



Figure 18 Command Post, looking north west *Salmond Reed Architects, 2002*

Command Post (Fig.18-21)

A fire has destroyed any remaining timber lining within the shelter. (Fig.21) The extent of the fire reduced timber battening and frames to charred remains. The communication trench (or drain) have been filled with debris and many of the concrete covers have been removed. Timber door to exterior lockers are missing but for a small fragment that still remains. (Fig.19-20)

Items found in the CP are of great significance and should be preserved. Items of particular note include:

- surviving timber elements (Fig.20)
- communication trench (or drain) & concrete covers

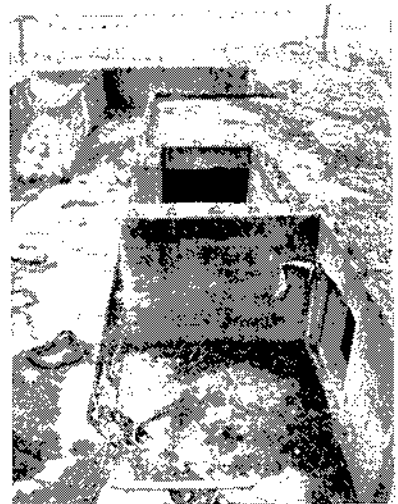


Figure 19 Command Post looking south east, *Salmond Reed 1002*

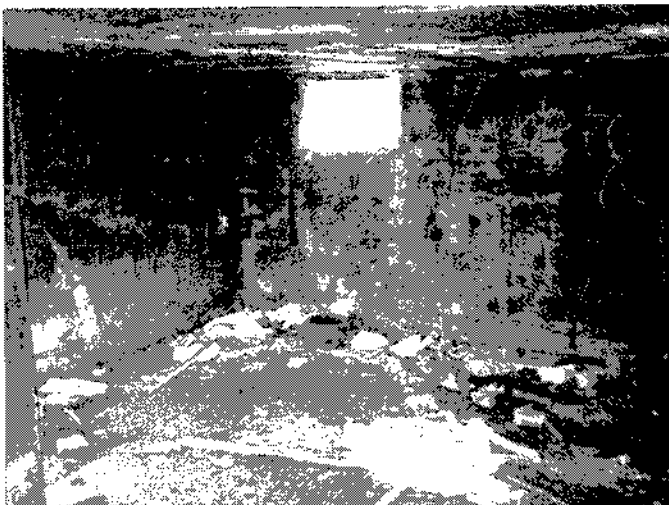


Figure 21 Interior of command post, showing fire damage, *Salmond Reed 1003*



Figure 20 Surviving timber work on storage lockers, *Salmond Reed 1003*



Figure 22 Emplacement 1, looking south east *Salmond Reed Architects, 2002*

Gun Emplacement 1 (Fig.22-25)

This is the most intact emplacement because it has a number of complete ammunition racks and doors intact.

Flooding in recess 3 is damaging the timber in that area. (Fig.23)

Items found in this emplacement should be preserved and used to make replicas for missing items in other emplacements. Items of particular note include:

recess 1 storage door & furniture, 3 ammo racks
 recess 2 storage door & furniture, 4 ammo racks (Fig.24)
 recess 3 storage door

Gun Mounting (including bolts) (Fig.25)



