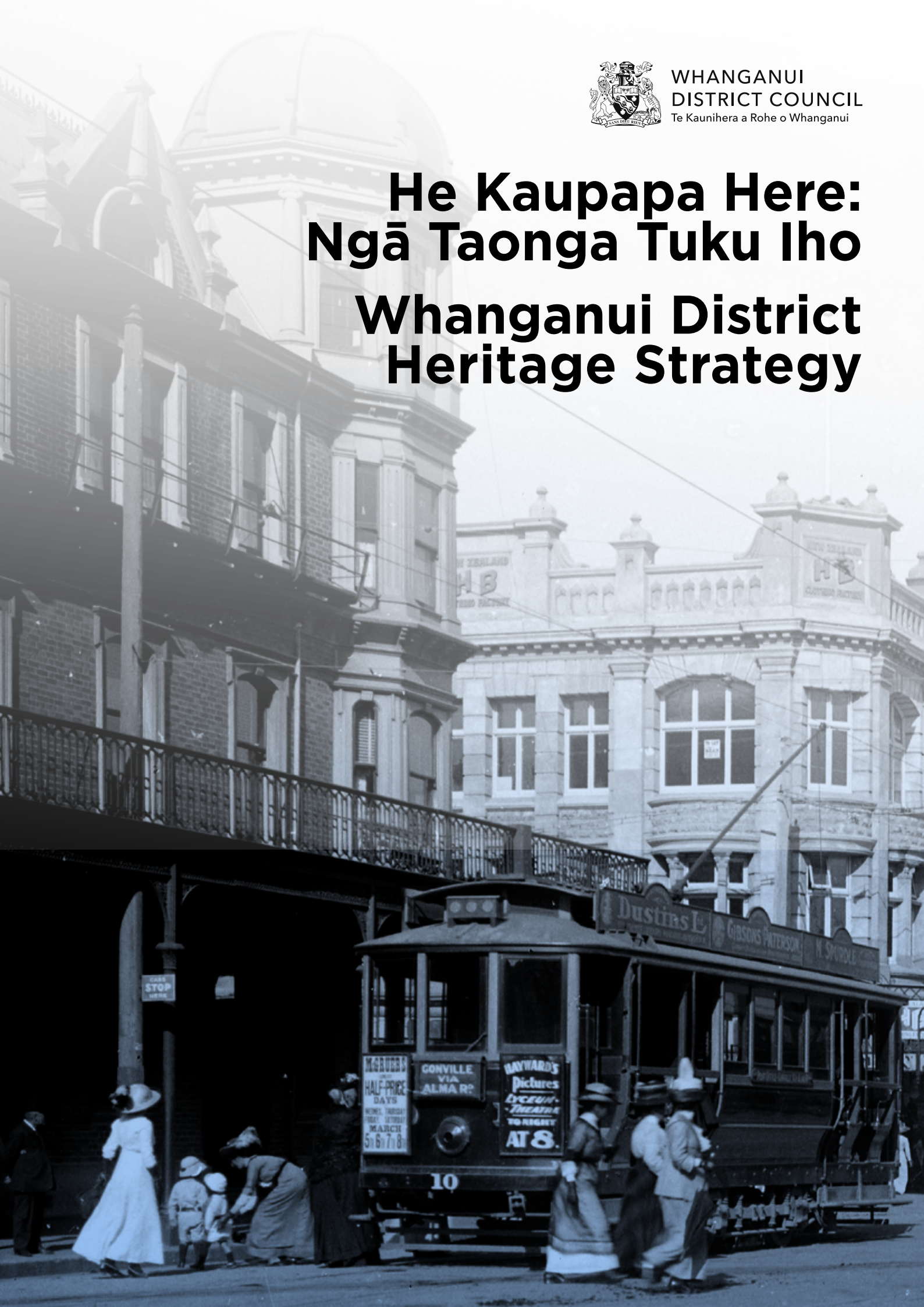




WHANGANUI
DISTRICT COUNCIL
Te Kaunihera a Rohe o Whanganui

He Kaupapa Here: Ngā Taonga Tuku Iho

Whanganui District Heritage Strategy





From the Mayor

*“He pūkenga wai, he nohoanga tāngata,
he nohoanga tāngata, he putanga korero”*

**Where there is a body of water, people settle,
and where people settle, histories unfold**

This whakatauākī has resonated through each generation to remind us of the importance of heritage in establishing our sense of place. And it is this connection with our heritage that shapes the character of the Whanganui district.

Whether you connect as an individual, a family, a whānau, tangata whenua or a community group, your story makes a valuable contribution to Whanganui’s heritage fabric. Your connection may relate to the awa, a site, a building, a cultural practice or even a memory passed down from another generation. This strong sense of heritage, both tangible and intangible, has established Whanganui as a unique location and attracted visitors to our district for many years.

When we look after our heritage it promotes the well-being of everyone in our community. Over the last year we have, in partnership with the community, developed a heritage strategy that sets a vision for Whanganui to be a district which values, protects and promotes its historic heritage – addressing the challenges and opportunities for the next decade that you, the community, have identified. We acknowledge that there is a lot we could and should do.

In this strategy, you will see that our approach begins with our built heritage in the first instance. We know that supporting and promoting our built heritage structures and features encourages more people to visit our district.

More visitors bring economic benefits to Whanganui. This focus also builds on our sense of place and community pride, and contributes to the amenity of a beautiful cityscape.

I invite you to join me and my colleagues on a journey in sustainability. Together, we can ensure Whanganui’s heritage continues to flow for the generations to come.

Hamish McDouall
Mayor of Whanganui

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Cover Image: Victoria Avenue - Ridgway Street junction photographed by Frederick George Radcliffe, 1912-14. Via Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections, ref. 35_R1682

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Strategy - At a glance

Vision

This strategy's vision is for Whanganui to be a district that values, protects and promotes its historic heritage.

Purpose

This Heritage Strategy provides goals and tailored guidance to ensure and encourage the sustainable management of historic heritage assets and sites in the Whanganui District.

Whanganui Community Outcomes

Quality of life

Pride in our unique identity

Connections to each other, our place in the world

Leading Edge Vision and Strategy

Creativity

Community

Environment

Connectivity

Economy

Heritage Strategy

Related and supporting documents

This Heritage Strategy aligns with the council's Leading Edge Strategy – in particular, its environment stream which has a goal to be a district that safeguards its natural resources and provides an environment with a sense of place, identity and vitality. The Heritage Strategy also supports the economy, creativity, connectivity and community goals of the Leading Edge Strategy.

