

Ka Whai Take Ngā Taonga Tuku Iho o Tāmaki Makaurau 2019

Auckland's Heritage Counts 2019

Annual Summary



Kupu Takamua

Foreword

Auckland is fortunate to still have a significant number and variety of important heritage buildings and sites across the region – though too many remain unprotected, and we continue to lose them. Yet while we know these places are highly valued by Aucklanders, the extent and nature of those public attitudes have never previously been recorded or fully understood.

This second edition of Auckland's Heritage Counts builds on the first edition by updating data, introducing new statistics and presenting original research on the social and economic benefits of heritage in Auckland.

The data and research contained in this document have been collected from a variety of sources, including historical societies, heritage grant providers and other similar organisations. Auckland's Heritage Counts reported annually, is an important new tool in our race against time to preserve Auckland's splendid legacy of heritage buildings and places, and to demonstrate just how and why heritage counts in Auckland. I thank all those involved in its production.

Michael Lee

Auckland Councillor,
Chair of the Heritage Advisory Panel.

Tirohanga whānui

Overview

Welcome to the second edition of Auckland's Heritage Counts. The purpose of this document is to raise awareness of Auckland's heritage, particularly the economic and social benefits of heritage, through highlighting and understanding key statistics and research each year.

Following on from the successful first edition, this year's edition has even more statistics, updated data and new original research.

In this Annual Summary, we look at:

- Auckland's heritage places – what is protected, its identification, its management, and incentives
- Findings from the 2019 People's Panel survey on what Aucklanders think about heritage

- Statistics on the benefits of heritage in Auckland, including new insights into the heritage volunteer sector, and a study into businesses operating out of Karangahape Road's heritage buildings.

If you have any feedback, or wish to be involved in later editions, please contact David Bade, Specialist – Built Heritage, Heritage Unit, Auckland Council, **David.Bade@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz**

Most statistics come from an analysis of the Auckland Unitary Plan historic heritage schedule and other overlays in the Auckland Council GeoMaps system. Other sources are referenced in footnotes.

Auckland has

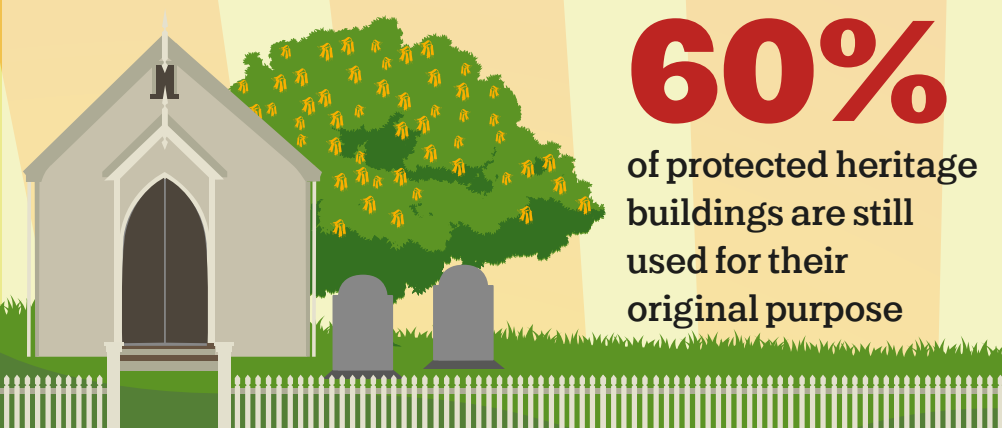
2,494

protected historic heritage places



60%

of protected heritage buildings are still used for their original purpose



Auckland has

75

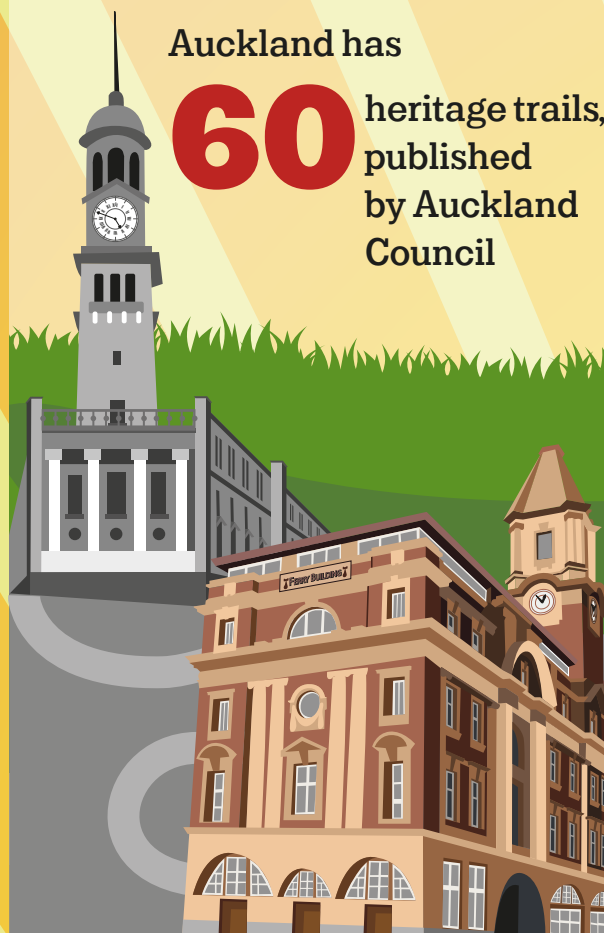
heritage and historical societies



Auckland has

60

heritage trails, published by Auckland Council



42%

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



18%

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



Over

90,000

people attended an Auckland Heritage Festival event in 2018



68%

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



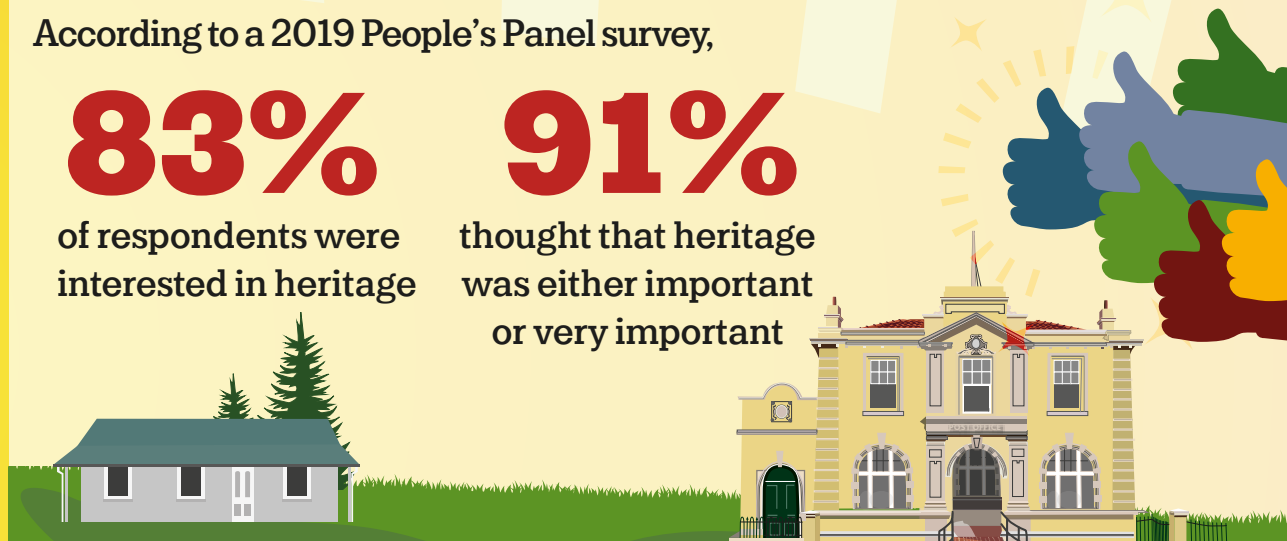
According to a 2019 People's Panel survey,

83%

of respondents were interested in heritage

91%

thought that heritage was either important or very important





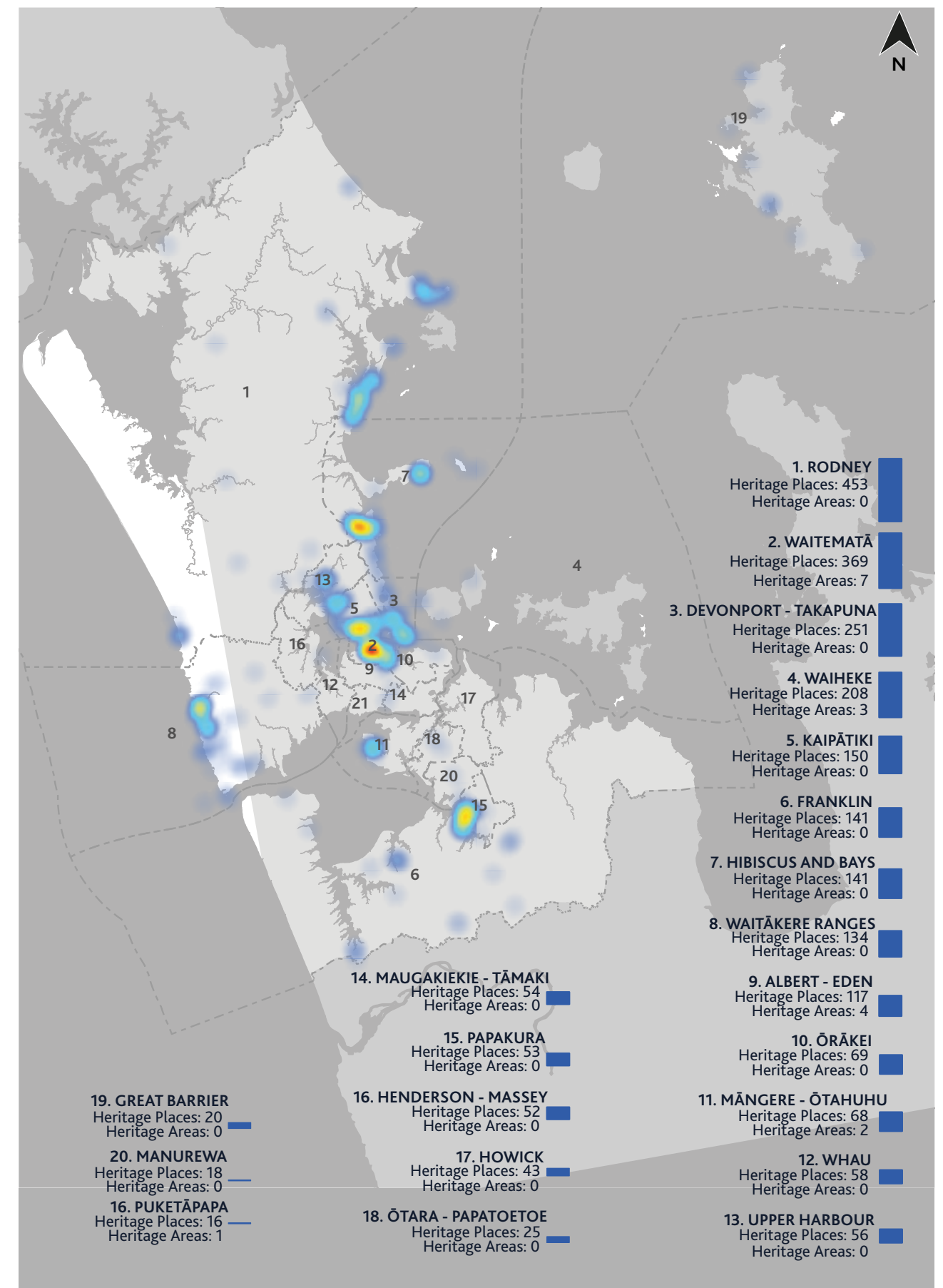
Howick Historical Village, © Auckland Council.



Ngā wāhi taonga tuku ihotanga o Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland's heritage places

Protected heritage

Heritage in Auckland is protected through the [Auckland Unitary Plan \(AUP\)](#) (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 HGIP.

