

ICOMOS New Zealand NEWS

Te kawerongo hiko o te mana o nga pouwhenua o te ao

April 2016

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Comparative Analysis Training Workshops

The ICOMOS NZ Education and Professional Development Committee is very pleased to offer the opportunity to participate in a Comparative Analysis Workshop to be run by Paul Mahoney (DoC Wellington) and Duncan Marshall (Canberra) during the second week of May 2016. Both Paul and Duncan have had extensive experience running workshops on this topic internationally.

Those of you who attended the ICOMOS NZ AGM weekend in November last year would have had the benefit of hearing Paul talk about the advantages and current trend of comparative analysis in the research and determination of significant heritage values of places. It is a cogent and persuasive process which results in salient, robust analysis aligned with international UNESCO standards.

The four separate workshops, (see 'Last Chance' above), will be day long sessions, starting with a day in Christchurch, then a day in Wellington, followed by two one-day sessions in Auckland, all venues in the corresponding Department of Conservation offices (The Department of Conservation is contributing modern city-based training venues to support this ICOMOS initiative). Each day's workshop can accommodate up to 16 participants only, as it requires advance preparation and active participation by those who wish to attend. Preparing a brief power point presentation of an analysis of

values associated with a chosen heritage place will be necessary if one is to participate. Examples of heritage places analysed for previous workshops range from an individual building, structure or landscape to more complex areas incorporating built and natural features and wider cultural values.

Last Chance!

11th (Christchurch), 12th (Wellington), 13th and 14th (Auckland) May 2016

There are places still available for the Comparative Analysis Workshops to be held 11 May in Christchurch, 12 May in Wellington, and 14 May in Auckland (sorry the workshop in Auckland on Friday 13 is fully subscribed). This is a great opportunity for anyone who prepares heritage assessments. See information see below and to register please contact ICOMOS Secretary Mary O'Keeffe mary.okeeffe@paradise.net.nz

Guidance, templates and examples will be provided well prior to the workshop dates, as well as any useful background reading material. The workshop is useful for people who may be assessing a place - for example for potential scheduling, preparing a conservation plan, as well as more complex comparative analysis required for a World Heritage nomination.


Those interested in attending one of the one-day workshops may do so at a cost of \$200 per person if an ICOMOS member and \$230 if a non-ICOMOS member. The cost will cover the attendance fee for the day, catering including tea/coffee and

lunch, and any course handouts/materials required.

If you are interested in registering your interest in participating in the workshop, please contact ICOMOS Secretary Mary O'Keeffe at mary.okeeffe@paradise.net.nz.

Please register interest as soon as possible. Any new or still outstanding payments must be made at the latest by **Friday 15 April 2016**.

Payment can be made by internet banking to ICOMOS NZ account number 12-3016-0461008-00. Please note your name, and in the reference area CAT CHC, CAT WLG or CAT AKL as appropriate. Alternately, a cheque can be made payable to ICOMOS NZ INC and sent to ICOMOS NZ, PO Box 90 851, Auckland Mail Centre, Auckland 1142. Again, please include your name and the workshop day and location.

If you require an invoice to make a payment, please inform Mary and she can provide one to you. 

All the news that fits

Comparative Analysis Training	2
New Members	3
First Wāhi Tupuna Listing	6
ICCROM News	7
Courses	9
Inbox	10
North ... NZ's Earliest Flags?	11
And South ... High Street stories	12

Comparative Analysis Training for New Zealand Heritage Sector

11 May

2016 Wednesday 9 am to 4 pm
Department of Conservation
70 Moorhouse Ave
Christchurch

12 May

2016 Thursday 9 am to 4 pm
Department of Conservation
Ground Floor
18 Manners Street
Wellington

13 May 2016 Friday 9 am to 4 pm

14 May 2016 Saturday 9 am to 4 pm

Department of Conservation
Ground Floor - Building 2
Carlaw Park Commercial
12-16 Nicholls Lane
Parnell
Auckland

Heritage practitioners are more and more being asked to justify the underlying logic of the statements of heritage significance that they create. Heritage significance is a relative rather than an absolute concept. This implies a consistent comparative methodology.

Significant pressure arising in World Heritage nominations has led to practice being developed in that realm. Sir Neil Cossons, former Chair of English Heritage, made a call internationally in 2012 for ICOMOS and UNESCO to improve their practice in this area. This challenge forms the basis of this training. In New Zealand heritage, this issue arises across a wide spectrum such as identifying the outstanding works of John Scott to the outstanding examples of the railways 18 lofty steel viaducts. It

can even be important for saving local heritage.

