

CULTURAL ELEMENTS

**Whakapapa-Inspired Features**  
Incorporate features reflecting Ngāti Hauā and Ngāti Hinerangi pūrakau (stories), representing ancestral connections, maunga (mountains), and awa (rivers).

**Pā Harakeke**  
Establish areas planted with harakeke, symbolising whānau (family) and traditional weaving practices, connecting to both cultural identity and biodiversity.

**Cultural Naming**  
Use te reo Māori names for streets, parks, reserves, and significant features — ensuring each name tells a story of the whenua (land), wai (water), or tūpuna (ancestors).

INTERPRETATION

**Integration**  
Integrating te reo Māori and English in street naming to reflect and celebrate Aotearoa New Zealand’s bicultural identity.

**Pou Whenua**  
Erect carved pou whenua (carved posts) that acknowledge local iwi, historical pā sites, and the significance of the Waitoa River.

**Architectural Patterns**  
Integrate traditional patterns into pathways, furniture and features — drawing on tukutuku (woven panels) or whakairo (carving) motifs.

FLORA

**Ecological Greenway Restoration**  
Reintroduce culturally significant plant species like kahikatea, tōtara, pūriri, and manuka to support taonga species and strengthen biodiversity corridors.

**Mahinga Kai Gardens**  
Incorporate edible and medicinal plant species into communal spaces to reflect cultural and ecological priorities, including plants traditionally used for rongoā (medicine) and food, supporting connections to traditional cultural practices.

**Biodiversity & Water-Sensitive Planting**  
Use riparian buffer planting along waterways with species like harakeke, tī kōuka (cabbage tree), and toetoe to enhance water quality and restore waiora (life-giving essence of freshwater) and include diverse nectar-rich native species to attract manu (birds) like tui, korimako (bellbird), and kererū, acknowledging the spiritual connection between birds and atua (deities).

