

# METHODOLOGY FOR EVALUATING HISTORIC HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

## Introduction

The Unitary Plan is to contain historic heritage significance criteria. This methodology guides the process of evaluating the values of historic heritage against these criteria and ensures there is consistency in the way a place is evaluated.

The process of evaluating historic heritage significance is based on the following steps:

1. Evaluate heritage value against the historic heritage significance criteria
2. Prepare a statement of significance
3. Recommend whether the place meets threshold for scheduling as a Historic Heritage Place: Category B, Historic Heritage Place: Category A or Historic Heritage Area
4. Define the extent of the place recommended for scheduling

It is important to note that these steps are interrelated and need to be read as a whole before undertaking an evaluation. All underlined words are defined at the end of the document.

## Historic Heritage Place

There are a number of important concepts that form the framework and approach adopted in the process of evaluating the historic heritage significance of a place.

Historic heritage places contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities: archaeological, architectural, cultural, historic, scientific, technological; and includes places of significance to tangata whenua, including wahi tapu; traditional sites and sacred places; archaeological sites and features; cultural landscapes; townscapes, streetscapes and settlements; buildings, structures, and monuments; gardens and plantings.

The Unitary Plan sets out a framework of protection and conservation for our significant historic heritage places. Significant historic heritage places have been evaluated as having at least considerable overall significance to the locality or a greater geographic area. As such, these places are worthy of protection and conservation in the public interest.

The adoption of a place-based approach recognises a historic heritage place as an integral whole rather than as an individual heritage item or feature and, in some instances, its surrounds. The place-based approach acknowledges that Auckland's historic heritage manifests itself in many forms, and in some cases several different types of historic heritage may be included within the same historic heritage place. A place-based approach allows for a full understanding and appreciation of the values and overall significance of the historic heritage place, and is in accordance with recognised good heritage practice.

## **1. Evaluate heritage value against the historic heritage significance criteria**

The process of assessing heritage value against the criteria is guided by inclusion and exclusion indicators. The inclusion indicators guide when a place has value in relation to a criterion whilst the exclusion indicators guide when a place should not be considered to have value against a criterion.

The indicators:

- are not exhaustive
- are guides to assist with applying the criteria, they are not the criteria
- not all criteria (or all indicators) will be relevant to the evaluation of every place

## Criteria and indicators

### (a) 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.*

#### INCLUSION indicators

- Demonstrates or is associated with an important event(s), theme(s), process, pattern or phase in the history of the nation, region or locality.
- Is strongly associated with a person, group of people, organisation or institution that has made a significant contribution to the history of the nation, region or locality.
- Is strongly associated with an important idea.
- Is associated with an early period of settlement within the nation, region or locality.
- The place or a component of it is an example of a nationally/internationally, regionally or locally unusual, rare, unique or endangered heritage place.
- Retains a use and/ or function that contributes to the historical importance of the place.

#### EXCLUSION indicators

- Demonstrates or is associated with an event or events, theme, process, pattern or phase that is of dubious historical importance.
- Associations with important events, persons/groups or ideas are incidental, distant or cannot be substantiated.
- Provides evidence of themes, phases or other aspects of history that are not of substantiated historical importance.
- The place appears to be rare only because research has not been undertaken to determine otherwise.
- The claim of rarity or uniqueness has too many descriptive qualifiers linked to it.
- The place or its attributes are rare, endangered or unique but its importance is questionable.
- The place or its context has been altered or significant elements of the fabric have been changed to such an extent that its value is severely degraded, illegible or lost.

**(b) 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.*

INCLUSION indicators

- Is held in high public esteem.
- It represents important aspects of collective memory, identity or remembrance, the meanings of which should not be forgotten.
- Is an icon or marker that the community identifies with.
- Plays an important role in defining the communal identity and distinctiveness of the community.
- Demonstrates a custom, way of life or process that was once common but is now rare or in danger of being lost or has been lost.

EXCLUSION indicators

- Social, cultural, spiritual, symbolic or community values are incidental, or cannot be demonstrated satisfactorily or otherwise substantiated.
- Provides evidence of social, cultural, spiritual, symbolic or commemorative value or community association or esteem that are of dubious historical importance.
- The place is valued by the community solely for amenity reasons.
- The place is important to the community, but only in preference to a proposed alternative (e.g. a new development).
- The place is not valued or recognised by an identifiable group or interest group within, or that represents, the community.
- Associations are not held very strongly or cannot be demonstrated satisfactorily.
- The place or its context has been altered or significant elements of the fabric have been changed to such an extent that its value is severely degraded, illegible or lost.
- The custom, way of life or process is rare or in danger of being lost or has been lost but its importance is questionable.

