

11 HERITAGE

11.1 Background

This Chapter presents the Council's objectives, policies, and methods for the protection and management of heritage. These are based upon the identification of significant areas or features. This Chapter also addresses how Council will give effect to section 8 of the Act, which requires Council to take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

The heritage of the City is essentially evidence from the past that has become the inheritance of present day Upper Hutt. Many buildings, structures, sites and features within the City are significant because they possess historical, scientific, spiritual, architectural, cultural or other values.

Heritage contributes towards community identity. It teaches us about the past and provides variety and contrast.

The Chapter also addresses Council's need to recognise and provide for Maori perspectives of resource management. This is a matter of national importance under the Act. Consultation and dialogue between local government and tangata whenua is one of the key means to address this. An open and positive approach is required from all parties, and this should be made in good faith. Furthermore, it requires the recognition of Maori values about the environment and natural resources, including the concept of kaitiakitanga (the exercise of guardianship over resources) and the protection of places and resources of traditional importance to tangata whenua. Section 8 of the Act requires that the principles of the Treaty are taken into account in promoting the purpose of the Act.

History of Upper Hutt

In the 13th century early Maori explorers Tara and his half brother Tautoki travelled south from the area now known as Hawkes Bay following the earlier exploration by Whatonga. Having arrived in the Hutt Valley they received a visitor from Hawke's Bay who suggested that the river be named Heretaunga after the area in Hawke's Bay. The river was previously known as Te Awa Kairangi having been named that by Kupe.

Others followed from Hawke's Bay, and villages were established along the banks of the river. Rongo who was in one village named it Rongonui, which became Orongomai, the place of Rongonui.

Tribes came from many parts: Ngati Tama from the area now known as Port Nicholson; Chief Taringakuri from Taranaki; Ngati Rangi came from the West Coast; and Ngati Ira migrated from southern Hawke's Bay, invited by Ngai Tara of Wairarapa.

The northern tribes Nga Puhi, Ngati Whatua, Waikato and Ngati Toa came to the area and conquered the Ngati Ira pa Pakikoro, thought to be on the western hills near where the Silverstream Hospital was located (off Reynold's Bach Drive). The village of Haukaretu, now known as Maoribank, was also captured. The northern tribes left as they found the area inhospitable. The Ngati Toa leader Te Rauparaha later completed the raids in the area by capturing the Pa Whakataka at Te Marua, which was the residence of Ngati Kahukuraawhitia, a sub tribe of Ngati Ira. Te Rauparaha wiped out all, before heading back to the north. He returned with the Ngati Toa and settled on the Kapiti Coast.

Te Atiawa from Taranaki were at peace with Te Rauparaha and settled at Waikanae and in Heretaunga. Te Atiawa are now the tangata whenua of Upper Hutt. Members of Orongomai marae can trace their origins back to those many tribes who came to the area as well as to other parts of New Zealand.

There is now very little evidence of Maori settlement in Upper Hutt, either in terms of Maori land holding, waahi tapu, sites with physical taonga or identifiable Maori settlement. The local marae, Orongomai, is representative of many tribal affiliations. The Orongomai Marae Committee is autonomous in that it is able to make recommendations and offer advice pertaining to matters dealing with Maori in Upper Hutt.

Historical records indicate that the first European settlers came to the 'Valley of the Heretaunga River', now known as the Upper Hutt Valley, in the early 1840s. Development was slow in the first decade of settlement due to the poor state of access between the upper and lower valleys of the renamed Hutt River. The Hutt River was given its name by the New Zealand Company as a memorial to Sir William Hutt, the British Member of Parliament and former Chairman of the New Zealand Company. The completion of the first road through the steep Taita Gorge in 1847 led to the progressive settlement of the Upper Valley and the clearing of native vegetation for the establishment of homes and farms.

The opening of the Rimutaka Hill Road for wheeled traffic in 1856 secured Upper Hutt's early function as a staging post for travellers en route northwards. The beginnings of the present City can be traced to the small townships which, in the latter half of the century, sprang up around the hotels on the way to the Wairarapa and later around the sawmills and the railway stations. With the railways came larger scale subdivision of land and the establishment of adjacent townships, Trentham, Mawaihakona and Gower. Urban development continued and in 1966 the City of Upper Hutt was constituted.

11.2 Resource Management Issues

11.2.1 *The need for recognition of the role of tangata whenua in the management of the City's natural and physical resources.*

The Resource Management Act places special responsibility on the Council to do this.