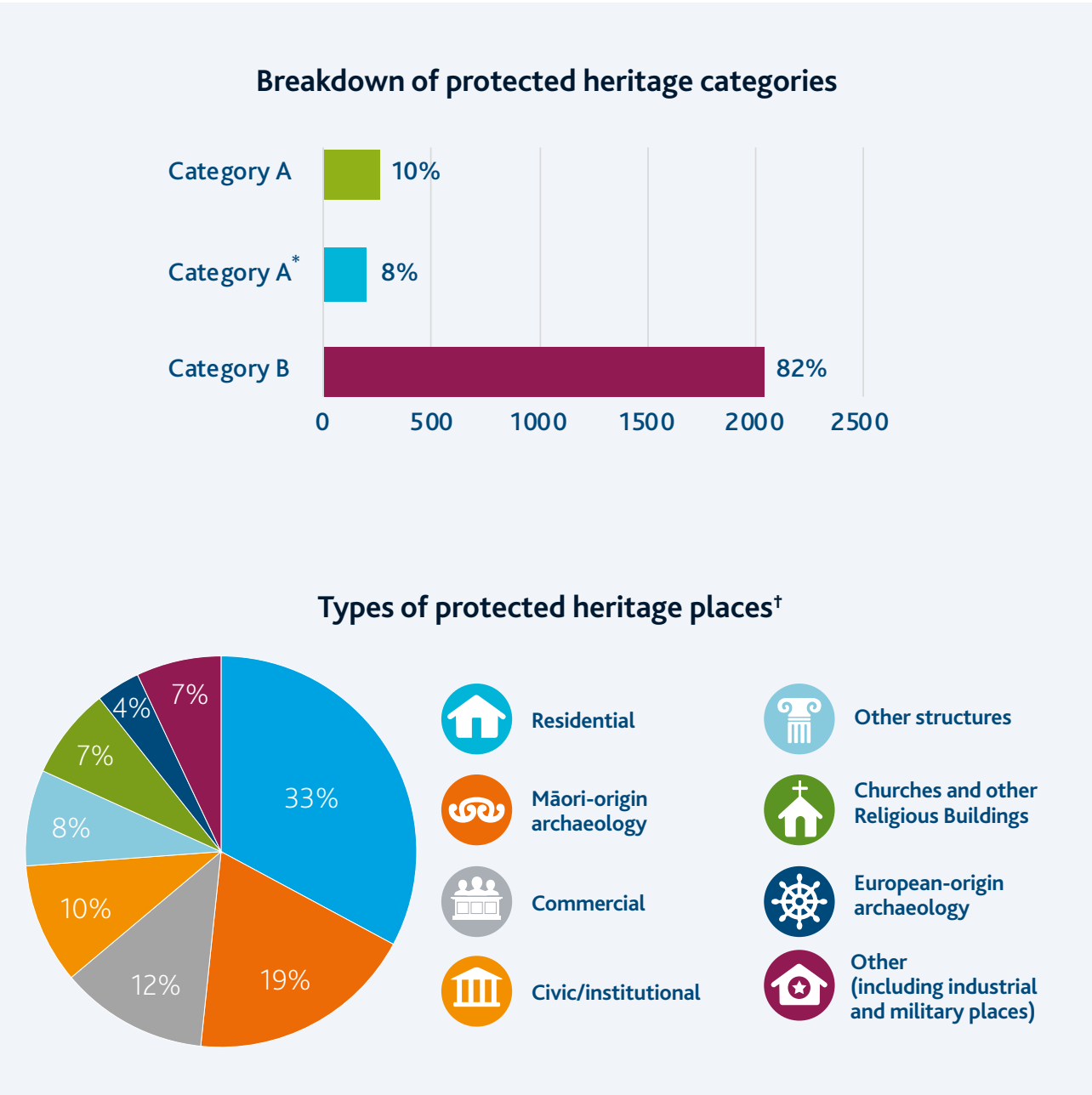


The map above shows the distribution of these places and areas across the Auckland region.

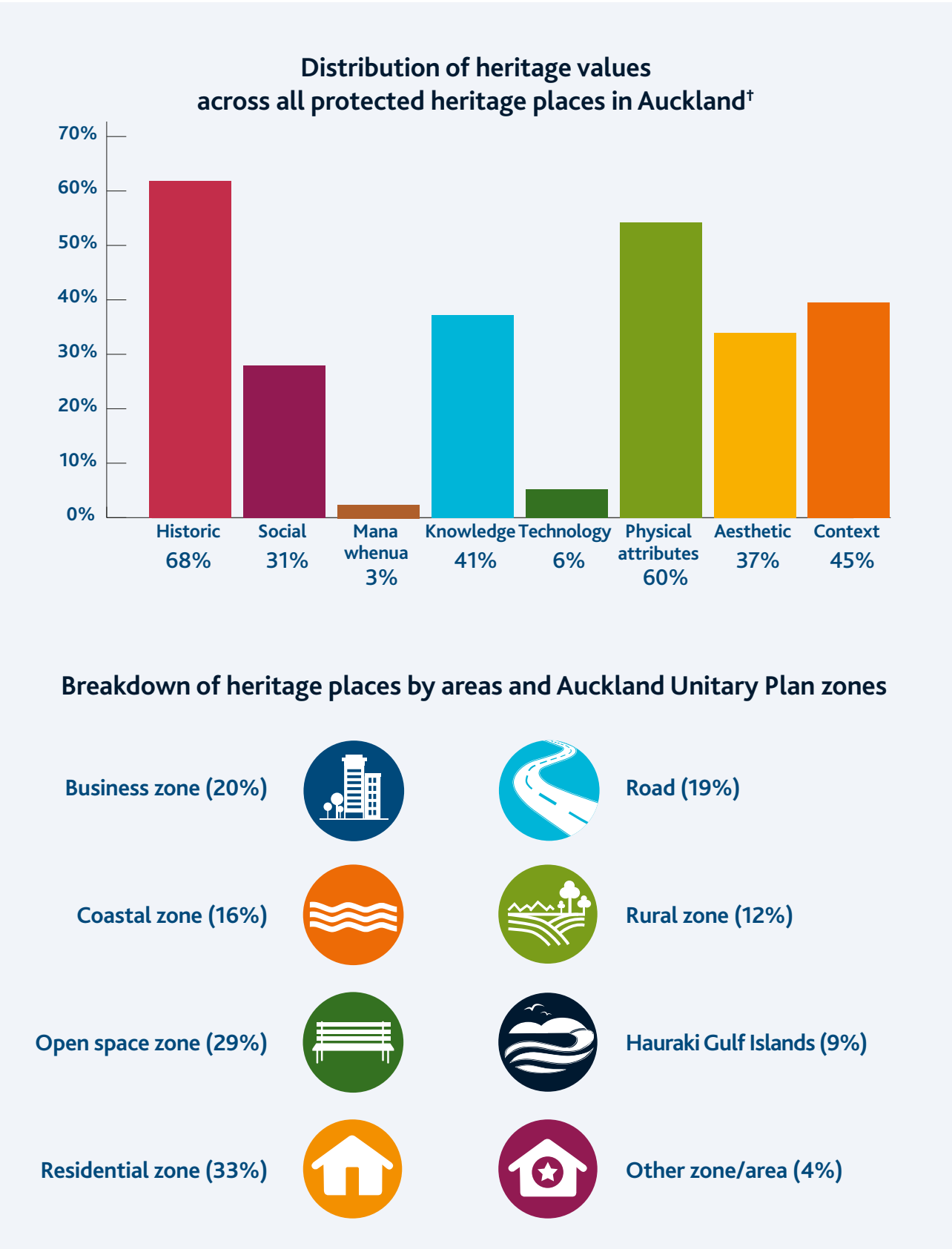
Protected heritage places are significant for a variety of reasons

All new protected heritage places in the Auckland Unitary Plan Schedule 14.1 are evaluated to 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 (see Glossary). Most will have more than one value (which is why all the percentages of the bar graph on the next page add to more than 100).

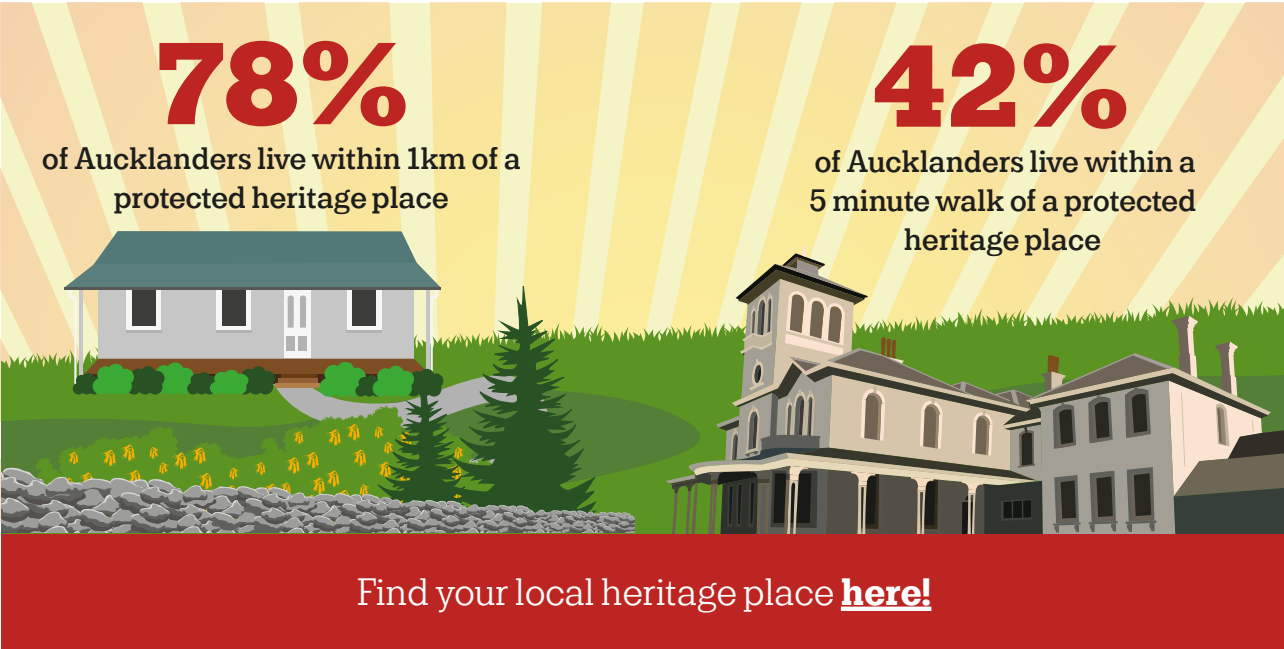
Based on the level of values, a heritage place can be scheduled as either a Category A (outstanding value) or a Category B (considerable value) place. Category A* is an interim category of scheduling given to heritage places from former councils which will be re-evaluated to determine whether they are Category A or B (under former councils, some schedules did not have the equivalent rules for A and B scheduled places – see Glossary). No new or existing scheduled place will be included as a Category A* place.



The pie graph above shows the variety of historic heritage places protected in Auckland.
†Does not include heritage places protected in the HGIDP.



†Does not include heritage places protected in the HGIDP.

