HERITAGE ASSESSMENT FOR SCHEDULED HERITAGE BUILDING: PUKEHIKI DISTRICT HALL



Google Streetview, accessed March 2024

PROPERTY INFORMATION

Temporary 2GP Scheduled Heritage Building Reference No:	BX053
Address	1056 Highcliff Road, Pukehiki
Other Building Names	The hall has been known by other names in the past: Pukehiki Volunteer Hall, Highcliff Drillshed, Sandymount Volunteer Drillshed
Located within a Heritage Precinct	No
HNZPT List Reference & Description/NZAA No.	Not listed with HNZPT
Heritage Covenant	No
Building Use at Time of Record	Public Hall
Condition of Property	Not known to be at risk because of condition

SUMMARY OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

Historic/Social	Meets criteria
Spiritual/Cultural	Does not meet criteria
Design	Meets criteria
Technological/Scientific	Does not meet criteria

RECOMMENDATION:

The building meets one or more of the significance criteria from Policy 2.4.2.1.b and is recommended for inclusion in Appendix A1.1 in the 2GP.



RECOMMENDED PROTECTION

[Tick]	Features	Details
✓	Entire external building envelope	
	External/ancillary elements	
	Internal elements and/or rooms	Not considered as part of this desktop assessment. Owner may nominate interior elements for protection
	Excluded elements	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Purpose-built as a drill shed for the Sandymount Rifle Volunteer Cadets in 1887, the Pukehiki District Hall has historical and social significance for its association with the nineteenth century Volunteer movement, and in later years as a gathering place for the Pukehiki community for over 130 years. It has design significance an example of a vernacular nineteenth century hall, one of three key building marking the heart of Pukehiki.

Originally built as a volunteer drill hall, the Pukehiki District Hall is not comparable to scheduled heritage buildings within Dunedin because this history is underrepresented on the schedule. It compares on a national/regional level with recognised heritage places of similar function.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

Architectural Period	Victorian (1838-1901)
Style	Vernacular hall
Era/Date of Construction	1887
Architect/Designer/Builder	Not known
Historic Use & Cultural Associations	Military volunteers, Pukehiki community
Primary Construction Materials	Timber, corrugated metal roof, sheetmetal cladding
Notable Architectural Characteristics	Vernacular form

Previous site development

This section was part of a larger land holding owned by Robertson (likely William) from the 1860s. Part Section 52 Block III in the Otago Peninsula District was transferred from Robertson to Larnach and others (as trustees of the Pukehiki Hall Society) in August 1887.¹

Design and construction

Sandymount Volunteer Hall (also called Highcliff Drillshed) was completed in May 1887. Who designed and built the hall has not been identified.

¹ Deed Index S51.

The hall is a simple single gable structure with a lean-to to the side, and a covered porch on the front elevation. It is clad in weatherboard with a corrugated steel roof.

<u>Later history and development</u>

The Sandymount Volunteers appear to have been best known in the early years of the twentieth century as The Pukehiki Rifle Club. They held popular Friday night dances and concerts, a local band was formed to play for social events, and on occasion the Otakou Māori also organised concerts.

In 1910, the formation of territorial units by the New Zealand Defence Department eliminated the need for the local volunteer corps. The halls became unnecessary, and many were dismantled.

According to the Pukehiki community, the hall is the 'only surviving volunteer's hall in Otago still in use for the benefit of the local community'. While research would be needed to prove this statement, few Volunteer halls remain, giving Pukehiki's hall historic significance. The hall, along with Pukehiki Community Church and the village Library, plays a central role in the history of the district.

In 2007, the hall celebrated its 120th Birthday, with the Pukehiki Hall Society to launching a major fund-raising effort for repairs and renovations. The hall was substantially reclad in mix of weatherboard and profiled sheet metal cladding designed to look like bevel back weatherboards, and repiled.

