

Papa Ahuareka o Kirikiriroa Hamilton Open Spaces Strategy

2023-2053



**Hamilton
City Council**
Te kaunihera o Kirikiriroa

Proverb Whakatauki

Manaaki whenua, manaaki
tangata, haere whakamua

If we take care of the earth and
take care of people, we will
take care of the future



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Strategy Rautaki

The vision of the strategy describes the desired future state of open spaces in Hamilton Kirikiriroa. It acknowledges the essential role open spaces will have in supporting the future wellbeing of the community.

The purpose of the strategy describes Hamilton City Council's role in achieving this vision through the provision and management of open spaces. It also reflects through our inclusion of mana whenua, key partners, and community, that we will need to work collaboratively to do this.

These outcomes identify where council will need to focus attention on our journey to realise the vision.

Vision:

The open spaces of Hamilton Kirikiriroa are a well-connected network of high-quality, inclusive, safe, and fun community spaces that are a taonga (treasure) for current and future communities.

Purpose:

Hamilton City Council will work with mana whenua, the community and other partners to provide, plan, and advocate for the enhancement and expansion of our open space network.

Outcome one: Open spaces that reflect culture and history

Our open spaces reflect the culture of our communities and tells the unique history of Hamilton Kirikiriroa.

Outcome two: Open spaces for people

Our open spaces are well used and meet the diverse needs of our community.

Outcome three: Open spaces for nature

Nature is prioritised in our open spaces, creating a green city.

Outcome four: A connected network of open spaces

Our open spaces are connected and accessible to everyone in Hamilton Kirikiriroa.

Open space

Whenua koraha

In the context of the strategy, open spaces are defined as Council-owned areas not occupied by buildings, and may include green spaces, blue spaces or grey spaces.

Open spaces include parks, reserves, river corridors, gully systems, peat lakes, wetlands and remnant indigenous vegetation, gardens, walkways, streets, civic spaces, and cemeteries.

Open spaces offer amenity, play, sport, recreation, spaces for social gatherings and events, gardens, transport, sites for vegetation, spaces for large trees, food and corridor areas for native fauna, and for the treatment of water.

Urban streets are a major part of our open spaces network. More than just places for cars, streets facilitate the movement of people in ways that benefit the environment and individual health, and when designed well, extend usable community open spaces and contribute to placemaking.



Introduction

Tiimatanga Koorero

Well-designed and functional open spaces help create the foundation for quality urban life and wellbeing by providing amenity¹, recreation and gathering spaces for the whole community.

Through the management of open spaces, Council has a key role to play in responding to climate change, addressing the biodiversity crisis, and improving the declining state of the environment.

The population of Hamilton Kirikiriroa has increased and diversified significantly in the last 10 years, and population growth and intensification is expected to continue². Increased density typically comes with smaller backyards, loss of private spaces to play, and a greater demand for public open spaces.

Despite these obstacles, high-density development can create a range of opportunities to improve the quality of public open spaces, including funding. As a relatively young city at the beginning of the intensification process, Hamilton Kirikiriroa can learn from more developed cities, taking opportunities to be innovative and bold in how we utilise open spaces going forward.

Partnerships with mana whenua

For Waikato-Tainui (as the recognised iwi entity), the health and wellbeing of the environment is inseparable from the social, cultural, spiritual, and economic health and wellbeing of taangata whenua. Maaori Rangatiratanga is derived from the whenua (land), through whakapapa³ (ancestry) and/or recognised active leadership. Council works in partnership with Kiingitanga, mana whenua of Hamilton Kirikiriroa (Ngaati Wairere, Ngaati Maahanga, Ngaati Hauaa, Ngaati Tamainupoo and Ngaati Korokii-Kahukura), Waikato-Tainui, and mataawaka.

Council is committed to honouring the Principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi (The Treaty of Waitangi), along with ensuring we give effect to [Te Ture Whaimana \(The Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River\)](#), Iwi Environment Plans and [He Pou Manawa Ora \(Pillars of Wellbeing\)](#) strategies. These documents provide guidance on co-governance, the need to restore and protect the health and wellbeing of the Waikato Awa (river) and how to build a proud and inclusive city for the wellbeing of all its people through the pillars of History, Unity, Prosperity and Restoration.



Why do we need a strategy?