Figure 23 View of ammunition store (bay B, recess 3 & 4), *Salmond Reed 1002*



Figure 25 Gun mounting, showing mounting bolts *Salmond Reed 1003*

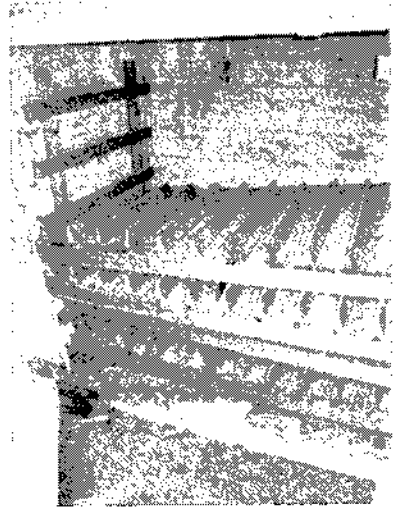


Figure 24 Surviving ammunition storage racks (recess 2), *Salmond Reed 1003*

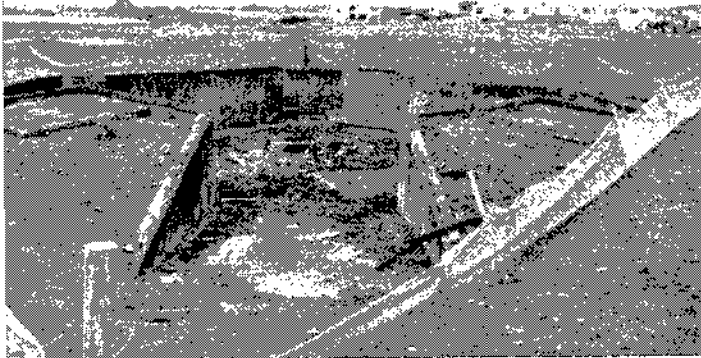


Figure 26 Emplacement 2, looking south *Salmond Reed Architects, 2002*

Gun Emplacement 2 (Fig.26-29)

This is the least intact emplacements because of the number of missing and damaged elements.

There is a large amount of moss evident and probably indicates water retention in the concrete work. (Fig.29)

Items found in this emplacement should be preserved. Items of particular note include:

- recesses 1-3 remnants of timber storage doors (Fig.28)
- Gun Mounting Block (Fig.29)



Figure 27 View of ammunition store (bay C, recess 6 & 5), *Salmond Reed 1002*



Figure 29 Gun mounting, looking south west *Salmond Reed 1003*



Figure 28 Typical condition of ammunition stores, (recess 1), *Salmond Reed 1003*



Figure 30 Emplacement 3, looking west *Salmond Reed Architects, 2002*

Gun Emplacement 3 (Fig.30-33)

This is the second most intact emplacement because, like emplacement 1 a significant amount of original elements remain.

There is a large amount of graffiti evident (Fig.33) and also debris and rubbish litter most areas and blocked drains. (Fig.32) Original elements found in this emplacement should be preserved. Items of particular note include:

- Recess 1 timber storage doors
- Recess 2 door hinges (x2), 1 ammo rack
- Recess 4 3x ammo racks, (1 sound, 1 broken, 1 smashed)
- Recess 5 door hinges (x1)
- Recess 6 door smashed, hinges (x2),



Figure 31 View of ammunition store (bay B, recess 3 & 4), *Salmond Reed 1002*

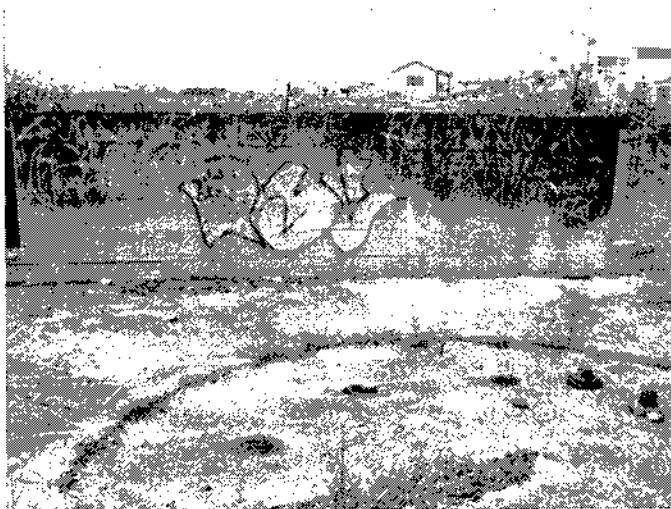


Figure 33 Gun mounting, looking north west *Salmond Reed 1003*



Figure 32 Drainage of the emplacements has been reduced by blocked drains (bay B), *Salmond Reed 1003*

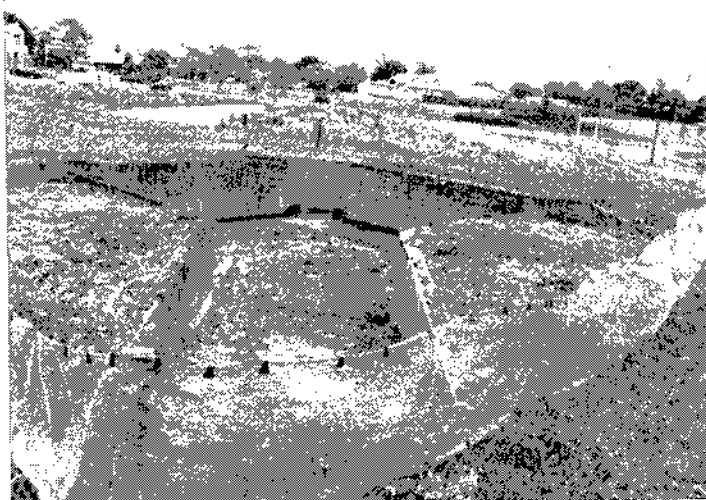


Figure 34 Emplacement 4, looking north west *Salmond Reed Architects, 2002*

Gun Emplacement 4 (Fig.34-37)

This is the least intact emplacement because, like emplacement 2 a significant amount of original elements are missing.