11.2.2 *Inappropriate modification, loss or destruction of heritage resources.*

The preservation of the City's heritage can enhance its character and amenity and provide important links with the past. Significant heritage buildings, structures, features and sites can be susceptible to changes that can alter, diminish or destroy their character or significance. It is important to safeguard features from inappropriate development or total destruction as their loss can reduce the community's understanding of the past, amenity values and the special character of the area.

11.3 Objectives

11.3.1 *The protection of significant heritage features in Upper Hutt to promote continuity with the past.*

Heritage within Upper Hutt is important for community identity and indicates past land uses, activities, aspirations and values. It is an integral part of the City's life and character and must be recognised in its future development.

11.3.2 *The management of natural and physical resources in a manner which takes into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and has particular regard to kaitiakitanga.*

The objective recognises the role of the tangata whenua in the management of natural and physical resources and the implementation of the concept of guardianship.

11.4	Policies
-------------	-----------------

- 11.4.1** *To protect buildings, structures, features, areas, and sites of significant heritage value within the City from activities which would result in their unnecessary degradation, inappropriate modification or destruction.*

Heritage features include archaeological sites, buildings, structures, features and areas. These provide important links with the past. Their identification and protection through the District Plan assists in developing a greater awareness and understanding of our history and identity.

Activities have the potential to compromise, or even destroy, the character and significance of heritage features. Council seeks to manage adverse effects of activities by allowing any repair and maintenance of heritage features as a permitted activity and grouping other activities according to their likely adverse effects on them.

- 11.4.2** *To promote awareness of the need to take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.*

Awareness of the principles of the Treaty in so far as they relate to resource management will be promoted amongst agencies responsible for resource management in the City, where appropriate.

- 11.4.3** *To recognise the principle of partnership in managing the use, development and protection of the City's natural and physical resources.*

One of the key principles of the Treaty is the notion of 'partnership' - that tangata whenua and the Crown must work together over matters of mutual concern such as the management of natural and physical resources. The Council, as a representative of the Crown at the local level, will take into account this notion of partnership in the exercise of its resource management functions and powers under the Act.

- 11.4.4** *To avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects of activities on sites of significance to tangata whenua.*

Council seeks to minimise the adverse effects on cultural values by identifying sites in the Plan as significant to tangata whenua. Sites with historical values, such as a pa site, have been identified in Chapter 26.

11.5	Methods
-------------	----------------

- 11.5.1** District Plan Provisions consisting of the following:
1. The Schedule of Significant Heritage Features (26.8) includes New Zealand Historic Places Trust Category I and II buildings and items significant to Maori. These have been identified by the Trust as being of national significance. It also includes sites identified by the New Zealand Archaeological Association. Further features that require protection will be added to the Schedule by way of a Plan change.
 2. Rules to implement the policies.
 3. Planning Maps which identify the location of significant heritage features.
 4. The consideration of possible plan changes to protect heritage features and areas.
- 11.5.2** The use of Heritage Protection Orders in accordance with the Act, where appropriate. A Heritage Order is particularly useful in a situation where a valuable heritage resource is in danger of destruction.
- 11.5.3** Promotion of education programmes to increase public knowledge of the existence and importance of sites within Upper Hutt. This could be done through pamphlets, displays, school programmes and talks.
- 11.5.4** Consultation and liaison with tangata whenua and the Orongomai Marae Committee and the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.
- 11.5.5** Information will be supplied on listed features to those persons applying for resource consents, project information memoranda and land information memoranda.
- 11.5.6** Consultation with the liaison person representing tangata whenua, where appropriate.
- 11.5.7** Observation of protocol to deal with tangata whenua matters.

11.6 Anticipated environmental results and monitoring

The following results are expected to be achieved by the objectives, policies and methods of this Chapter. The means of monitoring whether this Plan achieves the anticipated environmental results are also set out below.

Anticipated environmental results	Monitoring indicators	Data source
Significant heritage features maintain their original character and are protected from the adverse effects of inappropriate activities	Type of resource consents and compliance with conditions Effectiveness of conditions of consent and methods used in managing adverse effects Consultation	Council records including monitoring of scheduled features Council complaints register New Zealand Historic Places Trust
The protection and enhancement of taonga as appropriate to the needs and values of tangata whenua	Consultation with tangata whenua	Council records
The ability for tangata whenua to develop and use the City's natural and physical resources in accordance with traditional values and customs	Consultation Input into resource management policies	Council records
Demonstration of the exercise of partnership in the management of the City's natural and physical resources	Consultation Input into resource management policies	Council records Consultation