Hamilton City Council provides significant funding for open spaces throughout the city. Papa Ahuareka o Kirikiriroa⁴ – Hamilton City Open Spaces 2023-2053 (the Strategy) will provide long-term strategic direction for open spaces in Hamilton Kirikiriroa, ensuring that future investment is led by outcomes identified through the strategy. Feedback from mana whenua, our community, other key stakeholders, current user data, and wider sector trends have informed the strategy priorities and outcomes.

The Strategy does not sit in isolation; it is connected to many existing strategies, plans and policies (refer to Appendix D). The Strategy sets out our high-level direction but is not intended to be a detailed work plan. Funding for specific initiatives will be considered through our annual and long-term planning cycles. We will also use this document to encourage and advocate for others to lead initiatives that deliver on our shared aspirations for Hamilton Kirikiriroa.

When will this document be reviewed?

This Strategy provides Council with a 30-year vision for open space provision in the city. Review of the Strategy every five years will provide the opportunity to adjust the focus if required.

More information on the development of this Strategy and its implementation can be found on the Hamilton City Council website.

- 1 Please refer to the glossary available on pages 22-25 for definitions and translations of words used in this document.
- 2 Nidea, 2018. <http://www.creatingfutures.org.nz/waikato-projections-demographic-and-economic/2018-projections-outputs/>
- 3 The story of how Maaori whakapapa to Papatuanuku – the earth mother – refer page 24.
- 4 'Papa Ahuareka o Kirikiriroa' translation: Open spaces enjoyed by all.



Guiding principles

Ko ngaa uara

These principles have influenced the development of the strategy and will continue to guide actions and decision making.

Prioritise the provision and improvement of open spaces based on barriers to access and in areas with higher population densities.

Build a sense of ownership, maximise the spaces we have, and increase the awareness of our available open spaces, by involving the community.

Protect and enhance the environmental, ecological, cultural and heritage values of our open spaces and uphold and foster kaitiakitanga and custodianship of urban ecosystems.



Honour the treaty by partnering with local iwi, hapuu, the community, and other relevant organisations such as government departments and community groups.

Community awareness is raised to increase value, respect and care for open spaces. Recognising cultural interests, values and respecting history.

Plan our current and future parks and open spaces by maintaining a focus on improving our network of open spaces.

Background Pitopito koorero

Climate change is already impacting our open spaces. In Hamilton Kirikiriroa we will experience hotter days, more drought and more extreme rain.



What is Council's role in open spaces?

Hamilton City Council provides and manages most of the city's open spaces network, and partners with others to regulate, advocate, educate and influence others to improve open space provision. Strong partnership models with mana whenua, developers, and other government agencies (including entities such as Kainga Ora) will be increasingly important as the city grows and with limited options for the provision of additional open spaces.

What are the benefits of open spaces?

There are many benefits of open spaces for both people and the environment. These include:

- **Community wellbeing:** Good-quality open spaces support the mental, physical, spiritual, and social wellbeing of the community. Open spaces contribute to the physical and social environment where people live, learn, work, and play, and have a significant impact on our ability to live a long and healthy life.
- **Amenity:** Well-designed and maintained open spaces contribute to the attractiveness of the city and provide areas

for people to enjoy the outdoors. They provide spaces to host community events and other recreational activities that are important for flourishing communities.

- **Climate Change adaption:** Open spaces have an important role in helping the city adapt to the changing climate. Enhancement of natural areas will help build resilience to the extreme weather we will experience. For example, tree canopy can help reduce urban heat intensification, reduce run off into the stormwater network, and sequester carbon.
- **Protection of the awa:** The Waikato Awa is one of the greatest taonga of Hamilton Kirikiriroa. Appropriately developed and maintained open spaces (such as gully systems) provide permeable surfaces that absorb and filter water, reducing the amount of stormwater runoff that goes directly into the awa.
- **Natural hazards:** Open spaces are beneficial in managing the effects of natural hazards including droughts, fires, flooding and erosion. As weather patterns change, and rain fall increases, green open spaces will provide valuable flood protection for the city by providing permeable surfaces for water absorption.