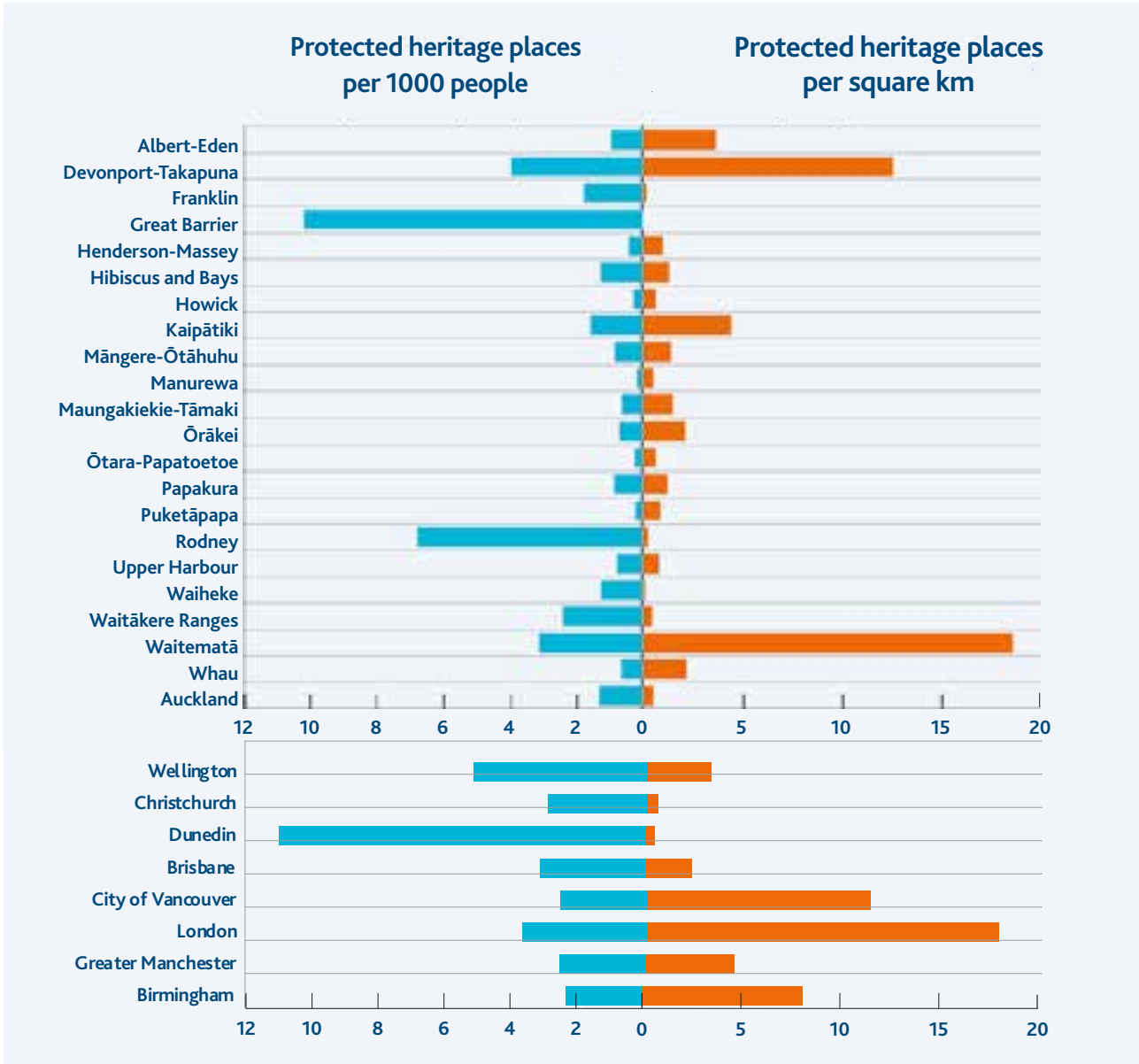


Heritage protection only affects a small amount of Auckland's land area:



Reminders of our history are all around us

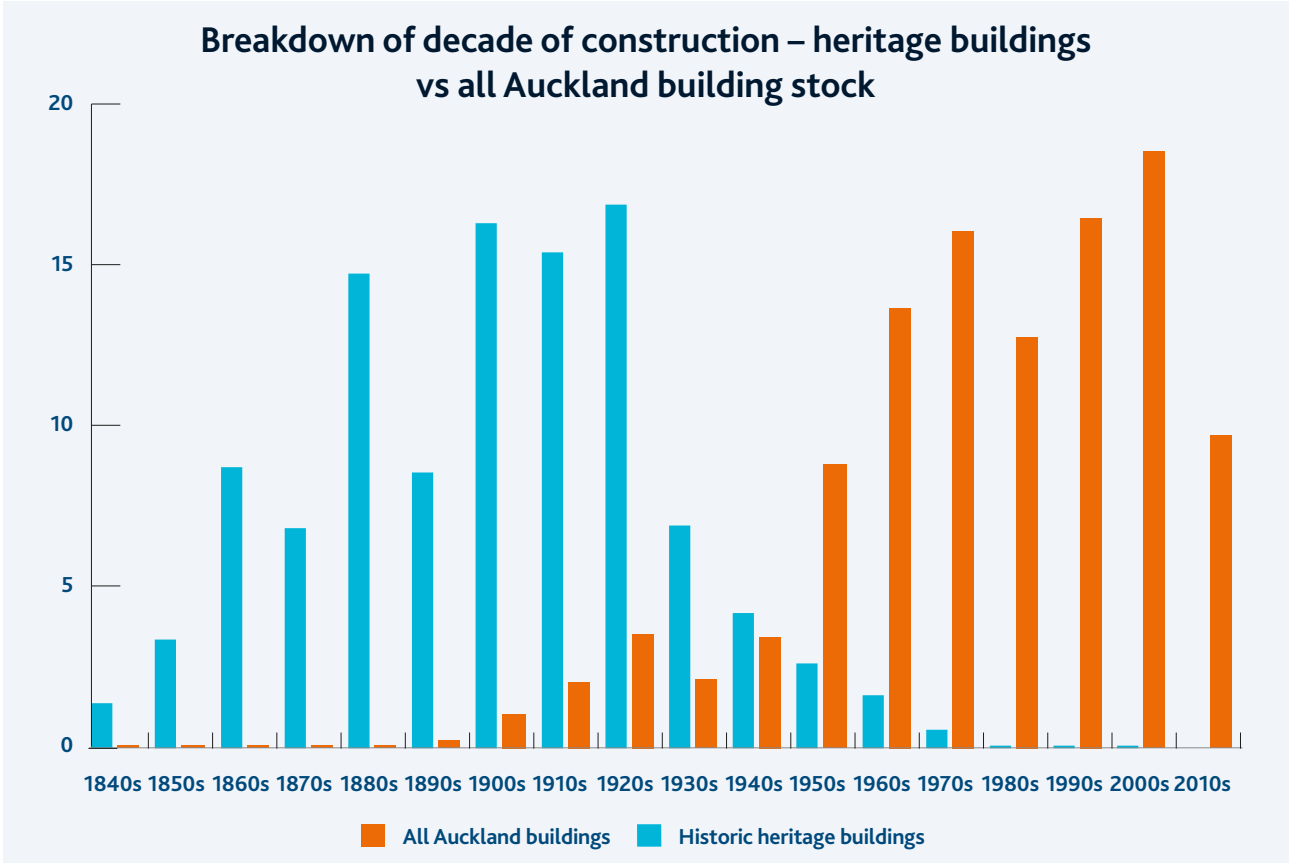
The following graph shows the distribution of protected heritage places by person and area for each local board. Other national and international cities have been added below for comparison.



There are
1.56
protected heritage places
per 1000 people
in Auckland



There are
0.51
protected heritage places
per square kilometre
in Auckland



The graph above shows the age range of Auckland’s protected heritage buildings compared with all Auckland buildings.¹



These figures are just for heritage buildings and do not include other heritage such as archaeology (see Glossary) which can be a lot older.

¹ General Auckland building ages sourced from the Auckland Council Rating Valuation 2017. Historic heritage building ages from an analysis of Schedule 14.1.



Former Devonport Automatic Telephone Exchange (built 1920-25), © Auckland Council.

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

41%
of protected heritage buildings have a
different use from their original purpose
(while retaining their heritage values)

74%
of historic heritage places
are on private land

One in five
heritage buildings have their interiors protected
(and subject to rules in the Auckland Unitary Plan).
The rest only have their exterior protected.



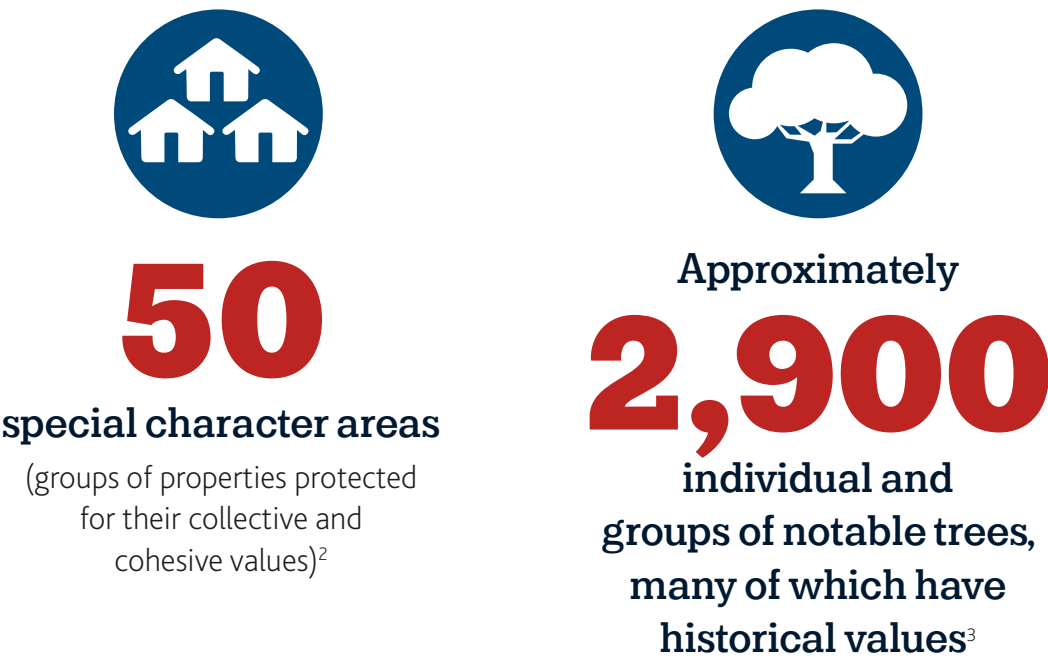
Interior of Pah Homestead, Hillsborough Road, © Auckland Council.



Albert Park Caretakers Cottage (built 1882), © Blair Hastings / f16photography.

Other protected heritage in Auckland

In addition to historic heritage places, there are other heritage features and areas protected in the Auckland Unitary Plan, including:



The New Zealand Archaeology Association records archaeological sites across Auckland. There are 11,052 archaeological sites and 257 archaeological areas in Auckland recorded on archsite.org.nz. The records are used for the purposes of research and for the protection and management of archaeological sites.

² Protected in the Special Character Schedule 15.
³ Protected in the Notable Trees Schedule 10.

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 policy.

In Auckland, there is significant provision for Māori heritage within the Auckland Unitary Plan and the Hauraki Gulf Islands District Plan across a wide variety of resources. However, despite this, Māori heritage faces threats and risks from development to climate change, is in a degraded condition, and is in rapid decline.

The following statistics show how Mana Whenua heritage is protected. Overall, there are approximately 650 Māori heritage places scheduled. There is an estimated 9,000 Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI) sites relating to Māori cultural heritage. Consequently, approximately only 7% of Māori cultural heritage is protected. This percentage is indicative only given that the total number of unrecorded Māori heritage assets is estimated as being higher than the CHI count, and conversely that there will be heritage assets afforded some level of protection from covenants, reserve status, or Mana Whenua, Auckland Council or Crown ownership.

The statistics below will be updated each year to show how Auckland Council is addressing issues of significance to Mana Whenua regarding the protection of Māori cultural heritage. Proposed Plan Change 22 (PC 22 currently in progress) seeks to add places to Schedule 12 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua, Schedule 6 Outstanding Natural Features Overlay, and Schedule 14.1 Schedule of Historic Heritage.



Other Māori cultural heritage statistics

- 124 places in Schedule 1a of the Hauraki Gulf Islands District Plan (Schedule of archaeological sites - inner islands) relating to Māori-origin archaeology
- 4 places proposed to be added to Schedule 1f (Schedule of Māori heritage sites inner islands) of the HGIDP in Plan Modification 12.
- 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 wahi tapu areas and 4 wahi tapu listed in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga List
- 5 motu in Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act (NMWOTMCRA).

Heritage is still being identified in Auckland

The Heritage Unit at Auckland Council manages heritage surveys to identify significant heritage places to protect in Auckland. Since 2010, over 109,000 hectares of Auckland have been surveyed for heritage (see the map below).