**(c) 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.*

INCLUSION indicators

- A mana whenua group, or the Maori Statutory Board, has indicated that the place has significant value to mana whenua (for example within a nomination for scheduling).
- Is held in high esteem by mana whenua.
- Has special symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value for mana whenua.
- Is strongly associated in documented or oral history or tradition with a period, event, person, group of people, organisation or institution of importance to mana whenua.
- Plays an important role in defining the identity of an iwi or hapū.
- Has provided or has the potential to provide substantial traditional or cultural knowledge (mātauranga) or demonstrate Maori customary concepts (ngā tikanga tuku iho), ways of life or processes that are in danger of being lost or have been lost.

EXCLUSION indicators

- Symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural values are incidental, or cannot be demonstrated satisfactorily or otherwise substantiated
- Associations or connections are incidental, distant or cannot be substantiated
- Associations are not held very strongly or cannot be demonstrated satisfactorily
- The place is not valued or recognised by an identifiable community or group or is valued by a group that does not have reasonable standing
- The place is important to mana whenua, but only in preference to a proposed alternative (e.g. a new development)
- Provides evidence of social, cultural, spiritual, symbolic or commemorative value or community association or esteem that are not of substantiated historical importance
- The knowledge that has or could potentially be gained is/would be of little or limited value or is readily available from other places or sources
- The custom, way of life or process is in danger of being lost or has been lost but its importance is questionable

\*These proposed indicators have yet to be discussed with mana whenua.

#### **(d) Knowledge**

*The place has potential to provide knowledge through scientific or scholarly study or to contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of the nation, region or locality.*

#### INCLUSION indicators

- Has provided or has the potential to provide substantial information on past human activity or natural environments through archaeological or other scientific investigation or scholarly study.
- Is an important benchmark or reference place that typifies its type and provides a point of reference to which other places can be compared.
- Is an important research or teaching site.
- Has the potential to play an important role in enhancing public understanding or appreciation of the history, ways of life and cultures or natural history of the nation, region or locality.
- Has the potential to be used to educate the public through the use of on- or off-site interpretation.
- The place or a component of it, is an example of a internationally/nationally, regionally or locally unusual, rare, unique or endangered heritage place.

#### EXCLUSION indicators

- The information that can be derived from the place is readily available from other places or sources (for example documentary sources).
- There is insufficient physical, documentary or other evidence to assess the research potential of the place.
- The place or its context have been disturbed or altered to such an extent that its potential to yield meaningful or useful information has been compromised.
- The research potential of the place has been fully exhausted (for example where a site has been excavated and negligible intact physical remains are left in situ).
- The knowledge that has or could potentially be gained is/would be of little or limited value.
- The place appears to be rare only because research has not been undertaken to determine otherwise.
- The claim of rarity or uncommonness has too many descriptive qualifiers linked to it.
- The place or its attributes are rare, endangered or unique but its importance is questionable
- The place is under threat of destruction, but its importance is questionable.

## **(e) Technology**

*The place demonstrates technical accomplishment, innovation or achievement in its structure, construction, components or use of materials.*

### INCLUSION indicators

- Demonstrates or is associated with a technical accomplishment, innovation or achievement in its structure, construction, choice or use of materials, equipment or machinery.
- Adapts technology in a creative or unorthodox manner or extends the limits of available technology.
- Is a notable or good representative, example of a particular technical design or technology.
- Is a notable example of a vernacular response to the constraints of the available material, technology or know-how.
- The place or a component of it, is an example of a internationally/nationally, regionally or locally unusual, rare, unique or endangered type of technical design or technology.

### EXCLUSION indicators

- Has a minimal, indirect or distant association with a technical accomplishment, achievement or innovation.
- The place appears to be rare only because research has not been undertaken to determine otherwise.
- Is not a notable or good representative example of technical design or technology or technical accomplishment, innovation or achievement.
- The claim of rarity or uniqueness has too many descriptive qualifiers linked to it.
- The place or its attributes are rare, endangered or unique but its importance is questionable
- The place is under threat of destruction, but its importance is questionable.
- The integrity of the place's technical design has been severely degraded, illegible or lost
- The accomplishment, innovation or achievement is no longer apparent in the place.

