

Ka Whai Take Ngā Taonga Tuku Iho
o Tāmaki Makaurau 2020

Auckland's Heritage Counts 2020

Annual Summary



Kupu Takamua

Foreword

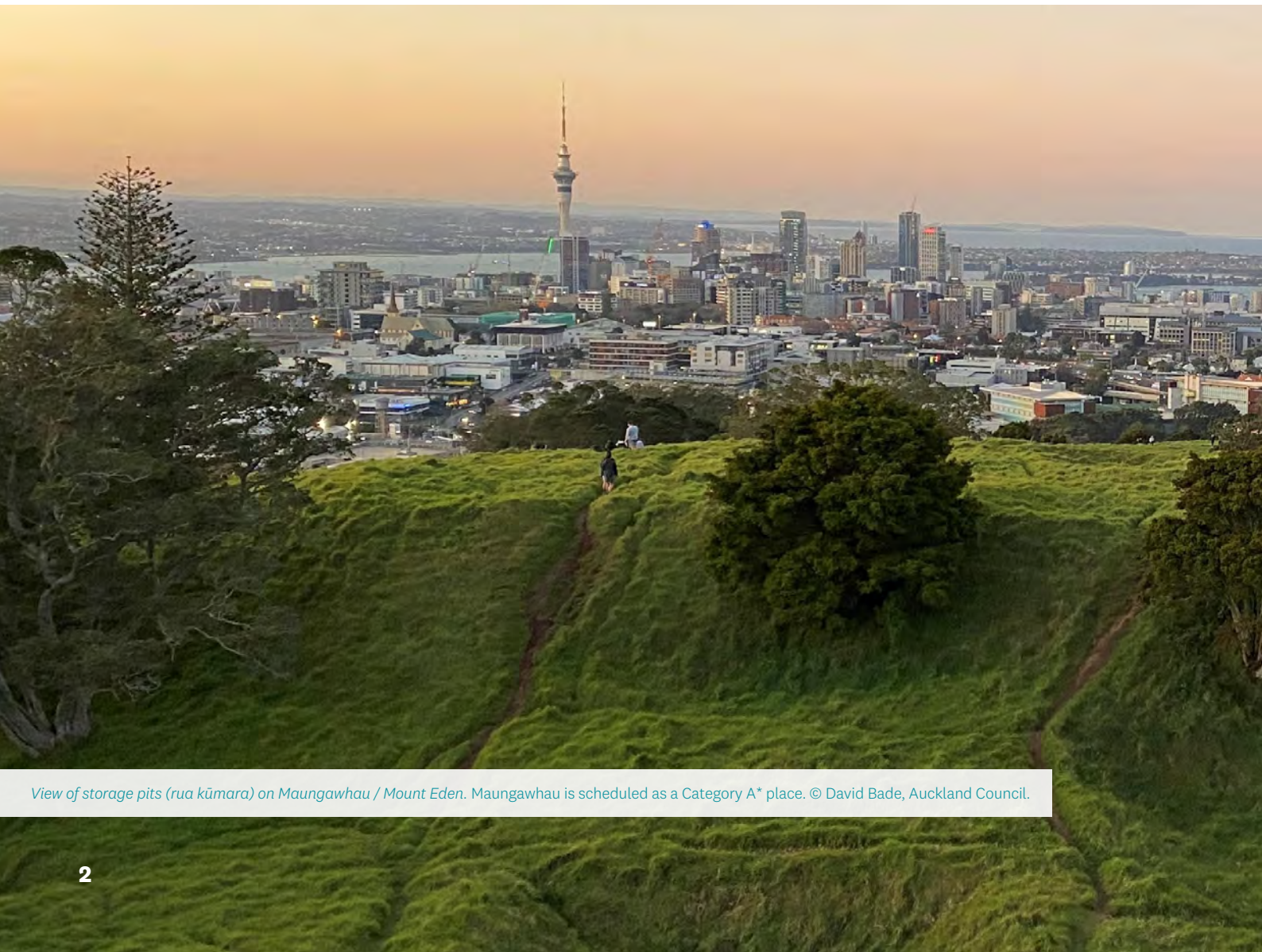
I am delighted to introduce this third edition of Auckland's Heritage Counts. Each year, this report highlights the heritage our city has and how much we value it. This year's report is especially important following the disruption of the Covid-19 pandemic and new national legislation aimed at enabling more development. In particular, the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 will shape Auckland's urban form and its heritage for future generations. It has never been more important to showcase how significant our heritage is, how much heritage means to Aucklanders, and how much we engage with heritage – all of which can be found in Auckland's Heritage Counts.

I wish to thank the heritage sector for everything you do – whether as owners, volunteers, advocates or professionals – you all do remarkable work to secure Auckland's heritage for future generations.

Chris Darby

Auckland Councillor

Planning Committee Chairperson



View of storage pits (rua kūmara) on Maungawhau / Mount Eden. Maungawhau is scheduled as a Category A* place. © David Bade, Auckland Council.

Tirohanga whānui

Overview

Welcome to the 2020 edition of **Auckland's Heritage Counts**. Since the first edition in 2018, Auckland's Heritage Counts has become a leading authority on the benefits of heritage in Auckland. The purpose of this annual 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.

With at least three years of data, many statistics are now able to show trends – particularly relevant given the Covid-19 pandemic this year. As expected, visitor numbers to heritage sites have dropped considerably, but there has also been an upsurge in social media engagement. This year, there is also original research

on the motivations behind heritage places being used for wedding venues.

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

Thank you to all those who provided data and research in this edition, and to those involved in its design.

David Bade

Specialist – Built Heritage, Heritage Unit
Auckland Council

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Auckland has

2,481

protected historic
heritage places

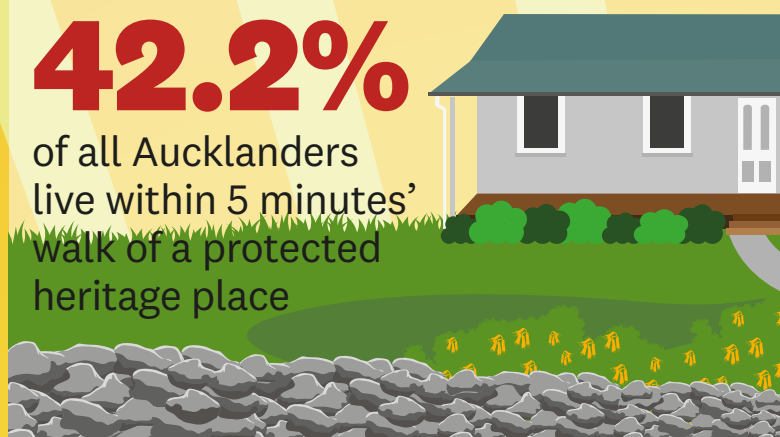


Auckland has
59 heritage
trails,
published
by Auckland
Council



42.2%

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



19%

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



68%

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



59%

of protected heritage buildings are still used for their original purpose



Auckland has
95 heritage and historical societies



93,974

people attended an Auckland Heritage Festival event in 2019



According to a 2019 Auckland People's Panel survey,

83%

of respondents were interested in heritage

91%

thought that heritage was either important or very important





Vaughan Homestead, Long Bay, built 1861, © Auckland Council.



Ngā wāhi taonga tuku ihotanga o Tāmaki Makaurau

Auckland's heritage places

Protected heritage

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

There are

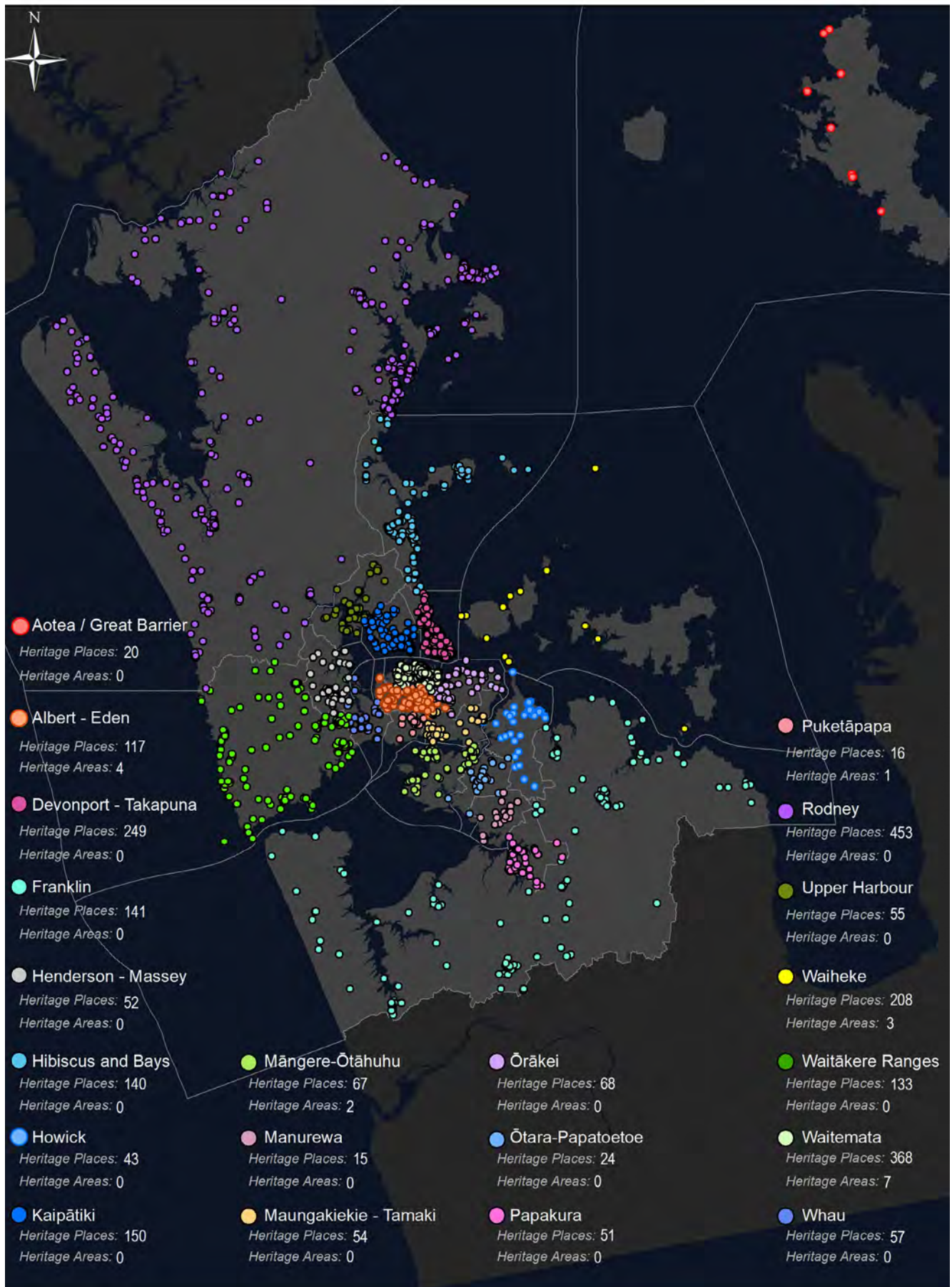
2,481

historic heritage places
and

17

historic heritage areas
(protected for their significant
heritage values, such as historical
associations, architecture
or social value)





