

# Protecting, preserving & celebrating our heritage



**Summer 2022**



*St James Anglican Church, Roxburgh  
Celebrating 150 years*

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[www.heritagecentralotago.org.nz](http://www.heritagecentralotago.org.nz)

# ABOUT US

The Central Otago Heritage Trust, established in 2008, comprises member groups within the local heritage community. The role of the Trust is to represent the collective interests of these groups in protecting, preserving and celebrating our unique heritage. It is governed by trustees nominated and elected by members.

The Trust is the founding organisation of **Heritage Central Otago**. Our community-based initiatives are represented under the Heritage Central Otago identity.

## OUR TRUSTEES

David Ritchie (Chair), Russell Garbutt, Lynda Gray, Warwick Hawker, John Kerr, Ross Naylor, Kristy Rusher & Graye Shattky. Ann Rodgers (CODC Liaison). Maggie Hope (Heritage Coordinator).

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# HERITAGE MATTERS

## FROM THE CHAIR

The year has flown by with the festive season and holidays now in sight. We hope you get the chance to explore the plentiful range of heritage activities on offer across the district, many of which are kind on the wallet.

We're pleased to see that Council have now completed the Heritage Precinct guidelines. Our Trust has been advocating for these guidelines for many years to provide more clarity on development within our five heritage precincts - Clyde, Naseby, Old Cromwell, Ophir and St Bathans. Sitting outside the District Plan, the guidelines have identified the unique architectural characteristics of each precinct and provides property owners with clear guidance on how new builds and large-scale renovations can enhance and reflect these characteristics. The guidelines will be notified in March-April in conjunction with Plan Change 20.



At our November Board meeting, the Cromwell and Districts Community Trust presented their proposal to reconstruct components of a Chinese settlement at Old Cromwell, adjacent to the Cromwell Cultural Centre development. The original Chinese Settlement (1866-1920) was once home to around 400 Chinese, the remnants of which were flooded when Lake Dunstan was formed. The reconstruction will be guided by the detailed work undertaken by archaeologist Neville Ritchie. We look forward to providing support for this project. You can find out more about their proposal below.

COHT Trustee, Graye Shattky presented at an Otago Regional Council meeting in early November to stress the importance of heritage as a regional asset and proposed that a Regional Heritage Fund be established. We will continue to push this viewpoint in the Regional Policy Statement submission process.

Over the last six months the Otago Museum's Tū Tonu Project has brought our heritage community together to learn and share. Over 900 people throughout the region took part in a wide range of heritage events and training sessions focussed on upskilling our sector. From creating welcoming spaces, good governance, Kāi Tahu perspectives on working with taonga, funding opportunities, and more. But equally important is the connections people have made from these workshops that will endure into the future.

Concerns over meeting the looming deadline for earthquake engineering assessments has been brought to our attention in recent weeks. In this edition,

we've prepared a plain English summary of the national system for managing earthquake prone buildings and compiled a list of potential funding sources.

We've made a start on developing our 2023 programme of 'Heritage Talks'. First up in January is 'The History of Central Otago Merino Farming' with Jillian Jopp. Keep an eye on our website for more details.

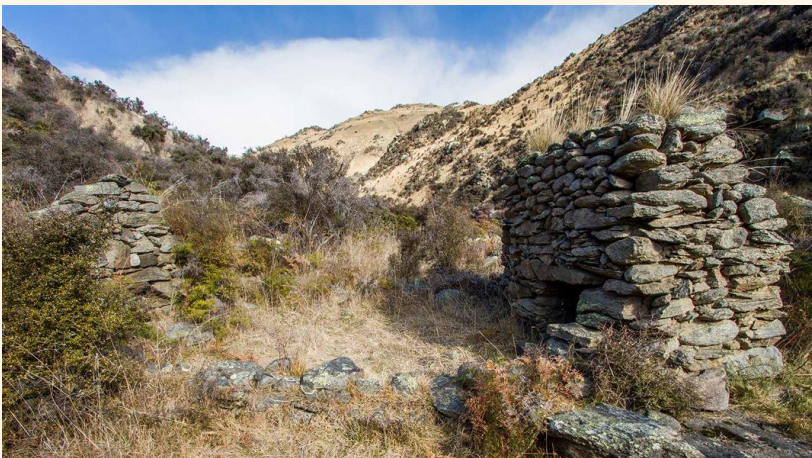
On behalf of Trustees, I would like to acknowledge the work undertaken by our members over the last year in protecting, preserving and celebrating our heritage. We wish you all a happy and safe festive season and look forward to working with you in 2023.

## EXPLORING HERITAGE ON FOOT THIS SUMMER

There are some great Department of Conservation heritage walks on our doorstep. All you'll spend is the time to get there.

The Shek Harn Historic Reserve Track is an easy walking trail following the Fraser River. 'Shek Harn' is Cantonese for 'big stone ditch'. Along the way you'll see remains of dwellings used by Chinese miners and impressive piles of stones from old gold workings.

There's a striking example of a Long House, about 2 km upstream of Fraser Dam. It consists of two rooms with well-made 2.5m high stone walls that are still standing on a terrace above the river (opposite side from the track). The track starts near the end of Fraser Dam Road. (1hr 30min return)



# CELEBRATING OUR HERITAGE

## ST JAMES ANGLICAN CHURCH CELEBRATES 150 YEARS 1872 - 2022

The St James Anglican Church sits on a prominent corner in the heart of the vibrant Central Otago town of Roxburgh.

