

# Wikipedia & the Aotearoa New Zealand Histories Curriculum

**WIKIMANIA  
SINGAPORE**

James Taylor  
Auckland War Memorial Museum  
jetaynz



# Background

- Open access & online partnerships  
<https://bit.ly/3niyXB0>
- Auckland Museum Wikipedia Workplan  
<https://bit.ly/3nm1aa0>
- GLAM-WIKI project page  
<https://bit.ly/3btfCuo>

**WIKIMANIA  
SINGAPORE**





# Aotearoa NZ Histories Curriculum

## Understand

The big ideas of Aotearoa  
New Zealand's histories

## Know

National, rohe, and local contexts

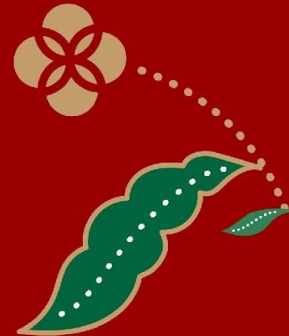
## Do

Thinking critically about the past  
and interpreting stories about it

the learning that matters

WIKIMANIA  
SINGAPORE

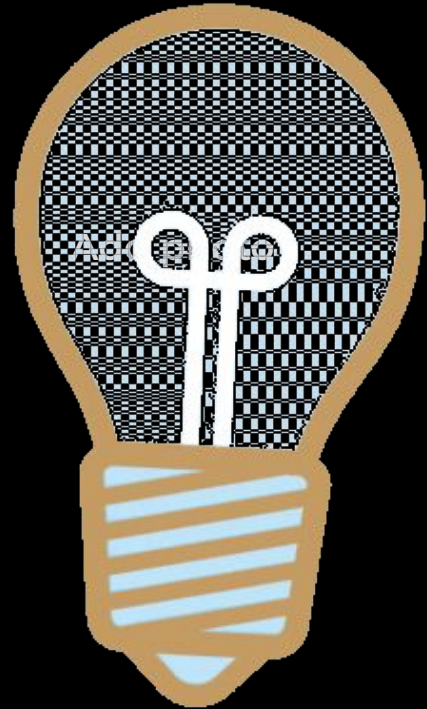
<https://aotearoahistories.education.govt.nz/about/content-structure>



# How can we leverage Wikipedia as a resource for the new curriculum?

- Make open access GLAM resources accessible to teachers and students at scale
- Grow education audience using Wikipedia
- Over the long term develop a new generation of editors

**WIKIMANIA  
SINGAPORE**



# How is Wikipedia being used in New Zealand classrooms?

- We know that kids are using Wikipedia
- Anecdotal evidence of teacher's reluctance

**WIKIMANIA  
SINGAPORE**

Table 4. Children's preferred websites and apps

Use of websites and apps	%
YouTube	81%
Google	64%
Instagram	41%
Messenger	37%
Facebook	36%
Snapchat	36%
Minecraft	26%
Wikipedia	18%
Other	9%
Discord	7%
None of these	1%

*Base: All children aged 9-17 (n=2,061)*

*Exploring New Zealand children's internet access, skills and opportunities (2019) - <https://netsafe.org.nz/>*

# Research Project Aims

<https://bit.ly/3Nbctxn>

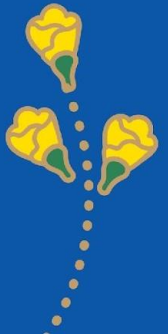
Understand New Zealand secondary teachers' perceptions of Wikipedia for use as a resource in the classroom.

Understand whether New Zealand secondary school teachers would use editing and creating Wikipedia articles as a form of applied learning of historical method.

Understand the appetite of New Zealand secondary school teachers for a pilot programme encouraging secondary students to take part in local history focused edit-a-thons.

Research and synthesize current academic literature around the use of Wikipedia in the secondary classroom.

WIKIMANIA  
SINGAPORE



# Methodology

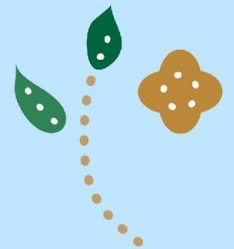
Dr Mark Sheehan recruited as researcher

Mixed methodology – literature review, online survey & online interviews with senior teachers

