, are more likely to be told.

Themes that weave through our heritage are...

- Economic
- Environmental
- Intellectual
- Settlement
- Social and Community

Themes bring to life...

- untold events, people and places in our region
- connected events, people, and places
- storytelling in rich detail
- potential heritage sites of importance and conservation
- gaps in our stories
- how individual heritage pieces connect a whole story
- linked local, regional, national, and international heritage



Rōpū whakahaere Implementation

A work in progress

Taonga Tū Heritage Bay of Plenty continues to evolve the initiatives below as recommended by the Western Bay of Plenty heritage community:

Developing a five year programming framework & provisional budget to include, but is not limited to:

- updating TTHBoP website and social media platforms.
- maintaining and growing the navigators and advisors list.
- growing community heritage hubs.
- a support network for individual heritage organisations.
- an action plan and budget for a biennial Western BoP Heritage Festival.
- programming for heritage symposiums, talks, seminars, workshops: including the school's 2023 curriculum.
- extending the Footprints programme throughout Western Bay of Plenty.
- developing a framework for a Heritage Bay of Plenty Journal and website.
- working with local media to reinforce the importance of heritage as a stand-alone industry.

How initiatives are being achieved

- The provisional framework, costings and timeline for a five year programme will be developed.
- A small administrative and operational team will be engaged by TTHBoP. It will be responsible for; administration, programming, communication and networking, marketing, social, events and fundraising.
- An operational budget will be drawn up for multiple funding sources.
- Specific projects to have their own project leads, budgets and funding stream.
- The operational team and each project lead for specific projects will report to the Trustees.
- Volunteers will be encouraged to assist with projects.
- The Trustees will provide an Operational Manual to the operational team each project lead, volunteers, navigators and advisors.

Capability required to deliver

- Trustees who bring a balanced skill set and diverse perspectives across the wider community.
- Navigators and advisors to be engaged for specific roles as appropriate.
- Mātauranga knowledge and appropriate skill sets essential for operational team, project leads, navigators and advisors.

Hapori WBoP Heritage Community





Image: Tauranga Rail Bridge
Credit: Adobestock

Ngā hua o te whakatinanatanga Outcomes

- An independent well-funded WBoP heritage is a sector in its own right.
- Representatives from the WBoP heritage community are working together.
- Growing heritage awareness across all WBoP communities.
- The heritage sector is contributing to the social and economic wellbeing of the WBoP.
- Schools have external platforms to deliver stories from the history curriculum 2023.
- WBoP's heritage identity has grown.
- Locals, visitors and heritage explorers are enjoying a connected heritage journey through the diverse WBoP.
- Unity across the WBoP heritage sector is growing.
- The journey will continue to evolve.



Orokohanga Poutama Heritage Together- Kotahitanga



HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND
POUHERE TAONGA



Department of
Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai



Tauranga City



Western
Bay of Plenty
District Council



BAY OF PLENTY
REGIONAL COUNCIL
TOI MOANA



Taonga
HERITAGE Bay of Plenty
our people our place our stories

Te porohita o taonga tuku iho The Heritage Cycle

Through celebrating our shared stories, we will grow empathy, pride, connectedness and inform the regional economy.

By protecting, enabling and evolving our rich heritage, we will enrich our communities and visitors through connected heritage experiences, strengthening our wellbeing and our regional identity.



Mauao Taiao | Ahurea Natural | Cultural

The Western Bay of Plenty landmark, Mauao, shows the example of how the elements of our Natural and Cultural historic heritage and Heritage Themes weave together on one site.

The situation, slopes and spaces of this maunga encompass

- Environmental science and ecology (natural heritage)
- Spirituality, legend, stories and recreation (cultural heritage)
- Pā sites and settlement features (cultural heritage)

The Mauao Trust have set their five-year Vision for Mauao to meet the following strategic goals crossing Natural and Cultural heritage. These interconnected and complementary tasks underpin all heritage aspects.

