

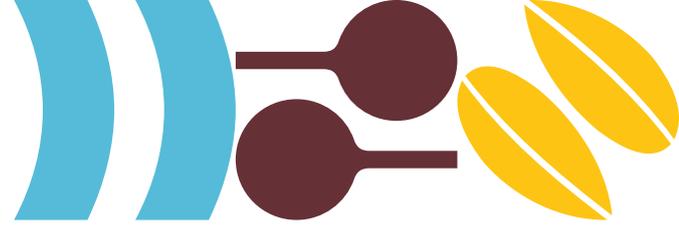


**Ka Whai Take Ngā Taonga  
Tuku Iho o Tāmaki Makaurau 2021**

# **AUCKLAND'S HERITAGE COUNTS**

**Annual Summary 2021**





# Kupu Takamua

## Foreword

It's my pleasure to introduce this year's edition of Auckland's Heritage Counts. For the past four years, the Heritage Advisory Panel has enjoyed receiving the report and seeing just how we value our heritage in Auckland.

With the Resource Management Act reform and the government direction for more housing intensification in Auckland through the National Policy Statement on Urban Development, reports like these that demonstrate the value of heritage are crucial.

The data provided in this report has been collected from a variety of sources across the heritage sector.

I wish to thank everyone who continues to contribute their data each year.

Auckland's Heritage Counts is a great resource for the heritage sector, and I hope you all enjoy reading this year's edition.

### **Sally Hughes**

Chair of the Auckland Council  
Heritage Advisory Panel



*Albert Park in Auckland Central* (Category A place). Albert Park has many layers of history including being a possible pā site, being the Albert Barracks (an early European military installation in the 1840s - 70s), and having World War II air raid tunnels. It became a park in the 1880s and has a number of significant memorials, statues and other features. © Rachel Ford, Auckland Council.



Hobson Bay boat sheds, Orakei. Built in the 1930s and protected as a Category B place. © Rachel Ford, Auckland Council.

## Tirohanga whānui

### Overview

Welcome to the 2021 edition of **Auckland's Heritage Counts**.

Now into its fourth year, the aim of this programme has been to bring attention to what heritage there is in Auckland and how Aucklanders value it. There are obvious ways heritage is valued, such as through tourism, but there are also not-so-obvious ways, such as the value people place on keeping heritage for future generations or the value people place on purely knowing it exists.

Through the last four editions, a variety of statistics and research has been collated to show these values, such as the price effects of heritage (2018), engagement with heritage in social media (all years), visits to heritage attractions (all years), attendees at the Auckland Heritage Festival (all years), membership numbers of heritage organisations (all years), public attitudes to heritage (2019), research on heritage volunteers (2019), the Karangahape Road Heritage Area Business survey (2019), and heritage wedding venues research (2021).

Some highlights of the 2021 edition, include:

- the impact the COVID-19 lockdowns had on heritage visitor attractions

- how heritage has been protected since the Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP) became operative in November 2016
- a case study on the protection of sites and places of significance to mana whenua
- statistics on the potential impact of sea level rise on heritage places.

Most statistics come from an analysis of the AUP historic heritage schedule and other schedules. Other sources are referenced in footnotes.

A special thank you to all those who provided data, content and research in this edition, and to those involved in its design.

#### **Dr David Bade**

Specialist – Built Heritage,  
Heritage Unit Auckland Council

**David.Bade@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz**

Auckland has

**2,474**

protected heritage places

(this includes heritage places protected in both the Auckland Unitary Plan and the Hauraki Gulf Islands District Plan)



Auckland has

**59**

heritage trails,  
published by  
Auckland Council



**42.2%**

of all Aucklanders live within  
5 minutes' walk of a protected  
heritage place



**24%**

of Auckland's protected  
heritage places relate to  
Māori-origin archaeology



**68%**

of Auckland's protected  
heritage buildings were  
built between the  
1880s and 1920s



Unless otherwise stated, all the above statistics are from an analysis of the AUP Historic Heritage Overlay or from Auckland Council Heritage Unit records.

**60%**

of protected heritage buildings are still used for their original purpose



**Auckland has**

**95** heritage and historical societies



**Approximately**

**17,000**

people attended an Auckland Heritage Festival event in 2020



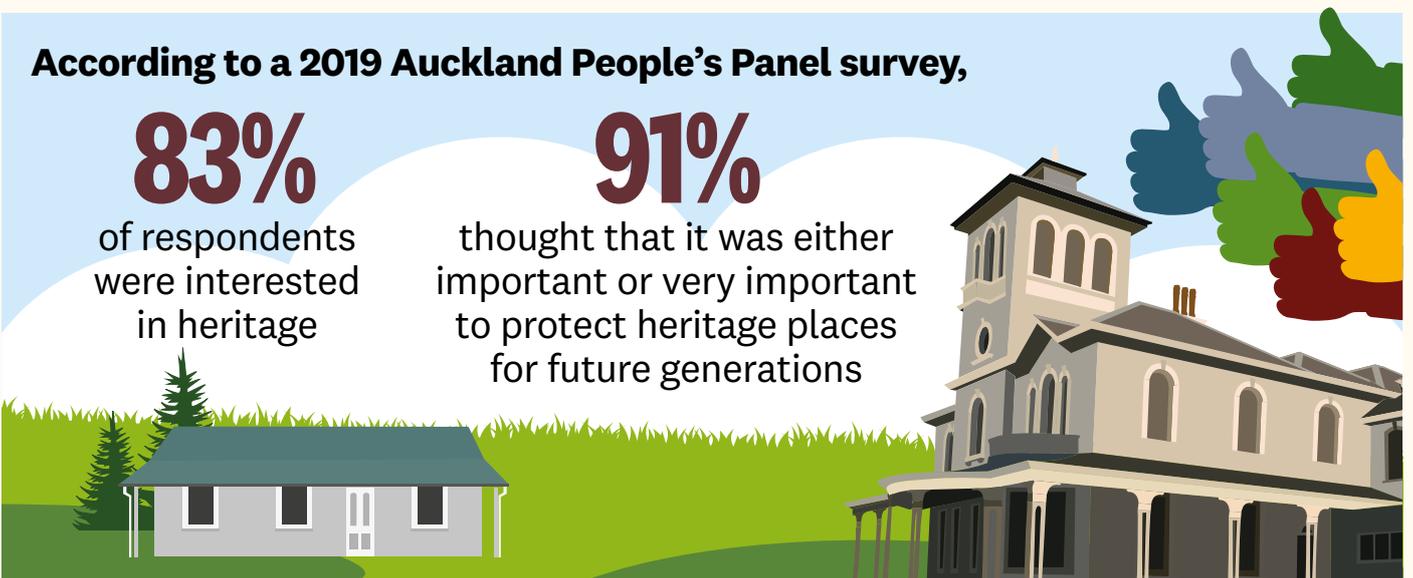
**According to a 2019 Auckland People's Panel survey,**

**83%**

of respondents were interested in heritage

**91%**

thought that it was either important or very important to protect heritage places for future generations





## Ngā wāhi taonga tuku ihotanga o Tāmaki Makaurau

### Auckland's heritage places

#### How heritage is protected

##### Identification

Places can be identified through council and local board programmes, community-initiated projects, plans, surveys and public nominations.

##### Since November 2016

**661** new places have been identified

Anyone can nominate places to be evaluated for heritage values. [See here for more information.](#)

##### Prioritisation

Time and resources do not allow all identified places to be evaluated. Places are selected for evaluation through a prioritisation process during which their potential values are tested through preliminary research and investigation.

Places that appear likely to meet the criteria and thresholds of the AUP are more likely to progress to formal evaluation.

##### Evaluation

Most high priority places progress to formal evaluation.

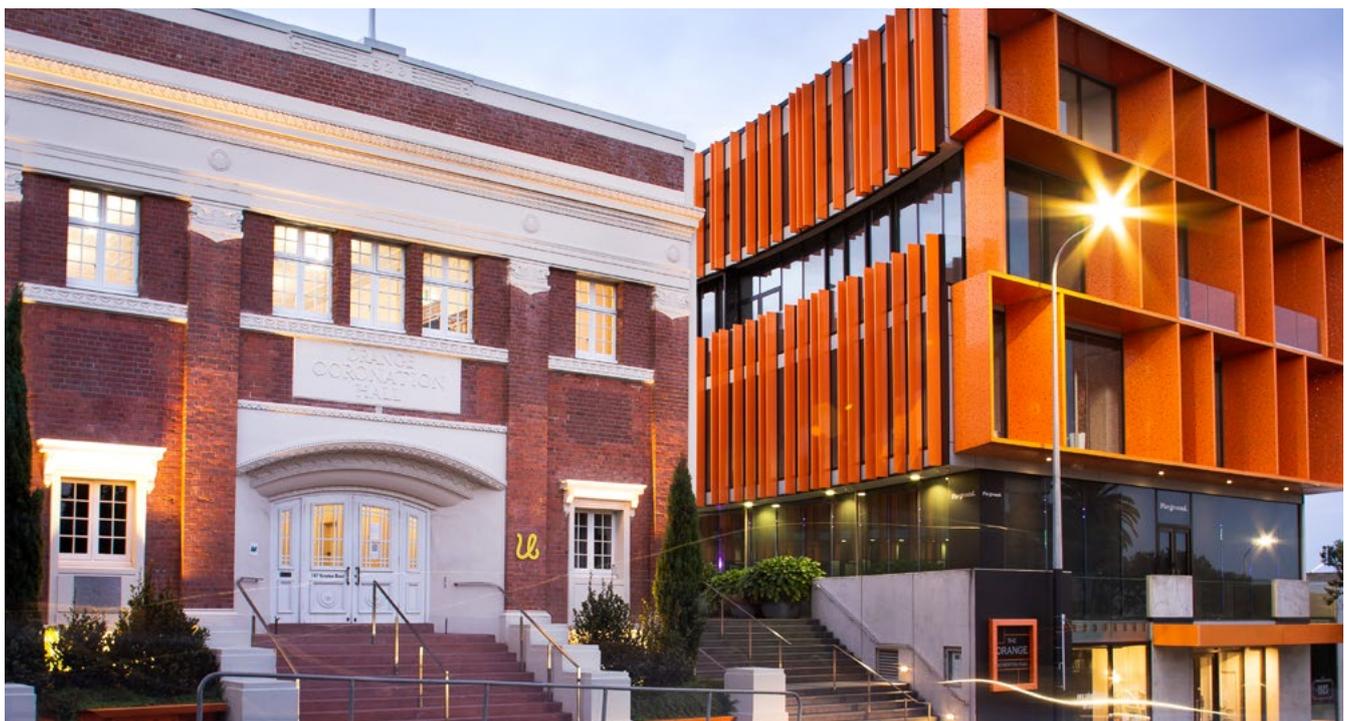
##### Since November 2016

**76 (11%)** of the 661 identified places were evaluated

Most places that progress to evaluation meet the criteria and thresholds for heritage places in the AUP, though sometimes places do not.

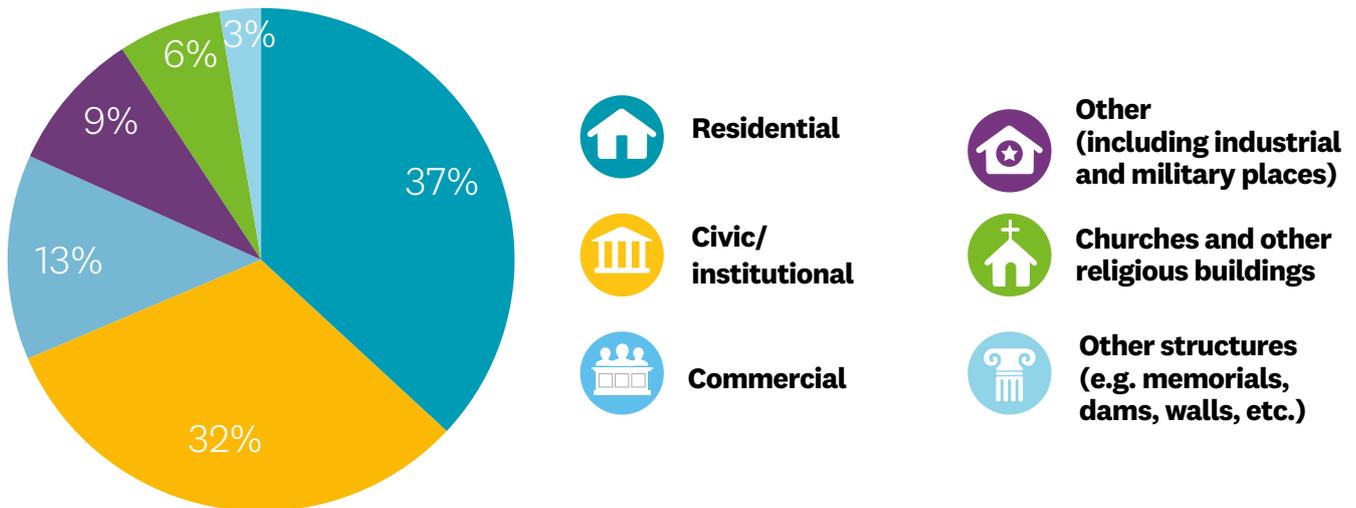
##### Of those evaluated since November 2016

**71 (93%)** met the significance threshold for scheduling (protection through the AUP).



Orange Ballroom, Eden Terrace. Built in 1923 and protected as a Category B place. © Rachel Ford, Auckland Council.