N=90 – 83 survey respondents and 7 interviews

Responses from across New Zealand

Mix of state and independent (private) and co-ed, girls and boys schools



# Responses from teachers

*“anything but Wikipedia :/”*

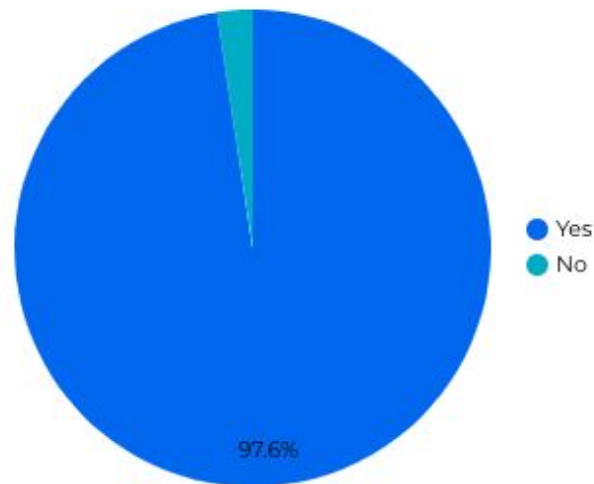
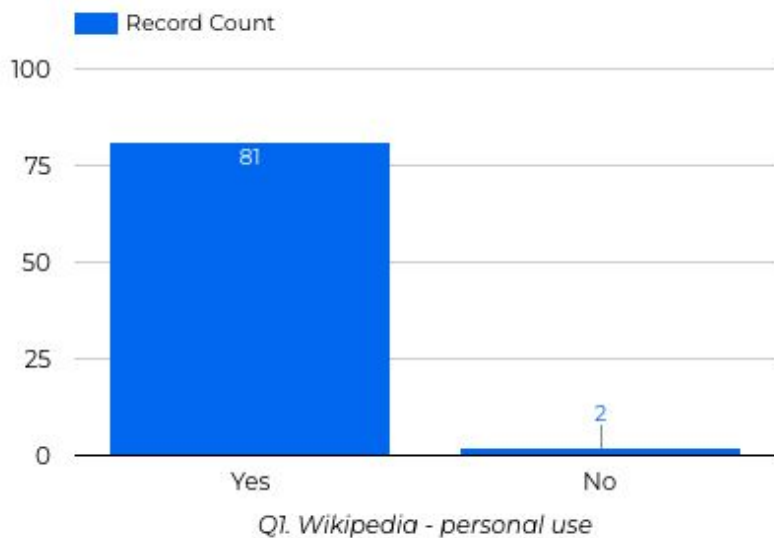
**WIKIMANIA  
SINGAPORE**





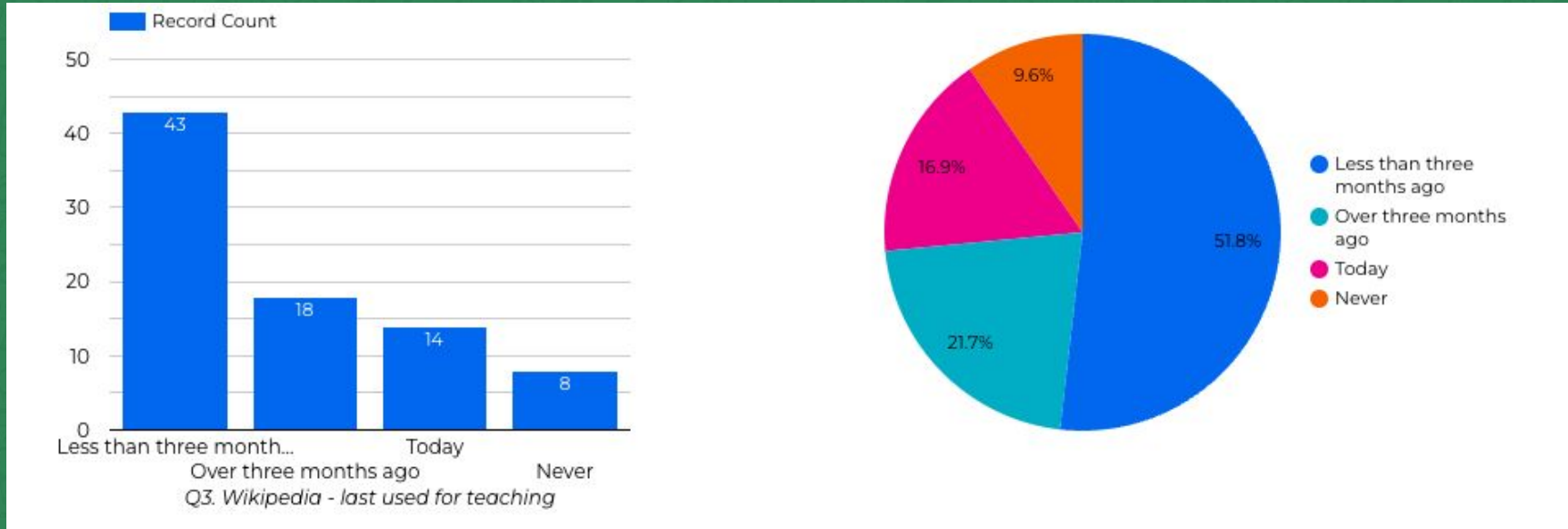
# Survey results - <https://bit.ly/3Gl1FUy>

Have you used Wikipedia to access information for your own interest?



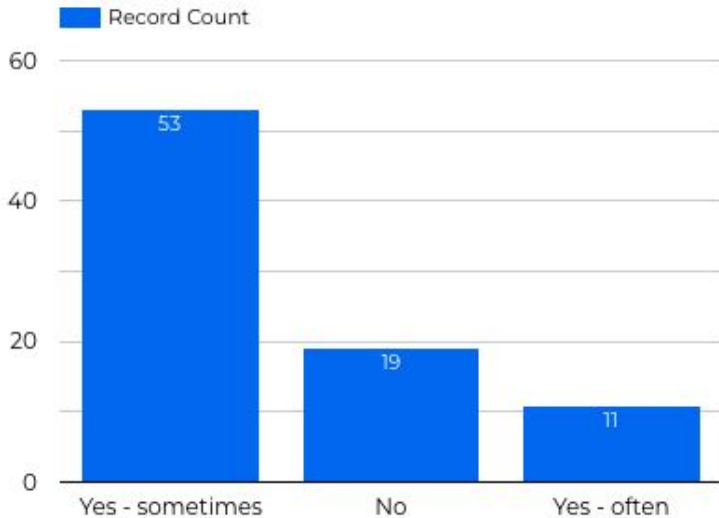
# Survey results - <https://bit.ly/3Gl1FUy>

When was the last time you used Wikipedia to access information for your teaching?