There are a number of council related and supporting documents to this strategy, namely:

- Arts and Culture Strategic Plan
- Making Whanganui Visible: Regeneration Strategy for the Whanganui Town Centre
- Parks and Open Spaces Strategy
- Pukenamu Queen's Park Reserve Management Plan
- Heads Road Cemetery Management Plan
- Climate Change Strategy Te Rautaki Huringa Āhuarangi

Reference documents include:

- ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value
- Local Government Act 2002
- RMA Review Document
- The Value of Built Heritage Assets in Whanganui, Brent Wheeler group (first published 2004; updated 2013).
- Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
- Tapuwae: Te Kōrero a te Kaunihera Māori o te Pouhere Taonga / A Vision for Places of Māori Heritage
- Wanganui Heritage Study, Chris Cochran Conservation Architect and Murray North Limited (1990)



1.

Purpose and scope of the strategy

The Heritage Strategy provides a vision, goals and tailored guidance to ensure and encourage the sustainable management of historic heritage assets and sites in the Whanganui district. This strategy acknowledges a broad definition of heritage that includes natural landscapes, documentary heritage and intangible cultural heritage values. However, the scope of this document is focused on supporting and promoting historic heritage only.

Historic heritage refers to built structures and places of historical and cultural value. The strategy will also help share some aspects of intangible heritage that are appropriate to share in the public realm such as key Whanganui stories.



2. Introduction

This strategy outlines how Whanganui District Council will support the district's rich and multi-faceted historic heritage assets over the next decade. It also contains an action plan which will be used to ensure ongoing recognition and protection, as well as sustainable use and reuse of these assets.

2.1. What is heritage and why is it important?

Heritage broadly consists of historic assets with associations and values, both now and into the future. Heritage assets can take many forms and have multiple associations and values for different communities.

"Historic heritage is defined in the Resource Management Act as follows:

(a) means those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities:

1. archaeological;
2. architectural;
3. cultural;
4. historic;
5. scientific;
6. technological; and

(b) includes -

1. historic sites, structures, places, and areas; and
2. archaeological sites; and
3. sites of significance to Māori, including wahi tapu; and
4. surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources.

Heritage is often linked with structures and buildings, including surroundings. It is also found in areas and landscapes (urban, rural and in the natural environment), archaeological sites, taonga, movable objects, as well as the intangible, such as stories, memories, cultural activities and traditions.

In the council's 2020 survey on heritage in Whanganui district, local histories, narratives and communicating a sense of place were identified as key intangible aspects of heritage.

Historic heritage, in its various forms, is a crucial aspect of identity, well-being, and sense of place. It is valued by residents of Whanganui as well as visitors.

The Resource Management Act lists "the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development" as one of eight matters of national importance (summarised in the 2020 Resource Management Act Review Report, p. 47) against which decisions must be weighed.



2.2. Council's obligations towards heritage

Under the Resource Management Act, Whanganui District Council is required to ensure that historic heritage is managed sustainably. Generally this is achieved by listing an identified place on the District Plan, and linking the listing to rules and guidelines. This provides for its management and protection. Historic heritage identified for scheduling by the council may be of local, district or national significance.

The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 says that when an historic area or wāhi tapu area is scheduled at national level on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero, local authorities may receive recommendations from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and the Māori Heritage Council on measures to help conserve or protect the areas. (Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, s. 74). Local authorities are also required to maintain a list of historic places, historic areas, wāhi tūpuna and wāhi tapu areas in their district which are already in the public domain. These are entered on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero. These need to be available to the public.

Furthermore, the Building Act 2004 requires, in exercising any associated function, duty or power, to consider the need to facilitate the preservation of buildings with significant cultural, historical or heritage value. The council must regard relevant entries in the New Zealand Heritage List / Rārangī Kōrero when preparing or changing the District Plan

The Local Government Act 2002 also requires local authorities to consider and promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well being of their communities.

Our goals and actions in this strategy are focused on supporting historic heritage. This consists of built heritage features (including structures and infrastructure) and built landscapes, archaeological sites, cemeteries, and some aspects of intangible heritage, namely key Whanganui stories around historic heritage which contribute to sense of place.

¹ 2020 Whanganui District Heritage Survey question: What does heritage mean to you?



3. Opportunities and challenges

In June 2020, the Resource Management Review Panel released its overarching review document. The panel advised: “Historic heritage is valued by the public. It makes an important contribution to quality urban environments, our sense of place and nationhood, and well-being. Historic heritage values, once destroyed, cannot be replaced. They are a non-renewable resource.”

The Value of Built Heritage Assets in Whanganui (the Wheeler Report), commissioned by the council in 2004 and updated in 2013, placed a financial value of \$40 million annually coming in from built heritage assets in Whanganui. When updated after the 2011 Christchurch earthquake, and before the Building (Earthquake-prone Buildings) Amendment Act 2016, the authors noted: “The economic context surrounding the heritage asset, the framework for its management and the environment for responding to threats to the asset is about to change immeasurably. Almost inevitably new responses both public and private are likely to be needed if the value of the portfolio is to be maintained and grown.”

Seven years on from this statement, new responses and approaches to heritage issues in Whanganui have indeed taken effect. Collaborative approaches to seismic engineering are benefiting early built heritage in central Whanganui.

New understandings have also emerged around heritage values, and what is recognised as a heritage asset. Conferral of legal personhood upon the Whanganui River through the Te Awa Tupua (Whanganui River Claims Settlement) Act and the Te Awa Tupua framework has brought to the forefront the importance of place in the Whanganui district, and its connection with the wellbeing of people.

3.1. Opportunities for sustaining heritage

- Recognise character and contributing values across the Whanganui district in the form of a more representative Heritage Inventory. This includes scheduling areas on the District Plan to acknowledge a set of identified heritage values present in those places
- Strengthen external ties with stakeholder groups including the Whanganui Regional Museum. Whanganui District Council works with a variety of groups and organisations, including iwi and hapū, advocacy groups, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, the Whanganui Regional Heritage Trust, the Department of Conservation, and institutions such as galleries, libraries, museums and archives. Working more closely with these entities to identify heritage values and assets would be one example of strengthening external ties
- Encourage adaptive reuse of built heritage. For example, upgrading a building to meet current seismic and fire safety requirements
- Encourage sensitive development and redevelopment that references surroundings and historical context
- Assist community groups and stakeholders to share stories and histories that are special to them
- Tailor support for heritage projects through the Heritage Grant Fund
- Support public education initiatives in the landscape. For example, signage at parks and cemeteries
- Promote the role of local cultural institutions with supporting historical research.



3.2.

