

NORTHLAND COASTAL AND FRESHWATER HERITAGE SURVEY: IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC HERITAGE RESOURCES METHODOLOGY

Report prepared for
Northland Regional Council

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INTRODUCTION

Project Background

Northland Regional Council (NRC) has commissioned Clough & Associates to identify historic heritage resources in the coastal marine area and freshwater environment (Figure 1), including the creation of a GIS layer, in order to include historic heritage maps, policies and rules in the new regional plan ('the project'). The project is the result of a recent 'information gap' analysis, which recognised the lack of identification, mapping/scheduling and specific protection provisions around historic heritage in the region. This gap is inconsistent with the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (Policy 17), and does not give effect to the Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Northland (PRPS) Method 4.5.4 (3).

This report has been prepared to fulfil Phase 1 of the project brief (Clough 2015), which includes the development of an evaluation template based on the selection criteria specified in the PRPS (Policy 4.5.3) for assessing, identifying and recording historic heritage resources. The evaluation methodology has been used for the Phase 1 desktop assessment and stakeholder discussion. The results are summarised in this report and a preliminary list of historic heritage sites of potential value within the project area provided.

This methodology will be used in Phase 2 of the project to fully evaluate candidate sites and provide a list of confirmed historic heritage sites that can be included in the new regional plan by way of maps, schedules or alert layers (where appropriate). Specifically, the purpose of this report is to provide background information and rationale for the project methodology:

- To provide a clear set of criteria for the evaluation and assessment of historic heritage resources undertaken during the review/survey;
- To ensure any new resources identified during the review/survey meet the criteria under the PRPS and threshold for protection;
- To outline the methodology and template for undertaking the evaluation
- To ensure compatibility with District Plans, New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) ArchSite database and the Heritage New Zealand (Heritage NZ) New Zealand Heritage List; and,
- To ensure this methodology is consistent with Policy 4.5.3 of the PRPS.

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INTRODUCTION, CONTINUED

Methodology A policy review of the Northland Regional Council, Whangarei District Council, Far North District Council and Kaipara District Council plans was undertaken. Regional and District Plan schedules and maps were searched to establish current methods for assessing, identifying and recording historic heritage.

The NZAA site record database (ArchSite), the Heritage NZ New Zealand Heritage List and the Heritage NZ criteria for the identification of historic heritage values were examined. Quantitative and qualitative methods of historic heritage assessment used in Auckland were compared by way of case studies. In addition, other regional examples have been examined and initial stakeholder consultation has been carried out on the methodology used.

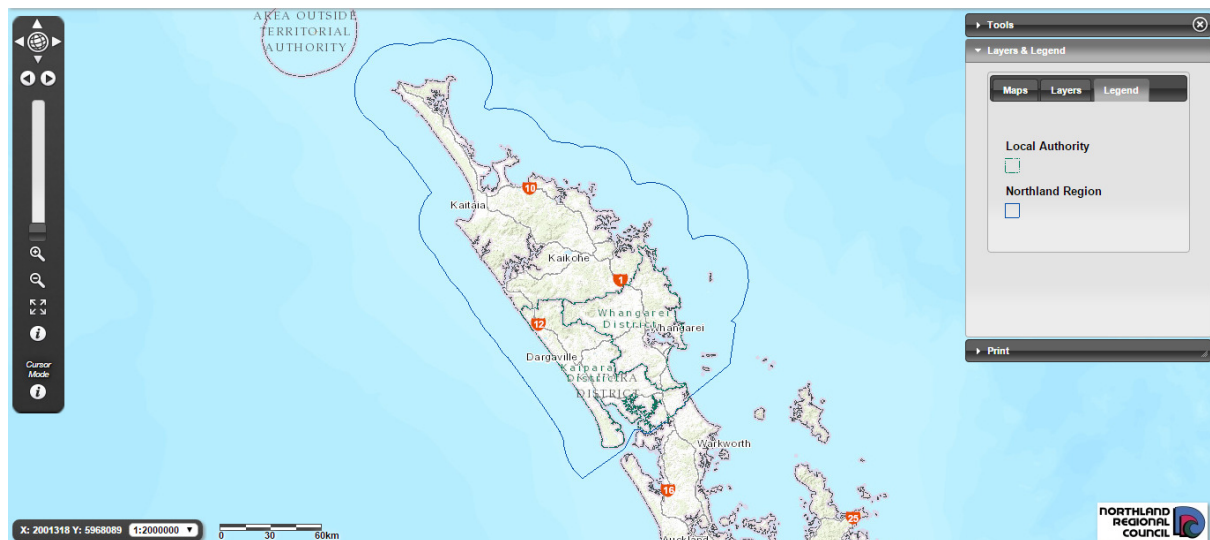


Figure 1. Proposed Regional Policy Statement map showing boundaries of Northland Region (source: PRPS Maps 2015)

