



14 July 2021

Hon Trevor Mallard,  
Speaker of the House,  
Parliament Buildings,  
Wellington.

Tēnā koe,

We are writing to you in our capacities as the Chair and Deputy Chair of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and the Chair of the Māori Heritage Council.

The purpose of this letter is to draw your attention to the concerns that the members of the Board and Māori Heritage Council of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga have with the lack of acknowledgement and recognition of Māori within the Parliamentary Precinct.

We have many heritage related business interests in the Parliamentary Precinct.

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga are currently progressing the Parliamentary Precinct as a National Historic Landmark/Ngā Manawhenua o Aotearoa me Ōnā Kōrero Tūturu. This work will culminate in a recommendation to you that acknowledges and recognises the Parliamentary Precinct with the highest status of heritage recognition in Aotearoa New Zealand.

The staff of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga have regular engagement with the Education Section and the Landscape Advisory Section of Parliamentary Services. The purpose of this is the provision of our heritage advice.

The staff of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga have advised on the conservation of the carvings and taonga within the Māori Select Committee room. As an aside, in our view this project has stalled and we will be following up with Parliamentary Services to have it re-initiated.

As our organisation undertakes its work, we receive heritage presentations and undertake heritage discussions on matters that relate to the delivery of our core statutory functions and services. At the Board and Māori Heritage Council meeting on 1 July 2021 we received a presentation from a member of the Board and Māori Heritage Council on the Parliamentary Precinct. The presentation highlighted the following:

- There is a sculpture being planned for Parliament Grounds to commemorate women MPs. The Chair of the Wellington Sculpture Trust says that the “work is not to celebrate one woman, but the journey of many who fought for the right for women to vote. They did this through incredible hard work and personal sacrifice, as did the inspirational women who first stood for Parliament against the odds”.
- The Parliamentary Precinct has three prominent buildings, all of heritage and architectural significance. The Library is in a neo-gothic style; Parliament itself is classical, referring to ancient Greece and Rome; and the Beehive is modern, all imported European styles.

- There are two monument statues on the grounds of the Parliamentary precinct, one of Ballance and the other of Seddon.
- There are a number of plaques across the Parliamentary Precinct, including one commemorating the site of the first St Paul's Church (1844-1866); one commemorating the first Parliamentary session in 1865; one commemorating the Cook Bi-Centenary (1970); one 'atomic bombed stone' remembering the bombing of Hiroshima in WW II (erected in 1991); one commemorating Women's Suffrage (1993); and one in honour of the 16 men who were awarded the Victoria Cross in WW I, from the people of the United Kingdom.
- It is acknowledged that within the buildings of Parliament there are fantastic examples of taonga, including those within the Māori Select Committee room.

The Board and Māori Heritage Council member also commented that, in his view, there was minimal use of Te Reo Māori on signage within the Parliamentary Precinct, with the only visible sign being the 20 or so notices dotted around the grounds stating 'No Smoking - Auahi Kore'.

We have reviewed the Parliament Website and are aware that there is a history of the buildings and grounds with no mention of the use of the land or acquisition of the land prior to its use for Parliament. There are also pages that reference statues and plaques, including those already mentioned.

The self-guided tour map of the Parliamentary Precinct lists the features of interest, including the Kate Sheppard walk. The narrative associated with this map is a concern, as the only mention of Māori relates to the narrative that it was "considered to be of little value when Māori settled on this side of the harbour". The remaining narrative is silent on Māori history with the site and of any specific reference to Manawhenua.

The Board and Māori Heritage Council agreed to write to you and seek a meeting to discuss what can only be described as our shared concerns.

While the celebration of women who first stood for Parliament is deserving, it leaves open a discussion on an appropriate acknowledgement and recognition of Māori on the Parliamentary Precinct.

The Māori Heritage Council expressed concern that this national site is not reflective of the national identity of Aotearoa. They have requested our organisation progress the potential for the Parliamentary Precinct to be listed as a wāhi tupuna, with consideration of the area extent to include the site where Te Tiriti o Waitangi is. They discussed the appropriateness of a national memorial and offered that Kupe warrants the recognition that exists with the Cook Bi-Centenary plaque, that if we have Balance and Seddon honoured then we should also have Ngata, that if we have Victoria Cross recipients recognised and honoured then why not Te Whiti and Tohu and if the site of the original St Pauls is recognised then why not Pipitea Pā.

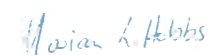
The Board of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga concurs with the Māori Heritage Council. The opposition to the lack of current recognition of tangata whenua, mana whenua, Māori values, and cultural landscapes associated with Māori within the current extent of the Parliamentary Precinct is of concern to our shared heritage interests.

As we progress the considerations of the Parliamentary Precinct as a National Historic Landmark/Ngā Manawhenua o Aotearoa me Ōnā Kōrero Tūturu the lack of current

acknowledgement and recognition will likely be managed as a significant risk to this national heritage status.

