



Waitakere City Council
Te Taiao o Waitakere

Heritage Strategy Action Plan

June 2004



Waitakere City Council

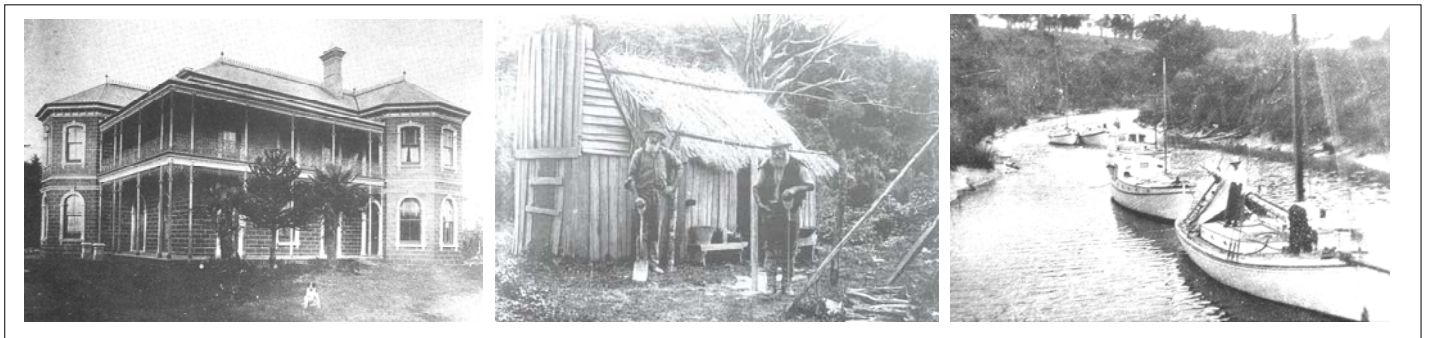
Strategic/ Policy Summary Sheet

Policy name	Waitakere City Heritage Strategy and Waitakere City Heritage Action Plan
Adoption information – date, committee, resolution number	City Development March 04 – adoption of draft LTCCP/Annual Plan Feb 04 – adoption for consultation, June 04 considers submissions City Development adopts as final July 04
Review date	For LTCCP 2006 -
Complying with what legislation, if so, list Section etc	Biodiversity Act Resource Management Amendment Act 2003 – influence on District Plan, cultural heritage inventory Historic Places Act Local Government Act 2002, LTCCP and community outcomes Local Government Act 1974 Part 17 NZG notice of 8/12/1998 issued under Section 256(1) of LGA 1974 Archives Act 1957 National Geographic Board Act
Executive summary	<p>There a number of issues regarding heritage protection and enhancement facing the city. In the draft strategy, the issues are grouped under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built heritage (protection, education, maintenance); • Natural heritage (largely District Plan issues); • Cultural heritage (collection, protection, education); • And decision making processes (shared responsibilities, informal processes). <p>In the Action Plan, the actions are aligned more closely to the operational structure of Council, to enable staff to easily develop work programmes and reference areas of particular importance to their area of responsibility.</p> <p>The main priorities over the next three years (2004 – 2007) are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - work with local community and local community groups, - facilitate annual heritage forum - ensure provision of a Heritage Manager, undertake an Official History of Waitakere City project (Heritage Advocacy) - ensure that statutory processes, both local and regional, are fully used to provide support and protection eg Auckland Regional Coastal Plan, undertake Biodiversity Strategy, support heritage in Parks and Leisure Strategy (Heritage of the Natural Environment) - investigate possible roles for Waitakere City Council with iwi partners and local Maori community (Tangata Whenua) - establish the most appropriate Community Building conservation support eg grants, and work closely with Council staff with responsibility for built heritage owned and managed by Council to ensure enhanced protection (Built Heritage and Sites) - build on current archival protection work programmes to ensure that Council is fulfilling the necessary and statutory roles in all council projects (Documentary heritage) - ensure that Corban Estate and Lopdell House arts precincts protect and enhance their heritage aspects (Waitakere Arts and Culture) - undertake museum feasibility study and investigate the value of an overarching heritage trust for the city (Museum Treasures) - advocate for heritage reports as part of Resource Consent planning processes, work with Resource Management and Urban Design teams to protect urban and rural heritage such as traditional subdivision patterns, names of local parks and roads, local heritage features (Elements of City Form)
Key words as listed on agenda item	Heritage management, heritage protection, heritage strategy, heritage action plan
Summary of process used to develop policy	Community consultation 1994, 1997, 2000 to develop draft Heritage Strategy 2000. Production of Holman report 1999. Consultation with targeted staff and community groups for updating Heritage Strategy and Action Plan during 2003 - included West Auckland Heritage Society, Te Kawerau a Maki, Ngati Whatua, representatives from various community interest groups. Analysis of annual plan submissions 2000 – 2003 during development of LTCCP 2003. Review of leading NZ councils eg Dunedin, Auckland, Christchurch, and Wanganui.

	<p>Updated Heritage Strategy undertaken over late 2003 and early 2004 for inclusion in Annual Plan 2004/2004 consultation process.</p> <p>An action plan for Council was developed in consultation with key staff over this period.</p>
Project leader, and names of development team	<p>Cathy Kenkel project leader. Staff – Naomi McCleary, Renee Lambert, Bruce Symondsen, Su Scott, Robyn Mason, Alina Hughes, Carol Bergquist, Lois Easton.</p> <p>Updating of strategy undertaken by consultation Ken Scadden, Heritage Advisory Services (Lower Hutt), supported by the above staff.</p>
Responsibility for implementation	<p>Many staff have heritage responsibilities of some kind in their work programmes – however, a new position of heritage manager is included in draft Annual Plan 2004/2005 to undertake major implementation co-ordination tasks.</p>
Monitoring measures	<p>To be developed in conjunction with Heritage Manager.</p> <p>LTCCP 2003 Measure:</p> <p>Protect and manage heritage buildings, archaeological sites, and waahi tapu areas according to agreed plans or protocols.</p>
Attach policy	<p>File path – will be in Document Central when adopted. In draft form can be found at <i>i/strategic group/policy development/heritage/policy final March 04</i></p>
Original file reference	<p>As above</p>
Key supporting documents	<p>Draft Greenprint 1994</p> <p>Heritage report for WCC Dinah Holman 1999</p> <p>Draft Heritage Strategy 2000</p> <p>Cultural Heritage in the Auckland Region: Priority areas for survey and assessment. April 2001, ARC, prepared by Kim Tatton.</p> <p>Arts and Cultural Strategy, WCC 2003.</p> <p>District Plan databases of heritage buildings, trees, other.</p>

WAITAKERE CITY HERITAGE STRATEGY

ACTION PLAN



prepared for

WAITAKERE CITY COUNCIL

Based on a report by

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July 1999

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February 2004



WAITAKERE CITY HERITAGE STRATEGY

ACTION PLAN

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1.0 Heritage Advocacy

1.1 Heritage Manager

The single major problem facing heritage advocacy in Waitakere City is the lack of a heritage champion within the Council. So many of Council's functions have a heritage component. The Holman Report identified the following sections of Council which are involved in some aspect of cultural heritage:

- Project Management, Libraries, Property Services and Information Technology
- Customer Operations (Resource Management/Building Consent Services and Urban Revitalisation)
- Public Affairs (Communication Support)
- Strategy and Development (Strategic Implementation and Social and Environmental Policy)
- Support Services (Archives, Legal and Insurance)
- Parks
- Arts
- Maori Issues

Currently there is no staffing provision for the integrated management of cultural heritage and no overall formal co-ordination between the various Council units and sections and between individual staff members to maximise benefits for the City's cultural heritage and to ensure streamlined procedures and comprehensive cross-communication in terms of heritage management.

It is vital that a suitably qualified and experienced heritage manager be recruited as soon as possible.

Although Auckland City has a much larger population than does Waitakere City, it has a similar sized geographical area, nevertheless the Heritage Unit of Auckland City Council has a manager and six full time staff.

The Auckland Regional Council has a Cultural Heritage Liaison Group which meets regularly on matters of heritage concern in the Auckland Region. To date, representation of Waitakere City on this group has been poor.

Both the Auckland Branch of the NZ Historic Places Trust in its submission to the 1999/2000 Draft Annual Plan and also the West Auckland Historical Society have requested that Council appoint heritage staff, one of whose tasks will be to provide advice to the public and to liaise with community groups on heritage matters.

The New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Auckland Branch, submission to the Waitakere City Council Annual Plan 1999/2000 sought the inclusion of qualified in-house staff dedicated to:

- the conservation and protection of the City's heritage resources
- the provision of professional heritage advice
- processing resource consents
- preparing and implementing policy

- providing ready accessibility to the public and Council departments, especially the Property, Parks, Roading, Planning and Drainage Sections
- the training of other staff
- briefing consultants and peer reviewing their work
- working in partnership with other heritage protection agencies towards common goals
- participate in public education and advocacy

This perspective of heritage management is very much from the point of view of historic heritage and little attention to the heritage of the natural environment.

It is important that Council develop and/or maintain effective lines of communication on heritage matters with other organisations including:

- The tangata whenua
- Urban Maori authorities
- Conservation groups eg Friends of Waitakere Ranges, NZ Forest and Bird Society, Waitakere Ranges Protection Society.
- Department of Conservation
- Individuals eg local historians, photographers, genealogists, etc
- Community groups eg historical society, local museums
- The Waitakere arts community in its broadest sense
- Those involved in cultural heritage eg the Auckland Museum, Archives New Zealand, the Auckland Research Centre
- Educational institutions – schools, tertiary institutions, etc
- Other TLAs eg ARC and those sharing a common boundary with Waitakere – Auckland City, Rodney
- NZ Historic Places Trust

The position in terms of salary and status should be a middle to senior manager which would give the incumbent some status within Council and demonstrate that Waitakere City Council takes its commitment to heritage seriously.