On 6 November 2022, seventy-six people gathered there to celebrate its sesquicentennial (150 years). The Rt. Reverend Stephen Benford, Bishop of Dunedin, led the service of worship, and the wonderful old building resonated with the sound of voices united in prayer and song. Following the service, old acquaintances were renewed, and many fond memories were shared.

As I researched the history of the church, I uncovered stories that demanded to be placed in a modern setting – and that was how the book of the church’s history grew from a few paragraphs and old photos into eighty-two pages.

Church records, personal memoirs and newspaper articles recorded details of worship services, Sunday School lessons, weddings, baptisms, funerals, committee meetings, fundraising, and many other community activities. They illustrated the value that a formal place of worship had, not only to its congregation, but also to the wider community.

In 1871 the Anglican community, represented by John Beighton, exchanged many letters with Bishop Nevill in Dunedin expressing their desire for a church building – his approval was received in July. John Beighton offered the land in September. Tenders were considered in November. Funds were raised, and construction was underway by March of 1872.

The successful tenderers were all local men: Henry Norton was the designer and joiner, Henry Reese and Philip Mylrea were the contractors and builders, Henry Reese and Peter Campbell were the stonemasons, and the painter was Edwin Hughes.

The church was designed to accommodate a hundred people. Built in a traditional English Gothic revival





style, it was constructed using rock quarried from a hill just a short distance from the church. The interior wood fittings were all made of varnished Baltic pine.

No one can for a moment imagine that it cost only £400 10s to build. The reason this amount was so low is entirely due to the great personal sacrifice of all the workmen involved whose names are now unknown. They devoted many twelve and fourteen-hour days, at no extra pay. They were given twelve weeks to complete the work, but, despite all their hard labour, it still took more than a year to finish. On 11 November 1872, the church was dedicated to God, and it was named St James after John Beighton's parish in Nottingham England.

In 1950 the building was extensively restored to repair the ravages of time and borer. In 1984 the original leadlight windows were replaced. The west window was gifted by Mura Reid and is dedicated to the memory of her husband, Flying Officer John Reid, who was killed in active service in 1943. The south window, 'The Good Shepherd', was relocated from St Paul's Cathedral in 1975. In 2008, the church was registered as a Category II building by Heritage New Zealand.



*150-year celebration on 6 November 2022*

Winston Churchill stated in 1943, when discussing the reconstruction of the bombed House of Commons, "We shape our buildings, and afterwards our buildings shape us." It is impossible to conceive how differently life in Roxburgh would have developed if the church had not been built. But one thing is certain, there will always be a deep sense of kinship amongst those who share a connection to the St James Anglican Church in Roxburgh.

*Stephanie Sommers  
Roxburgh historian and photographer*

*Stephanie's book is available for purchase at \$20 per copy. Email [stef.lev2613@gmail.com](mailto:stef.lev2613@gmail.com)*

## CHINESE SETTLEMENT TAKING SHAPE

Good things take time and that rings true for the Cromwell Chinese settlement reconstruction on the banks of the Kawarau River.

The Cromwell and Districts Community Trust (CDCT), the key facilitator of the project, is in the throes of seeking pre-construction funding for resource consent, surveying and hard landscaping.

The prospect is exciting and significant for what has been a ‘slow burn’ project.

“There’s been long-time community support for the project. It was included in the Community Plans of the CDCT in 2013 and again in 2021,” CDCT chair Ali Ballantine says.

“The contribution of Chinese people to our district’s goldfields and our township are an important part of our history. Our community has told us that they value this rich history and heritage.”

Awareness and interest in the Chinese goldmining connection started during the pre-construction phase of the Clyde Dam when the remains of the settlement were uncovered by archaeologists led by Neville Ritchie in early 1980. From these excavations and further research Ritchie was able to compile drawings of the site with the locations of buildings, pathways and walls.

From 2010 until 2012 the Cromwell & Districts Promotion Group pursued the idea of a replica-type settlement, commissioning a discussion report and layout plan. The group identified a building site on Melmore Terrace above the now submerged village and adjacent to the existing town hall.



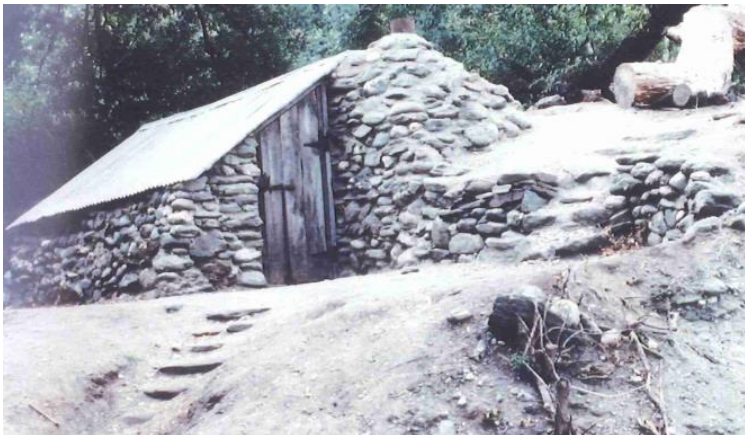
*Location of the proposed Chinese settlement reconstruction*

The site location has since been shifted to align with the proposed new Cromwell Hall and Cultural Centre development. That's meant shifting the site eastwards in front of the Victoria Arms Hotel. It's a steeper site, which could create excavation challenges, but is perfectly placed for an important linkage between the Cromwell Heritage Precinct and the Cultural Centre.