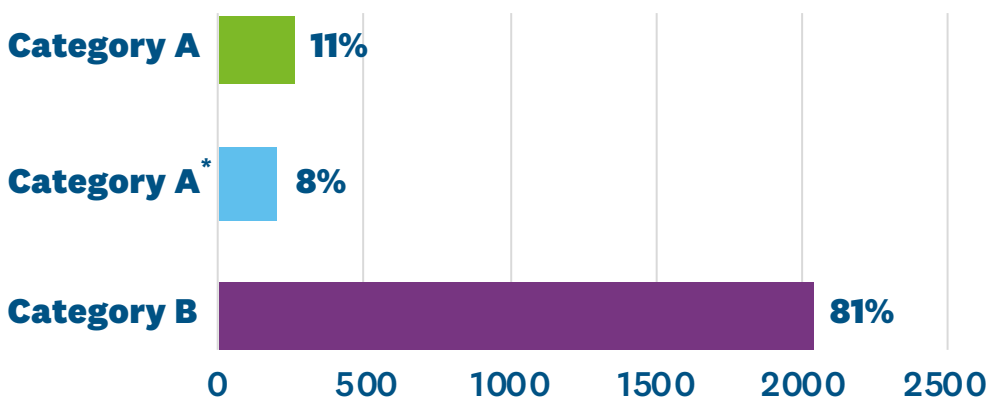
The map above shows the distribution of these protected heritage places and areas across the Auckland region. Heritage places from the Hauraki Gulf Islands District Plan are not shown on the map.

Protected heritage places are significant for a variety of reasons

All new protected heritage places in the AUP Schedule 14.1 are evaluated to determine whether they meet the threshold for scheduling. An overall assessment is made and places must have at least considerable values in relation to at least one of the eight criteria (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). These places must also have significance to the locality or greater geographic area.

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

Breakdown of protected heritage place categories

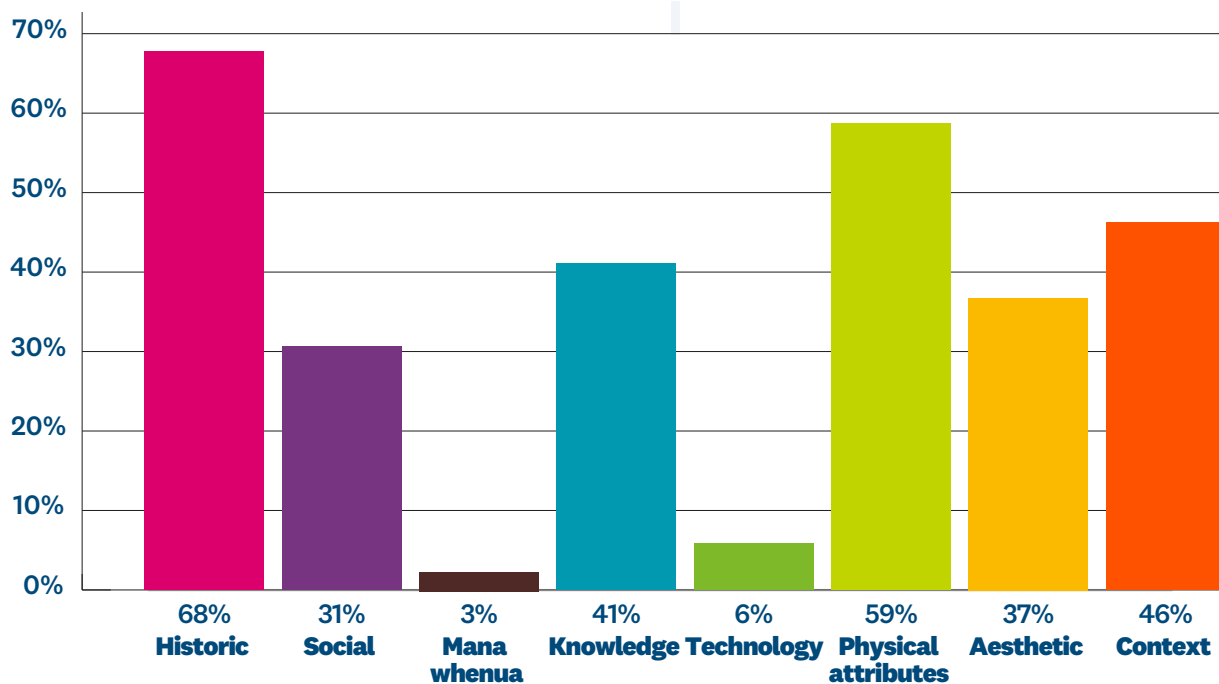


Types of protected heritage places[†]



[†]Does not include heritage places protected in the HGIDP.

Distribution of heritage values across all protected heritage places in Auckland[†]



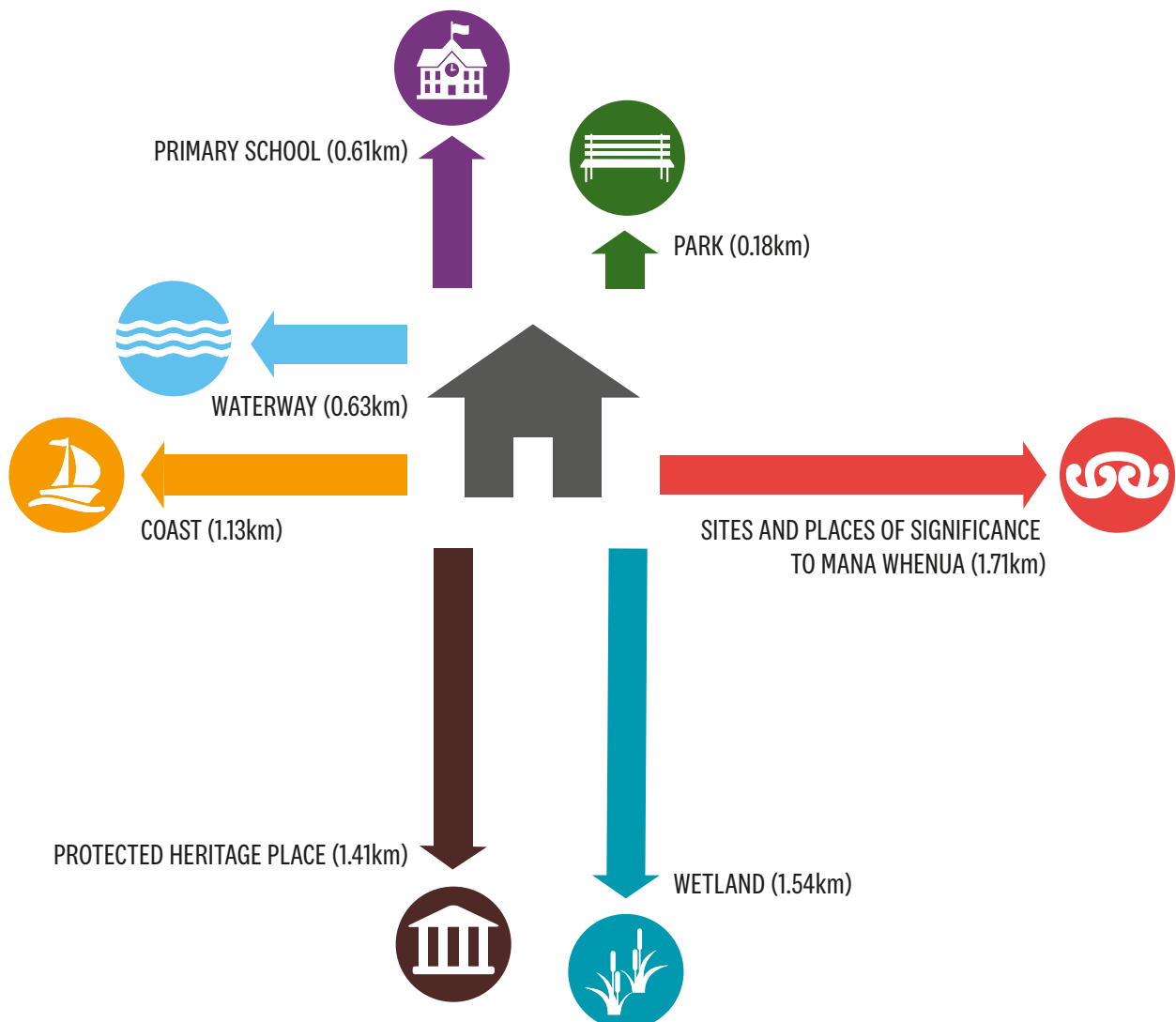
Breakdown of protected heritage places by areas and AUP zones