Challenges for sustaining heritage

- Population growth. Statistics NZ estimated the 2019 population of Whanganui as 47,300, up from the previous peak of 46,000 residents in 1997. As Whanganui grows, new pressures are placed on heritage assets in the district.
- Changing economic landscapes. Economic growth can trigger development at historic sites which will need to be managed appropriately. Economic contraction may impose financial hardships on a site owner and result in delayed maintenance.
- Demographic and cultural shifts. Some areas may become neglected and at risk of destruction, or conversely face an increased risk of inappropriate development with changes in density.
- Climate change impacts. These will continue to be felt in the coming decade. For example, increasingly severe weather events putting increased wear and tear on buildings and structures.
- Natural disasters including flooding, landslip, tsunami, fire and earthquake. These remain an ever-present challenge to heritage in the district.
- Addressing modern building safety standards and provisions (such as fire and seismic requirements). This can be financially and logistically challenging for owners and stakeholders.
- Overdevelopment/inappropriate development. Planning for growth, while protecting historic heritage will allow for quality built environments which reinforce sense of place and support wellbeing.

² The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 contains a definition of an archaeological site, which refers to a place associated with pre-1900 human activity, but which also allows for a place to be declared as an archaeological site under section 43 of that Act

3.3.

What forms of historic heritage are vulnerable in the Whanganui district?

- Evidence of human history such as archaeological sites. Archaeological sites are places of human activity generally (but not necessarily) prior to the year 1900 – for example, Pukenui Queen's Park, which has multiple layers of human presence spanning many centuries.
- Cultural landscapes, for example the Whanganui River as a place of national importance. The namesake of the district, it holds special status affirmed under the Te Awa Tupua framework, and is home to many historic sites and places of significance, including buildings, structures, pa sites and wāhi tapu sites.
- Setting and sense of place. Contributors to sense of place in Whanganui might include structures in the landscape, or stories about a place which impart meaning and context.
- Urban and rural landscapes. A stand of trees, street or park, collection of structures or series of houses may be considered to hold heritage values through their grouping. Viewshafts and landmarks are also vulnerable as they may be obscured over time through gradual development. This is particularly significant in raised positions, such as Pukenui Queen's Park, which can be seen from many parts of central Whanganui – and from which one can sight many features of the surrounding landscape.
- Industrial structures and historic infrastructure (including movable transport items). This could include an industrial building such as an early factory, or piece of infrastructure deemed significant for its technical features, architecture or other contributing values.
- Redundant or vacant buildings. Typically, site redundancy occurs when a building is no longer useful to its earlier user group. Examples may include a commercial building or a church. Left without a purpose, redundant buildings can face neglect and eventual loss from the landscape through demolition or destruction, despite still being valued by the community at large.



4. Vision and goals

Whakataukāki and vision

He pūkenga wai, he nohoanga tāngata, he nohoanga tāngata, he putanga kōrero - “Where there is a body of water, people settle, and where people settle, histories unfold”. The above proverb encapsulates Whanganui’s diverse and rich layers of heritage. It can be found in a number of sources, including the Te Awa Tupua framework.

It affirms that heritage can be viewed from varying perspectives and reiterates that Whanganui’s heritage is an ongoing and important part of contemporary life. Our vision is for Whanganui to be a district that values, protects and promotes its historic heritage. Supporting its well-being and thereby that of Whanganui people. To this end, four goals have been identified for this strategy.

Goals

4.1.

Identify Whanganui heritage

Whanganui has an exceptionally rich heritage. Whanganui heritage takes many different forms and contributes to a sense of place and well being. A place can have multiple sets of meanings and values, and these may not be immediately visible. By spending time identifying further forms of heritage in Whanganui, urban, rural and in-between, they can then be better sustained.

4.2.

Protect Whanganui heritage

Whanganui heritage is a vulnerable resource. Recognition on the District Plan schedule is a key way of ensuring a variety of different assets are recognised and protected. Growth in Whanganui is forecast to continue – so balancing growth with positive outcomes for local character and sense of place is another important way of protecting Whanganui heritage.

4.3.

Manage and ensure ongoing use

When built heritage is retained and upgraded to meet 21st century standards, waste is minimised and ongoing use is maintained. Concurrently, as demographic and cultural shifts continue to take place, change of use at a site may be required. Assisting owners and developers through appropriate adaptive reuse and redevelopment processes will give a wider range of heritage sites a chance at surviving with their respective values retained.

4.4.

Encourage and promote Whanganui heritage

Visitors and locals alike appreciate Whanganui’s culture and heritage portfolio. Sharing more of our many layers of stories and histories will communicate Whanganui identity. Promoting historical research and local stories is a high-impact way of leveraging heritage assets in the district.

5.

He aha to tatou ara? What is our path over the next decade?

**He pūkenga wai, he nohoanga
tāngata, he nohoanga tāngata, he putanga kōrero**

Attributed to Morvin Te Anatipa Robert Simon, this whakatauki translates to “where there is a body of water, people settle, and where people settle, histories unfold”.

Over the next decade, Whanganui will face intensification of both opportunities and risks for and to its heritage fabric.

Whanganui brims with stories of the past which hold relevance in the present. Supporting the sharing of some key local histories will be central in communicating the rich layers of activity and presence that comprise our district.

Whanganui District Council has 306 items currently on its heritage inventory. Substantial work to expand the inventory was last carried out in 2012. A number of these have incorrect information, while some forms of heritage are not recognised or protected as well as they could be. There is also a lack of rural listings. Whanganui is a place of distinctive and multi-layered narratives, for example, sites used historically by Whanganui Iwi and other iwi may also be a place of early Pākehā settlement. With rich and nationally significant layers of historic heritage still intact, it is important to update provisions around heritage issues as well as maintain and update the heritage inventory. There are also proven

financial benefits to this, with heritage listing having a positive effect on property values as well as being a qualifier for access to conservation/restoration funding.

Earthquake-prone buildings and structures are an ongoing issue, particularly in central Whanganui. The majority of Whanganui’s largest civic heritage buildings have been successfully seismically upgraded, or are in the process of being strengthened. With this work nearing completion, the council can more easily support other parts of the district with experience in navigating this process.

Helping owners and stakeholders find avenues towards getting their buildings strengthened and restored will be important in making sure they can be sites of work, accommodation and leisure into the future.

Supporting the retention and promotion of Whanganui heritage assets in all their forms will ensure Whanganui retains its sense of identity, grows its voice and remains a centre of best practice across the heritage and cultural sectors – and beyond.

6. Implementation, key indicators, monitoring and review

6.1. Implementation

Whanganui has already made strides in its approach to heritage, and the benefits of this are starting to show. With opportunity beckoning and challenges growing, it is important that the council continues to move forward with actions to keep up the pace. Following the 2021-2025 action plan (Appendix I) will enable this.

6.2. Key indicators of success

1. Identify Whanganui heritage

- Recognised items are updated on Whanganui heritage inventory
- Historic heritage projects in the public space are completed
- Resources are allocated to heritage protection through the long-term plan.