Sir Neil asked for heritage assessments to be more clear, logical, and audience relevant. Luckily, not all comparative analysis methods need be complex or comprehensive; situations can be customised and often simplified. At the difficult end of the spectrum there is a need for a rigorous scientific system as an option.

A New Zealand methodology shows great promise; the RiVAS method developed by Lincoln University. Based on MCDA methodology (multi criteria decision analysis) it is derived from work by leading UK environmental economist Neil Adger. RiVAS was developed for assessing the comparative natural and social values of rivers. It shows promise for use in comparative heritage and values of sites in complex heritage situations and warrants further trials.

Many heritage practitioners are now challenged to provide quantitative evidence of value. RiVAS offers this possibility: it is a scoring system that produces relative scores. Yes, many of us are disillusioned with scoring systems. RiVAS offers new promise because of the ways it constructs values, frames value questions, allocates scores, and applies the results. The logic was developed by an economist – this helps placate the bean-counters.

The course is developed and delivered by Paul Mahoney and Duncan Marshall of Australia. Both are involved with UNESCO World Heritage training and nominations. They delivered this training to the NZ Government heritage sector in 2103. It has been improved as a result of that.

Duncan Marshall has extensive international experience and is the lead author of the UNESCO World

Heritage Nomination Guidelines for Cultural Properties. Duncan is a fantastic resource person to have in New Zealand steer us all with our difficult questions. Comparative analysis is very much part of evolving heritage practice and you can be part of developing that with a magnificent project you do in the future.

Paul Mahoney led a team that developed the New Zealand World Heritage Tentative List in 2007. He has remained active in World Heritage since then, involved in training, site nomination advice, and developing methodology on the theory of heritage value, including international papers in 2014 and 2015.



ICOMOS NZ would like to acknowledge the generous \$500 contribution made by Matthews and Matthews Architects Ltd towards the cost of running the workshops and supporting heritage training in NZ. Jane Matthews is a member of the ICOMOS NZ Education and Professional Development Committee.



ICOMOS New Zealand

Te Mana O Nga Pouwhenua O Te Ao

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Membership Survey follows ...



In the upcoming week a **Membership Information Update and Questionnaire** will be e-mailed out to you.

The survey information is intended to update membership records, but also to importantly help identify needs and opportunities for heritage training and education in the future. Please assist us by ensuring that when you receive the questionnaire you take the few minutes of time it takes to complete it and by return e-mail send it back.

With thanks from the Education and Professional Development and Membership Committees

Advance Notice

ICOMOS/HNZPT Auckland Heritage Talk

Long Room, Level 3 of Heritage New Zealand, 2 Durham Street East, Auckland
Friday 06 May 2016, 4:30pm

Jane Matthews (Matthews and Matthews Architects) and Rebecca Fogel (Team Leader, Built Heritage Implementation, Auckland Council) will jointly present on the Pre-1944 Survey preliminary research phase and Field Guide, and overview of the detailed survey work that was done as part of the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan.

More details follow.
Contact rbyron@heritage.org.nz for more info and/or to RSVP.

New Members

Individual Members Young Professionals

Elise Caddigan

Elise Caddigan studied History and Anthropology at Victoria University of Wellington, with



one year spent studying abroad at the University of East Anglia in Norwich. Upon returning from the UK with the goal of working with New Zealand's heritage, Elise completed a post-graduate diploma in History at Waikato University in Hamilton and worked part-time as a research assistant.

After several years of working in the optical industry Elise returned to study and completed a Master's Degree in Museum and Heritage Studies from Victoria University. Following the completion of a dissertation which explored the management and interpretation of a well-known Wellington heritage building, Elise joined the Heritage Unit at Auckland Council in mid-2014. Upon moving to Auckland Elise was part of the team surveying the Auckland region for the Pre-1944 Demolition Control overlay of the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan, and has more recently moved to the Built Heritage Implementation team. Elise is now very familiar with Auckland's heritage, having surveyed tens of thousands of properties during the survey project and uncovered a number of hidden gems in the process.

Some of her more interesting work experiences include the handling of antique firearms and obscure medical equipment in the depths of museums, reporting on priceless

European artworks and assisting with the preparation of a number of exhibitions including Te Manawa's 'Bodies in Action' and Whanganui Regional Museum's 'Bones'.

Her current role incorporates a mixture of heritage policy and implementation giving her a broad scope of work experiences including providing advice for resource consents and working towards the scheduling and ongoing protection of heritage buildings throughout Auckland.