1. Promote and celebrate Mauao as a foundation of identity and mana of Tauranga Moana.
2. Restore and protect the health and wellbeing of Mauao for future generations.
3. Protect the cultural heritage and archaeological built sites on Mauao and preserve the knowledge and history of Mauao.
4. Govern effectively through strategic relationships and robust internal processes.

[Read more here](#)



Āpitianga Appendix 1 Haere tonu Our Trust's journey

Taonga Tū Heritage Bay of Plenty started its journey in 2017. It became an Incorporated Society in 2018 and a registered Charitable Trust in 2020.

Trading Name	Taonga Tū Heritage Bay of Plenty.
Charitable Trust	Registered # CC57789.
Its Purpose	“The charitable purpose of the organisation is to act as an overarching Heritage entity to promote, advocate, connect and enable for Heritage in Tauranga and the Western Bay of Plenty; and to facilitate a Heritage Strategy for the Western Bay of Plenty”.
Chair	Bruce Farthing: educator, historian.
Navigators and advisors	A cross-section of Western Bay of Plenty Māori and Pākehā navigators and advisors contracted as required.
Lawyer	HOBEC
Accountant	Sutcliffe Graham & Co.
Kaumatua Patron	Dr Hauata Palmer Dean Waddell
National authorities	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawhai (DoC)
Local authorities	Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Tauranga City Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council
Community work	2017 - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children’s Heritage Art Exhibition. • Seminar breakfast series. • Taonga Tū website and facebook. • Jazz Festival Retrospective - The Strand. • Art Exhibition at Kowhai Gallery - The Story of the Pounamu. • Art Exhibition at Kowhai Gallery - Arohanui Matthews – Artist and Māori Education. • Symposium: cancelled because of COVID-19. • An evening with Sir Joseph Williams & Simon Dallow. • Historic Tauranga Map & Guide and Website: Ngā Tapuwae ki Te Papa Footprints on Te Papa.
Research & Development	2017 Information gathering and relationship development. 2018 Research: one-on-one meetings and general discussions with the Western Bay of Plenty heritage community. Networking across the Western Bay of Plenty: Māori, Pākehā, heritage organisations, national and local bodies... leading to a Discussion Paper which led to... 2019 ...a Scope Document and presentations to all three councils
Western Bay of Plenty Heritage Strategy: Orokohanga Poutama Heritage Together – Kotahitanga	2020 - The process: following on from the background above: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • setting 160K budget which was reduced to 50K • meetings and ongoing discussions with national and local bodies and the heritage community • Māori & Pākehā navigators and advisors • workshops with representatives from national and local bodies and the heritage community: two at Brain-Watkins House, three at Waikato University, one at the Kollektive • engaged a heritage researcher and writer as well as a communications company who conducted further interviews, surveys and reached out to the wider heritage community across the WBoP. This resulted in the first draft for this strategy which was sent out for consultation • this strategy final is the result of significant feedback from across the Western Bay of Plenty heritage community • the focus of Orokohanga Poutama Heritage Together – Kotahitanga being the collective promoting and connecting of historic and natural heritage across the Western Bay of Plenty.

Āpitianga Appendix 2 Western Bay of Plenty's heritage potential

This page supports the graphs on pages 18 & 19.

It is intended that the information gathered through our consultation and workshop processes will help heritage entities plan for better investment into their stories, heritage experiences and activities.

Tourism Bay of Plenty know first-hand the importance of heritage experiences within each community as a key component for attracting visitors into these areas.

Through the building of strong heritage networks in each community, the heritage sector will be better connected through the Western Bay of Plenty which in turn will gradually help our tourism sector provide richer more connected experiences to their audiences.