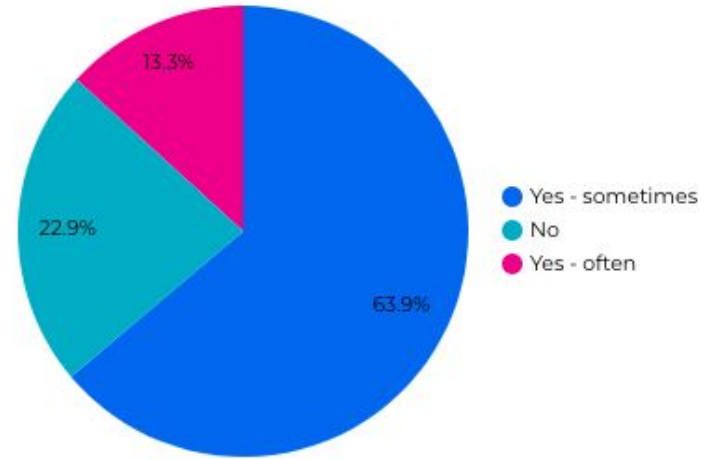


# Survey results - <https://bit.ly/3Gl1FUy>

Do you encourage students to use Wikipedia to access information?

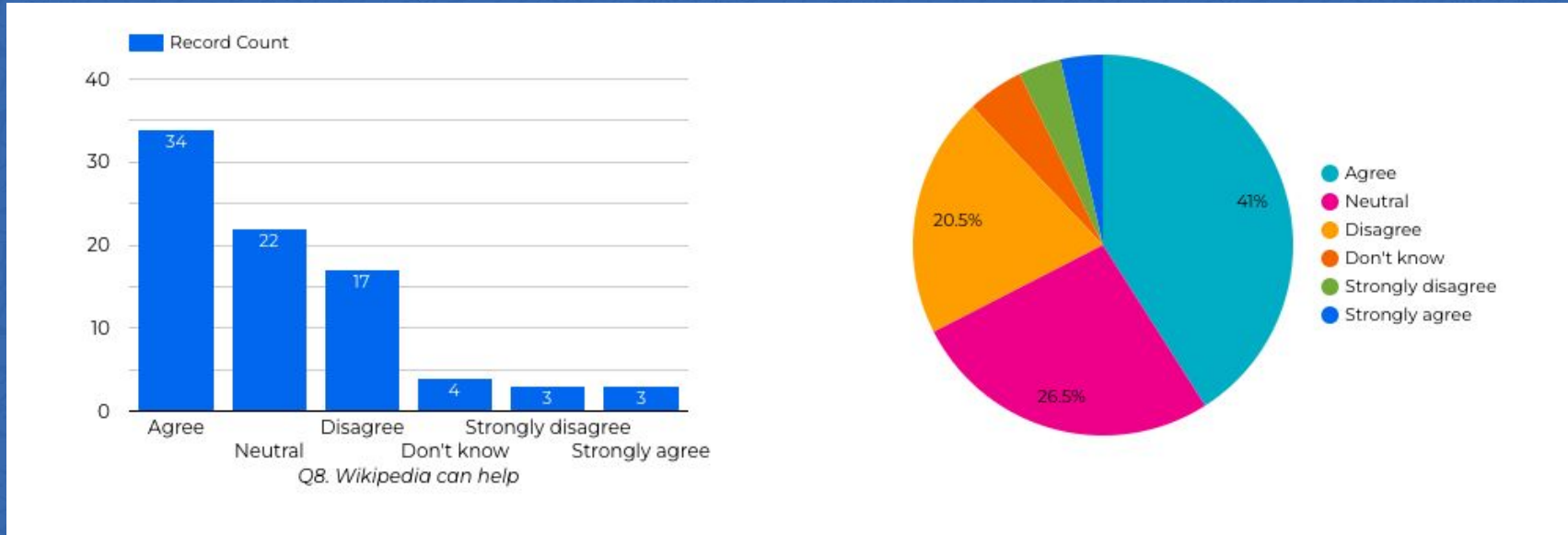


Q4a. Wikipedia - encourage student use



# Survey results - <https://bit.ly/3Gl1FUy>

Wikipedia can help students to examine historical sources and think critically about the past





**"it generally offers easy to read overviews of entire topics... it often has useful links in it that the students can use... the references at the bottom of the page mean that students can double check where the info is coming from and can trace it back to the original source... when examining reliability the Talk and Edit pages are useful as you can see how the article has been created."**