Notable people/Themes

The Volunteer Movement

Pukehiki District Hall, originally known as Sandymount Volunteer Hall/Highcliff Drillshed, was built is response to the 1885 'Russian scare' that saw fortifications built to protect New Zealand's coastal cities. Te Ara records that in the nineteenth century Russians 'were seen by many New Zealanders as potential aggressors. From the 1850s, when England and Russia fought against each other in the Crimean War, unannounced visits of Russian warships to Australasian ports caused anxiety in New Zealand.'

Volunteer militias were formed in the early years of the colonisation of New Zealand: the Militia Ordinance came into force in 1845, followed by the Militia Act in 1858. Volunteering in Otago began in 1860. The Volunteer Act of 1865 created an official framework for voluntary military service. This framework survived until the 1909 Defence Act which replaced the Volunteer Force with a Territorial Force from February 1910. Hundreds of local corps were established in this period.

In the late 19th century, Volunteer corps were created to help with coastal defences of the country in response to the threatened Russian Invasion – the Volunteer movement nearly doubled in strength at this time. The Corps, mainly made up of 'better-off artisans, clerks, business and professional men.' The Corps also functioned as a focus for a social life for volunteers. Parades, dances, and concerts featured prominently, hence the interest in building stage facilities in the halls constructed for the units.

By 1878, men from the Sandymount district were participating in volunteer activities as a division of the Portobello Rifles, forming their own Sandymount Rifle Volunteer Cadets under Captain H Cosgrove – the returns on the strength of the volunteer force in 1878 describes them as a new Corp of 50 men.

The volunteer cadets were drawn from many significant families from the surrounding area. The opening celebrations mention the Robertsons and the Larnachs.

The architecture of community halls

Halls are cultural and geographical landmarks for their communities – they speak of the history of that community. In their architecture, they reflect the vernacular of the community hall – in their design (materials, layout) as well as their position and relationship to the street. They are gathering places and the common shared space of the community, part of a community identity.²

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORIC/SOCIAL

The building demonstrates heritage values within this criterion.

The Pukehiki District Hall has historic significance for its association with the nineteenth century Volunteer movement that saw the local militias formed in response to the Russian scare of the 1870s and 1880s. Built in 1887 as a dedicated training facility for the Sandymount Volunteer corps, the building served as a social centre for the militia and the community – a place for political meetings and other gatherings. It continues to be a gathering place for the Pukehiki community in the twenty first century, retaining its social significance.

SPIRITUAL/CULTURAL

The hall, located at the centre of the Pukehiki and still used by the small rural community, demonstrates cultural heritage values within this criterion.

DESIGN

The building demonstrates heritage values within this criterion.

The hall has representative architectural significance as an example of a purpose-built nineteenth century drill hall. Such buildings were common in many small communities but were often demolished or put to other purposes once the volunteer militia were disbanded. It is one of three buildings that mark the centre of Pukehiki.

TECHNOLOGICAL/SCIENTIFIC

The building does not demonstrate heritage values within this criterion.

² Emma Fraser, 'The Heart of Rural New Zealand' Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Masters of Architecture (Professional), Victoria University of Wellington, School of Architecture, 2010, p. 54.

REFERENCES

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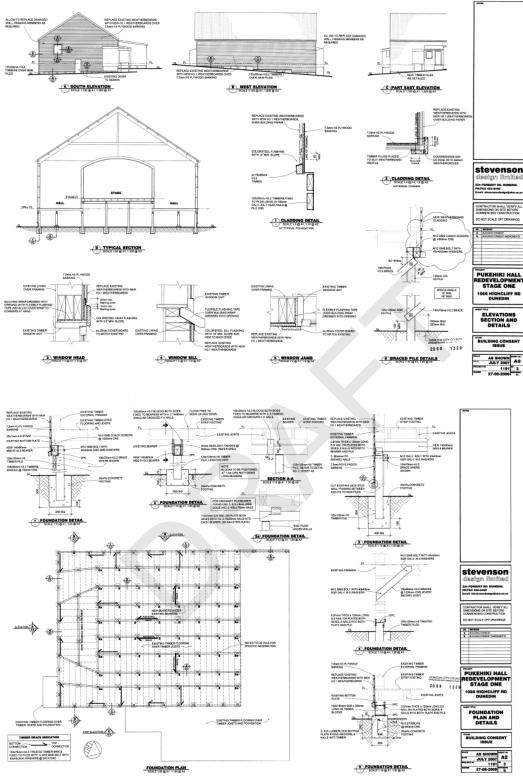
Date Assessment Completed	5 January 2023	Author	НВ
Date Peer Reviewed	12 July 2024	Reviewer	MM
Date Confirmed Completed	18 July 2024		