### Types of places evaluated (2016 – 2021)



### Plan change

In order for places that meet the plan's significance thresholds to be protected, they must go through a plan change process.

To be included in a plan change, significant historic heritage places are subject to a planning analysis. The purpose of a planning analysis is to determine if scheduling is the most appropriate way to manage the identified values of a place. It also considers and balances competing issues, such as the development potential of the land and the physical condition of the place.

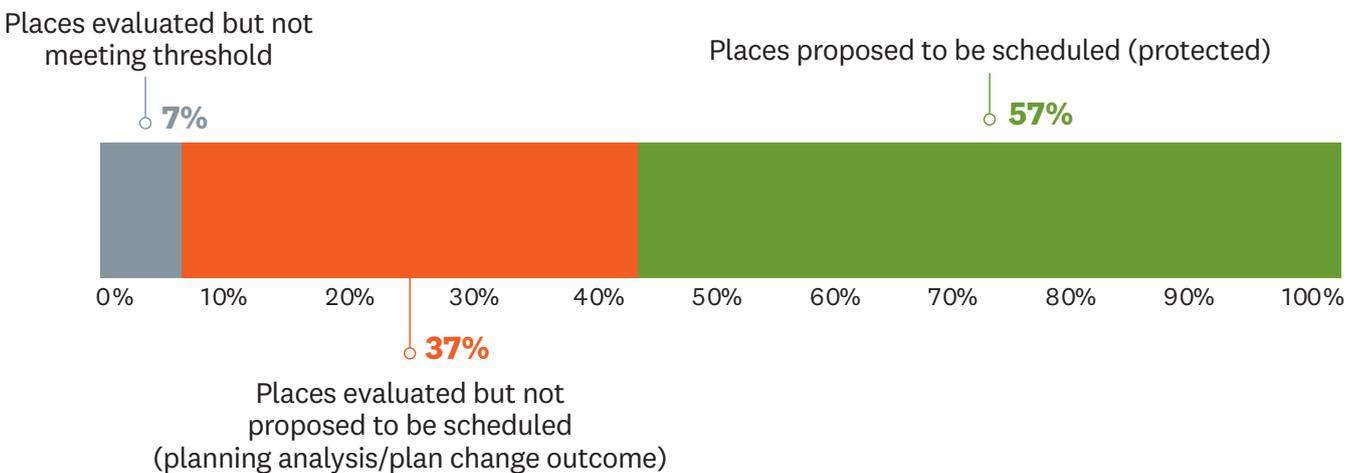
The planning analysis may determine that a significant historic heritage place should not be scheduled, even if it has sufficient heritage value.

Plan changes culminate in a hearing during which the views in support of or opposition to each place are considered by a panel of independent commissioners.

### Since November 2016

**50** places were added to the historic heritage schedule<sup>1</sup>

### From evaluation to protection (2016 – 2021)



<sup>1</sup>This includes seven places which were based on evaluations pre-AUP.

## Protected Heritage

Heritage in Auckland is protected through the **AUP** (see Glossary) and the **Hauraki Gulf Islands District Plan (HGIDP)** for present and future generations. Unless otherwise stated, the following statistics in this section include both the AUP and the HGIDP.

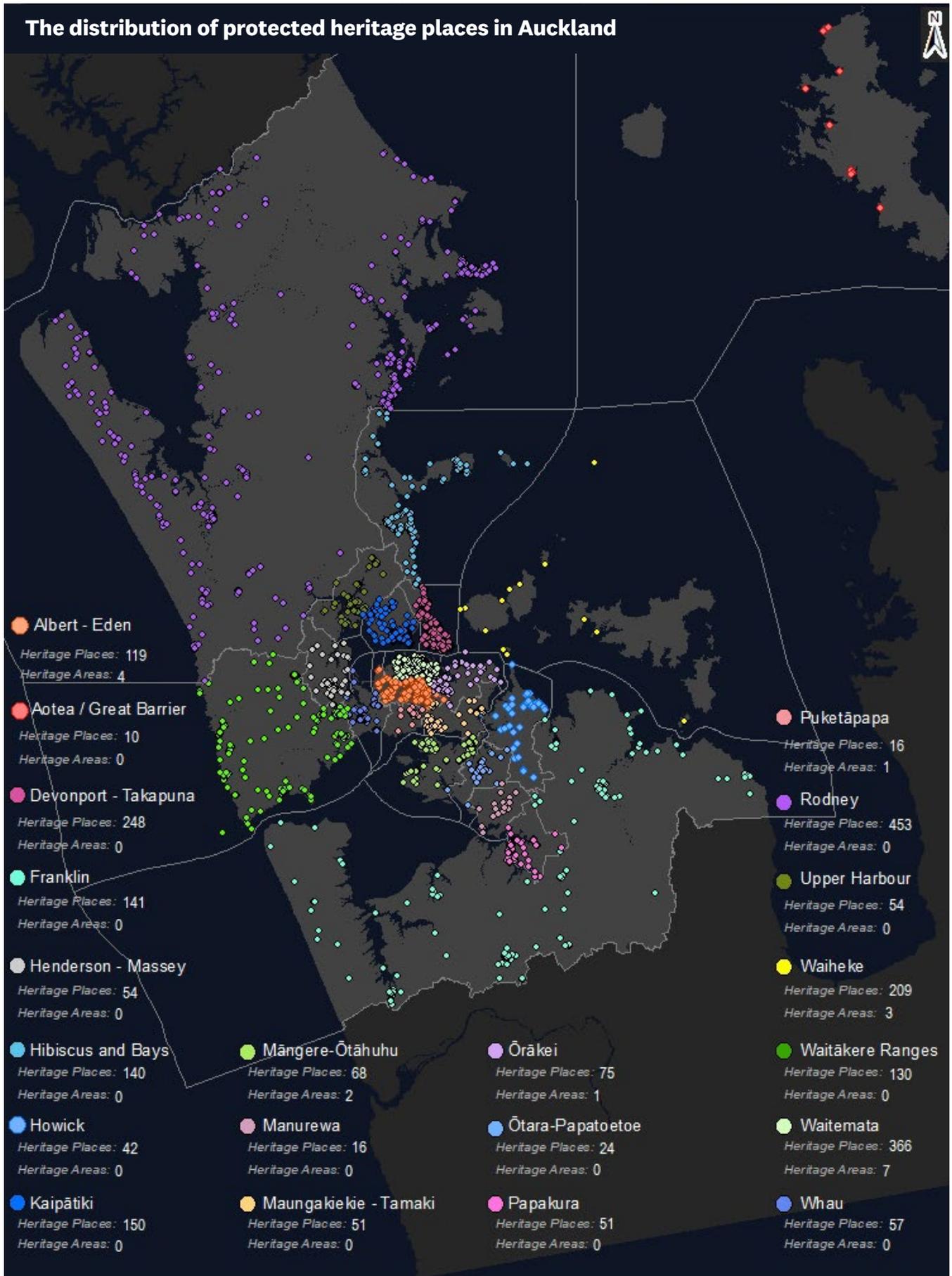
**There are 2,474** historic heritage places  
**and 18** historic heritage areas

(protected for their significant heritage values, such as historical associations, architectural or social values)

### Types of heritage places currently protected\*



\*Does not include heritage places protected in the HGIDP.



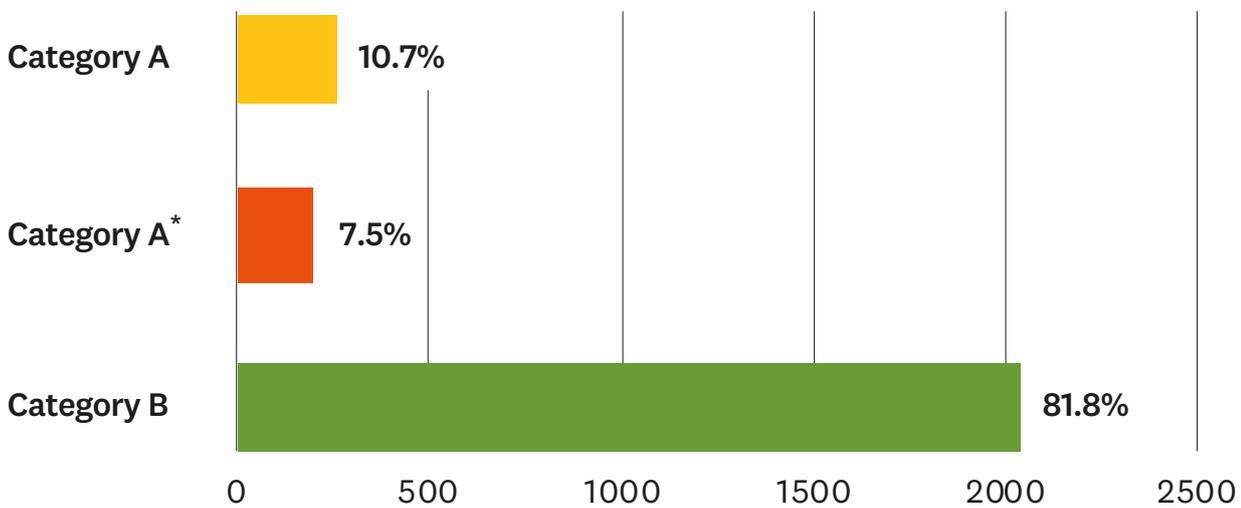
The map above shows the distribution of protected heritage places and areas across the Auckland region. Heritage places from the HGIDP are not shown on the map but are shown in the local board figures. The dots shown in the Hauraki Gulf area relate to places within the Coastal Marine Area which fall under the jurisdiction of the AUP.

## Protected heritage places are significant for a variety of reasons

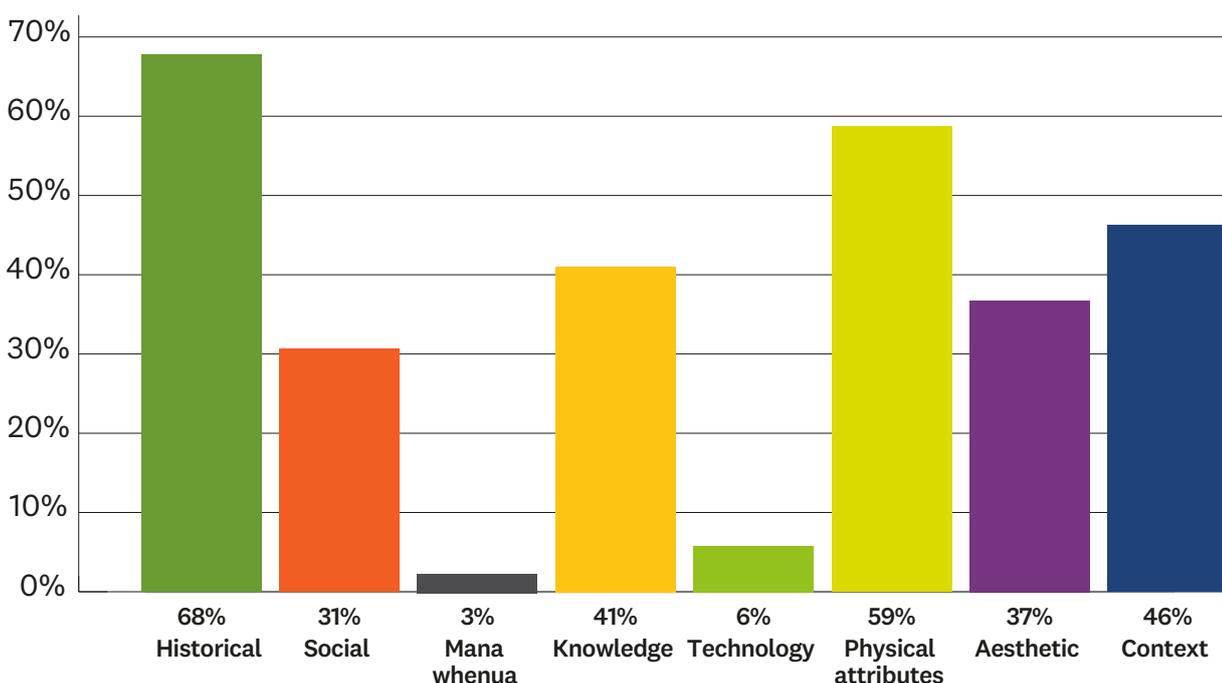
Since the AUP became operative in November 2016, all new protected heritage places in the AUP Schedule 14.1 have been evaluated to determine whether they meet the threshold for scheduling. An overall assessment is made and places must have at least considerable values in relation to at least one of the eight criteria listed in the AUP (see Glossary). Most have more than one value (which is why all the percentages of the bar graph below add to more than 100). These places must also have significance to the locality or a greater geographic area.