It is unlikely that the Waitakere City Council will be able to recruit a staff member who is totally experienced in all matters of heritage management, ie they are likely to be an archaeologist, archivist/librarian, architect or from the natural sciences but a competent person with the right range of skills will be able to champion heritage on all fronts.

1.2 Museum Feasibility Study

Waitakere City, like North Shore and Manukau, does not have its own civic museum. Currently, Council fulfils its obligations to the care of the region's museum treasures through the levy it pays to support the operation of the Auckland War Memorial Museum.

The Auckland War Memorial Museum is the Auckland Regional museum and is the Major repository of museum treasures associated with the region, including Waitakere City and provides valuable services to the regional community. It is not within the Museum's terms of reference, however, to undertake the role of a local museum in interpreting the history of sub-regional areas such as West Auckland.

There are several small community museums in Waitakere City which specialise in collecting particular aspects of heritage relating to the City. (In some cases the building itself is an important part of the museum). These community museums are run by volunteers. They are either owned by Council or are on land owned by Council, or are owned by a trust or charitable society or privately owned.

In addition to those already in existence:

- There is a group hoping to establish a National Ceramics Museum at Clark House, Hobsonville.
- The SS Toroa is currently undergoing restoration work in Lincoln Road and will eventually require a deepwater berth, possibly located at Hobsonville with other historic vessels.

Even with the existing small museums which cover a number of important aspects of Waitakere City history and those proposed, there are a number of major and minor themes which are not represented including:

- Tangata whenua
- Other ethnic groups e.g. Pacific Islanders, Croatians, Dalmatians, Chinese, etc.
- Gum digging
- Timber milling
- Orcharding
- Farming
- Transport history
- Water supply
- Viticulture
- Military History, Hobsonville and Whenuapai
- Waitakere Ranges, tramping, search and rescue, etc
- West Coast beaches, surfing, lifesaving, fishing, etc

An option the Council may wish to pursue is the provision of a civic museum for the City either in a central location or decentralised over a number of locations. In order to better understand the issues and implications, a comprehensive Museum Feasibility is required.

1.3 Museums/Galleries/Heritage Buildings Trust

Waitakere City has a number of museums that are either owned by the Council or are on land owned by the Council or are owned by a trust or charitable society or privately owned. They are:

- New Lynn pottery kiln and museum, Ambrico Place – Council owned
- Huia Museum (maritime theme and especially the Orpheus) – owned by a trust
- Oratia Folk Museum – owned and run by a private trust
- Mill Cottage – owned by Council and run by the West Auckland Historical Society
- Railway Museum – Parr's Cross Road/end of Bruce McLaren Road – privately owned
- Monterey Park Car Museum

Even though Waitakere City does not have its own civic collections based art gallery, the Waitakere City Council owns Lopdell House, a non-collections art gallery. There are other arts

facilities in the city which have varying degrees of Council input and support eg Corban Winery Estate.

Furthermore many successful community projects involving Waitakere City's heritage have already been undertaken, for example the Falls Hotel and Mill Cottage. The adoption of the heritage strategy will enable the consideration of the establishment of a community trust to administer any further such projects.

Setting up a trust to undertake the conservation of heritage buildings raises governance issues for Council. At this stage, Council's draft policy on "Governance Arrangements with Alternative Structures for Service Delivery" defines governance in terms of:

- Setting objectives and direction
- Allocation of resources (at a global, not operational, level)
- Review of performance
- Taking action accordingly

For charitable trusts, Council would set objectives in the trust deed and monitor the achievement of objectives. For services from the trust to Council, it would also set strategic objectives, set the budget in strategic plans and annual plans, and monitor the achievement of objectives.

The following management structure options have been identified and are discussed in Section 1.2 of this report.

In searching for a model of an organisation or organisations to manage Council's interests in such a disparate range of cultural and heritage institutions and facilities, the Holman Report (1999) identified a number of possible options:

- An umbrella trust to manage all future projects city wide: this has the benefit of streamlining administration but is considered problematic because it is unlikely individuals on the trust will identify as strongly with all parts of the City as they do with their own locality.
- The Falls Hotel Trust is now managed by the Henderson Heritage Trust which may provide a model for a for a city wide trust.
- The creation of individual trusts, each to manage one building project as it arises: this option has the advantage of ensuring enthusiasts can take part in local projects, but on its own is considered inadvisable as it lacks the necessary co-ordination and will be inefficient because much of the administrative/financial work would be duplicated.
- Some combination of the above: this is likely to secure the most benefits, with an umbrella trust playing an administrative, supervisory and co-ordinating role; and individual trusts for each project, consisting of those actually involved in the physical conservation of the building; the umbrella trust could consist of legal and financial experts, or alternatively of representative from the individual trusts, or both.

A possible model to consider is the Wellington Museums Trust which was set up by the Wellington City Council in 1996. It has an executive director and a small staff. There are about eight trustees, two of whom stand down every two years. These are appointed by the Wellington City Council and come from a variety of backgrounds in the business and arts and cultural heritage community. They manage a variety of institutions including:

- The City Gallery (a contemporary non-collecting art gallery)
- Capital E (a children's facility with a television studio, audio facility and live theatre)
- Museum of Wellington City and Sea (a maritime and Wellington social history museum)
- Wellington Cable Car Museum (a museum dedicated to a single transport system)
- Colonial Cottage Museum (an historic house)
- New Zealand Cricket Museum (the national cricket museum located at the Basin Reserve)

The Wellington City Council appoints the trustees which includes a Council representative and a representative from the tangata whenua. Based on mutually agreed three year funding cycle and desired outcomes and key performance indicators, the Trust meet monthly and provide an annual report to Council. Each of the facilities has its own director and staff who are answerable to the Trust for delivery of the agreed outcomes.

A major advantage of this type of trust is that it is able to seek sponsorship and funding from organisations such as the Lotteries Grants Board or local trusts.

The Council's role and funding options are covered in Section 4.9 of this Report.

1.4 Heritage Architect

Built Heritage Advocacy

Built heritage is an important element in Waitakere City's urban landscape. There have been calls in the past by community groups and organisations for better liaison between the Council and the community on issues relating to built heritage.

For a number of years in various submissions to the Draft Annual Plan the NZ Historic Places Trust, Auckland Branch requested that Council appoint heritage staff. The West Auckland Historical Society made a similar request at the same time.

The work of Council, especially in relation to statutory obligations, is greatly assisted through public education. Many overseas agencies and local authorities provide literature for the owners of heritage buildings.

A major issue in respect of built heritage is lack of comprehensive informational databases on heritage buildings in Waitakere City. It is unclear if the listings of built heritage in the Waitakere City Council District Plan, the Auckland Regional Council Cultural Heritage Inventory and the Heritage Listed buildings by the NZ Historic Places Trust match up and whether they systematically cover all the important heritage buildings of Waitakere City.

An important task for the Heritage Architect will be a systematic comparison of the various databases to eliminate any errors and omissions. Furthermore a systematic survey of the built heritage of the City including residential, commercial industrial, religious, ethnic, sporting and cultural needs to be undertaken and the resulting databases used for active heritage preservation (including addition of the information on to the City GIS system).

Many members of Council's own staff lack confidence when it comes to dealing with Resource Management Consents. Staff in areas such as City Projects and City Services Planning are dealing with Resource Management Consents and yet have had no formal training in heritage conservation and responsibility for consents is de facto part of their work.

Currently Waitakere City Council makes no charge for Resource Management Consents relating to heritage buildings but the applicant is responsible for obtaining a conservation report at their own expense. Council staff feel that a suitably qualified and experienced heritage architect on staff would not only provide a better result for the Council in respect of the Resource Management Consents process but that Council would be better able to provide quality advice to the owners of heritage buildings.

The Waitakere City Council is not in the business of owning large numbers of heritage buildings. The bulk of heritage buildings in any city are privately owned. The ability of Council to provide quality advice in the form of brochures and other information and site visits by suitably qualified heritage architect will have a major impact on the preservation of built heritage in Waitakere City.

Because of resource constraints it may be that the Heritage architect is not recruited until 2005/2006, in which case the Heritage manager should have responsibility for built heritage issues until a Heritage Architect has been appointed.

1.5 Heritage Workshop

Once the Heritage Manager has been appointed and has settled into their role, it would be a very worth while exercise to run a heritage workshop for all staff with some responsibility for heritage issues.

A one day Seminar with perhaps the Heritage Manager from Auckland City Council to set the scene and presentations by the managers of each section or group on their areas of responsibility, resources, problems and issues in respect of heritage.

The benefits of such a Seminar would be a better understanding between the sections of Council of their various roles, establishing clear lines of communication and an opportunity for the Heritage Manager to spell out their role and expectations in regard to heritage and for the Council staff to do likewise.

Such a Seminar should result in a clear action plan and timetable for all those concerned. If deemed successful the heritage seminar should become an annual event.

1.6 Heritage Manual

As many of the functions of Waitakere City Council officials have a heritage component it is vital for both Council staff and members of the community to be able to have ready access to heritage information.

With the elevation of historic heritage to a “matter of national importance” RMA Section 6 (f). Resource Management Act 2003, it is even more important than ever to be able to access information about heritage.

There are heritage sections or references to heritage in many Waitakere City Council reports and strategies eg Parks Strategy, Library Strategy, Arts and Cultural Policy and Marae Policy.