Pamela Dziwulska

Pamela Dziwulska is an Architectural Graduate with a Master of Architecture



(Professional) from Unitec. During those studies she participated in significant studio projects: Maori Studio involved a group design and build of a Waka Shelter for a 600-year-old Waka belonging to the Pungarehu Marae in Whanganui; and Studio Italia consisted of designs for a school for the historic town of Prato, of which a study tour of Italy followed. Her Master's thesis was an Urban Revitalisation Development based in Mt Eden, which saw the development of a mixed use building block using historic urban frameworks to design a modern medium to high density housing model unique to the Auckland built environment.

In 2012 she joined Jackie Gillies + Associates in Queenstown where she began working on the Conservation and Repair of an historic schist stone cottage in Arrowtown, which included seismic strengthening and Modern Additions. Alongside her design project, she also assisted in the surveying and documentation of

various historical buildings, such as the Speight's Brewery buildings in Dunedin, R.A. Lawson houses in Dunedin, and the Tower of the Christchurch Cathedral, post the February 2011 Earthquakes, which formed the drawing sections of Building Archaeology Reports.

In 2015 she returned to Auckland and began working at Salmond Reed Architects Ltd to pursue her interest in historic building materials and repair techniques, and participate in projects involving adaptive reuse and conservation. Thus far, she has been working with the senior conservation team on projects across Auckland, most notably commercial and institutional heritage buildings, which she can produce a variety of reports, schedules and drawings to accommodate the needs of both the building and the client in terms of both repairs and maintenance.

Pamela will be completing her registration as an Architect in 2016 and plans to continue her pursuit as a designer and a building conservator. She feels excited and privileged to have worked alongside some of the best heritage professionals in the country and to have become a member of the ICOMOS community. She looks forward to contributing to New Zealand's built heritage with her expanding knowledge of traditional building materials and architectural design.

Kararaina Te Ira

Ngāti Raukawa,
Rangitāne o
Wairau, Ngāti
Tūwharetoa,
Ngāti Pikiao



From an early age Kararaina has been heavily influenced by the heritage sector, where she believes this sector is crucial in forming healthy cultural profiles. Consequently, Kararaina has focused her efforts in advocating for this sector within her iwi, hapū and whānau. Kararaina studied at Victoria University of

Wellington, with one year of study at the University of Otago, studying art history, Māori studies, textiles and chemistry. During this time Kararaina also worked on various conservation projects, these focused mainly on Māori built heritage and taonga Māori. One of which included the preservation of Rauru, the Māori meetinghouse currently residing in Hamburg, Germany.

After graduating with a Bachelor of Arts in 2012, Kararaina proceeded to undertake a Master of Cultural Material Conservation at the University of Melbourne. While studying Kararaina worked on multiple Australian heritage based projects. Some, were with the Buku-Larrnggay Mulka Art Centre located in the Northern Territory and The Narrabeen RSL War Memorial Museum located in New South Wales. After completing a graduate thesis investigating preservation techniques that originate from mātauranga Māori, Kararaina began working as a junior conservator for Auckland War Memorial Museum.

In 2015 Kararaina became a project conservator for Auckland War Memorial Museum, conserving Māori architectural elements and various taonga Māori. While being back in New Zealand Kararaina has been working on the four Waitahanui carvings that showcased in the Taupo Times and stuff.co.nz. Kararaina continues to work on various heritage based projects, where she recognises that the preservation of taonga is of the utmost importance for the next generation.

Individual Members

Elizabeth Cox

Elizabeth studied history at Victoria University of Wellington, graduating in 1998 with an



MA, having focussing in particular on New Zealand social and women's history. Elizabeth then worked for the Waitangi Tribunal, providing historical research into a number of claims, and working with claimants at the top of the South Island as they prepared for their hearings before the Tribunal. She then went to work at the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, in the first of three positions she has had at that organisation. The first was as Registrar, and project managed the Trust's first provision of the Register of Historic Places on the internet and the increased historical research capacity of the organisation need to do that.

She went to work in the United Kingdom, at the National Trust, and was one of the first Regional Policy Officers in that organisation. The National Trust, just at the time she arrived, was making a push towards greatly increasing their policy and campaigning clout, in both the green and heritage policy worlds, and it was a great place to be. Based in the West Midlands region, she worked promoting and advocating for heritage from within an organisation which had almost the same number of members as the population of New Zealand. She worked on a number of fascinating projects, including the opening of the Back to Backs, the last existing example of Birmingham slum houses in the inner-city.