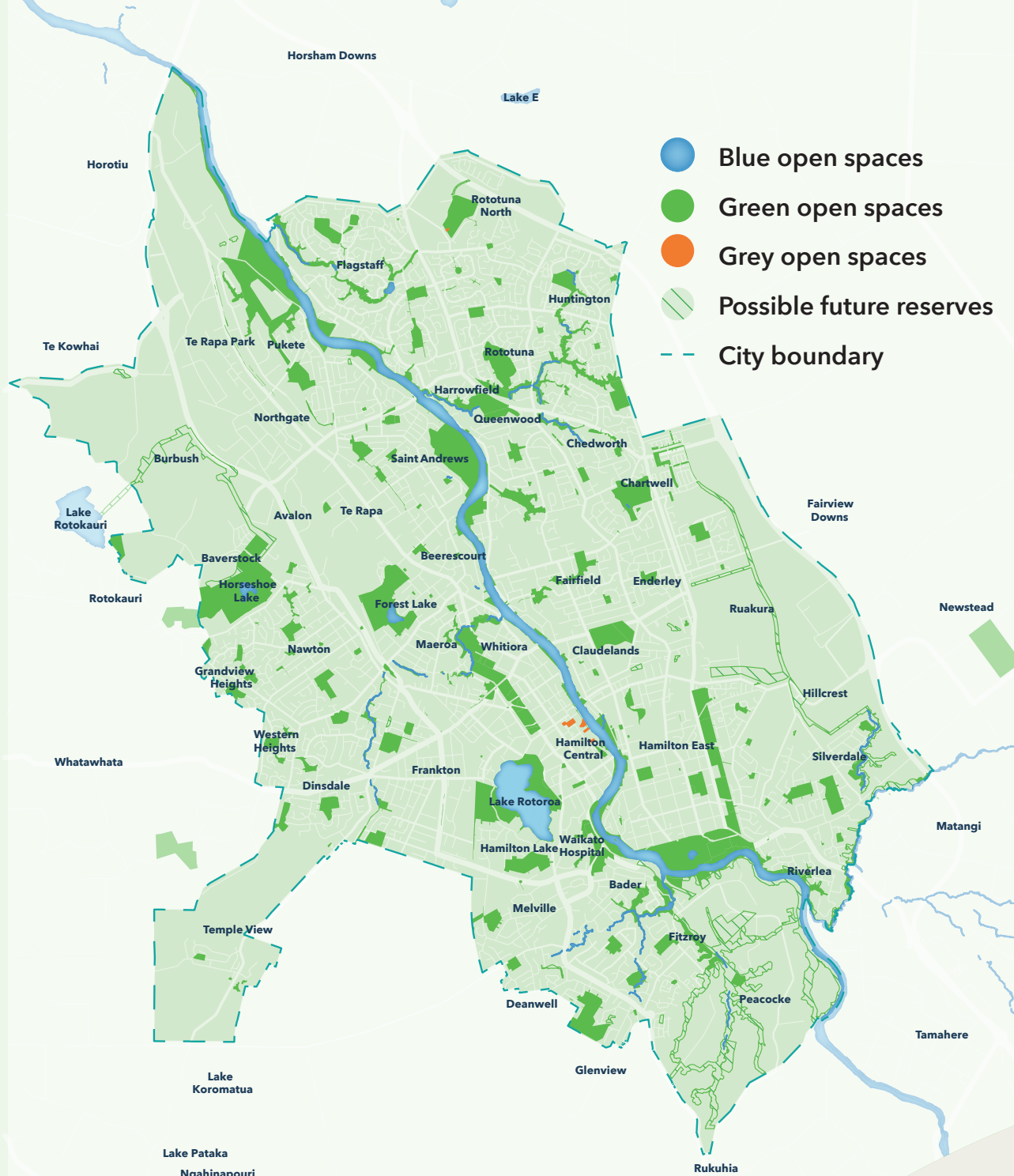
- **Biodiversity:** As the city has expanded, the habitat that supports native fauna and flora has been threatened. A significant proportion of remaining habitats exist within our open space network, so it's important that native biodiversity in these spaces is protected and restored.

Proverb Whakatauki

**Moo taatou, aa, moo
ngaa uri aa muri ake
nei**

**For us and our
children after us.**





What do we have?

As of 2022, Hamilton City Council holds about 1160 hectares of green open spaces, approximately 10% of the city's area. There are a total of 214 parks spread across the city. Most of our community (about 84%) lives within 500m walking distance of a park.

The Waikato Awa, Lake Rotorua and other wetland areas provide blue spaces for the community.

There are six distinct civic spaces in the city including Garden place, Civic Square, Embassy Park, Rototuna Village Square, the civic spaces outside the Waikato Museum and Victoria on the River.

Within the city there is 630 kilometres of streets and 176 kilometres of dedicated cycle network.



