



Heritage Changes

Resilience – Responsibility –
Rights – Relationships

ICOMOS NZ Conference 2023

6 - 8 October 2023

Wellington

Welcome to the 2023 conference of
ICOMOS New Zealand
“Heritage Changes”

The theme of ICOMOS NZ’s 2023 AGM weekend is the same as that of the 21st General Assembly and Scientific Symposium of ICOMOS to be held in Australia this year “Heritage Changes: Resilience – Responsibility – Rights – Relationships”.

This year’s conference aims to increase awareness of the risks, challenges and opportunities heritage places and practice are facing due to current social, economic and environmental changes taking place in the world, and to discuss the shared perspectives, rights and responsibilities communities have to preserve their history and natural and built environment.

Sponsor

ICOMOS is grateful to Warren & Mahoney for generous sponsorship of the conference

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Conference overview

Venue:

Room GBLT3 (ground floor)
Old Government Buildings
Lambton Quay
Wellington

Friday 6 October

9am-4pm Sash window workshop
5pm-7pm Welcome drinks (Wellesley Hotel)

Saturday 7 October

8.30 -9.00 Welcome coffee and registration
9.00-9.30 Welcome and mihi whakatu
9.30-11.00 Papers
11.00-11.30 Morning tea
11.30-12.30 Papers
12.30-1.30 Lunch
1.30-3.00 Papers
3.00-3.30 Afternoon tea
3.30-5.00 Fieldtrips:
Visit to Parliament's Matangireia room
OR
Visit Old Government Buildings including the clock
7.00 Conference dinner

Sunday 8 October

8.30-9.00 Welcome coffee
9.00-9.30 Papers
9.30-10.15 AGM
10.15-10.30 Discussion of ICOMOS's strategic plan
10.30-11.00 Morning tea
11.00-12.30 Fieldtrips:
Archaeology of Wellington's CBD
OR
Old St Pauls Church
12.30-1.30 Lunch
1.30-3.00 Papers
3.00-3.30 End of conference

Programme detail

Friday 6 October	
9am-4pm	Sash window workshop, Old Government Buildings
5:30pm-7:30pm	Welcome drinks, Wellesley Hotel, Maginnity St, central Wellington
Saturday 7 October	
8.30 -9.00	Welcome coffee and registration
9.00-9.30	Conference welcome and mihi whakatu
<i>Papers session 1:</i>	
9.30-9.50	Changing heritage dialogues, changing relationships, sharing values <i>Diane Menzies</i>
9.50-10.10	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Guidance for preparing heritage risk management plans <i>Vanessa Tanner</i>
10.10-10.30	World Heritage Values Framework <i>Paul Mahoney</i>
10.30-10.50	Runanga Miners Hall: World Heritage Potential <i>Paul Mahoney</i>
10.50-11.00	Questions and discussion
11.00-11.30	Morning tea

Papers session 2:	
11.30-11.50	How the other half lived: class & gender transformations in New Zealand's Arts & Craft houses 1890 and 1920 <i>Michael Healey</i>
11.50-12.10	Assessing a Futuro House for the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero <i>Robyn Burgess</i>
12.10-12.20	Quick fire presentations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nigel Isaacs: Arrival of building paper in New Zealand ➤ Eva Forster Garbutt: The wallpaper trade in New Zealand
12.20-12.30	Questions and discussion
12.30-1.30	Lunch
Papers session 3:	
1.30-1.50	Memorial Hall Ivey West, Lincoln University- Memory and Legacy - Past and Future <i>William Fulton</i>
1.50-2.10	Matangireia – One Hundred Years of the Māori Affairs Committee Room at Parliament <i>Ellen Andersen</i>
2.10-2.30	Reports from GA scholars
2.30-2.50	Reports from ICOMOS NZ travel scholarship holders: Alex Vakhrousheva & Laura McKeown
2.50-3.00	Questions and discussion
3.00-3.30	Afternoon tea
Fieldtrips:	