We believe there is much to discuss and we would like to establish a suitable date and time to talk with you more on these matters. With the work that Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga has underway across the broad interests of Parliamentary Services we believe there is some urgency in progressing the concerns that we have outlined. Please let us know of your availability in the near future.

Ngā mihi



Hon Marian Hobbs  
Chair  
Board  
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga



Ta (Sir) John Clarke  
Chair/Deputy Chair  
Māori Heritage Council/Board  
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga



HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND  
POUHERE TAONGA

Tairangahia a tua whakarere;  
Tatakihia ngā reanga ō āmuri ake nei  
Honouring the past; Inspiring the future

Daryl Calder , Lianne Cox and Michael Davis

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**Options for Alteration, Additions Partial Demolitions  
To the Executive Wing of Parliament**

Daryl, Lianne and Michael

Heritage New Zealand acknowledges the receipt of proposals for the Executive Wing of the Beehive. The proposals include partial demolition of the Executive Wing of Parliament, the Beehive, and alterations and new additions to the Executive Wing.

**Proposals**

Ministerial accommodation is in a difficult situation. Heritage New Zealand fully understands that there is a lack of sufficient accommodation for all Ministers and this has prompted the current set of proposals. Accommodation elsewhere nearby in Bowen House is no longer possible and space has become generally constricted. Further, a new building (in itself with challenges to heritage values) will not now be proposed and there remains an expressed need for all Ministers to be accommodated close together, in a varied hierarchy of provision.

The proposals are for three options:

Option 1: where the Press Gallery to the Executive Wing is strengthened and Beehive Tower receives some internal reorganisation to house a further 2 to 3 ministerial suites.

Option 2: where the Press Gallery to the Executive Wing is strengthened, extended towards the Beehive Tower over its length, by around 4 metres, and other alterations to the exterior and interior are made.

Option 3: where the Press Gallery to the Executive Wing is demolished above the basement and pedestal levels and replaced by a higher and wider building.

**Significance**

The Executive Wing of Parliament, the Beehive, is of outstanding and special heritage value, unique in New Zealand. It can be said that it is one of the top tier of buildings and is outstanding in ways that

distinguish it in the group of most important buildings. It is outstanding for its design, its architecture and its conception, and its engineering. It is more than rare; it is unique. It houses people concerned with the most important institution in the nation - government. In itself it has come to represent democracy and government. It is one of a group of buildings and spaces that hold national significance for their role in government.

Formal recognitions are:

- The Beehive or Executive Wing of Parliament is a category 1 historic place entered on the New Zealand Heritage List /Rārangi Kōrero. It is recognised through its heritage listing as a place of outstanding or special historic importance. The List Entry can be seen on our website at <http://www.heritage.org.nz/the-list/details/9629> . The Executive Wing is one of a collection of parliamentary buildings and features, which are individually recognised for their heritage.
- The Executive Wing is within the Government Centre Historic Area, List Entry at <http://www.heritage.org.nz/the-list/details/7035> . It includes a collection of category 1 historic places, which include Parliament House (List No 223), statuary (List Nos 211, 230), the Parliamentary Library (List No 217), and Turnbull House (List No 232); and others.
- The historic places and area are scheduled on the District Plan.

### Assessment of Options 1,2 & 3

The outcome of proposing different options is that proposals with differing scale of construction, varying ranges of costs, and different ways in which the brief is met can be considered.

However, the challenge for heritage buildings is that there will be varying degrees of impact on the heritage fabric, and varying loss of heritage values of the historic buildings and the historic area. There will be differing degrees of preservation or loss.

There is an opportunity for heritage research and advice to feed in at an early stage. This is that stage. The advice from a range of sources can help guide the decision of which option to choose. Short or medium term goals can cloud a long-term view. The option that gives best and most appointed ministerial accommodation, at the expense of greatest loss of the heritage fabric, will not be a good outcome for a heritage building in the long term.

Therefore it is important to fully gauge the heritage effects of the proposals by considering all the current research and writing, and engaging further assessment where it is lacking.

### Proposal Assessment of Impact on Heritage Values

The proposals include a brief 'first thoughts' assessment of impact on heritage values of the three options by the applicant heritage consultant, Mr Ian Bowman. This is a start.

A full understanding of the entire impact on the values of a heritage place should be available before the decision to irreversibly change a building that is outstanding, special and at the highest level of heritage recognition.

Heritage New Zealand considers that a full heritage impact assessment of the proposals by the applicant's heritage consultant is necessary to inform critical decisions and to include potential adverse outcomes in the proposals. The Executive Wing is covered by already-prepared heritage recognition and recommended policies for care and management. An assessment should include all these documents.