2. Protect Whanganui heritage

- Identified but unprotected heritage items and archaeological sites are recognised on the Whanganui District Plan
- Continued measures are taken to support the strengthening of earthquake-prone heritage buildings
- Information on heritage and archaeology provisions is kept accessible and up to date for the public.

3. Manage and ensure sustainable ongoing use of Whanganui heritage

- Increased funding is allocated towards the protection and management of heritage
- The council prepares explicit plans for managing assets owned or controlled by the council (and council-owned entities) that include lines of responsibility, goals, repair and maintenance plans, structural or aesthetic upgrades and research
- There is a reduction in vacant heritage buildings
- Upgrades of heritage buildings are supported to meet seismic and fire requirements to enable sustainable ongoing reuse – approaches that protect, maintain and enhance heritage buildings using sustainable practices and techniques
- There is an increase in code-compliant accommodation in central Whanganui.

4. Encourage and promote Whanganui heritage

- There is uptake of the council's Heritage Grant Fund
- Seismic strengthening and fire engineering projects on privately owned heritage assets are supported through funding and rates assistance, and heritage advice.
- Media coverage of Whanganui affirms ongoing use of heritage
- Opportunities for Whanganui histories to be shared in the public realm increase, both for locals and for visitors.
- Further research into Whanganui heritage is supported.

6.3. Monitoring and review

It is suggested that the action plan be reviewed within five years of its implementation. At the halfway point a new 2026-2031 action plan will be drafted. Monitoring the implementation and success of the 2021-25 actions and paying attention to key indicators will inform the second action plan.



National Bank of New Zealand Building, Victoria Avenue, photographed F H Bethwaite, 1939. Via Whanganui Regional Museum, ref. 2005.56.61

Appendix 1:

Action Plan 2021-2025

Goal 1: Identify Whanganui heritage opportunities

ACTION	DESCRIPTION	KEY PARTNERS	PRIORITY	IMPLEMENTATION
	Identify the extent and nature of heritage values of prospective heritage precincts, areas and activities in Whanganui	Council, iwi, historical societies, Pukenuamu Queen's Park cultural organisations (PQP organisations)	High	2021
	Identify and assess significance of prospective individual heritage assets in Whanganui district and for inclusion on District Plan	Council, iwi, historical societies, DoC, PQP organisations	Ongoing	Ongoing
	Create a nomination procedure to help identify heritage items for future inclusion on District Plan	Council, iwi, hapū, HNZPT, DoC, Horizons, Whanganui Regional Heritage Trust, PQP organisations	Medium	2021-2022

Goal 2: Protect Whanganui heritage

ACTION	DESCRIPTION	KEY PARTNERS	PRIORITY	IMPLEMENTATION
	Review the current historic heritage provisions within the District Plan in readiness for the new planning legislation and framework	Council, iwi, hapū, Whanganui Regional Heritage Trust, HNZPT	High	2021-2022
	Review proposed and researched items for the Heritage Inventory from prior tranches of work, for scheduling on the District Plan	Council, iwi, hapū, Whanganui Regional Heritage Trust	High	2021-2022
	Review, and where required amend, existing items on the District Plan Heritage Inventory	Council, iwi, hapū, Whanganui Regional Heritage Trust, PQP organisations	Medium	2022-2023

Goal 3: Manage and ensure sustainable ongoing use of historic heritage

ACTION	DESCRIPTION	KEY PARTNERS	PRIORITY	IMPLEMENTATION
	Keep resources and information on earthquake prone building provisions up-to-date and available for all to access. Consider a cross-regions pamphlet funded by the council and neighbouring territorial authorities.	Council, Ministry for Culture and Heritage, Whanganui Regional Heritage Trust, Earthquake Prone Buildings Community Taskforce, neighbouring territorial authorities	High	2021-2022
	Ensure that the council has explicit plans for managing assets owned or controlled by the council (and council owned entities) that include lines of responsibility, goals, repair and maintenance plans, structural or aesthetic upgrades and research	Council, iwi, hapū, Whanganui Regional Heritage Trust, PQP organisations	Ongoing	Ongoing
	Work with building owners to ensure full activation of space in the town centre, particularly upstairs spaces. This was strongly advised in Making Whanganui Visible (2016).	Council, Town Centre Regeneration, Mainstreet Whanganui	Medium	Ongoing
	Encourage heritage building owners to engage with subject experts to get the best advice as early as possible, to inform future work.	Council, Town Centre Regeneration	Ongoing	Ongoing

Goal 4: Encourage and promote Whanganui's historic heritage

ACTION	DESCRIPTION	KEY PARTNERS	PRIORITY	IMPLEMENTATION
	Commission an interpretation policy to inform any new information signage at council-managed heritage sites	Council, iwi, DoC, Whanganui Regional Heritage Trust, historical societies, PQP organisations	High	2021-2023
	Help facilitate a restoration group for residential building owners	Council, Whanganui Regional Heritage Trust, Historic Places Aotearoa, HNZPT	Medium	2022-2023
	Support Town Centre Regeneration and public art programmes to share and showcase Whanganui's intangible heritage such as narratives and themes	Council, iwi, Whanganui Town Centre Regeneration, WRHT, PQP organisations	Ongoing	Ongoing
	Increase Whanganui's profile as a heritage destination	Council, iwi, hapū, Whanganui Regional Heritage Trust, Whanganui & Partners, DoC, PQP organisations, Mainstreet Whanganui	Ongoing	Ongoing
	Support historians and storytellers to share Whanganui narratives and themes	Council, iwi, Town Centre Regeneration, WRHT, historical societies, PQP	Ongoing	Ongoing
	Support re-establishment of the Friends of Heads Road Cemetery to promote and monitor the site	Council, Whanganui Regional Heritage Trust, PQP organisations	Ongoing	Ongoing
	Continue to administer the Whanganui Heritage Grant Fund, and adapt policies where necessary to support best heritage outcomes – such as accepting applications for seismic strengthening, conservation advice and fire upgrade work. Include consideration of outer commercial areas and other zones	Council, PQP organisations	Ongoing	Ongoing
	Support historical researchers' publishing costs on written histories and/or heritage interpretation material.	Council, iwi, Town Centre Regeneration, Whanganui Regional Heritage Trust	Low	
	Where possible, work collaboratively with external archive repositories to encourage the digitisation of building plans held in external collections, so they can be linked to the council property files.	Council, external institutions holding relevant collection material	Ongoing	Ongoing



Photograph by Ethan O'Donnell

Appendix 2: 2020 Whanganui district heritage survey results

This was a survey of public opinion in Whanganui – 134 people responded to the survey.

What types of things do you consider to be of heritage value in Whanganui (e.g. tradition/customs, buildings, landscapes, stories, etc)?