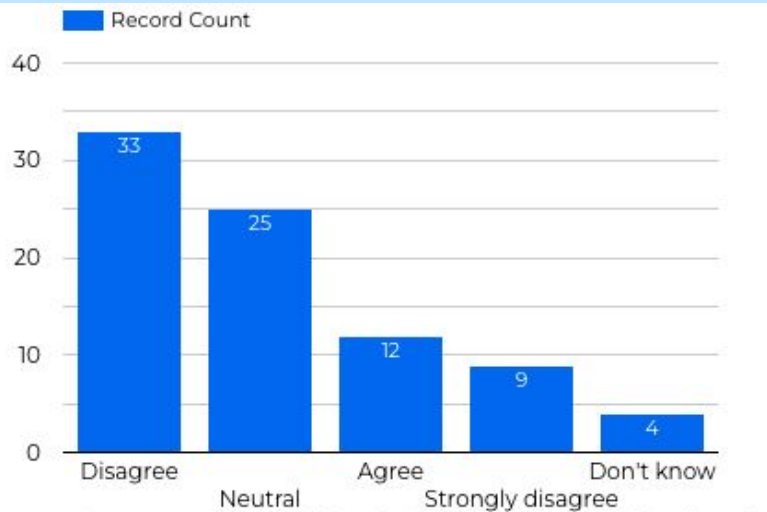
Teacher's response

**WIKIMANIA  
SINGAPORE**

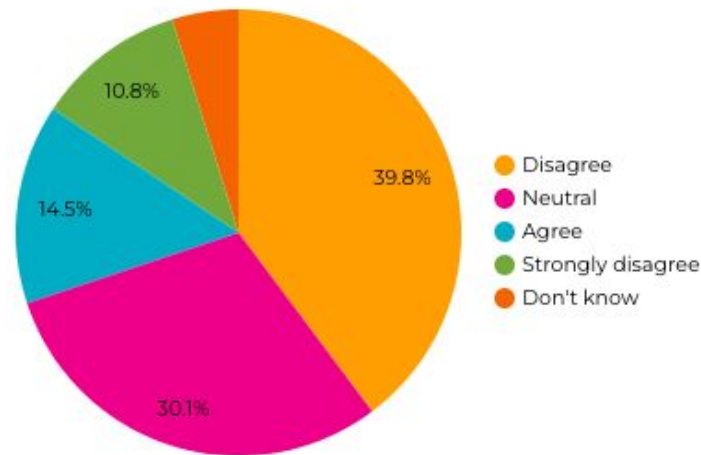


# Survey results - <https://bit.ly/3Gl1FUy>

I trust the local historical information on Wikipedia to be as reliable as other sources



Q5. Ratings - I trust the local historical information on Wikipedia to be



# Research Findings

<https://bit.ly/3Nbctxn>

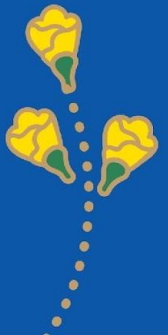
**Teacher saw Wikipedia as a reliable resource for national history content and valuable to both inform their teaching and for their students to access information for enquiry-based studies.**

**Reliability was a concern when it came to accessing local histories on Wikipedia. It was not generally seen as an accurate source of information in this area.**

**Teachers see Wikipedia having the potential to contribute to how students learn to think critically about sources and develop skills to differentiate between knowledge that is supported by reliable evidence and unverified narratives. However, teachers will require further support to use Wikipedia in the classroom.**

**While a substantial number of teachers thought articles were well written and accessible, there were some who indicated their students found the reading level of articles too advanced.**

**WIKIMANIA  
SINGAPORE**



# Understanding our past: using Wikipedia as a tool to support local history in Tāmaki Makaurau - [bit.ly/45IMpYP](https://bit.ly/45IMpYP)

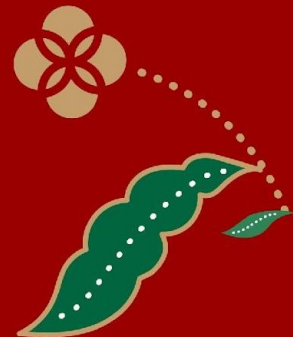
Wikimedia Foundation Alliance Fund project

**Opportunity:** students are using Wikipedia in New Zealand classrooms (and so are their teachers too!)

**Gap:** local history resources are not as highly trusted on Wikipedia as other content

**Solution:** enhance Auckland suburb pages by providing rich historical narratives illustrated with open access GLAM collections to provide a starting point for the study of local history

WIKIMANIA  
SINGAPORE





# Four project phases

- Enhance Auckland local history content on Wikipedia - user:Prosperosity
- Organise training and professional development events for local GLAMs and meet-ups for the local editor community
- Four students will participate in a ten week summer studentship editing local history content relevant to them
- Work with teacher advisors to ensure the content is useful and relevant for their classrooms

# Editing phase

## Māngere\_Bridge\_(suburb)

September 2021

WIKIMANIA  
SINGAPORE

### Māngere Bridge (suburb)

1 language

Article Talk Read View (47) View Edit source View history

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 38°56′38″S 174°47′51″E﻿ / ﻿38.94389°S 174.79750°E﻿ / -38.94389; 174.79750

**This is an old revision of this page, as edited by Puwa (talk | contribs) at 00:22, 26 September 2021. (–Mobile residents: common names, sentence case, remove *person* without WP article or ref. The present address (URL) is a permanent link to this revision, which may differ significantly from the current revision.)**  
(diff · Previous revision | Label revision (diff) | Newer revision · diff)

This article is about the suburb. For the bridge itself, see Māngere Bridge (bridges).

**Māngere Bridge** is an Auckland suburb under the local governance of the Auckland Council, at the south end of Māngere's bridge over the Manukau Harbour.

It includes Māngere Mountain and is close to the Ambury Farm Park run by the Auckland Council.<sup>[a]</sup>

It is a multicultural area, often with large families, with the suburb dominated by brick-and-tile homes built in the 1960s–1970s.<sup>[a]</sup>

In 2019, the name of the suburb was officially gazetted as Māngere Bridge.<sup>[a]</sup>

#### Demographics

Māngere Bridge, comprising the statistical areas of Māngere Bridge Ambury, Māngere Bridge and Māngere Mountain View, had a population of 10,296 at the 2018 New Zealand census, an increase of 1,035 people (11.2%) since the 2013 census, and an increase of 1,494 people (17.0%) since the 2006 census. There were 3,150 households. There were 5,052 males and 5,244 females, giving a sex ratio of 6.99 males per female, with 2,343 people (22.8%) aged under 15 years, 1,944 (18.9%) aged 15 to 29, 4,656 (45.2%) aged 30 to 64, and 1,353 (13.3%) aged 65 or older.

Ethnicities were 54.6% European/Pākehā, 18.9% Māori, 32.3% Pacific peoples, 12.1% Asian, and 2.2% other ethnicities (totals add to more than 100% since people could identify with multiple ethnicities).