## (f) 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.*

### INCLUSION indicators

- Is the work of a notable architect, designer, engineer or builder and is important in the context of their body of work.
- Is a notable, or good representative, example of vernacular heritage.
- Is a notable, or good representative, example of a type, style, method of construction, craftsmanship or use of materials.
- Is a notable, or good representative, example of architecture or design associated with a particular time period.
- Demonstrates the culmination of a particular architectural style.
- The type, style or method of construction is indicative of or strongly associated with a specific locale or pattern of settlement within the region.
- The place, or a component of it, has physical attributes that are internationally/nationally, regionally or locally unusual, rare, unique or endangered.
- Is a notable or good representative example of historic urban structure or built form, such as a pattern of development, street layout or building height, massing and scale.
- Is a definable geographical area that can be distinguished from its surroundings e.g. based on historical development/ association or changes in built form or architectural style.

### EXCLUSION indicators

- Associations with a notable architect, designer, engineer or builder are incidental or unsubstantiated.
- Is the work of a notable architect, designer, engineer or builder but is not important within the context of their body of work.
- Representative qualities have been degraded or lost to the extent that the characteristics of the place no longer typify the type or style.
- The place appears to be rare only because research has not been undertaken to determine otherwise.
- The claim of rarity or uniqueness has too many descriptive qualifiers linked to it.
- The place or its attributes are rare, endangered or unique but its importance is questionable
- The place is under threat of destruction, but its importance is questionable.
- Has been altered or modified to the extent that it can no longer be considered to be intact.
- The place or its context has been altered or significant elements of the fabric have been changed to such an extent that the value is severely degraded, illegible or lost.
- Is, or is substantially, a modern reconstruction, replica or rendering of historic architecture or architectural elements.



**(g) Aesthetic**

*The place is notable or distinctive for its aesthetic, visual, or landmark qualities.*

INCLUSION indicators

- Includes, contributes or is a visual landmark.
- Contributes positively to an important view, vista or panorama (from, within or towards a place).
- Invokes a widespread emotional response for its sensual, evocative or picturesque qualities or attributes.
- Has notable aesthetic quality that has derived from the passage of time and the action of natural processes on the place (the patina of age).
- Has notable aesthetic appeal that derives from the relationship between the components of the place (buildings, structures, materials, or other elements) and the setting, which reinforces the quality of both.
- Exemplifies a particular past or present aesthetic taste.
- Has strong or special visual appeal.

EXCLUSION indicators

- The positive visual qualities have been more than temporarily degraded, for example by surrounding or infill development.
- The place is not aesthetically or visually distinctive.
- Views to or from the place have been lost or modified to the extent that the original aesthetic, visual or landmark values are severely degraded, illegible or lost.
- The place or its context has been altered or significant elements of the fabric have been changed to such an extent that the value is severely degraded, illegible or lost.

## **(h) Context**

*The place contributes to or is associated with a wider historical or cultural context, streetscape, townscape, landscape or setting.*

### INCLUSION indicators

- Has collective value as a part or member of a group of inter-related heritage items or places or wider heritage landscape.
- Is part of a group of heritage items or places that, taken together, have a coherence because of their age, history, style, scale, materials or use.
- Is notable because the original site, setting or context is predominantly intact.
- The site, setting or context adds meaning and value to the particular place or item.
- Has townscape value for the part it plays in defining a space or street.
- Contributes to the character and sense of place of the nation, region or locality.
- The individual components of an area collectively form a streetscape, townscape or cultural environment that has value for its architectural style, town planning or urban design excellence, landscape qualities, strong historic associations, or legibility as an archaeological landscape.
- Is, or is part of, a group of heritage items or places that spans an extended period of time or possesses characteristics that are composite or varied but which are linked by a unifying theme.

### EXCLUSION indicators

- The context of the place has been changed to such an extent that its value is severely degraded, illegible or lost
- The relationship of the place to its original site, setting or context or to a subsequent site of significance has been lost (for example by relocation of a building).

## 2. Prepare a Statement of Significance

The statement of significance is a succinct statement of how and why a place is important. It outlines and summarises the specific heritage values of a place, synthesising the evaluation by explaining the relative importance of those values.

The statement can increase public awareness about the depth and breadth of Auckland's historic places. Written in a prose style, it ensures that heritage values are communicated in an effective and consistent manner.

The statement communicates to owners, managers and individuals interested in learning about a place, where values lie within a historic heritage place. The statement is an informed and inclusive judgment based on information available at a particular time; some perceptions of value may therefore evolve as and when new information comes to light.

The statement can be the first step in developing policies and a plan for the ongoing management of a historic heritage place.