Further, to be clear about the heritage merits of a place and avoid any doubt about the extent of the significance and the impact on the heritage values of the Options:

1. In describing the existing Press Gallery as an annexe, there is a sense that the Press Gallery is not a real part of the Beehive, or was an addition, an afterthought, not as important. This is not the case. The external form of the original design of The Beehive includes the two-storied Press Gallery, along with the podium, the drum, the cone and the crown. Each part being of importance. The two-storied marble-clad section is not an annexe in the sense that it is added to the 'real' Beehive. It is a real part of the Executive Wing.
2. There has been discussion that in demolishing parts of the Beehive on the west side, this was less of a concern because it is the back facade of the building. This is not so.

The Beehive is remarkable in that the design shows that all 'sides' of the building have equal attention and elegance and therefore are as important. As a continuous circular curve, the Beehive shows this particularly well. It has no 'sides'. It could be seen as an analogy of representation of a nation. Every fine difference of direction is considered equally. Those who look from the left see something just as important as those who look from the right. The podium is its base and the gallery a designed composition of form.

There may have been a tendency to have a tidier east side where VIPs enter and the public assembles; service entrances can be untidy from time to time. However the viewpoints around show that the west and south views of the entire Executive Wing have been considered equally and are impressive. The views of the Executive Wing as it is approached from Bowen Street and from The Terrace are very important to understanding and perception of the place and the institution of government. They are the views of the building at its closest (without walking or driving onto the grounds).

#### **Seismic Performance**

It is agreed that a fundamental requirement is that the seismic performance of the entire Executive Wing is achieved to an acceptably high level. Heritage New Zealand expects all options to be designed to achieve this. The challenge, however (for heritage buildings generally, and here specifically) is for any strengthening or structural elements to avoid obtrusiveness. The aim of a heritage structural solution should be to enhance heritage values rather than overwhelm or upstage.

Options 1 and 2 include restrengthening. Option 3 is expected to including sufficient seismic performance in a building addition that is largely new.

### Heritage New Zealand Principles

The principles from the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 apply to these proposals. The guidance from Heritage New Zealand on conservation, in the first instance, is that:

- *Best practice conservation principles require the retention of significant heritage buildings and structures in their entirety, including significant external fittings, artwork, interiors, curtilage and associated heritage objects. The partial demolition or removal of significant heritage fabric is not consistent with best practice conservation principles.*

Option 1 is the only option that achieves this principle to an acceptable level. In this option, the overall concept of the Beehive is retained, including and the original-design of the Press Gallery. The option allows for understanding the original building as it was designed.

Internally, some change is expected both to the layout of the Press Gallery and to the internal rooms of the drum. The integrity of the original design is kept.

Option 2 has changes made to the Press Gallery that extend the bulk of the upper floors towards the drum. The proportions change. Integrity of design is lost.

Option 3 has changes that include partial demolitions of the Beehive to the point that conservation principles cannot be said to be a driver in the design. While the design is thoughtfully conceived and relates well to Parliament House, it does not follow conservation principles. The proportions are different and the integrity of the original design is lost. This is not to say that the solution of Option 3 is not elegantly articulated or might be well-crafted using quality materials. However, Option 3 loses the opportunity to hold onto the integrity of a building of the highest heritage value; one that holds arguably the greatest recognition of any building in the nation. To lose these qualities, permanently, would be a tremendous loss.

- *Conservation principles require that if any additions are to be made, they respect the design, form, scale, materials, location, and setting. They must avoid compromising or obscuring fabric of heritage value and be of a scale and location that it does not dominate the heritage place, and respects its setting.*

Option 1 is the only option that successfully follows this principle, as additions are minimal. Option 1 does not challenge the integrity of the original design but retains the design at large and the concept that was envisaged and built.

Option 2 removes the original design and proportions of the Press Gallery and replaces them with an expanded Press Gallery (to be repurposed). It therefore diminishes the values for the Beehive. The effect of the additions are also to increase the proximity of the Press Gallery to the drum which changes the proportions of visibility and form to the entire building.

Option 3 changes the repurposed Press Gallery to a degree that original design and proportions are rebuilt much larger, and further qualities of the original building and its design are lost. Not only would the

proportions and form of the building be changed, the appearance and views of the entire Executive Wing would be changed irreparably.

In summarizing and drawing in the effects on the building, Heritage New Zealand principles show that the proposals vary from conservation (Option 1) through to lack of conservation (Option 3). Notwithstanding that the design might be tasteful, aligned in detail with its neighbours and potentially built to a high quality of materials and workmanship, Option 1 is the only option that conserves the category 1 historic place of highest recognition and of outstanding and special values.

#### **The Conservation Plan**

A conservation plan, with policies for the management and care of the historic place, has been prepared by Ian Bowman in 2018. The conservation plan indicates the significance of the entire Executive Wing (including podium, crown, drum and Press Gallery) is of exceptional degree. The reason given is that the exterior of the building expresses:

- *'Spence's original design intentions and his formalist approach to architecture', and that*
- *'its location, form and detailing contribute to the building being a New Zealand icon and a landmark in Wellington's CBD'.*

Few buildings can be truly said to be icons. Exceptional significance is a high threshold to achieve and it has been reached by the entire building exterior and much of the interior.