The proportion of people born overseas was 27.0%, compared with 27.1% nationally.

Although some people objected to giving their religion, 35.2% had no religion, 50.7% were Christian, and 7.6% had other religions.

Of those at least 15 years old, 1,788 (22.5%) people had a bachelor or higher degree, and 1,401 (17.6%) people had no formal qualifications. The employment status of those at least 15 was that 4,257 (53.5%) people were employed full-time, 927 (11.7%) were part-time, and 554 (4.5%) were unemployed.<sup>[a]</sup>

#### Marae

Te Puua Marae, the local marae, is a tribal meeting ground for the Whakato Tamui hapū of Ngāi Kūauarewa, Ngāi Māhaki, Ngāi Tai and Ngāi Whakāhau. It includes a meeting house, also called Te Puua.<sup>[a]</sup> The marae has helped hundreds of homeless people find housing, through a philosophy of manaakitanga.<sup>[a]</sup>

#### Education

Māngere Bridge School, Waterlea Public School and Mountain View School are contributing primary schools (years 1–6) with rolls of 328, 432 and 238 students, respectively.<sup>[a]</sup><sup>[b]</sup>

Ambury Park Centre is a private secondary school (years 9–13) for students with disabilities. It has a roll of 10 students.<sup>[a]</sup> Horse riding and care of horses are an important feature of their educational programmes.<sup>[a]</sup>

Auckland Seventh-day Adventist High School is a state-integrated secondary school (years 9–13) with a roll of 328 students.<sup>[a]</sup>

All these schools are coeducational. Rolls are as of April 2023.<sup>[a]</sup>

#### Association football

Māngere Bridge is home to Onehunga-Māngere United football club.

#### Notable residents

- David Lange – former prime minister
- Wile Jackson – politician, broadcaster
- Mike King – comedian, mental health advocate
- William Sio – politician

#### References

- ↑ 4<sup>^</sup> 4<sup>^</sup> 6<sup>^</sup> Statistical area 1 dataset for 2018 Census<sup>[a]</sup>. Statistics New Zealand, March 2020. Māngere Bridge Ambury (148100), Māngere Bridge (148800) and Māngere Mountain View (147500), 2018 Census place summary: Māngere Bridge Ambury<sup>[a]</sup>. 2018 Census place summary: Māngere Bridge<sup>[a]</sup>. 2018 Census place summary: Māngere Mountain View<sup>[a]</sup>.
- ↑ 4<sup>^</sup> 4<sup>^</sup> 4<sup>^</sup> "Māngere – Property"<sup>[a]</sup>. *The New Zealand Herald*. 7 May 2005. Retrieved 7 February 2021.
- ↑ 4<sup>^</sup> "Place name detail: Māngere Bridge"<sup>[a]</sup>. *New Zealand Gazetteer*. New Zealand Geographic Board. Retrieved 2 August 2019.
- ↑ 4<sup>^</sup> "Te Kāhui Māngai directory"<sup>[a]</sup>. *āmngai.govt.nz*. Te Puni Kōkiri.
- ↑ 4<sup>^</sup> "Māori Maps"<sup>[a]</sup>. *maorimap.com*. Te Pahi National Trust.

#### Māngere Bridge

Suburb



Western part of the suburb seen from Māngere Mountain.



Country New Zealand  
City Auckland Council  
Electoral ward Manukau Ward  
Local board Māngere-Otuhuhu Local Board  
Population (2018)<sup>[a]</sup>  
• Total 10,296



#### Historical population

Year	Pop.	% <span> </span> p.h.
2006	9,262	
2013	9,261	+0.73%
2018	10,296	+2.14%

Source <sup>[a]</sup>



The Māngere Bridge suburb to the lower left, and the Māngere Bridge in the background.





# Editing phase

Māngere\_Bridge\_(suburb)

Current Page

Rich historical narrative

WIKIMANIA  
SINGAPORE

History [ edit source ]

Māori history [ edit source ]



Māngere Mountain / Te Pane-o-Mataaho / Te Ara Pueru, an important pā for Waiohūa in the 18th century and Ngāti Whātua in the early 19th century

Most of the land around Māngere Bridge is formed from lava flows from [Te Pane o Mataaho / Māngere Mountain](#).<sup>[5]:20</sup> Archaeological records date fishing activities in the area as far back as the 15th century.<sup>[6]:10</sup> The [Ambury Regional Park](#) and [Māngere Lagoon](#) areas have around 100 recorded archaeological sites, including stoneworks and shell middens.<sup>[6]:5</sup> The area closer to Māngere Mountain has fewer identified sites, likely as the result of modern developments destroying evidence of these.<sup>[6]:5</sup>

In the early 18th century, Te Pane o Mataaho / Māngere Mountain was a major pā for the [Waiohūa](#), a confederacy of [Tāmaki Māori iwi](#).<sup>[7]</sup> The mountain complex may have been

home to thousands of people, with the mountain acting as a central place for rua (food storage pits).<sup>[8]:63</sup> Paramount chief [Kiwi Tāmaki](#) would stay at Māngere seasonally, when it was the time of year to hunt sharks in the [Manukau Harbour](#).<sup>[9]</sup> In the early 1740s, Kiwi Tāmaki was slain in battle by the [Te Taoū hapū](#) of [Ngāti Whātua](#).<sup>[10]</sup> After the battle, most Waiohūa fled the region, although many of the remaining Waiohūa warriors regrouped at Te Pane o Mataaho.<sup>[11]</sup> The warriors strew [pipi shells](#) around the base of the mountain to warn against attacks, but Te Taoū warriors covered the pipi shells with dogskin cloaks to muffle the sound, and raided the pā at dawn. An alternate name for the mountain, Te Ara Pueru ("the dogskin cloak path"), references this event.<sup>[11]</sup>