APPENDIX



Location





2007 repairs



COMPUTER FREEHOLD REGISTER UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT 1952 Limited as to Parcels



Search Copy

OT268/236 Otago 22 June 1935 Identifier Land Registration District Date Issued

Prior References DI S51

Estate Fee Simple
Area 1012 square metres more or less
Legal Description Part Section 52 Block III Otago Peninsula
Survey District

Proprietors
The Pukehiki Hall Society Incorporated

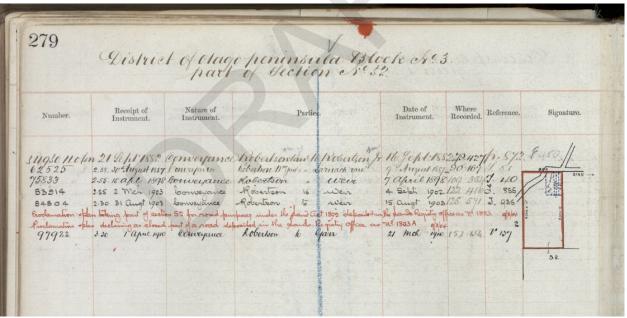
Interests

Search Copy Dated 30/06/09 5:31 pm, Page 1 of 2 Register Only

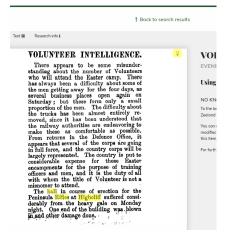
Historic title

51	District of	Olago &	Peninsula	Block N	's Part 9	ection	52	
Number	Receipt of Instrument.	Nature of Instrument.	PAR	TIES.	Date of Instrument.	Where Recorded.	Reference.	Signature
7/20/	2.58,0030 Aug. 1857 2.58,0030 Aug. 1859 2.55. 14 Oct 1.1842 1040. 25 Oct. 1894 12. 25 Jamy 1905 10.30 8 May 1905 10.30 10 Aug. 1909	Pranof Mortge Probate Irans mige Couveyance	Secretaries	No Gill-	9 lug. 1887 10 lug. 1884 22 Luly 1892 15 Oct 1892 4 Nov 1904 18 March 1905 22 July 1909	100.172 102.416 126.364 129.440	R 279	

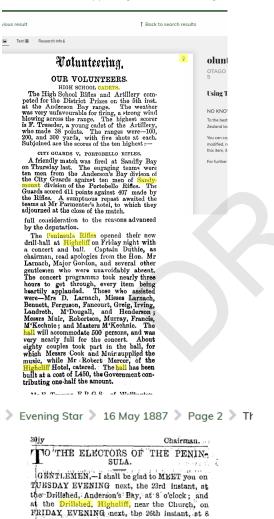
S51 Deeds Index Reference (Deeds Index S, Item Code:R22756322, Series Code:23467, Provenance: DAHG)



Deeds Index R279 (Deeds Index R Item Code:R22756321 Series Code:23467 Provenance: DAHG)



Newspapers $\,\,$ Otago Witness $\,\,$ 16 March 1878 $\,\,$ Page 5 $\,$



S Otago Daily Times 20 August 1887 Page 1 Th

W. J. M. LARNACH.

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