It is noted that an identified threat to the heritage value, significance and authenticity is the *'Loss of the integrity of Spence's design and the MoW's interpretation and execution, through major intervention or small incremental changes that cumulatively contribute to a loss of fabric, spaces and heritage values.'*

The conservation plan then predicts that *'This could result, for example, from changes in ministerial operational requirements or changes in architectural fashion'.*

Drawing understanding then, the Conservation Plan provides policies and guidance on a conservation direction and highlights known threats. The conclusions from the plan when assessing the impacts of Options 1, 2 and 3, are that the Executive Wing, a building with exceptional values

- may be conserved with Option 1, but that
- Options 2 and 3 are not consistent with the policies conservation plan, and fulfill an adverse outcome a known threat to the building.

#### **Icomos New Zealand Charter 2014**

The Icomos NZ Charter 2014 is included in the conservation plan. Notwithstanding its inclusion, the Icomos NZ Charter applies to the Executive Wing as a heritage building, and any proposals for it, because the purpose of this charter is to guide the care of places of cultural heritage value.

In its preamble, it directs that the responsibility for this is to New Zealand which 'shares a general responsibility with the rest of humanity to safeguard its cultural heritage places for present and future



generations'; and to owners, guardians, architects and planners, central and local government who manage the places.

The Icomos NZ Charter 2014 says that purpose of conservation for places is because they

- *have lasting values and can be appreciated in their own right;*
- *inform us about the past and the cultures of those who came before us;*
- *provide tangible evidence of the continuity between past, present, and future;*
- *underpin and reinforce community identity and relationships to ancestors and the land; and*
- *provide a measure against which the achievements of the present can be compared.*

A building which is identified as an 'icon', which has been identified for heritage to the degree that the Executive Wing has, legitimately comes under the strong guidance of the Icomos NZ Charter. The Icomos NZ Charter does not allow for important sections of the building to be excused from its articles. Amongst its articles, even where changes is considered, the charter says that:

*Any alterations or additions should be compatible with the original form and fabric of the place, and should avoid inappropriate or incompatible contrasts of form, scale, mass, colour, and material.*

In assessing against the Icomos NZ Charter, Option 1 is conservation, where Options 2 and 3 involve permanent and irreversible loss of original exterior fabric and do not fulfill the articles of conservation. Option 2 has exterior changes that are away from the street view but impact on the composition of the building forms. Option 3 has such significant changes to proportion, form and scale that it cannot be considered conservation.

#### **Policy for Government Department's Management of Historic Heritage**

This policy is part of the conservation plan. The policy states that

*the government regards the management of the historic heritage within its care as an important part of its responsibilities and will ensure that historic heritage values are taken into account when decisions are made. It has therefore decided to adopt a best practice approach.*

The policy provides a framework for the management of a heritage place to acknowledge that 'historic heritage has lasting value in its own right and provides evidence of the origins and development of New Zealand's distinct peoples and society'.

If change is proposed (Policy 8):

*Where alterations are needed for a new or continuing use of a place with historic heritage value, or to secure its long life, government departments will ensure that heritage values are protected.*

When measured against this policy, Option 1 has the opportunity to comply with the policy while Options 2 and 3 cannot comply with the policy due to the degree of loss of heritage values.

The policy acknowledges that potential constraints could include special operational needs and the competing needs for limited resources. These may be pertinent to the current proposals and if so then it is important to consider alternatives that could solve the constraints while also protecting the heritage values.

### Conclusions and Recommendations

Looking at the current heritage recognitions, along with the research and writing on the values of the Executive Wing and its care and management, gives a clear picture of how the building is impacted on by the three potential options. The need for more ministerial accommodation, in the same building, is the critical point. There is not enough space. However, the need for space should not cloud or excuse the effects that would accrue for one of the nation's most important outstanding and special buildings, an icon.

It is Heritage New Zealand's view that

- Option 3 does not conserve the Executive Wing,
- Option 2 also does not conserve the integrity of the Executive Wing and there is a loss of heritage fabric.
- Option 1 has the best chance of complying with guidance, policy and conservation plan that has been specifically written for assistance with a building such as this.

It is Heritage New Zealand's recommendation that:

- A full heritage assessment be prepared by the heritage consultant so that the full impact can be described, referenced to the above documents that have been written to guide any work to the building.
- All options which accommodate ministers in a way that conserves heritage be investigated and proposed, so that the tension or balance between loss of heritage and the extent and type of ministerial accommodation can stand up to the scrutiny.

Heritage New Zealand looks forward to opportunities to discuss the options and future directions further. We look forward to future discussion.

Yours sincerely

Alison Dangerfield  
Area Manager

Cc Mr Ian Bowman



HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND  
POUHERE TAONGA

23 August 2017

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Daryl, Lianne and Michael

Thank you for forwarding the proposals for the new Ministerial Annexe to the Executive Wing of Parliament (or Beehive) and a new Ministers' Wing to be located west of Parliament House.

