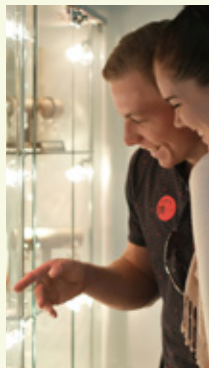


Waitangi Treaty Grounds



TREATY HOUSE

From 1833 to 1840, the Treaty House was officially 'The British Residency'. It is where James Busby conducted much of his business as the British government's first representative in New Zealand. It was also the home for James, his wife Agnes and their six children. View the room where the Treaty of Waitangi was drawn up in 1840.



VISITOR CENTRE AND GIFT SHOP

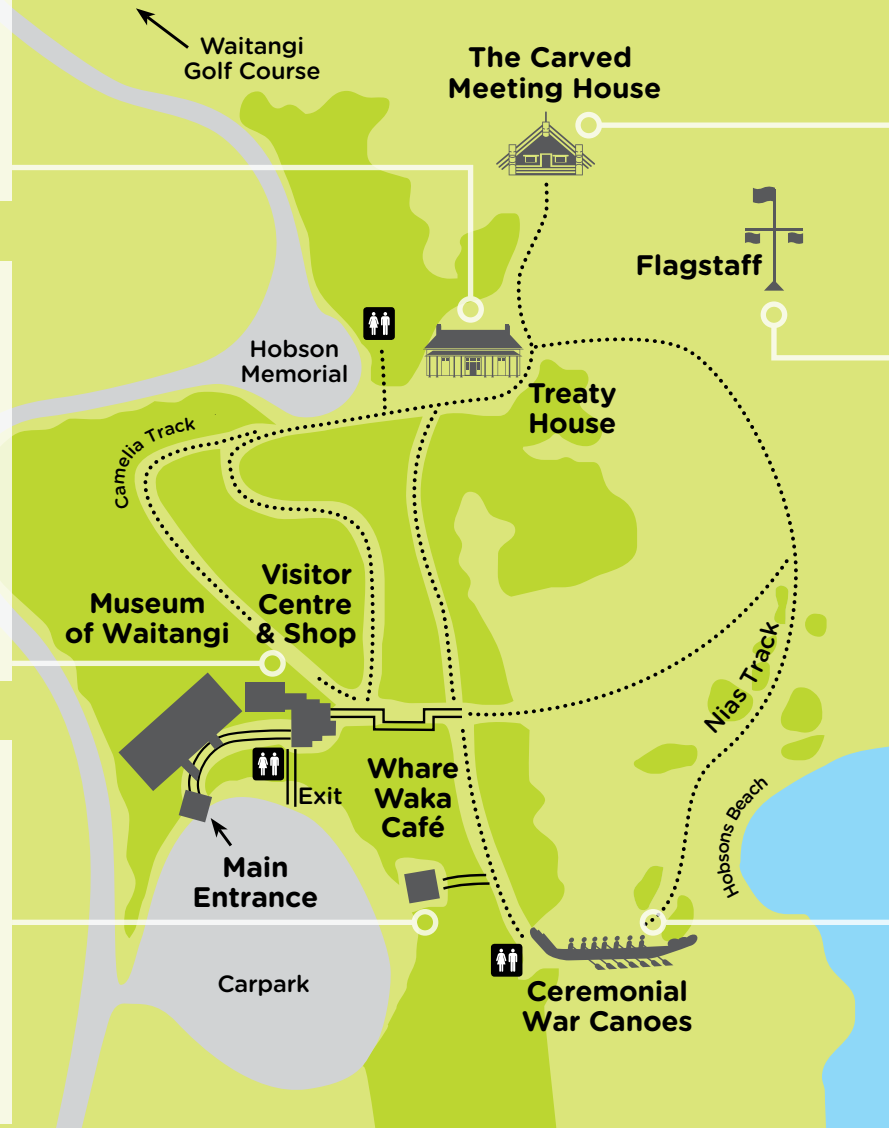
Explore our Treaty of Waitangi displays in the Visitor Centre and view the introductory film about the Treaty's place in New Zealand's story. Visit our shop for a wide range of quality gifts and souvenirs and enjoy coffee and cake in the adjoining café.



WHARE WAKA CAFÉ

Enjoy a wide selection of delicious food and beverages – from light snacks to a contemporary à la carte menu. In summer the fully licensed Whare Waka Café also offers a Hāngi and Concert on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Paihia
2 min drive
25 min walk



— Paths ···· Walking Tracks 🚻 Toilets 🌿 Bush

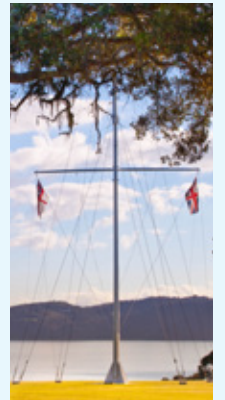
THE CARVED MEETING HOUSE

The impressive carved meeting house, Te Whare Rūnanga, stands facing the Treaty House. The two buildings together symbolise the partnership between Māori and the British Crown. The meeting house was opened on 6 February 1940 – the centenary of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi.



THE FLAGSTAFF

The flagstaff marks the spot where the Treaty of Waitangi was signed on 6 February 1840. It was erected by the Royal New Zealand Navy in 1947. The flags flying are the three official New Zealand flags: the Flag of the United Tribes of New Zealand (from 1834), the Union Flag (from 1840) and the New Zealand Flag (from 1902).



WAR CANOES

The world's largest ceremonial war canoe, Ngātokimatawahaorua, is 35-metres long and needs a minimum of 76 paddlers to handle it safely on the water. The canoes are launched every year on 6 February as part of the Waitangi Day celebrations.