Strategic context

Key considerations for future open space planning and provision include:

- **Urban intensification:** Over the last decade, Hamilton has seen significant population growth and intensification and it is projected to continue, meaning more people will be living and working closely together. With less private outdoor space, demand on public open spaces will increase. Acquiring additional land for open spaces within existing urban areas will continue to be constrained by high land prices and fragmented ownership.
- **Equity:** Studies show that differences in how low and high-income neighbourhoods are designed and function contribute to differences in health and wellbeing. Equitable investment into the open spaces network ensures that every community has access to well-maintained parks, safe recreational facilities, and features that support walking.
- **Future growth areas:** Council works with our neighbouring councils and partners to plan for long-term growth that is outside the existing city boundaries. Opportunities may exist to proactively acquire land early for open spaces. Opportunities to acquire future destination open spaces (for example, the size of Waiwhakareke Park, Lake Domain, and Minogue Park) could provide economical, social and ecological benefits.

- **"20-minute city":** The Council aspires for Hamilton Kirikiriroa to be a "20-minute city". This is defined as: "A 20-minute city of compact, connected and healthy neighbourhoods in Hamilton Kirikiriroa means that people can live locally by meeting most of their daily needs⁵ walking from their home, in pleasant surroundings and with safe, easy access to other parts of the city by biking, using micro-mobility or public transport."⁶ Open spaces are included as a daily need and must be spread across the city to provide access to these essential community resource close to community members' homes.

- **Multi-modal transport:** Hamilton's rapid growth in population has and will put pressure on the local transport system. Significant changes and investment is needed to provide Hamiltonians with genuine travel choice. More people are choosing to travel on foot, by bike, by bus, or using micro-mobility devices such as scooters. Open space design is crucial for an adaptable, future-ready transport system that supports quality and compact urban form.



⁵ Daily needs may include access to the following in your compact, connected and healthy neighbourhood: Local shops and businesses (e.g. supermarket (small), butcher, grocer, bakery, café, shared workspaces), opportunities for play, green open spaces, early childhood facilities, primary schools, health services such as doctors, dentists, chemists and public transport stops.

⁶ This definition acknowledges that the 20-minute city is a concept. We will reflect this aspiration throughout our work with our partners and our strategies, plans and activities, however it is not intended to define a standard of service delivery.

Outcome one

Open spaces that reflect culture and history

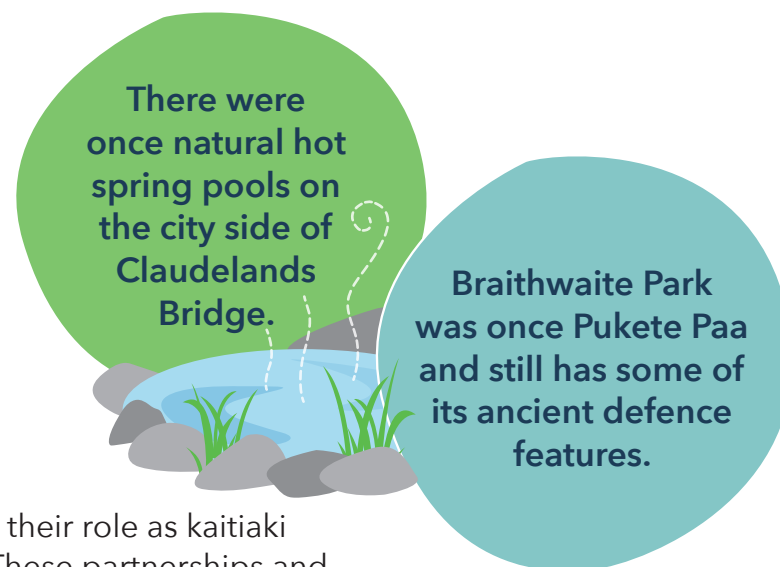
Our open spaces reflect the culture of our communities and tell the stories of the unique history of Hamilton Kirikiriroa.

Sites of historical significance, including cemeteries, urupaa and waahi tapu, are commonly found in open spaces in Hamilton Kirikiriroa. Storytelling through signage, interpretation, and art can provide educational opportunities and protect the unique cultural heritage of Hamilton Kirikiriroa. A greater understanding of the history of open spaces can support a sense of belonging and community connection to the land.

The reflection of history in open spaces supports Council's He Pou Manawa Ora Strategy's pillar of History – He Pou Manawa Koorero, reminding us of the value of our unique history.

Storytelling and interpretation is not limited to narrative signboards and art works. The planting of indigenous species, for example, could also be used to reflect the history of the space and the unique ecological history of the city.