These include:

- Regional survey programmes – spatial
- Regional survey programmes – thematic
- Area and structure plan surveys
- Pre-1944 heritage survey.

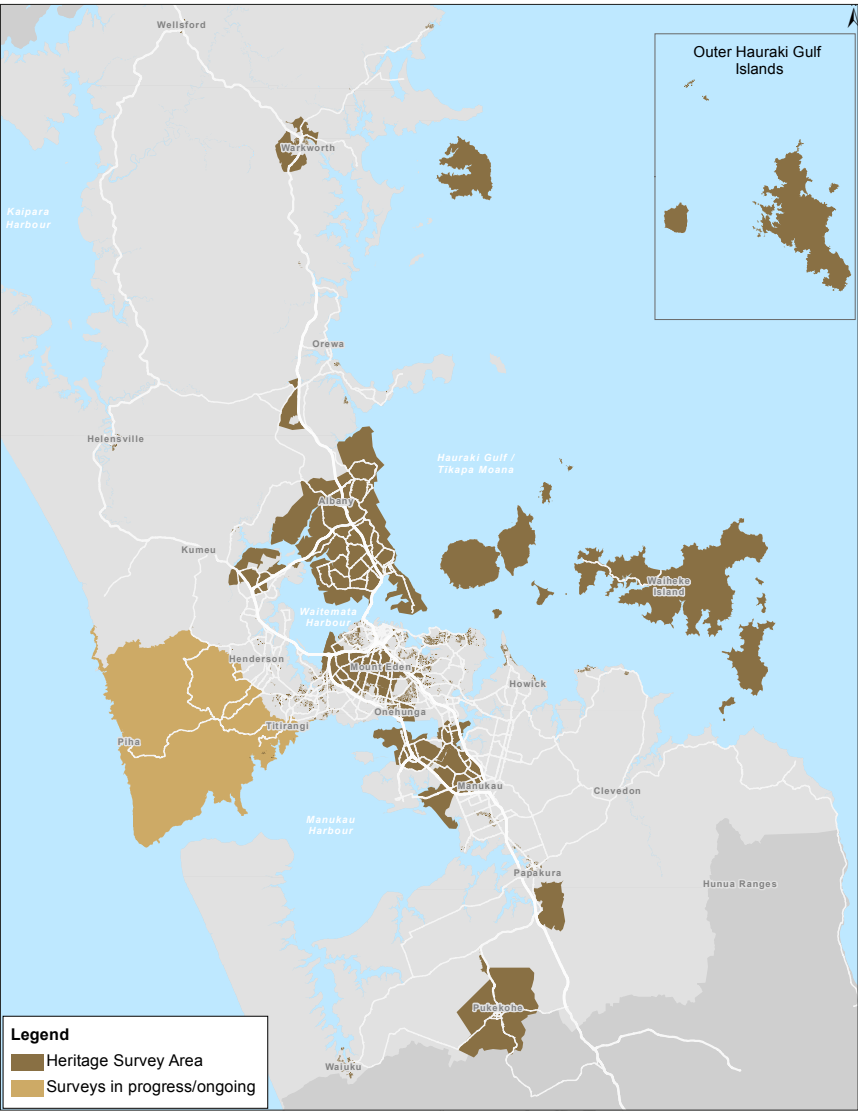
Although these surveys are extensive, they are not all comprehensive. Some may focus on one type of heritage (such as heritage buildings) more than other

types of heritage (such as archaeology). In addition, archaeological survey techniques (based on visual inspection and minor sub-surface testing) cannot necessarily identify all sub-surface archaeological features, or detect wāhi tapu and other sites of traditional significance to Māori, especially where these have no physical remains.

There have also been a number of thematic studies that cannot be mapped. Recent ones include: the Auckland water heritage study, the Auckland historic cemeteries survey, and the heritage asset management survey of Auckland Council-owned heritage buildings.

Members of the public can nominate places to be evaluated for heritage values. [See here](#)

Heritage survey areas



Evaluations completed in 2018-19

8

Heritage evaluations
(not already scheduled)

17

Assessments
(of already scheduled places)

1

Thematic study identifying
a number of potentially
significant places

Places added to be protected in the Auckland Unitary Plan since amalgamation

Places (including some
areas) added to
Schedule 14.1 and 14.2
since the creation of the
Auckland Unitary Plan

286

Places added to
Schedule 12 Sites
and Places of Significance
to Mana Whenua

34



Corner of Queen Street and Fort Street, Auckland Central,
© Blair Hastings / f16photography.

Heritage management



Over half of all Aucklanders are satisfied with the overall management of heritage in Auckland⁴



⁴ Auckland Residents Survey 2012-2018. This survey was not carried out in 2014. The sample size each year was approximately 4,000 people.

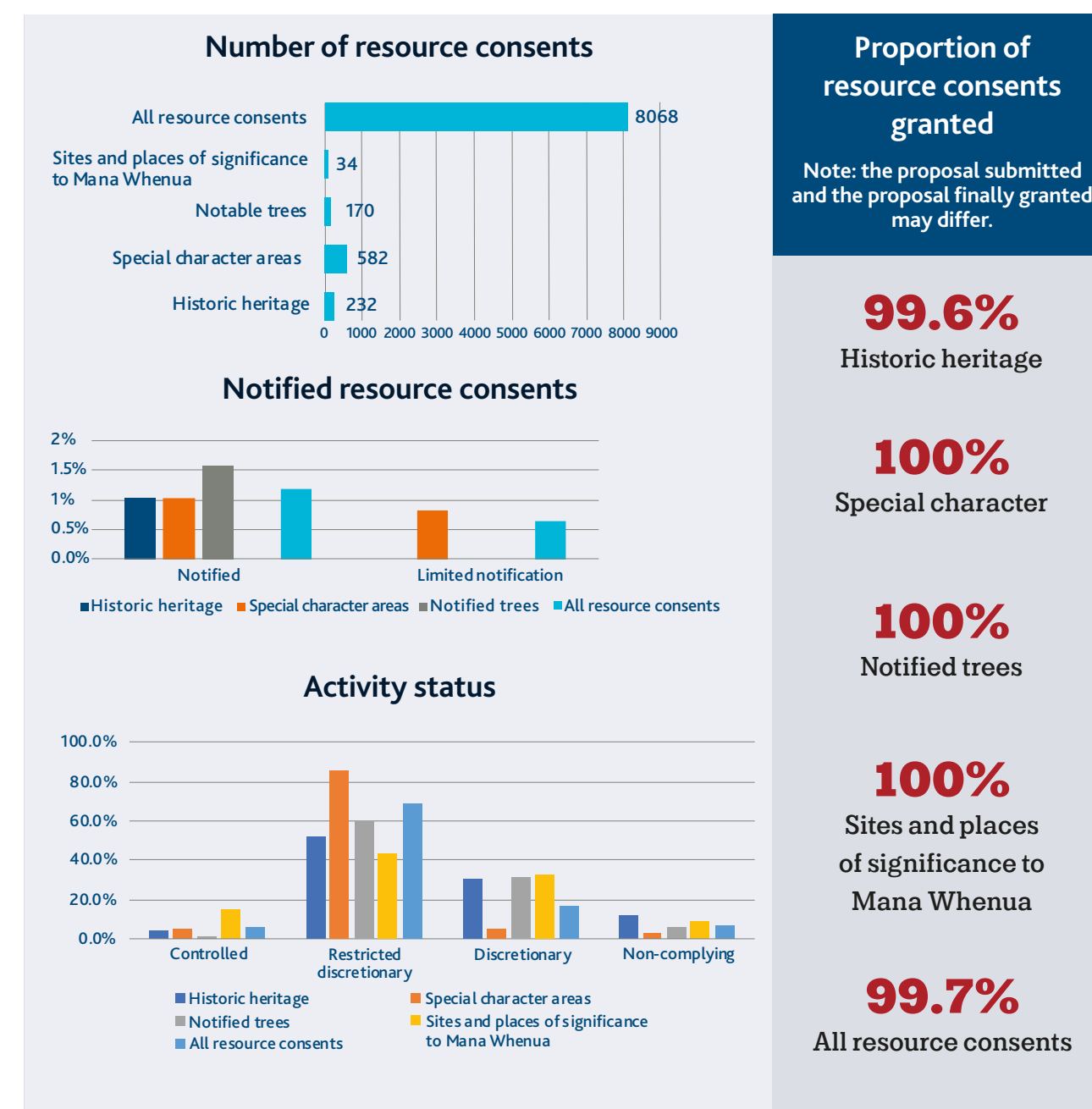
Heritage consents

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 Auckland Unitary Plan. 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 various resource consent applications by the type of heritage item/place.

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

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



Heritage New Zealand Listed Heritage Places

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

There are **158** Category 1 listed heritage places (**99%** protected by the AUP)

There are **377** Category 2 listed heritage places (**85%** protected by the AUP)

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

There are **4** wahi tapu (**100%** protected by the AUP)

There are **4** wahi tapu areas (**25%** protected by the AUP)

Search the list [here](#)

There are also 34 private properties in Auckland that are protected under Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga 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 Heritage New Zealand. If you wish to do any work that may affect an archaeological site you must obtain an authority from Heritage New Zealand before you begin. 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, Heritage New Zealand 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 incomplete, it is returned. Once it has been returned, the Heritage New Zealand 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:

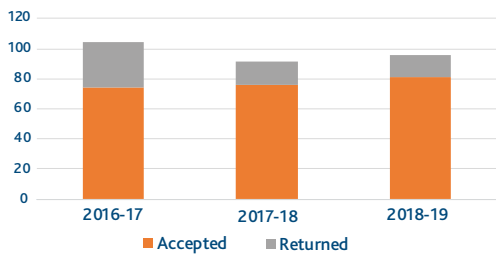
General – activities that will or may modify or destroy the whole or any part of a site or sites within a specified area of land.

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

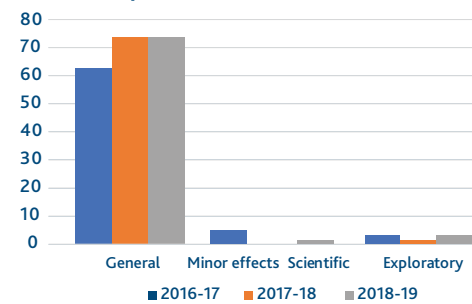
Scientific - to carry out a scientific investigation. For example, for research purposes.

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 NZ authority applications for Auckland



Type of Heritage NZ authority 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. Heritage New Zealand is unable to require an exploratory investigation to inform these processes, but they do promote exploratory investigation, in certain circumstances, as best practice.



Fort Takapuna searchlight from World War II, © Ian Maxwell, Auckland Council.

Heritage is at risk from natural hazards



242

protected heritage places are in flood-prone areas



220

Around 220 protected heritage buildings require seismic strengthening within 35 years

Refer to glossary for further details.



989

protected heritage places are in sea spray areas



70

protected heritage places are in flood-sensitive areas



Tepid Baths upgrade (built 1914), © Auckland Council.

Heritage incentives

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

Between 2016 and 2019, the Regional Historic Heritage Grants fund funded 27 projects and enabled an extra \$537,000 from applicant contributions. That is, for every \$1 of grant, an extra \$2 was enabled from applicants. Including outliers – this increases to \$3.65m from applicant contributions (or a ratio of \$1 to nearly \$12).