3.30-5.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A visit to Parliament's Matangireia Room</i> OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>OGB and clock</i>
7.00	<p>Conference dinner: The Thistle Inn, 3 Mulgrave St, Thorndon.</p>
Sunday 8 October	
8.30 -9.00	Welcome coffee and registration
9.00-9.30	<p>Presentation from Heritage New Zealand <i>Andrew Coleman</i></p>
9.30-10.15	ICOMOS AGM
10.15-10.30	Discussion on ICOMOS's strategic plan
10.30-11.00	Morning tea
11.00-12.30	<p>Fieldtrips:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Old St Pauls</i> OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Archaeology of Wellington's CBD</i>
12.30-1.30	Lunch
Papers session 4:	
1.30-1.50	<p>There's gold in them thar hills: the archaeology of Wellington's goldrush <i>Mary O'Keeffe</i></p>
1.50-2.10	<p>Revitalizing Mount Dagushan Mine: A Transformative Approach towards Sustainable Heritage Preservation and Education <i>Xin Bian</i></p>
2.10-2.30	Christchurch Cathedral Reinstatement Project - From Documentation in the dark to site progress.

<i>Tim Holmes</i>	
2.30-2.50	<p>Quick fire presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Jansu Inal : The Influence of the Reuse of Heritage Buildings on the Resilience of New Zealand Small Town Centres ➤ Priscila Besen and Rachel Paschoalin: Improving Heritage Buildings Sustainability ➤ Joanna Theodore: Structural Strengthening of Built Heritage – an architectural approach to developing new modes of tolerance for change in our seismic zone ➤ Mary O’Keeffe: Recording Aotearoa: ArchSite and the archaeological site recording scheme
2.50-3.00	Questions and discussion
3.00-3.30	Conference close

Conference details

Costs

The following are including in the conference registration

- All morning teas, afternoon teas, and lunches
- Friday night welcome function
- Fieldtrip choices except for Old Government Buildings

Fieldtrips

Two walking fieldtrips are offered each day:

Saturday

- *A visit to Parliament’s Matangireia Room*

This space is the original Māori Affairs Committee Room. A new, more prominently positioned Māori Affairs Committee Room was created as part of the 1992-1995 Parliament House refurbishment.

The room was then reopened and renamed Matangireia, which means the thirteenth and uppermost heaven.

Parliament is about two minutes' walk from the conference venue

No cost

OR

- *OGB and clock*

The Old Government Buildings (our conference venue) is affectionately known as OGB.

The buildings were completed in 1876 on land reclaimed from Wellington Harbour to house the young New Zealand Government and its public service. Until 1998 the building was the second-largest wooden building in the world (after Tōdai-ji in Nara, Japan).

Our tour with the irrepressible and hugely entertaining Mike Deavin will look at the key space of the building – with a trip up to the attic to wind the clock!

Cost: \$15.00

Sunday

- *Old St Pauls*

Old St Paul's Church, about on Mulgrave St was consecrated in 1866. This magnificent wooden church was designed by Frederick Thatcher in the Gothic Revival style. Today it is managed by Heritage New Zealand and is a popular wedding venue. It features native New Zealand timbers and stunning stained glass windows. OSP is about 6 minutes' walk from the conference venue.

No cost

OR

- *The Archaeology of Wellington's CBD*

Archaeologist Mary O'Keeffe will lead a walk along the waterfront telling stories of how archaeological sites and discoveries speak to the development of Wellington City.

The walk will commence outside Te Papa, and end at the Railway Station, which is beside the conference venue.