"We're very grateful to the original work of the Cromwell & Districts Promotion group who did a lot of the formative and background research work," Ali says

CDCT's vision is to reconstruct one dwelling and the footings of others as well as stone pathways and fences. Also on the plan is a virtual reality tour using a QR code enabled app.

"We're working in with the Lawrence Camp Trust who are developing this technology as well for the Chinese heritage site they've developed."



*A Chinese dwelling was reconstructed in 1980 at the original site before the settlement was flooded.*

Beyond the consent and preliminary construction stage, estimated at about \$75,000, are costings for detailed plans and the actual construction. In the meantime, the Trust is continuing to liaise with Old Cromwell Inc, the Cromwell Museum, Goldfields Mining Centre, the Chinese community, CODC, LINZ, Toitū Otago Settlers Museum, the Central Otago Heritage Trust and the wider Cromwell community.

"There's a lot to be done. The actual construction phase should be relatively straight forward, and the good thing is it would be a self-guided and self-explanatory heritage experience."

Cromwell's 'Chinatown' had a peak population of about 400 people. The settlement, more of a camp than a village, was established in 1866 and inhabited



until 1920. Glimpses on the life and times of those in the small community have come from various channels.

Descendants of some of the original Chinese inhabitants have also helped and Ali says the Trust is keen to hear from anyone else with relevant information.

Once completed, the partly reconstructed settlement will become a key stop-off on the 'Golden Highway', a Dunedin-based project with the goal of developing a world class Chinese heritage and cultural trail from Dunedin to Arrowtown taking in the Lawrence, Alexandra, Cromwell and the Kawarau Gorge.

Ali, former chair of Environment Southland (Southland Regional Council), came on board as chair in 2019 and says being part of such a motivated group makes her role enjoyable. Community support has never faltered and some groups, such as Otago Polytechnic stone masonry students have agreed to play a hands-on role in construction of pathways and walls.

*Lynda Gray, COHT Trustee*

## HERITAGE TALKS - THE HISTORY OF CENTRAL OTAGO MERINO FARMING

Merino sheep are a resilient bunch, surviving in places and climates where other breeds cannot. And so too are the people that farm them. Our 2023 'Heritage Talks' programme kicks off in January with Jillian Jopp talking about the history of merino farming in Central Otago, life on the farm at Moutere Station and what makes merino fibre so desirable on the world stage.

**Date: Wednesday 25th January 6:30pm**

**Location: Central Stories Museum & Art Gallery**

Entry by koha.

Follow the QR code to book your place at this event.



*Heritage farm buildings at Moutere Station*

## TUNNELS UNDER THE TOWN - IN SEARCH OF LIGNITE

When settling or working in a new environment there are several essentials required. Work, food, water, shelter and warmth being amongst the most important.

For the swarms of miners that came to the area following the Hartley and Reilly discovery of gold in the Dunstan Gorge in 1862, there was certainly no shortage of work. As for food, there were some supplies of mutton from the established runholders, but little else until a supply chain was set up from Dunedin and shops established on the goldfields. There were no shortages of water for drinking. There was plenty of schist rock to build shelters from, as well as the initial tents. But there was next to nothing in terms of wood to build with or to burn for warmth. Forests had been burned by the first Polynesians when hunting moa. Warmth was the problem.

As luck would have it, surface coal was found at the entrance to the Dunstan Gorge, which became known as Coal Point. The location was on the eastern side of the Clutha River below the present Clyde township and soon miners were helping themselves to the wide seam of brown coal or lignite. This lignite deposit, which extended to Alexandra and up the lower Manuherikia, became a pivotal resource both for domestic use and for powering the many gold dredges operating along the Clutha River.

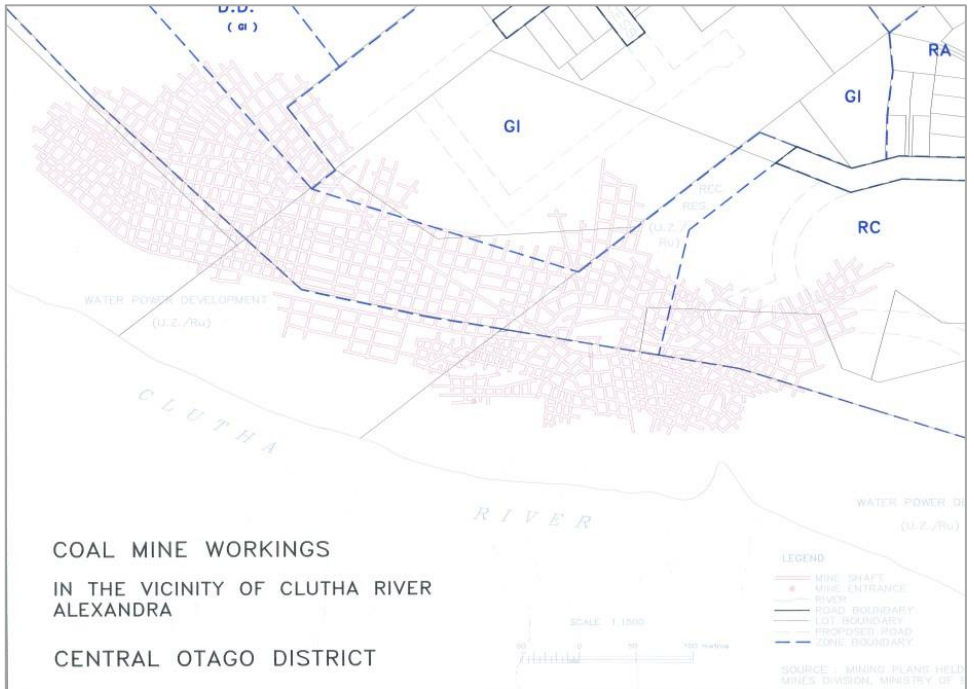


*Rowing out bags of coal to supply the gold dredges.*

*Source: Ron Murray Collection, Cromwell Museum*

But where did it come from? The dense, moist forests some 20 million years ago in New Zealand were eventually buried through tectonic movement, and through the geological forces of pressure and heat transformed to carbon-dense black or