Based on the level of values, a heritage place can be scheduled as either a Category A (outstanding value) or a Category B (considerable value) place. Category A\* is an interim category of scheduling given to heritage places from former councils which will be re-evaluated to determine whether they are Category A or B (under former councils, some schedules did not have the equivalent rules for A and B scheduled places – see Glossary). Places deemed to be historic heritage areas are not given an A or B category.

### Breakdown of protected heritage place categories

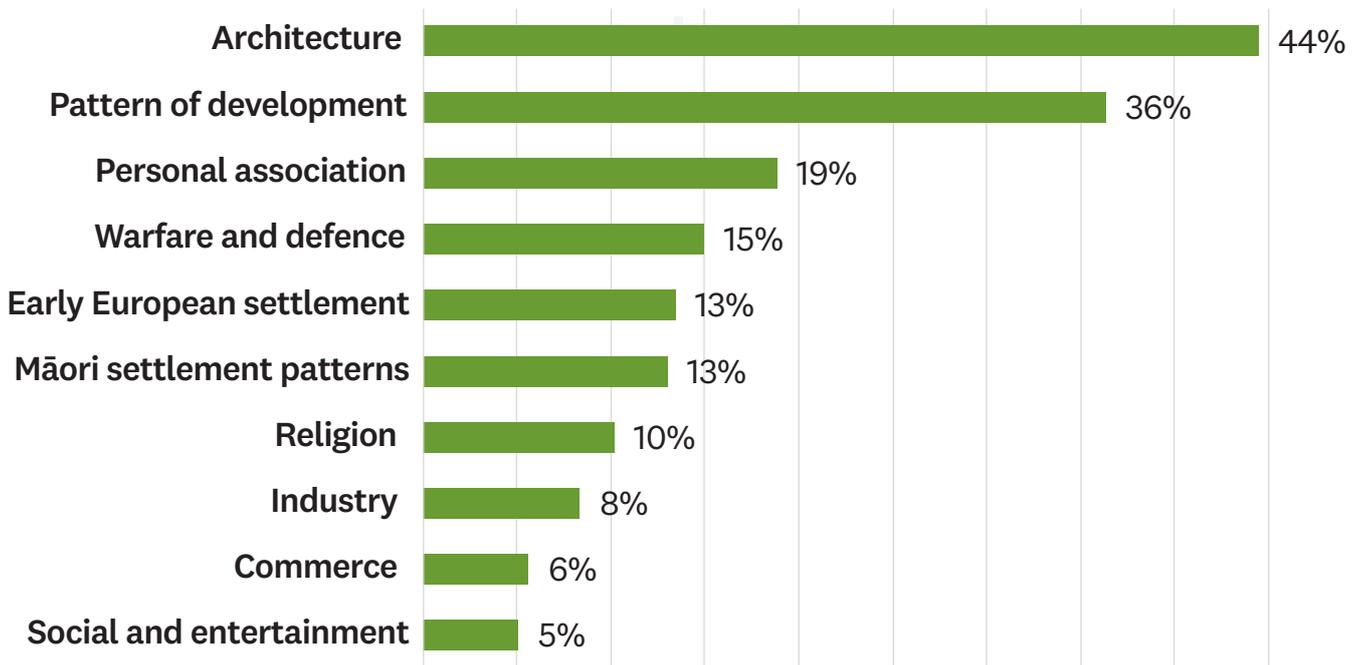


### Distribution of heritage values across all protected heritage places in Auckland\*

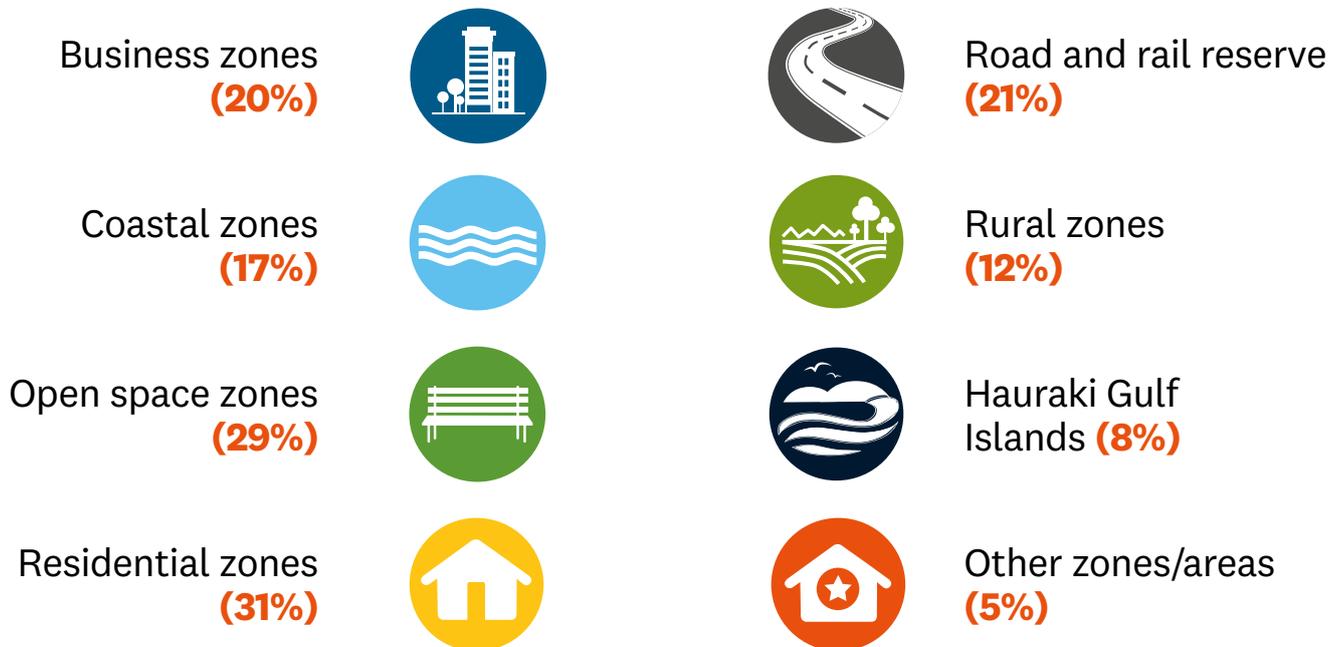


\*Does not include heritage places protected in the HGIDP.

### The top 10 historical associations of protected heritage places\*



### Breakdown of protected heritage places by areas\*\*



\*Some places can have more than one historical association which is why these percentages total more than 100 per cent.

\*\* Note that some large heritage places, such as archaeological landscapes, may cover more than one zone or area.

**79.6%**

of Aucklanders live within 1km of a protected heritage place

**42.2%**

of all Aucklanders live within a 5 minutes walk of a protected heritage place



Find your local heritage place [here!](#)



**There are**

**1.55**

protected heritage places per 1000 people in Auckland



**There are**

**0.51**

protected heritage places per square kilometre in Auckland

**Heritage protection only affects a small amount of Auckland's land area:**

**0.47%**  
of Auckland's land area is protected for its historic heritage values

**0.83%**  
of property parcels in Auckland are protected for historic heritage values

**0.32%**  
of Auckland's land area is protected for its special character values

**5%**  
of property parcels in Auckland are protected for special character values

**Breakdown of decade of construction – protected heritage buildings vs all Auckland building stock**



**The graph above shows the age range of Auckland's protected heritage buildings compared with all Auckland buildings.<sup>2</sup>**

68% of heritage buildings were built between 1880 and 1929. These figures are just for heritage buildings and do not include other heritage such as archaeology (see Glossary) which can be a lot older.

<sup>2</sup> General Auckland building ages sourced from the Auckland Council Rating Valuation 2017. Historic heritage building ages from an analysis of Schedule 14.1.



Falls Hotel, Henderson. Built in 1873 and protected as a Category A\* place (see page 10). © Auckland Council.

**Heritage buildings can undergo changes,  
as long as the building retains its heritage values**

**40%**

of protected heritage buildings have a different use from their original purpose (while retaining their heritage values)

**74%**

of protected heritage places are on private land

**34%** 

of protected heritage buildings have their interiors protected (and subject to rules in the AUP). The rest only have their exterior protected.



Interior of Pah Homestead, Monte Cecilia Park, Hillsborough (Category A) © Rachel Ford, Auckland Council.



A villa on Burnley Terrace (protected as part of a special character area as well as a historic heritage area.) © Auckland Council.

**In addition to historic heritage places, there are other features and areas protected in the AUP that have some historical values, including:**



**50**

special character areas  
(groups of properties managed for their collective and cohesive values)<sup>3</sup>

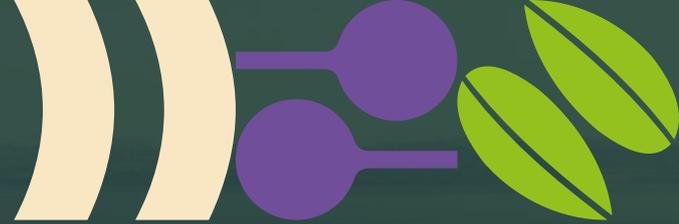


Approximately  
**2,900**

individual and groups  
of notable trees, many of which  
have historical values<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Managed in the Special Character Schedule 15.

<sup>4</sup> Protected in the Notable Trees Schedule 10. There are 207 notable trees within the historic heritage overlay, and 596 within special character areas.



## Mana whenua indicators

Mana whenua have a special relationship with their heritage which is provided for in Te Tiriti o Waitangi (the Treaty of Waitangi) and is a matter of national importance reflected in numerous statutes and policies.

In Auckland, there is significant provision for Māori heritage within the AUP and the HGIDP across a wide variety of resources. However, despite these provisions, Māori heritage faces threats and risks from development to climate change, is in a degraded condition, and is in rapid decline. See the case study on the next page for more information.

The following statistics show how mana whenua heritage is protected. Overall, there are approximately 800 Māori heritage places with some kind of protection in various schedules of the AUP. There are an estimated 9,000 Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI) sites relating to Māori cultural heritage. Consequently, approximately only 800 out of 9,000 (9%) of Māori cultural heritage is protected.

This percentage is indicative only given that the total number of unrecorded Māori heritage places is estimated as being higher than the 9,000 CHI count, and conversely that there will be heritage places afforded some level of protection from covenants, reserve status, or mana whenua, Auckland Council or Crown ownership.

### Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP)



**105**

sites and places of significance to mana whenua are protected in Schedule 12 (including some still subject to approval from the Minister of Conservation).



**595**

heritage places in Schedule 14.1 are identified as having significance or value to mana whenua.



**75**

places in Schedule 14.1 are scheduled for criterion 'C' (mana whenua) reasons.



**13**

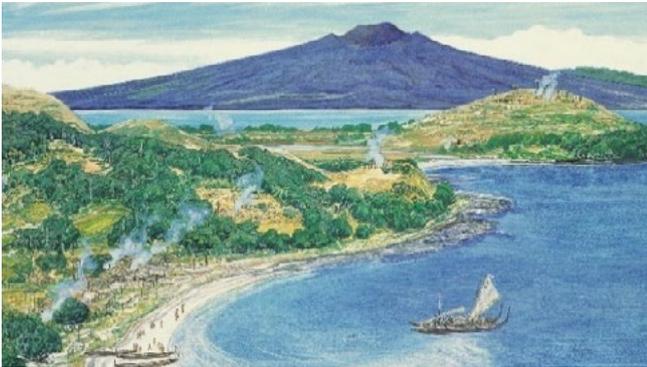
places in Schedule 6 (Outstanding Natural Features) are scheduled with criterion 'K' (the importance of the feature or site to mana whenua).

### Other Māori cultural heritage statistics

- 124 places in Schedule 1a of the HGIDP (Schedule of archaeological sites – inner islands) relating to Māori-origin archaeology
- 4 places in Schedule 1f (Schedule of Māori heritage sites inner islands) of the HGIDP (subject to necessary approvals from the Minister of Conservation)
- 0 places in Schedule 2f (Schedule of Māori heritage sites - outer islands)
- approximately 9,000 Cultural Heritage Inventory sites relating to Māori cultural heritage
- 14 maunga under the co-management of the Tūpuna Maunga Authority
- 4 wāhi tapu areas, 4 wāhi tapu and 1 wāhi tūpuna/tipuna listed in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga List
- 5 motu in Ngā mana whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act (NMWOTMCRA).

## Māori Cultural Heritage Programme – Case study

by Lucy Rossiter, Auckland Council



A depiction of the arrival of the Tainui waka at Devonport (left) and a depiction of traditional customary usage of the land by Māori (right). Artwork designed by Chris Gaskin for the then Auckland Regional Council © Auckland Council.

### Māori Heritage in Tāmaki Makaurau

Māori heritage can be defined as the totality of natural resources, customs, tikanga, mātauranga, te reo, arts, places, sites, landscapes, artefacts, traditions and kōrero that is inherited by past generations and passed forward to future generations.

Māori heritage can be both tangible and intangible and is a living link to tupuna, atua, identity, spiritual and physical wellbeing.

In Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland, Māori Heritage has not been well valued and/or acknowledged. It has suffered high levels of historic loss due to development and urbanisation and what is left is in a degraded condition. Inadequate monitoring has meant there are gaps in the knowledge of rates and coverage of loss. It is estimated that less than one per cent of Māori cultural heritage places have formal protection and/or acknowledgment.

### Māori Cultural Heritage Programme

In 2014, Auckland Council initiated a Māori Cultural Heritage Programme (MCHP) in collaboration with the 20 mana whenua entities in the Auckland region to improve the understanding and protection of Māori cultural heritage within the region.

The MCHP is administered by the Māori Heritage Team within Auckland Council's Heritage Unit, Plans and Places, Chief Planning Office and is in partnership with hapū and iwi.

The aim of the MCHP is to identify, map and protect sites and places of significance to mana whenua.

### Key projects:

- Scheduling sites of significance to mana whenua in Schedule 12 of the AUP.
- Including Māori values in other schedules within the AUP and HGIDP.
- Developing a cultural landscape methodology and provisions for the AUP.
- Developing a Māori Heritage Alert Layer to make visible to mana whenua and council officers the sites of significance across Tāmaki Makaurau. Each site will have an information sheet with management aspirations from the iwi. This information will trigger meaningful engagement with mana whenua, council officers and applicants of resource consents.
- Technical reviews and providing advice on management options and policy analysis.

### Plan Change 22

**Plan Change 22 (PC22)** was notified on 21 March 2019 and became Operative in Part on 12 March 2021. It was a council-initiated plan change to the Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP), which sought to recognise and protect the Māori cultural values of places nominated by mana whenua within the Auckland region.

- 30 sites were added to Schedule 12 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Schedule (some still subject to Minister of Conservation approval)
- The mana whenua criterion was applied to eight existing scheduled sites in Schedule 6 Outstanding Natural Features Overlay, and five existing scheduled sites in Schedule 14.1 Schedule of Historic Heritage.

## Plan Modification 12

**Plan Modification 12 (PM12)** to the HGIDP was developed and notified at the same time as PC22.

- Four Māori Heritage sites on Waiheke Island were added to the HGIDP's Appendix 1f - Schedule of Māori Heritage Sites - Inner Islands.

These are the first such sites identified in that plan.

## Mana whenua collaboration/consultation

### Phase 1:

Through the MCHP, there was an opportunity for all 20 mana whenua entities to participate.

### Phase 2:

This phase focused on providing the 20 mana whenua entities and key stakeholders the opportunity to provide feedback on the relevant plan change documentation. A collective Governance hui was held to conclude this phase of consultation.

Wider consultation: landowners, local boards, Independent Māori Statutory Board, Rural Advisory Panel and the Heritage Advisory Panel were briefed.

Mana whenua provided cultural values assessments to help identify and develop the cultural evidential basis for the nominated sites. All mana whenua supported this first plan change of the MCHP.

## Notification process

57 directly affected parties were notified for PC22 and an additional ten parties for PM12. They were identified based on the extent to which the scheduling was likely to affect current and possible future activities such as the operation, use and maintenance of existing structures in rivers, or future alterations to designations.

## Places that were added in PC22

1. Paruroa & Nihotupu (ID 076) – Battle site
2. Onepū Whakatakataka (ID 077) – Battle site
3. Te Ipu Pakore (ID 078) – Fresh water spring / Battle site
4. Te Rehu (ID 079) – Kāinga
5. Tauhinu Pā (ID 080) – Headland pā
6. Motungaengae (ID 081) – Tauranga waka and wāhi whakahirahira
7. Tuna Mau (ID 082) – Mahinga tuna and kāinga

8. Te Ako o Te Tui (ID 083) – Awa
9. Horotiu Stream (ID 084) – Awa
10. Waiparuru (ID 085) – Awa
11. Te Kōpua a Matakamokamo (ID 086) – Wāhi tapu
12. Karangahape Pā (ID 087) – Pā site and kāinga
13. Te Pokanoa a Tarahape (ID 088) – Pā site / wāhi whakahirahira
14. Takāraro (ID 089) – Maunga
15. Te Toka Tapu a Kupe (ID 090) – Wāhi tapu
16. Te Puna wai a Hape (ID 091) – Ancient fresh water spring
17. Te Toka ā Kapetaua (ID 092) – Site of significant event
18. Tahingamanu (ID 093) – Kāinga and mahinga kai
19. Taurangatira (ID 094) – Kāinga
20. Kohuora (ID 095) – Pā, kāinga, wāhi tapu
21. Te Tapuwae o Mataaoho (ID 096) – Pā, kāinga, wāhi tapu
22. Te Taurere (ID 097) – Pā, kāinga, wāhi tapu
23. Mutukaroa (ID 098) – Pā, kāinga, wāhi tapu
24. Ōpaheke (ID 099) – Wāhi tapu and pā
25. Te Pou a Rangiwihwi (ID 100) – Wāhi tapu, nohoanga and mahinga kai
26. Te Kohuroa (ID 101) – Kāinga, wāhi tapu and pakanga
27. Te Kiri-Pātu-Parāoa (ID 102) – Ancient pā and kāinga
28. Motururu Urupā Omaha (ID 103) – Traditional urupā
29. Hihiorapa (ID 104) – Awa, wāhi tapu, pā, urupā, papakāinga, and mōra
30. Te Rangihoua (ID 106) – Pā site, wāhi tapu, rawa tūturu

## Places that were added in PM12

1. Mokemoke (MHS 1) – wāhi tapu, pā, kāinga
2. Ahipao (MHS 2) – wāhi tapu, kāinga, urupā
3. Matiatia (MHS 3) – wāhi tapu, kāinga, mara, urupā
4. Te Rangihoua (Te Pūtiki o Kahumatamomoe) (MHS 4) – wāhi tapu, pā, urupā, tauranga waka

## Example: Te Rangihoua (Te Pūtiki o Kahumatamomoe) (ID 106 and MHS4)

Te Rangihoua (Te Pūtiki o Kahumatamomoe) is a site on Waiheke Island that was added in both PC22 and PM12 because it extends over both the land and the coastal marine area.

This site has cultural significance to hapū and iwi who whakapapa to or hold customary interest in the area, in particular Ngāti Pāoa, who nominated the site. This site is also within the area of interest of Ngāti Whanaunga, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, Te Patukirikiri, Ngāti Tamaterā, Ngāti Te Ata, and Ngāti Maru.

The site is significant to mana whenua for a number of reasons, including:

- the site where ancestral waka made their first landing in the region (Te Rangihoua means “the day of renewal” and relates to the re-lashing of the waka upon arrival from Hawaiiki);
- where significant ancestors lived, including Kahumatamomoe (the son of Te Arawa chief and ancestor, Tamatekapua);
- Te Pūtiki o Kahumatamomoe being the sentinel pā on Waiheke Island (being an ideal place to occupy because of the abundant life-supporting resources in close proximity, easy access between the northern and southern sides of the island, and being positioned on a strategic route);
- being the site of warfare (where lives were lost and peace was made): there were numerous attacks on the pā during the course of its occupation;
- the tangihanga (funeral ceremonies and burials) that occurred at the urupā; and
- the resources that provided sustenance and materials for more than 20 generations.

Sheri-Ann Atuahiva, Team Leader of the Māori Heritage Team describes Te Rangihoua as being “particularly interesting because of the complexities of respecting and accommodating mana whenua values whilst trying to balance current use with the rules of Schedule 12.”

Onetangi Sports Park is located on the site of Te Rangihoua. There is a tension between cultural recognition and protection of this site and its long

established and strategically important use for a range of recreation activities. In PC22 there was a tension over the rights of existing community uses within the park. This tension is specifically with respect to any ground disturbance activities.

Onetangi Sports Park is important as one of only two sports parks on the island. There is a history of ground modification on this site to create and operate these facilities.

There is a need to provide for a limited amount of ground disturbance in order to enable the ongoing operation and maintenance of the sports park.

There is a need to properly navigate both Te Ao Māori (Māori worldview) and Te Ao Pākehā (European worldview) perspectives. The use of a cultural values assessment by Ngāti Pāoa was found to be reliable evidence and supports the current extent of the site including the area that covers the sports park.

This highlights another tension. Some confuse archaeological values with Māori cultural values. The determination of whether a Site or Place of Significance to mana whenua exists or not (either in full or in part), is based upon Māori cultural values and not archaeological or any other set of heritage values. These values extend beyond the physical (archaeological) and are no less relevant in qualifying this site for scheduling under B6.5.2(2) of the Regional Policy Statement of the AUP.



The site extent of Te Rangihoua (Te Pūtiki o Kahumatamomoe) in PM12 (purple outline).

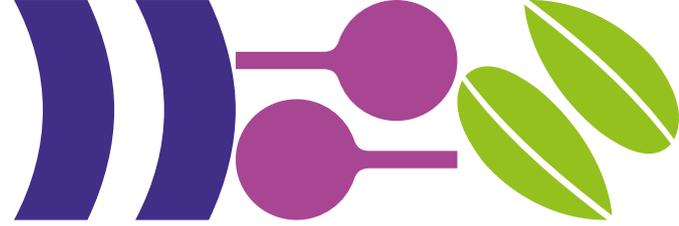
## Future plans of the Māori Cultural Heritage Programme

It is estimated that the number of sites and places of significance to mana whenua could be around 50,000. Given that on average a plan change can take between two to three years to be made operative, the MCHP is a very lengthy programme. The MCHP continues to work with mana whenua in the preparation of rolling tranches of work evaluating

sites for future plan changes (i.e. toward scheduling of sites in the AUP and/or management options). Populating the Māori Heritage Alert Layer is another priority as it provides the first line of defence. Mana whenua may not want all of their sites scheduled but do want some form of protection and appropriate use and management of sites.



*Puketutu Island, Manukau Harbour, Schedule 12 - Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua - ID 032. © Auckland Council.*

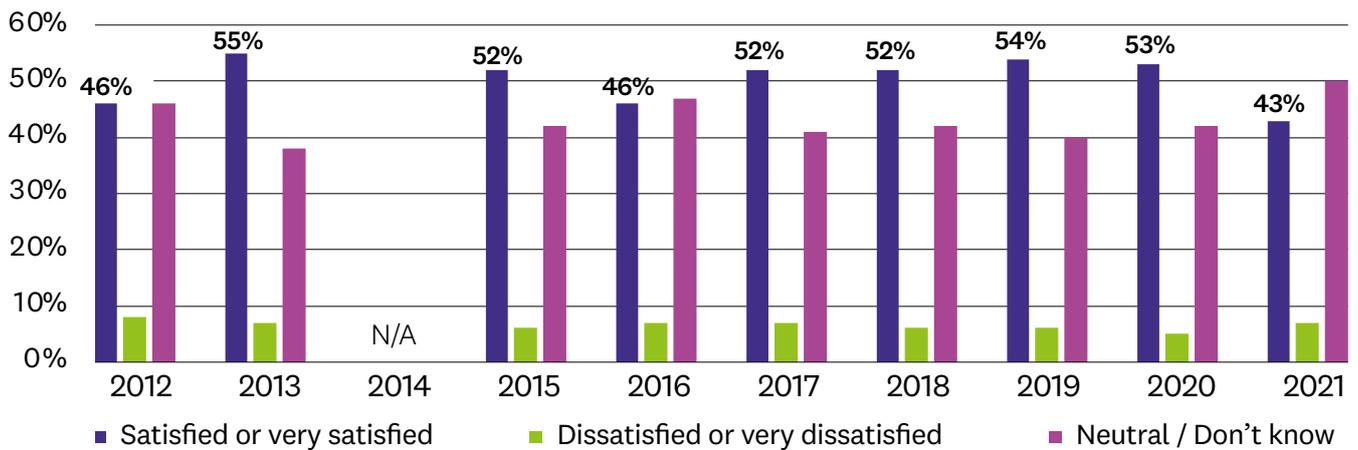


## Heritage management



Since 2012, around half of all surveyed Aucklanders have remained satisfied with the overall management of heritage in Auckland<sup>5</sup>

### Community satisfaction



<sup>5</sup> Auckland Residents Survey 2012 – 2020. This survey was not carried out in 2014. The sample size each year was approximately 4,000 people.



Tepid Baths, Auckland Central. Built in 1914 and protected as a Category B place. © Rachel Ford, Auckland Council.

## Heritage resource consents (Nov 2016 – May 2021)

Auckland Council's Heritage Unit assesses hundreds of resource consent applications for heritage places (such as heritage buildings and archaeological sites), special character areas (groups of properties), and notable trees each year. These are all assessed according to the rules and policies of the AUP.

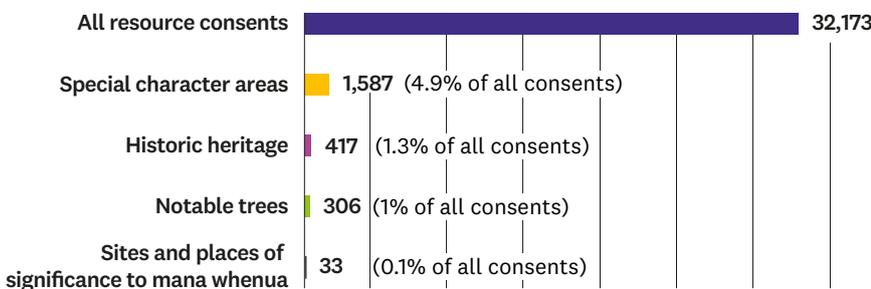
The purpose of these rules is to manage change by conserving the heritage values that make these places and features important.