Key points the strategy addresses are:

- The more investment put into heritage across Western Bay of Plenty communities, the greater heritage will be valued. In turn this will encourage greater awareness, interest and pride into heritage related subjects.
- More investment into heritage will inspire new heritage related businesses as well as grow and expand existing ones.
- Heritage related experiences always attract and delight locals as well as visitors and tourists to a region.
- As New Zealand's 5th largest city - and its most culturally diverse region - there is significant scope to invest in a wide range of heritage related projects.
- That heritage also covers our natural environment with significant interest

from locals, visitors and tourists in learning more about our topography, ecosystems and wildlife.

- Planning to invest in community heritage experiences across the Western Bay of Plenty would anchor heritage and other heritage related initiatives and activities - along with bringing much needed heritage connection to the region.
- Investing in heritage becomes even more important knowing the projected Western Bay of Plenty population will be 400,000 + by 2048 – this includes Tauranga city.

Heritage Explorers: with each community growing their heritage profile, it is anticipated this will bring strong economic benefits into those communities.

It is well known that heritage is a growing industry with Heritage Explorers immersing themselves into the heritage of the destinations they visit. This immersion usually starts before the trip, in the planning phase. They want to learn about the local customs, religion, history, heritage, the arts scene, food, industry and more. Heritage Explorers would rather go where the locals go than where the tourists go.

Natural Heritage: additionally, Heritage Explorers of all kinds and all ages are more often than not environmentally conscious and want to learn more about the natural environment in which they find themselves.

Local Families: It is important to note that experiences designed for Heritage Explorers will also be a strong drawcard for locals their families and visitors.



Image: Battle of Gate Pa Site and St Georges Anglican Church. Credit: Debbie McCauley

Āpitihanga

Appendix 3

Our Natural Heritage

Natural Heritage includes:

- Indigenous flora and fauna, terrestrial, marine, and freshwater ecosystems and habitats, landscapes, landforms, geological and geomorphic features, soils, and the natural character of the coastline
- Culturally significant landscapes and biodiversity.
- Beaches, waterways, landscapes, forests, marshes, uplands, native wildlife, insects, plants, trees, birds and animals
- Water springs, streams
- Wetlands, hunting sites, rivers and mountains.
- Ana tupa paku (burial caves)
- Predator control
- Puna (springs)
- Ngakina (gardens)
- Volcanoes.

Examples of our natural heritage are:

Amphibians (two-lives, born in water but can live on land)

Ōtawa Hochstetter’s frog, Te Puke

Arachnids (spiders)

Black katipo (Latrodectus atritus), Matakana Island Red katipo (Latrodectus katipo), Matakana Island

Birds (feathers)

Australasian Bittern | Matuku Hūrepo Kaki | Black stilt (visitor) Kererū | New Zealand pigeon Koitareke | Marsh crane Kōkako | Calla eas Wilsoni Kororā | Little Blue Penguin Kūaka | Bar-tailed godwit (visitor) Mātātā | North Island fernbird Matuku | Australasian bittern

Matuku moana | White-faced heron Matuku-hūrepo | Brown bittern Moho pererū | Banded rail Ngutu pare | Wrybill (visitor) Ōi | Grey-faced petrel Pūweto | Spotless crane Tara | White-fronted tern Titi | Muttonbird

Tōrea pango | Variable oystercatcher Tūturiwhatu | Banded dotterel (visitor) Tūturiwhatu | New Zealand dotterel

Crustaceans crabs, lobster, crayfish, shrimp and prawn
Barnacles
Kōura | Salt-water crayfish
Kōura | North Island freshwater crayfish
Mud crab

Fish (live in water and have gills)

Aua | Yellow-eye mullet
Haku | Kingfish
Hautere | Jack mackerel
Īnanga | Whitebait (spawning areas)
Kahawai
Kanae raukura | Grey mullet
Kōheru
Kokopara | Triplefin species
Kūtoro | Spotted stargazer
Mangō taniwha | Great white shark
Matawhā | Bronze whaler shark
Pākirikiri | Spotties and herrings