On returning to New Zealand she returned to the New Zealand Historic Places Trust as Senior Policy Officer, where she worked on a number of projects, focussing particularly on the Trust's management of its many properties around the country. From there she moved into the newly formed Heritage Destinations team, where she became the Heritage Manager of the Central region, managing properties such as Pencarrow Lighthouse, Old St Paul's, and Antrim House in Wellington, the Waikato Wars archaeological sites and Hurworth Cottage in New Plymouth, and also managed the upgrade of the Collections Management system for the 80,000 objects owned by the Trust.

After leaving the Trust she set up her own business, Bay Heritage Consultants (www.bayheritage.co.nz), which for the last 6 years has been providing heritage research and consulting services to private owners of heritage buildings, conservation architects, government departments, the Historic Places Trust, and local authorities. She has worked on a wide range of heritage buildings, particularly on Conservation Plans and heritage assessments. She is also currently writing a blog about the history of Old St Paul's (www.osphistory.org), and an oral history project about Old St Paul's.

William Field

William is a Principal and Landscape Architect with the Christchurch Office of Boffa Miskell Ltd with over 16 years of experience working in New Zealand. William has a design and fine art background with a particular interest in the heritage values of sites and the projects. Currently, William is working on the Christchurch Arts Centre landscape design as part of the post-earthquake restoration, and has been involved with the design and restoration of historic gardens including 'Parkdale' by Alfred Buxton. William considers that all landscapes have heritage values and historic stories that can inform design and enhance peoples' appreciation of special places.



Carolyn Hill

Carolyn is a registered architect with tertiary qualifications in architecture and development studies, and specialist experience in cultural heritage and historic building conservation. Her area of



interest is understanding architecture as a component of broader cultural landscapes, utilising sensitive design that responds to fabric, history and people to help sustain cultural identities and empower communities.

She is currently completing a Master of Architecture dissertation through the University of Auckland, examining the cultural heritage significance of the earliest mission churches on Rarotonga, the capital of the Cook Islands. The thesis investigates the complexities of these churches' historical context, their evolved physical form, fabric and condition, and their contemporary meanings to Rarotongan people.

Focusing on the entanglement of tangible and intangible heritage, the study explores these places as living cultural landscapes rather than historical built artefacts, concluding with questions regarding conservation in this context. She has recently presented a paper on this subject at the ICOMOS-IFLA ISCCCL (the International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes) international symposium in South Korea, entitled, *"It's not the building": Place attachment to early churches in the Cook Islands.*

Prior to starting a family, Carolyn worked in a number of built heritage-focused roles, including as a principal specialist built heritage policy team of Auckland Council, and practicing architecture with Lovell Chen (Melbourne) and Donald Insall Associates (Cambridge, UK). This background has given Carolyn the opportunity to develop a variety of skills in architectural documentation and contract administration, conservation management plans and other heritage report writing, and heritage policy development in the context of city planning.

She hopes post-study to be able to explore new avenues of heritage practice, particularly in the area of how people form attachments to

place, and how this can be cultivated in times of rapid change.

Carolyn McAlley

Carolyn McAlley is a resource management planner with 20 years plus experience in local government planning in the Auckland and Waikato regions. Currently Carolyn is the Heritage Advisor-Planning, for the Lower Northern Office of Heritage New Zealand, a role she has undertaken since 2012. Most of her time is spent reviewing numerous types of local government documents ensuring they have a robust consideration of heritage. Trips out of the office are a particular highlight in the diverse heritage landscapes of the Lower Northern region that includes the Waikato and the Bay of Plenty. A prior role at Waipa District Council in the Waikato, included working as part of the team reviewing the District Plan. One of her focuses was the Heritage and Archaeology section, where she enjoyed working with the local community, many of whom are very passionate about heritage. Carolyn comments "I moved to the Waikato nearly 6 years ago and while it will be a long time before I am considered local, being involved with the heritage community is helping me get to know and understand my new home."



Changed address?

We can't read minds ... yet. So if you've moved jobs or moved house please let the secretariat know your new mailing address and e-mail address ASAP so we can stay in touch. Contact us at secretariat@icomos.org.nz

Waitangi New Zealand's first Wāhi Tupuna

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga – the country's lead heritage organisation – has listed Waitangi as its first wāhi tupuna.

"Wāhi tupuna identify places that are important to Maori for their ancestral significance and their associated cultural and traditional values," says Heritage New Zealand's Kaihau Te Kenehi Teira.

"Although Waitangi has clear cultural and historical significance for all New Zealanders, it is also a place of strong traditional associations with many tupuna significant to Maori – and Ngāpuhi in particular."

Under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, wāhi tupuna differ from wāhi tapu in that they do not necessarily adhere to the 'tapu' or sacredness to Maori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual or mythological sense.

"Wāhi tupuna still have great significance to Maori however – but for values that may be different from those associated with wāhi tapu, and that are connected to tupuna."