Working in close partnership with mana whenua to design interpretation is critical. Mana whenua are recognised for their relationship with the whenua (land) through whakapapa



(lineage) and their role as kaitiaki (guardians). These partnerships and the incorporation of Maatauranga Maaori alongside western science provide opportunities to enhance te mauri oo te taiao (the health and wellbeing of the environment) through the management of our open spaces.

Open spaces will reflect the evolving story of Hamilton Kirikiriroa, including the many cultures that now call Hamilton Kirikiriroa home. By reflecting the culture of the surrounding communities, we can continue to develop a collective identity as Hamiltonians.

Focus areas

- **Using storytelling in our open spaces to reflect the history of the land and its people.**
- **The cultural heritage of Hamilton Kirikiriroa will be recognised and enhanced through indigenous planting.**
- **Partnering with mana whenua to incorporate Maatauranga Maaori in the work we do.**
- **Working with local communities to reflect culture in open spaces.**

Te Inuwai Park provides a great example of how this outcome might look in our open spaces.

It includes features, developed through discussions with hapuu and iwi, that incorporate the area's history into the playground.

Te Inuwai is the name of a Ngaati Maahanga ancestor who lived in the area and the playground also celebrates its previous life as a food bowl for Maaori and English settlers. A pou and interpretive signage to tell the area's story are also installed.



How will we know we are successful?

- More people are aware of the stories and history of our city.
- There are cultural features incorporated into our open spaces.

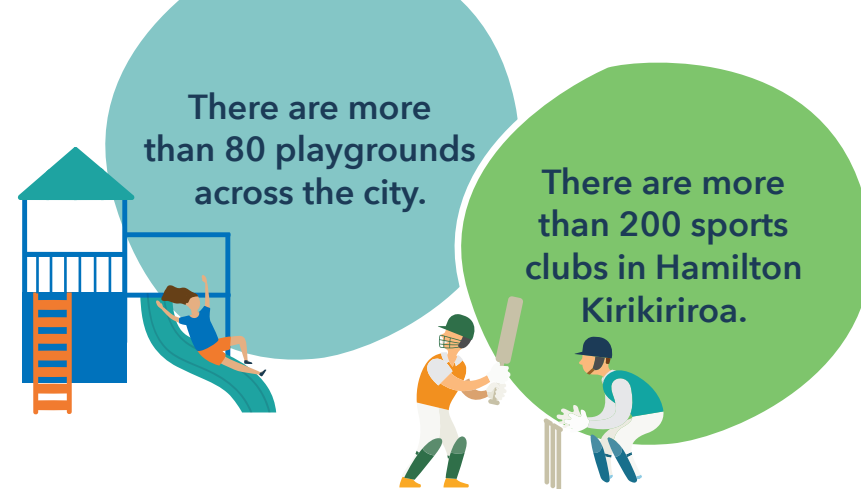
Outcome two: Open spaces for people

Our open spaces are well used and meet the diverse needs of our community.

Safe, attractive and well-designed open spaces can support the social, spiritual, physical and mental wellbeing of our community. High-quality open spaces offer opportunities for play, gatherings, commemoration, events and connecting with nature. In medium or high density areas high-quality open spaces offer relief from the built environment, respite from the heat, and will become more important as the population grows.

Council will take a forward-planning approach, investigating how changing demographics, recreation trends, and the climate will affect demand for infrastructure, facilities, and services, while ensuring that green spaces are preserved. Inclusive planning of open spaces, wherever possible, will ensure that they are accessible, enhancing social equity for disabled and older people. Funding will prioritise achieving equitable outcomes and spaces where our population is going to grow the most.

Changing demographics and recreation trends will also require Council to provide flexible open spaces and a range of activities that can be adapted for diverse user groups. Community



engagement⁷ suggests that people in Hamilton Kirikiriroa would like a greater variety of features and activities for their local parks. Grouping resources and activities together can activate spaces and encourage community use.

Council will build new partnership models to encourage and enable local decision making and programming, contributing to a sense of connection and community ownership. Working alongside the community, the Council will improve processes to make it easier for businesses and local groups to activate public spaces for events and activities.

Ensuring open spaces are safe is critical for all members of the community. Incorporating Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) and a wider range of options to meet the needs of excluded groups can increase safety.

An example of a high-quality, fit-for-purpose community park in Hamilton is Claudelands Park. Claudelands Park has good road frontage and accessibility, has pathway connection through out the reserve, seating, and attractive views of Jubilee Park.