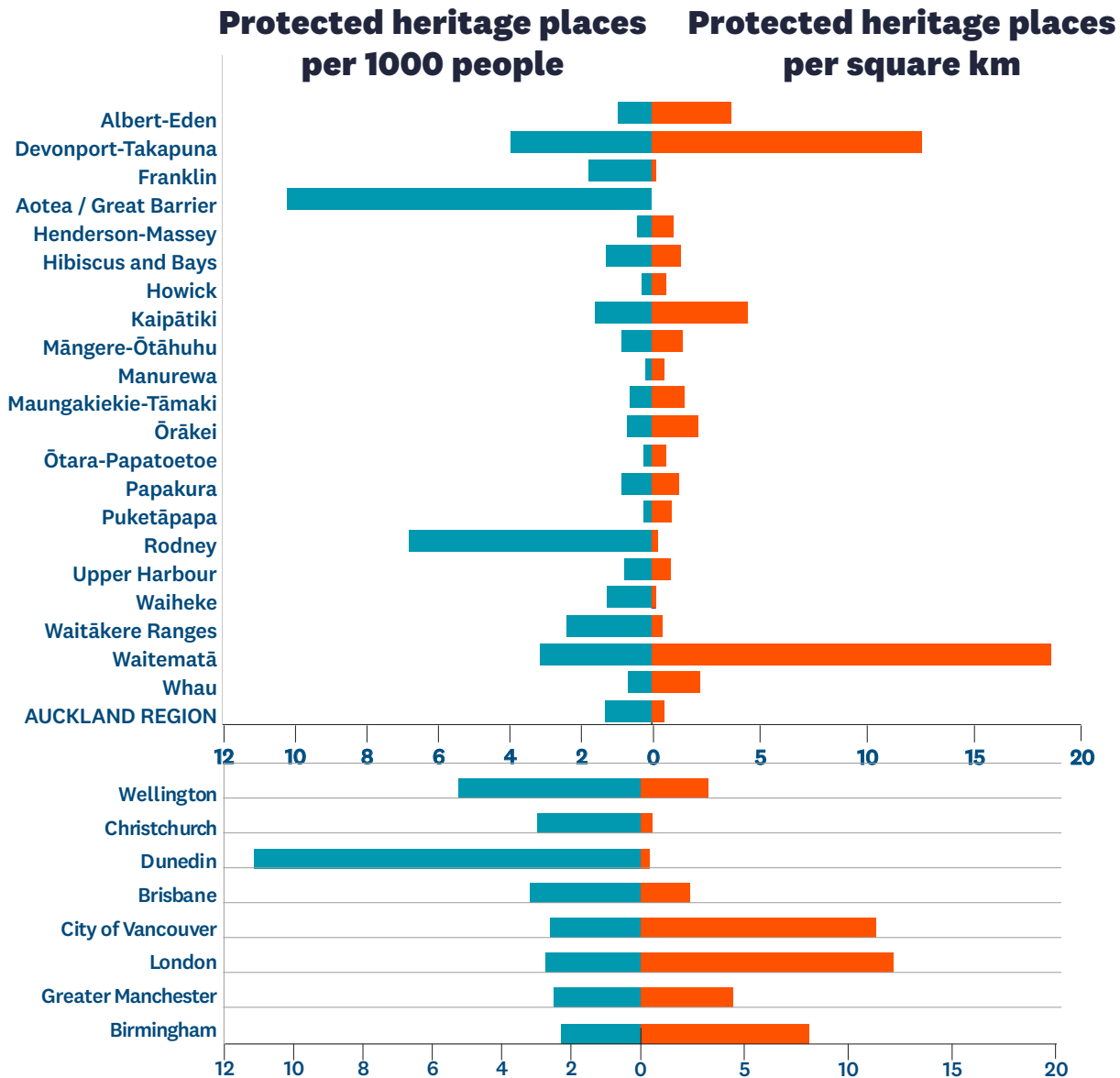
[†]Does not include heritage places protected in the HGIDP.



Average distance from an Auckland property to an amenity/feature (km)



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
1.55
 protected heritage places
 per 1000 people
 in Auckland



There are
0.51
 protected heritage places
 per square kilometre
 in Auckland

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

0.47%

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

0.83%

of property parcels in Auckland are protected for historic heritage values

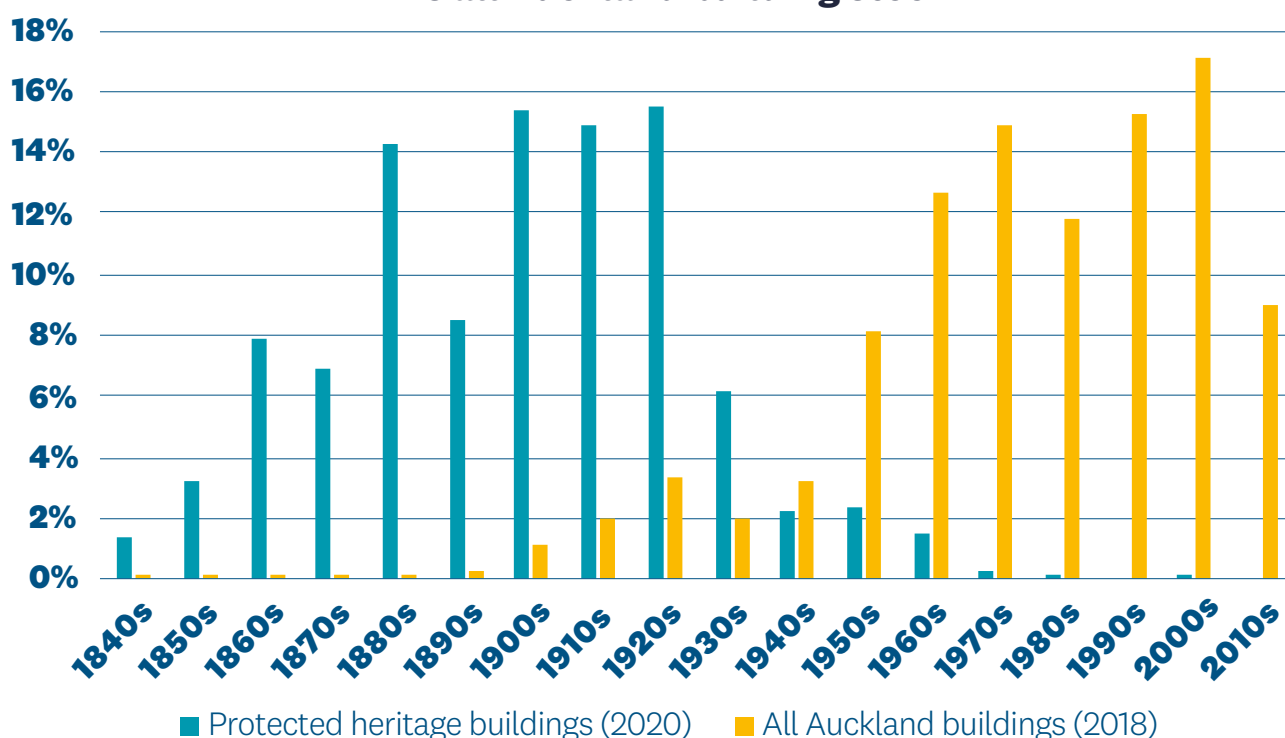
0.32%

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

5%

of property parcels in Auckland are protected for special character values

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



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

68% (919) of heritage buildings were built between 1880 and 1929. These figures are just for heritage buildings and do not include other heritage such as archaeology (see Glossary) which can be a lot older.

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 Helensville Post Office, built 1911. Now used as a private residence and medical centre.
© Marguerite Hill, 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)

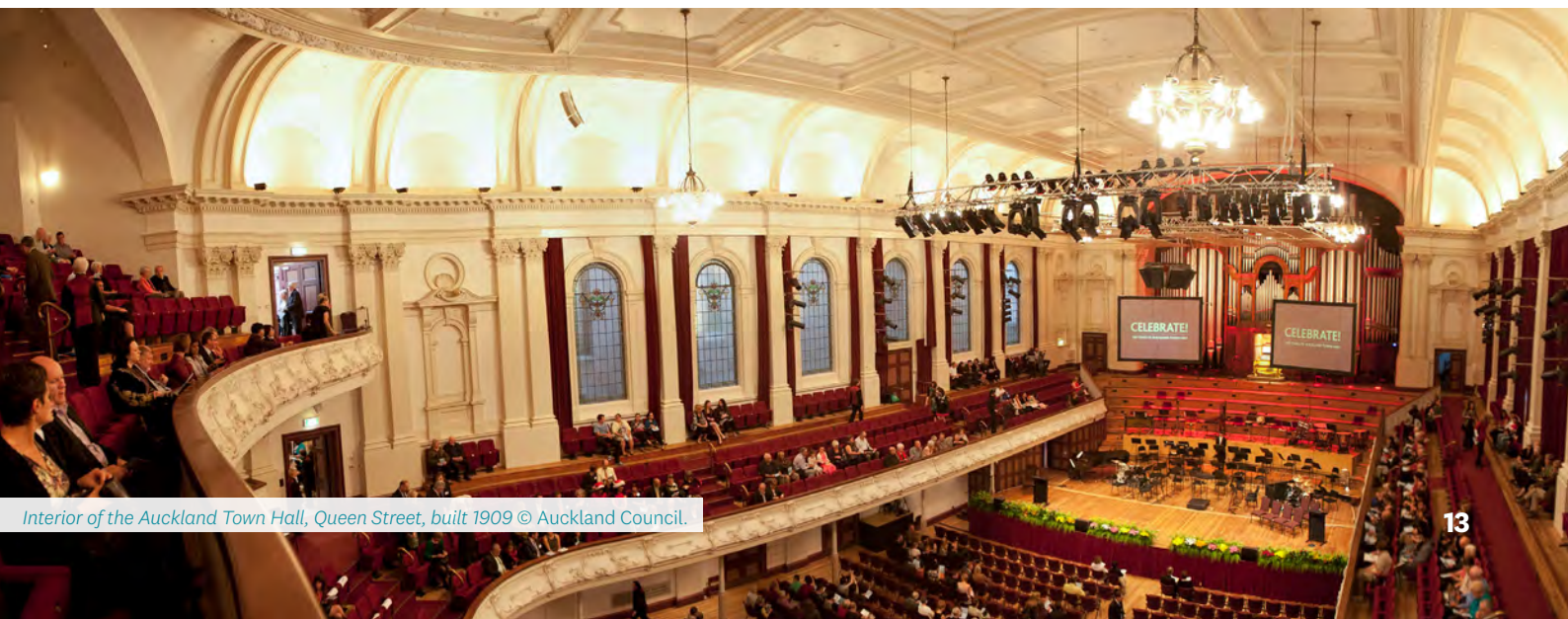


74%

of protected heritage places are on private land

28%

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



Interior of the Auckland Town Hall, Queen Street, built 1909 © Auckland Council.