THEMES FROM RESPONDENTS					
Built Environment	Natural Environment	People and Places	Artefacts	Oral Histories	Transport



BUILT ENVIRONMENT (INCL. BUILDINGS, STREETSCAPES, INFRASTRUCTURE, ETC)

Old Town, the 1980s? building with crosses, the housing areas in Gonville - state - the older cottages and homes in the Poverty Flat area	The buildings around Drews Ave., Bastia Hill Water Tower, Durie Hill Tower, historic shop facades along Victoria Ave.
Buildings and their stories	Historical buildings, houses
...How the respective traditions and customs link to the development of the built environment - what landmarks in the built and natural environment mean to different population groups, and how that has shaped societal outcomes today	...How the respective traditions and customs link to the development of the built environment - what landmarks in the built and natural environment mean to different population groups, and how that has shaped societal outcomes today.
...Possibly some buildings but only IF the other things are given value and recognition	Cemeteries...[3]
...Buildings - retain and improve what we can reasonably afford and encourage/incentivise building owners to make improvements (as is already happening) and earthquake strengthen	...landscapes... that link people of the day with our present community and are a conduit for future progress
Buildings, structures... that link people of the day with our present community and are a conduit for future progress	Everything - physical...needs to be considered for potential value today.
Definitely those buildings and infrastructure that allowed our town to grow and prosper.	Definitely those buildings and infrastructure that allowed our town to grow and prosper.
Personally, for me, it is the things I can see and touch and enjoy the beauty of, so buildings are number one...	I particularly value the heritage buildings unique to this city. One of our great treasures is our Maori history eg Putiki Church
Buildings [45]	streetscapes
...port	Architecture of buildings...
Buildings and landscapes	...marae, ...
Buildings and physical remains of the past	Paa sites, Urupaa, ...
Restoration work of old buildings and/or public spaces.	Victoria Ave
Buildings & structures;	Streetscapes and buildings are a visible record of our heritage. ...
My interest relates mainly to buildings and landscapes	...Landscapes/parks; suburbs/neighbourhoods/streets...
architecture of ... landscapes...	...Places and sites...European settler sites
All of the above but particularly buildings	cemataries, maori sites
My interest relates mainly to buildings and landscapes	...heritage buildings (too many of these to name personally),...
land sites ,motua gardens, and West mare gardens...	...landmarks...cultural/ sacred places
...Infrastructure	Queens park and surrounds
Landmarks...sites of significance,Architectural heritage; ...
Maori sacred sites	In Whanganui it is the buildings, architecture and town planning
Historical church buildings	Historic buildings, ...
Parks of importance like Pakaitore and Cooks Garden	Buildings are the most visible,...
Mainstreet, building car Drew's and guyton street.	...our buildings maintained...
... buildings both old and even new.	Buildings in particular - great for tourism. ...
Many of our buildings, ...	

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Wetlands, waterways, beaches, river mouths, established native species of flora and fauna.

Virginian lake, etc

...our coastline (I used to love walking the old south beach rail along to the south mole, seeing the old sinking ships etc), the river and the river road with its old mill etc. ... Restore Virginia lane to the more natural overgrown look it had when we were younger and the winter gardens too (I miss the banana trees the turtles and the more jungle look - loose the pot plants.

...public spaces, trees, historical sites like pakaitore, the awa.

Everything - ..., environmental... needs to be considered for potential value today.

Parks & reserves

Historical sites, views ...

Trees/plants...

Landscapes [14]

The river [3]

Putiki Pa

Gardens [2]

Our land [2]

Parks [3]

Open spaces with historical significance.



PEOPLE AND PRACTICES (INCL. TRADITIONS, CULTURE, CUSTOMS, ETC)

Our people Ballance, Taylor, sister Mary up at Jerusalem, collier, Te mamaku celebrate these people- we have so many great 1s per head of population. There is far too many too mention.

People [2]

Traditions and customs as well - the interaction of local tribes along the awa as well as the interaction with Europeans as they arrived. ...

Peace and working together

...I also appreciate faith traditions, particularly the Christian tradition which has led to the building of a number of churches. Plus the cultures of the peoples here.

...Customs and records of our ancestors are less visible but of equal importance.

Everything - ... social, cultural needs to be considered for potential value today

Traditions more than anything...

Customs [3]

...interest groups,...

Culture [2]

Tradition/customs [4]

...definitely traditions and customs...

Maori and colonial heritage

...nga tikanga Maori, Maori history...

...wisdom, folklore...

Traditions...[4]

...past peoples of note...

Long running events like Cemetery circuit & masters games.

2019 reopening of Whanganui Regional Museum after its seismic strengthening. Image supplied by Whanganui Regional Museum





NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
Wetlands, waterways, beaches, river mouths, established native species of flora and fauna.
Virginian lake, etc
...our coastline (I used to love walking the old south beach rail along to the south mole, seeing the old sinking ships etc), the river and the river road with its old mill etc. ... Restore Virginia lane to the more natural overgrown look it had when we were younger and the winter gardens too (I miss the banana trees the turtles and the more jungle look - loose the pot plants.
...public spaces, trees, historical sites like pakaitore, the awa.
Everything - ..., environmental... needs to be considered for potential value today.
Parks & reserves
Historical sites, views ...
Trees/plants...
Landscapes [14]
The river [3]
Putiki Pa
Gardens [2]
Our land [2]
Parks [3]
Open spaces with historical significance.



PEOPLE AND PRACTICES (INCL. TRADITIONS, CULTURE, CUSTOMS, ETC)

Our people Ballance, Taylor, sister Mary up at Jerusalem, collier, Te mamaku celebrate these people- we have so many great 1s per head of population. There is far too many too mention.

People [2]

Traditions and customs as well - the interaction of local tribes along the awa as well as the interaction with Europeans as they arrived. ...

Peace and working together

...I also appreciate faith traditions, particularly the Christian tradition which has led to the building of a number of churches. Plus the cultures of the peoples here.

...Customs and records of our ancestors are less visible but of equal importance.

Everything - ... social, cultural needs to be considered for potential value today

Traditions more than anything...

Customs [3]

...interest groups,...

Culture [2]

Tradition/customs [4]

...definitely traditions and customs...

Maori and colonial heritage

...nga tikanga Maori, Maori history...

...wisdom, folklore...

Traditions...[4]

...past peoples of note...

Long running events like Cemetery Circuit & Masters Games.

ARTEFACTS

...wall art eg Edith Collier painting.

Monuments [3]

Early European settler articles showing their lifestyles, maori history ditto, and anything of pre maori history that is so often hidden.

Everything - physical...

...we have the best provincial galley in nz and a fantastic museum...

...museum and gallery pieces/artifacts/relics, archives...