No cost

Friday night welcome function

We will have drinks and nibbles from 5:30pm on Friday 6 October

Generously hosted by Warren and Mahoney

- Wellesley Hotel
- 2-8 Maginnity Street, Wellington Central

Conference dinner

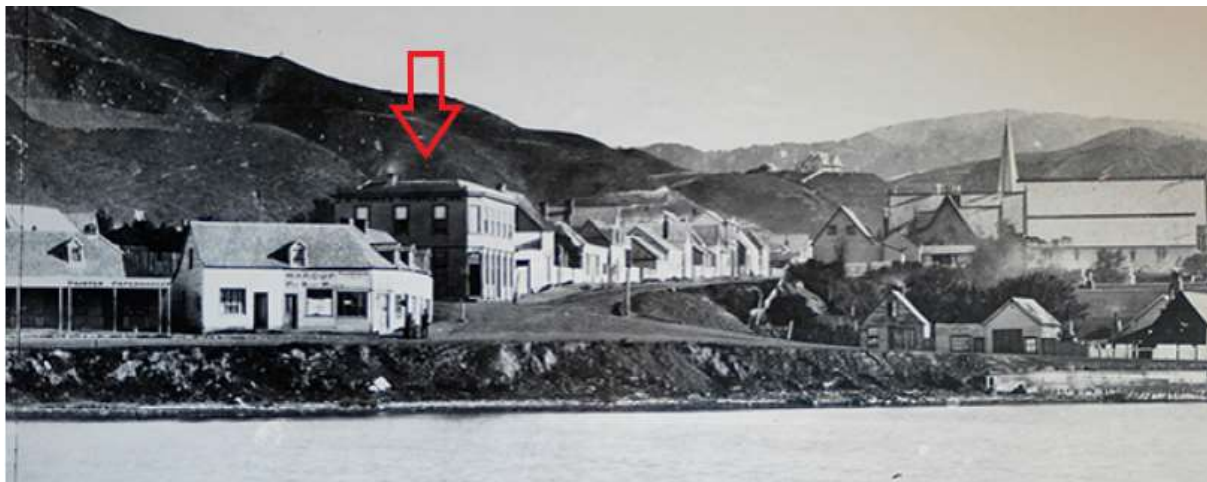
7pm, Saturday 7 October

The Thistle Inn, 3 Mulgrave St, Thorndon

The Thistle was built in 1840, and is New Zealand's oldest surviving tavern and restaurant operating from its original site.

The Thistle is about 5 minutes' walk from the conference venue.

Cost: \$70/head, includes a welcome drink of bubbles (vegetarian, gluten, free and vegan options available)



Sash window workshop

An all day workshop on repair and maintenance of sash windows is being offered as professional development

- Friday 6 October
- 9am-4pm
- Venue: Old Government Buildings, Lambton Quay, Wellington

Cost:

\$138.00	Adult
\$120.75	members discount of 10%
\$78.20	Unwaged, Gold Card, students

Important things to note for this workshop

- **There is a limit of 10 participants – first in, first served!**
- **Registration is separate to the conference registration - to book and to pay, contact Deserae Hetherington at DHetherington@heritage.org.nz**
- **Registration for this workshop closes on Friday 1 September**

Maps

Conference venue (and sash window workshop venue):
Old Government Buildings

Lambton Quay

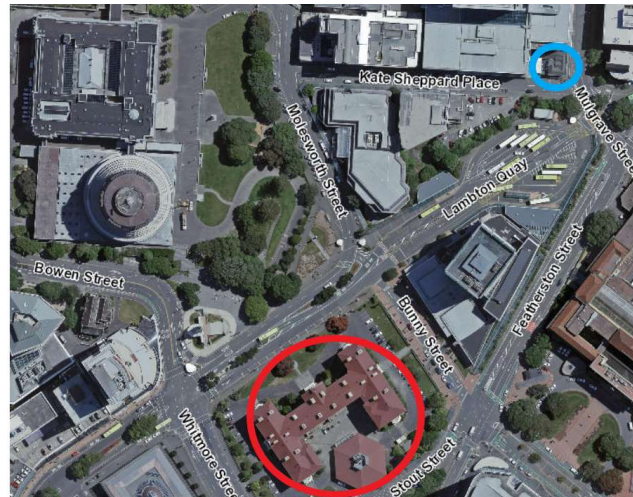
Wellington

Circled in red below

Conference dinner venue:

The Thistle Inn, 3 Mulgrave St, Thorndon

Circled in blue below

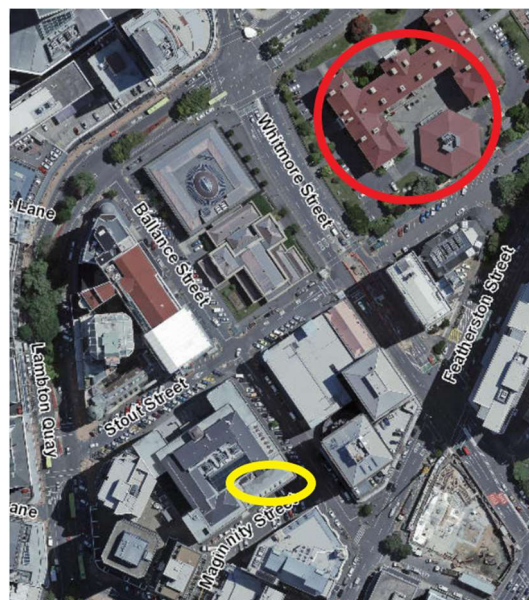


Friday night welcome function

Wellesley Hotel

Maginnity St, central Wellington

Circled in yellow below (conference venue circled in red)



