

# Appendix 4

## Criteria for scheduling heritage items

Contents	Page
1.0	Criteria for scheduling archaeological sites ..... 3
2.0	Criteria for scheduling buildings, objects, properties and places of special value..... 4
3.0	Criteria for scheduling conservation areas ..... 5
4.0	Criteria for scheduling sites of ecological significance..... 6
5.0	Criteria for scheduling geological items ..... 6
6.0	Criteria for scheduling trees ..... 7
7.0	Criteria for scheduling Maori heritage sites..... 9

### Plan modification annotations

-  indicates where content is affected by proposed plan modification x. refer to plan modification folder or website for details.
-  indicates where the content is part of plan modification x, which is subject to appeal.
- Underlined content to be inserted.
- ~~Struck through~~ content to be deleted.



## 1.0 Criteria for scheduling archaeological sites

To determine whether an archaeological site is worthy of protection in the Plan, it has been evaluated against the following criteria:

### Archaeological/scientific value

#### A. Gaining information and knowledge archaeologically

The potential to define or expand information and provide recoverable evidence on past human activity and environments (New Zealand history) through archaeological or scientific techniques.

#### B. Representative example

The extent to which the archaeological site or place is a good example of a site type, feature or activity in New Zealand's history.

#### C. Diversity

The extent to which the archaeological site is diverse in form and/or content.

#### D. Rarity

The rarity of an archaeological place or site, or if it contains a rare component.

### Context

#### E. Group

The value of the archaeological site as a component of a recognisable, intact group of geographically associated archaeological sites.

#### F. Visual contribution to landscape

The visual impact or contribution of the archaeological site to the wider landscape.

### Integrity

#### G. Setting

The extent to which the integrity of the archaeological site's historical or cultural setting survives.

#### H. Intactness

The intactness of the archaeological site.

### Education

#### I. Education and interpretation value

The potential to interpret the past and enhance public understanding and appreciation of the history of the Hauraki Gulf islands.

#### J. Community association with or public esteem for

The extent to which the archaeological site is a focal point for the spiritual, cultural, customary, religious, social, political, philosophical or economic values of an ethnic or local or wider community.

### History

#### K. Early period

The archaeological site dates from an early period of Auckland or New Zealand's settlement.

#### L. People

The extent to which the archaeological site is associated with important persons, groups, organisations, or institutions that have owned, lived in, worked on, carried out activities at, or been associated with the place.

**M. Event**

The extent to which the archaeological site is associated with an important historic event or action.

**N. Archaeology/science history**

The extent to which the archaeological site is important in the history, development and documentation of the profession of archaeology in Auckland or New Zealand.

**Architectural value**

**O. Architectural value**

The extent to which the archaeological site or place is an important, rare or innovative example of an architectural style, type or method of design, construction, craftsmanship or use of material.

**Technological value**

**P. Technical accomplishment or value**

The extent to which the archaeological site or place is important in the development of technology.

**2.0 Criteria for scheduling buildings, objects, properties and places of special value**

To determine whether a building, object, property or place of special value is worthy of protection in the Plan, potential items have been evaluated against following criteria:

**Physical characteristics**

**A. Style**

The significance of a particular design style, type or convention, in the context of the Hauraki Gulf Islands.

**B. Construction**

The significance of a particular method of construction or use of material in the context of the islands.

**C. Age**

The age of the item in the context of the islands.

**D. Architect/designer/builder**

The significance of the contribution to the locality, region or nation, of the person(s) who designed or built the item, where this item illustrates the visually evident contribution of the identified architect/designer or builder.

**E. Design**

The significance of the design of the item, regionally, nationally or internationally, where the design characteristics illustrate particular and identifiable qualities.

**F. Interior**

The significance of the design of the interior of the item, regionally, nationally or internationally, where the design characteristics illustrate particular and identifiable qualities.

**History**

**G. Personnel**

The level and depth of identification, evocativeness or associations with a person, or group or hapu of local, regional or national original significance, where the associations have a specific level of relevance and significance to the item or place.

**H. Events**

The level and depth of identification, evocativeness or associations with an event of local, regional or national original significance, where the associations have a specific level of relevance and significance to the item or place.