Anglesea Street, Ponsonby, Residential Isthmus A Special Character Area © Auckland Council.

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



50

special character areas

(groups of properties managed for their collective and cohesive values)²



Approximately

2,900

**individual and groups
of notable trees, many of which
have historical values³**

The New Zealand Archaeological 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 Managed in the Special Character Schedule 15.

³ Protected in the Notable Trees Schedule 10. There are 207 notable trees within the historic heritage overlay, and 596 within special character areas.

Mana whenua indicators

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

In Auckland, there is significant provision for Māori heritage within the AUP 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 700 Māori heritage places scheduled. There is an estimated 9,000 Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI) sites relating to Māori cultural heritage. Consequently, approximately only 8% of Māori cultural heritage is protected. This percentage is indicative only given that the total number of unrecorded Māori heritage places is estimated as being higher than the CHI count, and conversely that there will be heritage places afforded some level of protection from covenants, reserve status, or mana whenua, Auckland Council or Crown ownership.

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. 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. Plan Modification 12 also aims to add places to the Hauraki Gulf Islands District Plan.

Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP)



105

sites and places of significance to Mana Whenua protected in Schedule 12
(30 subject to PC22)



596

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



73

places in Schedule 14.1 (Historic Heritage) are scheduled for criterion 'C' (mana whenua) reasons (5 proposed to be added in PC22)



5

places in Schedule 6 (Outstanding Natural Features) with criterion 'K' (8 proposed to be added in PC22)

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 wāhi tapu areas and 4 wāhi 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 and the pre-1944 heritage survey.

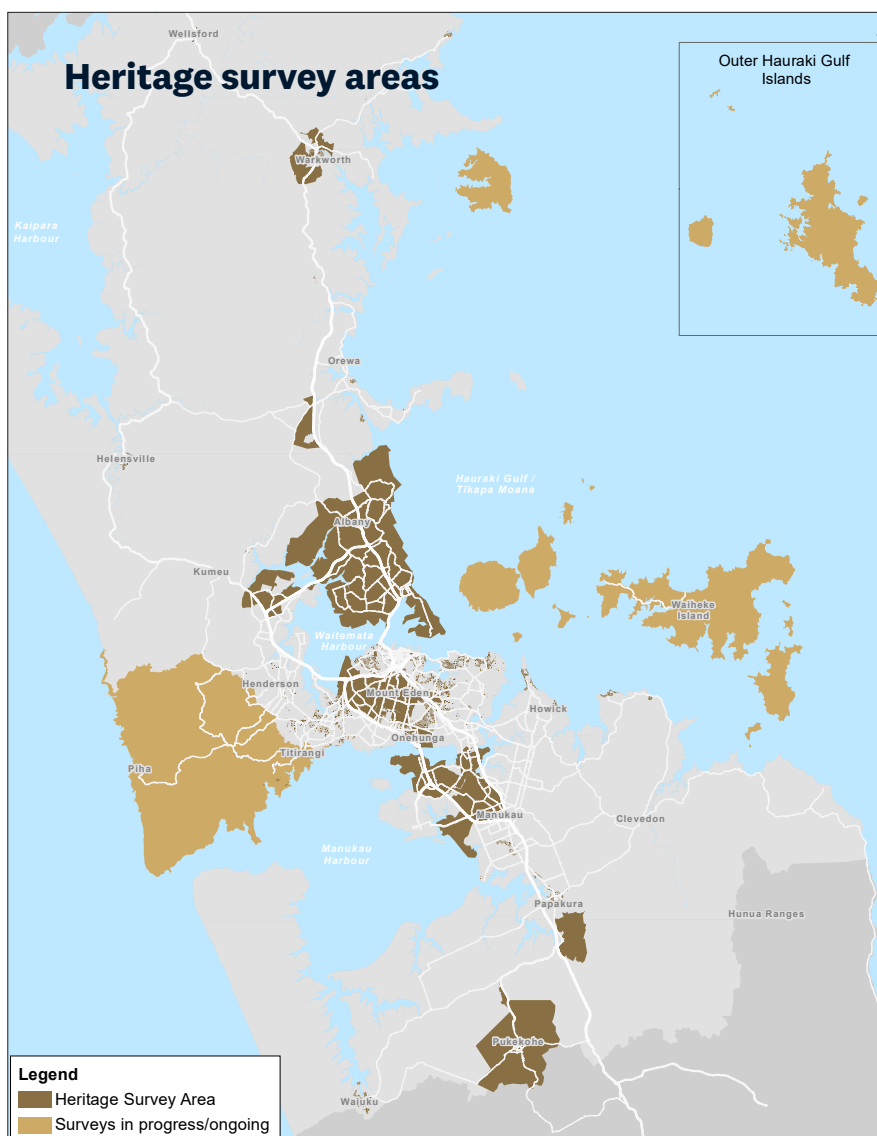
Although these surveys are extensive, they are not all comprehensive. Some may focus on one type of heritage (such as heritage buildings) more than other types of heritage (such as archaeology). In addition, archaeological survey techniques (based on visual inspection and minor sub-surface testing) cannot

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.](#)

Auckland Council has conducted 85 historic heritage evaluations since 2014.





Former Royal New Zealand Air Force Hobsonville Mill House Base Commander's House, built in the early 1930s, © Marguerite Hill, Auckland Council

Historic heritage place evaluations (since 2011)

49

evaluations of places progressed through a plan change (see Glossary)

43

of these places being protected in the AUP

8

evaluations of places are currently being considered in a plan change for protection in the AUP.



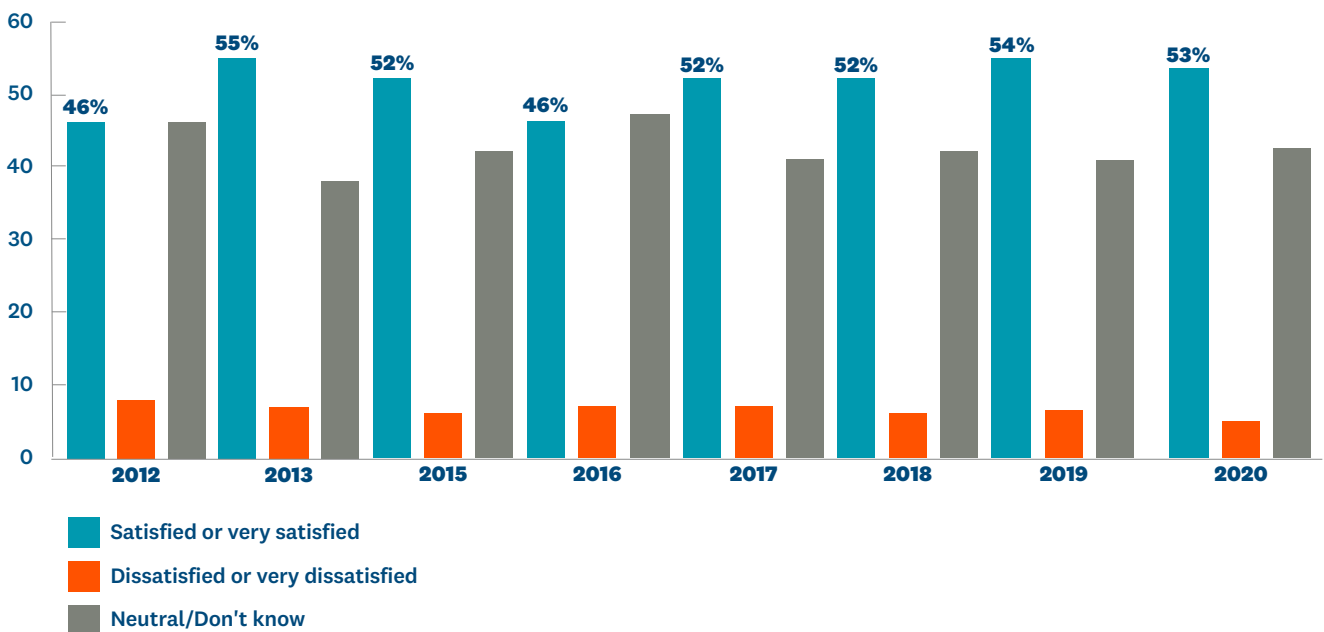
Victoria Theatre, Devonport, built 1912, © Auckland Council.

Heritage management



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

Community satisfaction



⁴Auckland Residents Survey 2012-2020. This survey was not carried out in 2014. The sample size each year was approximately 4,000 people.