Abstracts

Matangireia – One Hundred Years of the Māori Affairs Committee Room at Parliament

Ellen Andersen

The August 1922 opening of the Native Affairs Committee Room was the result of years of dedication on the part of important Māori political figures such as Sir Āpirana Ngata, Sir Māui Pōmare, and Te Rangihiroa Sir Peter Buck. The room showcased traditional arts of the marae within the halls of Parliament, and was created in collaboration with important practitioners from Te Arawa, including Kiwi Henare Mete Te Amohau of Ngāti Whakaue, and Te Ngaru Te Ranapia of Ngāti Pikiao.

The recently completed conservation project for the room was developed by the Māori Built Heritage Conservation Programme of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, in collaboration with Parliamentary Services and the Curator of the Parliamentary Art collection. This talk will discuss heritage conservation in a kaupapa Māori context, and the process of designing a conservation project that enables the reconnection of Māori to taonga associated with their tūpuna. There will be a site visit available for AGM conference attendees.

Revitalizing Mount Dagushan Mine: A Transformative Approach towards Sustainable Heritage Preservation and Education

Xin Bian, Andre Brown, Bruno Marques

The research focuses on the revitalization of Mount Dagushan Mine, a century-old industrial heritage site located in Anshan City, China. Mount Dagushan Mine has a rich historical background, as it has been in continuous operation since 1916 and has reached an impressive depth of -414 meters, making it the deepest mine in Asia. However, with the impending cessation of mining activities within the next two years, there arises a significant challenge of transforming this industrial heritage into a vibrant and sustainable entity.

To safeguard the rich historical heritage of Mount Dagushan Mine and preserve its educational value, a transformative strategy is proposed: the establishment of the Dagushan Museum. This museum will serve as an educational center, showcasing the mine's history and culture, while fostering an understanding of the importance of sustainable development (A et al., 2014).

Drawing on the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)(United Nations, 2015), with particular emphasis on Sustainable Cities and Communities (Goal 11), Responsible Consumption and Production (Goal 12), Quality Education (Goal 4), and the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage (Goal 11) (United Nations Development Programme, 2019), the research aims to create a sustainable, inclusive, and educationally valuable environment for the community during the transformation process of Mount Dagushan Mine.

The aim of this study is to create an engaging and educational experience for visitors through the establishment of the Dagushan Museum, while also contributing to the achievement of the SDGs (UNESCO, 2019). By collaborating with local government, communities, and stakeholders, feasible planning and strategies will be developed to ensure the appropriate preservation and utilization of Mount Dagushan Mine (Nocca, 2017). The findings of this study have significant implications and insights for similar heritage transformation projects and sustainable development practices. By integrating the rich history of Mount Dagushan Mine with the UN SDGs, the research endeavors to promote social, economic, and environmental sustainability throughout the transformation process.

Assessing a Futuro House for the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero

Robyn Burgess

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga is working on a Listing proposal for a Futuro House, a spaceship looking building built in 1974 and now affixed to land in North Canterbury. The Futuro House was the invention of Finnish architect, Matti Suuronen, who had a particular interest in prefabrication and the use of plastics. When a friend asked him in 1965 to design an after-ski hut, Suuronen's solution was the Futuro House, an ellipsoid capsule made of segment-like pieces of fibreglass-reinforced polyester plastic that could be assembled and taken apart, like an orange, for relatively easy relocation. A product of their time, Futuro Houses did not take off beyond their early years of excitement. Only 100 were made – 12 of them in New Zealand – and fewer than 68 survive internationally. They're now highly sought after. Its time to consider their heritage values.

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(advertisement for the Christchurch-made Futuros)

Memorial Hall Ivey West, Lincoln University: Memory and Legacy - Past and Future

William Fulton

At the heart of the campus of Lincoln University sits Ivey Hall, now the University Library.

Adjacent to this iconic building lies Ivey West, a remnant of the original Ivey Hall, and Memorial Hall built to remember the sacrifices made in the First World War.