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INTRODUCTION, CONTINUED

Historic Heritage

Historic heritage is defined in the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA, S2) as “.. *those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures..*”. It includes:

- *(i) historic sites, structures, places, and areas; and*
- *(ii) archaeological sites; and*
- *(iii) sites of significance to Māori, including wahi tapu; and*
- *(iv) surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources.*

Although other definitions are provided in the Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, for the purposes of the assessment work undertaken for the draft regional plan, the RMA definition is being used.

Proposed Northland Regional Policy Statement

Northland Regional Council notified the Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Northland (PRPS) in 2012. Following hearings by independent commissioners, Council released a decisions version of the PRPS ('Council Decisions Version') in September 2013. No appeals were received on policies and methods relating to historic heritage although there were appeals on a related issue and objective (Issue 2.8, Objective 3.14). These matters have now been resolved through Environment Court mediation and signed consent orders.

Issue 2.8 identifies that:

Many of Northland's natural features and landscapes, natural character, and historic heritage have been compromised and remain at risk as a result of:

- (a) The impacts of inappropriate subdivision, use and development. The primary activities of concern are built development, earthworks, significant water extractions / discharges to water, vegetation clearance and coastal structures;*
- (b) A lack of active management; and*
- (c) Inconsistent identification and protection.*

Objective 3.14 seeks to:

Identify and protect from inappropriate subdivision, use and development;

- (c) The integrity of historic heritage.*

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INTRODUCTION, CONTINUED

Proposed Northland Regional Policy Statement, continued

Historic heritage is also addressed by Objective 3.15 for active management: *“Maintain and/or improve ... historic heritage ... by supporting, enabling and positively recognising active management arising from the efforts of landowners, individuals, iwi, hapū and community groups.”*

Chapter 4.5 is titled *“Identifying the coastal environment, natural character, outstanding natural features, outstanding natural landscapes, and historic heritage resources”* and includes Policy 4.5.3 for assessing, identifying and recording historic heritage (discussed further below).

Method 4.5.4 (3) states that: *“As soon as practicable after this Regional Policy Statement becoming operative the regional and district councils (in collaboration with the Department of Conservation, Tangata whenua, and New Zealand Historic Places Trust, and in consultation with affected landowners (and where relevant, local communities) will identify historic heritage in accordance with the criteria in Policy 4.5.3. Once identified, the historic heritage that meets the criteria in Policy 4.5.3 will be included within the relevant regional and district plan by way of maps and/or schedules or alert layers where appropriate. Where a heritage area, site, building or other feature spans a council jurisdictional boundary (for example, the coastal marine area) it will be recorded in the schedules and/or maps of both relevant plans.”*

Chapter 4.6 is titled *“Managing effects on natural character, features/landscapes and heritage”* and includes: Policy 4.6.2 *“(1) Protect the integrity of historic heritage resources that have been identified in plans in accordance with Policy 4.5.3 and Method 4.5.4(3).”* Method 4.6.3 states that *“Regional and district plans shall be amended to the extent necessary to include objectives, policies and methods (and rules where necessary) to give effect to Policy 4.6.2 ...”* Method 4.6.4 commits to developing a monitoring strategy for historic heritage.

Policy 4.7.1. seeks to promote active management and includes: *“(g) Improvement of public access to and along the coastal marine area or the margins of rivers or lakes except where this would compromise the conservation of historic heritage ...; j) Removal of redundant or unwanted structures and/or buildings except where these are of historic heritage value or where removal reduces public access to and along the coast or lakes and rivers.”*

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INTRODUCTION, CONTINUED

**Proposed
Northland
Regional
Policy
Statement,
*continued***

Appendix 1

“Mapping Methods” used in association with the identification of the coastal environment includes, as part of the overall assessment of the extent of the coastal environment, “*items of cultural and historic heritage in the coastal marine area or on the coast*”. The key evaluation criteria/elements are:

“a) Areas of identified cultural and historic heritage associated with the coast.

b) Land contour.