Parore | Black bream
Pātiki | Black flounder
Pātiki tōtara | Yellowbelly flounder

Raumarie | Trevally
Takeke | Piper
Tāmure | Snapper
Tarakihi
Tuna | Longfin eel (Anguilla dieffenbachii) (threatened by hydro-electric dams)
Whai repo | Eagle ray, short-tail stingray, long-tail stingray

Fungus, Lichen & Mosses

Hakeka | wood ear fungus (Auricularia cornea)
Harore | Honey mushroom (Armillaria limonea)
Hygrocybe rubrocarnosa
Lichen (Ramalina linearis)
Lichen (Xanthoparmelia australasica)
Matakupenga | Basket fungi (lleodictyon cibarium)
Pukurau | Puffballs
Turkey tail fungus (Trametes versicolor)
Werewere kōkako | Blue fleshy fungus (Entoloma hochstetteri)

Geology

Earthquakes: North Island Fault System (Kerepehi Fault)
Tūhua | Obsidian deposits, Tūhua | Mayor island
Volcanoes: Mauao (extinct), Tūhua

Insects

Kapokapowai | New Zealand bush giant dragonfly
PePETuna | Pūriri moth
Whē | New Zealand praying mantis

Islands

Islands: Matakana, Mōtiti, Rangiwaea, Tūhua

Landscapes

Beaches: Waihi, Ōmokoroa, Mount, Pāpāmoa, Pukehinahina, Ōtamarākau
Estuaries: Katikati, Maketū, Te Puna, Waikareao, Waimapu etc.
Hopukiore | Mount Drury burial caves
Te Pari o Te Tai | Sulphur Point (est. 1884)
Waikorere | Pilot Bay

Mammals (babies drink milk)

Kekeno | New Zealand fur seal
Kākahi | Orca
Pekapeka | Short-tailed bat (Ōtanewainuku)

Maunga | Mountains

Mauao

Ōtanewainuku

Mollusks (squid, snails, clams, oysters and scallops)

Kawari | Mud whelk
Koeti | Horn shell
Kuku | Mussel
Pipi | common edible bivalve
Tīpa | Scallop
Tītiko | Mud snail
Tuangi | Cockle
Tuatua | edible bivalve mollusc
Tungangi | Cockle

Plants & Ferns

Harakeke | New Zealand Flax
Para | King Fern, inland from Te Puke
Sea grass or eel grass (Zostera capricorni) (marine)

Reptiles (scaly skin, born on land)

Karewa Island Tuatara
Mokomoko | Moko skink / Shore skink

Reserves

Tūhua (Mayor Island) Marine Reserve
Gordon Carmichael Reserve
Mōtiti Island Protection Area

Rivers, Streams, Springs and Waterways

Groundwater

Rivers: Kaituna, Wairoa

Saltmarshes: Athenree, Maketū, Matua

Streams: Raparapahoe, Tahawai, Uretara, Waiāri, Waitahanui

Te Awanui | Tauranga Harbour

Te Puna Waitapu | Waiparera’s Well, Mauao

Te Rerekawau | Kaiate Falls

Te Tumu, Maketū

Wetlands: Athenree, Kaituna, Maketū, Matakana

Trees

Alfred Brown’s English Oak (1829) (transplanted 1838), The Elms
Mōtiti Island pōhutukawa (yellow) | Metrosideros excelsa Aurea

Ngauriapo (pōhutukawa) (c.1270), Tūhua

Pītau (pōhutukawa) (c.1520), Mount Maunganui

Pūriri Avenue (est. 1927), Cameron Road, Tauranga

Tapu Tītoki (c.1713), Ōtūmoetai Pā

Archaeological (remains of human activity)

Pukemaire Pā | Fort Colville

Taumata-Kahawai | Monmouth Redoubt

Te Kura a Māia Pā (Bowentown Heads)