These two connected structures were damaged in the Canterbury earthquakes.

The University took the brave decision to retain and strengthen these two buildings, making them more resilient to future seismic events.

The leadership felt a responsibility to give the buildings a sustainable future by breathing new life and function into them.

Lincoln University is also committed to a more diverse and inclusive future so the colonial past that these buildings represent has a cultural narrative woven into it.

This has strengthened the University's relationship with Iwi.

The Influence of the Reuse of Heritage Buildings on the Resilience of New Zealand Small Town Centres

Cansu Inal Kaynar Dr. Nigel Isaacs, Prof. Andre Brown, Prof. Ilan Noy

Victoria University of Wellington, Aotearoa New Zealand

Small to medium-sized towns in New Zealand Aotearoa have a substantial number of heritage buildings built before the 1931 Hawkes Bay earthquake. Under the current NZ Building Code many are assessed as being earthquake-prone, leading to most being partially (or fully) unoccupied. This negatively affects their conservation, the town's earthquake resilience and creates a negative spiral of town vitality. Adaptive reuse is an important tool to lower the carbon footprint of the construction sector by using the buildings' embedded carbon while lowering future energy consumption. Due to the high earthquake risk, adaptive-reuse projects have to include seismic retrofit. This research explores the best way to effectively reuse heritage buildings as housing with a goal of contributing to earthquake resilience as well as improving the environmental and social sustainability of these towns. The approaches to adaptive reuse and its costs and benefits were investigated during the literature review. The identified challenges and opportunities of adaptive reuse were used to create a method to construct case studies for future research. The increased industrialisation of agriculture coupled with a population shift to larger urban centres has left many heritage buildings in small towns around the world unoccupied. These hold resources of embedded carbon and materials. By reusing, rather than demolishing this resource, they can contribute to the solution of the housing problem while lowering New Zealand Aotearoa's carbon footprint in line of becoming net zero by 2050.

How the other half lived: class & gender transformations in New Zealand's Arts & Craft houses 1890 and 1920.

Michael Healey

This paper examines the social class and cultural transformation seen through the prism of Arts & Craft architecture during the Victorian and Edwardian periods in Christchurch, New Zealand, between 1890 and 1920.

The data set is derived from historical research from a Heritage Management Plan and ensuing architectural conservation works on the Samuel Seager Hurst house designed for Prof. Mac Millian Brown (co-founder of the University of New Zealand).

Much of the historical research informed the decision about the retention and reinstatement of significant building fabric, with ramifications for engineering and architectural works to be undertaken.

The research methodology will be based on a diachronic analysis of the spatial arrangement of floor plans and other supporting documentary evidence:

- (i) circulation (servant/served spaces),
- (ii) the integration of domiciled servant's spaces
- (iii) relationship to ornament and transformation of gendered space.

A previous statistical analysis of house styles has been conducted in New Zealand (Moyle J 2018). The results indicate no significant correlation to class. Instead, a structural analysis of the 'plan and program' is anticipated to reveal meaningful results.

It is intended that this research will indicate the transformation of working-class domestic labour and gender identity in the upwardly mobile classes and their household servants.

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Christchurch Cathedral Reinstatement Project - From Documentation in the dark to site progress.

Tim Holmes

Works to Christchurch Cathedral began on site in 2020, following an unusual period for the design team, where the documentation had been carried out without entering the building. This presented many challenges. Stabilisation is complete following a two year period where all works were carried out without entering the building and work on strengthening is now underway. This presentation will look briefly at each of those challenges and look in depth at an aspect of the strengthening that is well progressed.

Arrival of Building Paper in New Zealand

Nigel Isaacs

It took some thirty years from the invention of building paper until its arrival in New Zealand. This paper will briefly background the early decades of building paper in America, its arrival in New Zealand, early uses and inclusion in building codes. Until 1941, when the Duroid Company commenced manufacture of Malthoid brand products in Onehunga, all building paper was imported. A review of trademarks used in the NZ market over time will assist in the dating of buildings in which building paper is found. Although originally developed as a wind barrier, building paper has evolved into a moisture management tool as house construction has changed. The relevance of this change with respect to historic and heritage buildings will be discussed.