Auckland Council Local Board Heritage Grants

2015-2016	25 grants totalling	\$77,000
2016-2017	15 grants totalling	\$87,000
2017-2018	21 grants totalling	\$97,000
2018-2019	27 grants totalling	\$103,149

Auckland Council Regional Historic Heritage Grants

2015-2016	7 grants totalling	\$87,233
2016-2017	7 grants totalling	\$80,744
2017-2018	8 grants totalling	\$82,000
2018-2019	6 grants totalling	\$83,640

Lottery Environment and Heritage Fund

2015-2016	4 grants totalling	\$2,800,000
2016-2017	8 grants totalling	\$4,170,000
2017-2018	2 grants totalling	\$81,000
2018-2019	6 grants totalling	\$689,066

Foundation North Grants – Heritage

2015-2016	10 grants totalling	\$754,500
2016-2017	15 grants totalling	\$585,300
2017-2018	15 grants totalling	\$731,200
2018-2019	10 grants totalling	\$471,890

Heritage New Zealand grants

2016	6 grants totalling	\$340,000
2017	3 grants totalling	\$93,000
2018	2 grants totalling	\$76,200
2019	2 grants totalling	\$100,000

Heritage EQUIP grants (Seismic Upgrade Funding)

2016	0	-
2017	1 grant totalling	\$1,500,000
2018	1 grant totalling	\$78,118
2019	1 grant totalling	\$250,000

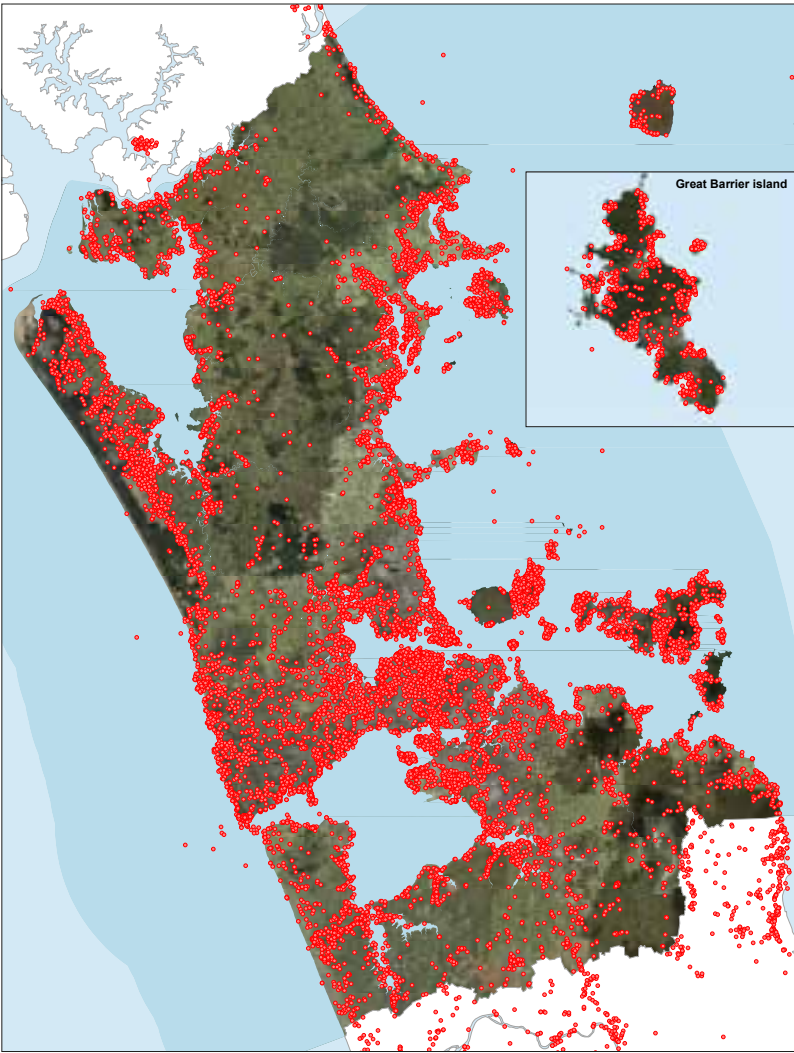
Unprotected heritage

In addition to the heritage protected by the Auckland Unitary Plan, 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 [Auckland Council Cultural Heritage Inventory](#) (CHI), which shows places of historic interest.



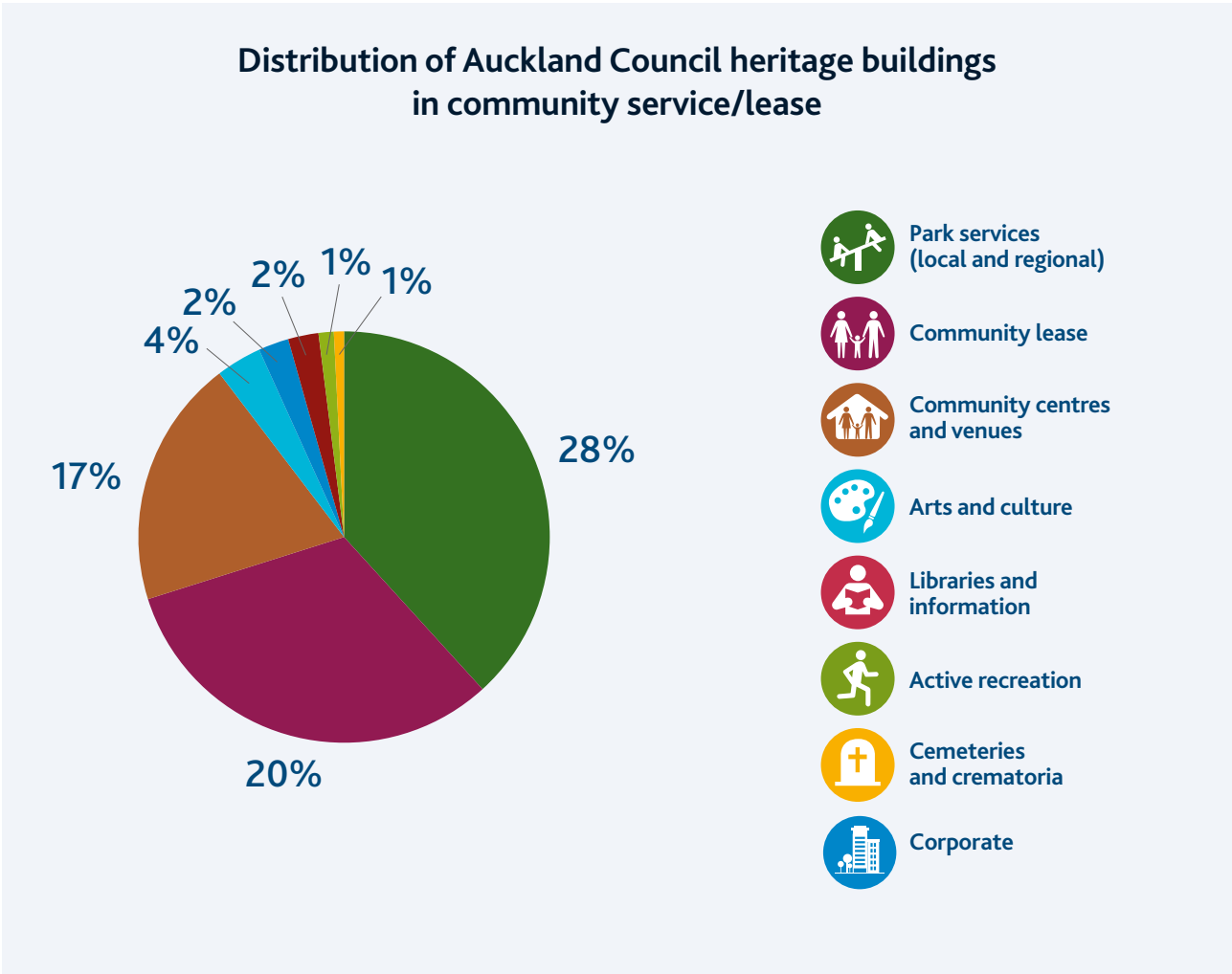
Cultural heritage inventory (CHI) Auckland region



Auckland Council-owned heritage

Auckland Council owns and manages approximately 330 heritage buildings and over 4,000 other heritage sites (both protected and unprotected).

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



Ellen Melville Centre, Auckland Council Community Venue, Auckland Central (built 1962), © Auckland Council

In 2018-19,
6.5%
of those who booked Auckland Council community centres and venues chose the venue specifically for its "heritage / historical value".

There are
52 public art pieces
that relate to heritage in Auckland. These relate to monuments, murals, and artwork related to the history (Māori or NZ European) of the local area.



Public art heritage in Onehunga, illustrating Onehunga's heritage buildings, © David Bade, Auckland Council.



Omaha Wharf restoration, Whangateau Harbour (built 1924), © Auckland Council.



He pēhea ngā whakaaro o ngā iwi o Tāmaki Makaurau mō tēnei mea te tuku ihotanga? How do Aucklanders feel about heritage?

Involvement in heritage

In June 2019, we asked Aucklanders how they feel about heritage in their city.

2,292 were surveyed via [Auckland Council's People's Panel](#). The last time a People's Panel survey was carried out for heritage was in 2011. Some of the same questions were asked, to provide comparison.

Results may not represent the Auckland population in terms of demographics, attitudes and behaviours around heritage. Respondents were notably older and more likely to be European than the Auckland population. See the full results at [Peoples Panel website](#) and for more information.



Older age is associated with more interest in heritage. Younger people (14-34 year olds) were less interested in heritage though similarly likely to support its protection and participate in heritage activities overall.



Māori respondents: despite having fewer respondents aged 65 or older, Māori respondents were more likely to say they were very interested in heritage and equally likely to say its protection is important. They were much more likely to be interested in Māori archaeological sites and historic cemeteries, and less likely to be interested in commercial buildings, residential buildings and places of worship.



Asian respondents: were less interested in heritage, less likely to support its protection and less likely to participate in heritage activities. However, Asian respondents were more interested than other ethnic groups in monuments and (non-building) structures.

94% of respondents have participated in a 'heritage-related activity' in the last 12 months, up from 78% from 2011.

Q4A:

In the last 12 months, what type(s) of heritage-related activities have you participated in? (n=2,282)

Visited an historic park

81%

Visited a museum

67%

Visited a volcanic cone

62%

Visited an historic house

45%

Read/researched

42%

Walked a heritage trail

30%

Attended festival event

13%

Did not undertake any 'heritage activity' in the last 12 months

6%

Interest in heritage

83% of respondents are interested in Auckland's heritage. Most respondents are interested in heritage, regardless of age or ethnicity.

However, older respondents tend to be more interested than younger respondents.

Interest in heritage categories:



Historic civic/
institutional
buildings

61%



Historic
military sites

32%



Historic gardens
and trees

59%



Historic monuments
and structures

31%



Historic commercial
buildings

54%



Maritime heritage

28%



Historic residential
buildings

53%



European-origin
architecture

22%



Māori heritage sites

49%



Historic places
of worship

35%



Historic cemeteries

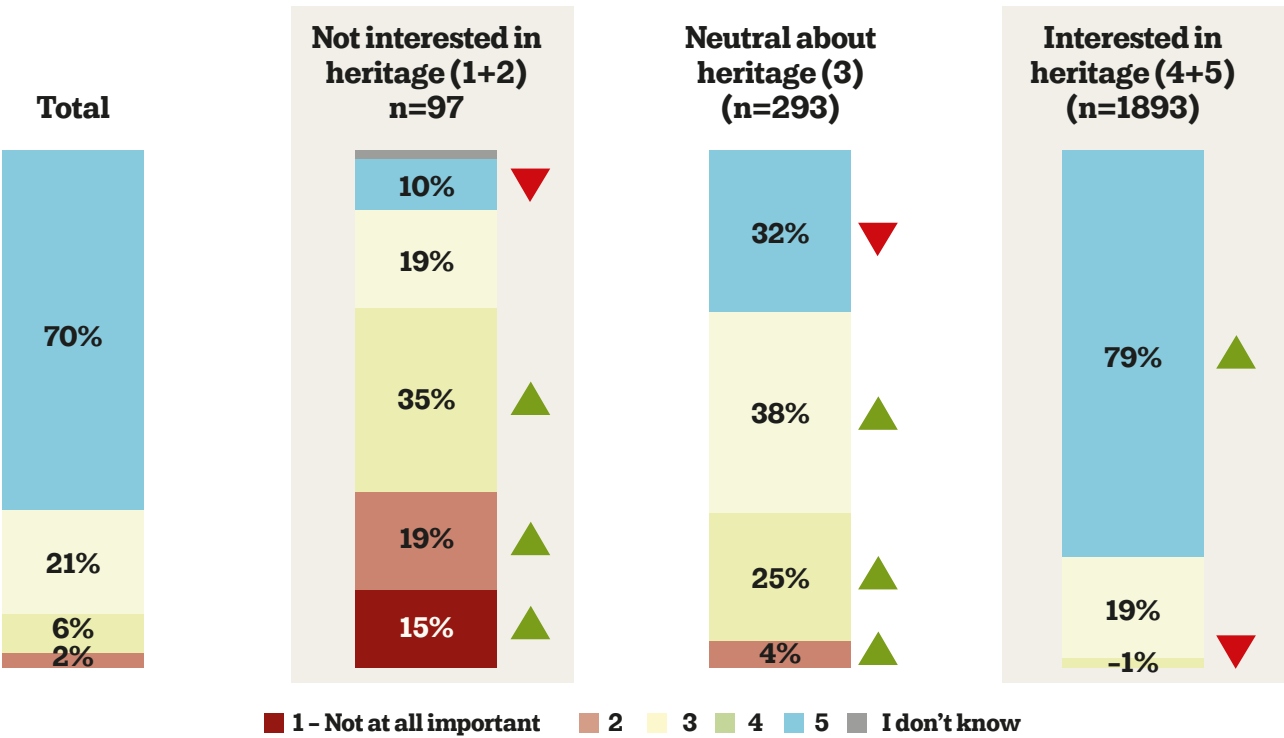
21%

Awareness and protection of heritage

Half (**51%**) of respondents say they have heard of the Historic Heritage Schedule.