The following statistics break down resource consent applications by the type of heritage item/place since the AUP became operative in part (November 2016 – May 2021).

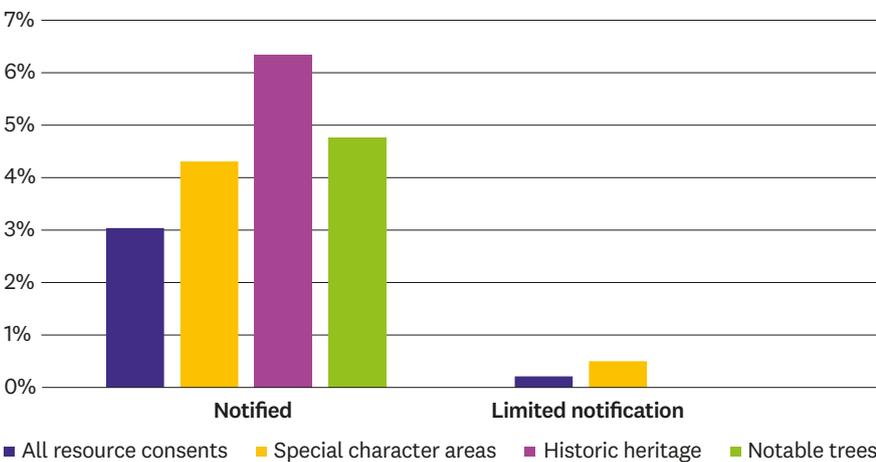
If a project is determined to have more than minor adverse effects on the environment, or to affect people, the resource consent will be notified to the public generally directly affected (limited notification) or notified to the public generally (public notification) (see Glossary).

The type, form and scale of different activities/projects are controlled by rules in the AUP. Activities are classified into the following types (in order of least to most restrictive): permitted, controlled, restricted discretionary, discretionary, non-complying and prohibited (see Glossary).

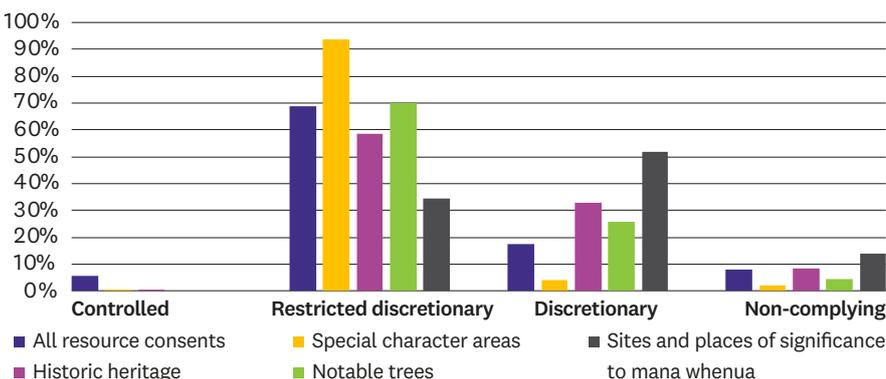
### Number of resource consents



### Notified resource consents



### Activity status



**Proportion of resource consents granted**

Note: the proposal submitted and the proposal finally granted may differ.

**99.5%**  
Historic heritage

**99.9%**  
Special character

**99.4%**  
Notable trees

**100%**  
Sites and places of significance to mana whenua

**99.9%**  
All resource consents

## Heritage New Zealand listed heritage places

### Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT)

(the national heritage agency) maintains a list of heritage places (Rārangi Kōrero), identifying and providing information on significant heritage places throughout New Zealand. Being on this list does not mean protection, but most places (89%) listed by HNZPT in Auckland are protected in the AUP. Here is a breakdown of the list for Auckland (see Glossary for definitions):

There are **161** Category 1 listed heritage places (**99%** protected by the AUP).

There are **380** Category 2 listed heritage places (**85%** protected by the AUP).

There are **11** listed historic areas (**73%** protected by the AUP).

There are **5** wāhi tapu (**100%** protected by the AUP).

There are **3** wāhi tapu areas (**33%** protected by the AUP).

There is **1** wāhi tupuna / tipuna.

Search the list [here](#).

There are also 34 private properties in Auckland that are protected under HNZPT covenants. These are a voluntary agreement by a property owner for the purpose of protecting and conserving a historic place.

### Archaeological Authorities

The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 makes it unlawful for any person to modify or destroy, or cause to be modified or destroyed, the whole or any part of an archaeological site without the prior authority of HNZPT. Sites do not need to be recorded or protected to be subject to this part of the Act. If you wish to do any work that may affect an archaeological site you must obtain an authority from HNZPT before you begin. For the purposes of this Act, an archaeological site is defined as any place in New Zealand (including buildings, structures or shipwrecks) that was associated with pre-1900 human activity. For more information, [see here](#).

When an authority is applied for, HNZPT have five working days to determine whether the application is complete (with all of the required information present). If it is complete, it is accepted, and if it is incomplete, it is returned.

Once it has been returned, the HNZPT archaeologist informs the applicant of what was missing/incomplete so they have the opportunity to amend and reapply.

There are four types of archaeological authorities:

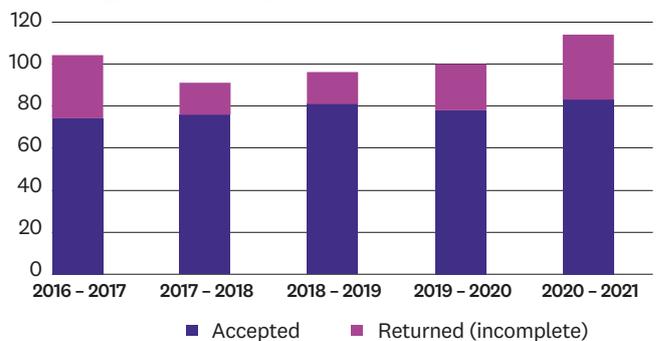
**General** – activities that will or may modify or destroy the whole or any part of a site or sites within a specified area of land.

**Minor effects** – where the effect on the archaeological site will be no more than minor.

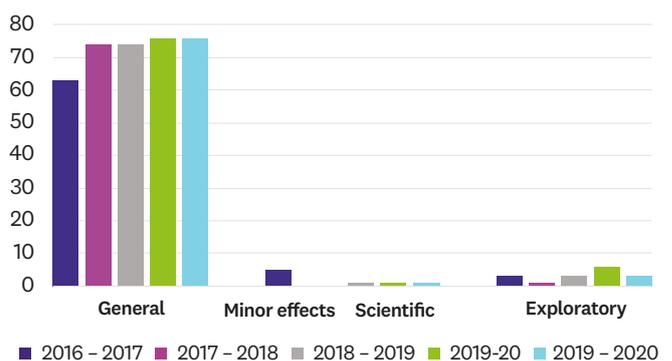
**Scientific** – to carry out a scientific investigation. For example, for research purposes.

**Exploratory investigation** – an exploratory investigation could be utilised to determine the nature and/or extent of a site to inform development and/or appropriate outcomes (such as to facilitate avoidance and protection).

### Heritage authority applications for Auckland



### Type of HNZPT applications processed in Auckland



Although these statistics are not separated into known and potential sites, a number of authorities relate specifically to the potential for unidentified sites, where known sites have been identified and avoided but the potential exists for associated unidentified extents or additional features to be affected. HNZPT is unable to require an exploratory investigation to inform these processes, but they do promote exploratory investigation, in certain circumstances, as best practice.

## Heritage is at risk from sea level rise

**Rebecca Ramsay (Heritage Unit, Auckland Council)**

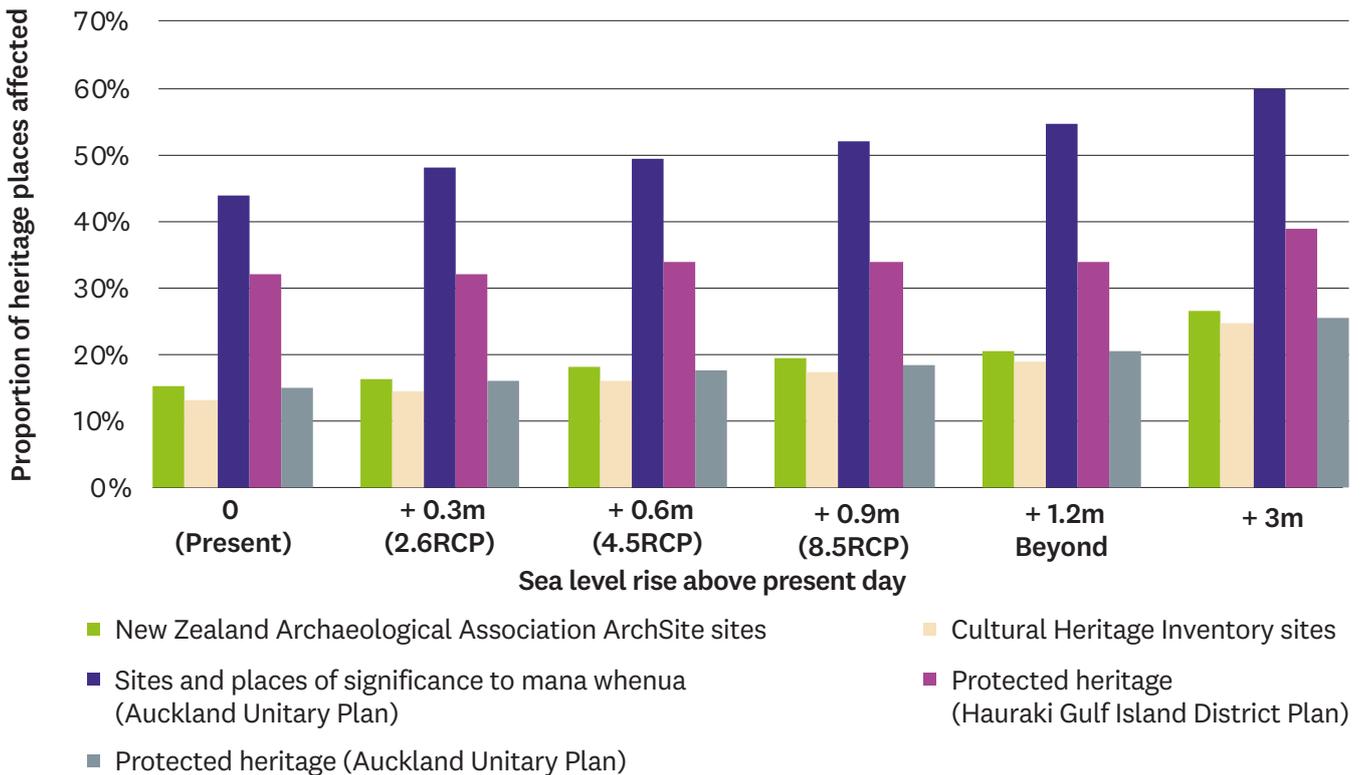
The effects of climate change pose a significant and increasing threat across our social, cultural, economic and environmental well-being. To effectively plan and protect heritage places for current and future generations, we must understand what, where and under which scenario places are at risk.

With data provided through the **Deep South Challenge**, heritage places have been mapped against land exposed to coastal flood inundation events under current and future sea levels. These maps are based off the 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) of coastal flood inundation events from a combination of tides, storm surge, mean sea-level anomaly and wave setup at present-day

mean sea level, plus 0.1 m sea level rise (SLR) increments up to +3 m SLR above the present-day. Four sea levels (+0.3 m, +0.6 m, +0.9 m and +1.2 m) associated with the four projected future SLR scenarios for New Zealand beyond 2120 were mapped based on three greenhouse gas concentration pathways (RCP2.6, RCP4.5 and RCP8.5), with 3m of SLR the most extreme scenario.

The graph below shows the proportion of heritage places that will be affected by various sea level rise scenarios.

### Impact of sea level rise on heritage places



**261**

protected heritage places are in flood-prone areas



**1,606**

protected heritage places are in sea spray areas



**71**

protected heritage places are in flood-sensitive areas



**455**

protected heritage places would be affected by a 1m rise in sea level

## Heritage grants

Heritage grants are offered by Auckland Council and other agencies to assist and encourage the conservation of heritage places.