### Example 1:

*The Granger brick-worker's cottage has considerable historical value for its intimate association with local entrepreneurial pioneer John Granger and the John Granger & Sons Brick and Tile Works. As one of the only brick cottages of its type known in Whitford, it has further historical value as a remnant of the brickworks site, an important local industrial enterprise. The place has considerable social value as an important physical reminder of the distinctive community identity, social history and way of life of the area's early settlement and industrial past. As a small vernacular dwelling and local landmark visible on the approach into the Whitford township, the cottage has considerable physical and aesthetic value. The place has considerable knowledge value for its strong ability to contribute to an understanding of the cultural history of the locality and to enhance public appreciation through on or off-site interpretation. As part of a coherent group of places associated with the Granger family and Granger brickworks within the Whitford historic landscape, the cottage has considerable contextual value.*

### Example 2:

*The Grey Lynn town centre has moderate historical value as an early centre that rapidly developed during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century in response to the opening of an electric tramway in 1903. Many of the existing buildings date from 1919-1928, and Grey Lynn was fully developed by the beginning of the Great Depression. Grey Lynn town centre has moderate social value as the location of Auckland's first pensioner's housing block built by Auckland City Council in 1951 (now demolished). Later blocks of pensioner units survive in the area and they are now owned by Housing New Zealand. The presence of these units give the community in this area a different demographic than that of neighbouring West Lynn. This difference is reflected in the type of shops present and in the signage and general maintenance of the buildings in the commercial centre. An important physical attribute of Grey Lynn is its distinctive landscape quality. The area is located on a ridgeline, which provides views of the CBD skyscrapers, Owairaka (Mt Albert) and the Waitakere Ranges. There are also a number of significant buildings included in or adjacent to the area, including the 1924 Grey Lynn library, St Joseph's Church and the Cameo Theatre.*

### 3. Recommend whether the place should be scheduled

#### Significance thresholds

There are two thresholds for scheduled historic heritage places, Historic Heritage Place: Category B, or Historic Heritage Place: Category A. Historic Heritage Areas can meet the thresholds for either Category A or B.

**Historic Heritage Place: Category B** is a place that is of considerable overall significance. Its protection from loss or damage is very important. It is expected to be of considerable value in relation to a number of evaluation criteria. Historic Heritage Place: Category B is of overall significance to the locality or a greater geographic area.

**Historic Heritage Place: Category A** is a place that is of exceptional overall significance, with this significance generally extending well beyond the immediate locality of the place. Its protection from loss or damage is essential. It is expected to be of exceptional value in relation to a number of evaluation criteria. Historic Heritage Place: Category A is expected to be of overall significance to the Auckland region or a greater geographic area.

**Historic Heritage Area** is a group of inter-related places that collectively meet the evaluation criteria and thresholds for Category A or B.

#### Determining the significance threshold

The determination of the level of significance of an historic heritage place requires an evaluation of the **overall** significance of the place. This is an exercise of discretionary judgement having regard to:

- (i) the values of the place (exceptional, considerable, moderate, little or none) as evaluated against the criteria; and
- (ii) the geographic area (local, regional, national/international) the overall significance relates to.

Most historic heritages places are expected to be Category B. Historic Heritage Place: Category A are to be of outstanding importance and interest. A historic heritage place that is of local significance can be Category A where overall values of the place are truly exceptional. Historic Heritage Areas can meet the thresholds for either Category A or B; however the emphasis is on the collective values of the area, rather than the significance of individual places.

## 4. Define the extent of the place for scheduling

### Extent of historic heritage place

With the place-based approach, the extent of a historic heritage place includes the area that is integral to the function, meaning and relationships of the place. The area illustrates the historic heritage values that have been identified for the place. The place-based approach covers all aspects of the historic heritage place within its identified extent (i.e. the defined extent of scheduling), including airspace.

A historic heritage place can range greatly from a place that comprises solely of a structure, to a place that encompasses multiple features and/or multiple sites, as well as areas. A historic heritage place may also include the public realm, designed landscape, land covered by water and any body of water. The approach to interiors (in relation to a building) will be considered on a case by case basis.

### Defining the extent of place

Where it is recommended that a place should be scheduled, a proposed extent of scheduling is to be defined. The boundary should be graphically indicated on an aerial photograph diagram (refer to the example provided in Figure 1 below) or map.