Image: Korikori Park



Focus areas

- Meeting the needs of the whole community by providing a range of play opportunities.
- Prioritising investment into communities that are underserved and where population is going to grow the most.
- Decision making will be guided by engagement with the communities surrounding our open spaces.
- Create a network of physical and information resources to facilitate the use and activation of open spaces.

How will we know we are successful?

- More of our community are using our open spaces.
- The community is involved in decision making.

Outcome three: Open spaces for nature

Nature is prioritised in our open spaces, creating a green city.

Climate change, population density and urban intensification are introducing new and diverse challenges for our community. Investing in connected, integrated ecosystems and making spaces for nature in our city will support biodiversity outcomes and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Priority will be given to the restoration and protection of our natural areas that contribute to biodiversity and climate adaption outcomes, including the taonga of the Waikato Awa, gullies, and large established trees. This outcome will support Council's other strategies like [Our Climate Future: Te Pae Tawhiti o Kirikiriroa](#), [Nature in the City](#) and the pillar of restoration from [He Pou Manawa Ora](#) - He Pou Manawa Taiao, and enable significant changes to occur.

A city's resilience to climate change is affected by how well parks and open spaces can withstand the impacts of this change. Spaces that feature a diversity of species, forms and function are more likely to be capable of coping with change and maintaining ecosystem health.

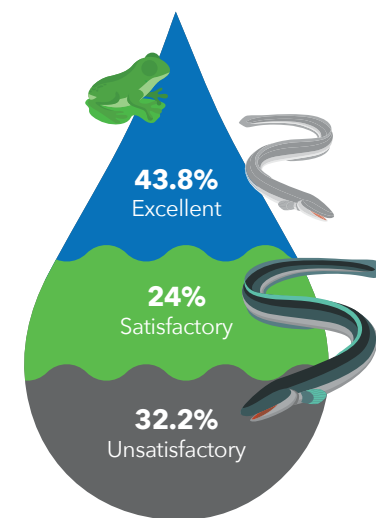
A minimum of 10% of the land of Hamilton Kirikiriroa needs to be indigenous planting to support ecosystem health.



Open spaces provide areas for large trees and other vegetation to be planted within the city. Quality guidance about planting, protection and maintenance of trees and other vegetation will enable better outcomes for ecosystem health in open spaces and ensure that what is planted can withstand changing weather patterns. Guidance must consider how to avoid habitat loss for fauna from new development and, where this is not possible, how to adequately mitigate and compensate for any loss. This may involve restoring or establishing new areas of habitat within the city and its surrounding areas.


Incorporating nature-based solutions to make infrastructure more resilient (for example naturalised waterways, wetlands, daylighting streams, and select trees), provides multiple benefits for the community such as reducing 'urban heat

Water quality for ecological health 2015-2019



Lower Waikato River water quality

- Excellent
- Satisfactory
- Unsatisfactory



Mangaiti Gully is a great example of how this outcome area might look in our open space. It is a good example of a community partnership undertaking a large-scale restoration project within a Council-owned open space.

island' effect, providing recreation opportunities, reducing run-off into our stormwater network, flood protection, increasing water sustainability, and sequestering carbon.

Council recognises the role of Maaori as kaitiaki of the natural and physical environment, working in partnership to promote the protection and enhancement of the Waikato Awa. A partnership approach would include opportunities for mana whenua to apply Maatauranga Maaori values to Council projects. Partnerships with private landowners and continuing to grow a strong base of volunteers to support increased indigenous planting in the city will also be a priority – we cannot do this alone.

Focus areas

- Support the biodiversity recovery of natural areas.
- Green our parks, streets, and laneways.
- Prepare our open spaces for climate change and its impacts.
- Incorporate opportunities for water quality improvement in our open spaces.

How will we know we are successful?

- The amount of green open spaces in the city is enough to support our growing city.
- Indigenous vegetation covers 10% of the city by 2050.

Outcome four: A connected network of open spaces

Our open spaces are connected and accessible to everyone in Hamilton Kirikiriroa.

The benefits of a well-planned, connected network of open spaces include improved health, accessibility, low emission transport options, ecosystem health, and a stronger sense of community.

In order to achieve these benefits, open spaces will be planned and provided within the context of a large, integrated system. Creating this network will require a collaborative effort from Council and its partners.