Heritage resource consents (Nov 2016 – Jun 2020)

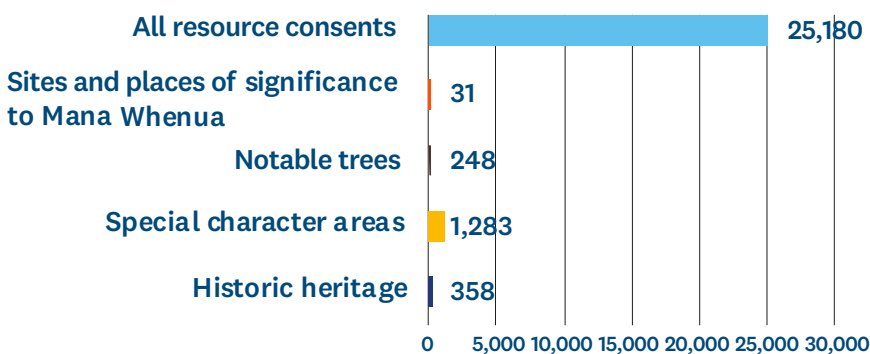
Auckland Council's Heritage Unit assesses hundreds of resource consent applications for heritage places (such as heritage buildings and archaeological sites), special character areas (groups of properties), and notable trees each year. These are all assessed according to the rules and policies of the AUP. The purpose of these rules is to manage change by conserving the heritage values that make these places and features important.

The following statistics break down resource consent applications by the type of heritage item/place since the AUP became operative in part (November 2016 – June 2020).

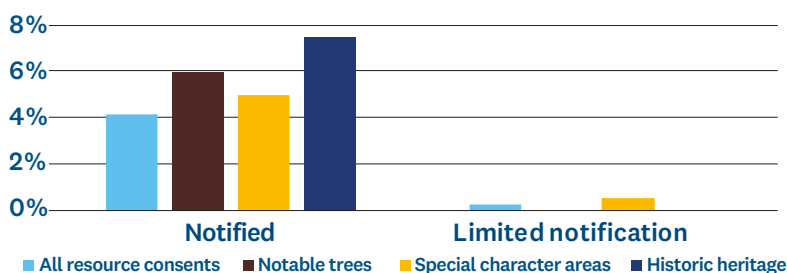
If a project is likely to have more than minor adverse effects on the environment, or to affect people, the resource consent will be notified to those directly affected (limited notification) or notified the public generally (public notification) (see Glossary).

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

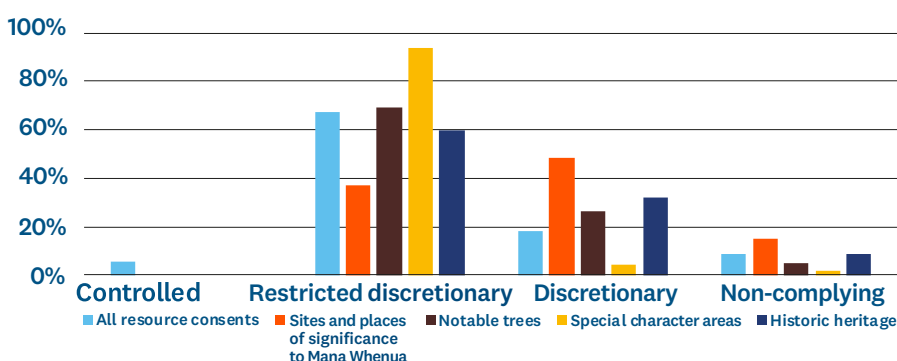
Number of resource consents



Notified resource consents



Activity status



Proportion of resource consents granted

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

99.4%
Historic heritage

99.9%
Special character

99.2%
Notable trees

100%
Sites and places of significance to mana whenua

99.8%
All resource consents

Heritage New Zealand listed heritage places

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga

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

There are **160** Category 1 listed heritage places (**99%** protected by the AUP)

There are **376** Category 2 listed heritage places (**85%** protected by the AUP)

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

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

There are **4** wāhi 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 if it is 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:

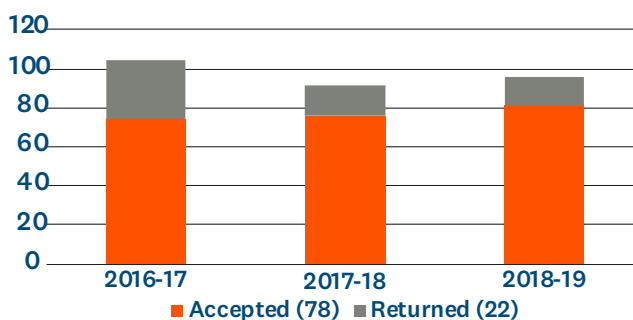
General – activities that will or may modify or destroy the whole or any part of a site or sites within a specified area of land.

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

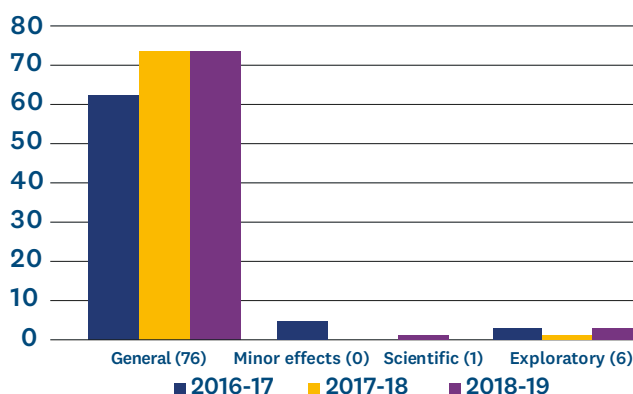
Scientific – to carry out a scientific investigation. For example, for research purposes.

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).

2019-20 Heritage authority applications for Auckland



2019-20 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.



The Sunde Site on Motutapu Island in 2009 post coastal remediation work undertaken by Auckland Council, the Department of Conservation, mana whenua and Tonkin and Taylor. © Robert Brassey, Auckland Council.

Heritage is at risk from natural hazards



261

protected heritage places are in
flood-prone areas



Around **220**

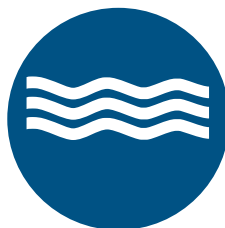
protected heritage buildings require
seismic strengthening within
35 years

Refer to Glossary for further details.



1606

protected heritage
places are in
sea spray areas



71

protected heritage
places are in
flood-sensitive areas



455

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



A restored grave at Northcote/Birkenhead Anglican Cemetery, Birkenhead, © Angela Scott, Auckland Council.

Heritage grants

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

Auckland Council Local Board Heritage Grants

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
2019-2020	25 grants totalling	\$68,706

Auckland Council Regional Historic Heritage Grants

2015-2016	7 grants totalling	\$87,233.99
2016-2017	7 grants totalling	\$80,744
2017-2018	8 grants totalling	\$82,000
2018-2019	6 grants totalling	\$83,640
2019-2020	Not confirmed at time of production	

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
2019-2020	7 grants totalling	\$720,302

Foundation North Grants

2015-2016	19 grants totalling	\$1,400,000
2016-2017	12 grants totalling	\$560,000
2017-2018	18 grants totalling	\$670,000
2018-2019	10 grants totalling	\$471,890
2019-2020	4 grants totalling	\$395,600

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
2019-2020	Not confirmed at time of production	

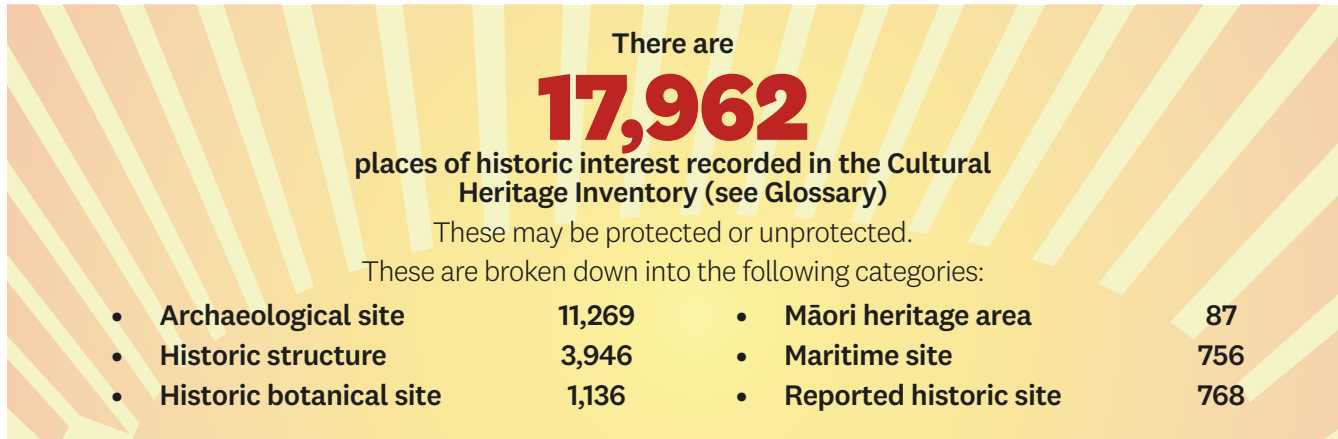
Heritage EQUIP Grants

2015-2016	0	-
2016-2017	1 grant totalling	\$1,500,000
2017-2018	0	-
2018-2019	2 grants totalling	\$328,118
2019-2020	2 grants totalling	\$300,000