Ancestral associations through Waitangi begin with Maikuku – a puhi [virgin of high rank] whose tapu was so profound that she was confined in a Waitangi shoreline cave and guarded by a taniwha. Many Ngāpuhi today claim descent from Maikuku and her husband Hua through their offspring.

In the first half of the 19th Century, many Ngāpuhi rangatira were in the vanguard of change as they welcomed Pakeha missionaries and traders. Significantly, rangatira suggested Waitangi as a place for James Busby to be based when he was appointed British Resident in 1833.

"Waitangi had always been what Ngāpuhi described as 'tau rangatira' – a

place where inter-hapu relationships and alliances for common purposes were discussed," says Mr Teira.

"Not surprisingly, Waitangi attracted two other significant gatherings of tupuna that had a profound impact on our history. The first was in 1835 when Northern rangatira gathered to sign He Whakaputanga [Declaration of Independence], which was essentially a declaration of their collective sovereignty. The second event was the signing of Te Tiriti itself – the founding document of our nation."

Waitangi National Trust Chief Executive Greg McManus is delighted that Waitangi is New Zealand's first wāhi tupuna.

"The Trust is hugely honoured that Waitangi has been given this recognition. As the most important historic site in the nation it is appropriate to also recognise the special significance of the place to Maori and in particular Ngāpuhi."

Waitangi is important as the place where the modern bicultural state of New Zealand was born according to Mr Teira.

"Parallel to this runs a stream of Maori history, tradition and culture – shaped by the lives, actions and decisions of many tupuna – that spans many generations. The wāhi tupuna formally identifies and acknowledges these ancestral connections and values that make Waitangi so special. It also allows these connections to be shared and celebrated."



Photos: Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga



Fasti Archaeological Conservation

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF THE PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

FOLD&R

Archaeological Conservation



ASSOCIAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE DI ARCHEOLOGIA CLASSICA

ICCROM aids post-earthquake recovery of heritage in Nepal

Almost ten months after the deadly earthquake that struck Nepal on 25 April 2015, people are engaged in rebuilding their lives and property, and life is slowly getting back to normal. At the national museum in Chauni, Nepalese conservators are painstakingly transferring a sacred mural onto a new support. It was lifted from the Shantipur Shrine on Swayambhu Hill, a World Heritage site. The shrine itself had to be demolished. Plans for its reconstruction are being discussed but conservators have lingering questions about how this mural will eventually be reintegrated.

In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, an international team put together by ICCROM and its partners had guided the salvage of the mural painting fragments at Shantipur. The alliance between ICCROM, International Council of Museums ([ICOM](#)), International Council on Monuments and

Sites ([ICOMOS](#)) and the [Smithsonian Institution](#) had resulted in a coordinated damage assessment followed by on-site training for emergency documentation, salvage and stabilization of collections and built heritage.

Now, the ICCROM team is back in Nepal to organize a series of workshops to aid in continuing the post-earthquake recovery of cultural heritage. Thanks to the generous support of the [Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment](#), ICCROM together with the Nepalese [Department of Archaeology](#), the [UNESCO Office in Kathmandu](#), [Ritsumeiikan University](#) and [ICOMOS Nepal](#) will organize four focused workshops from 21-26 February. Ninety cultural heritage professionals from Nepal already engaged in a variety of cultural recovery projects are expected to participate.



ICCROM and the International Association for Classical Archaeology (AIAC) are pleased to announce the launch of Fasti Online Archaeological Conservation, an international database of archaeological conservation projects, and its associated peer reviewed, open access journal, Fasti Online Documents & Research, Archaeological Conservation (FOLD&R AC). See [Fasti Archaeological Conservation](#)



International Museums Day focus on Cultural Landscapes

In 2016, the theme of the [International Museum Day](#) will be "Museums and Cultural Landscapes", also at the heart of debates that will take place during



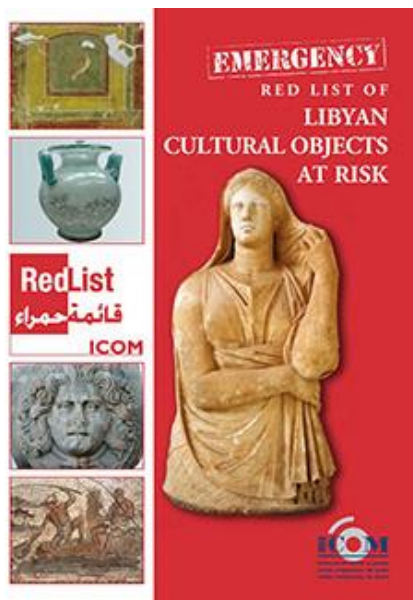
the ICOM General Conference, to be held in Milan from 3 to 9 July 2016. This theme implies that museums have a certain responsibility towards the landscapes where they are located, to which they are able to bring their own specific knowledge and skills.