World Heritage Values Framework

Paul Mahoney

Heritage is a social act, a context-dependent value story made by someone to someone about something. This social act plays a crucial part in how cultures and cultural groups relate to each other and shapes what is taken into the future. It also determines the values, another term for story, attached to cultural places and items. This puts the identification and assessment of heritage value at the heart of heritage practice. The value identification process influences or determines the outcome of heritage value assessments, depending on the diversity of voices allowed as part of the process.

With the 1972 UNESCO World Heritage Convention, heritage value in many countries started to be consciously based on the concept of 'sites of outstanding universal value' (SOUV). But in the 48 years since, the profession's understanding of the underlying purpose and scientific basis of the SOUV concept is neither well understood across, nor readily available by, the heritage profession. This paper refreshes our understanding of SOUV by placing it in a concrete, contemporary context. A tool for assessing heritage value across multiple attributes, values, and actors, it adds a transparent and outcome-focused scientific comparative tool. This paper presents several New Zealand case studies, known for its diverse heritage landscape to illustrate its practical uses in complex environments.

The assessment framework offers key benefits to heritage practitioners and programmes. It enables varied participants to work respectfully together when co-designing significance statements. This collaboration enables shared decision-making, leading to shared responsibility and sustainable outcomes. The framework provides quality assurance based on a transparent underlying scientific logic and summarises any heritage significance argument (i.e. story) in a clear and concise language.

Packaged as the 'World Heritage Value Framework' (WHVF), the framework can be applied to heritage at all levels, from global to local.

The World Heritage Values Framework is an analytical method of developing heritage significance statements that:

- identifies the strongest possible underlying logic to the value
- expresses this value in plain language that is understandable by all
- enables groups of people to work in a positive environment

Runanga Miners Hall: World Heritage Potential

Paul Mahoney

In June 2023 a workshop was convened at Runanga to assess the World Heritage potential of the Runanga Miners Hall. It was assessed against UNESCO criteria using the World Heritage Values Framework methodology. The core findings were presented using the Story Pyramid tool. The aim was to identify the strongest possible underlying logic to the value,

and to express this value in plain language that is understandable by all. This paper will present that case.

Changing heritage dialogues, changing relationships, sharing values

Dr Diane Menzies

As preparation for the ICOMOS General Assembly 2023 several co-chairs of the International Symposium worked together on resolutions concerning Indigenous Inclusion, Climate Change and Indigenous Heritage, and Indigenous values and world heritage. ICOMOS New Zealand sponsored the proposed resolutions, all three of them. ICOMOS New Zealand were not part of a discussion which was running hotly at the time on the term Indigenous. This was raised by Latin American members who disliked the term Indigenous as they understood it derived from Columbus' misunderstanding of his place of 'discovery.' The Latin American members were seeking names which better respected tribal peoples. The debate was also tangled in translation of terms. While the instigators of the resolutions had a focus on the approval of their resolutions, they recognised that the etymology of the word Indigenous needed to be considered (it derives from the Latin word for native, not India) and that the matter of the name needed consideration.

It seemed that it was not, 'that which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet,' because clarifying the etymology of Indigenous did not seem to satisfy the concern. Something else was at issue.

Instead from 'an understanding of the pervasive and unspoken tensions that underpin contemporary social relationships in settler societies,'² we sought to address this issue through heritage discussions. It was not about racial stereotyping or reconciliation and healing, but about memories and contested histories. As memory is a key aspect of heritage, it seemed squarely on the table, but we, in our focus on Indigenous inclusion, has initially looked past the issue.

The Doctrine of Discovery and violent suppressed colonial histories seemed to lie behind the dialogue. The way forward is to build relationships so that we recognise trauma and unspoken histories of Indigenous peoples and seek further ways to support Indigenous heritage and values.

There's gold in them thar hills: the archaeology of Wellington's goldrush

Mary O'Keeffe

An unexpected and little known aspect of Wellington's rich heritage and history is its goldrush, from the 1860s to the 1920s. The Terawhiti region, west of Wellington City,

contains much physical evidence of the goldrush – adits and drives, tracks, tramways and battery machinery.

The physical fabric of the Terawhiti goldfield underpins a fascinating and dramatic story of success and failure.

Mary O’Keeffe, consultant archaeologist, is working with a community group to conserve and reinstate the Albion battery, the best preserved and most dramatic physical fabric of the Terawhiti goldfield.