...art, historic montages eg the hospital photo wall, preservation means eg museums

...the tools of the trades people

...sculptures...

... digitized documents and photos

... Books as well, ...

...Statues...[2]

...photos.

...the old clock from vic ave

...Museum catalogue

...Signage/murals...

...artifacts...

...signage, street names/meanings

... street names ...

...remains of old features...

...our written history is fascinating.

ORAL HISTORIES

Story telling - interpretation of the rich stories we have to tell. Much of this is missed by locals and visitors..

Stories [21]

The stories about how this place was settled and resettled and why it was important geographically...

Stories, both European and Maori

...recorded stories that link people of the day with our present community and are a conduit for future progress

Stories via Museum, Sarjeant Gallery and library

...Stories of how we got to this place in history are also important as it helps us understand how we got to this point.

...next is the stories because these can so easily be lost over generations

People's stories [4]

...equally identifying the context through oral histories

...Maori Iwi sites and stories...

...history oral and visual

...stories and improve our digital records...

...stories pertaining to local history.

TRANSPORTATION

Technology (eg Durie Hill lift)

Boat tram lift towers

The tower, boats bridges, etc

Everything - physical...needs to be considered for potential value today.

Motor Vessel Wairua, Durie Hill tower and Elevator, Dublin St Bridge,

Paddle Steamer Waimarie etc

...our riverboats, tram, Durie Hill elevator and tower.

...traditional amenities, etc that we should preserve.

...also transportation such as waka, the Waimarie and vintage cars...

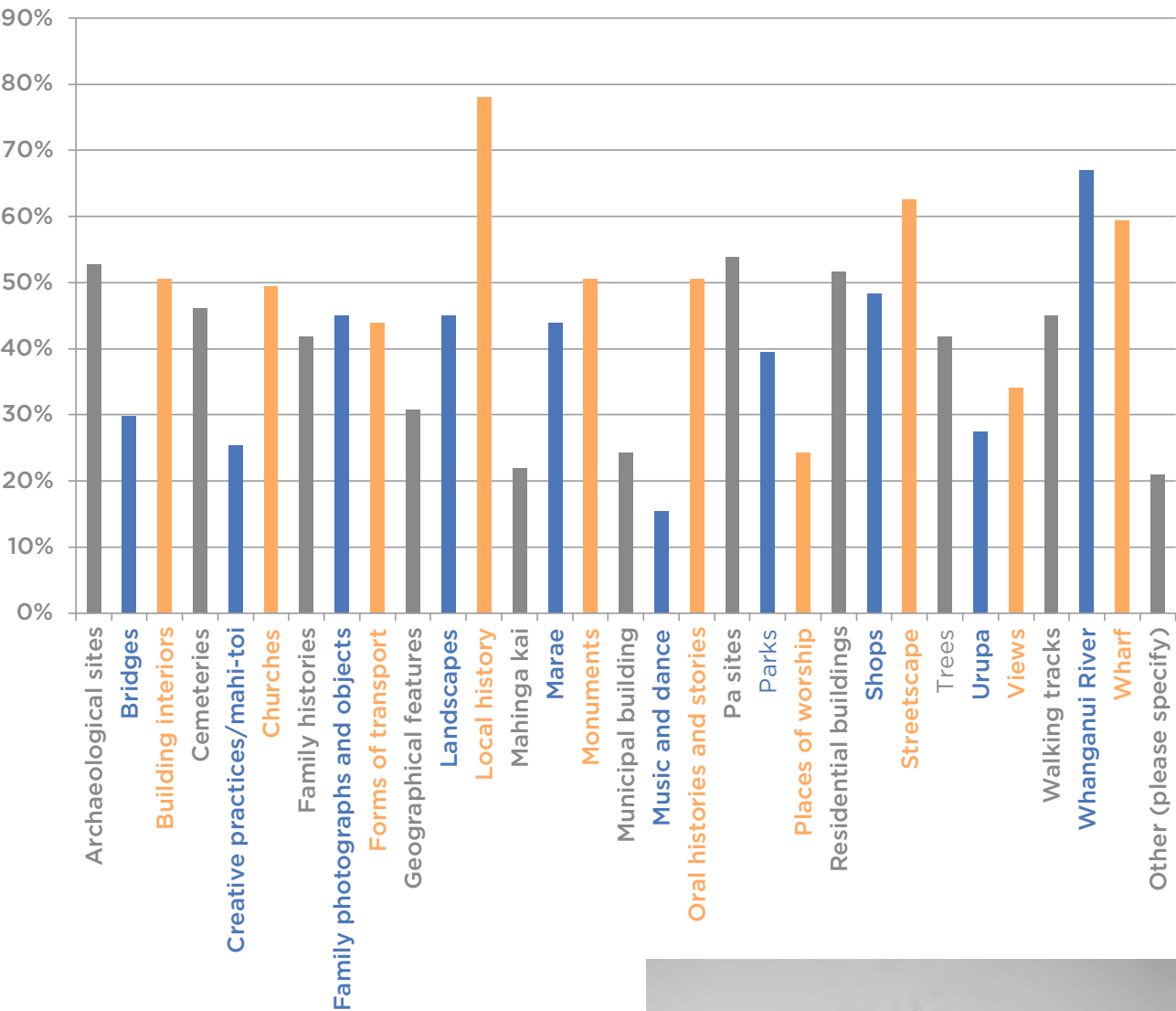
...transport infrastructure.

...paddle steamer Waimarie...

Industrial and transport heritage; ...

...vehicles, ...