*The map of the various tunnels and shafts on the eastern side of the river which incorporate the Newcastle Mine is impressive.*

*Source: CODC*

Lignite is still widespread throughout the Otago/Southland area and today the Government estimations of lignite deposits indicate that 9 billion tonnes are present in the region. This could power the country's transport fuel and petrochemical needs for 300 years. While coal remains a major source of pollution, advances in technology could mean that these deposits are utilised in the future.

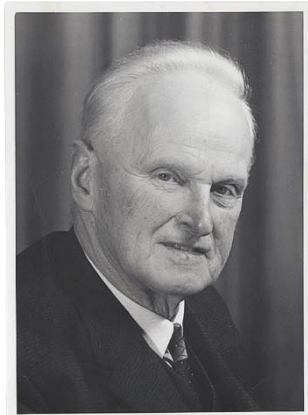
*Russell Garbutt  
COHT Trustee*

## MEET JAMES HERRIES BEATTIE THE SELF-TAUGHT ETHNOLOGIST

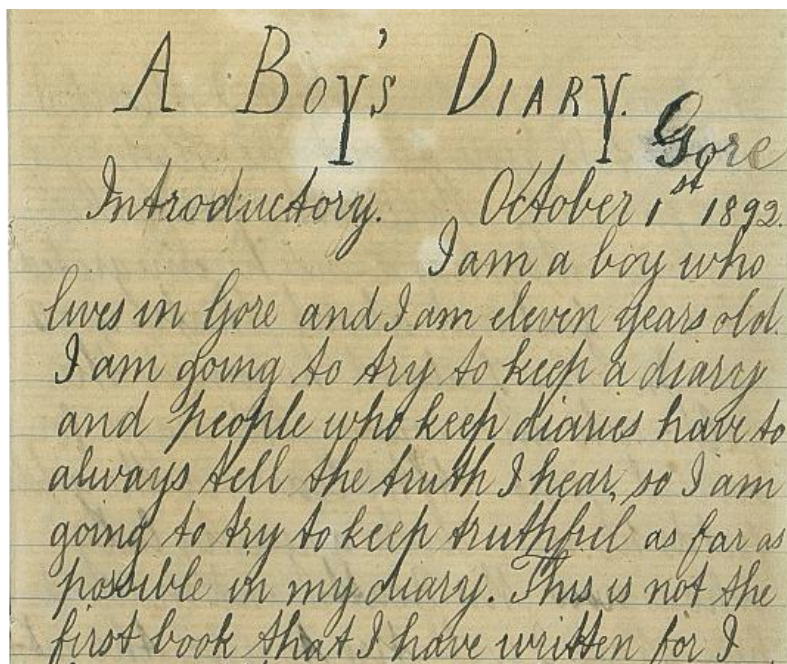
What James Herries Beattie lacked in formal education, was made up with his insatiable curiosity and determination to pursue his love of writing and research.

Beattie's literary works documented the traditional knowledge and memories of 19th century South Island Māori and Pākehā. He was an untrained ethnologist, basing his research on conversations and in-depth interviews, buttressed with information from family notes, genealogies, maps and newspaper articles amongst more orthodox sources. From this material Beattie developed his own eclectic, anecdotal style.

James Herries Beattie (known as Herries) was born in Gore on 6 June 1881 to Scots immigrants James Beattie and Mary Thompson. From a young age, Herries had an instinct for learning, but was not gifted academically.



*James Herries Beattie  
(1881 – 1972)*



*Beattie's boyhood diary 1892  
Source: Hocken Library*



As a youth he sought out surviving pioneers of European settlements to talk to. By the age of 11 he had begun to keep notebooks recording the recollections of pioneer families around Gore and those of the surviving whalers and other old identities at Bluff and Riverton, many of them offspring of marriages into the Māori community.

After two years at Southland Boys' High School, Invercargill, he began work in 1896 as a bookkeeper in the family business. This was less from choice than from familial duty. The tedium of the job served only to further stimulate his desire to write.

Beattie sought ways of developing a career closer to his intellectual interests. He first attempted to become a schoolteacher but failed the examination. Then in 1916 he accepted a substantial drop in salary to become a journalist with the Mātaura Ensign. Three years later he took a job with H. D. Skinner at the Otago University Museum to undertake a year-long ethnological survey of southern Māori.

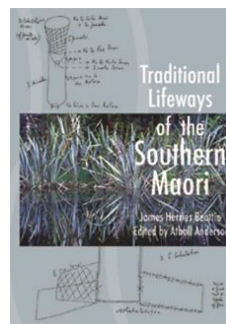
On a salary of £5 per week, Beattie travelled by train, bicycle and foot to isolated Māori communities. As a young man he had relied on his memory to write up conversations, but now he prepared written questions in advance, beginning with 65 and ending up with about a thousand. These were worked through patiently with Kaumatua, who were often 70 to 80 years old, with interviews sometimes taking many days to complete.