To determine the appropriate extent, the following aspects should be considered:

- Historic evidence of the original extent of the place.
- What area adequately encompasses the features of the site, including any features that are likely to exist and/or continue sub-surface.
- How the historic heritage place is currently perceived, from within and immediately around the site.
- Any parts of the original / identified site that have been lost or substantially modified through later development such that they no longer contribute to identified values may be appropriate to exclude.
- Does the boundary contextualise the historic heritage values adequately and has the immediate setting been considered i.e. consider the transition between the scheduled area and its setting, the potential for sub-surface archaeology and views etc.

Options for defining boundaries:

- (1) Certificate of Title (CT) boundary<sup>1</sup>; or
- (2) Such otherwise specified extent<sup>2</sup>

Consideration should be given to using a non-CT boundary definition where:

- It is a Historic Heritage Area (see special considerations below)
- Identified heritage values do not apply to the whole CT site (for example an original school building in a more modern school complex).
- Identified heritage values extend across more than one CT (for example basalt walls from early subdivision, or archaeological earthworks).

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<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise excluded, this includes above and below ground or water, and airspace above the certificate of title

<sup>2</sup> Unless otherwise excluded, this includes above and below ground or water, and airspace above the specified extent

- The CT site is overly large compared to the extent of features identified (for example a woolshed or a burial site on a small part of a large farm).
- The historic heritage place is on public land which is not easily defined by the CT approach
- The historic heritage place is within, or partially within, the coastal marine area.
- The air space component of a Historic Heritage Place is compromised (for example, if a large modern tower has been built directly over and above a historic building).
- The identified values extend to a portion of footpath and/or street area beyond the CT (refer below for further explanation).

Consideration should be given to including areas of footpath and/or street directly adjacent to a place within the extent of scheduling where:

- The identified footpath / street area forms part of the setting of the place and/or is of relevance to, or contributes to, the place's identified values.
- A feature (or part of a feature) of a place is on, above or below the footpath or street itself (for example a tree, lamp post, or veranda)
- A feature is directly on, or close to, the property boundary edge (for example a corner pub, or a villa with minimal setback).
- A feature has a historical association with the footpath / street (for example a commercial building with display windows or a mechanics centre).
- Development on the footpath or street is likely to adversely affect appreciation of the identified historic heritage values of the place (for example new bus shelters, signage, telecommunications / fire equipment etc on main roads or busy streets).
- It is a Historic Heritage Area – for example avoid running along the middle of the street. Generally a boundary will run around rather than through a space, street or plot.

When defining a Historic Heritage Area boundary consideration should be given to:

- Patterns of historical development, visual changes in historic character, natural features/landforms, historic features, land-use or modern barriers (such as a highway)
- The heritage values of the area and how this manifests itself spatially
- Key heritage features/ character defining elements of the area
- Be clear on what is included and what is excluded
- Carefully consider the immediate setting and that the boundary contextualises the historic heritage values adequately
- Boundaries should not have gaps/ holes - non-contributing places within the given area can be identified as such

### **Determining the inclusion / exclusion of interior**

Under the place-based approach, interiors of buildings should be included as an intrinsic part of historic heritage places, recognising each place as an integral whole rather than a sum of separate parts. While this is the foundation principle, inclusion of an interior may not always be possible because the interior has not been viewed, no recent photographic information has been able to be sourced, or the interior is modified to such an extent that its contribution to the identified values of the place has been lost. The interiors of buildings are not considered for Historic Heritage Areas.

To determine whether the interior should be included, the following aspects should be considered, (but not limited to):

- Any spaces, components, and materials, services and equipment, finishes and fixtures (but excluding unattached items such as furniture) which are original to the place and/or identifiable as contributing to the heritage value of the place.

- The original use of the place and how this has influenced the interior (for example washable tiled surfaces in a butchers, machinery or structure to hold equipment in a former factory).
- Whether the original volume(s) of the building is still perceivable (for example in a church or warehouse).
- Whether the original internal layout or spatial arrangement of the building is still largely intact (for example the traditional layout of a Victorian villa).
- Whether the interior is particularly integral to the underlying design philosophy of the place (for example the group houses, or wharenui).

Additional considerations:

- Care should be taken to ensure that superficial changes do not mask intact historic fabric.
- It may be appropriate in exceptional circumstances to include portions of an interior. Piecemeal inclusion of individual items are to be avoided wherever possible (for example, 'the pressed metal ceilings' or 'the main staircase'), and the entire or an appropriate portion be included instead.

