

Copyright is owned by the Author of the thesis. Permission is given for a copy to be downloaded by an individual for the purpose of research and private study only. The thesis may not be reproduced elsewhere without the permission of the Author.

Heritage as part of scape – townscape, landscape, mindscape –
uncovering opportunities and constraints for land use planning in adopting a
cultural landscape approach to heritage protection in Aotearoa



by
Lynette A. Baish

A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FUFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

MASSEY UNIVERSITY

November 2014

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to extend existing knowledge and thinking in respect of cultural/heritage landscape theory, and to critically review existing approaches to heritage identification and protection by district and regional planning authorities in New Zealand. The research identifies issues and constraints with current methods applied in heritage and landscape planning in New Zealand. The protection of heritage features tends to be piecemeal, concentrating on specific buildings or sites, whilst landscapes are subject to protection for unique qualities in respect of their visual, natural and aesthetic appearance, rather than for cultural meanings or depth of any historical resonance not visible to the eye. The research is of principal interest to the planning profession, although it employs terminologies of landscape and heritage from a range of fields including geography, archaeology, history and ecology.

A literature review provides an account of historical and contemporary heritage landscape theory and will provide a critical appraisal of recent thinking in respect of culture, nature and the dynamics of landscape change, human perception and value systems. A critical analysis of key items of discourse of relevance to planning for heritage is undertaken, and the potential for the application of heritage landscape approaches within the context of current statutory and policy frameworks is evaluated. The analysis has been inductively coordinated to explore how a heritage landscape approach could be developed and extended as an effective tool for identification and protection of heritage landscapes in a local planning context.

The research aims to clarify why protection of the 'outstanding', visible, and essentially the 'scenic' remains the conventional approach, and seeks to understand what communities stand to gain should local authorities adopt alternative methods of evaluation. The thesis posits that a conceptualisation of ancestral and cultural landscapes could underpin an effective framework for value recognition that would assist planners to sustainably manage change within landscapes and enable more participatory processes for heritage management. Significant to the application of any heritage landscape methodology therefore, would be a recognition that applying a spatial approach through a landscape lens, necessitates interpretation not just of the physical, but additionally of cultural, social, and spiritual dimensions of heritage.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- i. Abstract
- ii. Table of Contents
- iii. Illustrations
- iv. Acknowledgements

- 1. Introduction
 - 1.1 Purpose
 - 1.2 Problem
 - 1.3 Research context
 - 1.4 Research objectives
 - 1.6 Research approach
 - 1.7 Structure of the thesis
 - 1.9 Summary

- 2. Literature Review
 - 2.1 Introduction
 - 2.1.1 Defining heritage in the context of landscape
 - 2.2.1 Postwar planning and the Heritage - from preservation to regeneration
 - 2.3 Conceptualising heritage in landscape
 - 2.3.1 Landscape as "an active scene of practice"
 - 2.4 Conceptual models of heritage and culture embodied in landscape
 - 2.4.1 Historic Landscape Characterisation
 - 2.4.2 The Bannockburn Study
 - 2.4.3 The meaning of identity: Landscape as a cultural eco-system
 - 2.4.4 Ancestral Landscapes

- 3. Background
 - 3.1 New Zealand's multiple colonial legacies
 - 3.2 The development of landscape protection in New Zealand
 - 3.3 The current legislative and policy framework

- 4. Methodology
 - 4.1 Selecting a research methodology
 - 4.2 Delimitations
 - 4.3 Research strategy and framework
 - 4.3 Ethical considerations in the research

- 5. Research
 - 5.1 The discursive treatment of landscapes in international heritage conventions
 - 5.2 Discourse historical analysis of heritage protection in New Zealand
 - 5.3 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 - A critical analysis
 - 5.5 Case study of a critical moment - Subdivision Papaitonga Springs Road

7. Discussion
 - 7.1 Key discourses and discursive conflicts
 - 7.2 Perceived obstacles to the application of a heritage landscape approach
 - 7.3 Summary

8. Conclusion
 - 8.1 Revisiting the research objectives
 - 8.2 Key findings
 - 8.3 Conclusion

9. References

FIGURES

Figure I. The Cultural Values Model 20

Figure II. Vegetation change 1840 - present (Grey, 1994, 3) 25

Figure III. Scheme of proposed subdivision northwest Lake Papaitonga Scenic Reserve 57

Figure IV. Location of other archaeological sites in the locality 58

Figure V. Mapped location of Mahoenui (Adkin, 1949, p 204) 60

ILLUSTRATIONS

Cover page	Cass, Rita Angus
vi	<i>Mt Taranaki</i> , Charles Heaphy
vii	<i>Eastern Cloud</i> , Peter Siddell
5	<i>The Northland Panels</i> , Colin McCahon
30	<i>On Lake Papaitonga c.1863</i> , Charles Decimus Barraud
74	<i>Buller River</i> , William Fox
80	<i>Christchurch</i> , Peter Siddell

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special thanks to Dr Caroline Miller for her critical eye and astute supervision.

I would also like to acknowledge my family who have been so patient over the last year.

I am grateful to work colleagues David McCorkindale, Tiffany Williams and Sheena Maguire who have respectively coached, counselled and calmed me.

A debt of gratitude I owe to Sue Graham and Dr Sophia Hepple, both of whom have inspired me and strengthened my resolve to work, study, raise a family and know no bounds.



Mt Egmont, Charles Heaphy

Introduction