An early and vital task for the new heritage manager would be to extract the heritage components from each of the various strategies and reports and compile them into a heritage manual for the Waitakere City Council. All staff members of Waitakere City Council would be provided with a copy and copied would be available on request by members of the public.

The manual should be updated annually and an electronic version created and made available through the Council's website.

1.7 Official History of Waitakere City – Book and Video/DVD

There are many publications by notable historians about aspects of the history of Waitakere City or West Auckland, and the West Auckland Historical Society Newsletter has provided a most valuable record of the area's history over many years. There is, however, no comprehensive history of the area to compare with, say, H. Mabbett's *The Rock and the Sky*, the history of Rodney District Council or C. Sheffield's *Men Came Voyaging*, the history of Helensville. Such a history would undoubtedly assist in raising awareness of Waitakere City's history and heritage.

In a report of the Mayor to Council on 28 May 2003 the Mayor, Bob Harvey, paid tribute to some of the early authors who have covered aspects of the Waitakere City story. He lamented the lack of a definitive history and concluded that: 'What is now needed is a Council commitment for all of this in a written publication of our history'.

There are apparently numerous manuscripts to which the Mayor has access of varying quality and telling only parts of the story. A competent historian would be required to edit the existing material, identify gaps and mine the wonderful local resources for photographs, maps and other graphic material eg the J T Diamond Collection.

There are strong arguments for the commissioning of a major history of Waitakere City. Although a relatively young city, the rich human history in what is now Waitakere City goes back many hundreds of years. A comprehensive history covering the prehistoric, contact, pioneering, industrial, agricultural periods and the political, recreational, religious, cultural and social life of the City is long overdue.

Such a work would be a valuable tool in explaining the past, giving a real sense of belonging and laying a firm foundation for the future to the citizens of Waitakere City.

The history could be made more accessible by publishing it simultaneously in both book form and on cd-rom.

As the younger generations receive much of their information through the medium of a screen another effective tool for both public education and advocacy would be a video/DVD about the City's history and surviving heritage. It could be used for Council staff, schools, organisations and the general public. Local resources such as the J. T. Diamond collection could be used in its production.

1.8 ACTION PLAN- HERITAGE ADVOCACY

2004/2005

1. Recruit a suitably qualified and experienced Heritage Manager to champion all aspects of heritage within Waitakere City Council, to liaise with relevant external groups and organisations on issues of heritage and to work with the community in preserving the heritage of Waitakere City.
2. Commission a full Museum Feasibility Study to report on the state of taonga/museum treasures in Waitakere City including management and resourcing issues. This would involve an examination of existing facilities, identifying gaps in themes and stories already being told and liaising with the Tangata Whenua, the various ethnic communities, arts and cultural heritage professionals and the local community.
3. Investigate the best form of management of those Trusts, groups and organisations which currently deliver museum and art gallery services to the Waitakere community or in conjunction with Waitakere City Council, including the possibility of a Waitakere City Council Museums, Galleries and Heritage Buildings Trust.
4. Hold a Heritage workshop involving all Waitakere City Council staff with a responsibility for any aspect of heritage management. If deemed successful it should become an annual event.
5. Commission a suitably qualified and experienced historian to write the official history of Waitakere City and examine ways of making the final product more accessible by creating video and DVD versions.
6. Develop a waahi tapu, Maori heritage sites and significant sites inventory with Ngati Whatua o Orakei.

2005/2006

1. Recruit a suitably qualified and experienced Heritage Architect to work with Council staff in providing better quality service to those seeking Resource Consents for listed heritage buildings and to provide information and advice to the owners of heritage buildings in Waitakere City .A further task will be a systematic review of existing databases of built heritage in Waitakere City, identifying gaps and creating a definitive and ongoing database of the built heritage of Waitakere City.
2. Hold the second Heritage Seminar of Waitakere City Council staff who have a responsibility for aspects of heritage management.
3. Create a Heritage Manual for Waitakere City Council staff which combines the heritage segments of all the City Councils policies and procedures. This manual should also be available to the public and an electronic version should be accessible on the Councils' website.
4. Waitakere City will host an annual heritage forum for groups and individuals to review overall progress of heritage management within the City, to develop input into the LTCCP 2006 and advise Council on broad level heritage issues.

2006/2007

1. Hold the annual Heritage Seminar for Waitakere City Council staff.

2.0 Heritage of the Natural Environment

2.1 LTCCP

The heritage of the natural environment is a vital part of the 2020 vision for Waitakere City:

‘The Waitakere Ranges will be permanently protected. There will be a network of bush and trees (the Green Network) from the Ranges, through the town centres and suburbs, to the coasts, bringing the natural world into people’s everyday lives and filling the streams and the forests with life.’

The major outcomes of the nine Strategic Platforms for sustainability in the 2020 vision which are most relevant to the heritage of the natural environment are the Green Network and Three Waters.

2.2 Definition

The natural heritage of Waitakere City includes both the macro-level eg the Waitakere Ranges, geology, landforms, significant native vegetation, parks and reserves, waterways, significant native fauna habitat and the micro-level e.g. individual specimens of flora and fauna, heritage trees etc. Conservation and protection of natural heritage also includes the concept of protecting access to this form of heritage.

2.3 Summary of Issues

- Waitakere Ranges are managed by the Auckland Regional Council
- Strong community awareness of and involvement in the natural environment
- Lack of comprehensive data bases covering all aspects of the heritage of the natural environment
- Mechanisms for adding items to the District Plan.
- Lack of protection for heritage fauna and their habitation sites, breeding grounds etc
- Heritage vegetation not listed on District Plan has no protection
- Lack of a Bio-diversity Strategy
- The need to recognise not only individual trees or stands of trees but entire ecosystems also.

2.4 Mechanisms

Mechanisms through which protection of the heritage of the natural environment might be achieved include:

- Integrated management of significant vegetation areas with management of fauna that inhabit these areas
- Acquisition and management of natural heritage areas
- Upgrading of information systems
- Regulatory protection
- Non-regulatory methods/ advocacy/education

- Heritage covenants
- Parks and reserves management plans
- Community preservation initiatives
- Catchment Management Plans

2.5 The Law

a) Waitakere City Council District Plan 2002

Waitakere City encompasses part of two Ecological districts, Waitakere Ecological District and Tamaki Ecological District. These Districts are part of the Protected Natural Area Programme which is a New Zealand-wide Department of Conservation Programme.

The Waitakere City Council District Plan provides protection for both ‘Significant Native Vegetation’ and ‘Significant Native Fauna Habitat’.

Outstanding vegetation areas have been selected from those sites as priority vegetation sites in the Waitakere and Tamaki Protected Natural Area Surveys.

Areas of significant native fauna habitat were selected using Department of Conservation methodology to identify ‘Sites of Special Wildlife Interest’.

Appendix (d) of the District Plan (Policy) outlines the methodology used for identifying natural heritage resources of value in Waitakere City.

Individual trees can be added to the Heritage Appendix if they are nominated by the community or the Council and meet a certain threshold on the Royal NZ Institute of Horticulture (RNZIH) Standard Tree Evaluation Method (STEM). There has been no overall evaluation of trees in the City to identify those of scientific, ecological or historic significance.

There are 115 lots of heritage vegetation (consisting of individual or groups of trees) listed in the Heritage Appendix of the District Plan Rules. Heritage vegetation should not be overlooked when updating the Cultural Heritage inventory of the Auckland Regional Council.

Outstanding landforms were identified from areas defined as ‘priority landform sites’ in the Waitakere and Tamaki Protected Natural Areas Surveys. Landform features selected include; bluffs, waterfalls, gorges, steep hillsides, tunnels and caves, elevated coastal terraces and sand landforms.

The Waitakere District Plan Rules lists various items for their heritage significance to the city. Rule 3 covers the Destruction, Trimming, Felling and Modification of Heritage Trees. These rules only apply to Heritage vegetation which appears in the Heritage Appendix of the District Plan.

b) Auckland Regional Plan, Coastal

The Auckland Regional Plan, Coastal (RPC) identifies Coastal Protection Areas (CPA's) in the coastal marine area. These are areas of regional, national or international significance due to their ecological, landform or geological values. This plan has now been adopted

c) Resource Management Act 1991

Section 6 (c) of the Resource Management Act (RMA) identifies areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna as matters of national importance and Section 7 (d) requires particular regard to be taken of the intrinsic value of ecosystems.

RMA section 6(e) requires Councils recognise and provide for the following matters of national importance: the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga. Section 8 requires Councils to take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources.

2.6 Waitakere City Parks Strategy (1999)

Parks make up a significant component of Waitakere City's heritage resource. The Parks Strategy aims to bring as much as possible of the outstanding vegetation in the City into the public domain and to at least have examples of each vegetation type in the City, represented in reserve land. The Parks Strategy will be significantly overhauled in 2004 with a view to adoption in 2005.

a) Opportunities

- To more effectively identify, protect and restore natural heritage features in the City's parks.
- To establish links between natural heritage features in parks and habitats and natural resources on private land.
- To acquire park land containing 'significant' natural heritage features valued by the community.
- To provide interpretative material on-site about the natural heritage features in parks.
- To encourage public involvement in the identification, protection and enjoyment of natural heritage features in parks

b) Policies

Protection and Restoration

- Priorities for the protection and restoration of natural heritage resources will be in accordance with District Plan provisions and Heritage Strategy recommendations.
- Priorities for acquiring additional habitat areas as reserves will be in accordance with the Heritage Strategy.

c) Enhancement of Heritage Values

- Where appropriate, planting on reserves will complement existing habitats and reflect the natural resources of the locality.
- Where practical, interpretative material about the natural heritage features in parks will be provided on-site in the form of signs, information panels and natural heritage trails.