The proposals are for:

- the demolition of the existing Annexe to the Beehive
- the construction of a replacement larger Annexe, connected to the Beehive at ground level and also by way of an elevated walkway
- the construction of a new Members' Wing including an elevated walkway to Parliament House
- the landscaping of the area between all three buildings including the relocation of a heritage tree,

#### Significance

The site of the new proposals is of outstanding and special heritage value, unique in New Zealand.

The Beehive or Executive Wing of Parliament is a category 1 historic place entered on the New Zealand Heritage List / Rārangi Kōrero. It is recognised through its heritage listing as a place of outstanding or special historic importance. The List Entry can be seen on our website at <http://www.heritage.org.nz/the-list/details/9629>. The Executive Wing is also within the Government Centre Historic Area, List Entry at <http://www.heritage.org.nz/the-list/details/7035>. They are alongside or near a range of category 1 historic places which include Parliament House (List No 223), statuary (List Nos 211, 230, the Parliamentary Library (List No 217), Turnbull House (List No 232) and others. The historic places are scheduled on the District Plan.

#### Proposals for New Ministerial Annexe and New Members' Wing

The proposals make changes to places of outstanding heritage: the historic structures, the historic area and to the surrounds of outstanding historic places. Heritage New Zealand, in general, supports the proposals in the drawings received recently, and makes the following observations, comments and recommendations.

- The proposals largely follow, and have improved upon, the sketches discussed with Heritage New Zealand earlier in the year. Heritage New Zealand believes that the new buildings will involve

considerable change to heritage, and that they will significantly alter the Beehive, its Annexe, Parliament House and their surrounds in the Government Centre Historic Area.

- The question is whether heritage values are adversely affected by the changes. The New Ministerial Annexe and New Members' Wing will not alter the purpose of the site, as a whole, and are geared towards improving the utility and performance of the entire site in the long term by providing much needed accommodation for Members of Parliament and Ministers at a level which is commensurate with their positions in government.
- It must be recognised however that the overall aesthetic is changed on the west side of Parliament House and the Beehive (round the back). The new buildings increase the building volumes there. The new Annexe will be much taller; the new Members' Wing is new. However there are mitigating factors which suggest that the proposals can reinforce the 'government heritage' character.
- Firstly, neither building intrudes on a physical or visual presence on the pre-eminent ceremonial spaces in front of Parliament House or the Beehive. The new Annexe cannot be seen for the most part. The new Members Wing is virtually completely obscured from these angles. Given that the hierarchy of occupants of these two buildings is modestly below that of Parliament House and its Executive Wing, this is appropriate.
- Both buildings are for Members of Parliament (MPs). The provision of accommodation for MPs close to Parliament House in purpose-built facilities adds to the recognition of the importance of the entire government machine and the place of democracy. Regardless of the parties that occupy the buildings, the provision in a part-circle around Parliament House affirms the institution. The ongoing use of the site for MPs, within new buildings, can be seen to reinforce the heritage values of the entire complex.
- The new Members' Wing is located in part of the site that currently has the ambience of a wasteland; as car parking often does. While provision for cars may be necessary, it is not a high quality use in that it is limited to ground level machinery storage, without charm. The tree provides pleasant relief, but it remains with a feel very much of a back yard. Therefore, the reuse of this space to provide a narrow building with pleasant surrounds, will greatly increase the amenity. Consequently, appreciation of the historic places and area can increase.

#### **New Members' Wing**

- The new Members' Wing is carefully placed with its relationship to Parliament House direct and open. It is noted that, in providing for the needed accommodation in the new Members' Wing as well as the exterior spaces, this wing becomes higher than the more important Parliament House. It certainly would be preferable if this were not so. To mitigate this, Heritage New Zealand recommends that the materials and design of the east face, indeed all faces, complement Parliament House, through design and materials, to avoid the appearance of being 'just another office building'.

- There is potential for the space between the new Members' Wing and Parliament House to be a landscaped and mainly pedestrian area. This would seem necessary as where sufficient pleasant and well-designed useable outdoor areas are provided, the intensification of a close building can be offset. It would be important to avoid the space between these two buildings looking like a continuation of the car parking 'wasteland'. The tree which has a degree of heritage value in its own right, and currently provides visual relief, requires relocation. Its removal and the remaining hard surfaces need the softening effect of pedestrian-centred landscaping.
- Of the potential locations for the heritage tree, Heritage New Zealand recommends that Options B and D be avoided because of visual effects.

