

The Tohu – Meanings

Tiritiri Lighthouse - Built in 1864, the lighthouse is also one of New Zealand's oldest – and Auckland's first – lighthouse station. The lighthouse tower location is placed where an area is dangerous or important to navigation. The Lighthouse throws a very bright light that is beamed from its top by which ships are guided or warned.

Lighthouse symbol - The lighthouse is a symbol of overcoming challenges, adversity or guidance. It is most commonly used to symbolise a way forward and help in navigating the world.

Koru - Its spiral shape represents the appearance of a new unfurling silver fern fronds. It symbolises new life, growth, strength and peace. The larger fronds represent Tumuaki - teachers embracing tamariki represented by younger fronds of the fern.

Whanaungatanga - Relationships, kinship and a sense of family connection created through shared experiences and working together. Love and care for one another.

Light house (Head), Whai Whakaaro - Obtaining Wisdom, Forethought, Consideration, Relationships, Having respect for ourselves and others creates a nicer learning environment for all. We are aware of other's thoughts feelings and needs.

Baskets of knowledge - Tane's journey
The three baskets of knowledge, along with two small stones, were brought back to earth by Tane when he returned from his climb to the highest heaven after his parents, Rangi and Papatuanuku, were separated.



Windows represent the baskets of knowledge, the 3 kete were -

The Kete-arouhi which held all the knowledge that could help mankind. It can mean the knowledge of our senses: what we experience in the world before us, the natural world held by our senses.

The Kete-tuauri which held the knowledge of ritual, memory and karakia. The realities behind the colours, shapes, smell and sounds we perceive. It is the knowledge of "the real world."

The Kete-tuatea which contained knowledge of evil that was harmful to mankind. This can mean connections with one another and with the past, the knowledge of spiritual things.

The rolling waves represent original inhabitants of the area:

- Ngati Tai (Iwi)** - Great Barrier, Tamaki
- Kawerau-a-Maki (Iwi)** - Rodney, Kaipara, Nth Shore
- Ngati Paoa (Iwi)** - Tamaki, Kaipara, Hauraki
- Ngāti Whātua (Iwi)** - Hokianga, Hunua, Tamaki

The Logo Rationale

At the core of the Northcross Intermediate School design is the incorporation of two main graphical elements that make up the logo. The Tohu (logo) is stylised to represent the natural surroundings, the community and the people. The main design element is that of a stylised lighthouse with a series of young & mature koru shoots representing Tumuaki and Tamariki. The sea elements represent the many Iwi and Hapu who occupied the area in the past.

These elements together represent growth, achievement and guardianship. There are three Key colour schemes for the corporate identity, namely Night Sky Blue, Azure Blue and Light Sand. These colours give the graphic its foundation, so as to suggest trust and stability. Overall this brand is maintained with our adherence to the brand objectives set out within this brand manual and will be the foundation for the design and development of all material.

The History

Tiritiri Matangi - Located at the entrance to the inner Hauraki Gulf, Tiritiri Matangi was settled by the Kawerau-a-Maki tribe, who built the pa from which the island takes its name. Māori were living on the island by the 14th century and catching

marine mammals, coastal birds, sharks, rays and other fish for food. Ngati Paoa later established the Papakura Pa there also. The Kawerau people occupied the island from very early times to the 1820s, and again briefly in the 1830s-50s.