The main mission of museums is to oversee the safekeeping and protection of the heritage that lies both within and beyond their walls. In the Siena Charter, the cultural landscape is proposed as “the country where we live, which surrounds us with the images and symbols that identify and characterize it.”

According to this vision, the landscape is considered as the context – geographic, historical, economic, social and cultural – in which museums exist and operate.

The International Council of Museums (ICOM) established International Museum Day in 1977 to increase public awareness of the role of museums in the development of society. This initiative has proven successful, according to ICOM President Hans-Martin Hinz: “Museum visitors


should learn about the past and enjoy the diversity of cultures (...). The event benefits from growing popularity, and in 2015, gathered more than 35,000 museums which organised celebrations in some 145 countries on five continents. 



Two new ICOM tools to fight illicit traffic in cultural goods

The illicit traffic in cultural goods is not a new practice; however, conflicts in the Middle East (Egypt, Iraq, Syria and Yemen) and Africa (Libya, Mali) have made the problem worse. Entire swathes of cultural heritage have been damaged or destroyed, particularly by ISIS, feeding the networks through which stolen and looted objects travel. In order to fight illicit traffic, we must constantly adapt to emergency situations and new practices, such as Internet sales.

In the face of these challenges, ICOM, which has been committed to the fight against the illicit traffic in cultural goods since it was founded, has developed new tools for gathering information and raising awareness in support of existing national and international laws.

At the end of 2015, ICOM published two vital tools for its ongoing commitment to fighting illicit traffic in cultural goods: the Emergency Red List of Libyan Cultural Objects at risk, and the book Countering illicit traffic in cultural goods: the global challenge of protecting the world's heritage. See [Download](#) 

Taking a break?

If you're planning on taking a break from your employment for an extended length of time and wish to suspend your membership you'll need to let us know at the beginning of the subscription period so that we won't have to chase you fruitlessly.

2016 Travel Scholarship Awarded

We are delighted to announce that the 2016 ICOMOS New Zealand Scholarship, financially supported by Heritage Management Services of Christchurch, has been awarded to **Amanda Mulligan** who plans to attend a course in the conservation of traditional structures at the Longford Academy in Tasmania in May. Amanda is a Senior Heritage Advisor with the Wellington City Council.

The scholarship is intended to encourage and assist heritage professionals and students to undertake further education or professional development in subjects relevant to the conservation and management of New Zealand's heritage. You do not have to be a member of ICOMOS NZ to apply.

The scholarship is for up to \$1,000 to be given on an annual basis and is a travelling scholarship – national or international though it may include a contribution towards tuition or course

fees if the travel costs are under \$1,000. It is hoped that if the fund can be built up over time that in the future it may be possible to consider awarding more than one scholarship each year. The purpose of the scholarship is for training so it is for attending seminars, training or educational courses or undertaking research on heritage or other related subjects that support the development of heritage expertise within New Zealand. (It is not for conferences or accommodation).

Application forms are available from the ICOMOS NZ website www.icomos.org.nz. Applications are considered when received on a first come, first served basis, so plan ahead for applying in 2017.



***The People's Ground* conference, Melbourne, 5-8 October 2016**

The extraordinary Melbourne Cricket Ground – popularly “The People’s Ground” – is the inspiration for this conference. This acknowledges that heritage is for and about people and community. Whilst place is central to conceptions of heritage, is it not intangible values – stories, memories, connections, emotions – that reveal and sustain our heritage?

The MCG is included on the National Heritage List, although its continual evolution means that most of the fabric is barely thirty years old. It has shared Aboriginal and non-Indigenous heritage values, and a prominent history to match its location in the landscape of the Yarra River.

The significance of the MCG extends far beyond that of a mere sports stadium. It is an integral part of the fabric of Melbourne and the nation, and has gained an egalitarian image as “the people’s ground”. (MCG NHL citation)

Further information about this event can be found at the [People's Ground Conference](http://www.people-ground.com.au) website.