### Auckland Council Local Board Heritage Grants

#### Between 2015 and 2021

142 Auckland Council Local Board Heritage grants were awarded totalling \$533,541

### Auckland Council Regional Historic Heritage Grants

#### Between 2015 and 2021

28 Auckland Council Regional Heritage grants were awarded totalling \$333,617

### Lottery Environment and Heritage Fund

#### Between 2015 and 2021

33 Lottery Environment and Heritage Fund grants were awarded totalling \$9,832,315

### Foundation North Grants

#### Between 2015 and 2021

68 Foundation North grants were awarded totalling \$3,617,253

### Heritage New Zealand Grants

#### Between 2015 and 2021

15 National Heritage Preservation Incentive Fund grants (administered by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga) were awarded totalling \$659,200

### Heritage EQUIP Grants

#### Between 2015 and 2021

6 Heritage EQUIP grants were awarded totalling \$2,214,678



Hollywood Theatre, Avondale. Built in 1915 and protected as a Category B place. © Rachel Ford, Heritage Unit, Auckland Council.

## Unprotected heritage

In addition to the heritage protected by the AUP, there are also a number of places not protected, but which still have historical importance and value.

A good indication of unprotected heritage is the **Cultural Heritage Inventory** (CHI), which shows places of historic interest.

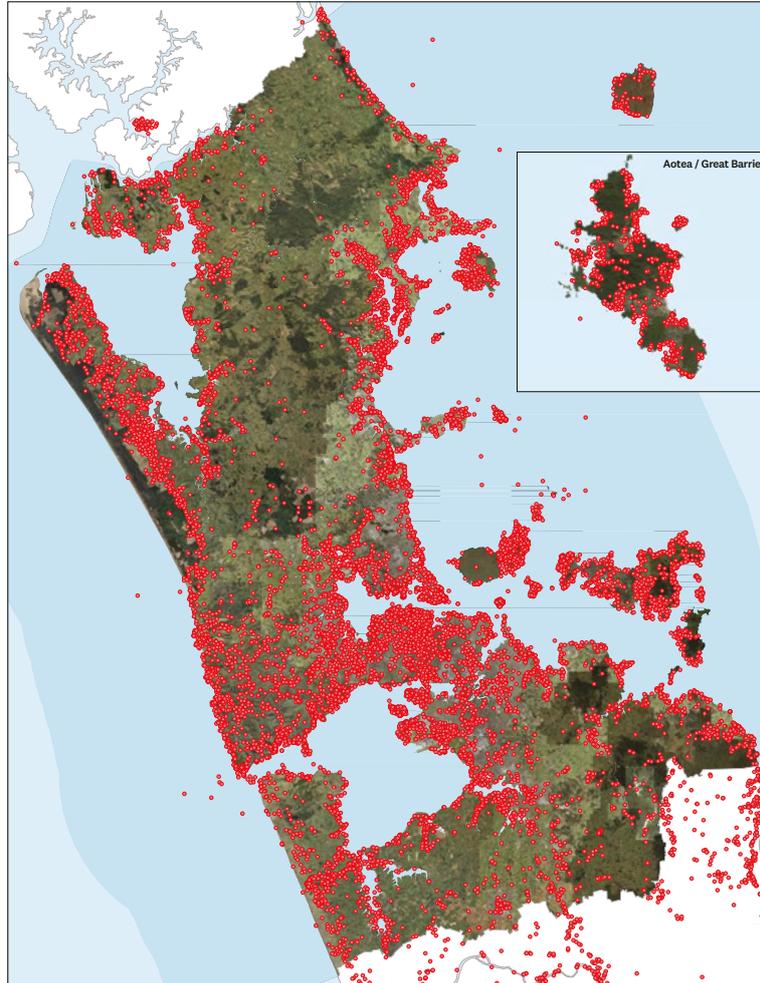
There are **18,315** places of historic interest recorded in the Cultural Heritage Inventory (see Glossary).

These may be protected or unprotected.

These are broken down into the following categories:

Archaeological site	<b>11,522</b>	Māori heritage area	<b>87</b>
Historic structure	<b>4,116</b>	Maritime site	<b>763</b>
Historic botanical site	<b>1,137</b>	Reported historic site	<b>690</b>

**The distribution of the Cultural Heritage Inventory for the Auckland region**



The New Zealand Archaeological Association records archaeological sites across Auckland.

There are **11,114 archaeological sites** and **248 archaeological areas** in Auckland recorded on **archsitere.org.nz**.

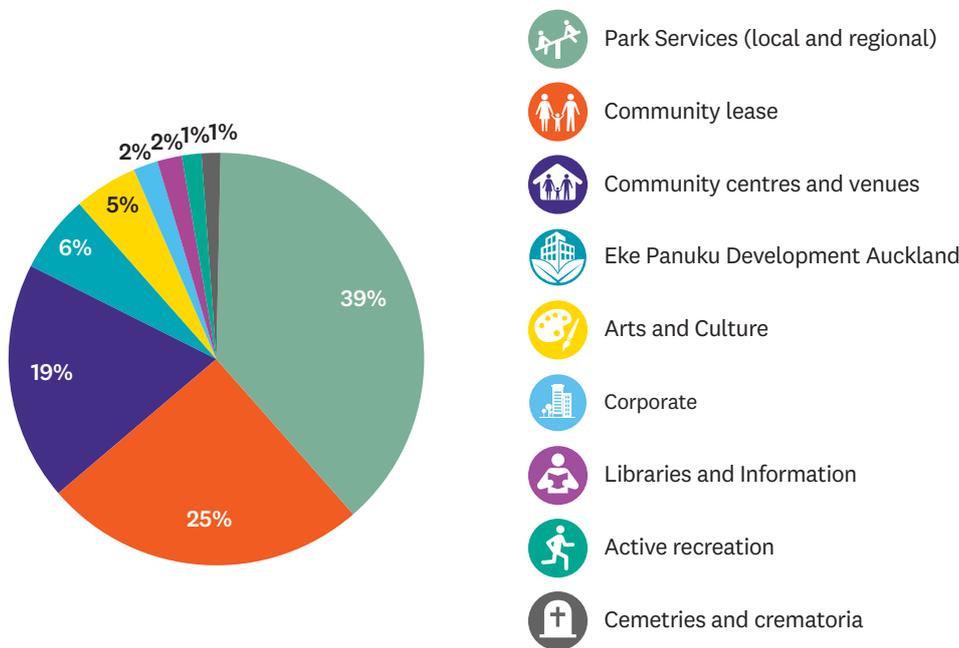
The NZAA database does not afford protection to archaeological sites and does not always correlate to the historic heritage schedule in the AUP. The records are used for research and site management purposes.

## Auckland Council-owned heritage

Auckland Council owns and manages approximately 340 heritage buildings and over 4,000 other heritage places (both protected and unprotected).

Auckland Council's heritage buildings are used for a variety of other community services, as shown in the diagram below:

### Distribution of Auckland Council heritage buildings in community service/lease



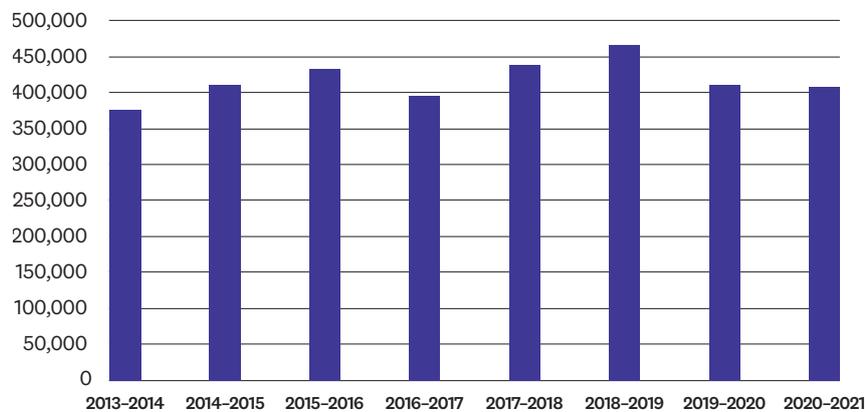
Community groups and members of the public can book **Auckland Council-owned venues** for meetings and events.

Between 2013 and 2021  
there were over

**3.3 million visits**

to Auckland Council-owned heritage venues.

**Attendees of events/meetings in Auckland Council-owned heritage buildings 2013-2021\***



\*The numbers are based on “expected attendance” at the point of booking, not the actual attendees.

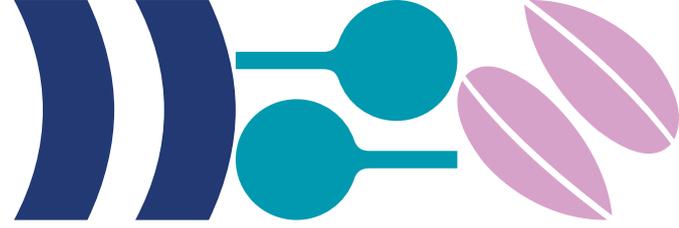
The vibrant restoration and refurbishment of Whare Koa Māngere Community House (built 1926) by Burgess Treep & Knight Architects, won the 2021 Heritage Award as part of the Te Kāhui Whaihanga New Zealand Institute of Architects Auckland Architecture Awards.

“The interior main room (formerly the living and dining rooms of Whare Koa) had highly significant wall

decorations and, as the largest room, it was under pressure from a high level of use. The design solution developed with the heritage architects had to balance the operational needs with protecting and managing effects on the heritage values of this particular space, so maintaining the important on-going use and viability of Whare Koa,” (Richard Bland, Heritage Assets Advisor, Auckland Council).



Whare Koa Māngere Community House. Category B place. © Auckland Council.



## Ngā hua o te tuku ihotanga i Tāmaki Makaurau

### The benefits of heritage in Auckland

**In this section, up-to-date data and research relating to the social and economic benefits of Auckland's heritage is presented.**

#### Heritage attracts visitors to Auckland<sup>6</sup>

Of those domestic visitors who visited Auckland in 2020 – 21, **33%** (down 1% from last year) associated “history/heritage” with Auckland.

Interestingly **41%** (down 1% from last year) of those living in Auckland associated Auckland with “history/heritage” while **30%** (up 3% from last year) of New Zealanders living outside of Auckland associated “history/heritage” with Auckland.

More people associated Auckland with “history/heritage” than walking and hiking (**28%**),

wineries (**26%**) and scenic sightseeing (**21%**).

The highest activities associated with Auckland were: restaurants, cafes and bars (**72%**), shopping (**72%**), events, concerts and festivals (**67%**).

Of Australians who visited Auckland in 2020 – 21, **34%** associated “history/heritage” with Auckland. This is similar to arts and culture (including performing arts, museums, galleries) (**34%**), gardens, parks and reserves (**34%**), events, concerts and festivals (**32%**).

**48%**

of domestic visitors aged in their 60s associated “history/heritage” with Auckland

**48%**

of domestic visitors aged over 70 associated “history/heritage” with Auckland

**14%**

of those aged 18 – 19 associated “history/heritage” with Auckland

**22%**

of domestic visitors aged in their 20s associated “history/heritage” with Auckland

<sup>6</sup> Angus & Associates, *Visitor Insights Programme: Visitor Perceptions – Auckland*, Year End June 2021.

## Auckland Visitors Survey 2020 – 21

Run by Auckland Unlimited, the 2020 – 21 Auckland Visitor Survey includes domestic visitors to the Auckland region. The following data (for July 2020 to June 2021) had 2,400 respondents. International visitors were not part of this survey for this period

due to border closures as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The survey asked what activities the respondents did and what attractions they visited for six areas of Auckland: north, central, west, east, south and the Hauraki Gulf.

### The proportion of visitors who visited “Art galleries, museums, historic sites” by region in Auckland (2020 – 21)



Devonport. © Auckland Council



Auckland Museum. © Auckland Council



Waiheke Museum. © Auckland Council

**NORTH**  
4%

of domestic visitors

**CENTRAL**  
15%

of domestic visitors

**HAURAKI GULF ISLANDS**

2%

of domestic visitors



Whatipu Lodge complex.  
© David Bade, Auckland Council.