#### **New Annexe**

- The new Annexe to the Beehive is carefully located in the proposals to make reference to the existing Annexe. It uses some of the existing architectural vocabulary, the existing form and articulation have provided a starting point which has been extrapolated to a larger but similar form. The location is aligned with the Beehive; lines of connection and form are similar; the use of fins and verticals reference at larger scale the existing annexe appearance. The height of the new Annexe takes its a new reference point, from the top of the Beehive drum before it tapers. The 'floating' construction of the Annexe gives a sense of smaller physical impact on the ground and manages to suggest that the new Annexe will remain subordinate in a range of ways to the Beehive, when viewed from most angles.
- The design of the new Annexe has been finely judged – to provide nine ministerial suites of an appropriate degree of dignity and purpose. Heritage New Zealand believes the design needs to be of excellent materials and detailing to enable the Annexe to match close to, but not equalling, the accommodations of the Beehive. Maybe this is achieved by form and height: the Beehive is heroic and of great stature; the Annexe of matching stature at a supporting level, while also being more than the average excellent office building. The design needs to be fitting to its future occupants. Heritage New Zealand believes that this has been achieved in the overall design of the Annexe.

#### **Around the Historic Area**

- The Annexe/Beehive alterations include the entrance for the Governor General, alone. Heritage New Zealand believes that this entrance should have the entire dignity which is proportionate to the office of the Governor General, while also satisfying all other requirements such as security. The design – when completed – should achieve this.
- Enclosed walkways appear necessary when Members of Parliament are in separate buildings. Heritage New Zealand recognises this. A walkway at a high level is needed between the annexe and the Beehive, and a further walkway is needed by members to cross between the new Members' Wing and Parliament House. These elevated walkways need to be of a design that is consistent with the dignity and purpose of Parliament. The penetrations of the heritage buildings which are to a great degree unfortunate, should avoid as much as possible important detailing of the buildings or crossing over distinguishing features. Care should be taken to only very lightly connect to the heritage buildings and allow the heritage buildings to continue to be read in their three dimensions without the penetrations.

- With the addition of a new Ministerial Annexe and new Members' Wing, it is likely that any building on the former Broadcasting House site, an actual green space (with sculptures), would be overwhelming and have adverse effects on the heritage surrounds and the historic area.

#### **In Conclusion**

Heritage New Zealand believes that the new Ministerial Annexe and new Members' Wing are appropriate and commensurate with the needs for ministerial and MP accommodation. As the design develops Heritage New Zealand will look for design improvements that include:

1. Reference or sympathy to Parliament House in the materials and design detail of the new Members' Wing, as mitigation for its height.
2. Design of the Governor General's entrance to match the dignity of the office.
3. The provision of pleasant landscaping between buildings to avoid a harsh, hard backyard ambiance.

Heritage New Zealand is pleased to provide this advice and looks forward to further engagement in the project.