After the events of this war, [Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei](#), a hapū created by the members of Te Taoū who remained near the [Tāmaki isthmus](#), who intermarried with defeated members of Waiohūa, settled the region. Originally the iwi were based on [Maungakiekie / One Tree Hill](#), but after the death of paramount chief [Tūperiri](#) (circa 1795), the Māngere Bridge area and [Onehunga](#) became permanent [kāinga](#) (settlements) for Ngāti Whātua. The location was chosen because of the good quality soils for gardening, resources from the [Manukau Harbour](#), and the area acting as a junction for surrounding trade routes.<sup>[12]:13[13]</sup> Māngere and Onehunga were considered a single settlement, as the Manukau Harbour was easily traversable by foot at low tide, connected by a natural basalt rock causeway, separated only by a narrow low tide stream.<sup>[12]:13[13]</sup> Residence at Māngere-Onehunga was seasonal, with most people travelling along fishing and gardening circuits in the region, returning to Māngere-Onehunga in the winter. A small number of permanent residents remained at Māngere-Onehunga, such as pig farmers.<sup>[12]:13[13]</sup> The land around Māngere Bridge area was predominantly used to grow [kūmara](#) (sweet potato) by Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei.<sup>[12]:14</sup> Māngere-Onehunga remained the principal residence of Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei until the 1840s, before the iwi moved to Ōrākei.<sup>[13]</sup>

Colonial period and land confiscation [ edit source ]

In the 1820s and early 1830s, the threat of [Ngāpuhi](#) raiders from the north during the [Musket Wars](#) caused most of the Tāmaki Makaurau area to become deserted.<sup>[13]</sup> During this period, a peace accord between Ngāpuhi and [Waikato Tainui](#) was reached through the marriage of Matire Toha, daughter of Ngāpuhi chief Rewa was married to Kati Takiwaru, the younger brother of Tainui chief [Pōtatau Te Wherowhero](#), and they settled together on the slopes of Māngere Mountain.<sup>[6]:67</sup> Ngāti Whātua returned to the Māngere-Onehunga area by the mid-1830s.<sup>[13]</sup> re-



<b>Country</b>	<span><span><span></span></span> </span> New Zealand
<b>City</b>	Auckland
<b>Local authority</b>	Auckland Council
<b>Electoral ward</b>	Manukau ward
<b>Local board</b>	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu Local Board

<b>Area</b> <sup>[1]</sup>	
<span> </span> <span>•</span> Land	646 <span> </span> ha (1,596 acres)
<b>Population</b> (June 2022) <sup>[2]</sup>	
<span> </span> <span>•</span> Total	11,280





# Editing phase

## Māngere\_Bridge\_(suburb)

### Current Page

Rich historical narrative

Illustrated with content from local GLAM institutions

WIKIMANIA  
SINGAPORE

#### Colonial period and land confiscation [ edit source ]

In the 1820s and early 1830s, the threat of Ngāpuhi raiders from the north during the **Musket Wars** caused most of the Tāmaki Makaurau area to become deserted.<sup>[13]</sup> During this period, a peace accord between Ngāpuhi and **Waikato Tainui** was reached through the marriage of Matire Toha, daughter of Ngāpuhi chief Rewa was married to Kati Takiwaru, the younger brother of Tainui chief Pōtatau Te Wherowhero, and they settled together on the slopes of Māngere Mountain.<sup>[6];</sup><sup>[67]</sup> Ngāti Whātua returned to the Māngere-Onehunga area by the mid-1830s.<sup>[13]</sup> Re-establishing a pā on Māngere Mountain called Whakarongo.<sup>[14]</sup> In late 1837, members of Tainui iwi **Ngāti Mahuta** settled at Māngere Bridge, after receiving an offer from Ngāti Whātua to share land.<sup>[13]</sup>

On 20 March 1840, Ngāti Whātua chief **Apihai Te Kawau** signed the **Treaty of Waitangi** at Orua Bay on the Manukau Harbour.<sup>[15]</sup> inviting Lieutenant-Governor **William Hobson** to settle in Auckland, hoping this would protect the land and people living in Tāmaki Makaurau.<sup>[16]</sup> In the winter of 1840, Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei moved the majority of the iwi to the **Waitematā Harbour**, with most iwi members resettling to the **Remuera-Ōrākei** area, closer to the new European settlement at **Waihorotiu** (modern-day **Auckland CBD**). A smaller Ngāti Whātua presence remained at Māngere-Onehunga, as well as members of **Te Uringutu**.<sup>[17];</sup><sup>[18]</sup> In the late 1840s, Governor **George Grey** asked Pōtatau Te Wherowhero a powerful chief and negotiator, but later the first **Māori King**) to settle his people in the Māngere Bridge area to defend the township of Auckland, in an arrangement similar to the European **Fencible Corps** settlements on the outskirts of the Auckland township.<sup>[19];</sup><sup>[20];</sup><sup>[39]</sup> Pōtatau Te Wherowhero and his people (known as the **Māori Militia**) settled near to the land where his brother Kati Takiwaru lived, an area of 190 hectares (480 acres) around the base of Māngere Mountain.<sup>[6];</sup><sup>[68]</sup> The Māngere Bridge area was divided into 81 single-acre and 81 two-acre lots by the colonial government.<sup>[19];</sup><sup>[3]</sup> In 1847, the first ferry service between Onehunga and Māngere Bridge was established by Mr Bradney, where passengers would raise a flag at Māngere Bridge to signal the ferry operator.<sup>[21]</sup>