2.7 (Draft) Biodiversity Strategy for Waitakere City

a) Introduction

The draft Biodiversity Strategy for Waitakere City sets the biodiversity of Waitakere City in the national and international context and outlines the national biodiversity decline and the challenges facing Waitakere City.

b) Legislative Framework

The legislative framework in respect of:

- The Resources Management Act 1991
- The National Biodiversity Policy Statement
- The Auckland Regional Biodiversity Policy Statement
- The Waitakere City District Plan
- The LTCCP – Green Network Strategy

2.8 Reserve Management Plans

Reserve Management Plans are created under the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977. Each reserve within Waitakere City has a management plan, many of which have a heritage component in the form of the history of each reserve. Conservation Plans are prepared for significant heritage features where necessary within reserves in addition to the Reserve Management Plans.

2.9 ACTION PLAN NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

2004/2005

1. The draft Biodiversity Strategy for Waitakere City should be adopted as soon as is practically possible and the Action Plan suggested in the Strategy be put into practice, including the compilation of a biodiversity database, the monitoring programme, the review of the District Plan provisions and the other suggested actions for the Waitakere City Council to undertake, including the provision of information to the community and other suggestion for community involvement.
2. Survey of all catchments identified to be under high risk of development and not previously surveyed for sites which have high natural environmental value and set priorities for active protection.
3. Monitoring of the effectiveness of the Waitakere City Council District Plan should be an ongoing process and the results incorporated into the District Planning process.
4. Review the heritage components of the existing Reserve Management Plans within Waitakere City to ensure that there are no gaps and that they are up to date. Furthermore, commission conservation plans for those heritage features within reserves which currently do not have them.
5. Waitakere Ranges protection programme supported.

6. Parks Strategy review to include investigation and promotion of heritage in parks, particularly sites and trees.

2005/2006

1. Develop a series of heritage of the natural environment heritage trails (including interpretation boards and brochures), in conjunction with the community/special interest groups. Possible themes could include heritage trees, an ornithological trail, significant native vegetation areas, significant native fauna habitat, caves, tunnels, beaches and rock formations etc. Some funding from the Community Wellbeing Fund may be possible.
2. Ensure sufficient local and regional resources for animal pest management (possums, rats and mustelids).

2006/2007

1. Consideration should be given to including specific heritage features of the natural environment (in addition to the heritage vegetation already listed) in the Waitakere City Council District Plan in order to provide additional protection for these features.

3.0 TANGATA WHENUA

3.1 LTCCP

The LTCCP sets out clear guidelines for the relationship between the Waitakere City Council and the tangata whenua in respect of the Treaty of Waitangi.

The 2020 vision is that ‘People in the City are proud to uphold the Treaty of Waitangi’.

3.2 Definition

The tangata whenua of Waitakere City are recognised as being Te Kawerau a Maki and Ngati Whatua. In addition there are many Maori within Waitakere City who are either associated with the Hoani Waititi Marae and Te Whanau o Waipareira Trust and also many individual urban Maori who are not necessarily connected to either of the recognised tangata whenua iwi.

To be received

3.3 Mechanisms

- integrated management of cultural heritage
- acquisition of cultural heritage items on behalf of iwi.*
- provision of accommodation and storage*
- provision of expert advice by Council staff e.g. oral history, archival management
- regulatory protection of built heritage, sites and natural heritage areas.
- non-regulatory methods/advocacy for built heritage, sites and natural history areas.
- Provision of arts and cultural facilities
- Education, promotion, talks, publications.
- Regulatory and Statutory protection for waahi tapu, Maori heritage sites and sites of significance identified by Ngati Whatua o Orakei.
- Provide access to information about funds to support tangata whenua and Maori groups involved in heritage restoration and protection.
- Investigate co-management of sites, acquisition of sites, and transfer of title to tangata whenua of particular sites.

RMA section 6(e) requires Councils recognise and provide for the following matters of national importance: the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga. Section 8 requires Councils to take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources.

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*To be examined as part of the proposed Museum Feasibility Study

3.4 Summary of Issues / Questions still to be asked

Issues relating to tangata whenua identified in discussions with them include:

- Concern over listing of wahi tapu sites in the District Plan, NZAA and Cultural Heritage Inventory. (There is a fine line between informing those who need to know and encouraging fossickers and pillagers of wahi tapu.)
- The holding of “silent files” about wahi tapu by Waitakere City Council staff and who has access to them. (This issue will have to be explored in detail with both iwi.)
- Are there areas of the natural environment (additional to the listed waahi tapu eg whole areas of forest, trees, waterfalls, etc), which require heritage protection?
- Oral histories/whakapapa – are they adequately protected?
- Place names – Te Kawerau a Maki seem satisfied that their place names have been adequately researched and documented but what about Ngati Whatua?
- Built Heritage – are there places of built heritage which are important to Te Kawerau a Maki and Ngati Whatua? E.g. Hoani Waititi Marae? Places where important rangitira were born or lived?
- Documentary Heritage – Do Te Kawerau a Maki, Ngati Whatua and the various urban Maori authorities have adequate protection for the documentary heritage (photographs, paintings, film and video, written whakapapa, and other documents) in respect of fire, floods, insects and rodents, storage conditions, etc. Given that in particular that the Hoani Waititi marae and the Whanau o te Waipareira Trust are deemed to be pioneers in the national sense in their respective fields of endeavour, it is vital that the documentary evidence in all formats (paper, electronic, or camera generated, be preserved for future generations.
- Taonga / Cultural Treasures – Do Te Kawerau a Maki and Ngati Whatua have adequate protection for the taonga/cultural treasures eg cloaks, weapons, tools, etc and somewhere that they can be safely displayed for a wider audience? What is their view on a Waitakere Museum?
- Natural Environment (see Biodiversity Strategy)
- Concern over the degradation and destruction of both known heritage and archaeological sites.
- Concern that many Maori heritage sites, sites of significance and archaeological sites are not included in the District Plan and are therefore threatened by the resource consent process.
- That major research is needed to accurately identify location, state and value of Maori heritage sites and sites of significance.
- That funding to support the necessary changes to the District Plan be identified.

3.5 Possible Roles for the Waitakere City Council

Recognising the mana whenua of Te Kawerau a Maki and Ngati Whatua and that they are independent autonomous entities there are a number of ways in which the Waitakere City Council can assist in protecting the heritage of the tangata whenua.

These include:

- A commitment by Council to consult with and take account of tangata whenua perspectives in all aspects of heritage management in Waitakere City.

- A consultation process to examine if and when new waahi tapu sites are appropriate for listing in the Waitakere City District Plan and the Cultural Heritage Inventory.
- Council resources could be used to assist tangata whenua in:
 - Recording of significant place names
 - Protecting built heritage (listing on the District Plan, rates relief, etc)
 - Providing advice on the conservation of documentary heritage and housing of the material (if required) in secure, climatically controlled storage areas in appropriate boxes or packaging
- Providing storage and exhibition as part of a Waitakere Museum / Museums facility in the future. This would have the benefit of not only protecting these taonga but also telling the story of the role of the tangata whenua in the growth and development of Waitakere City

3.6 ACTION PLAN

2004/2005

1. Heritage manager to work with tangata whenua on identifying waahi tapu sites and defining which are to be made public and those which are to remain secret
2. A tangata whenua heritage component be included in the induction/training of all Waitakere City Council employees.
3. Museum feasibility study to seek tangata whenua representation
4. Protocols developed with Te Kawerau a Maki over heritage management of tangata whenua
5. Projects underway with Ngati Whatua to manage heritage issues as raised in ongoing discussions.
6. Protocols developed with Hoani Waititi Marae and Whanau o te Waipareira Trust over heritage management of tangata whenua
7. Heritage manager has regular scheduled meetings with Te Kawerau a Maki, Ngati Whatua and Te Taumata Runanga over issues of tangata whenua heritage
8. Brochures/website developed to show Maori holdings of Waitakere City Council libraries
9. Heritage manager sets up a formal liaison process with urban Maori authorities: Hoani Waititi Marae and Whanau o te Waipareira Trust.

2005/2006

2006/2007

1. As determined by the processes above, but key actions would include ongoing monitoring, protection and consideration in long term planning.

4.0 BUILT HERITAGE AND SITES

4.1 LTCCP

Under the Long Term Council Community Plan 2003 (LTCCP) one of the visions for Waitakere as a sustainable city is that it:

‘builds on its cultures and heritage’.

Under the Action Plan for ‘Lifelong Learning’ there is an action scheduled for 2005/06:

‘Maori and European heritage sites of significance actively protected’.

4.2 Definition

Built heritage and sites encompass individual buildings, structures, sites, wahi tapu, precincts, public places, development patterns and heritage landscapes.

4.3 Summary of Issues

Issues relating to built heritage and sites include:

- Council’s role in relation to heritage buildings, structures, trees and areas, including statutory protection and advocacy (non-regulatory) measures
- Loss and decay/preservation of heritage buildings, structures, sites, trees and areas
- Lack of integration of databases relating to building, structures, trees and sites
- Deterioration/enhancement of character of neighbourhoods
- Acquisition issues
- Governance and administration of projects for conservation of heritage buildings/ structures (preservation trust or trusts)
- Funding - grants/loans/revolving fund
- Lack of in-house expertise on built heritage in the form of a Heritage Architect.
- Lack of information owners of heritage buildings or properties containing heritage sites.
- Changes of perceptions in the market regarding heritage. Heritage values are no longer seen as an impediment.