**Determining the Primary Feature (Historic Heritage Places: Category A only)**

Historic Heritage Places: Category A will require the identification of the primary feature or features of the place. It is anticipated that in most cases the primary feature will be the principal element, for example, the main dwelling on a residential site. In some instances, there will be more than one primary feature (as is often the case on archaeological sites).

A feature identified as 'primary' must be a key component of the place's identified values. The feature's association with identified values should be such that if the feature was to be destroyed, removed or irreversibly harmed, the historic heritage place would be compromised to such an extent that it would fall below the Category A threshold, should it be re-evaluated.

If a feature forms a notable part of the historic heritage place and contributes to the historical context and understanding of the place, but is not the fundamental basis of the place's scheduling, it should not be identified as 'primary'.

**Example of extent of scheduling diagram for Category A:**

Figure 1 below provides an example of the extent of scheduling of a place. In this example, because the place is scheduled as Category A, the primary feature is also identified (as discussed above, identification of the primary feature(s) is only required for Historic Heritage Places: Category A).

**Figure 1**



Extent of Scheduling: All land shown outlined in Figure 1, being the entire certificate of title  
Historic Heritage Place: Category A primary feature: F1 House

#### **Identifying key Heritage Features (Historic Heritage Areas Only)**

A summary of key 'heritage features' in the Historic Heritage Area are to be provided. Features can include, but are not limited to: scheduled historic heritage places; NZHPT registered historic heritage places; unscheduled places of merit; views and landmark buildings; archaeological earthworks / remnants/ areas of potential; maritime structures or remnants; hard and soft landscaping features; public realm features; open space, parks, gardens and trees.

This is usually tabulated in the report, although individual forms/ records for key features may be appropriate for places that do not have existing records i.e. unscheduled places of merit.



## Definitions

**Archaeological site:** Any place, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure), that is or may be able, through investigation by archaeological methods, to provide evidence relating to the history of New Zealand. Archaeological sites associated with pre-1900 human activity, the sites of shipwrecks that occurred before 1900, and any site for which a declaration has been made under [Sec 40(1)(b) of the HNZPT Bill or] Sec 9(2) of the Historic Places Act 1993 are protected under the provisions of that Act.

**Considerable** [value/significance]: of great importance and interest; retention of the identified value(s)/significance is very important.

**Evocative qualities:** those aesthetic qualities that inspire an emotional response.

**Exceptional** [value/significance]: of outstanding importance and interest; retention of the identified value(s)/significance is essential.

**Fabric:** all physical material of a place, including subsurface material, structures, and interior and exterior surfaces including the patina of age; and including fixtures and fittings, and gardens and plantings<sup>3</sup>.

**Historic heritage:** those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities: archaeological, architectural, cultural, historic, scientific, technological; and includes: historic sites, structures, places, and areas; archaeological sites; sites of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu; surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources.<sup>4</sup> An umbrella term to collectively describe place-based heritage. Replaces terms such as cultural heritage, built and cultural heritage, cultural heritage resources, historic resources.

**Historic heritage place:** those places which have heritage values (historical, social, tangata whenua, knowledge, technology, physical attributes, aesthetic, context) and contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures.

**Integrity:** wholeness or intactness of a place, including its meaning and sense of place, and all the tangible and intangible attributes and elements necessary to express its cultural heritage value<sup>5</sup>.

**Key heritage features:** A particular element within a Historic Heritage Area that makes a positive contribution to the heritage values identified in that area. Analogous to character defining/ contributing places in a historic character area.

**Little** [value/significance]: of limited importance and interest.

**Mana whenua:** has the same meaning as in the Local Government (Auckland Law Reform) Act 2009.

**Moderate** [value/significance]: of some importance and interest; retention of the identified value(s)/significance is desirable.

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<sup>3</sup> ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value, Revised 2010

<sup>4</sup> Resource Management Act 1991

<sup>5</sup> ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value, Revised 2010

**Primary feature(s):** forms the fundamental basis of why a historic heritage place was scheduled. It is the key aspect(s) of the place that demonstrates the function and meaning and is core to the relationship of that place.

**Representative:** importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a set of historic heritage places.

**Sensual qualities:** those aesthetic qualities that can be judged against various ideals including beauty, picturesqueness, evocativeness, expressiveness, landmark presence, symbolism or some other quality of nature or human endeavour.

**Setting:** the surroundings or spatial context within which the historic heritage place is experienced, including sea, sky, land, structures, features, skyline and views to and from the place. It is external to the historic heritage place itself. Setting can include landscapes, townscapes, and streetscapes and relationships with other places which contribute to the value of the place.