The 1850s were a prosperous time for the region. Māngere Bridge was settled by a mix of Waikato-Tainui, Ngāti Whātua, Waiohūa-descendant tribes such as **Te Akitai Waiohūa** and a minority of European/**Pākehā** farmers.<sup>[6];</sup><sup>[68]</sup> Māori from the Manukau Harbour and **Waikato** areas would bring goods to sell or barter with the European population, including goods such as peaches, melons, fish and potatoes.<sup>[19];</sup><sup>[3]</sup> In 1858, Pōtatau Te Wherowhero relocated to **Ngāruawāhia**, with his role as tribal leader of the Māngere settlement taken up by **Tāmaiti Ngāpora**.<sup>[19];</sup><sup>[3];</sup><sup>[22]</sup> In the late 1850s, the St James Anglican Church was constructed as a joint project between European settlers and the Ngāti Mahuta militia, using scoria taken from Māngere Mountain.<sup>[23];</sup><sup>[36];</sup><sup>[24]</sup>

The prosperity was short-lived, as on 9 July 1863, due to fears of the Māori King Movement, Governor Grey proclaimed that all Māori living in the South Auckland area needed to swear loyalty to the Queen and give up their weapons. Most people refused due to strong links to Tainui, leaving for the south before the Government's **Invasion of the Waikato**. Six men remained in the Māngere area, in order to tend to the farms and for **ahi kā** (land rights through continued occupation).<sup>[6];</sup><sup>[68];</sup><sup>[19];</sup><sup>[4]</sup> On 16 May 1865, the Ngāti Mahuta village at Māngere Bridge was seized under the **New Zealand Settlements Act 1863**.<sup>[19];</sup><sup>[4]</sup> European settlers continued to live in the area, often looting the abandoned settlements.<sup>[19];</sup><sup>[3]</sup> In 1867, the **Native Compensation Court** returned 144 of the original 485 acres that had been seized by the crown.<sup>[19];</sup><sup>[4]</sup> The remaining land was kept by the crown as reserves, or sold on to settlers.<sup>[19];</sup><sup>[4]</sup>

#### Opening of the bridge and dairy farming [ edit source ]

Plans for a bridge spanning the Māngere Inlet began in 1866, when a company was formed to investigate a crossing between Māngere and Onehunga, funded by a grant provided by the Auckland provincial government.<sup>[25]</sup> In 1872, a commission was created by the **Auckland Provincial Council** to investigate the creation of a bridge south of Onehunga.<sup>[21]</sup> In 1875, the first **Māngere Bridge** was opened, leading to Māngere Bridge being one of the first areas of Māngere to develop suburban housing.<sup>[23];</sup><sup>[2]</sup> In the latter 19th century, Māngere Bridge was well-known for wheat, and produced oats, barley, potatoes and cattle for the growing settlement of Auckland.<sup>[19];</sup><sup>[4]</sup> The postal service reached Māngere Bridge in 1878.<sup>[19];</sup><sup>[4]</sup> and by 1883 the first shop was operating at Māngere Bridge, on the corner of **Kiwi Esplanade** and **Coronation Road**.<sup>[23];</sup><sup>[31]</sup> 1886 saw the first post office open in Māngere Bridge,<sup>[26]</sup> and in August 1890 the Māngere Bridge School opened (previously the Māngere Central School served the area).<sup>[23];</sup><sup>[42]</sup> Further land was returned to Waikato tribes in 1890, where a cottage was built for King **Tāwhiao**, which housed family members of the king visiting Auckland, or family members being educated at schools in Auckland, such as **Mahuta Tāwhiao**, **Tumate Mahuta** and **Tonga Mahuta**.<sup>[19];</sup><sup>[6]</sup>



Māngere Bridge in 1853, showing the Ngāti Mahuta village and the European/Pākehā settlement at Onehunga [ edit source ]



View from Māngere Mountain, 1910, looking towards Onehunga. [ edit source ]