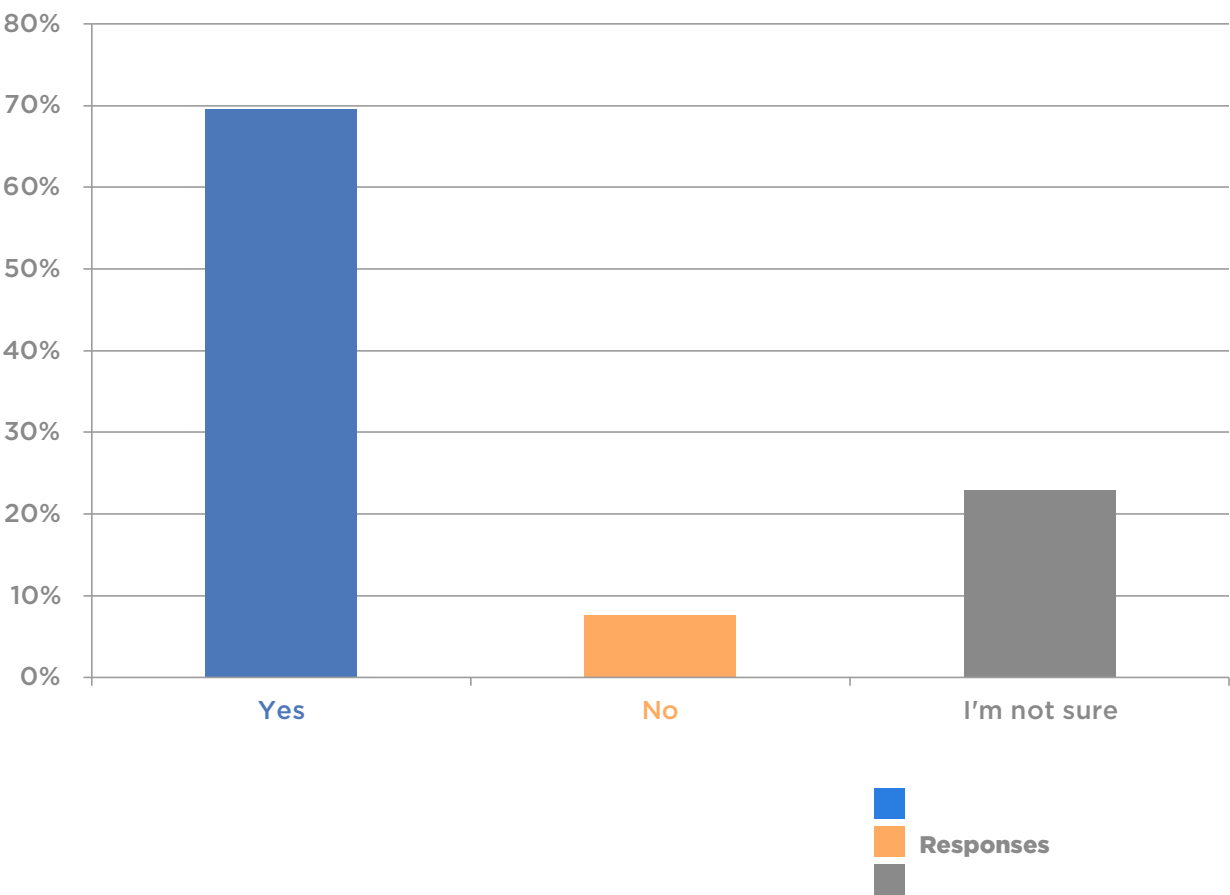
Please select the types of heritage that you think could be better supported and protected.