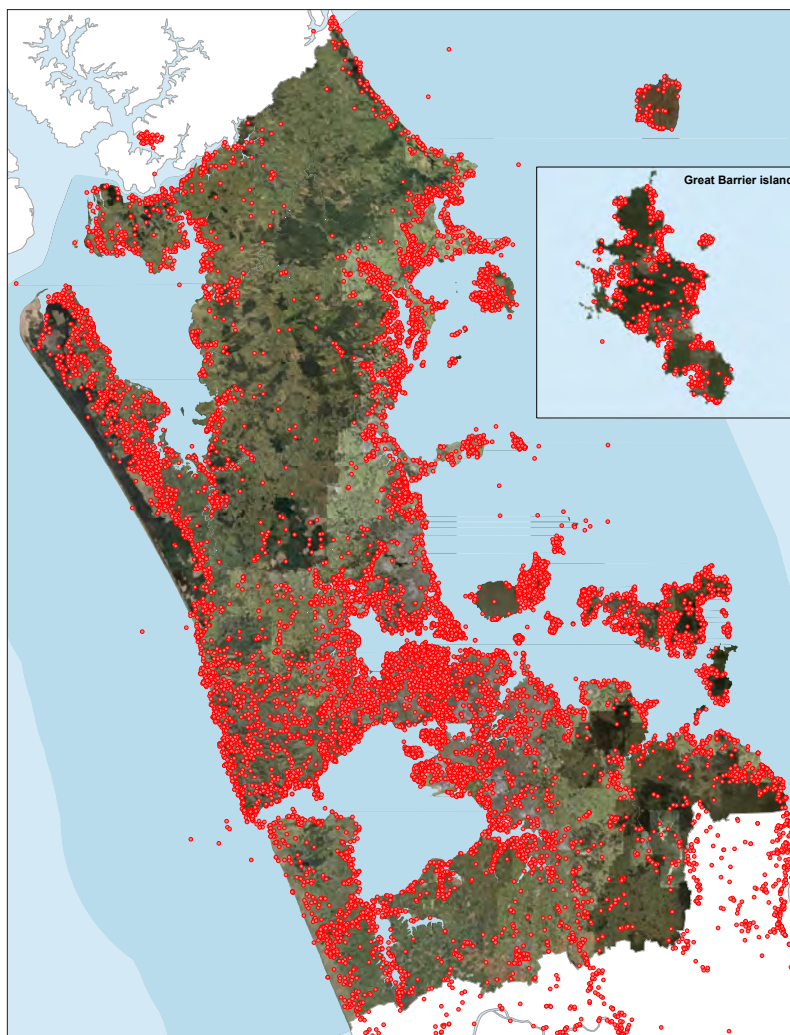
Unprotected heritage

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

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



The distribution of the Cultural Heritage Inventory for the Auckland region

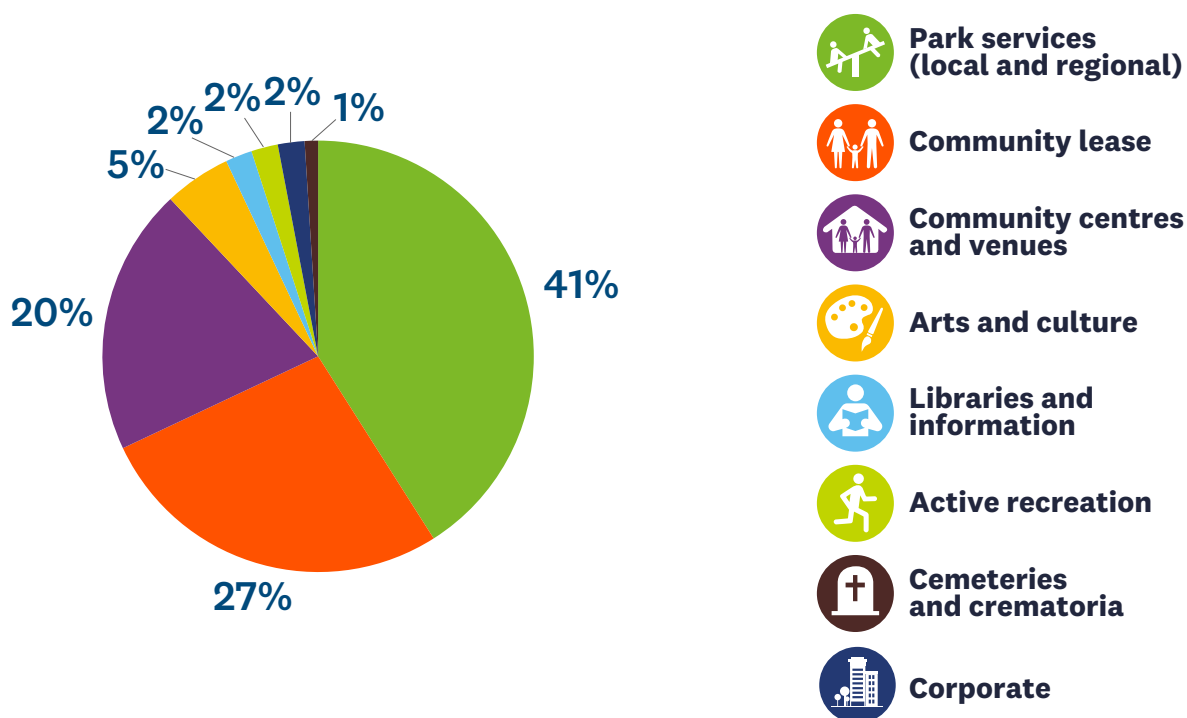


Auckland Council-owned heritage

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

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

Distribution of Auckland Council heritage buildings in community service/lease





Warkworth Town Hall, built 1910 (and modified in 1937), © Megan Walker, 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".



Waitākere Domain Hall, Bethells Road © David Bade, Auckland Council.



Ngā hua o te tuku ihotanga i Tāmaki Makaurau

The benefits of heritage in Auckland

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

Heritage attracts visitors to Auckland⁵

Of those domestic visitors who visited Auckland in 2019-20, **32%** associated “history/heritage” with Auckland.

Interestingly **42%** 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 wineries (**26%**) and scenic sight-seeing (**20%**). The highest activities associated with Auckland were: restaurants, cafes and bars (**78%**), shopping (**77%**), events, concerts and festivals (**71%**).

Of Australians who visited Auckland in 2019-20, **34%** associated “history/heritage” with Auckland. This is similar to arts and culture (including performing arts, museums, galleries) (**34%**), gardens, parks and reserves (**34%**), events, concerts and festivals (**32%**).

47%

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

41%

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

50%

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

Only
23%

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

⁵ Angus & Associates, Visitor Insights Programme: Visitor Perceptions - Auckland, Year End June 2020.

Auckland Visitors Survey 2019

Run by ATEED, the Auckland Visitor Survey includes domestic and international visitors to the Auckland region. The following data (for January to December 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.

The proportion of visitors who visited “Art galleries, museums, historic sites” by region in Auckland (2019)



NORTH

5%
of domestic visitors

3%
of international visitors



CENTRAL

16%
of domestic visitors

22%
of international visitors



HAURAKI GULF ISLANDS

2%
of domestic visitors

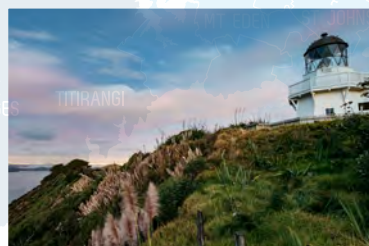
1%
of international visitors



WEST

2%
of domestic visitors

1%
of international visitors



SOUTH

3%
of domestic visitors

1%
of international visitors



EAST

2%
of domestic visitors

1%
of international visitors



He tohinga wāhi toronga tāngata i Tāmaki Makaurau

A selection of heritage attractions in Auckland

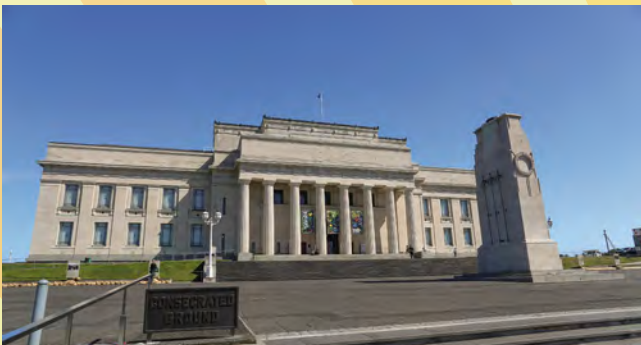


Alberton House

18,187

visits in 2019-2020

an increase of 13% from last year.



Auckland
War Memorial Museum

444,615

visits in 2019-2020

a decrease of 41% from last year.



Couldrey House

2,468

visits in 2019-2020

a decrease of 11% from last year.



Howick Historical Village

57,059

visits in 2019-2020

a decrease of 23% from last year.





Glenbrook Vintage Railway

23,199

visits in 2019-2020

a decrease of 22% from last year.



Mansion House, Kawau Island

7,807

visits in 2018-2019

no data for 2020.



Museum of Transport and Technology (MOTAT)

205,842

visits in 2019-2020

a decrease of 21% from last year.