Importance of protection

Most respondents (**91%**) say protection of heritage is extremely important, up from 88% in 2011. Those who said the protection of heritage is important, were also more likely to express interest in Auckland' heritage.



Q2A: How important do you think the protection of Auckland's heritage is? [analysed next to] Overall, how interested are you in Auckland's heritage? (n=2,282) Red arrows indicate a figure is lower (statistically significantly so) than the equivalent for all respondents. Green arrows mean higher.

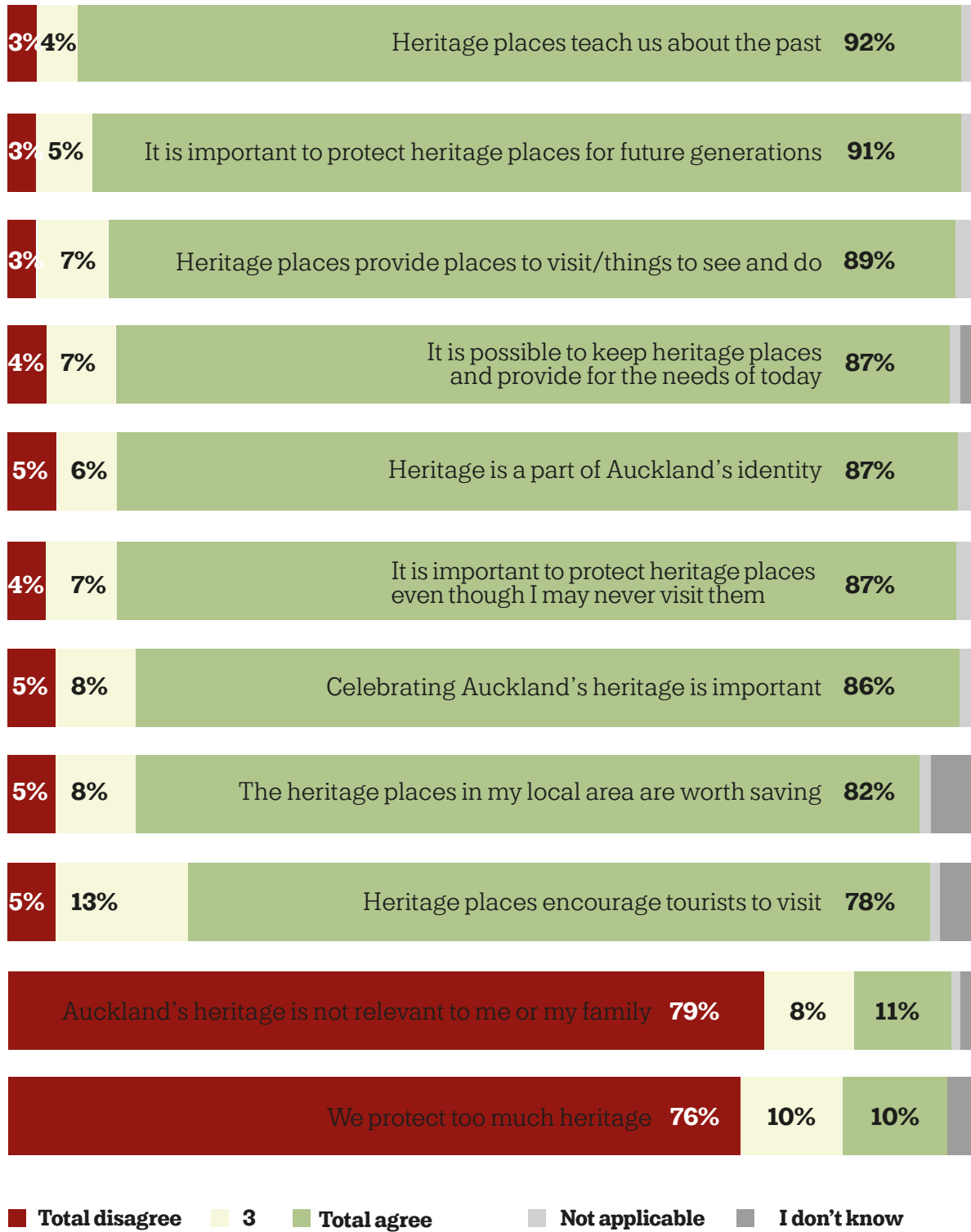
Those who think that the protection of heritage is very important feel strongly that it is important to remember our history when planning for the future, that heritage is part of who we are, and that future generations need to experience it. Those who place no importance on protecting heritage feel it gets in the way of progress, that Auckland is too young to have any heritage worth protecting, and the cost of maintaining heritage is too high.

Satisfaction with care of local heritage

33% of respondents were satisfied with the way local heritage is cared for, up from **28%** in 2011. **20%** were dissatisfied, down from **23%**.

Respondents very satisfied with the way local heritage is cared for, were more likely to be aware of well-maintained local historic sites. Neutral or unsure respondents were unaware of sites in local areas. Very dissatisfied respondents tended to cite the destruction of historic buildings and trees.

Perceptions of benefits and relevance of Auckland's heritage



Q3A: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about heritage? (n=2,282)



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.

Of those domestic visitors who visited Auckland in 2018-19, **33%** associated "history/heritage" with Auckland.

Interestingly **45%** of those living in Auckland associated Auckland with "history/heritage" while **27%** of New Zealanders living outside of Auckland associated "history/heritage" with Auckland.

More people associated Auckland with "history/heritage" than Walking and Hiking (**26%**) and Scenic Sight-seeing (**20%**).

The highest activities associated with Auckland were: Restaurants, Cafes and Bars (**78%**), Shopping (**78%**), Events, Concerts & Festivals (**74%**).

Of Australians who visited Auckland in 2018-19, **34%** associated "history/heritage" with Auckland. This is similar to Arts & Culture (including performing arts, museums, galleries) (**37%**), Events, Concerts & Festivals (**34%**), Gardens, Parks & reserves (**35%**).

Heritage attracts visitors to Auckland⁵

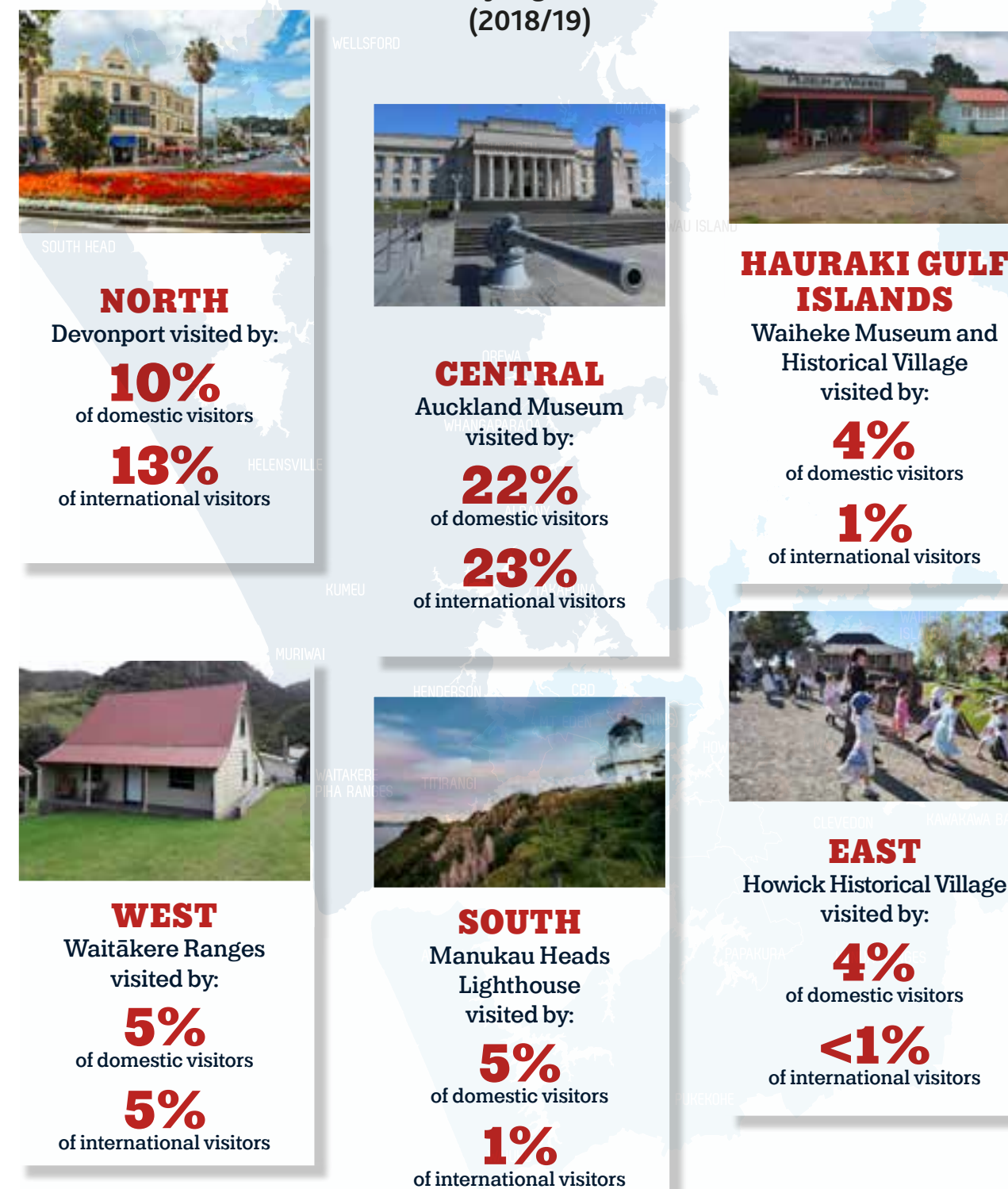


⁵ Angus & Associates, Visitor Insights Programme: Visitor Perceptions - Auckland, Year End June 2019.

Auckland Visitors Survey 2018-19

Run by ATEED, the Auckland Visitor Survey includes domestic and international visitors to the Auckland region. The following data (Sept 2018 to June 2019) had 2,400 respondents, split 50/50 between international and domestic visitors. 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.

Most popular heritage attractions for tourists by region in Auckland (2018/19)





He tohinga wāhi toronga tāngata
i Tāmaki Makaurau



Alberton House
over
16,099
visits in 2018-2019

up by over 4,600 visits
since last year. ↑



Auckland War Memorial
Museum
over
905,000
visits in 2018-2019

up by over 14,000 since last year. ↑



Couldrey House
nearly
2,774
visits, in 2018-2019

an increase by nearly 300 since last year. ↑



Howick Historical Village
nearly
74,039
visits in 2018-2019

an increase of over 5,200 since last year. ↑

A selection of heritage attractions in Auckland



Glenbrook Vintage Railway
29,865
visits in 2018-2019



Mansion House, Kawau Island
7,807
visits in 2018-2019

an increase of nearly 500 since last year. ↑



Museum of Transport and
Technology (MOTAT)
over
280,000
visits in 2017-2018



Pah Homestead
nearly
92,117
visits in 2018-2019

a decrease of 1,750 since last year. ↓



Volunteers from the Papatoetoe Historical Society © Papatoetoe Historical Society

Contributions and motivations of Auckland's volunteer heritage organisations

Research conducted by Polly Smith, the University of Auckland, 2019.