**I. Social context**

The level and depth of identification, evocativeness or associations with broad patterns of cultural, social, political, military, economic or industrial history, or a repository of cultural, iwi, community, institutional, or organisational memories, even where no physical remains or attributes exist. The patterns or memories involved must be distinctive, particular and above those normally associated with any building, site or item.

**Environment (at the date of the evaluation)****J. Continuity**

The significance of the contribution of the item to the continuity of the streetscape in the immediate locality.

**K. Setting**

The significance of the contribution of the item's setting (identified open space context). An item, which occupies a site fully, has by definition, no setting.

**L. Landmark quality**

The significance of the contribution of the item as a visual landmark to the locality, region or nation.

**M. Group significance**

The item is a part or member of a recognisable group of related scheduled items. Criteria test the impact of a hypothetical initial loss from the group by evaluating the value of the group as a whole and the contribution of the item to that group.

**Integrity (at the date of the evaluation)****N. Location**

The relationship of the object, feature or place to its original site.

**O. Intactness**

The significance of alterations, additions or deletions on the heritage character and value of the item.

**3.0 Criteria for scheduling conservation areas**

In determining whether localities are worthy of recognition and protection as conservation areas, the following criteria are considered.

1. A conservation area must be an identified, physical, cultural or social entity, even though it may be composed of a wide variety of features. The interrelationship of its features must:
  - a. convey a visual sense of the overall heritage environment
  - b. be an arrangement of historically or functionally related sites
  - c. be substantially unchanged since the period of significance
  - d. demonstrate that the majority of the components that make up the conservation area's character are substantially intact.
2. A conservation area can also be composed of two or more definable significant areas separated by non-significant areas. A discontinuous conservation area is characterised by:
  - a. elements which are spatially discrete

- b. spaces between the elements are not related to the significance of the Hauraki Gulf
- c. visual continuity is not a factor in the significance of the conservation area.

#### 4.0 Criteria for scheduling sites of ecological significance

In determining whether sites of ecological significance are worthy of recognition and protection as scheduled sites, they have been evaluated against the following criteria:

1. The naturalness of the area when compared to similar ecosystems within the relevant ecological district or environmental domain.
2. The extent to which an area is of sufficient size and effective shape to maintain its intrinsic values.
3. The natural diversity of species, natural communities and ecosystems, including diversity along environmental gradients.
4. The importance of the area to indigenous fauna.
5. The degree to which there has been cumulative loss of the extent and species diversity of this type of ecosystem from the prehuman state within the ecological district or environmental domain.
6. The rarity of the ecosystem or community.
7. The presence of threatened species.
8. The presence of species at their distributional limits.
9. The importance of the area for assisting the movement of indigenous species.
10. The importance of the area for maintaining water quality in freshwater and saline environments.
11. The importance of the area for maintaining the biodiversity values of adjacent terrestrial, freshwater or saline environments.
12. The importance of the area for maintaining natural character.

#### 5.0 Criteria for scheduling geological items

To determine whether a geological item is worthy of protection in the Plan, potential items have been evaluated against the following criteria:

##### Geological/scientific value

##### A. Geological significance

The importance of the feature to the understanding of the geology or the evolution of life forms in New Zealand or the earth.

##### B. Rarity

The rarity of the site type or feature.

##### C. Scientific potential

The extent to which potential is there to expand information and understanding of the geological feature and the geology of New Zealand and history of its life forms through scientific techniques.

##### D. Representativeness

The extent to which the feature is a good example of the feature type.

##### E. Diversity

The number of feature types or components present.

## Context

### F. Group

The extent to which the feature is a component of a recognisable group of intact geomorphologically or geologically associated features, the significance of that group and the contribution the feature makes to the group.

### G. Visual contribution to the landscape

The visual impact or contribution of the landform or feature to the wider landscape.

## Integrity

### H. Setting

The extent to which the integrity/context of the setting of the geological feature or landform survives.

### I. Intactness

The extent to which the intrinsic attributes of the geological feature survive.