Te Rae o Pāpāmoa | Pāpāmoa Hills Regional Park

Te Ranga battleground, Pyes Pa

Tuapiro Point midden

Wairere Track, Kaimai-Mamaku Forest Park

Art & Sculpture

Barry - A Kivi Bloke (est. 1999) (sculpture), Katikati
Canon Jordan Memorial (est. 1916)
Gellibrand statue, Ōmokoroa
Hairy Maclary & Friends (est. 2015) (sculpture), Tauranga
Waitekohe School mural, Katikati
Waka (canoe) race on Te Awanui (Tauranga harbour), 29 December 1865 by Robley

Artifacts (human workmanship)

Cannonball (Round shot), Ōtūmoetai Pā.
Tauranga Heritage Collection (0361/21)
Ceramic bed warmer with fabric cover, Brain-Watkins House Museum (2004/0566)
Hat, Women’s, Marlenes of Cherrywood.
Tauranga Heritage Collection (0030/19)
Waka (canoe) race on Te Awanui (Tauranga harbour), 29 December 1865 by Robley
Mahe (Sinker), Ōtūmoetai Pā.
Tauranga Heritage Collection (1732/85)
Maungārongo, The Peace Stone
Ongare Point rock carvings
P Class yacht
Pare, Tamapahore, Tauranga Heritage Collection (1811/85/2)
Pukehinahina Tewhatewha (long handled fighting staff), Ko Tawa Exhibition
T H Hall ginger beer bottle, Tauranga Heritage Collection (4001/84/8)
Te Awanui Waka (est. 1973)
Te Raukaraka (leaf of the karaka), pounamu mere, Ko Tawa Exhibition
Toki (Adze), Ōtūmoetai Pā.
Tauranga Heritage Collection (0084/99)

Beliefs

Anglican Church
Catholic Church
Church Missionary Society (CMS)
Karakia: Mauao
Karakia: Tākitimu
Tauranga Muslim Association Inc
Te Pura, guardian taniwha of Wairoa

Clubs & Organisations

Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Ranginui Settlement Trust

Ngā Poutiriao o Mauao

Ngāi Te Rangi Settlement Trust (NST)
Ōtanewainuku Kivi Trust
Pirirakau Hauora Charitable Trust
Priority One
Taonga Tū | Heritage Bay of Plenty (TTHBoP)
Tauranga City Council
Tauranga Energy Consumer Trust (TECT)
Tauranga Fire Service (est. 1874)
Tauranga Historical Society
Te Puna i Rangiriri Trust (TPIRT)

Disclaimer: As authors we are very aware that placing heritage into categories is difficult as some could be deleted and some placed in all three categories. Heritage is always growing and never finite. The pages are included to provide examples of evidence and to acknowledge the work of those involved.

Āpitihanga

Appendix 4

Our Cultural Heritage

Cultural Heritage incorporates anthropology and sociology and includes:

- Anthropology (what makes us human)
- Sociology (how societies work)
- Tangible things such as artifacts, artwork, and other objects or intangible things, such as language, literature, documents, customs, knowledge, beliefs, folklore, placenames, stories, oral history, music, dance and sport
- Karakia/prayer, waiata/songs, tauparapara/ incantation, pakiwaitara/stories, moteatea/traditional chants, whakapapa/genealogy, ceremony and practice
- Traditional practices, and other cultural heritage resources
- Transmitted through oral, written, and physical forms
- Cultural Intellectual Property
- Wāhi tapu (sacred sites), wāhi tupuna (ancestral sites), tauranga waka (canoe landing sites)
- Regardless of whether it is tangible or intangible, cultural heritage reflects the human aspects of our communities that shape who we are and how we interact with the world around us.
- Urupā, pā, battle grounds, marae, flag poles and pou

Examples of iwi and settlement culture are:

Te Rangapū Mana Whenua o Tauranga

Moana Partnership

Te Runanga O Ngāi te Rangi Iwi Trust (TRONIT)