There is a large amount of debris and rubbish littering most areas. (Fig.34) Items found in this emplacement should be preserved. Items of particular note include:

Recess 1 & 2 door smashed, hinges (x2) (Fig.35)

Recess 3 & 4 door (poor condition) (Fig.34)

Recess 6 door hinge (x1)

Gun Mounting Block (Fig.37)



Figure 35 View of ammunition store (bay B, recess 3 & 4), *Salmond Reed 1002*

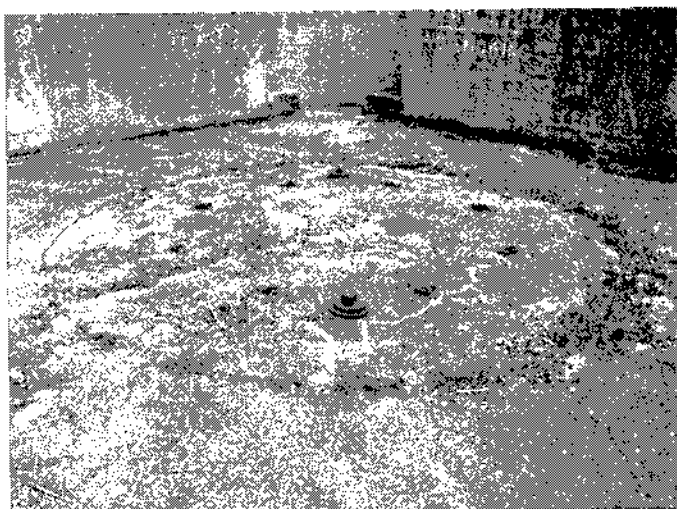


Figure 37 Gun mounting, looking west *Salmond Reed 1003*

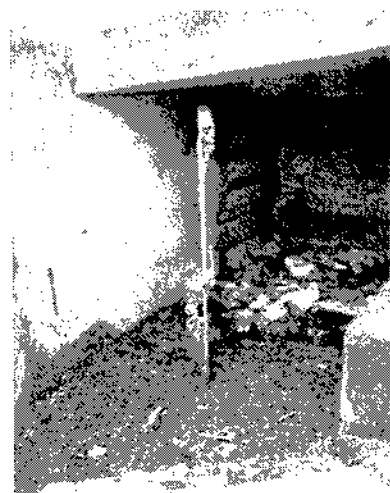


Figure 36 Surviving ammunition storage racks (recess 2), *Salmond Reed 1003*

FACTORS AFFECTING THE CONSERVATION OF THE TE ATATU ANTI AIR-CRAFT BATTERY

The conservation of the Te Atatu Anti Aircraft Battery and its immediate surrounds (Te Atatu Anti Aircraft Battery Historic Reserve) is constrained and limited by numerous factors which must be taken into account in the development of a coherent and achievable conservation policy. Any development of the fort for continued use is constrained by the necessity for conservation of elements of the fort which are identified as having cultural significance. Identified constraints include the following.

THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE

Historical

Te Atatu Anti Aircraft Battery was constructed as part of the New Zealand's defence network during WWII. Its regional and national significance as the only remaining example in Auckland is reflected in its preservation by the Waitakere City Council and registration by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.

Social

Te Atatu Anti Aircraft Battery served as a fundamental part of New Zealand's coastal defence scheme during the latter part of WWII. When Japanese invasion became a real threat as the Pacific conflict moved south and it was identified that New Zealand may be used as a stepping stone for an invasion of Australia. The Anti aircraft batteries provided tangible protection against air attack.

As an important historic place in Council ownership, the battery has particular social significance. Any proposed changes will attract intense public scrutiny, and policies for the conservation, use and presentation of the fort should take account of this.

Architectural

The form of the structures and the overall form of the battery is directly related to the defence concerns of the Auckland Region during the late part of WWII.