Beattie had rudimentary knowledge of Te Reo, so his interviews were conducted in English, with the help of a younger member of the family translating as needed. He recorded not just the details of daily life of various hapū, but also memories of warfare, cycles of food hunting, gathering and preservation, aspects of their spiritual life, their songs and their stories, before their knowledge was lost. He also kept a very comprehensive record of Māori place names and their meanings.

*"I went among them with no preconceived notions, no theories to uphold, and no previous knowledge to colour what was told to me. I relegate myself to the background, and keep to the simplicity of my informants, and neither overstate nor understate the information given to me. It is a faithful record."*  
(nzmuseums.co.nz)

Beattie's 1920 ethnological project was the major achievement of his career, producing more than 1,000 meticulously researched pages. Failing to get this published at the time, Beattie mined it extensively for his subsequent books. It was finally published in 1994 as 'Traditional Lifeways of the Southern Māori'.

In 1941 Beattie was awarded the Percy Smith Prize for achievements in anthropology, and in 1967 was made an MBE in recognition of his historical research and writing. Leading up to the Kāi Tahu claim to the Waitangi Tribunal, researchers for



iwi and the Crown used the Beattie papers repeatedly as they provided reliable and detailed historical information not found elsewhere.

By the end of his career Beattie had produced 27 books, 12 of which were on Pākehā pioneers and 10 based on Māori ethnographies. These included 'Tikao Talks' (1939), 'Māori Lore of Lake, Alp and Fiord' (1945), and 'Our Southernmost Māoris' (1954). The remaining five were on scenic and tourist attractions.

The thousands of South Island Māori place names documented within Beattie's research have been an important source for 'Kā Huru Manu', the Kāi Tahu online cultural mapping project. This online atlas includes Māori place names and associated stories from across Central Otago. Many of these places were once important food gathering locations (kāinga mahinga kai), particularly for ducks, weka and tuna (eel). You can view this online atlas at [www.kahurumanu.co.nz](http://www.kahurumanu.co.nz).

Today the comprehensive collection of Beattie papers is held at the Hocken Library and were added to Unesco's Memory of the World New Zealand register in 2017. Kāi Tahu scholar and leader Sir Tipene O'Regan has dubbed Beattie's research and papers as a "tribal knowledge base."

We are indebted to Beattie for documenting a slice of Otago and Southland's history that would have otherwise been lost.

**THREE LATEST BOOKS**  
By HERRIES BEATTIE.  
MAORI PLACE NAMES OF OTAGO  
(paper) ..... 5/-  
MAORI PLACE NAMES OF CANTERBURY (paper) ..... 7/6  
MAORI LORE OF LAKE, ALP AND FIORD; 150 p.p.; 12 illustrations; index .... Paper 7/6; bound 10/6  
Wholesale or Retail Orders to  
**BOYNE BROS.**  
Booksellers, GORE, or to  
**J. H. BEATTIE**  
55 HARRIS STREET, WAIMATE, S.I.

*Evening Post 15 December 1945*



Examples of Beattie's detailed notebooks  
Source: Unesconz.nz

# PROTECTING AND PRESERVING OUR HERITAGE

## TELLING OUR STORIES - THE ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

### End of year celebration with Jim Sullivan

The oral history volunteer team enjoyed a special end of year celebration featuring historian Jim Sullivan as guest speaker. Many of you will know Jim from the radio series he hosted and produced called 'Sounds Historical', which ran for 23 years on Radio New Zealand. Not so well known, is Jim's experience working as an oral historian for the Alexandra Turnbull Library.

Jim shared his insights into the art of interviewing as well as anecdotes from interviews with key historic figures such as Sir Robert Muldoon. One of Jim's key messages was to use silence as a tool to allow interviewees the space to reflect and continue their stories.



*Volunteers enjoyed end of year celebrations with Jim Sullivan at the Merchant Café in Clyde on 1 December 2022.*

This was a great occasion to take the opportunity to thank volunteers for their enthusiasm, expertise and involvement over what was, yet again, a challenging year as we negotiated the Covid traffic light system. Nonetheless, the oral history repository has continued to grow, with now over 60 recordings in the collection. The stories roam across a range of locations throughout Central Otago, with topics becoming increasingly diverse.

We've expanded our involvement in the community, preserving stories about community groups and contributions from their members. One such example is the

three interviews with employees from the old Maniototo Hospital. While the 1929 hospital buildings have now been demolished, these stories will remain.

Other key topics we've covered this year include the development of viticulture in Central Otago and the rural stories of multi-generational pastoral farming families. These have been peppered with delightful recollections on topics such as dance, wood turning, midwifery, mayoralties, orcharding and enterprise, religious service, Chinese heritage and teaching.

We are so grateful to our interviewees and volunteers who have given their time freely to share these wonderful stories, creating a treasured resource for future generations.

*Carolyn Squires, Oral History Manager*

## WHAT'S IN A NAME - KOPUWAI

Kōpūwai was a giant who once lived in Central Otago. When small eeling and birding parties did not return home, the people of Murihiku (Southland) and Otago became puzzled over their disappearances.

Kaiamio returned as the sole survivor from one such hunting party. She explained how she fled from the giant down Mata-au (the Clutha River). Kōpūwai swallowed the river in an attempt to capture her.

The courageous Kaiamio returned to Central Otago with a large party to seek retribution. They found Kōpūwai in a deep slumber induced by a warm nor'wester. They seized the opportunity to beat and burn their opponent.