4.4 Mechanisms

Mechanisms through which built heritage objectives may be achieved include:

- Upgrading of information systems
- Regulatory protection
- Non-regulatory methods/advocacy/education
- Grants and loans
- Criteria for evaluation, acquisition and grant/loan assistance

- Preservation trusts to manage building conservation projects
- Acquisition, conservation and protection by Council reserves management plans and conservation plans
- Community heritage and design groups and workshops
- Town centre conservation and refurbishment projects
- Revolving fund offering loans for building conservation projects
- Community projects/liaison with artist groups, museums, historical societies, building conservation groups and other community organisations.

4.5 The Law

The role of Waitakere City Council in relation to built heritage is prescribed by the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). Heritage is now a matter of national importance under Part II of the RMA 1991 following an amendment in 2003. This means that the Council has a duty to manage heritage resources sustainability. The Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment has produced an excellent Heritage Management Local Authority Good Management Guide.

Council has responsibility for heritage:

- As a TLA under S. 31 of the RMA requiring it to establish and review objectives, policies and methods to achieve integrated management of the effects of the use, development or protection of land and associated natural and physical resources of the district; this includes all structures such as heritage buildings
- As a TLA Council also has a responsibility under S. 74 to consider the Historic Places register when preparing a district plan; and under the Fourth Schedule when assessing effects relating to resource consent applications, it must recognise any effect on natural and physical resources having aesthetic, recreational, scientific, historical, spiritual or cultural, or other special value for present and future generations
- As a heritage protection authority under S. 187-198 of the RMA, with power to impose heritage orders
- As an owner of heritage properties listed in the district plan and/or registered by the Historic Places Trust.

Council's activities should ideally dovetail with those of other agencies in the region required by statute to protect built heritage. These include the NZ Historic Places Trust, the Auckland Regional Council and the Department of Conservation. The Auckland Regional Policy Statement emphasises the importance of natural and built heritage. Auckland unique heritage is central to the identity of communities, groups and individuals. It creates a sense of place and belonging. The ARC has functions to achieve integrated management of all heritage resources. The New Zealand Historic Places Trust is the national body which is charged with promoting the identification, protection, preservation and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand. They have specific responsibilities regarding archaeological sites and produce and maintain a national register of historic places and areas, wahi tapu and wahi tapu areas.

The RMA Amendment has brought the Resource Management Act and Historic Places Act into alignment.

4.6 Council Policies

Built heritage policies and sites range over a number of areas of Council activity.

The District Plan schedule and the accompanying rules form the core of Council's resource management provision for the preservation of built heritage. The schedule is a reasonably substantial one.

Council has under way a number of projects under the Urban Villages pathway to revitalise town centres and rural villages, which take built heritage and sites into account. Heritage goals are explicit in this process, such as the conservation of the historic Glen Eden Railway Station, and are considered in conjunction with other cultural heritage measures such as the placement of public art and the role of parks.

In other areas, Council planning policies are focused on an increase in densities in order to take pressure off green belt and urban fringe areas, and to reduce travel times, energy consumption and pollution. There are, however, implications for built heritage in terms of the process of achieving higher densities. Older buildings historically have often been demolished to make way for higher-density accommodation. A heritage strategy and action plan will ensure that significant older buildings are incorporated into new development, and that new development is sympathetic to existing heritage in terms of both good neighbourliness and design elements such as materials, architectural style and so on. Other aspects of built heritage also need to be taken into account, such as historical roading patterns and design, and historical plantings

There are special issues relating to wahi tapu/Maori sites in both rural and urban development areas, in that not all sites are known, some are known but local iwi wish them to remain secret and not all sites are clearly identifiable as being associated with a particular iwi.

The risks and opportunities for built heritage posed by new development policies in Waitakere City will need to be clarified. Meanwhile, it is important to ensure that the district plan schedule is sound and representative and that the evaluation criteria are as strong as possible.

4.7 Criteria for Evaluation

There are many sets of evaluation criteria and conservation guidelines for places of cultural heritage value in use within New Zealand. WCC already has its own very good heritage criteria, used in compiling the District Plan schedule.

A review of the criteria for the evaluation of places of cultural heritage value in Waitakere City, should be carried out in consultation with the Auckland Regional Council, other TLAs and the Auckland office of the NZ Historic Places Trust to assess whether they are the most suitable criteria in terms of strength, consistency and compatibility.

4.8 Resource Consent Processes

The currently uncoordinated nature of heritage management within Council and the lack of a heritage staffing position mean that Council performance in this area is at best uneven.

No specific heritage expertise exists in-house and applicants are therefore required to provide their own assessment of the proposal from a qualified heritage architect. However, heritage consents are processed free of charge by the Council. The Historic Places Trust and DoC are relied upon to assist in appropriate decision making processes.

The appointment of a competent and experienced Heritage Architect would enable the Waitakere City Council to act with better informed authority in respect of resource consents and also to provide sound advice to the owners of heritage buildings.

4.9 Community building conservation projects

Many successful community projects involving Waitakere City's heritage have already been undertaken, for example the Falls Hotel and Mill Cottage. The heritage strategy is required to consider the establishment of a community trust to administer any further such projects.

The setting up of a trust to undertake the conservation/preservation of heritage buildings raises governance issues for Council. At this stage, Council's draft policy on "Governance Arrangements with Alternative Structures for Service Delivery" defines governance in terms of:

- Setting objectives and direction
- Allocation of resources (at a global, not operational, level)
- Review of performance
- Taking action accordingly

If it was to be a charitable trust, Council would set objectives in the trust deed and monitor the achievement of objectives. For services from the trust to Council, it would also set strategic objectives, set the budget in strategic plans and annual plans, and monitor the achievement of objectives.

Section 1.3 Museums/Galleries/Heritage Building Trust of this report suggests a possible model for governance.

The options for Council's role in conservation management are:

1. Limited to funding provision: This option is favoured as Council can remain at arm's length from the management structure, which requires independence in order to make funding applications to grants bodies (e.g. ASB Charitable Trust). This option still allows Council to have a measure of control over the process through the provision of funding, which can be based on priorities set by Council (in turn based on District Plan listings).
2. Being represented on the umbrella trust: This is considered inadvisable by Holman because of potential conflict of interest, in that Council would be in the role of both provider and the receiver of funds, as long as the Council is not in control of the body. eg a Council Organisation under the Local Government Act nor a Council Controlled Organisation.

Funding

The options for funding are:

1. Grants from Council and/or the ASB Charitable Trust and/or Lottery Board, etc
2. A revolving fund offering low-interest loans, to be repaid upon completion of the project
3. Cost-recovery - acquisition, covenanting and on-selling

All of these options have benefits and they are not mutually exclusive. Council could offer both grants and loans to suitable projects, depending on the nature of the project. It may also offer an establishment grant together with a low-interest loan for the same project. This option will be most suitable for community buildings and projects.

At the same time, trusts could also take on commercially viable, self-sustaining purchase and cost-recovery projects where the nature of the building is appropriate .g. a sound commercial building in a favourable location, requiring maintenance and limited retrofitting rather than major works. Such 'pilot projects' have been shown overseas to stimulate the conservation of older buildings and also new development, as well as protecting the heritage building itself.

The Council itself could take on conservation and on-selling projects, although it may prefer to stay at arms length from this process and use a revolving fund to finance projects run by preservation trusts.

The methodology for establishing and operating a revolving fund is set out in Holman Report (1999) Appendix B4.

4.10 Criteria for Grants and Loans

New Plymouth District Council and Wellington City Council are among local authorities in New Zealand which have set up heritage funds to assist private owners in conserving their properties. The reason for restricting the grants to private owners is that they generally have no other sources of grant funding, whereas publicly owned buildings are eligible for Lottery Board grants.

New Plymouth has also adopted a system of criteria for the evaluation of grant applications, which appears to be working well.

One difficulty in giving public funds to private owners, however, is that without appropriate constraints there is no legal guarantee of any lasting benefit to the public. Wellington City has addressed this issue by requiring a binding legal agreement and a Certificate of Encumbrance requiring the retention of the building for not less than 18 years. (Council may agree to withdraw the certificate on condition of repayment of the grant.)

Another possible model is that developed by Christchurch, whereby the City Council will purchase buildings, restore them and then sell them again on the open market but with heritage covenants protecting them.

4.11 Action Plan

2004/2005

1. Conduct a review of the Waitakere City Council criteria for evaluation of places of cultural heritage in consultation with Auckland Regional Council and NZ Historic Places Trust, Auckland office to ascertain if they are the most suitable criteria in respect of strength, consistency and compatibility.
2. Heritage manager to establish better lines of communication between Waitakere City Council and NZ Historic Places Trust.
3. A formal agreement in place between Waitakere City Council, the Regional Council, the NZ Historic Places Trust and the New Zealand Archaeological Association (the latter in relation to archaeological data only) as to the on ongoing management of heritage databases relating to heritage buildings and sites, post-European settlement archaeological sites, heritage trees and maritime sites. The agreement will cover practical responsibility for the management of the databases, funding, access, dissemination of information, mapping systems and processes for updating of information.
4. Conduct a total review of the existing databases relating to the Waitakere City heritage of the natural environment, wahi tapu/archaeological sites, heritage buildings, heritage trees to ensure that there are no omissions or duplication between for example the listings in the District Plan, Cultural Heritage Inventory and the New Zealand Archaeological Association Register. Heritage structures and sites databases should be reviewed on a five yearly basis.
5. Survey all catchments for wahi tapu/archaeological sites identified as being under high risk of development and not previously surveyed and resurvey previously surveyed sites if deemed necessary and set priorities for active protection.
6. Undertake a review of the physical status of Council owned heritage buildings and determine a priority programme for urgent maintenance and the preparation of conservation plans.
7. Investigate the best model of governance options (including those in operation elsewhere in the country) and the best legal mechanisms to achieve the required outcomes of heritage preservation for community building conservation projects.
8. Prepare a programme of facilitating Conservation Plans for those Council owned heritage structures that do not already have them and produce an appropriate asset management plan for each structure and implement it.