It will not be acceptable to alter the principal elements battery (except to recover original features) and should be conserved in its original condition. The considerable technical, architectural and social significance of the battery is such that its maintenance and restoration will preserve important evidence of war time technology for future generations.

Landscape

The Te Atatu Anti Aircraft Battery (which now is included as part of the Harbourview Peoples Park) is one of a small number of identified historic site associated with the park and along with the "Brick Villa" and brick works plays an important part in telling a story of the development of the area. This relationship still plays an important role in the understanding of the site today.

Technical

It is important that the battery meet reasonable standards of public safety. The 4 emplacements and the command post appear to be structurally sound, although some upgrading may be required to meet current safety standards. Regular maintenance and monitoring of structural elements must be undertaken.

EXTERNAL FACTORS

The Reserves Act 1977

The Atatu Anti Aircraft Battery is managed by the Waitakere City Council as part of a wider Reserve under the *Reserves Act 1977*.

The aim of the *Reserves Act* is “to consolidate and amend certain enactments of the Parliament of New Zealand relating to public reserves, to make further provision for their acquisition, control, management, maintenance, preservation (including the protection of natural resources), development and use, and to make provision for public access to the coastline and the countryside.”

Section 3 outlines the general purpose of the act as follows:

“(1) It is hereby declared that, subject to the control of the Minister, this Act shall be administered in the Department of Conservation for the purpose of -

- (a) Providing , for the preservation and management for the benefit and enjoyment of the public, areas of New Zealand possessing -
- (b) (i-iv) [Recreational use of potential, Wildlife, Indigenous flora or fauna, environmental and landscape amenity or interest, or]
- (v) Natural, scenic, historic, cultural, educational, biological, geological, scientific, educational, community, or other special features or value.....”

Section 16 allows of the classification of reserves based on its primary purpose. The Act states: “(1) To ensure the control, management, development, use, maintenance, and preservation of reserves for their appropriate purposes, the Minister shall.... classify according to their principal or primary purpose, as defined in sections 17 to 23* of this Act....All Reserves...”

* [i.e. Recreation, Historic, Scenic, Nature, Scientific, Government Purpose, Local Purpose]

Section 18 defines an Historic Reserve and its aims as follows:

“(1) It is hereby declared that the appropriate provisions of this Act shall have effect, in relation to reserves classified as historic reserves, for the purpose of protecting and preserving in perpetuity such places, objects and natural features, and such things thereon or therein contained as are of historic, archaeological , cultural, educational and other special interest

(2) It is hereby further declared that ... every historic reserve shall be so administered and maintained that -

- (a) The structures, objects, and sites illustrate with integrity the history of New Zealand:
- (b) The public shall have freedom of entry and access to the reserve, subject to ... [specific powers, bylaws and] such conditions and restrictions as the administering body considers to be necessary for the protection and general well-being of the reserve and for the protection and control of the public using it;
- (c) Where scenic, archaeological, geological, biological, or other scientific features, or indigenous flora or fauna, or wildlife are present on the reserve, those features or that flora or fauna or wildlife shall be managed and protected to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve:***”

** Similar sections appear in every classification of reserve, i.e. historic, archaeological and other values must also be protected to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve.

Historic Places Act 1993

The Te Atatu Anti Aircraft Battery site is not registered by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.

All work proposed for scheduled historic places will be assessed against the assessment criteria listed in **Rule 2.2(a) - (h)**.

This document will form part of this assessment criteria under Section 2(b).

Local Government Act

In August 2002 a Draft Open Space Management Plan was prepared in for the Harbourview Peoples Park in accordance with Section 601 of the *Local Government Act 1977*. This document outlines the general management of the park and the features within it. This document will form part of this document once ratified by Council.

Building Code Requirements

Section 38 of the *Building Act 1991* requires that alterations to an existing building or structure will include provisions for means of escape in the event of fire, and access and facilities for the disabled.

In applying these provisions, the Act specifically requires controlling local authorities under **Section 47(j)** to take account of other considerations, including special historical or cultural value.

Resource Management Act

In **Section 187(c)** of the *Resource Management Act 1991*, the New Zealand Historic Places Trust is defined as a 'Heritage Authority'.

Access for people with disabilities

The Building Act also covers access to and within the complex for people with disabilities. Under the Act, there must be suitable access from the street to the reserve and also within the structures. It is uncertain whether the reserve pathways and access to the barracks would be considered good access within the complex or reserve. The contour of the site is an intrinsic part of the design and may raise issues of access and safety that need to be addressed. It is recommended that the Building Industry Authority be approached for its function under the Act for determining matters of doubt in relation to building control.