Generally included:

a) Clusters of recorded archaeological sites with a clear coastal association”

REVIEW OF ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Overview

As set out in the project brief (Clough 2015), the PRPS assessment criteria have been applied to historic heritage sites already identified in:

1. The NRC Regional Coastal Plan (i.e. structures schedule) or otherwise recorded in the 1992 survey of structures in the coastal marine area.
2. The NZAA ArchSite database
3. The NZAA update projects
4. The District Plan Schedules
5. The NZ Heritage List

This section of the report therefore analyses the differences and similarities of the various schedules, assessment criteria, thresholds and mapping. This is also set out as a summary table in Appendix A. The project evaluation methodology has been designed to address issues of data compatibility and other observations based on this review.

NZAA ArchSite Database

The NZAA ArchSite database does not include any significance assessment or evaluation of sites, rather it is a basic record of what is known about a particular archaeological site. It is therefore likely that many of the sites that are only recorded in the NZAA database will not have a sufficient level of information on which to base a full assessment under the PRPS assessment criteria. However, in terms of updating the NZAA ArchSite database with any new sites identified through this project, this will be a relatively straightforward process. Mapping for these sites is mainly based on single point data, although the option of including defined areas is present.

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REVIEW OF ASSESSMENT CRITERIA, CONTINUED

New Zealand Heritage List

The New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero ('the List') identifies New Zealand's significant and valued historical and cultural heritage places. The List is divided into five parts: historic places, historic areas, Wāhi Tūpuna, Wāhi Tapu and Wāhi Tapu areas. The assessment criteria used by Heritage NZ¹ are:

Physical values

- Archaeological information
- Architecture
- Technology and Engineering
- Scientific
- Rarity
- Representativeness
- Integrity
- Vulnerability

Historic values

- People
- Events
- Patterns

Cultural values

- Identity
- Public esteem
- Education
- Tangata whenua
- Statutory recognition

Appendix A contains a full explanation for each criterion used. 'Historic Places' on the List include archaeological sites, buildings, structures or 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. Mapping for these sites is generally based on single point data, the address, and property certificate of title/ legal description.

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¹ These are broadly based on the statutory criteria for listing contained within the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and its predecessor, the Historic Places Act 1993.

REVIEW OF ASSESSMENT CRITERIA, CONTINUED

Policy 4.5.3 of the Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Northland (PRPS) sets out the proposed criteria for assessing, identifying and recording historic heritage resources. This includes areas, places, sites, buildings, or structures either individually or as a group. Historic heritage resources are identified by taking into account one or more of the following criteria:

- a) Archaeological and/or scientific importance: the resource contributes significantly to our understanding of human history or archaeological research;
- b) Architecture and technology: the structure or building is significant due to design, form, scale, materials, style, period, craftsmanship, construction technique or other unique element/characteristic;
- c) Rarity: the resource or site is unique, uncommon or rare at a district, regional or national level;
- d) Representativeness: the resource is an excellent example of its class in terms of design, type, use, technology, time period or other characteristic;
- e) Integrity: the resource retains a high proportion of its original characteristics and integrity compared with other examples in the district or region;
- f) Context: the resource forms part of an association of heritage sites or buildings which, when considered as a whole, become important at a district, regional or national scale;
- g) People and events: the resource is directly associated with the life or works of a well-known or important individual, group or organisations and/or is associated with locally, regionally or nationally significant historic events;
- h) Identity: the resource provides a sense of place, community identity or cultural or historical continuity;
- i) Tangata whenua: the resource place or feature is important to tangata whenua for traditional, spiritual, cultural or historic reasons;
- j) Statutory: the resource or feature is recognised nationally or internationally, including: a World Heritage Site under the World Heritage Convention 1972; is registered under the Historic Places Act 1993;² or is recognised as having significant heritage value under a statutory acknowledgement or other legislation.

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² Now replaced by the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, and 'listing' rather than 'registration'.

REVIEW OF ASSESSMENT CRITERIA, CONTINUED

Northland Regional Council, continued

The PRPS criteria are based on the NZ Heritage List criteria (set out above), although some have been merged together and criteria on vulnerability, patterns, public esteem and education are not included. There have been no appeals identified against this section of the PRPS and the policy can therefore be considered to be, in effect, operative.

The PRPS states that historic heritage resources will meet one or more of the criteria. However, no qualitative or quantitative threshold is given for assessment of the criteria and historic heritage resources are not grouped into different categories (i.e. A, B or I, II). The PRPS criteria will apply to district and regional plans for future identification and management of historic heritage.