Courses

13th International Congress on the Deterioration and

Conservation of Stone Glasgow 6th-10th September 2016



The University of the West of Scotland is delighted to be hosting the 13th International Congress on the Deterioration and Conservation of Stone, in Glasgow, next year. We have additional institutional support from Historic Scotland, the British Geological Survey and the University of Glasgow as part of our local organising effort. The Congress is a quadrennial event that is the main networking and dissemination focus for practitioners and researchers who work on stone deterioration issues in cultural heritage conservation. It attracts over 200 delegates and publishes proceedings that contain over 150 contributions. It truly represents and captures the state-of-the-art in the field of stone conservation. How to get involved: The conference website can be found at <https://sites.google.com/site/sc16test/> Any queries should be directed to SC16@uws.ac.uk



Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage

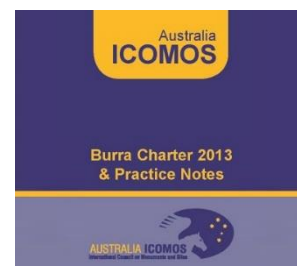


10-26 September 2016. Kyoto, Kobe and Sasayama, Japan.
Application deadline: 6 April 2016

Heritage Impact Assessments



17-28 October 2016. Venue to be confirmed.
Application deadline: 1 June 2016



Now downloadable at <http://australia.icomos.org/publications/burra-charter-practice-notes/>

Photo: Presidencia de la República Mexicana



From white to bright: The Las Palmitas neighbourhood in the Central Mexican town of Pachuca following its transformation by community art collective The German Crew. In a local government-sponsored project, local people in the working-class "barrio" used over 20,000 litres of paint to produce what they claim to be the country's largest mural.



Photo: Courtesy of Guardian News & Media Ltd

Matrera castle in Cádiz, southern Spain subject of a recent restoration by architect Carlos Quevedo. His intent he said was "To structurally consolidate those elements that were at risk; to differentiate new additions from the original structure ... and to recover the volume, texture and tonality that the tower would originally have had." One villager's comment "They've got builders in rather than restorers and, as we say round here, they've cocked it up."

Courtesy of Guardian News & Media Ltd

North ...

New Zealand's earliest 'flags' have origins in the Hokianga

During the recent the flag debate, few of the early New Zealand flags got much of an airing, apart from the United Tribes flag which, along with the Tino Rangatiratanga flag is a bit of a favourite in Northland. Now that the flag debate is in wind-down mode its timely to air one of the rarest flags that has some claim to being Number One.

Few people know that New Zealand's first two national flags had their origins in Horeke on the southern shores of the Hokianga Harbour.

The fledgling settlement was home to two main enterprises – the Deptford shipbuilding yard, and the Mangungu Mission Station that had been established by the Wesleyans in 1828; both of which had links to two of our earliest flags.

"The missionaries had established good relationships with key rangatira including Patuone, Tamati Waka Nene and Taonui. The close proximity of a boatyard to the Mission and the connection to rangatira also meant that trade was very much a happening thing," says the Manager of Mangungu Mission, Mita Harris.

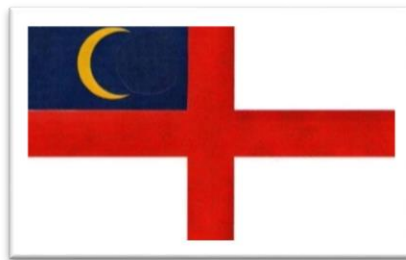
One of the ships built at Deptford was the *Sir George Murray*, which sailed into Sydney Harbour in 1830. There was a problem however. Because she had been constructed in the Hokianga, the ship didn't have a register – a certificate containing ownership and construction details. It also couldn't sail under the British flag for the simple reason that New Zealand was not a British colony.

Because she didn't tick these two vital boxes, the *Sir George Murray* was unable to trade. Faced with this

insurmountable bureaucratic obstacle, officials in Sydney did what they considered to be the only sensible thing – they impounded her.

"Not without some opposition from those on board however," says Mita, who is a descendent of Patuone.

"Taonui and Patuone were on the ship at the time and it is understood that they flew a Maori cloak in an attempt to signify the ship's origin. Technically speaking, that cloak was New Zealand's first flag."



Above: What the McDonnell flag may have looked like (it's possible the crescent moon may have been white).

There were good reasons for flying such an unusual ensign as *Ngapuhi Speaks – He wakuputanga and Te Tiriti o Waitangi; Independent Report on Ngapuhi Nui Tonu Claim* records:

"In their international trading, Maori ships were reported to sometimes display their own distinctive flag of woven flax fibre such as a paki [flax rain cloak]."

The Sydney officials remained unmoved however, though that wasn't the end of the *Sir George Murray's* connection with our earliest flags – or Horeke for that matter.

"After the *Sir George Murray* had been seized and her cargo unloaded, the ship was sold at auction on January 20, 1831. Her new owner was Captain Thomas McDonnell, who sailed for New Zealand in March 1831 after having been granted a temporary licence by the Collector of Customs, Sydney to trade across the Tasman Sea," says Mita.