Local Authority Registration

The Te Atatu Anti Aircraft Battery is scheduled in the Waitakere City Proposed District Plan as Category 1 (no. 1113). "Category 1" Scheduled items have the highest level of protection.

Rule 1.1 identifies the New Zealand Historic Places Trust as an Affected Party for any proposals affecting "Category 1" scheduled places.

Hand rails would not have formed part of the original construction and may disrupt the design concept of the battery should only be considered as a last resort. Temporary ramps/handrails specifically constructed and site specific could be considered.

Under **Rule 2** of the Waitakere City Proposed District Plan identifies a range of Activities that trigger the requirement for a resource consent for work associated with Scheduled Cultural Heritage Items as follows:

Permitted Activity - repair and maintenance;
Limited Discretionary Activity - Activities which meet performance standards 2.2(a) & (b)
Discretionary Activity - An application which involves significant work or alteration and the application must be accompanied by a conservation plan or detailed heritage assessment. Activities which meet performance standards 2.3(a) & (b)

The present site would only partially comply with the Code of Access for people with disabilities. Due to the changes in level involved and lack of defined paths. It would be the aim during any future work to ensure the complex complies as much as possible with the accessible disabled route without significant alteration to the site.

Conservation Standards

This study has been prepared to comply with the principles outlined in the *ICOMOS New Zealand Charter* and is intended to provide independent and considered guidance on all future work on the fort. These principles underpin the conservation policies recommended in this document. Because of the high cultural significance of the structures, buildings and the site as a whole, all conservation works carried out on the property should be consistent with accepted international conservation practice, particularly as expressed in the *ICOMOS New Zealand Charter*.

THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE OWNER AND OCCUPIER

Policy 3.2 of the *Harbourview People's Park Draft Open Space Management Plan*, states that: *A long history of European settlement along the Waitamata Harbour has left a legacy of historical sites and stories. The Harbourview People's Park host remnant World War II gun emplacements, farms and homestead sites with historical values which are an important element in the story of the past and changes which have occurred over time. The stated objective is: Recognise, protect and as appropriate, promote the European cultural and historical values of the Park.*

THE CONDITION OF THE BATTERY

The remaining concrete structures are well made and detailed and they appear to be fundamentally sound, despite the substantial level of deferred maintenance and vandalism common with vacant sites in this situation. Many of elements, including some finishes, are in original condition, but many are missing, damaged and suffering material decay. Much of this stems from no maintenance which has been exacerbated by the fact that the structures have been neglected and open to public access for many years. Further damage has occurred due to vandalism.

These conditions as they relate to heritage fabric are not an indication of complete failure, and should be regarded as maintenance issues.

Much of the deferred maintenance work relates to rainwater and drainage disposal, material weathering, vegetation growth, rubbish disposal and vandalism.

PROCEDURAL FACTORS

Special Skills

The conservation of historic buildings and structures requires special skills and training. All conservation work on historic elements of the fort should be carried out under the direction of an architect with recognised training, specialist skills and proven experience in historic restoration.

Maintenance

Ongoing maintenance of the fort is essential to ensure the continuing stability of all features of historic significance and the continued well-being of the fort as it is restored. Maintenance practices for the fort will best be guided by a systematic maintenance plan. Such documents require periodic (e.g. quinquennial) review to ensure that conservation maintenance remains appropriate to the fort.

Conservation plan

This conservation plan is a policy document for a fort of significant regional and national cultural value in the ownership of a government department. Public scrutiny of the conservation process, as an education exercise, should be encouraged by lodging copies in an appropriate public venue. Copies of this document should be submitted with applications for resource consent or other statutory procedures. It will be important for archival purposes to record conservation processes as they are carried out, and to take account of new physical evidence which is uncovered in the fort. It may consequently be necessary to revise relevant sections of this document and possibly to amend aspects of the conservation policy. This will require some budgetary provision. Similarly, it is desirable to review conservation policy from time to time, for example through a quinquennial review process.

CONSERVATION POLICY

CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES

The policies set out in this section arise directly from the Statement of Significance of Te Atatu Anti Aircraft Battery. The conservation policies are of value only if they are formally adopted by those responsible for the on-going care and maintenance of the buildings, structures and site, and only if a process is adopted to ensure their implementation. Similarly, these policies should be recognised by heritage authorities as the basis upon which all consents are considered.