The visible representation of Kōpūwai can be seen on the Old Man Range - the natural obelisk perched on the summit of the range forming a conspicuous landmark.

Source: [www.kahurumanu.co.nz](http://www.kahurumanu.co.nz). Kōpūwai is one of the placenames recorded in Herries Beattie's ethnographic research (see page 12).



## TŪHURA OTAGO MUSEUM - HIDDEN HAZARDS PROJECT

Otago Museum's Hidden Hazards Project has developed resources and training to allow Museums, Galleries, Libraries and Archives to identify and manage hazards in their collections. Such hazards include asbestos, mercury, old pesticides, chemicals and explosives. The project's website will be launched in the coming weeks. The site will concentrate on 13 principal hazards commonly found in heritage collections and outlines:



- What the hazard is
- Where that hazard might be found
- How to confirm your identification
- What the law says about that hazard
- What you need to do if you have it
- How to dispose of it safely if desired

The website will also include an introduction to health and safety for heritage organisations, with information on writing health and safety policies, the use of personal protective equipment and workplace exposure standards. We are very grateful to Central Stories Museum and Art Gallery, Cromwell Museum, Teviot District Museum and Clyde Historical Museums for allowing us to make use of images of their collection items on the new website.



*Martin Bainbridge with Jennifer Hay  
at Cromwell Museum*

Early next year Martin Bainbridge, the Hidden Hazards project officer and very experienced health and safety professional, will be running two Hazard and Health and Safety focused training days in Central Otago which will be open to all. Those of you who heard Martin speak in October will know that he has a talent for making health and safety interesting, understandable and engaging.

Martin is also available to undertake one on one site visits to work with organisations around hazards, including assisting with inventories and preliminary identifications, providing advice around health and safety documentation, hazard disposal and delivering bespoke training. If you are interested in a visit from Martin, please don't hesitate to get in touch to book in a date.

Wishing you all a merry and hazard free Christmas from Tūhura Otago Museum.

Nyssa Mildwaters, Conservation Manager – [nyssa.mildwaters@otagomuseum.nz](mailto:nyssa.mildwaters@otagomuseum.nz)



# MAKING SENSE OF THE NATIONAL SYSTEM FOR MANAGING EARTHQUAKE PRONE BUILDINGS

The clock is ticking for thousands of New Zealanders who need to get their buildings compliant with the new national earthquake prone building requirements under the Building Act. In Central Otago, owners of potentially earthquake prone buildings are being informed by Council of their obligations and process to meet these standards. The first group of owners were sent a letter from Council in late June. Letters to the remaining owners of potentially earthquake prone buildings will be sent out by the June 2027 government deadline. If you haven't received a letter, you don't need to do anything.

Making sense of the new rules may seem overwhelming, so we've compiled a plain English summary of what you need to know and do as an owner of a potentially earthquake prone building.

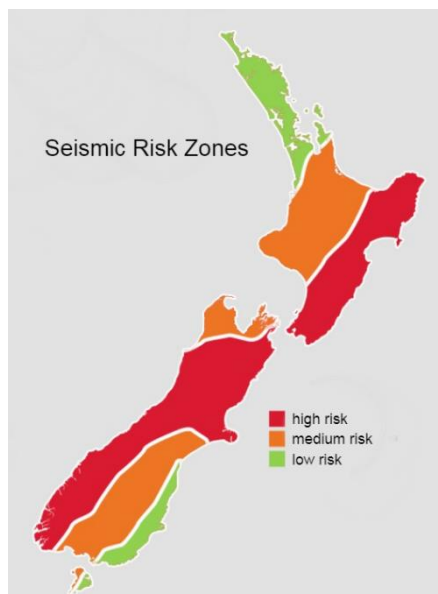
## The new system in a nutshell

The system for managing earthquake-prone buildings in New Zealand was updated in 2017. Known as the 'EPB' (Earthquake Prone Buildings) this system divides the country into three seismic risk areas: high, medium, and low. Central Otago falls within a medium risk area.

There are three specific profile categories that are used to identify potentially earthquake prone buildings:

- unreinforced masonry buildings
- pre-1976 buildings that are three or more storeys in height, and
- pre-1935 buildings that are one or two storeys in height.

If Council identifies that a building is potentially earthquake-prone following the MBIE guidelines, building owners receive a letter requesting an engineering assessment.



## What does 'earthquake-prone' mean?

Whether a building is considered earthquake-prone is determined by its 'seismic resistance capacity' or in simple speak, how the building will hold up during a moderate earthquake. This capacity is calculated as a percentage of the current New Building Standard (NBS). If a building's seismic resistance capacity is calculated as less than 34% of the NBS, it is considered earthquake prone.

## Getting an engineering assessment

A comprehensive **Initial Seismic Assessment (ISA)** is the starting point to compare the existing building's structural earthquake strength relative to the New Building Standard (%NBS). An ISA assessment report includes:

- Description of the building
- Evidential structural weaknesses
- Overall rating of the structure (%NBS)
- Assessment calculation sheet
- Selected marked-up drawings

The approximate cost for an ISA starts from around \$2,500\*

Depending on the outcome, a building owner may then be advised to carry out a **Detailed Seismic Assessment (DSA)** which may ultimately result in the requirement for seismic strengthening to the building. It is a more detailed quantitative appraisal that can also provide concept strengthening design.

## Finding an engineer

You'll need to do some research to find a structural engineer who can conduct either the ISA or DSA assessment. You can get help to find an engineer from the Association of Consulting Engineers New Zealand (ACENZ) website. The more information you as building owner can supply, the better equipped the engineer will be to assess your building effectively and efficiently. Detailed building drawings are a significant advantage.