2005/2006

1. Appoint a suitably qualified and experienced Heritage Architect (See Section 1 Action Plan 2005/2006)
2. Examine ways of alerting owners of heritage buildings that they may be eligible for funding under the Community Wellbeing Fund
3. The heritage architect to oversee a survey on the levels of risk to publicly owned buildings (as a result of decay and inappropriate use) and of archaeological sites which are deemed to be of regional or national significance.
4. Develop an information pack on heritage guidelines for the owners of heritage buildings (including community organisations) or properties containing wahi tapu/archaeological sites relating to the Resource Management Act, Waitakere City Council services available for heritage protection to encourage them to assist in heritage protection. Copies of this information should be given to major real estate companies in the City and be accessible through the Council's website.

5. Develop a comprehensive Heritage Assistance Policy which has clearly defined goals and objectives and identifies the range of loans, grants and other funding available from both internal and external sources. The development of such a policy will need to include the best legal mechanisms through which to deliver the objectives of the policy. Funding provisions for Council loans and grants will need to be made through the annual planning process. The role and functions of Waitakere City Council staff in facilitating this policy need to be delineated and funded accordingly.

2006/2007

1. Review existing District Plan schedules and conduct a survey of buildings and sites and heritage trees not currently listed on the District Plan as part of the District Plan update. Methods should be examined of enlisting public support to nominate particular heritage feature.
2. Establish an agreement with regional and national heritage bodies as to their heritage acquisition (in situations of risk), approach to financial contribution and an agreed process for negotiating specific situations
3. Establish a heritage properties acquisitions funding mechanism for Waitakere City.
4. Develop a series of heritage trails (with appropriate signs board and brochures) for each town centre revitalisation project undertaken and specialist heritage trails (in conjunction with the community on Waitakere heritage themes possibly including historic buildings, timber and dams, viticulture, orchard, rail maritime and transport heritage, bach and beach coastal. Some funding from the Community Wellbeing fund may be possible.

5.0 DOCUMENTARY HERITAGE

5.1 LTCCP

Major LTCCP Outcomes are; Urban and Rural Villages, Strong Communities, and Active Democracy.

Under the LTCCP the Council is committed to:

2003-2006

- Build the Glen Eden Library
- Build the new Civic Centre in Henderson
- Build the new Library in Henderson in association with Unitec

Longer Term Objectives

- Protect and celebrate the City's cultural diversity and Heritage
- Promote open access to communication technologies and information

5.2 Definition

Waitakere City's history and heritage is documented in an increasing number of disparate formats. This documentary heritage includes:

- Published and unpublished material
- Hand-written, typewritten, and printed material on paper
- Material created and held in electronic format
- Documentary photographs and works of art on paper and other media
- Sound recordings on magnetic tapes and compact discs
- Moving pictures captured on film and videotape.
- Oral history recordings and transcripts

Most archive repositories and libraries with historical collections fall within the ICOMOS definition of a Museum:

A museum is a 'non-profit-making institution in the service of society and its development, and open to the public, which acquires,, conserves, researches, communicates and exhibits, for purposes of study, education and enjoyment, material evidence of people and their environment.'

5.3 Summary of issues

Issues relating to documentary heritage which were identified during the preparation of the heritage strategy include:

- Council's role in relation to documentary heritage

- Documentary heritage as a vital resource for all heritage activities
- access to/provision of heritage information/role of archives and libraries
- acquisition
- Preservation
- Management of information about the City's heritage resource
- Opportunities for exhibition and dissemination of information
- Accommodation and storage/environmental conditions requirements
- Need for electronic storage and information systems
- Accessibility and compatibility of databases
- Use of websites
- Community archives
- No heritage manager within the library system

5.4 Mechanisms

Mechanisms for the implementation of documentary heritage measures which were identified in discussions with staff during the preparation of the heritage strategy include:

- Upgrading of information systems
- Provision of adequate accommodation and storage facilities for documentary heritage
- Integrated management of cultural heritage
- Regulatory protection of archival material
- Non-regulatory methods/advocacy
- Education, promotion, talks and publications
- Public accessibility
- Community projects/liaison with artist groups, museums, historic societies, building conservation groups and other community organisations.

5.5 Council Collections

Significant documentary heritage collections relating to the history and heritage of Waitakere City are held in various national and regional library and museum collections, local authority collections and community organisations. Within Waitakere City Council, collections are held by:

- Waitakere City Council Archive
- Various Council Units/Sections
- Waitakere City Libraries

5.6 Waitakere City Council Archive

Waitakere City Council's Archives are the corporate memory of the Council and its former local authorities. These archives contain a vast amount of information about the activities and functions of local government in Waitakere City from 1883 to the present. The Council's Archive repository contains the most comprehensive group of archival records in the city, containing detailed evidence of the area's development. The value of this collection is demonstrated by the many people who use it for research. They include genealogists, local historians, heritage researchers,

students, community organisations, legal professionals and of course Council staff requiring background information on current projects.

5.7 Archival Material held throughout Council

All Council Units create and manage records of archival value. The long-term significance of much of this material is not recognised and permanent retention and preservation, particularly for electronic records, is far from assured.

The ongoing survival of Council's "corporate memory" requires archival management principles to be integrated into the development of broader records management/IM strategies. To be effective, these strategies will need to withstand a number of key environmental considerations:

- Frequent restructuring and staff turnover
- Increasing quantities of records
- Prominence of electronic records
- Erosion of recordkeeping systems
- "Distributed custody" of archival material

In the production of this report, hard copies of some crucial background reports were difficult to locate even though they were less than 5 years old. The Council currently lacks an adequate 'library' of current and semi current Council reports which are not yet ready for transfer to Council archives but have an ongoing use by Council staff.

The adoption of the Electronic Document Management System (EDMS) throughout Council which is soon to be introduced will go some way towards solving this problem.

5.8 Statutory Requirements for Local Authority Archives

In 1998 National Archives now Archives New Zealand issued a revised Local Government Schedule. In accordance with the section 256 (1) of the Local Government Act (1974), this schedule specifies classes of local authority records that have permanent or archival value for administrative, accountability historical or research reasons. These 'local archives' must not be destroyed without prior approval from Archives New Zealand.

The local government schedule has been revised to make it more applicable to the types of records currently created by local authorities in New Zealand and the media that these records are created and stored on.

5.9 Waitakere City Libraries

Henderson Library is the repository for a significant Council collection of documentary heritage, most of which can be described as community archives as opposed to local authority archives.

Community archives are records created by individuals and organisations, excluding local authorities and central government organisations, which have enduring value to the community for historical or research reasons.

The Waitakere City Libraries holds a significant heritage collection of reference books, journals, newspapers, photographs, genealogical material, maps, drawings, plans, business documents, and oral histories relating to West Auckland.

These collections are used by researchers, genealogists, academics, historians, scientists, students, teachers, school groups, Council staff and the general public from the local area.

The genealogy section is very well-used. It provides a register of births, deaths and marriages from 1921-1990 and is being brought up to date.

People's memories are an important archive for the City, and one which can flesh out the City's history in important ways often not available through documentary research. About 5 years ago, a specialist was brought in with Lottery Grants Board funding to collection manage the oral history collection. As part of this project there were also interviews recorded from residents within the multi-cultural community. Currently the Library is engaged in a modest interview programme primarily undertaken by the Massey Reference Librarian. In 2003 intermediate schools conducted interviews with the encouragement of the Massey Reference Librarian as part of the 'J. T. Diamond Essay Competition'.

The historical photograph collection is well-used, including for publications. The library also presents displays and exhibitions of historical material and works with other Council departments on interpretative panels for various areas.

The considerable use of this resource and its size and quality demonstrate its potential for further development and benefits to the community.

5.10 Adequacy of Conditions

The provision of adequate accommodation and storage facilities for documentary heritage in both the Archives and the library, has emerged as one of the highest priorities during the preparation of the heritage strategy.

The Council's Archive repository is managed by the Council Archivist, forming part of the Central Records and Archives Section, which is part of Information Management, within Corporate and Civic Services. In its current state, this repository is unsuitable for the long-term preservation of archival material, being deficient in terms of the following:

- Temperature and relative humidity stability
- Air quality
- Fire protection - no sprinkler system

Henderson Library storage of the most precious items of documentary heritage is also sub-standard. It is at risk, especially from fire, and requires urgent upgrading.

A photography conservator needs to undertake a conservation assessment of the Libraries photograph collections to identify condition issues and make appropriate recommendations.

5.11 Role of Other Agencies

The Auckland Public Library, the Auckland War Memorial Museum Library, the Museum of Transport and Technology the National Maritime Museum libraries, the Alexander Turnbull Library (Wellington) , Archives New Zealand (Wellington and Auckland)and specialist business archives eg BNZ and Westpac Archives all hold documentary heritage relating to Waitakere City.

There are valuable collections of archives associated with Waitakere City held in government departments such as the Land Information Service of New Zealand, Valuation New Zealand and so on.

The Historic Places Trust has a collection of documentary heritage relating to places in Waitakere City which are on the Trust's register.

The West Auckland Historical Society holds records relating to the history of the area.

There are an unknown number of private collections and holdings of documentary heritage relating to West Auckland, but it is known that there are some very significant private collections relating to the history of Waitakere City.