Sincerely



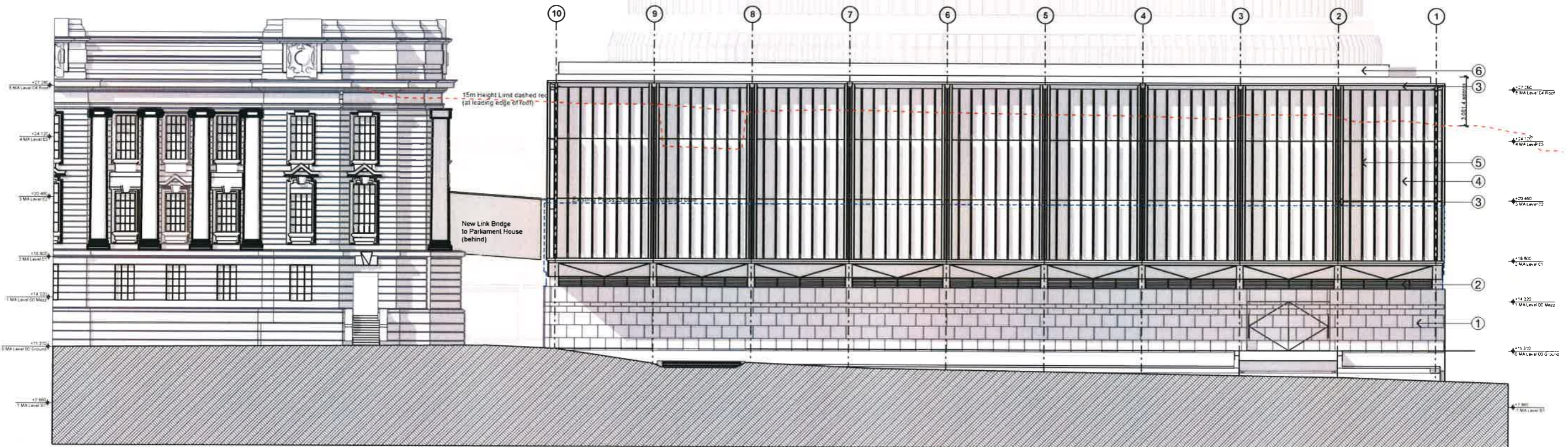
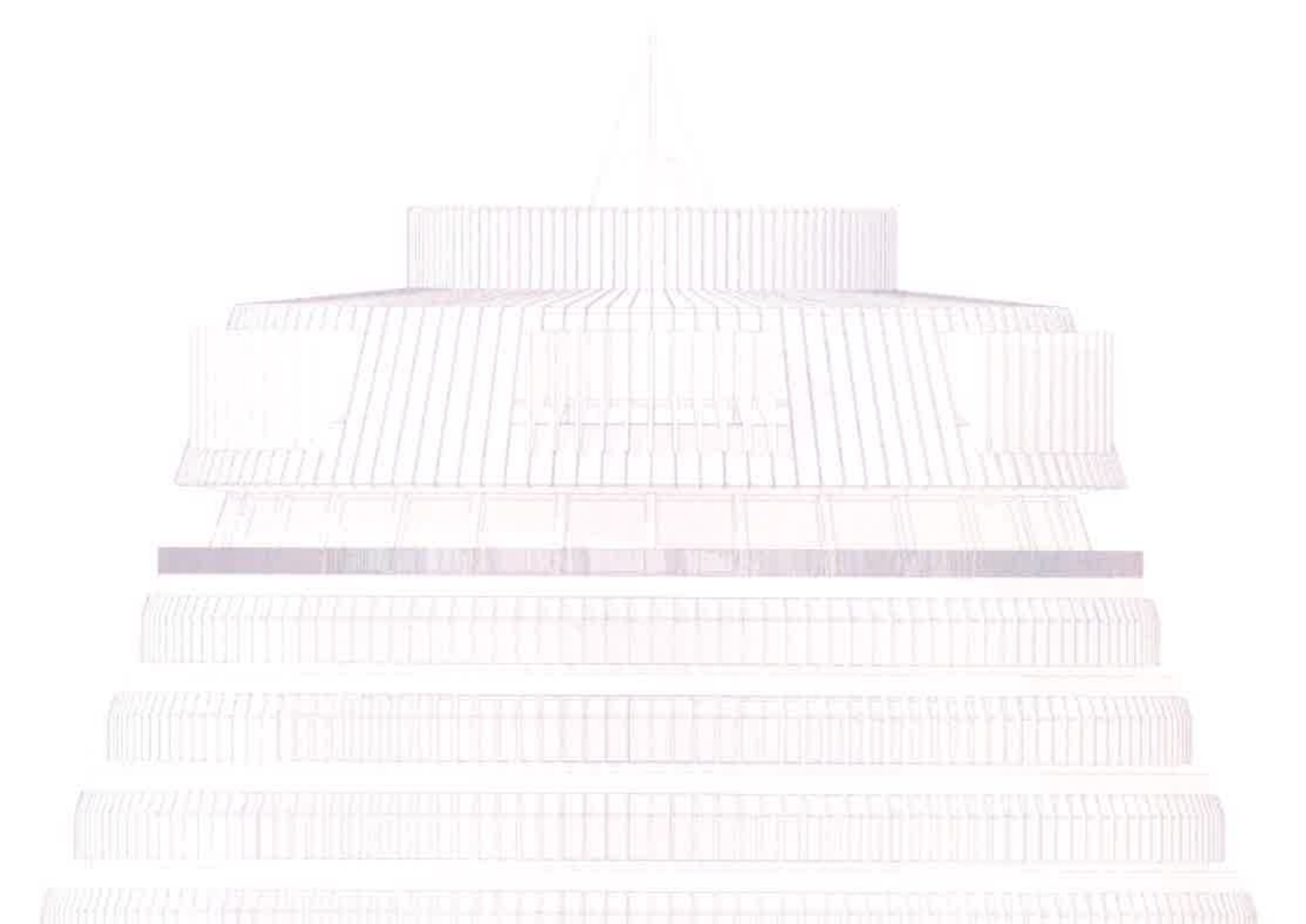
Alison Dangerfield

Heritage Advisor Architecture

**Material Key**

Materials may include:

1. Existing stone cladding from plinth re-used
2. Linear metal louvres
3. Self finishing metal cladding
4. Glazed cladding that may include fritted patterning
5. Vertical fins that may be glazed or include fritting
6. Roof enclosure with louvred openings as required for service ventilation
7. Window cleaning system TBC