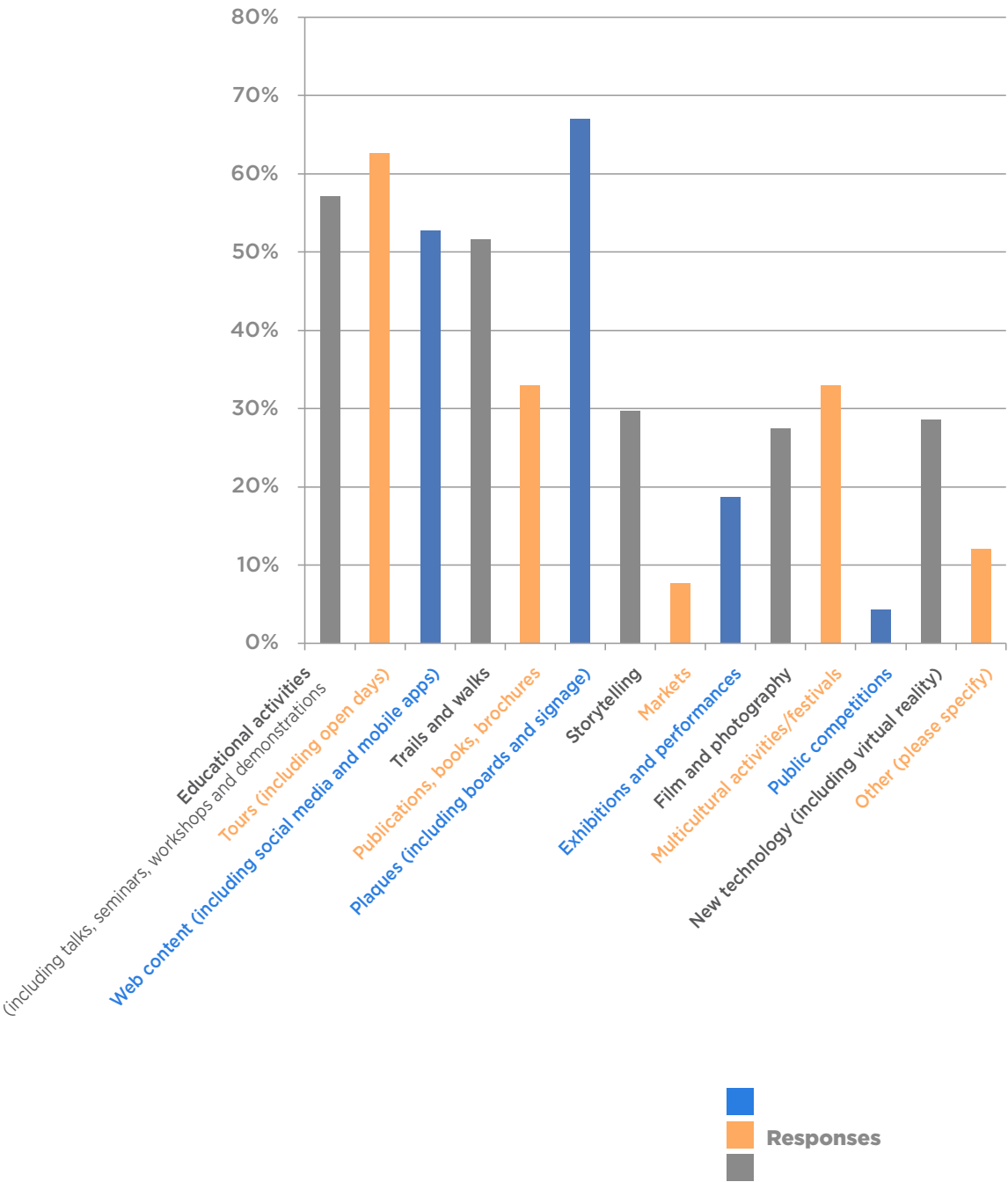
Responses



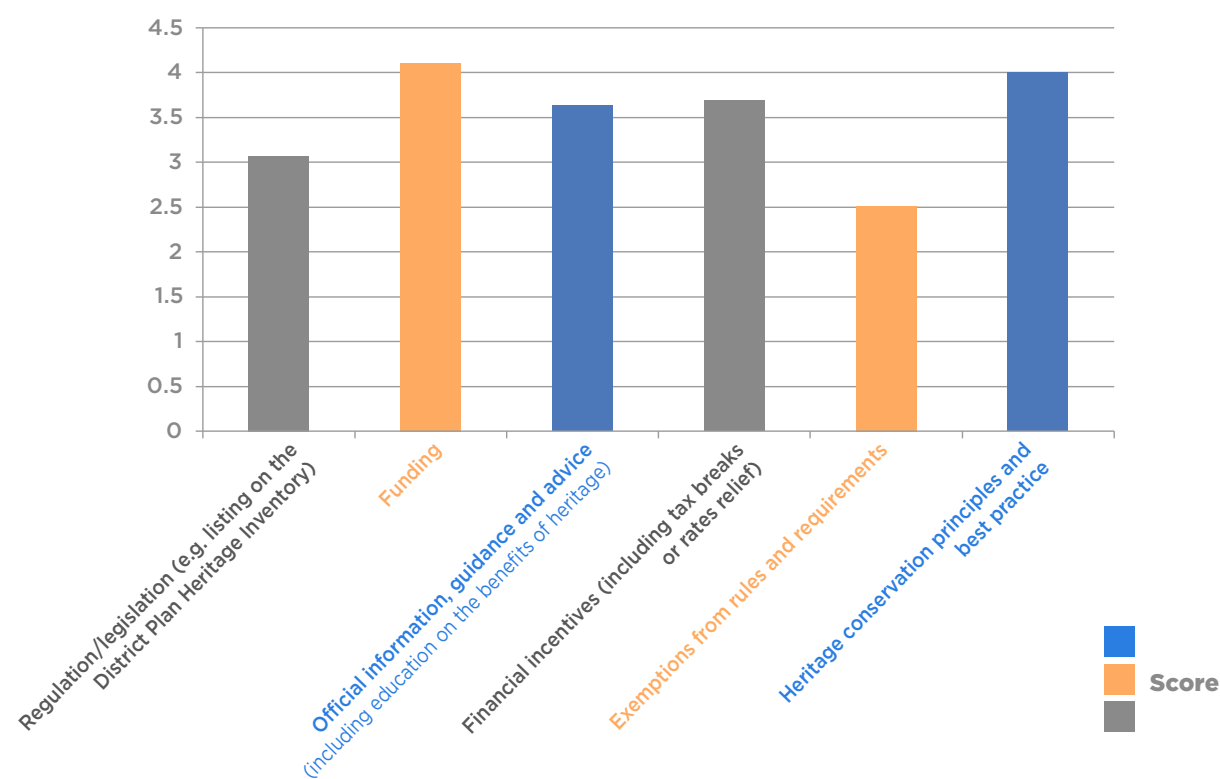
Would you support further recognition of historic residential areas in the Whanganui heritage inventory by listing them as precincts?



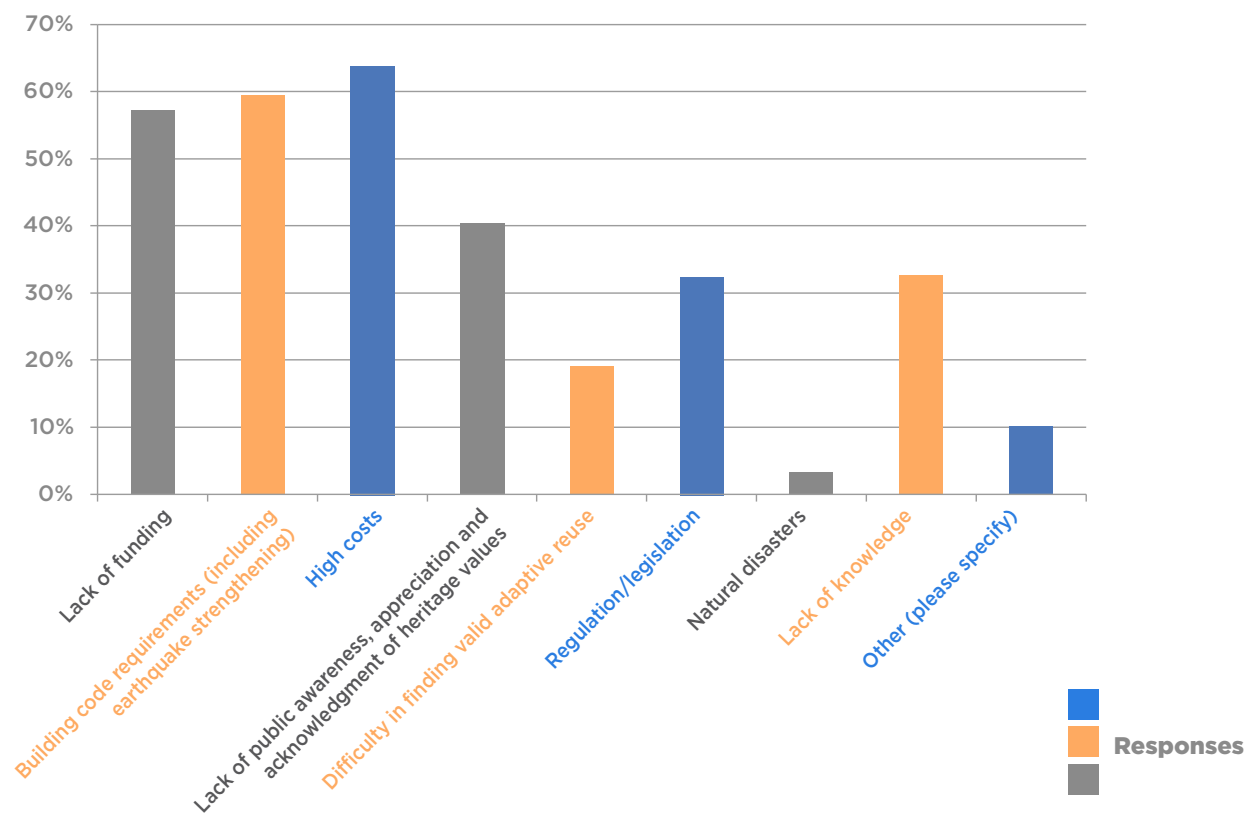
What other ways do you think heritage in Whanganui could be promoted/celebrated? Select your top five from the list.



What do you think are the most important tools for protecting and retaining heritage in Whanganui? Rank these in order of most to least important.



What do you see as the biggest barriers to preserving heritage? Choose three from the list.





[P30-31] Maria Place, taken between 1929 and 1934 by an unknown photographer.
Via Auckland War Memorial Museum Tāmaki Paenga Hira, ref. PH-NEG-18671





Maria Place and Perrett's Building photographed by
F H Bethwaite, 1939. Via Whanganui Regional Museum,
ref. 2005.56.79



**WHANGANUI
DISTRICT COUNCIL**
Te Kaunihera a Rohe o Whanganui