

Culture, Heritage, and Identity

Places

Credit: 30

Points: 1

Outcome

The building reflects local culture, heritage, and identity.

Criteria

Note: This credit has not been fully modified for the New Zealand market. It is undergoing further review by the Māori Technical Working Group. Further changes may be made to this credit with the help of the Māori Technical Working Group to make it fit for purpose for Aotearoa. If you have any suggestions on how to do this please do provide your comments in the consultation survey.

Credit Achievement	1 point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The building's design reflects and celebrates local demographics and identities, the history of the place, and any hidden or minority entities. <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This outcome was arrived through meaningful engagement with community groups early in the design process.
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Additional information

Stage implementation

Strategy	Brief	Concept	Design	Tender	Construction	Handover	Use
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Synergies with other credits

- Enjoyable Places
- Contribution to Place
- Indigenous Inclusion

Sustainable Development Goals

- Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities)
- Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)
- Goal 16 (Peace, Justice, Strong Institutions)

Relevant reporting initiatives

- None

Requirements

Credit Achievement

The project must comply with **one** of the following criteria:

- Community Led Design Responses
- Independent Design Review

Either one will suffice to achieve the *Credit Achievement*.

Community Led Design Response

The project team must show that they have undertaken local analysis to identify culture, heritage, and identity unique to the project site and area. The project team must undertake community engagement as part of this local analysis. As a result of community engagement, the project must reflect local identity, culture, and heritage in the design of the building in a publicly demonstrable way. This can be achieved through:

- Must include Manu Whenua
- Community art or placemaking projects
- Selection of suppliers/designers of artwork or cultural elements
- Building elements that tell stories of the past and heritage
- Spaces and uses that reflect the local identities

Where this pathway is being pursued, it must be demonstrated that the International Association for Public Participation Australasia (IAP2) core values for public participation were used and that the project achieved the 'Collaborate' status.

The project must produce a report detailing the community engagement activities undertaken and resultant design responses.

Independent Design Review

Design reviews are held at key points in the development of the design. At a minimum, these must occur as follows:

- Design Review during concept/schematic design stage, to ensure that proponents can take advantage of the advice offered at a time where the design is flexible enough to accommodate change without impacting on time and cost constraints
- A subsequent review when the design has been further progressed. This review session will typically occur during design development
- At building permit stage (after development approval) a further check must take place by the Design Review Panel Chair or delegate, to ensure that the final design reflects approved development application and any relevant conditions related to design quality

The Design review panel must be independent of the project. This can occur through an external Design review panel, such as the ~~Government Architect Office~~, Council Urban Design Panels, or in-house Design review panel, as long as it can be demonstrated that they act independent of the project team.

The design review must use comprehensive terms of reference during the project's design and design development phase. To be classed as independent a panel member cannot be employed by the scheme promoter (an entity or a subsidiary of an entity) or decision maker that has been involved in the project in any meaningful way. Being a contributing member of a design review panel is not considered to be 'employment' for the purposes of this credit. All conflicts of interest that may arise from any panel member's involvement in the project must be disclosed.

Composition of the Design Review Panel

As a minimum the Design Review Panel must be comprised of one panel chair and two panel members. Members of the panel must:

- Possess project-relevant skills and experience
- Be recognised experts in their discipline, with a minimum of five years' practical experience.,
- Be registered by a relevant professional peak body and be bound by that institutes' code of ethics in relation to objectivity, integrity, and accountability
- Have expertise relevant to this credit

Submission content

Submissions for this credit must contain:

- **Submission form**
- **Evidence** to support claims made in the submission

Recommended evidence:

Community Led Design Response

- Culture, Heritage, and Identity Report outlining key findings of the local analysis and how community engagement activities influenced the design
- As built drawings, site drawings, architectural drawings showing how the culture, heritage, and identity is incorporated into the building's designs.
- Evidence to demonstrate that a design review process has been undertaken
- Details of the panel members and their experience relevant to this credit's requirements
- A declaration from the project application confirming that the design review panel meets the independency requirements

Alternate documentation can also be used by project teams to demonstrate compliance.

The recommended evidence listed above is applicable to the as built submission. See the Design Assessment section in the Introduction for more information on submitting evidence for the Design assessment.

The key requirement is that evidence is provided to support each claim made within the Submission form.

Guidance

Local analysis

It is recommended that projects undertake an analysis of the local community in order to identify culture, heritage, and identity unique to the location. This analysis should inform the projects' strategy and design as early as possible, preferably before Resource Consent Application (RC). This is to ensure that the research can meaningfully be integrated into the building design rather than being an afterthought e.g., spatial designs or land uses that reflect the local culture and identity is preferable to an add-on graphic design on a façade.

The culture, identity and heritage reflected in the building are likely to be those of the past and present. Future users, occupants and the property owner/manager may have different views and the place should be designed so that it can evolve with them.

Community engagement

To achieve meaningful engagement, it is recommended that engagement activities commence as early as possible (i.e., before Resource Consent Application) so that the community is involved from the beginning of the project. Engaging the community after most of the decisions are made means their input is unlikely to be reflected it is more difficult to obtain the community's buy-in.

Guidance tools such as the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2), can be used to influence community engagement activities.

While it is recognised that demonstrating deep engagement is difficult and relies on qualitative rather than quantitative assessment, there are success factors that can be used to guide the project team during the engagement process. This will be helped by a focus on:

- Depth of research on community groups and members to be engaged
- Diversity of individual participants and groups who were engaged
- Rigour in the data collected from community engagement
- Extent to which community engagement influenced the project

The local community engaged pre-RC and pre-occupation can be different from the actual users or occupants. The purpose of the engagement is not to respond to self-interests of the individuals, but rather to gather data and insights on what is important to the existing community and to build on those values and aspirations. Future users, occupants and the property owner/manager may have different views and the place should be designed so that it can evolve with them.

Culture, heritage, and identity report

The culture, heritage, and identity report should include details of the local analysis and outline how community engagement informed key design responses including:

- List the various community groups in the area, including Manu whenua, hard-to-reach groups, and identify stakeholders by relevant categories (e.g., business, residential, interest groups, government)
- How the engagement data influenced the building design and programming, with supporting evidence
- How decisions were fed back to the community groups that participated in the engagement activities

Supporting information

The following resource supports this credit:

- [International Association for Public Participation](#)
- 'Design Review' credit in *Green Star – Communities v1.1* provides additional guidance for principles of design review and example terms of reference
- <https://environment.govt.nz/assets/Publications/Files/urban-design-protocol-colour.pdf>
- Design Review, Principles and Practices, 2009 CABE
- How to do Design Review, 2006, CABE
- Design Review Panel: Terms of Reference, Integrated Design Commission, 2011
- How to do Design Review, Creating and Running a Successful Panel, 2006 CABE
- Design Review, How CABE evaluates quality in architecture and urban design, 2006 CABE
- <https://content.aucklanddesignmanual.co.nz/design-subjects/maori-design/Documents/Māori%20Design%20Resources%20and%20Entities.pdf>