A crucial part of achieving outcome four is the improved protection and restoration of ecological networks, including the sensitive integration of people movement to enhance existing ecological networks.

As Hamilton Kirikiriroa continues to grow, a connected network⁸ will enable ways for people to get around the city that are easier, more enjoyable and better for the environment. This will involve reframing how different open spaces are viewed, including streets, sidewalks, privately-owned public spaces, hydro and rail corridors, cemeteries, laneways, trails, and courtyards. Gaining a better understanding of how



Around 84% of Hamilton Kirikiriroa households have a neighbourhood park within a 500m walk.

spaces complement and connect with each other, facilitating movement within the network and supporting placemaking.

The vision of this strategy and other key Council strategies (Our Climate Future, Access Hamilton and Play Strategy) can be realised by seizing opportunities to convert underused streets and laneways for amenity, greenery and cultural landmarks. The connections created can increase access to open spaces and extend useable spaces in our neighbourhoods.

Using approaches such as ‘[Healthy Streets](#)’ and the ‘[One Network Framework](#)’ will put people and their health at the centre of decisions about how open spaces are designed, managed and used. Parks and reserves are excellent connectors that complement the street network, making it more enjoyable and safer to use multi-modal transport options throughout the city.

Hamilton City Council’s Open Space Provision Policy provides guidance on the quantity and distribution of park spaces in Hamilton. Council will look for opportunities to improve the open spaces network in new and existing areas of the city and will encourage developers and other organisation (including central government) to consider how their developments may contribute to the open spaces network.

⁸ Network: a group or system of interconnected things, in this context this is referring to a system of open spaces.



The Western Rail Trail is a great example of how this outcome area could look in our open spaces. It is a 2.7km off-road shared path connecting Hamilton's southwestern suburbs with the central business district. The path gives commuters and students an off-road link for safety.

The route travels the rail corridor from Kahikatea Drive, around the west of Lake Rotoroa to Ward Park and the central business district.

The path connects Hamilton's southwestern suburbs with the central business district, Hamilton Girls High School, and Wintec City Campus. This path is also handy for families, friends and couples wanting to enjoy a picnic by the lake.

Focus areas

- Fill provision gaps in the open spaces network.
- Support quality growth and urban form development through high-quality connected open spaces.
- Investigate and deliver connected, protected, multi-modal transport options through our open spaces.

How will we know we are successful?

- Reduction in provision gaps in the open spaces network.
- Improved connections and access through the network.

Glossary

Kuputaka



Amenity:	In this context amenity is defined as natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes.
Access/accessibility:	Access refers to the ability or right to enter, approach, or use something or somewhere. Access is a fundamental aspect of equality and social justice, as it allows individuals to participate fully in society and enjoy the same opportunities and benefits as others.
Awa:	River.
Biodiversity:	Short for 'biological diversity' and simply means the variety of life on earth. This variety includes all plants, animals and micro-organisms, the genes they contain and the ecosystems they form.
Built environment:	Human-made surroundings in which people live, work, and interact. In this context it refers to buildings, roads, sidewalks, some transportation systems, and other physical infrastructure.
Blue open spaces:	Any body of water or water-related area that is accessible to the public for recreational or leisure activities. Examples of blue open spaces include lakes, rivers, or wetlands.
Climate change adaption:	Taking action to prepare for and adjust to both the current effects of climate change the predicted impacts in the future.
Ecosystem:	A complex community of living organisms, together with their nonliving environment, interacting as a system. Ecosystems are made up of biotic (living) components, such as plants, animals, and microorganisms, and abiotic (non-living) components, such as air, water, soil, and sunlight. These components interact with each other through various ecological processes, such as nutrient cycling, energy flow, and predation.