Features which have been defined as 'significant' should be preserved, restored and maintained. All work on preserving these features should be carried out in accordance with the definitions and principles set out in the *ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Historic Places* (see Appendices).

The policies set out in this section derive from an understanding of the history of Fort Takapuna, its present condition, and the assessments of cultural significance set out earlier. These policies should, therefore, guide the conservation of Fort Takapuna, all further development on the site and all on-going maintenance and repair of the complex. The recommended policies have the following principal objectives:

- the preservation and enhancement of the intrinsic character of the complex and its component parts;
- the recovery of the essential character and appearance of the complex in order to retain its most significant developed form, and to address present and long term physical deterioration;
- the discreet incorporation of absolutely necessary new works or elements which will enable the complex to continue to be used as a place for public use and enjoyment in such a way as to cause no, (or minimal), loss of cultural significance;
- the establishment and implementation of a conservation process which will manage

the on-going repair and restoration of damaged or missing constructed elements;

- the coordination of all design and maintenance decisions for the complex to ensure that these are based on sound conservation practices and on consistent professional advice.

GENERAL APPROACH

In order to ensure that cultural heritage values are properly and successfully preserved over time, it is essential that internationally and nationally recognised techniques and methodologies for conservation should be systematically adopted and implemented. The recommendations of this study are based on such methods and techniques and these are recognised by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, The Department of Conservation and Waitakere City Council. The following general objectives and associated policies are advanced to guide the conservation process:

USE OF THE TE ATATU ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY

Objective 1

To ensure that the use of Te Atatu Anti Aircraft Battery is consistent with its new function as a Historic Site within a Recreation Reserve and that this use is neither destructive of conservation values nor places significant features of the complex at risk.

Explanation

The purpose of conserving Te Atatu Anti Aircraft Battery is to preserve it in good physical condition and as nearly as possible in its current configuration, so that it serves a useful purpose as a historic site while remaining a part of New Zealand's history. This can be achieved by maintaining the site in good condition according to sound conservation practice and prudent property management principles.

The site was established in the early 1940s and since its decommissioning in 1944 has been abandoned. While it was part of the adjacent farm it appears to have been used for farm storage. The eventual abandonment and subdivision of surrounding land has meant easier public access and this has resulted in substantial loss and damage of original fabric.

Because of its historic significance, the Anti Air Craft Battery merits preservation in a manner which as far as possible preserves its present form. It is, however, recognised that some uses of the site may conflict in part with the needs of conservation. The site has been altered for various functional reasons (land subdivided for housing and landscaped for park use), and may require further alteration to accommodate its continued functions as a public park.

Continued use of the battery site is, however, an important part of its on-going survival, and acceptable activities on the site will be those which do not compromise its value as an historic military site.

In order that the site continues indefinitely to serve a useful purpose while preserving heritage values intact, the following conservation policies are proposed:

Policy 1.1 Permitted activities within the battery site should be consistent with the objectives set out in the Reserves Act.

Policy 1.2 Activities on the site should be consistent with the interpretation of NZ Military History and the specific history of the site.

Policy 1.3 No use should be considered which will either intrude on the principal heritage elements of the complex or the site.

Policy 1.4 All planning decisions should be made in the context of an integrated management plan (Harbourview Peoples Park, Open Space Management Plan, August 2002) for the site, and should be subject to a formal periodic review process.

Policy 1.6 If necessary, specific exemption should be sought from compliance with those provisions of the *Building Act* which relate to disabled access where such change will otherwise result in destructive non-reversible change to parts of the complex with identified cultural heritage significance.

Policy 1.7 Organised activities which promote the congregation of large numbers of people in sustained intense activity, including guided walks, should be restricted to open space portions of the site and should be excluded from historic site features.

Policy 1.8 The use of the battery should correspond to the management objectives for the site and its public interpretation.

Specific recommendations

Recommendation 1.1

A detailed interpretation and landscape plan be prepared. Effects on the heritage value of the battery complex as a result of any changes should be assessed.

MAINTENANCE OF THE ORIGINAL CONCEPT

Objective 2

To maintain the original layout of the Te Atatu Anti Aircraft Battery in the form developed up to 1945.