See the full report [online here](#)

This research talked to volunteers from over 70 heritage organisations throughout Auckland, exploring the contributions and motivations associated with their heritage organisation. 80 questionnaire responses were received, and 57 volunteers were interviewed.

As the research did not survey all heritage volunteers in Auckland, the findings can only be interpreted as indicative rather than representative. Thank you to all those who participated and shared their insights in this study.

Summary of heritage organisations

Membership size

The membership size for Auckland heritage organisations ranged between eight and 300 members.

Operation

The majority of volunteer tasks were completed by the organisation committees and a core group of volunteers. There was also often a peripheral group of volunteers who were available to assist as needed.

Location

The organisations varied in purpose with some associated with museums, heritage places or archival collections, and others operating without a physical space to hold their records, collections or meetings.

Who are they?

- Heritage volunteers tend to be (see graphs on next page):
 - older
 - retired
 - female
 - NZ European.
- There is a strong sense of loyalty and commitment throughout the organisations, with the majority (**73%**) having been a member for six or more years.
- Around a third (**31%**) are also members of another volunteer heritage organisation.
- Volunteers are very interested in heritage (**91%**), believe heritage is an asset and not a liability (**95%**), but are also very concerned about the loss of heritage (**95%**).

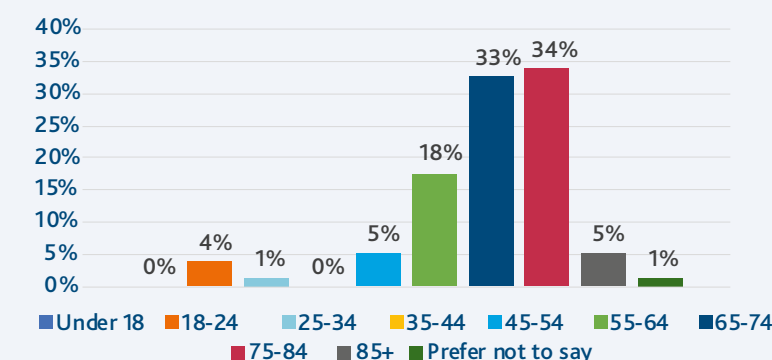


Historical societies and heritage interest groups are run by volunteers passionate about Auckland's heritage.

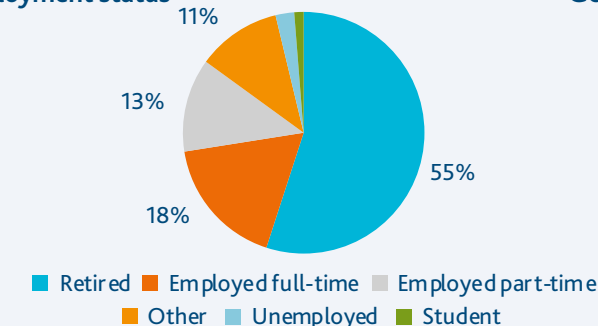
They work enthusiastically to advocate for protection, research the history of the area, and to highlight heritage for the local community.

Find a list of societies [here](#)

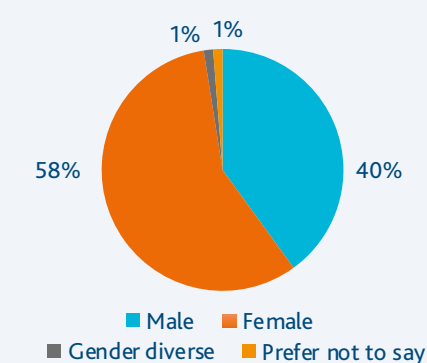
Age of volunteers



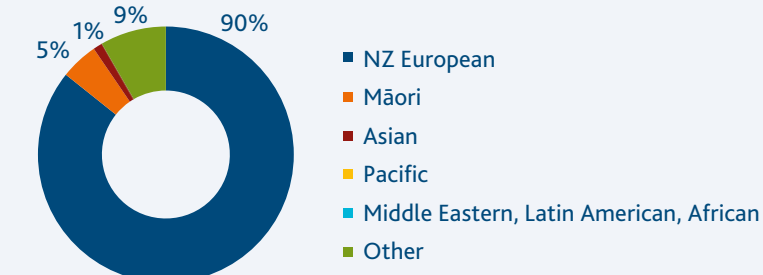
Employment status



Gender



Ethnicity





Vera, Jennifer and Judy of the Silverdale Historical Society © Silverdale Historical Society

What do they do?

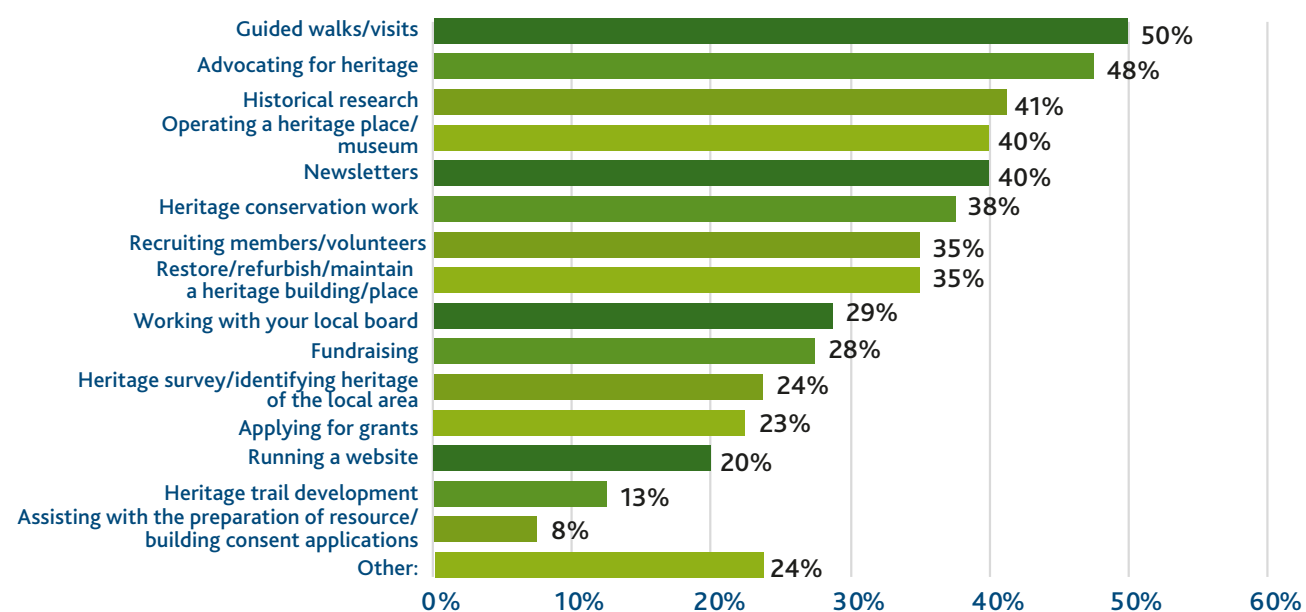
The study has shed light on the extensive range of activities and tasks that are completed by Auckland heritage volunteers and their willingness to help.

The most common volunteer tasks and activities were:

- guided walks/visits
- advocating for heritage
- historical research
- operating a heritage place/museum.

Approximately **84%** of the participants volunteered up to ten hours per week.

Work undertaken



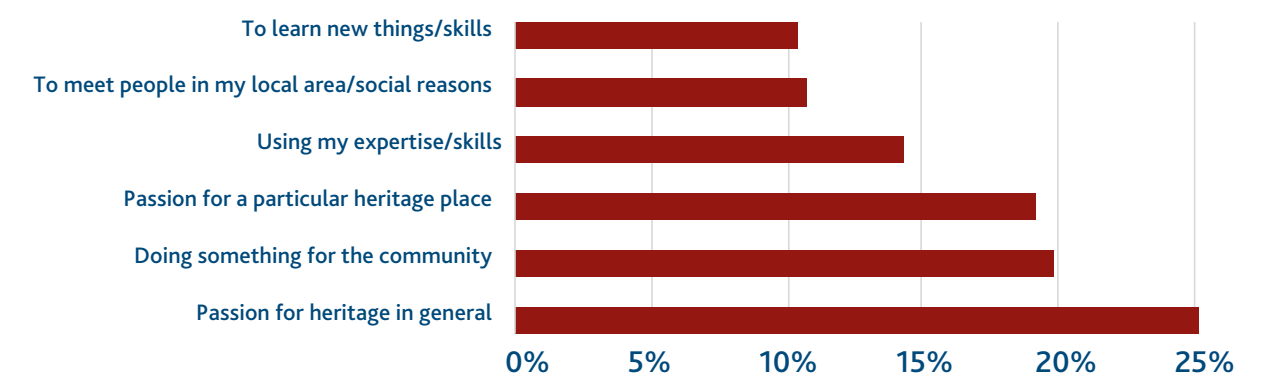
Why do they do it?

85% of volunteers stated that volunteering made them happy.

Four predominant factors motivated volunteers to participate in the Auckland heritage sector.

- **Passion** – A general interest and passion for heritage and history.
- **Connection** – A personal bond or link to a local heritage feature or place.
- **Community** – A charitable desire to help the community in some way and to protect heritage for future generations.
- **Wellbeing** – The opportunity to meet new people, develop friendships, feel useful, have a need or purpose and have an outlet through which to keep their minds active, educated and engaged.

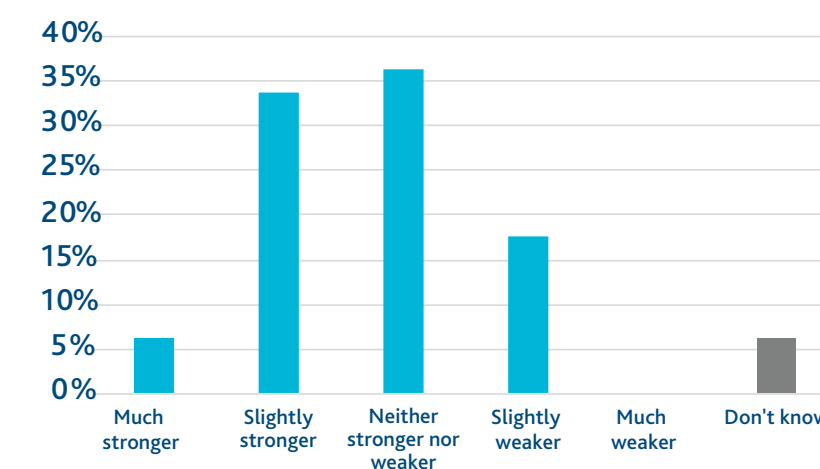
Volunteer motivations



How do they see the future of heritage volunteering?

Participants were asked to consider the outlook for their organisation over the next 12 months. The majority indicated no change or a slight improvement within the group.

The 12-month outlook on heritage volunteer organisations



For many organisations, there is a desire to increase membership and volunteer size. They also acknowledged the difficulty of attracting volunteers when people have alternative commitments in their lives, the loss of members to declining health and a fear that the groups will eventually disappear.

Interview participants reported a predominantly low to medium level of community awareness of their heritage organisations. It was not uncommon for these groups to receive comments such as 'I didn't know you existed'.



Corner of Karangahape Road and Pitt Street, Auckland Central, © Kok Hong Wan.

The impacts of operating and/or owning a business in a historic heritage area: Karangahape Road

Research conducted by Kok Hong Wan, the University of Auckland, 2019.