5.12 ACTION PLAN

2004/2005

1. Recruitment of a suitably trained and qualified archivist, manuscripts librarian or special collections heritage manager position within the library to address satisfactorily and on an on-going basis, the heritage collections within the Library. This person would have responsibility for the collections management function. They would have responsibility for special collections i.e. research book collection archival collections, oral history collection, local history collection and contemporary documentary heritage collecting and development.
2. Formulation of a policy on the collection of local archives by the Waitakere City Library.
3. Conduct a survey and create a database of relevant documentary record in private hands and develop collection priorities for material at risk or vitally important records. The database should include details of owner, location, content and availability/access restrictions.
4. Upgrade the information management systems of Waitakere City Council including the EDMS implemented (date?) Investigate ways to make holdings of Waitakere City Council archives more accessible to both staff and the public particularly electronic access.
5. Establish a functioning library of Waitakere City Council reports (including a procedure of transfer of material by staff) and resource it adequately so that it become an essential tool for Waitakere City Council staff.
6. Create a Library, Information and Documentary Strategy group to provide a forum for relevant issues to be debated across council departments and establish a documentary heritage forum facilitated by Waitakere City Council staff to bring together individuals and groups who hold or have an interest in documentary heritage. This group should develop a

broad level programme which could form the basis of input into the Council's annual planning process. The group should meet annually.

7. A comprehensive conservation survey of the conservation status of the Waitakere City Council archives including the risk of fire and the local history archives (and newspapers) held by the Henderson Library. Immediate problems should be identified and rectified prior to the move of both collections to central Henderson in 2005/06. Part of this assessment should include a conservation assessment by a competent photographic conservator of the Libraries photographic holdings.

2005/2006

1. Physical location of the Civic Centre to central Henderson which includes a purpose built archives facility with adequate storage space, climate control, fire prevention and a reading room.
2. Building of the new library in Henderson should include adequate storage space, climate control and the creation of a Waitakere City Research Centre based on the existing J T Diamond Research Room.
3. A comprehensive report commissioned on the state of oral history in Waitakere City. The report should include: updating current holdings, gaps, priorities and a programme for future recording and a methodology to publicise the Council's history services.
4. The establishment of an oral history group or trust to integrate the development of the City's oral history collection. Ideally it would have representation from the tangata whenua, urban Maori authorities, Pacific Island and other ethnic communities. This group would oversee training, coordination and general development and management of the programme.
5. Examine ways of alerting community groups to the existence of the Community Wellbeing Fund for funding heritage projects.
6. Examine ways of making the public aware of the rich documentary heritage of Waitakere City through active outreach programmes, websites, lectures and talks – particularly aimed at the education sector.
7. Waitakere City Council Archives to develop a website with links to Waitakere City Council Library, Waitakere City Council Intranet and Waitakere City Council website.

2006/2007

1. Create a Waitakere City documentary heritage website with links to the Waitakere City Council website, the Waitakere City Council Intranet, the Waitakere City Council Library website and the Waitakere City Council Archives website.
2. Continue to develop the Waitakere City library historical image database by identifying non-Council controlled or owned collections and negotiating access with the owners for inclusion in the database.
3. Explore the information held by other institutions (which is part of the documentary heritage of Waitakere City) such as Archives New Zealand, Auckland Public Library, Auckland Museum, Alexander Turnbull Library, etc and examine ways of facilitating access to this material for researchers in Waitakere City.
4. Establish an ongoing process of liaison with academic institutions whereby student research topics could be identified, support given for publication of historical research, an annual seminar series and an annual heritage essay competition.

6.0 WAITAKERE CITY ARTS AND CULTURE

6.1 LTCCP

In the LTCCP Arts and Culture are featured as an Outcome for Urban and Rural Villages and as a Priority of the Lifelong Learning Policy. In both, the current action is:

‘Arts and Culture Strategy complete’.

The Arts and Culture Policy has now adopted as an official Council Strategy

Vision

The vision of the Waitakere City Arts and Culture Strategy is:

‘Waitakere City and its people are enriched by a vibrant sustainable environment of arts and cultural activities.’

6.2 Definition

For the purposes of this document the definitions used will be those in the Waitakere City Council Arts and Cultural Strategy

Broadly the Strategy will be taken to include: the visual and graphic arts, performing arts, public art, Maori and Pacific Island arts, literature, craft and applied arts and creative industries.

6.3 Summary of Issues

Issues relating to art and culture include:

- Council’s role in relation to art and culture in the community
- Public art work (creative and interpretative)
- Facilities and infrastructure
- Creating uniqueness and avoiding uniformity in the environment
- Interpretation of sites/past culture/the heritage of communities
- Creating references to the past through art works
- Impacts on public space and facilities.

6.4 Mechanisms

Mechanisms (which are fully outlined in the Arts and Culture Strategy) through which art and culture objectives may be achieved include:

- Supporting individual practitioners
- Supporting organisations
- Supporting projects, programmes and activities
- Supporting venues and sites
- Supporting communication

6.5 Waitakere City Art Community

Waitakere City, and in particular localities such as Titirangi, is known for the considerable number of artists who live there, attracted by the magnificent landscape, the cultural diversity and the presence of established artists.

It is seen by many to be a real strength of the City that it has a particularly rich cultural resource in terms of its well-known and well-established artistic community.

6.6 Waitakere City Art Facilities

Waitakere City does not have its own civic collections-based art gallery to collect, preserve, document, research and display the City's art. The Council, however, owns Lopdell House in which the Lopdell House Society runs a non-collections art gallery of some significance in the Auckland regional context, which exhibits work by artists of national significance, including local artists. Council itself displays local art on Council premises.

Currently in the Auckland region, only the Auckland City Art Gallery holds substantial collections of works by artists associated with Waitakere City - in particular, the notable collection by the well-known artist Colin McCahon, who lived in the Waitakere Ranges in the 1950s.

The Council has established a major arts and cultural facility on the old Corban estate. It is multi-functional facility, with exhibition space, workshops, studios, retail and a performance area currently in the early stages of development. It provides a valuable focus for the City's art communities. Council has the opportunity to identify ways in which local artists could work in partnerships with the Council to enhance opportunities for the display of public art, raising public awareness, promoting the City's distinctive character and improving art facilities in the City.

6.7 Arts and Culture Principles

There are seven principles outlined in the Waitakere City Council Arts and Culture Strategy which underpin the Strategy. These are:

- Arts and cultural expression are by and for everybody
- Maori arts and cultural expression are visible and treasured as integral to the life of the City
- Knowledge of the City's many cultures is a source of strength and a cause for celebration.
- Arts are critical to the City's development socially, culturally, environmentally and economically.
- We celebrate who we are through our arts and cultures.
- Waitakere City provides a sustaining environment for arts and cultural activity to flourish
- Local arts and cultural activity impacts on, and is impacted by, regional, national and global environments

6.8 ACTION PLAN WAITAKERE CITY ARTS AND CULTURE

2004/2005

1. Create an inventory in the form of a publicly searchable database of artworks owned by the Waitakere City Council.
2. Create an inventory in the form of a publicly searchable database of public art in Waitakere City.
3. Investigate the establishment of an Arts and Cultural Heritage Trust to co-ordinate and manage the arts facilities, historic houses and museums owned by the Waitakere City Council as part of the proposed Museum feasibility study in early 2004.
4. Investigate the provision of a civic collections art gallery for Waitakere City as part of the proposed Museums feasibility study in early 2004.
5. Ensure that the plans for the Corban Estate protect and enhance the sites heritage features for the enjoyment of future generations.

2005/2006

1. The Waitakere City Council to work with community groups to prepare an arts trail/s in the City, similar to the Harbourside Art Trail for Northcote and Birkenhead.
2. The Waitakere City Council continues to implement the Outcomes, Goals and Objectives of the Arts and Culture Strategy.
3. Create an inventory/database of artworks owned by the Waitakere City Council, and those in the city.
4. Develop programmes for community groups and education facilities which interpret the public art of the city, including brochures, website, guided walks, lectures and opportunities for hands on art creation based on existing public art.
5. Develop a public art heritage trail.
6. Ensure that the Arts Programme includes consideration of and support for Waitakere City heritage.
7. Prepare for the Long Term Council Community Plan 2006.

2006/2007

1. As determined by the Arts and Cultural Strategy and the Long Term Council Community Plan 2006.

7.0 MUSEUM TREASURES

7.1 LTCCP

Major LTCCP Outcomes are; Urban and Rural villages and Strong Communities.

Under the LTCCP the Council is committed to:

- Promote lifelong learning
- Protect and celebrate the City's cultural diversity and heritage.

7.2 Definition

The Charter of the International Council on Museums (ICOM) defines a museum as:

“a non-profit-making, permanent institution in the service of society and of its development, and open to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates and exhibits, for the purposes of study, education and enjoyment, material evidence of people and their environment.”

7.3 Issues

Issues relating to museum treasures include:

- Council's role in relation to the community's museum treasures
- Facilities and infrastructure
- Preserving the community's museum treasures
- City-wide versus local, regional and national roles
- Education and advocacy.

7.4 Mechanisms

Mechanisms through which museum objectives may be achieved include:

- provision of adequate exhibition, storage facilities and general museum infrastructure
- education and advocacy
- Council support for co-ordinated management of community museums
- upgrading of information systems
- community projects/liaison with community organisations.

7.5 Council's Role

Waitakere City, like North Shore and Manukau, does not have its own civic museum. Currently, Council fulfils its obligations to the care of region's museum treasures through the levy it pays to support the operation of the Auckland War Memorial Museum. Unfortunately this does not, however, specifically cover the full range of the City's museum treasures.