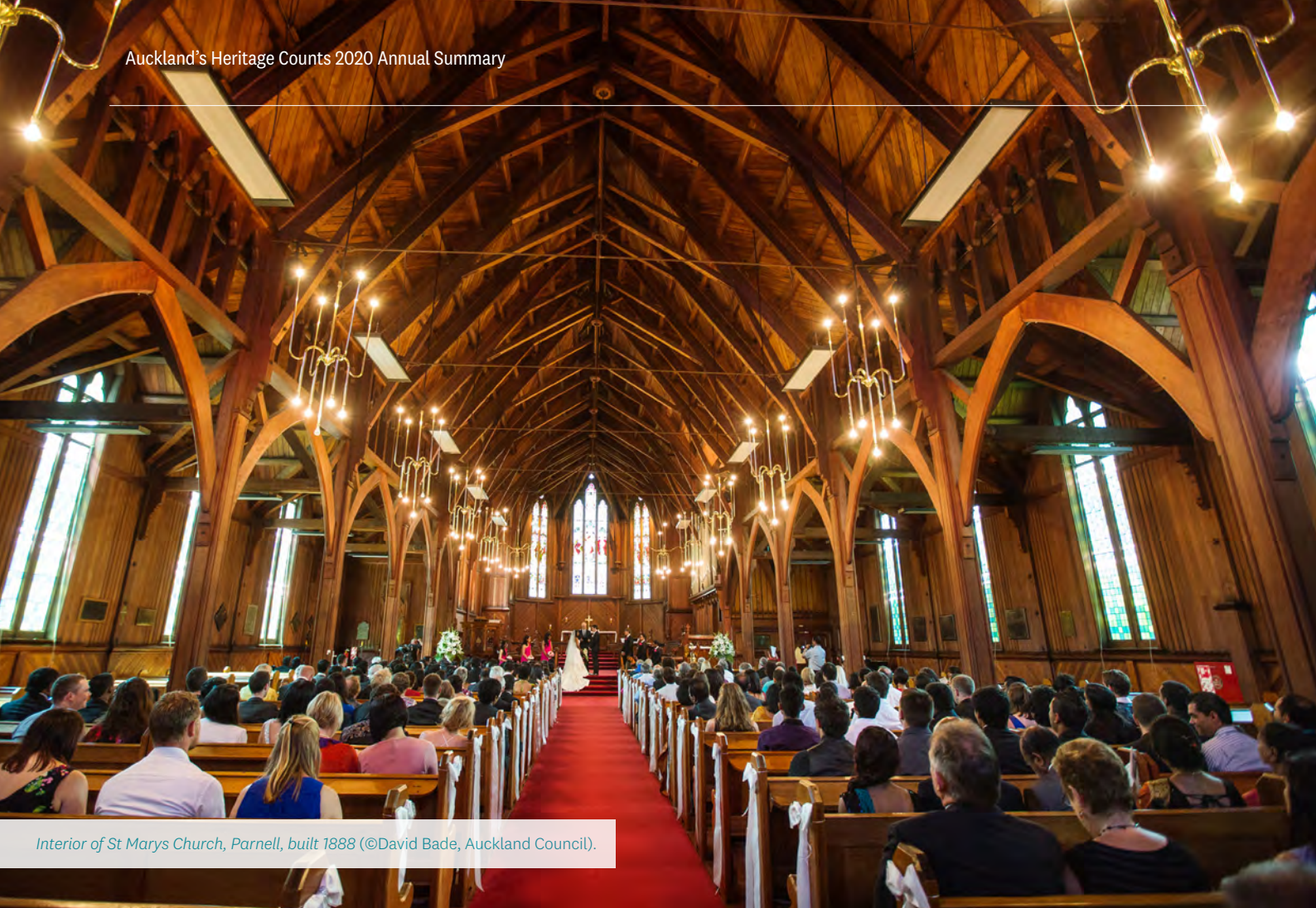
Pah Homestead

69,814

visits in 2019-2020

a decrease of 24% from last year.





Interior of St Marys Church, Parnell, built 1888 (©David Bade, Auckland Council).

The motivations behind using heritage places for wedding venues

Research conducted by Laura Everett, the University of Auckland, 2019.

See the full report online [here](#).

This research examined the motivations for choosing heritage locations as wedding venues.

Five wedding locations in Auckland were chosen, all scheduled as historic heritage places in the AUP and all listed by Heritage New Zealand.

Semi-structured interviews were undertaken with five heritage venue managers. Questions focused on the role of marketing in the decision-making process of couples selecting venues. Through the heritage venue managers, an online questionnaire was sent out to married couples who used the heritage venues. The questionnaire focussed on the motivations and influences when deciding on their wedding venue.

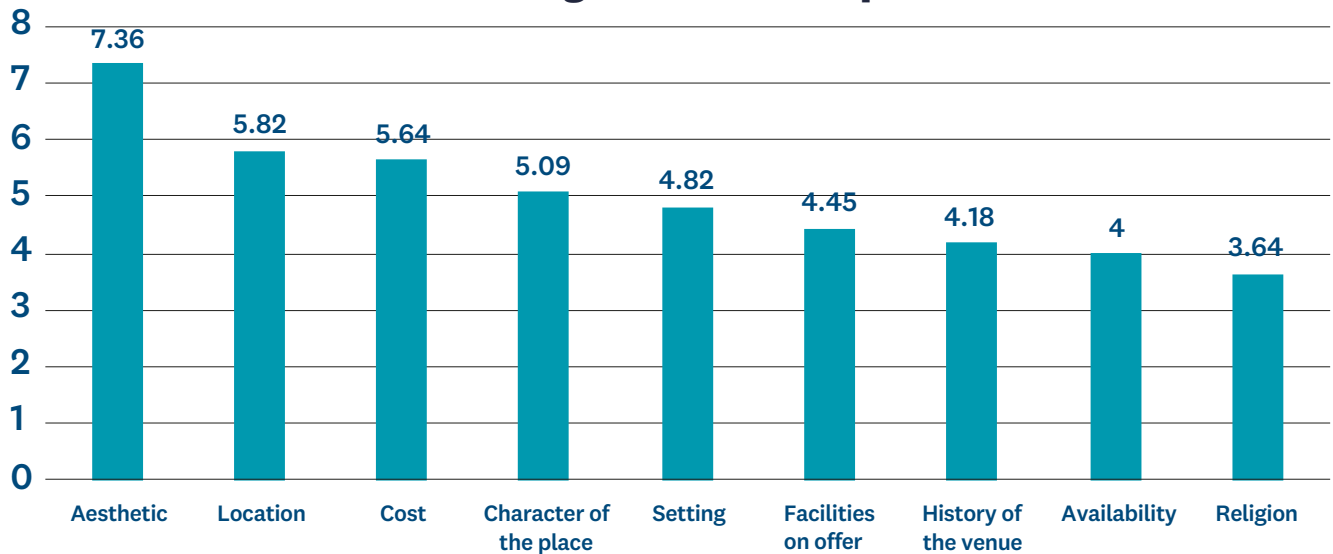
The research is not exhaustive, but aimed to provide a foundation for filling an under-researched topic.

Findings from couples who used heritage venues for their wedding:

- Almost 91% of questionnaire respondents knew their chosen venue was protected for heritage.
- The aesthetics of heritage places are a significant motivator for couples choosing heritage wedding venues:
 - 36% noted “aesthetics” as the primary reason for choosing the venue, and 27% stated the “character” of the place
 - When asked to rank the factors that influence their decision, aesthetics was the highest.

The motivations behind heritage places as wedding venues

Influencing factors for couples:



(Respondents were asked to rank the factors from 1-9. These were then converted into the average rank between respondents).

Exterior of St Marys Church, Parnell, built 1888
© David Bade, Auckland Council/Council).



100% aesthetics

91% architecture

73% character of the place

55% history

36% being a landmark

27% historical associations

9% being well-known

Respondents explained that their requirements were for their wedding to be in a building that was “beautiful”, “picturesque” or had “architectural merit”.

Other respondents indicated that the venue aesthetics and the character of the place went with the overall “look” and “vibe” that they were going for.

Findings from heritage wedding venue managers:

- All venue managers recognise the importance of holding weddings at the venue, as it generates revenue which supports the everyday functioning of building.
- Most venue managers expressed that there is a low booking rate in comparison to the number of enquires received. However, this may be typical of wedding venues in general.
- Three of the five venues use 'heritage' and other terms associated with heritage in their marketing strategies ('historic', 'colonial', 'majestic' as well as descriptions of the venues history):
 - using heritage wording indicates they (the venue) **"don't want to just be seen as a green space within the city"**, rather as a historic heritage building and setting
 - using heritage wording helps to advertise that hiring the venue comes with its 'quirks', such as the strict conditions.
- In the interviews, all venue managers indicated that they believed that the architecture of the building was a key influencing factor in the decision-making process.

"The grandeur of the building added elements of stateliness and greatness to a wedding celebration."

"Often couples love to have a story associated with the venue, as it creates depth and gives more meaning to the building itself."

"People just like pretty."

Couples are often just "spiritually looking for a beautiful place."

The research clearly determined that couples are most motivated by venue aesthetics. It is therefore vital to continue to protect the heritage values of these places.



Online engagement with Auckland's heritage

There were over **12,834 page views** of the [Auckland Council Heritage webpage](#) in the past year. That is **up 16%** from last year.

1,784 people have signed up to the Heritage Unit's Te Kahu - Focus on Heritage eNewsletter. [Sign up here.](#)

There were **566 plays** of the Heritage Talks podcast and **530 plays** of the Real Gold -Taonga from Heritage Collections podcast in 2019 from [Ngā Pātaka Kōrero Auckland Libraries](#).

There are approximately **1.8 million records** in Heritage and Research databases, managed by Auckland Libraries. The new [Kura Heritage Collections Online](#) launched in January 2019, has **793,012 records** with more being added all the time.

There were **85,491 visits** to the Kura website between July 2019 and June 2020.



All Saints church, Howick, built 1847, © Auckland Council.

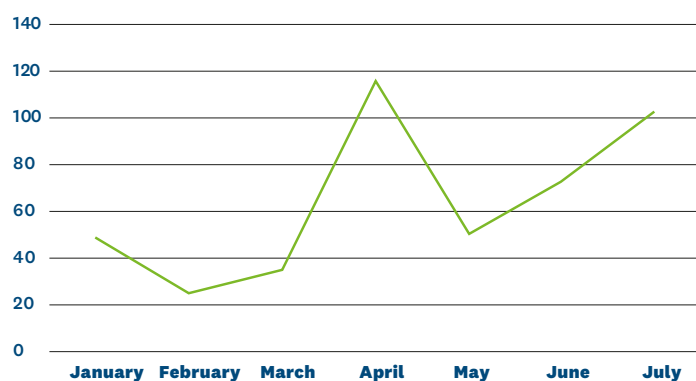
Auckland Council Heritage social media 2020

Engagement with Auckland Heritage social media accounts has continued to grow in 2020. During the nationwide Level 4 lockdown (25 March to 27 April) Auckland Heritage social media became an important means of communication and more posts were made on Auckland Heritage's **Facebook** and **Instagram** accounts. This resulted in more followers, more engagement and more people reached.