## Education

### J. Education and interpretation value

The potential to interpret the geological feature and enhance public understanding and appreciation of the feature's formation and historical significance.

### K. Community association with, or public esteem for

The extent to which the geological feature is a focal point for the spiritual, cultural, customary, religious, social, political, philosophical, aesthetic, or economic values of the local or wider community.

## Historical association

### L. Association with geology-related events or industry, or the history of geology

The extent to which the geological feature is associated with an historically (human history) important geological event, geology-related industry, iconic geologist or the development of the profession of geology.

## 6.0 Criteria for scheduling trees

In determining whether trees are worthy of recognition and protection as scheduled trees, they are evaluated against the following criteria:

### Arboricultural

#### A. Spatial characteristic

An assessment of the height, girth and canopy spread of the tree.

#### B. Form / visual appearance / character

An assessment of the tree's shape, balance of its branch system, and how well the trunk contributes to its visual appearance or whether the tree has a form which differs from these criteria but has a specific individual form of alternative value.

#### C. Occurrence of the species

An assessment of the frequency of the species in the council's statutory territory.

#### D. Provenance

An assessment of local, regional, and national provenance of the species tree. Higher weighting is given to those trees that occur locally or regionally.

#### E. Age

An assessment of the age of the tree.

**F. Environmental factors**

An assessment of the tree's longevity, taking into consideration any environmental factors, which may limit its life span.

**G. Health of tree**

An assessment of the biological health of the tree.

**Community/amenity**

**H. Public accessibility**

An assessment of how physically accessible is the tree or group of trees to the public.

**I. Visual importance to the site**

An assessment of the appropriateness of the tree to its setting within the site.

**J. Visual contribution to the landscape**

An assessment of the role or contribution of the tree/ group of trees in the wider landscape.

**K. Group significance**

An assessment of the contribution of the tree to the group character.

**History**

**L. Associated with a person**

An assessment of how much a tree commemorates, a person(s), group, organisation, iwi, or institution, that has made a significant contribution to the islands, Auckland city, or to New Zealand.

**M. Associated with an event**

An assessment of how much a tree commemorates, or is associated with, an historic event, of historic importance to the islands, Auckland city, or to New Zealand.

**N. Social context**

An assessment of how much a tree is associated with and/or evocative of, broad patterns of cultural, social, military, political, economical or cultural history, or is a repository and/or monument of cultural or community memories.

**O. Natural history**

An assessment of how much a tree is associated with and/or evocative of an ancient forest or ecosystem.

## 7.0 Criteria for scheduling Maori heritage sites

To determine whether a Maori heritage site is worthy of protection in the Plan, potential sites have been evaluated against the following factors identified in Chapter B6 of the Regional Policy Statement in the Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in Part) 2016:

Factor	Description
Mauri	ko te mauri me te mana o te wāhi, te taonga rānei, e ngākaunuitia ana e te Mana Whenua. The mauri (life force and life-supporting capacity) and mana (integrity) of the place or resource holds special significance to Mana Whenua.
Wāhi tapu	ko tērā wāhi, taonga rānei he wāhi tapu, arā, he tino whakahirahira ki ngā tikanga, ki ngā puri mahara, o ngā wairua a te Mana Whenua. The place or resource is a wāhi tapu of special, cultural, historic, metaphysical and or spiritual importance to Mana Whenua.
Kōrero Tūturu/historical	ko tērā wāhi e ngākaunuitia ana e te Mana Whenua ki roto i ōna kōrero tūturu. The place has special historical and cultural significance to Mana Whenua.
Rawa Tūturu/customary resources	he wāhi tērā e kawea ai ngā rawa tūturu a te Mana Whenua. The place provides important customary resources for Mana Whenua.
Hiahiatanga Tūturu/customary needs	he wāhi tērā e eke ai ngā hiahia hinengaro tūturu a te Mana Whenua. The place or resource is a repository for Mana Whenua cultural and spiritual values.
Whakaaronui o te Wa/contemporary esteem	he wāhi rongonui tērā ki ngā Mana Whenua, arā, he whakaahuru, he whakawaihanga, me te tuku mātauranga. The place has special amenity, architectural or educational significance to Mana Whenua.