The Auckland War Memorial Museum is the Auckland regional museum, funded largely by a levy upon the ratepayers of the region, based on the rateable value of each city. It is the major repository of museum treasures associated with the region, including Waitakere City, and provides many valuable services to the regional community. It is not within the Museum's terms of reference, however, to undertake the role of a local museum in interpreting the history of sub-regional areas such as West Auckland.

There are several small community museums in Waitakere City which specialise in collecting particular aspects of heritage relating to the City. (In some cases, the building itself is an important part of the museum.) These community museums are run by volunteers. They are either owned by Council or are on land owned by Council, or are owned by a trust or charitable society, or privately owned. They include:

- New Lynn pottery kiln and museum storage facility and workshop, Ambrico Place - Council-owned
- Huia Museum (maritime theme and especially the *HMS Orpheus*) - owned by a trust.
- Oratia Folk Museum - owned and run by a private trust
- Mill Cottage - owned by Council and run by the West Auckland. Historical Society
- Railway Museum - Parr's Cross Road/end of Bruce McLaren Road - privately owned
- Monterey Park Car Museum- privately owned

In addition, some time ago a proposal was put forward to set up a wine museum on the Corban Winery Estate, but it was not considered viable by the Council at the time

There is also a group hoping to establish a National Ceramics Museum based at Clark House in Hobsonville. Waitakere City is the natural home for such a Museum and the group have access to a superb collection of ceramics and some financial resources.

The *SS Toroa* currently undergoing restoration at the northern end of Lincoln Rd will eventually require a deepwater berth. The Trust are keen to run excursions on this historic steam ferry and a base for this and other historic vessels (and possibly ship restoration and traditional boat building) located at Hobsonville could become a major tourist facility.

It can be seen that these small museums between them relate to some important aspects of Waitakere's history. A number of major and minor themes, however, are not represented including:

- Tangata whenua
- Ethnic groups, Pacific Islanders, Croatians, Dalmatians, Chinese, etc
- Gum digging
- Timber-milling
- Transport – broader rail, road and maritime
- Orchardring
- Farming

- Water supply
- Viticulture
- Military history, Hobsonville and Whenuapai
- Waitakere Ranges, tramping, search and rescue, etc
- West Coast beaches, surfing, lifesaving, fishing, etc

One management option which Council may wish to pursue is the provision of a civic museum for the City. Meanwhile, another though less comprehensive management option for Council is to seek to support and co-ordinate the City's several community museums.

7.6 ACTION PLAN MUSEUM TREASURES

2004/2005

1. Commission a full Museum Feasibility Study to report on the state of taonga/museum treasures in Waitakere City including management and resourcing issues. This would involve an examination of existing facilities, identifying gaps in themes and stories already being told and liaising with the Tangata Whenua, the various ethnic communities, arts and cultural heritage professionals and the local community.
2. Investigate the possibility of a Museums, Galleries and Heritage buildings Trust to co-ordinate and manage the arts facilities, historic houses and museums owned by the Waitakere City Council as part of the proposed Museum Feasibility Study early in 2004.
3. Alert the community, individuals, groups, trusts and keepers of collections of heritage artefacts, that projects for the collection and recording of artefacts may be eligible for grants from the Community Wellbeing Fund
4. The heritage manager should oversee a survey of the levels of risk for artefact collections in the community and set priorities for their active protection.

2005/2006

1. Consultation with the community on the results of the Museum Feasibility Study.

8.0 ELEMENTS OF CITY FORM

8.1 LTCCP 2003

Major LTCCP Outcomes relevant to Heritage are: Urban and Rural Villages, Integrated Transport and Communication, Strong Innovative Economy, Strong Communities and Green Network.

8.2 Public Places

The City's public places - streets, town centres, malls, squares, parks, walkways and waterways - are where the various aspects of environmental design coincide: heritage buildings, heritage precincts, structures such as bridges and features such as traditional paving; public art such as sculptures; and landscaping.

Historical features illustrate the community's story and give public spaces their character. Public art and landscaping can draw on existing heritage features and heritage themes to enrich and emphasise character. Interpretation boards can supply historical information so that people can understand the background to the history of the place, locality or City. There are also many possibilities for using heritage themes to enhance the character of the City.

8.3 Streets and transport corridors

There are many traditional street patterns and transportation features still surviving in Waitakere City.

The most obvious transportation heritage is surviving older railway buildings, both station buildings and railway houses.

Roading and subdivisional patterns are now also recognised as heritage features, including the cul-de-sacs of the 1960s and 70s which are seen in many places in the City, and occasional traditional grid-pattern subdivision as in New Lynn. The detailed design of footpaths, berms, planting carriageway and materials has also varied and often indicates a particular era.

Section sizes have greatly diminished since World War II and in particular in the last twenty years. Section size can be an integral part of the character of a property.

8.4 Town centres

Town centres reflect the character of communities. Moreover, heritage conservation in town centres offers opportunities for economic revitalisation.

The retention of older buildings does not mean that new development is stifled. On the contrary, Main Street projects in the USA and similar projects in Britain show that the conservation of old buildings in town centres also stimulates new development.

Rehabilitation of old buildings has produced billions of dollars worth of energy savings and employs more people and uses fewer resources and less energy than new development. In 1981 the Economic Recovery Tax legislation was introduced in the USA with the specific aim of encouraging the rehabilitation of older buildings.

Consciousness of the importance of history and heritage can be taken on board by new development processes, by using sympathetic materials and reflecting heritage features in modern design. Overseas, development companies also sometimes provide a display board for the interest of the community, giving the history of the site where a major development is taking place.

8.5 Neighbourhoods

The traditional character of neighbourhoods is sometimes forgotten in the move to accommodate increasing population, replace or modernise building stock and carry out infrastructural work. Today's fashion can lead to the destruction of character created in one era, or built up over years of sensitive adaptation.

A sustainable approach requires a holistic approach to character assessment, before individual heritage items can be identified or singled out for recognition. All aspects need to be considered: landform, streets and subdivisional pattern, planting and paving, buildings and structures.

Some features of a neighbourhood are obvious - the old church, the post office, the community hall or the old settler's house. Often, however, the obvious or the commonplace is overlooked in works which affect setting, for example the low walls which characterised state housing subdivisions at one stage, or a predominance of hedges, or the lack of concrete kerbing and channelling. These features are always associated with social movements, eg Waitakere City's blue collar worker history, eg Clark Lane in Hobsonville. They need to be analysed and evaluated.

8.6 Parks, the green network and the natural environment

The presence of both natural and historic heritage values on parks and the green network provides Council with many opportunities to enrich the character and enjoyment of those areas for the community. Council's Parks and Policy units are aware of this and a policy objective has been developed to lay the basis for future actions.

Some Waitakere City Council parks and reserves contain buildings and structures of heritage value, e.g. Falls Park. There are also other Council-owned sites where both natural and historic heritage values exist and need to be managed in an integrated way.

The management of these areas should take into account all values to ensure an integrated and considered approach to decisions.

In addition, Council staff have pointed out that there are many environmental projects, eg the Whau River project, where the history of the use of the river, of important activities and events on the river and of water-borne transport, could be researched and used to provide an historical context for the project, as well as for the interest and enjoyment of the community.

8.7 Heritage Precincts and Heritage Landscapes

In the past there has been a tendency within the Heritage Sector to see individual heritage buildings or sites in isolation and not as part of a larger whole. A railway station yard, for example is not just a series of buildings randomly placed along a railway track. The station building, the coal sheds, goods sheds, water tanks, sidings and signal boxes all bear a relationship to one another and cannot be interpreted in isolation. Together they form a heritage precinct, which when coupled with the stories of the architects, builders, navvies, gangers, guards, station masters and tea ladies become a powerful tool for interpreting the site.

Far more cognisance is now being taken of the context in which buildings are located and that for many sites there are numerous layers of history layers. Thus it is possible that a particular area may have some significant waahi tapu as well as subsequent European heritage. e.g Limeburners Bay has some Maori sites as well as the remains of European brickworks and elements of maritime history in the remains of a paddle steamer and four wooden barges.

Heritage landscapes must be seen in the context of the original and changing physical environment, the entire human history, stories and myths, traditional practices, events and activities and peoples' perceptions of what is important about a particular landscape and why.

8.8 ACTION PLAN ELEMENTS OF CITY FORM

2004/2005

1. That the Waitakere City Council Heritage Manager as recommended in the Heritage Advocacy Section of this action Plan, once appointed undertake a review of all aspects of heritage as they apply to City Form.
2. This will include investigation of the appropriateness of protecting some traditional subdivision patterns (grid and cul-de-sac) through zoning provisions.
3. Retain and conserve transportation, industrial and other heritage sites and precincts eg old railway stations wherever possible.
4. Ensuring as far as possible that names of new suburban developments, place names, street names and the names of new community facilities reflect the cultural heritage and ethnic diversity of Waitakere City.
5. Endeavour to name bus stops to reflect the heritage of the City and to enhance the distinctive identity of neighbourhoods. Overseas, this has been shown to encourage the use of buses.
6. Ensure that traditional roading materials such as bluestone kerbing be retained wherever possible, especially in association with heritage buildings and areas.
7. Carry out characterisation studies, working with local communities to identify the heritage features of particular neighbourhoods and ensure that those features are protected.
8. Work with the staff of the Parks Department to ensure the heritage features of the City's Parks are identified, protected and made known and are accessible to visitors(as outlined in the Heritage Section of the Waitakere City Parks Strategy (1999)).Specifically this should include:
9. All urban and rural villages projects (including key roading projects are to have a heritage character report as part of the Resource Consent process.
10. All major stormwater projects are to have a heritage character report as part of the Resource Consent process.