

Piki te Ora Roopu, Tangoio Marae

**Marae Recovery Plan**

- ✓ Personal health and safety is always first – always mask up and glove up
- ✓ Don't throw any important items away, while they might look irretrievably damaged there might be an opportunity to clean and salvage them.

	<b>Process</b>	<b>Equipment</b>
<b>Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Record detailed images of patterns, material, colour for future reference to be replicated</li> <li>• Create a scaled floorplan with notes corresponding to the photos (eg T1: Tukutuku panel 1 (beginning right of door, facing the back of the whare), K1: kōwhaiwhai panel (beginning right side)</li> <li>• Photograph the condition and damage, write down and describe the type of damage and the scale of damage (small, moderate, large). Do this as soon as possible and on an ongoing basis - this documentation might also be useful for insurance purposes</li> </ul> <p>Keep your records in a safe place with a back-up option eg. USB stick or portable hard drive. Ideally more than one person should be able to access a master or up-to-date versions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Camera or smart phone</li> <li>• Protective gear</li> <li>• Pencil – ink may run if it becomes wet</li> <li>• Notepads</li> <li>• Torch</li> </ul>
<b>Retrieval</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decide on what your high salvage priorities are</li> <li>• Think about how whakairo/tukutuku/kōwhaiwhai are attached and how they can be removed without damage</li> <li>• Water removal has to be done slowly, rapid drying could damage to the fibres/material, cause distortion and warping.</li> <li>• Avoid using heaters – they could encourage mould growth and cause items to distort</li> <li>• Keep the environment cool if possible</li> <li>• Generate airflow – open doors and windows and use fans if you have access to them. Point the fans towards the ceiling – not directly on any whakairo, tukutuku etc and use on a low setting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protective gear</li> <li>• Sturdy footwear</li> <li>• Tarpaulin or plastic sheeting create a clear, clean space to place items removed from the wharenuī</li> <li>• Plastic shovels – cause less damage than metal ones, rakes, spades, trowels, dustpans, rope or string</li> <li>• Boxes, plastic tubs, ziplock bags might be handy for storing items in various sizes</li> <li>• Fans, dehumidifier</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Portable dehumidifiers can be used to bring the humidity down</li> <li>• Water logged items will be heavier and weaker than usual. Avoid any unnecessary handling if you can and plenty of people on hand to assist</li> <li>• Remove any materials capable of retaining water (eg carpet, curtains, upholstery, furniture)</li> <li>• Create a designated workspace for sorting items, this could be outside or in a well ventilated space</li> <li>• Think about a sorting system which assesses the nature and extent of the damage into categories</li> <li>• Try to avoid touching surfaces that appear fragile or are flaking</li> </ul>	
<b>Storage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify a suitable storage area, needs to be a secure, cool and dry place to air-dry any waterlogged taonga</li> <li>• Let taonga completely dry before applying any coverings or enclosing them</li> <li>• Keep records of where each item has been moved to</li> <li>• Consider entrance points for large taonga to be transferred (large enough doorways), as well as planned pathway after lifting from vehicles, check for sharp corners.</li> <li>• Will taonga require platforms to sit on or saw horses for example</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shipping container?</li> <li>• Re-purposed building?</li> <li>• Local museum – MTG Hawkes Bay</li> </ul>
<b>Cleaning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritise the drying process first, treatments can be under taken later</li> <li>• Conservators have experience working with contaminants and have specific equipment they use to deal with them</li> <li>• Avoid applying water or any cleaning agents, this could make the material more fragile</li> <li>• Any whakairo with paint/varnish are in a good position to be cleaned later by a conservator</li> <li>• It is okay to let the silt dry on the surface of the whakairo, tukutuku, kōwhaiwhai, they are stable and it can removed and cleaned later by a conservator.</li> </ul>	
<b>Ongoing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objects that have been water damaged will need to be monitored for a period of time to watch for any further damage eg. splitting, mould growth, rusting.</li> </ul>	