Manukau Lighthouse. © Auckland Council



Howick Historical Society. © Auckland Council

**WEST**  
3%

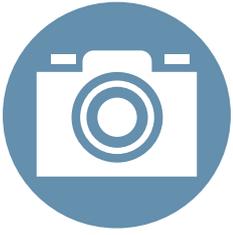
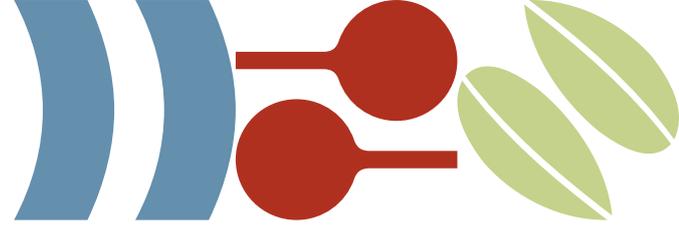
of domestic visitors

**SOUTH**  
3%

of domestic visitors

**EAST**  
2%

of domestic visitors



## He tohinga wāhi toronga tāngata i Tāmaki Makaurau

A selection of heritage attractions in Auckland

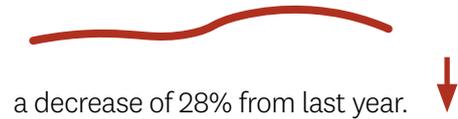


© Auckland Council

### Alberton House

**13,151**

visits in 2020 - 2021



© Auckland Council

### Auckland War Memorial Museum

**513,510**

visits in 2020 - 2021

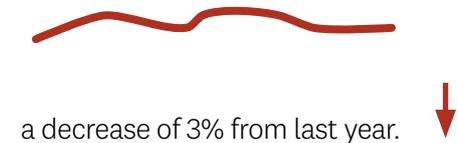


© Auckland Council

### Couldrey House

**2,392**

visits in 2020 - 2021





© Auckland Council

### Howick Historical Village

# 49,169

visits in 2020 - 2021



© Auckland Council

### Glenbrook Vintage Railway

# 17,668

visits in 2020 - 2021



© Auckland Council

### Museum of Transport and Technology (MOTAT)

# 265,761

visits in 2020 - 2021



© Auckland Council

### Pah Homestead

# 77,906

visits in 2020 - 2021



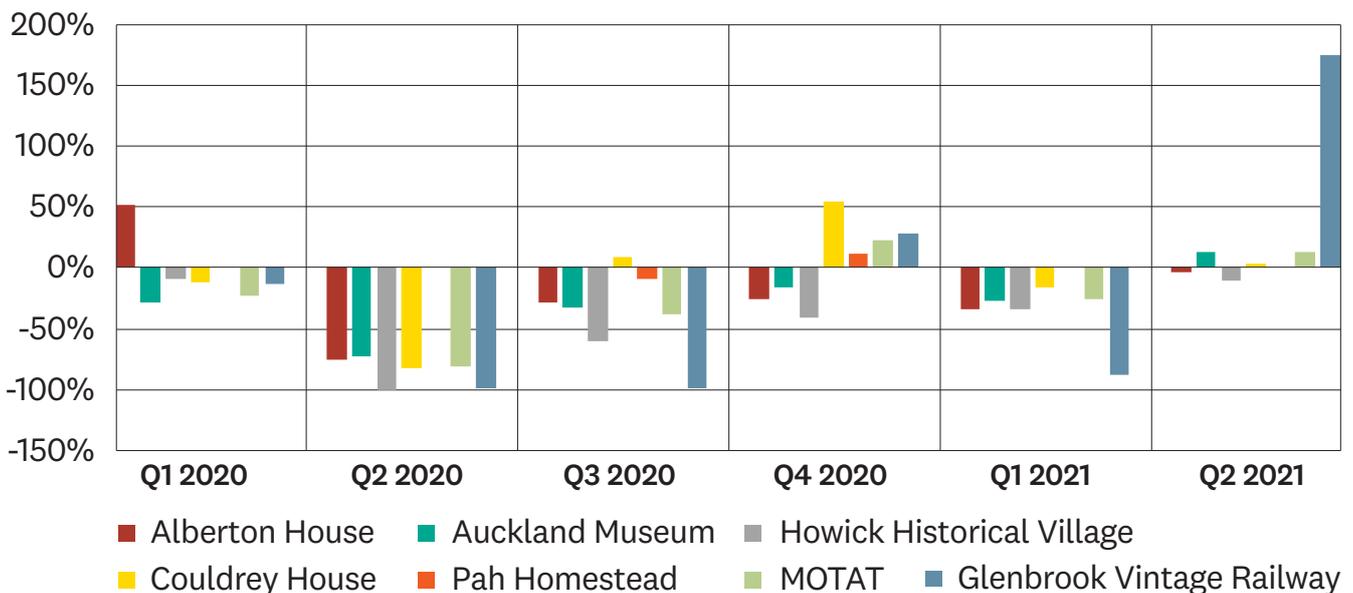
## Impact of COVID-19 lockdowns on selected heritage attractions

### The COVID-19 pandemic had a number of effects on heritage attractions:

- **Visits down in 2020 and 2021 (compared to 2019)**

Following the first lockdown in March 2020, all selected heritage attractions experienced a drop in visitation (between July 2020 to June 2021). If 2019 is considered to be a typical year, visits were down from normal for all selected heritage attractions across all quarters of the year (2020 – 21). However, there was a 'bounce back' among a few attractions in Q4 2020 (October – December) which was the quarter that had the least impact from lockdowns. The lockdown from August 2021 was not included in this data.

#### 2020 and 2021 visits (compared to 2019 visits)



- **More use of online tools and social media**

Most of the selected heritage attractions reported that they used online tools more often following the first lockdown to allow continued engagement from the public with their attraction. One good example was **Motat.fun** which had an excellent take-up (aimed at children, parents and teachers). Couldrey House found social media to be very useful during and after lockdowns as an easy way to keep people informed about what was happening and whether or not they were open.

- **Many events had to be cancelled**

Due to the lockdowns and the uncertainty of the pandemic, events, weddings, exhibitions and other functions had to be cancelled. Many of these events would have attracted hundreds or even thousands to heritage attractions. For example, Alberton had to cancel their April tea party service (300 had booked). Howick Historical Village had to cancel a summer soiree jazz evening and a Meet the Villager day. Glenbrook railway had to cancel two 'Day out with Thomas' weekends, events which can attract between 5,000 and 7,500 visitors.

- **Other disruptions**

As well as cancelled events, numerous events were also postponed (sometimes multiple times), creating more work. Associated cafes and giftshops received zero revenue during the lockdowns. Heritage attractions also reported concerns over the wellbeing of staff during lockdowns, as well as the unwillingness of volunteers to volunteer unless the alert level was Level 1.

Auckland Museum was closed for a total of 30 days in 2020 – 21 due to COVID, and operated under Level 2 restrictions for another 48 days, creating disruptions to planned renovations and the special exhibitions programme.

The Pah artist residency was impacted, with the schedule of residents from the University of Otago now furloughed until further notice. Likewise, their volunteer programme has also been put on hold to limit risk to the participants.

COVID-19 lockdowns had a significant effect on Glenbrook Railway. However, through the

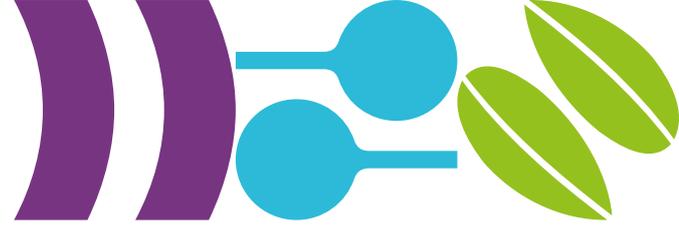
generosity of their membership and the public through a COVID Crisis Appeal, and Strategic Tourism Assets Protection Programme funding (STAPP) funding, they were able to secure the future of the railway and stop it from being shut down to an unknown fate.

- **Learning from previous lockdowns**

Some heritage attractions reported that they became more efficient following the first lockdown in 2020, which meant things were a little easier during subsequent lockdowns.



A historic tram at the Zoo terminus on Motions Road, Western Springs at MOTAT. The tram is a W-Class, built by Holden Bros in 1925. It was originally used in Melbourne. © Auckland Council.



## Online engagement with Auckland's heritage

There were over **17,693** page views of the Auckland Council Heritage webpage in the past year. That is up **38%** from last year and **up 66%** from 2016 -17. **1,857** people have signed up to the Heritage Unit's Te Kahu – Focus on Heritage eNewsletter. That is **up 4%** from last year and **up 15%** from 2016 - 17.

### Sign up here.

A number of podcasts with heritage content were popular over the past year in the collection of podcasts offered by **Ngā Pātaka Kōrero Auckland Council Libraries** including: Real Gold – Taonga

from Heritage Collections (**450 plays**), Auckland's Hidden Histories (with content provided by Auckland Council's Heritage Unit) (**374 plays**), Panmure Stories (**336 plays**) and the Auckland Heritage Festival Playlist (**313 plays**). There are approximately **1.8 million records** in Heritage and Research databases, managed by Auckland Council Libraries. The new **Kura Heritage Collections Online** launched in January 2019, has **908,161** records with more being added all the time.



Waikumete Cemetery, Glen Eden. The cemetery was first opened in 1886 and is protected as a Category A\* place (see page 10). © Auckland Council.

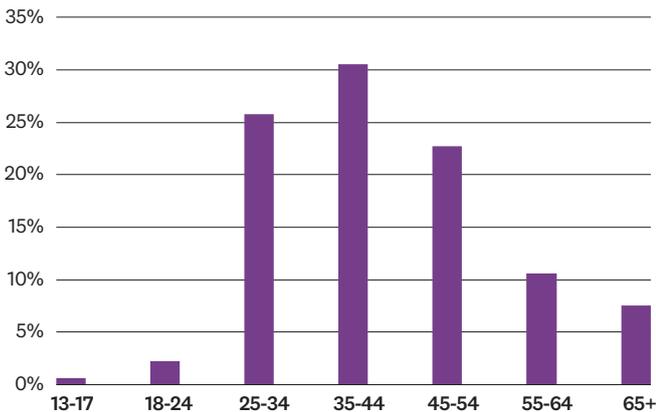
## Auckland Council Heritage social media 2021

Engagement with Auckland Heritage social media accounts continued to grow in 2021.

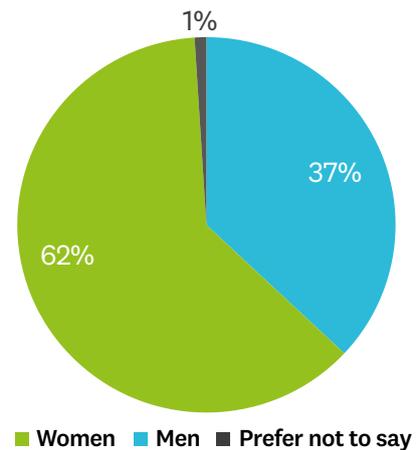
There are **5,485 followers** of the **Auckland Heritage Facebook** page, **up 11%** since last year, and **up 52%** since 2018.

There are **1,473 followers** of the **Auckland Heritage Instagram** page, **up 23%** since last year, and **up 146%** since 2018.

### Demographics of the Auckland Heritage Facebook page



**71%** live in Auckland



**88%** live in New Zealand

## Most popular social media posts 2021

January

### Gifford's Building (Auckland Central)

93 likes

- 12 posts (4 Instagram, 12 Facebook)
- 214 Instagram likes
- Facebook posts reached 10,792 people
- 693 people engaged with the Facebook posts



*The owner, Alfred Gifford, sailing.* Auckland Council Libraries Heritage Collections AWNS-19140101-53-2.

February

### Karaka Bay (Glendowie)

160 likes

- 10 posts (2 Instagram, 10 Facebook)
- 130 Instagram likes
- Facebook posts reached 14,555 people
- 1,100 people engaged with the Facebook posts



© Rachel Ford, Heritage Unit, Auckland Council.

March

### Orange Coronation Hall (Eden Terrace)

👍 283 likes

- 10 posts (5 Instagram, 10 Facebook)
- 279 Instagram likes
- Facebook posts reached 28,998 people
- 3,813 people engaged with the Facebook posts



© Rachel Ford, Heritage Unit, Auckland Council.

April

### Minniesdale Chapel (Kaipara)

👍 116 likes

- 19 posts (9 Instagram, 1 Instagram quiz story, 19 Facebook)
- 429 Instagram likes
- Facebook posts reached 29,899 people
- 2,005 people engaged with the Facebook posts



Minniesdale Chapel. © Flickr russellstreet CC BY-SA 2.0 2011.

May

### The Ombu tree or *Phytolacca dioica* in Albert Park (Auckland Central)

👍 452 likes

- 17 posts (3 Instagram, 17 Facebook)
- 265 Instagram likes
- Facebook posts reached 30,240 people
- 1,087 people engaged with the Facebook posts



© Rachel Ford, Heritage Unit, Auckland Council.

June

### Symonds Street Bus Shelter and Public Toilets (Grafton)

👍 546 likes

- 9 posts (5 Instagram, 9 Facebook)
- 364 Instagram likes
- Facebook posts reached 48,658 people
- 1,062 people engaged with the Facebook posts



© Rachel Ford, Heritage Unit, Auckland Council.

July

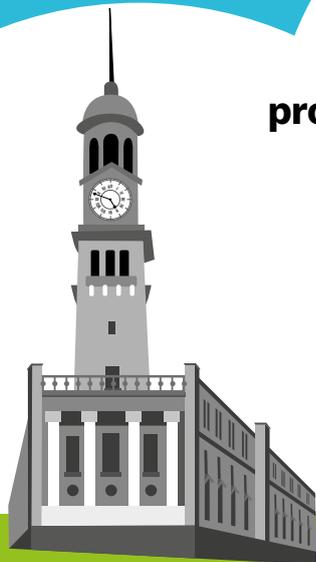
### Roy Alstan Lippincott (architect)

👍 70 likes

- 11 posts (5 Instagram, 11 Facebook)
- 289 Instagram likes
- Facebook posts reached 19,911 people
- 332 people engaged with the Facebook posts



© Laying of the foundation stone of the Science Building, 1929. CC BY. Massey University Library. Retrieved from <https://tamiro.massey.ac.nz/nodes/view/479>



**Auckland Council**  
provides detailed, informative guides for  
**59** heritage trails in Auckland

Journey through historic  
points of interest in your  
local area **here**  
or click on the links below.