The Elms Foundation Trust Board

Tourism Bay of Plenty

Western Bay of Plenty District Council

Western Bay Wildlife Trust

Customary Practice

Tangi | Funeral
Kāpehu Whetū | Celestial Compass (est. 2005)
Dance, Music & Song
Belisha Dance Club
British Ballet Organisation, Matua
Kokomo Blues (est. 1991)
Pāpaki Tū Ana waiata
Ria Hall
Tauranga Moana waiata
The Colour Field Recording Studio

Events

Battle of Gate Pā | Pukehinahina (29 April 1864)
Battle of Te Ranga (21 June 1864)
Kaimai Aircraft Crash (3 July 1963)
Ranui Shipwreck (28 December 1950)
Tauranga Bush Campaign (Te Weranga ki Taumata) (1867)

Educational Organisations (some WBoP early schools)

Katikati Primary School (est. 1879)
Ōtūmoetai Primary School (est. 1895)
Tauranga Primary School (est. 1835)
Te Puke Primary School (est. 1883)
Te Waananga o Aotearoa
Te Wharekura o Mauao (est. 2010)

Festivals

Katikati Avocado Food & Wine Festival
Ra Whakangahau Kapa Haka Festival
Tauranga Diwali Festival
Tauranga Jazz Festival
Tauranga Moana Primary Schools Kapa Haka Competition
Tauranga Moana Tauranga Tāngata Festival
Tauranga Multicultural Festival

Film & Radio

Lost in Translation 6 - The Tauranga Sheet (film, episode six)
My Lady of the Cave by Rudall Hayward (feature film)
The Invasion of the Waikato (The New Zealand Wars, Episode Three)
Village Radio 1XT on 1368AM

Language

Mauao whakatauki
Moana Radio (prev. Tahi 98.2FM 2003-2011)
Te Awanui whakatauki
Te Wiki o te Reo Māori | Māori Language Week

Literature & Documentation

A History of Tauranga County by Evelyn Stokes
Aku taumata korero : nga Marae me nga iwi o te Moana o Tauranga
An Ulster Plantation by Arthur Gray
Bay of Plenty Photo News (1966-1970)
Bay of Plenty Times (est. 1872)
Changing patterns of settlement in Tauranga County by Evelyn Stokes
Historical Review: Journal of the Tauranga Historical Society
Journal of the Rev. Alfred Nesbit Brown
Katikati Advertiser (est. 1969)

Kōrero of Katikati (1951-1980)

Mōtiti Island by Alister Matheson

Mount News (1948-1990)

Omokoroa Omelette (est. 2008)

Tauranga 1882-1982: The Centennial of Gazetting

Tauranga as a Borough

Tauranga Adventure by Patrick Wilson

Tauranga Harbour, surveyed by B. Drury [and others], 1852 (map)

Tauranga Moana, 1886-2006: Report on the Post Raupatu Claims

Tauranga Moana: Maori Obituaries, c1866-1920 by Gipsy Mackenzie

Te Puke Times (est. 1912)

Te Tiriti of Waitangi | Treaty of Waitangi (Tauranga Sheet)

The Story of Gate Pa, April 29th, 1864 by Captain Gilbert Mair

Weekend Sun (est. 2001)

Memorials

Battle of Gate Pā | Pukehinahina tomokanga, pouwhenua & memorial
Katikati War Memorial Hall
Pūriri World War I memorial, Te Puke
Taioma Tug Propeller [Empire Jane]
Tauranga War Memorial Gates (est. 1921)
Te Ranga NZ Wars pouwhenua & memorial
World War II Memorial Grove, Fifteenth Avenue

Oral Records

Battle of Gate Pa - Towards Reconciliation (oral history)
He Hokinga Mahara - Te Ranga (oral history)
Legend of Mauao

Places

Place names in Tauranga Moana by Evelyn Stokes (map)
Takitimu landing site (Navigators Pouwhenua and Toka)