Stay connected with your engineer to avoid miscommunication and to ensure any timeline or fee issues are resolved early on. Ask to see the final draft before its forwarded to Council so you can clarify anything that you don't understand.

## Meeting the deadline for assessment

You have 12 months to provide the engineering assessment report to Council. If you fail to do so, your building will be classified by default as earthquake prone and recorded on the National EPB Register (<https://epbr.building.govt.nz>). You can apply for a 12-month extension no later than two months before the engineering assessment is due. These extensions are granted on a case-by-case basis if:

- you're finding it difficult to engage an engineer within the timeframe
- you need additional time to apply for funding to pay for the assessment
- you own a heritage building that's listed with Heritage New Zealand or is on Council's register (Schedule 19.4).

It's best to apply for an extension early in order that your request can be considered, so please speak with Central Otago District Council Building Team.

If your building is a Category 1 historic place on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero or included on the National Historic Landmarks list/Ngā Manawhenua o Aotearoa me ōna Kōrero Tūturu you may be eligible to apply for an extension to strengthen your building.



*Kilwinning Lodge Built in 1900. This Category 2 unreinforced masonry building is required to have an earthquake engineering assessment under the new rules.*

## What happens next?

If your building has been given an earthquake-prone rating of less than 34% NBS, you are required under the Building Act to conduct seismic strengthening work. Council will issue an EPB notice which must be clearly displayed on or next to the building. Owners in an area of medium seismic risk have 12 years and six months for a priority building, or 25 years for any other building to complete the required strengthening work.

## Funding for Engineering Assessments and Earthquake Strengthening

We've compiled a list of funding availability for privately owned and community owned heritage buildings. Follow the QR code to see this list or visit [www.heritagecentralotago.org.nz/eqfunding](http://www.heritagecentralotago.org.nz/eqfunding)



## How we can help

If you'd like help with funding applications or would like a letter of support to attach to your application to Council for a deadline extension, please get in touch: [maggie@heritagecentralotago.org.nz](mailto:maggie@heritagecentralotago.org.nz)

*\* Estimated costs of engineering assessments provided by Hadley and Robinson, Dunedin.*

## OTAGO GOLDFIELDS HERITAGE TRUST

It's been a busy few months for the OGHT team. Our annual Postie Bike Rally in November was a hit with 75 participants enjoying the ride across the Mackenzie basin. One intrepid participant rode all the way from Wellington to take part. The funds raised from this event will go towards installing more information panels at heritage sites in and around Central Otago.



Terry is now busy with the next phase of the Heritage Site Review, coordinating fieldwork south of Roxburgh. Under the guidance of archaeologist Shar Briden, the volunteer team, consisting of Otago University students and Roxburgh and Miller Flat locals, are looking at pastoral, goldmining and Māori heritage sites. This review would not have been possible without the tremendous support we've received from local landowners.

Odette recently presented at the Tū Tonu event in Gore, offering tips and tricks for fundraising and grant applications. Her key messages were - do your homework before you apply, get to know the funders, align your funding applications with your organisation's strategic priorities, and open up your projects and events, where possible, to Māori, Pacifica and young people.

The 2023 Cavalcade is shaping up to be their biggest yet. They're expecting over 600 participants to run, walk or ride along the 200 km Cavalcade route, finishing at Millers Flat on the 4<sup>th</sup> March. Also at the finishing line will be the Millers Flat carnival. Starting at 10am there will be stalls, local entertainment and activities for all. At the end of the day will be the evening hoedown with live music and supper. We hope to see you there!



*The 2022 Postie Bike Challenge across the Mackenzie Basin*

## PROMOTE DUNSTAN

### Heritage project completed at last!

A two-stage \$19,000 heritage project undertaken by Promote Dunstan has finally been completed - 16 years after it was started.



The project began in 2006 when members decided to add a self-drive brochure to Central Otago's heritage landmarks and sites to its existing brochure publications (three walk-around guides to historic Clyde, Ophir and St Bathans). A list of possible sites was compiled, visited, and consultations were made over several months by Louise Joyce (writer) and Rory Butler (brochure production). In November 2006, the fold-out brochure listing 16 sites with a map and driving distances was printed.

It was thought at the time that perhaps information panels could be installed containing much more information about the sites than could be included in the brochure. The thought was resurrected and in early 2014 Promote Dunstan member Karin Bowen took charge getting quotes, working out where the panels were to be placed and tackling the paperwork required for the necessary resource consent, while Louise started the research and the writing.



*Information panel at Becks*

The first panel, telling the story of the old Alexandra Bridge, was installed in April 2015 by graphic artist Maxine Williams who was commissioned to design, print and install the panels. It was quickly followed by panels about Clyde Cemetery, Clyde township and the stepped irrigation race at Brandy Hill on Springvale Rd. Such a promising start gave rise to a hope that all panels could be installed by Christmas!

Alas, that was too optimistic. Although another five were completed by 2018, the final three proved elusive. It took much longer to track down information and suitable photographs of Tinkers (Matakanui), Drybread and Becks. The information panels can also be found at Galloway Station, Chatto Creek, Moa Creek, Omakau and Lauder.

Imagine then, the great joy and profound relief when in November 2022, the last panel was erected at Becks. The champagne is cooling for the celebration.