The heritage significance of the Te Atatu Anti Aircraft Battery site arises out of its original purpose and the continued maintenance of its defence function during WWII. There has been a desire by WCC to maintain this site as a key heritage feature of the West Auckland landscape and to preserve the it in the public interest.

The central issues in the preservation of Te Atatu Anti Aircraft Battery arise from the need to reconcile the requirement to preserve the site and its distinctive historic features, whilst allowing continued public access for a broad

range of social and recreational activities. The following policies are recommended to advance this objective:

- Policy 2.1** The complex should be preserved as far as practicable in the form into which it had evolved by the mid 1940s. New work should not substantially alter the appearance of the complex and should aim to reuse original spaces and elements without change.
- Policy 2.2** Minimum alteration should be made to the structures.
- Policy 2.3** Every opportunity should be taken to reinstate significant original elements in the complex, where these have been altered or lost over time.
- Policy 2.4** On-going research should be encouraged to lead to the identification and locations of lost buildings and structures (2x huts).
- Policy 2.5** All decisions associated with the battery complex should be taken with reference to this conservation plan and this document should be directly identified in the reserve management plan (*The Harbourview Peoples Park Management Plan*).

CONSERVATION PRACTICE

Objective 3

To conserve and manage Te Atatu Anti Aircraft Battery to a standard that conforms with internationally recognized standards of practice and knowledge.

It is recommended that the owners, managers and users of the complex formally adopt the Statement of Cultural Significance and the Conservation Policies as a basis for operation and care of the complex. This will create an appropriate environment in which to continue the current redevelopment of the battery in a manner which will preserve surviving heritage values.

- Policy 3.1** A planned programme of systematic maintenance and risk management should be commissioned for the complex and adopted. Such a plan should be regularly monitored and reviewed at intervals of no greater than five years. This plan should make provision for the management of repairs and structural support or enclosure to protect people accidentally falling into the structures. Such a plan should be regularly monitored and reviewed at intervals of no greater than five years.
- Policy 3.2** Budgetary provision should be made to cover the cost of predictable repairs over time and scheduled on-going general maintenance.
- Policy 3.3** All processes applied to the repair of site features should be consistent with sound conservation practice and with the principles of the *ICOMOS New Zealand Charter*.
- Policy 3.4** All techniques used for the repair of the complex should, as far as practicable, be founded in traditional technologies (consistent with its overall well-being) with recourse to modern technological intervention only where this can be wholly concealed or is reversible, and where demonstrably indispensable for its continued satisfactory maintenance.
- Policy 3.5** All work concerned with the conservation of historic elements associated with the complex should be carried out under the direction of an architect with recognised training, specialist skills and proven experience in conservation design and technology.

- Policy 3.6** There should be continuity and consistency of relevant conservation advice for all work on the complex.
- Policy 3.7** The selection of contractors and other advisors for work on the complex should be limited to firms, consultants or tradespersons with proven expertise in their respective fields. This should extend to contract management and administration.

Specific recommendations

Recommendation 3.1

An annotated survey plan of battery complex and immediate surrounds (1:100 min.) should be maintained and periodically updated to locate and identify significant features including buildings, structures and features. The survey plan should be used as a basis for determining future planning and management.

CONSERVATION OF SIGNIFICANT BUILDING FABRIC

Objective 4

To conserve intrinsically valuable original features of the complex with minimum intervention, and then only as required for its physical preservation or protection.

Explanation

Te Atatu Anti Aircraft Battery was designed and built as part of New Zealand's Coastal Defence Network and performed this function from 1943 to 1944. Over time, the site and its various elements have been modified. The resulting physical alterations have affected original fabric and purpose-designed spaces. While many of these may be seen as destructive, the activities were themselves part of the pragmatic use of the site, arising out of functional requirements over time.

Conservation of Te Atatu Anti Aircraft Battery as an historic site should have as a primary objective, the preservation of its intrinsic

character and surviving physical fabric of principal elements which form the complex, to the extent that this is now possible. Where it is necessary to conserve or repair, or to carry out maintenance of historic fabric, or to remove or replace any part of a constructed feature for this purpose, the following policies should apply:

General Policies

Te Atatu Anti Aircraft Battery complex has suffered deferred maintenance. Little maintenance work has been undertaken over the recent period. The lack of systematic maintenance has resulted in escalating deterioration of material fabric.

Policy 4.1 Except as anticipated in Policy 4.2, all fabric which is original to the complex or noted as having cultural significance should remain as part of the complex and should be conserved. For such items, processes of **maintenance, stabilisation, restoration, reconstruction or reinstatement** should be employed in their conservation.