Sport & Recreation

Daisy Hardwick Walk
Haiku Pathway, Katikati
Kopurererua Valley Cycleway
Maharaia Winiata Park
McLarens Falls Memorial Park
Ōmokoroa to Tauranga Cycleway
Rangataua Sports and Cultural Club (est. 1907)
Robbins Park, Rose Garden & Tropical Display House
Te Puna Quarry Park (est. 1997)
Te Puna Rugby Football Club
TECT All Terrain Park
Waikareao Estuary Cycleway
Wharepai Domain

Urupa | Cemeteries

Katikati Cemetery (est. 1878)
Mission Cemetery | Ōtamataha Pā
Motuopae Island | Peach Island urupā
Old Te Puke Cemetery (est. 1892)
Tutaetaka Island urupā
Wharekahu Cemetery (est. c. 1857), Maketū

Whakapapa | Genealogies

Te Puke Genealogy Group
Katikati Genealogy Group
Nga ohaaki o nga whanau o Tauranga Moana by John Steedman
Pāpāmoa Genealogy Group
Whakapapa of John Lees Faulkner

Disclaimer: As authors we are very aware that placing heritage into categories is difficult as some could be deleted and some placed in all three categories. Heritage is always growing and never finite. The pages are included to provide examples of evidence and to acknowledge the work of those involved.

Āpitihanga Appendix 5 Our Built Heritage

Built Heritage includes:

- Cities, towns, infrastructure
- Streetscapes
- Evidence left on the landscape by human actions
- Historical sites
- Heritage buildings and vernacular building and features which are domestic and functional rather than public or monumental
- Industrial heritage refers to such structures as mills, watermills, windmills, roads, bridges, railways, canals, dams and features associated with utility industries such as water, gas and electricity
- Monuments
- Horticulture / agriculture
- Churches
- Buildings, structures, objects, archaeological sites and areas
- An individual or group of buildings, structures, monuments, or installations, or remains thereof, and their surroundings which are associated with the city's architectural, cultural, social, political, economic, scientific, technological, transportation, military or maritime history
- Tracks
- Pā (major villages), kainga (smaller villages)
- Parks
- Industry - kauri, honey, forestry.

Examples of our built heritage are:

Buildings

Athenree Homestead (est. 1879)
Brain-Watkins House Museum (est. 1881)
Capitol Theatre (est. 1929), Te Puke
Forster's Chambers | Tauranga Chambers (est. 1880)
Katikati Fire Station (est. 1955) [museum]
Northern Star Building (est. 1934)
Old Post Office (est. 1906)
St Peter's Church (est. 1884), Katikati
St Thomas Church (est. 1868), Maketū
Taiparoro (est. 1882)
Talisman Hotel (est. 1888), Katikati
Tauranga Bond Store (est. 1886)
Teasey's Garage (est. 1932), Devonport Rd
The Elms Mission House (est. 1847)
Te Wharekura o Mauao (opened 2010)

Business

Ballance Agri-Nutrients Limited
Bob Davie Surfboards (1966-1978)
Comvita (est. 1974)
Craig's Investment Partners Ltd (est. 1984, Tauranga 1989)
Davidson's Fashions (1946-2018)
Expozay (1976-1996)
Faulkner's Ferries (1907-1988)
Gamman Sawmills (est. 1908)
Guinness Brothers (1908-2011)
Maketū Pies (est. 1982)
McLeod Cranes (est. 1995)
Mossop's Honey (est. 1947)
Port of Tauranga (est. 1873)
Pukepine Sawmills
Sharp Tudhope Lawyers (est. 1896)
TEMCO (Tauranga Egg Marketing Co-operative)
Zespri (est. 1997)

Cities and Towns

Katikati
Maketū
Tauranga City
Te Puke

Communal Places

Bayfair Shopping Centre (est. 1985)
Bobby's Fresh Fish Market
Fashion Island, Pāpāmoa
Maketū Beachside Café & Restaurant
Tauranga Crossing (est. 2016)
The Trading Post, Paengaroa