- **Auckland Literary Heritage Trail: A guide to literary sites around Auckland**
- **Auckland's Original Shoreline Walk**
- **Avondale Te Whau Heritage Walks**
- **Balmoral & Sandringham Heritage Walks**
- **Blockhouse Bay Heritage Walks**
- **Browns Bay Heritage Walk**
- **Downtown, Midtown, Uptown Auckland Heritage Walk**
- **Duder Regional Park: Our history**
- **Ellerslie Town Heritage Walk**
- **Engineering Heritage of Auckland**
- **First World War Heritage Trail**
- **Grafton Heritage Walk**
- **Henderson Heritage Trail**
- **Hobsonville Walk**
- **Monte Cecilia Park**
- **Mt Eden area Maungawhau Heritage Walks**
- **North Shore Literary Walks**
- **Northcote Point Heritage Walk**
- **Onehunga Art and Heritage Walks**
- **Onehunga Heritage Trail**
- **Otuataua Stonefields Historic Reserve**
- **Owairaka - Mt Albert Heritage Walks**
- **Papatoetoe Heritage Trail**
- **Ports of Auckland's Red Fence - an Auckland legacy**
- **Remuera Heritage Walk**
- **St Heliers Village Heritage Walk**
- **Symond Street Cemetery: Hobson Walk**
- **Symond Street Cemetery: Rose Trail**
- **Symonds Street Cemetery: Bishop Selwyn's Path Waiparuru Nature Trail guide**
- **Takapuna - Milford Heritage Walk**
- **Tawharanui: Our history**
- **Te Maketu: Our history**
- **The Old Devonport Walk**
- **The University of Auckland architecture and heritage trail**
- **Three Kings Heritage Trail**
- **Wenderholm Regional Park: Our history**
- **Whatipu: Our history**
- **Auckland Peace Heritage Walk**
- **Warkworth Heritage Trails**
- **Shakespeare Regional Park Heritage Trail**
- **Waiuku Heritage Trail**
- **Chelsea Heritage Path**
- **Rangitoto Ships' Graveyard**
- **Mutukaroa/Hamlins Hill - Mount Wellington**
- **Wynyard Quarter - Auckland Waterfront Walk**

## Heritage provides a sense of place and identity

Around  
**17,000**

people attended the  
**153** events of the 2020  
Auckland Heritage Festival.

**There were just under 200 events lined up  
for the 2021 Auckland Heritage Festival,**  
despite the uncertainty around COVID-19  
pandemic restrictions.



BROUGHT TO YOU BY AUCKLAND COUNCIL

# AUCKLAND HERITAGE FESTIVAL

TOPOGRAPHY, TAONGA AND TRAILBLAZERS

**2 – 17 OCTOBER 2021**

[heritagefestival.co.nz](http://heritagefestival.co.nz)

 [aucklandheritage](https://www.facebook.com/aucklandheritage)



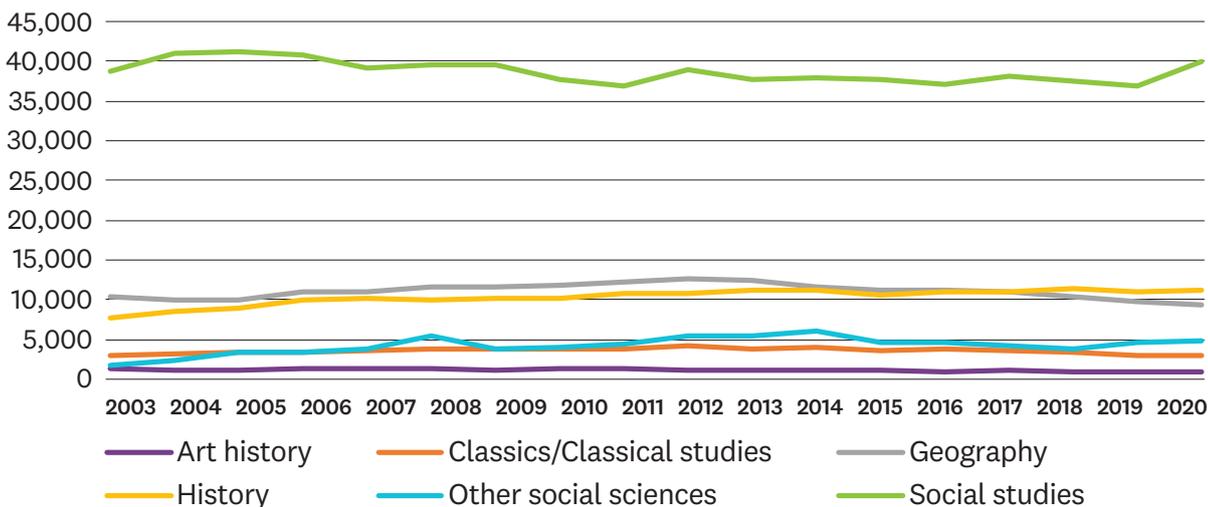
There are  
**95**  
heritage/historical  
societies in Auckland

**In 2016, the University of Auckland established New Zealand's first Heritage Conservation Masters course. Since then:**

- 7** Students have graduated with the MHerCons (Built Heritage).
- 18** Students have graduated with combined Architecture and Heritage Conservation degrees.
- 2** Students have graduated with combined Urban Planning MHerCons (Built Heritage).
- 7** Students have graduated with MHerCons (Museums and Cultural Heritage).

In 2019, over  
**69,000**  
Auckland secondary school students studied subjects that related to heritage (including history, classics, geography and social studies)

**Secondary school students studying heritage-related subjects (2020 - 2021)**



Data from New Zealand Education Counts (2021).

**Aucklanders are passionate about heritage and are active members of organisations related to heritage, such as:**



**HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND  
POUHERE TAONGA**  
Heritage New Zealand  
Pouhere Taonga  
4,005 (30%) are Auckland members.



**ICOMOS New Zealand**  
58 (40%) are  
Auckland members.



**Professional Historians'  
Association of  
New Zealand/Aotearoa**  
33 (20%) are Auckland members.



**NEW ZEALAND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
ASSOCIATION**  
New Zealand  
Archaeological Association  
117 (35%) are Auckland members.



**National Oral History  
Association of New Zealand**  
38 (25%) are Auckland members.



## Papa kupu Glossary



<p><b>Activity status</b></p>	<p>The type, form and scale of different activities are controlled by rules in the AUP. The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) classifies activities into the following types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permitted activities – Resource consent is not required. Activities to be carried out as of right, provided certain controls are met.</li> <li>• Controlled activities – Where the adverse effects of an activity can be managed through consent conditions.</li> <li>• Restricted discretionary activities – The AUP specifies the matters over which council has restricted its discretion. Council's consideration of the proposal, and the ability to refuse the application and impose conditions, is restricted to these matters. The AUP uses this approach where it is possible to limit discretion to specific effects associated with an activity or development, which need to be assessed.</li> <li>• Discretionary activities – In assessing the proposed activity, council can consider all relevant objectives and policies within the AUP, all potential environmental effects, and any matters outlined in section 104 of the RMA without limitation in decision-making.</li> <li>• Non-complying activities – There are extra tests under the RMA, which council must consider when assessing a non-complying activity: the adverse effects of the proposed development are minor, or the proposed development is not contrary to the objectives and policies of the AUP. If the proposal meets either of the two tests, then the ability to grant or refuse consent under section 104 has been established.</li> <li>• Prohibited activities – Certain activities are expressly prohibited in the AUP. An application cannot be made for a prohibited activity and council cannot therefore grant resource consent for a prohibited activity.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Archaeology</b></p>	<p>The relics and ruins of our past – may be above or below the land or in the water. Some examples of archaeology include: Māori pā sites, remains of cultivated areas and gardens, midden deposits, building foundations, and shipwrecks. The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 defines an archaeological site as a place associated with pre-1900 human activity, where there may be evidence relating to the history of New Zealand. Pre-1900 archaeology is protected under this legislation.</p>
<p><b>Auckland Unitary Plan</b></p>	<p>Auckland's planning rule book, with provisions determining what can be built and where.</p>
<p><b>Category A* heritage places</b></p>	<p>Category A* are the most significant scheduled historic heritage places from legacy (pre-Auckland Council) district and regional plans where the total or substantial demolition or destruction was a discretionary or non-complying activity, rather than a prohibited activity. Category A* is an interim category of scheduling until a comprehensive re-evaluation of these places is undertaken and their category status is addressed through a plan change process.</p>

<b>Cultural Heritage Inventory</b>	A database of heritage places, including archaeological and maritime sites; built and botanical heritage areas and places; and sites of significance to mana whenua. The CHI does not afford formal protection to heritage places.
<b>Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga listed places</b>	<p>The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga List is divided into five types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic Places – such as archaeological sites, buildings, memorials</li> <li>• Category 1 historic places are of special or outstanding historical or cultural significance or value</li> <li>• Category 2 historic places are of historical or cultural significance or value</li> <li>• Historic Areas – groups of related historic places such as a geographical area with a number of properties or sites, a heritage precinct or a historical and cultural area</li> <li>• Wāhi Tūpuna / Tipuna – places important to Māori for ancestral significance and associated cultural and traditional values</li> <li>• Wāhi Tapu – places sacred to Māori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual or mythological sense such as maunga tapu, urupā, funerary sites and punawai</li> <li>• Wāhi Tapu Areas – areas that contain one or more wāhi tapu.</li> </ul>
<b>Heritage values</b>	<p>In the AUP, heritage places are assessed against eight criteria to determine whether they are significant enough to be protected:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Historical – the place reflects important or representative aspects of national, regional or local history, or is associated with an important event, person, group of people or idea or early period of settlement within the nation, region or locality.</li> <li>2. Social – the place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, a particular community or cultural group for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value.</li> <li>3. Mana whenua – the place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, mana whenua for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value.</li> <li>4. Knowledge – the place has potential to provide knowledge through archaeological or other scientific or scholarly study or to contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of the nation, region or locality.</li> <li>5. Technology – the place demonstrates technical accomplishment, innovation or achievement in its structure, construction, components or use of materials.</li> <li>6. Physical attributes – the place is a notable or representative example of a type, design or style, method of construction, craftsmanship or use of materials or the work of a notable architect, designer, engineer or builder.</li> <li>7. Aesthetic – the place is notable or distinctive for its aesthetic, visual, or landmark qualities.</li> <li>8. Context – the place contributes to or is associated with a wider historical or cultural context, streetscape, townscape, landscape or setting.</li> </ol>
<b>Notification</b>	Some types of development will require public notification. This means that neighbours and other interested parties must be advised that an application for development has been lodged and that they have the opportunity to comment on the application.
<b>Plan change</b>	A plan change is a change to the operative regional and district component of the AUP or HGIDP. This could either be initiated by council or a member of the public. It is a public process requiring research, evaluation and consultation.

**Protected heritage places and other protected heritage places**

For the purposes of this document, protected heritage places are those places which are scheduled as historic heritage in the AUP (Schedule 14.1 and 14.2) and the Hauraki Gulf Islands District Plan.

The RMA (1991) defines historic heritage as 'natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures.' These places are required to be protected as a 'matter of national importance'. Examples include: individual/groups of buildings, structures, and monuments; archaeological sites and features; sacred places; streetscapes; and gardens and plantings.

Historic heritage is often categorised into built heritage (buildings or structures) and cultural heritage (non-built heritage, such as archaeology).

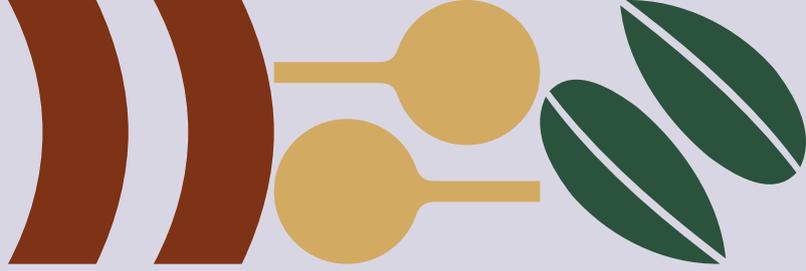
Other protected heritage places include other places, features and areas scheduled in the AUP, including:

Notable trees – Individual trees and groups of trees that are considered to be among the most significant trees in Auckland. Many of these will have historical values.

These are listed in Schedule 10 in the AUP.

Sites and Places of Significance for Mana Whenua – have tangible and intangible cultural values for mana whenua in association with historic events, occupation and cultural activities. Mana whenua values are not necessarily associated with archaeology, particularly within the highly modified urban landscape where the tangible values may have been destroyed or significantly modified. These are listed in Schedule 12 in the AUP.

Special Character Area – Residential and business areas identified as having collective and cohesive values. These are often streetscapes which have intact groups of buildings with a similar ages, design and construction. They are listed in Schedule 15 in the AUP.



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Front cover: *Auckland Ferry Building*, built 1909 (Category A), with a public shelter (Category B) (partially shown in the photo, built 1915), undergoing restoration as part of the new Te Wānanga public space in downtown Auckland. © Rachel Ford, Heritage Unit, Auckland Council.