# Editing phase

## Māngere\_Bridge\_(suburb)

### Current Page

Rich historical narrative

Illustrated with content from local GLAM institutions

Detailed references, print references and links to relevant digitised content

WIKIMANIA  
SINGAPORE

45. <sup>^</sup> Forbes, Stephen (7 August 2022). "Waka Kotahi adds finishing touches to new \$38m Māngere bridge" <sup>ℹ</sup>. *Radio New Zealand*. Retrieved 8 August 2022.
46. <sup>^</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> "Onehunga - Conceptual Masterplan Study" <sup>ℹ</sup> (PDF). Environmental Protection Authority. 20 May 2017. Retrieved 27 October 2021.
47. <sup>^</sup> "What you need to know about the \$28b Auckland Transport Alignment Project" <sup>ℹ</sup>. Stuff. 26 April 2018. Retrieved 27 October 2021.
48. <sup>^</sup> "Auckland Light Rail" <sup>ℹ</sup> (PDF). Auckland Light Rail. July 2021. Retrieved 7 January 2022.
49. <sup>^</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> "Statistical area 1 dataset for 2018 Census" <sup>ℹ</sup>. Statistics New Zealand. March 2020. Māngere Bridge Ambury (146100), Māngere Bridge (146800) and Māngere Mountain View (147500).
50. <sup>^</sup> 2018 Census place summary: Māngere Bridge Ambury <sup>ℹ</sup>
51. <sup>^</sup> 2018 Census place summary: Māngere Bridge <sup>ℹ</sup>
52. <sup>^</sup> 2018 Census place summary: Māngere Mountain View <sup>ℹ</sup>
53. <sup>^</sup> Hawkes, Colleen (2 March 2020). "Suburb snapshot: Māngere Bridge is where the locals buy back in" <sup>ℹ</sup>. Stuff. Retrieved 27 October 2021.
54. <sup>^</sup> "Māngere-Ōtāhuhu Local Board Open Minutes" <sup>ℹ</sup>. *Māngere-Ōtāhuhu Local Board*. 9 December 2020. Retrieved 27 October 2021.
55. <sup>^</sup> "Māngere Bridge stalwart Naomi Kirk dies aged 83" <sup>ℹ</sup>. *Manukau Courier*. Stuff. 12 February 2016. Retrieved 27 October 2021.
102. <sup>^</sup> Payne 2005, pp. 105–110.
105. <sup>^</sup> "Confirmed Local Election Results 2016" <sup>ℹ</sup> (PDF). Archived from the original <sup>ℹ</sup> (PDF) on 19 October 2016. Retrieved 19 October 2016.
106. <sup>^</sup> "8 December 1990" <sup>ℹ</sup>. *Manukau's Journey - Ngā Tapuwāe o Manukau*. Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections. MJ\_5984. Retrieved 26 October 2021.
107. <sup>^</sup> Trevett, Claire (11 February 2017). "Jackson's new Labour of love" <sup>ℹ</sup>. *The New Zealand Herald*. Retrieved 26 October 2021.
108. <sup>^</sup> Loren, Anna (24 October 2013). "A cool King" <sup>ℹ</sup>. *Stuff*. Retrieved 26 October 2021.
109. <sup>^</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> Payne 2005, pp. 47–48.
110. <sup>^</sup> "1 January 1860" <sup>ℹ</sup>. *Manukau's Journey - Ngā Tapuwāe o Manukau*. Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections. MJ\_0407. Retrieved 26 October 2021.
111. <sup>^</sup> Kronast, Hannah (7 August 2020). "The number of properties owned by New Zealand MPs revealed" <sup>ℹ</sup>. *Newshub*. Retrieved 27 October 2021.
112. <sup>^</sup> Māngere-Ōtāhuhu Local Board (21 June 2017). "Māngere-Ōtāhuhu Local Board Open Agenda" <sup>ℹ</sup> (PDF). Auckland Council. Retrieved 7 October 2021.
113. <sup>^</sup> Payne 2005, pp. 62–63.

#### Print references [ edit source ]

- Ballara, Angela (2003). "Tāmaki-makau-rau (Auckland isthmus)". *Taua: 'musket wars', 'land wars' or tikanga?: warfare in Maori society in the early nineteenth century*. Auckland: Penguin. ISBN 9780143018896.
- Hayward, Bruce W. (2019). *Volcanoes of Auckland: a Field Guide*. Auckland University Press. ISBN 978-0-582-71784-8.
- Lancaster, Mike; La Roche, John (2011). "Māngere Bridge". In La Roche, John (ed.). *Evolving Auckland: The City's Engineering Heritage*. Wiley Publications. ISBN 9781927167038.
- Payne, Val (2005). *Celebrating Māngere Bridge*. Māngere Historical Society. ISBN 0-476-00941-3.
- Stone, R. C. J. (2001). *From Tamaki-makau-rau to Auckland*. Auckland University Press. ISBN 1869402596.

#### External links [ edit source ]

- It's All About Māngere Bridge <sup>ℹ</sup> community website and newsletter
- Māngere Bridge community Website <sup>ℹ</sup> (active 2007-2017)
- Photographs of Māngere Bridge <sup>ℹ</sup> held in Auckland Libraries' heritage collections.
- Photographs of Māngere Bridge <sup>ℹ</sup> held in Auckland Museum's heritage collections.
- Photographs of Māngere Bridge <sup>ℹ</sup> held in the National Library of New Zealand's heritage collections.

**264 articles created**

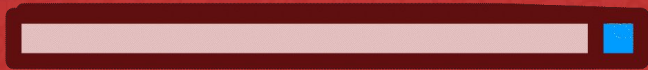
**314k words added**

**1.84k articles edited**

**4.53k references  
added**

**1383 images added**

[bit.ly/3QtpS8p](https://bit.ly/3QtpS8p) - Project Dashboard



**WIKIMANIA  
SINGAPORE**



# Learnings so far

- Targeted editing enables us to create content that covers 73% of regions and 37% of suburbs where students live.
- Post-World War Two history is more difficult because of a lack of written history
- As is Auckland's multi-cultural history, particularly for Pasifika people, but also migrants from 1970s onwards
- Maori history is incomplete and relies on Treaty of Waitangi reports for traditional and customary knowledge about areas
- There is a bias towards wealthier, predominantly Pakeha (European) suburbs
- Organising and sustaining regular meetups with the community is difficult!

# What's next?

- GLAM professional development workshops - online and onsite
- Summer Students!
- Meetings with teachers to ensure work is relevant and useful for them
- Sharing methodology and project learning with other GLAM institutions and NZ historical community
- Longer term goals around ensuring Wikipedia is a trusted resource and growing the local editor base



# Thank you!

A big thanks to:

- Wikimedia Foundation Alliance Fund
- Wikimedia Foundation Staff
- Aotearoa NZ User Group
- Dr Mark Sheehan
- Marty Blayney

user: jetaynz

email: [jtaylor@aucklandmuseum.com](mailto:jtaylor@aucklandmuseum.com)



**WIKIMANIA  
SINGAPORE**