Infrastructure

Lloyd Mandeno Power Station (est. 1972)
Ruahihi Power Station (est. 1981)
Te Maunga Transfer Station

Marae

Hūria marae
Maungatapu Marae
Te Rereatukāhia marae, Katikati
Whareroa marae (est. 1871)

Structures

Tauranga Railway Wharf | Fisherman's Wharf

Transport

Cameron Road (est. 1867), Tauranga
East Coast Main Trunk Railway Line (est. 1927)
Matapihi Railway Bridge (est. 1924)
Tauranga Airport (est. 1939)
Tauranga Harbour Bridge (est. 1988)





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- Doorman, Penny (2009). Smartgrowth Sub-Regional Heritage Strategy
- Heritage BC (2021, May). Setting the Bar: A Guide to Achieve New Standards for Reconciliation within the Heritage Sector.
- Ministry of Education (2021). Aotearoa New Zealand's histories and Te Takanga o te Wā.
- Tauranga Museum Collection Policy TCC Ref 627080.
- ICOMOS: The International Council on Monuments and Sites is a non-governmental organisation concerned with the protection of heritage places worldwide. The first international charter was adopted in Venice in 1964 and has provided the guiding principles for heritage conservation internationally ever since. In 1992 the ICOMOS New Zealand National Committee wrote the ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value.

The ICOMOS New Zealand Charter, Te Pumanawa o ICOMOS o Aotearoa Hei Tiaki I Nga Taonga Whenua Heke Iho o Nehe (Revised 2010): provides the historic heritage Kaupapa (principles) for developing the relevant statutory or regulatory policies, processes and guidelines encompassed within Acts relevant to heritage.

Statutory requirements for the management of Historic Heritage in Aotearoa New Zealand.

All scheduled historic heritage sites are protected by statute and guided by:

- The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)
- The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPT),
- The Conservation Act 1987 and The National Parks Act 1980 (DoC)

The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014: administered by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga makes it unlawful for any person to modify or destroy the whole or any part of an archaeological site without the prior authority of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.

The Conservation Act 1987: administered by Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawai (DoC) was developed to protect the conservation of New Zealand's natural and historic resources.

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) and The Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawai (DoC): work closely to either entwine or swap responsibilities across growing heritage portfolios, making it easier for the gathering and promoting of our heritage knowledge and the telling of our stories for generations to come.

Local Authorities: guided by the RMA and overseen by HNZPT and DoC, they have responsibility for keeping and updating the local heritage schedules (Inventories & Lists). They are also responsible for:

- working with local iwi to guarantee the protection of wāhi tapu sites - sites of special spiritual significance to Māori.
- the management and restoration of Identified Significant Historic Heritage Sites.

This work may include implementing Heritage Protection Orders under the auspices of the relevant national bodies.



Ngā mihinui Acknowledgments

Thank you to all those who have openly and willingly contributed towards making this navigational framework possible. The foundation of this valuable guideline is the result of tireless work done by the dedicated many who have gone before.

This new work offers a fresh perspective: it has come from workshops, interviews, surveys, conversations and more over the last four or five years with many dedicated representatives from across our diverse Western Bay of Plenty communities.

It introduces new ideas for moving heritage forward as a stand alone sector. In summary, this framework identifies that a well funded independent heritage entity promoting WBoP's heritage will be welcomed: it will shine the heritage spotlight into each community: raising awareness, connecting our heritage, growing our economy and our region's identity.

A big thank you to all who contributed, but in particular to Debbie McCauley, WBoP's much loved heritage story-teller and to WBoP'S talented graphic designer Donella Jones who brings insight as to how beautifully our heritage stories can be presented.

We look forward to working together going forward.

Thank you
Bruce Farthing, Chair
Taonga Tū | Heritage Bay of Plenty
taongatauranga.net
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