McDonnell had bought the shipyard at Horeke in 1830, so the ship was heading home.

Recent research into the Horeke shipyard in the Hokianga by archaeologist Matt Carter has highlighted a fascinating account of a hitherto almost unknown 'national' flag – a flag which would appear to have McDonnell's DNA all over it. The August 22 edition of the *Sydney Herald* from 1831 carried this story:

"Captain McDonnell, of the Sir George Murray, hoists the New Zealand colours at the mast head; they are the English St George ensign, the ground of one quarter being blue, and having a half moon at its centre. This, we believe, is the first time these colours have ever been exhibited."

The mysterious 'New Zealand Colours' have almost disappeared from recorded history – unsurprisingly as they were never formally gazetted or widely used. It's possible that in order to carry out trade, Thomas McDonnell may have used or adapted an existing flag, claiming it to be a national flag of New Zealand.

McDonnell – whose irregular land dealings in the Hokianga later earned him the nickname of 'McDiddle' by settlers, and the distrust of many Hokianga tribes – was a colourful personality. According to one account, in later years during a prolonged investigation into his shonky land claims, McDonnell *"insulted every magistrate ever stationed in the north"*.

"McDonnell appears to have been well connected in English society however – and in 1835 was appointed as Additional British Resident, much to the annoyance of the existing Resident, James Busby," says Mita.

"Given McDonnell's connections, his history as a trader with the East India Company and his background in the Royal Navy, it's quite possible that he may have developed his own 'national' flag purely in order to trade – and may well have been able to pull the wool over the eyes of Sydney's officials; on at least one occasion anyway."



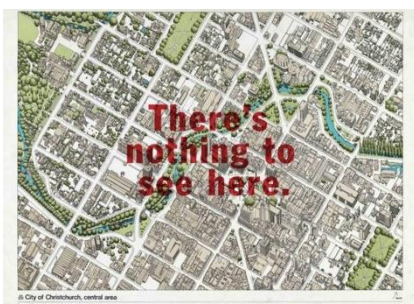
... and South

High Street Stories

C1 Espresso was ever an edgy place when it occupied the site opposite its new home in Christchurch's old High Street Post Office building. Old theatre seats, loud music, great coffee and water dispensed from an (occasionally baffling) old sewing machine that lives on in the new premises across the road. Go to C1 today and you can have a Pneumatic Slider and fries delivered fairly close to your table through a Lamson Tube running up from the kitchen.



Owners Sam and Fleur Crofsky were responsible for the controversial **Gerry Brownlee** lizard menu (ICOMOS News April 2014) and have recently come up with a 'Dress Up Gerry' lift-out doll that amongst other things gives you the option to dress Gerry as Darth Vader. Yours free if you're quick enough. You might also score the \$2 bargain, the **"There's nothing to see here"** poster, a reworking of Christchurch City Council's



marvellous 1978 isometric map of the central city.

If you want to know more about J.T. Mair's 1932 Post Office building you can hear **Jenny May** talking about it in **High Street Stories**, in a handsome website that can be found at <http://www.highstreetstories.co.nz/stories/95-the-high-street-post-office-%E2%80%93-standing-proud>

Rupture not rapture



Katie Pickles' new text **Christchurch Ruptures** won't be universally liked by the citizens of Christchurch. But nor, I recall, was Stevan Eldred-Grigg's 1982 **A New History of Canterbury**, which broke new ground scrutinising Christchurch's sacred

cows, so much so that my mother refused to buy it for me for Christmas.

In a city where the mythology of Garden City and Uber-Englishness has held sway for so long, where Boy's High old boys still thrill to the news of the 20th consecutive defeat of Christ's College in the annual rugby match, where "*What school did you go to?*" slips easily off the lips and where your origin ship (or waka) is insignificant before or after The First Four Ships and the year 1850, it is refreshing to see a book taking a fresh look at the city on the swamp.

Pickles is no stranger to controversy. Described in letters to *The Press* as "a writer of 'Soviet-style historiography'" and a "disgrace to New Zealand scholarship" she sets out "...to work through the clichés that can accompany times of change and in the light of what has changed, to grapple with what Christchurch was before 2010 and consider what it might become."

What results is an engrossing encounter with the development of Christchurch and its 'fallen past' that will please some and surely annoy many. "*The past can help to make sense of the present*", says Pickles. That's why it should be read.

- David Reynolds

Christchurch Ruptures, by Katie Pickles, Bridget Williams Books, bwb.co.nz, \$14.99.