Policy 4.2 Original or significant fabric should only be removed when there is no practicable appropriate alternative, and only that which is absolutely necessary for the ongoing use of the complex should be removed.

Policy 4.3 Such fabric should, wherever possible, be carefully reinstated on completion of other conservation works to recover as closely as possible the original appearance of the affected element of the complex.

Policy 4.4 Significant materials which are removed should be recorded, catalogued and safely stored until reinstated, or until relocated in an appropriate alternative location in the complex.

Policy 4.5 Significant original parts of the complex should only be replaced with new material where:

- a. the original material is structurally unsound, or no longer performs its intended function, or is a hazard;
- b. the material is so badly decayed or damaged that its appearance will be unacceptable;
- c. the behaviour of the material or element has a deleterious effect on other materials or elements, or on the complex as a whole;
- d. complex elements no longer fulfil their intended purpose or fall seriously short of modern standards of safety.

Policy 4.6 All causes of physical deterioration of fabric should be identified and arrested and measures taken to prevent their recurrence;

Policy 4.7 Where work is carried out on heritage features, significant material should be retained on site, using any of the following measures:

- a) reuse salvaged materials in areas which are to be restored and conserved;
- b) where original features will not form part of the interpretive spatial configuration, such features may be concealed but should be retained intact in their original positions;
- c) store original features which are not required for the conservation of other site features, in purpose-made storage units on (or near the site) the site, for possible future use. Record features in a suitable register to be maintained by Council.

Recommendation 4.2

A detailed survey of the concrete and render should be made on a regular basis (5 yearly) by a conservation specialist as part of a maintenance survey, and appropriate repairs should be detailed in the light of this survey.

Recommendation 4.3

Detailed plans should be prepared showing fabric to be retained, that to be removed and proposed new works as necessary or appropriate.

Recommendation 4.4

Sub-surface features (if any) should remain undisturbed except where their excavation and exposure is justified as part of an adopted policy for the interpretation and presentation of the site.

Recommendation 4.5

Consider managing access to the site to reduce vandalism and the possibility of visitors falling into the structures. Options could include fencing the site or to provide lighting. Providing specially designed lighting is the preferred option.

Recommendation 4.6

Refurbish existing drainage system to all structures.

Recommendation 4.7

Remove all rubbish and loose debris from all the structures.

Recommendation 4.8

Emplacement 4 is the least intact and if full restoration of an emplacement is to be considered this should be the one that is chosen.

Recommendation 4.9

Remove graffiti and lightly clean concrete with a very dilute wash of biocide.

Specific recommendations

Recommendation 4.1

No restoration work should be considered until an interpretation plan has been prepared and peer reviewed.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION & INTERPRETATION

Objective 5

To provide a high standard of public information and interpretation to accompany all works and to explain the history of the complex over time.

Explanation

The Te Atatu Anti Aircraft Battery is a significant part of New Zealand's heritage and its conservation as part of a historic landscape will be of enduring interest to the public. Interpretation of the battery and conservation is therefore strongly recommended. Appropriate means of interpretation are leaflets, guided tours, or fixed display material should be undertaken.

The public interest in the site is asserted by its inclusion in the appendix of Historic Items within the Proposed Waitakere City District Plan. Inclusion as a heritage item under the District Plan obliges the Council to regulate all works on the complex in the public interest and ensure the maintenance of cultural heritage values. The following policies are recommended to engender public support for the redevelopment of the complex for its new use, and to facilitate the processing of statutory approvals:

General Policies

- Policy 5.1** The Council should produce well-designed information material for release, incorporating high quality graphical material, photographs and brief text.
- Policy 5.2** A permanent display of selected archival material, drawings and photographs should be displayed in or around the complex which explains the significance and history of the site.

Policy 5.3 Detailed proposals for conservation of the complex and its features should be lodged with local public libraries and made available to knowledgeable special interest groups for comment (if any).

Policy 5.4 Copies of the approved version of this conservation plan should be lodged with such groups in advance of any major conservation project development proposed for the site.

Policy 5.5 Traditional values intrinsic to the site should be acknowledged and explained as part of all material prepared for public education and presentation.

Specific recommendations

Recommendation 5.1

Any detailed proposal for the *conservation, restoration, replication, reconstruction* and interpretation should be prepared and peer reviewed by interested parties before any work is commissioned.