*Louise Joyce, Promote Dunstan*



# MUSEUMS UPDATE

## CENTRAL STORIES



### St Gerard's Primary School visits the museum

Year 6 and 7 students from St Gerard's visited Central Stories in late September to explore our local history. Under the guidance of their teacher Ainsley MacDonald, students delved into the books and photos held in the John McCraw Research Room. Their key research interests were the history of the Central Otago Railway, particularly the Hyde rail disaster in 1943, and the Alexandra township.

Students were also given a tour of the museum's climate-controlled room to view the wide range of artefacts held in the museum's collection.



### What's on

Central Stories has something for everyone over the next two months.

#### Clay by Design

25 November - 19<sup>th</sup> December.

An exhibition of sculpture and pottery by the Alexandra Pottery Club.

### January is all about wool

#### Woolon Creative Fashion Exhibition

13 December to 31 January.

#### January Holiday Programme

Learn how to knit, spin, felt and more - for both kids and adults over the holidays. There will also be exhibits from Alexandra Spinners and Weavers and Central Otago Felters.



#### The History of Central Otago Merino Farming

18 January at 6:30pm

Jillian Jopp talks about the history of merino farming in Central Otago, life on Moutere Station and what makes merino wool such a desirable fibre. This is the first of Central Otago Heritage Trust's 'Heritage Talks' for 2023.

#### Central Stories is open every day from 10am - 4pm

Keep an eye on the Central Stories website for more details.

## CLYDE MUSEUM

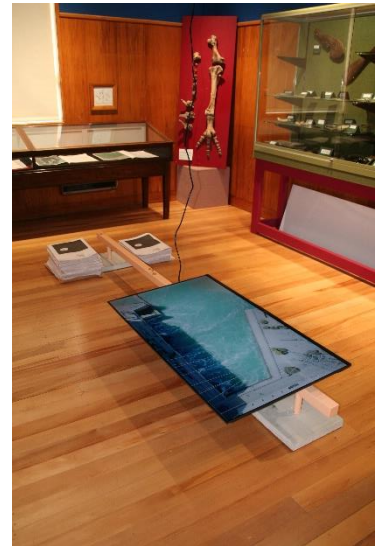
### **‘The Power That Flows Through Us’ Friday November 25 – Saturday January 8**

This multi-site public art installation showing at Clyde Museum and Old Cromwell explores the impact of the Clyde Dam on people and the landscape. Artist Mathew Galloway has spent the last 18 months researching and building the exhibition. The work is made up of drone footage, sculpture, archival political cartoons and a newspaper publication to examine the socio-political context of Robert Muldoon’s Think Big initiative. The installation includes sound recordings of the dam, poetry by Brian Turner, writer Tina Ngata, and interviews with Edward Ellison, Kevin Jackson and Neil Gillespie.

**Clyde Museum is open 1- 4pm every day  
except Monday over summer**

#### **Can you gift us your time?**

We’re on the lookout for people to gift their time over summer. Work at the front desk greeting visitors or perhaps you’re interested in helping with collection management. You can do this alone or with a friend and as little or often as your time allows. If you can help, please call Andy for more details on 021 02444 923.



*Mathew Galloway exhibition*

## CROMWELL MUSEUM

Cromwell Museum is pleased to host a touring exhibition from MOTAT ‘Mighty Small, Mighty Bright: Today’s Science, Tomorrow’s Technology’.

This is a hands-on exhibition which looks at scientific areas of photonics, advanced materials, and nanotechnology. The exhibition is targeted at families with children aged 8-12.



**Opening December 20th until January 20<sup>th</sup>**

## MANIOTOTO EARLY SETTLERS MUSEUM

The Eden Hore photographic exhibition starts at the Maniototo Early Settlers Museum on 21 December running to 15 January.

### Christmas and New Year hours:

Closed 25 - 27 December and 31 Dec - 3 Jan.

Otherwise open **Wednesdays 1- 4pm and**

**Thursday - Sunday 10:30am - 4pm**



## TEVIOT DISTRICT MUSEUM

We have recently had the outside annexe to our current museum improved through having a concrete floor installed and cladding attached to the netting walls to prevent weather damage. As the contents had to be cleared then returned, this gave us a good opportunity to review this part of our collection.

The museum has been fundraising during the year to purchase the Masonic Lodge building in Roxburgh to repurpose it as an extension of our current collections. We have now reached our target for the building purchase and are also able to proceed with installing fittings and creating displays. We're looking forward to adding another visitor attraction and community asset to the Teviot Valley.



*Roxburgh Masonic Lodge*

**Teviot District Museum is open 2-4pm on Saturdays and Sundays.**

The museum also opens on request.

## CONNECT WITH US

### Become a member

We can help you and your heritage organisation with:

- Applying for and accessing funding and grants
- Identifying opportunities for collaboration and resource sharing with other heritage organisations
- Promoting your project and initiative in the community
- Providing advocacy to members through our participation in heritage decision-making forums.

### Share your heritage news and events

Send your news and events to our Heritage Coordinator for our website or next newsletter: [maggie@heritagecentralotago.org.nz](mailto:maggie@heritagecentralotago.org.nz)

### Our website

Get the latest news and events at:  
[www.heritagecentralotago.org.nz](http://www.heritagecentralotago.org.nz)



### Use our logo

We encourage members and interested parties to use our logo in heritage related communications. Download this logo from our website.

### Follow us on Facebook

[www.facebook.com/heritagecentralotago](https://www.facebook.com/heritagecentralotago)



### OUR SUPPORTERS

Heritage Central Otago acknowledges the generous support from the following organisations.





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