Equity:	Concept of fairness and justice in the distribution of resources, opportunities, and responsibilities. It involves ensuring that everyone has access to the same opportunities and benefits, regardless of their race, gender, socioeconomic status, or other individual characteristics.
Genuine travel choice:	The ability of individuals to make informed and voluntary decisions about their travel behavior based on their personal preferences and circumstances, without being constrained by limited options or external factors such as economic, social, or cultural pressures.
Grey open spaces:	Any non-green or non-blue open spaces, typically consisting of hard, paved surfaces such as concrete, asphalt, or brick. Examples of grey open spaces include plazas, sidewalks, parking lots, and other urban spaces that are designed for public use.
Hapuu:	Kinship group, clan, tribe, subtribe - section of a large kinship group and the primary political unit in traditional Maaori society. It consisted of a number of whaanau sharing descent from a common ancestor, usually being named after the ancestor, but sometimes from an important event in the group's history. A number of related hapuu usually shared adjacent territories forming a looser tribal federation (lwi).
Iwi:	Extended kinship group, tribe, nation, people, nationality, race - often refers to a large group of people descended from a common ancestor and associated with a distinct territory.
Kaitiaki:	Trustee, minder, guard, custodian, guardian, caregiver, keeper, steward.
Kaitiakitanga:	Guardianship, stewardship, trusteeship, trustee.
Maatauranga Maaori:	Maaori knowledge, wisdom, understanding, skill - sometimes used in the plural. Upon arriving in New Zealand Aotearoa, Maaori gained maatauranga (knowledge, wisdom) of the natural environment based on experiences, research, and encounters with new land, weather patterns, flora, and fauna.
Mahi tahi:	Working together, collaboration, cooperation, teamwork.
Mana whenua:	People with territorial rights, power from the land, authority over land or territory, jurisdiction over land or territory - power associated with possession and occupation of tribal land. The tribe's history and legends are based in the lands they have occupied over generations and the land provides the sustenance for the people and to provide hospitality for guests.

Manaakitanga:	Hospitality, kindness, generosity, support - the process of showing respect, generosity, and care for others.
Mauri:	Life principle, life force, vital essence, special nature, a material symbol of a life principle, source of emotions - the essential quality and vitality of a being or entity. Also used for a physical object, individual, ecosystem or social group in which this essence is located.
Multi-modal transport:	The use of two or more modes of transportation in a single journey or trip, such as walking, cycling, taking a bus, ferry or train.
Network:	A group or system of interconnected things, in this context this is referring to a system of open spaces.
Open spaces:	Areas not occupied by buildings and that offer either: Amenity, play, sport, recreation, spaces for gathering, gardens, transport, sites for vegetation, spaces for large trees, food and corridor areas for native fauna, or water treatment.
Papatuuaanuku - the earth Mother	According to Maaori legends, in the creation of the world Ranginui and Papatuuaanuku were the first ancestors. Their children ruled the natural world. Their children gave rise to both humans and all aspects of the natural world. All Maaori can trace their whakapapa back through these figures and in some tribal stories, humans were born or made directly from the earth.
Pou:	Post, upright, support, pole, pillar, goalpost, sustenance.
Provision:	The act of providing or supplying something that is needed or required, such as goods, services, or resources.
Rangatiratanga:	Chieftainship, right to exercise authority, chiefly autonomy, chiefly authority, ownership, leadership of a social group, domain of the rangatira, noble birth, attributes of a chief.
Taangata whenua:	Local people, hosts, indigenous people - people born of the whenua, i.e. of the placenta and of the land where the people's ancestors have lived and where their placenta are buried.
Taonga:	Treasure, anything prized - applied to anything considered to be of value including socially or culturally valuable objects, resources, phenomenon, ideas, and techniques.

Te Ao Maaori:	Te ao Maaori teaches us that all life is connected, and there is an intimate relationship between people and their environment.
Te mauri oo te taiao:	The health and wellbeing of the environment.
Tikanga:	Correct procedure, custom, habit, lore, method, manner, rule, way, code, meaning, plan, practice, convention, protocol - the customary system of values and practices that have developed over time and are deeply embedded in the social context.
Tookeke:	Fairness, equity, equitableness, impartiality, strictness, equality.
Urupaa:	Burial ground, cemetery, graveyard.
Waahi tapu:	Sacred place, sacred site - a place subject to long-term ritual restrictions on access or use, e.g. a burial ground, a battle site or a place where tapu objects were placed.
Whakapapa:	Genealogy, genealogical table, lineage, descent - reciting whakapapa was, and is, an important skill and reflected the importance of genealogies in Maaori society in terms of leadership, land and fishing rights, kinship, and status. It is central to all Maaori institutions.
Whakatauki:	Proverb, significant saying, formulaic saying, cryptic saying, aphorism.
Whakawhanaungatanga:	Process of establishing relationships, relating well to others.
Whenua kooraha:	Open spaces.
Whenua:	Land - often used in the plural.




Image of Te Awa Cycle Trail near Ferry Bank



Hamilton City Council
Garden Place, Private Bag 3010, Hamilton

 HamiltonCityCouncil

 @hamilton_city_nz

 07 838 6699

[hamilton.govt.nz](https://www.hamilton.govt.nz)