The project demonstrates the challenges of maintaining heritage in remote locations, and expresses community aspirations and resilience. Ultimately the project reflects the desire to tell community based heritage stories.

Recording Aotearoa: ArchSite and the archaeological site recording scheme

Mary O’Keeffe

The New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) has administered the archaeological Site Recording Scheme since the 1950s. The originally paper-based system has now transitioned to an online database, called ArchSite. Containing over 77,000 records, this is the biggest voluntary dataset in Aotearoa. It contains rich and invaluable data on archaeological sites of Maori origin, as well as colonial sites associated with early European settlers, whalers, Chinese goldminers, and other settler communities.

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Guidance for preparing heritage risk management plans.

Vanessa Tanner

This presentation outlines Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga’s development of a guideline for preparing disaster risk management plans for heritage places. The presentation covers what a disaster risk management plan includes and provides a brief overview of an eight-step process for creating a plan.

Structural Strengthening of Built Heritage – an architectural approach to developing new modes of tolerance for change in our seismic zone.

Joanne Theodore

Aotearoa is a land of earthquakes. Paradoxically, much of our built heritage stems from a part of the world relatively free from earthquakes – Great Britain. Therefore, a great many of our heritage buildings were simply not designed for their specific site conditions and we are now faced with the challenge of strengthening them retrospectively, ideally in a way that is discreet and undetectable. In many cases, particularly for public projects with large budgets this has been possible. Though it is often a highly intrusive process that essentially involves the deconstruction and reassembly, often with new materials, of the original structure and such an approach can conflict with other conservation objectives. In the case study project that will be the focus of my PhD research and the presentation, an external support structure is used, making the project more viable and cost effective, and most importantly easily reversible, resulting in only very minor intrusions into the existing heritage fabric.

My proposed research considers seismic strengthening from an architectural perspective, rather than an engineering one. It aims to broaden current approaches to conserving built heritage, in Aotearoa.

Current approaches can be prohibitive for many owners, resulting in the neglect of buildings.

Complex ownership structures, historic construction methods and tight budgets, all place constraints on a project, limiting the options for strengthening solutions. By broadening our approach, more heritage buildings can be saved.

The number of buildings requiring seismic strengthening, particularly in Wellington, make this research urgent and highly relevant. Many owners are reluctant or delay seismic strengthening because of the cost constraints and complexities of undertaking such a project, as well as the uncertainties associated with the Resource Consenting process. It is important to note that many building owners are not government organisations or developers, with access to large budgets, which they are leveraging to realise a profit -- most are small, private owners or body corporates, made up of lay people. My proposed research aims to streamline the seismic strengthening process, benefitting many individuals and organisations alike.

Recipients of ICOMOS Travel Scholarships:

Alex Vakhrousheva & Laura McKeown

Longford Academy Summer School, Tasmania

Alex and Laura were awarded ICOMOS Travel Scholars which supported their attendance at the 2023 Longford Academy Summer School in Tasmania. Both working for WSP, the two are heritage consultants and architectural graduates who are both pursuing architectural registration, specialising in the area of conservation architecture.

Over the course of a week in February, Alex and Laura attended daily seminars and hands-on practical sessions, with classes starting at 8:30am and often not finishing until 10pm in the evening. The Academy was hosted by the Brickendon and Woolmers Historic Estates, both UNESCO World Heritage Areas with a strong connection to Australia's convict era.

The course was roughly broken up into the following areas:

- The Burra Charter and the ten commandments of conservation
- Stone and brick
- Salt attack and rising damp
- Mortars and binders
- Plasters and renders
- Wood
- Roofing and metals
- Paint systems

The course was run by David Young, a Heritage Consultant with a background in geology, who specialises in historic brick and stone masonry buildings. David was aided by several other specialists, including Elisha Long (Architect), Anthony Mitchell (Heritage Manager), Richard Senior (Stonemason), Gary Waller (Carpenter), and Ray Wiltshire (Plasterer) who all provided specialist advice on their area of expertise. The Longford Academy operates annually with a summer school which focuses on theoretical elements and is aimed at heritage practitioners, and an autumn school which focuses on practical application that is aimed at tradespeople and laypeople.

Alex and Laura would like to provide some brief insight into their experience to thank ICOMOS for their generous support in helping them attend the Academy.