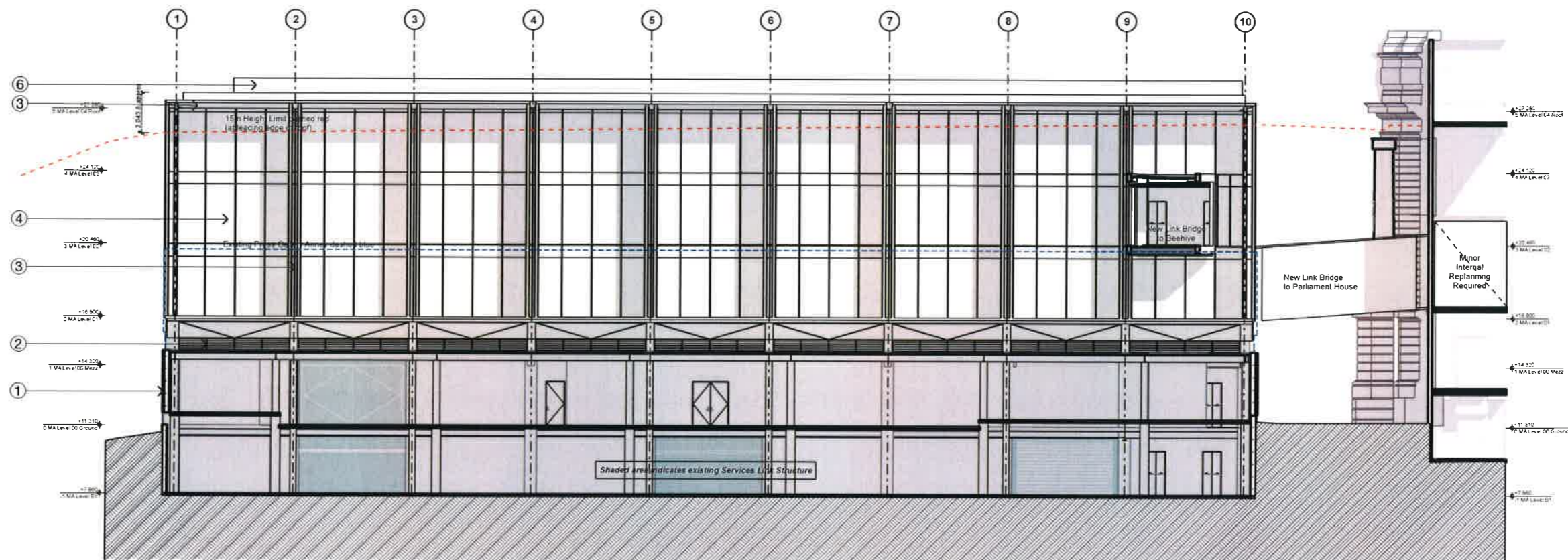
**W Proposed West Elevation**  
SK-202 Scale 1:250

**CONFIDENTIAL**  
Issued For  
HNZ Review

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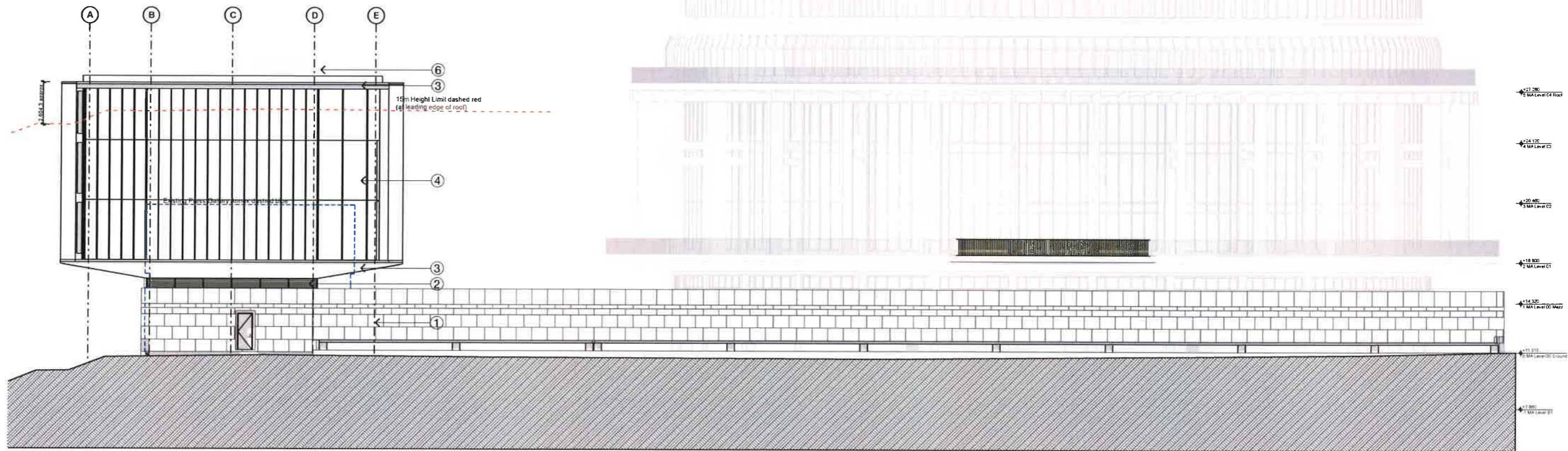
**E Proposed East Elevation**  
SK-202 Scale 1:250



**Material Key**

Materials may include:

1. Existing stone cladding from plinth re-used
2. Linear metal louvres
3. Self finishing metal cladding
4. Glazed cladding that may include fritted patterning
5. Vertical fins that may be glazed or include fritting
6. Roof enclosure with louvred openings as required for service ventilation
7. Window cleaning system TBC



**S Proposed South Elevation**  
SK-202 Scale 1:250

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**MIN Ministerial Annex**

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Proposed South Elevation SK-210

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