This research investigated the impacts of operating and/or owning a business in a historic heritage area, using Karangahape Road (K’Road) as an example. 80 (out of 229) businesses operating out of heritage buildings were surveyed, and eight (out of 18) landlords were surveyed. *Thank you to all those involved in this study.*

[See the full report online](#)

The K’Road Historic Heritage Area has been protected since the Auckland Unitary Plan became operative-in-part in 2016. K’Road is dominated by a notable presence of Victorian (1837-1901) and Edwardian era (1901-1910) buildings as well as warehouses that are located on the side streets, which collectively supported the commercial development of the area. The heritage buildings in K’Road are mostly occupied by small-scale independent business owners, in a diverse array of industries, including retail, food, entertainment, professional services and the creative industries.

Heritage was a factor in locating on Karangahape Road

39%

of business owners and 38% of landlords included “heritage/historical character” as one of their top three reasons for locating on K’Road

The most popular reasons for business owners were the “atmosphere of the area”

(78%)

and easy access

(48%)

while the most popular reasons for landlords were the “unique character”

(88%)

and “optimistic future” of K’Road

(75%)

More K’Road business owners believe heritage to be a benefit than a challenge for business.

39%

of K’Road business owners believe locating in a heritage building is a benefit to their business.

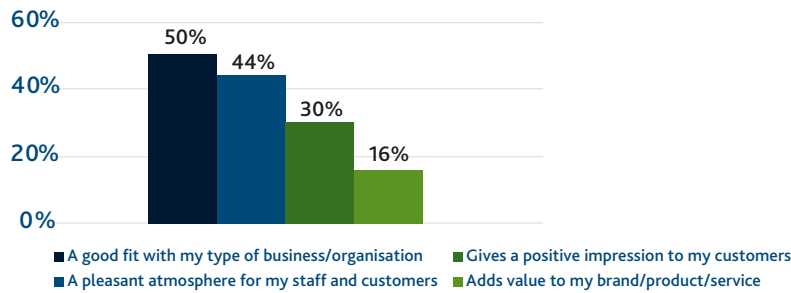
28%

believe it is both a benefit and a challenge.

33%

believe it is a challenge.

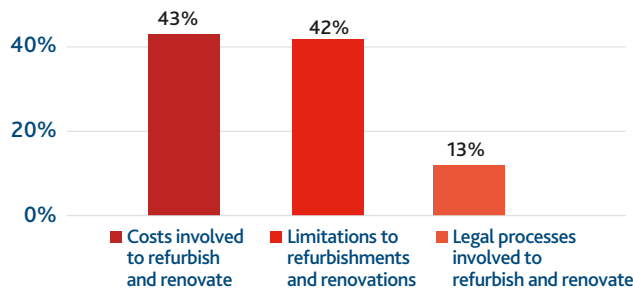
The benefits of being in a heritage building for K’Road business owners include:



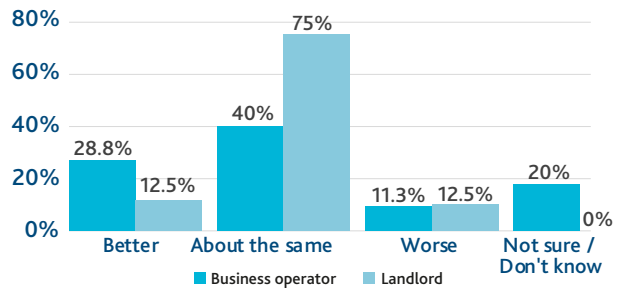
The longer the business-owner has been in the area, the more likely they feel heritage buildings are a challenge.

- **70%** of those who believe that heritage buildings are beneficial to business are owners of newer businesses (<5 years).
- **60%** of those who believe that heritage buildings are a challenge to business are owners of older businesses (>5 years).

The challenges of being in a heritage building for K’Road business owners include:



Opinion on business performance (comparing business operators and landowners) since becoming a historic heritage area



St Kevins Arcade, Karangahape Road, Auckland Central © Kok Hong Wan.

Online engagement with Auckland's heritage

- There are over **3,800 followers** of the [Auckland Heritage Facebook page](#), **up 250** since last year.
- There are **765 followers** of the [Auckland Heritage Instagram page](#) in the past year. This is **up by 150** from last year.
- There were over **11,000 page views** of the [Auckland Council Heritage webpage](#) in the past year. That is **up 39%** from last year.
- **1,785 people** have signed up to the Heritage Unit's Te Kahu - Focus on Heritage eNewsletter, **up 100** since last year. [Sign up here](#)
- There were **10,700 plays of podcasts** from [Ngā Pātaka Kōrero](#) Auckland Libraries, of which many have heritage content.
- There are approximately **1.7 million records** in Heritage and Research databases, managed by Auckland Libraries. The new [Kura Heritage Collections Online](#) launched in January 2019 with **650,000 records** with more being added all the time.

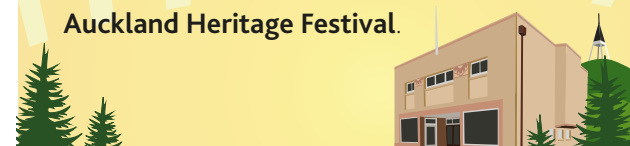


Heritage provides a sense of place and identity



Aucklanders actively participate in the annual Auckland Heritage Festival

- Over 90,000 people attended the 203 events of the 2018 Auckland Heritage Festival. Social media activity relating to the festival was up 20% and website visits were up 12% compared to the previous year.
- There are over 200 events in the 2019 Auckland Heritage Festival.



Auckland Council provides detailed, informative guides for

60 heritage trails in Auckland

Journey through historic points of interest in your local area [here](#).



Between 2014 and 2019
there were approximately

2,000

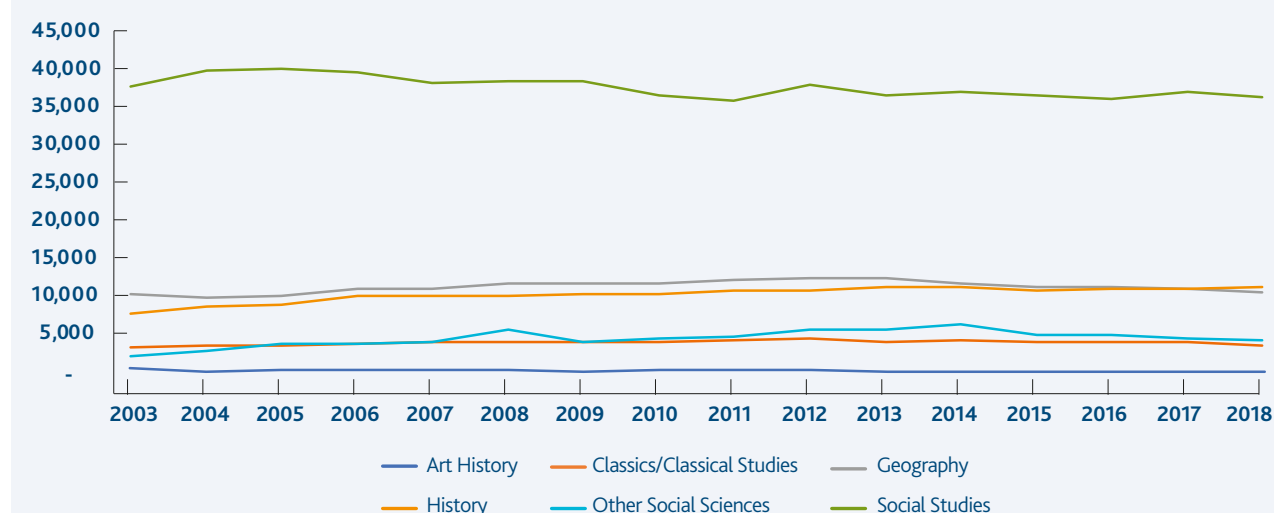
enrollments at the University of Auckland in courses which were related to heritage-specific jobs. There were 54 courses which had a heritage component in the following subjects: Anthropology, Architecture and Planning, Geography, History, and Sociology.

In 2019, nearly

70,000

Auckland secondary school students studied subjects that related to heritage (including history, classics, geography and social studies)

Secondary school students studying heritage-related subjects



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
4,752 (18%)
are Auckland members.



ICOMOS New Zealand
50 (44%)
are Auckland members.



NEW ZEALAND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION

New Zealand
Archaeological Association
84 (29%)
are Auckland members.



Professional Historians'
Association of
New Zealand/Aotearoa
32 (21%)
are Auckland members.



National Oral History
Association of New Zealand
45 (32%)
are Auckland members.



Papa kupu Glossary

Activity status	<p>The type, form and scale of different activities are controlled by rules in the Auckland Unitary Plan. The RMA classifies activities into the following types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Permitted activities - Resource consent is not required. Activities to be carried out as of right, provided certain controls are met.• Controlled activities - where the adverse effects of an activity can be managed through consent conditions.• Restricted discretionary activities - the Auckland Unitary Plan 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 Auckland Unitary Plan uses this approach where it is possible to limit discretion to specific effects associated with an activity or development, which need to be assessed.• Discretionary activities - In assessing the proposed activity, council can consider all relevant objectives and policies within the Auckland Unitary Plan, all potential environmental effects, and any matters outlined in s. 104 of the Resource Management Act without limitation in decision-making.• Non-complying activities - There are extra tests under the Resource Management Act 1991, 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 Auckland Unitary Plan. If the proposal meets either of the two tests, then the ability to grant or refuse consent under s. 104 has been established.• Prohibited activities - Certain activities are expressly prohibited in the Auckland Unitary Plan. Application cannot be made for a prohibited activity and council cannot grant resource consent for a prohibited activity.
Archaeology	<p>The relics and ruins of our past – may be above or below the land or in water. Some examples of archaeology include: Māori pa 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>
Auckland Unitary Plan	<p>Auckland’s planning rule book, with rules and policies determining what can be built and where.</p>
Category A* heritage places	<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>

Cultural Heritage Inventory	<p>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.</p>
Earthquake-prone building	<p>If a building is confirmed as earthquake-prone this means that the building, or a part of that building, would likely be impacted by a moderate earthquake. It does not mean that the building is dangerous or unsafe to be in at any other time. A building is deemed earthquake-prone if its seismic strength is assessed as being less than 34% of the design standard for a new building in the same location. It would pose a risk to people or other property in a moderate earthquake. Auckland is in a low risk earthquake zone.</p>
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga listed places	<p>The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga List is divided into five types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Historic Places – such as archaeological sites, buildings, memorials• Category 1 historic places are of special or outstanding historical or cultural significance or value• Category 2 historic places are of historical or cultural significance or value• 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• Wāhi Tūpuna – places important to Māori for ancestral significance and associated cultural and traditional values• Wāhi Tapu – places sacred to Māori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual or mythological sense such as maunga tapu, urupā, funerary sites and punawai• Wāhi Tapu Areas – areas that contain one or more wāhi tapu
Heritage values	<p>In the Auckland Unitary Plan, heritage places are assessed against eight criteria to determine whether they are significant enough to be protected:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Historic – 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.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.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.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.5. Technology – the place demonstrates technical accomplishment, innovation or achievement in its structure, construction, components or use of materials.

Heritage values continued...	<p>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</p> <p>7. Aesthetic – the place is notable or distinctive for its aesthetic, visual, or landmark qualities.</p> <p>8. Context – the place contributes to or is associated with a wider historical or cultural context, streetscape, townscape, landscape or setting.</p>
Notification	<p>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.</p>
Protected heritage places and other protected heritage places	<p>For the purposes of this document, protected heritage places are those places which are scheduled as historic heritage in the Auckland Unitary Plan (Schedule 14.1 and 14.2) and the Hauraki Gulf Islands District Plan.</p> <p>The Resource Management Act (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.</p> <p>Historic heritage is often categorised into built heritage (buildings or structures) and cultural heritage (non-built heritage, such as archaeology).</p> <p>Other protected heritage places include other places, features and areas scheduled in the Auckland Unitary Plan, including:</p> <p>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 Auckland Unitary Plan.</p> <p>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 Auckland Unitary Plan.</p> <p>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 Auckland Unitary Plan.</p>





Cover image: Victoria Road, Devonport, © Rachel Ford, Auckland Council.

Auckland Council (2019). Auckland's Heritage Counts 2019 Annual Summary October 2019
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ISBN 978-0-9951279-4-4 (Print)
ISBN 978-0-9951279-5-1 (PDF)