There are **4,928 followers** of the **Auckland Heritage Facebook** page, **up 28% (1,083)** since August 2019.

There are **1,202 followers** of the **Auckland Heritage Instagram** page, **up 57% (437)** since August 2019.

Number of new followers of Auckland Heritage's Facebook page per month (January – July 2020)



Most popular social media posts 2020

JANUARY

Laishley House (Jellicoe Park)

- 4 posts (1 Instagram, 4 Facebook)
- 62 Instagram likes
- 2 Instagram comments
- Facebook posts reached 11,594 people
- 1,003 people engaged with the Facebook posts
- 9 Facebook comments
- Facebook posts were shared 25 times



7 comments 8 shares 29 reactions

FEBRUARY

Doctors' Houses (Symonds Street)

- 6 posts (5 Instagram, 6 Facebook)
- 261 Instagram likes
- 10 Instagram comments
- Facebook posts reached 26,505 people
- 2,814 people engaged with the Facebook posts
- 64 Facebook comments
- Facebook posts were shared 37 times



19 comments 15 shares 77 reactions

All images © Auckland Council.

MARCH

Marianne Smith (International Women's Day)

- Facebook posts were shared 59 times
- 6 posts (5 Instagram, 6 Facebook)
- 237 Instagram likes
- 6 Instagram comments
- Facebook posts reached 25,601 people
- 1,910 people engaged with the Facebook posts
- 38 Facebook comments



18 comments 37 shares 109 reactions

APRIL

Devonport execution site plaque

- 22 posts (14 Instagram, 20 Facebook)
- 760 Instagram likes
- 31 Instagram comments
- Facebook posts reached 68,688 people
- 6,244 people engaged with the Facebook posts
- 192 Facebook comments
- Facebook posts were shared 185 times



8 comments 24 shares 48 reactions

MAY

Crystal Palace Theatre (Mt Eden)

- 13 posts (8 Instagram, 1 Instagram story, 12 Facebook)
- 383 Instagram likes
- 7 Instagram comments
- Facebook posts reached 28,478 people
- 3,045 people engaged with the Facebook posts
- 119 Facebook comments
- Facebook posts were shared 61 times



10 comments 27 shares 74 reactions

JUNE

Holy Family Catholic Church (Te Atatu)

- 9 posts (5 Instagram, 9 Facebook)
- 249 Instagram likes
- 9 Instagram comments
- Facebook posts reached 46,013 people
- 7,257 people engaged with the Facebook posts
- 52 Facebook comments
- Facebook posts were shared 73 times



45 comments 41 shares 133 reactions

JULY

WH Smith Memorial Chapel (Mangere)

- 12 posts (8 Instagram, 12 Facebook)
- 419 Instagram likes
- 8 Instagram comments
- Facebook posts reached 48,896 people
- 5,562 people engaged with the Facebook posts
- 35 Facebook comments
- Facebook posts were shared 115 times



16 comments 39 shares 128 reactions



Auckland Literary: A guide to literary sites around Auckland Heritage Trail

Auckland's Original Shoreline Walk

Avondale Te Whau Heritage Walks

Balmoral & Sandringham Heritage Walks

Blockhouse Bay Heritage Walks

Browns Bay Heritage Walk

Downtown, Midtown, Uptown Auckland Heritage Walk

Duder Regional Park: Our history

Ellerslie Town Heritage Walk

Engineering Heritage of Auckland

First World War heritage trail

Grafton Heritage Walk

Henderson Heritage Trail

Hobsonville Walk

Monte Cecilia Park

Mt Eden area Maungawhau Heritage Walks

North Shore Literary Walks

Northcote Point Heritage Walk

Onehunga Art and Heritage Walks

Onehunga Heritage Trail

Otuataua Stonefields Historic Reserve

Owairaka – Mt Albert Heritage Walks

Papatoetoe Heritage Trail

Ports of Auckland's Red Fence – an Auckland legacy

Remuera Heritage Walk

St Heliers Village Heritage Walk

Symond Street Cemetery: Hobson Walk

Symond Street Cemetery: Rose Trail

Symonds Street Cemetery: Bishop Selwyn's

Path Waiparuru Nature Trail guide

Takapuna – Milford Heritage Walk

Tawharanui: Our history

Te Maketu: Our history

The Old Devonport Walk

The University of Auckland architecture and heritage trail

Three Kings Heritage Trail

Wenderholm Regional Park: Our history

Whatipu: Our history

Auckland Peace Heritage Walk

Warkworth Heritage Trails

Shakespeare Regional Park Heritage Trail

Waiuku Heritage Trail

Chelsea Heritage Path

Rangitoto Ships' Graveyard

Mutukaroa/Hamlins Hill –

Mount Wellington

Wynyard Quarter –

Auckland Waterfront Walk

Heritage provides a sense of place and identity



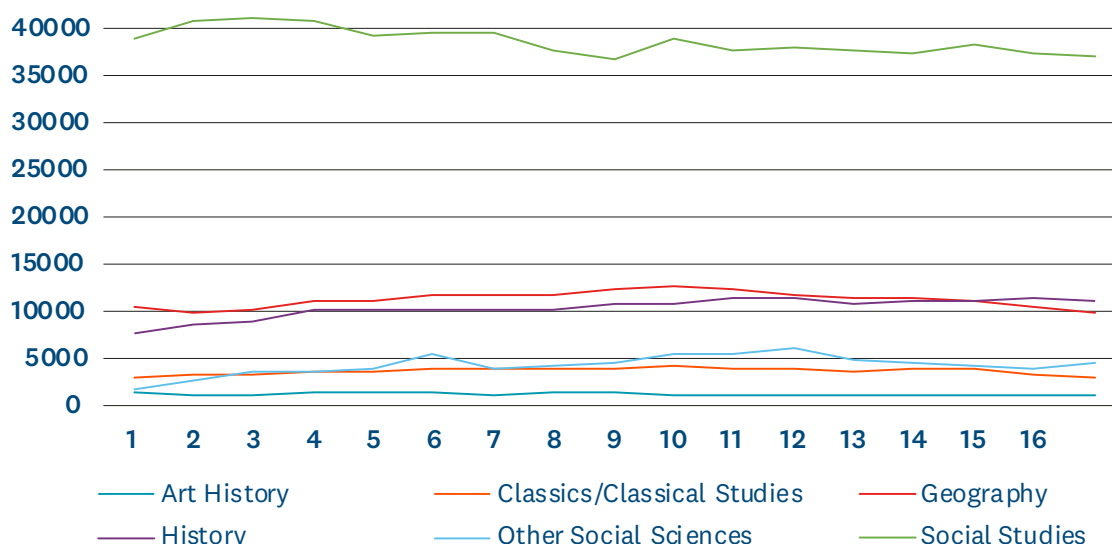
Stancombe Cottage, Flat Bush, built in the 1870s © Auckland Council.

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

- 6** students have graduated with the MHerCons (Built Heritage).
- 12** students have graduated with combined Architecture and Heritage Conservation degrees.
- 2** students have graduated with combined Urban Planning MHerCons (Built Heritage).
- 5** students have graduated with MHerCons (Museums and Cultural Heritage).

In 2019, over
66,000
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
4565 (26%) are Auckland members.



ICOMOS New Zealand
37 (63%)
are Auckland members.



**Professional Historians'
Association of
New Zealand/Aotearoa**
34 (22%)
are Auckland members.



**New Zealand
Archaeological Association**
77 (30%) are Auckland members.



**National Oral History
Association of New Zealand**
38 (29%) are Auckland members.



Papa kupu

Glossary

Activity status	<p>The type, form and scale of different activities are controlled by rules in the AUP. The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) classifies activities into the following types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 AUP specifies the matters over which council has restricted its discretion. Council's consideration of the proposal, and the ability to refuse the application and impose conditions, is restricted to these matters. The AUP uses this approach where it is possible to limit discretion to specific effects associated with an activity or development, which need to be assessed. • Discretionary activities - In assessing the proposed activity, council can consider all relevant objectives and policies within the AUP, all potential environmental effects, and any matters outlined in section 104 of the RMA without limitation in decision-making. • Non-complying activities - There are extra tests under the RMA, which council must consider when assessing a non-complying activity: the adverse effects of the proposed development are minor, or the proposed development is not contrary to the objectives and policies of the AUP. If the proposal meets either of the two tests, then the ability to grant or refuse consent under section 104 has been established. • Prohibited activities - Certain activities are expressly prohibited in the AUP. An application cannot be made for a prohibited activity and council cannot therefore grant resource consent for a prohibited activity.
Archaeology	<p>The relics and ruins of our past – may be above or below the land or in the water. Some examples of archaeology include: Māori pā sites, remains of cultivated areas and gardens, midden deposits, building foundations, and shipwrecks. The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 defines an archaeological site as a place associated with pre-1900 human activity, where there may be evidence relating to the history of New Zealand. Pre-1900 archaeology is protected under this legislation.</p>
Auckland Unitary Plan	<p>Auckland's planning rule book, with provisions 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	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.
Earthquake-prone building	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.
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 AUP, heritage places are assessed against eight criteria to determine whether they are significant enough to be protected:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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>
Plan change	<p>A plan change is a change to the operative regional and district component of the AUP. This could either be initiated by council or a member of the public. It is a public process requiring research, evaluation and consultation.</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 AUP (Schedule 14.1 and 14.2) and the Hauraki Gulf Islands District Plan.</p> <p>The RMA (1991) defines historic heritage as ‘natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand’s history and cultures.’ These places are required to be protected as a ‘matter of national importance’. Examples include: individual/groups of buildings, structures, and monuments; archaeological sites and features; sacred places; streetscapes; and gardens and plantings.</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 AUP, 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 AUP.</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 AUP.</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 AUP.</p>



Former Kohekohe Presbyterian Church, built 1886. © Megan Walker, Auckland Council.

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Front cover: Ponsonby Post Office, built 1913, © David Bade, Auckland Council.