District Councils

There are three District Councils within the Northland Regional Council jurisdiction. Each council has its own Distinct Plan and approach to identification, assessment and recording of historic heritage resources, which is summarised here. Further information on the District Plan historic heritage schedules, assessment criteria, thresholds and mapping standards is set out in Appendix A.

District Plans

Historic heritage schedules

The Whangarei District Plan (2013) includes a Schedule of Heritage Buildings, Sites and Objects and a Schedule of Sites of Significance to Maori. Archaeological sites appear to be included within both schedules. The Kaipara District Plan (2013) is arranged similarly with a Heritage Sites and Areas Schedule and Areas of Significance to Maori Schedule. However, the Areas of Significance to Maori Schedule is identified from relevant Treaty Settlements and the Heritage Sites and Areas Schedule relies heavily on the NZ Heritage List, apparently with a built heritage focus. The Far North District Plan (2009) has a Schedule of Historic Sites, Buildings and Objects; Schedule of Sites of Cultural Significance to Maori; and, Registered Archaeological Sites. There are also 'heritage precinct maps' that define areas of built heritage, sites of cultural significance to Maori and archaeological sites.

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REVIEW OF ASSESSMENT CRITERIA, CONTINUED

Assessment criteria

The assessment criteria for historic heritage in the Whangarei District Council, Far North District Council and Kaipara District Council plans were reviewed. All of the plans differ in this respect, although they do all heavily rely on the NZ Heritage List criteria, which means there are similarities.

Whangarei District Council is the only plan that includes specific assessment criteria. There are seven criteria in total and they are broadly similar to the PRPS, although groupings are slightly different. The 'landmark significance' criterion is additional to the PRPS criteria. (c) Rarity, (d) Representativeness, (e) Integrity and (j) Statutory criteria in the PRPS are not addressed in the Whangarei District Council assessment criteria.

Far North District Council and Kaipara District Council plans do not include assessment criteria specifically, rather they rely on the NZ Heritage List. By proxy the criteria used by Heritage NZ are therefore the assessment criteria most applicable for identification of historic heritage resources in these plans.

Thresholds

The Whangarei District Plan (2013) includes Group I – Heritage Buildings, Sites and Objects, which are considered to be *special and outstanding*. Group II items have the same particular qualities, but to a lesser extent. The first three factors, being historical and social significance, cultural and spiritual significance, and architectural significance, receive the greatest weighting when distinguishing between Group I and Group II Heritage Buildings, Sites and Objects. Heritage areas which are waahi tapu and/or have specific significance for Maori are not subject to the grouping classification.

The Kaipara District Plan (2013) includes Category A heritage resources, which have been identified as requiring protection based on: their status as heritage resources which are registered with the New Zealand Historic Places Trust (now Heritage NZ); or their recognition in the previous Kaipara District Plan as protected heritage resources. Therefore, by proxy the thresholds that apply to the NZ Heritage List also apply here. Category B heritage resources are not registered (listed) by Heritage NZ and are of local significance, identified to encourage recognition and protection, and to raise awareness (for information purposes). Note that Category B heritage resources *are not* protected by the Kaipara District Plan Rules.

The Far North District Plan (2009) does not appear to include any specific threshold for scheduling. By proxy the thresholds that apply to the NZ Heritage List, also apply here as the schedule is based on the List.

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REVIEW OF ASSESSMENT CRITERIA, CONTINUED

District Plans, *continued*

Mapping

Mapping for these sites is based on single point data and the address of the property, as provided in the District Plan schedules and planning maps. All councils can provide GIS shape files for the purpose of the project.

Analysis

Based on this review it is apparent that there are broad similarities between the various assessment criteria used in Northland, as many are based on the Heritage NZ List criteria. It is noted that the Whangarei District Council, Far North District Council and Kaipara District Council District Plan criteria and the thresholds, are all different from the PRPS criteria.

The following comments are made:

- District Councils will need to review the criteria they use for identifying historic heritage to ensure consistency with the PRPS. Future compatibility issues where the same historic heritage is identified in both district and regional plans can be avoided, provided the methodology used in this project is consistent with Policy 4.5.3 of the PRPS and is easy to follow and transparent;
 - Mapping can be improved to show an extent of place rather than single point data or the whole property according to certificate of title/ legal description;
 - Information should be captured that will assist with future management/ monitoring of resources, e.g. condition, threats, vulnerability and opportunities, which sit outside the values assessment framework; and,
 - The assessment methodology should give effect to the above.
-

EVALUATION METHODOLOGIES

Overview

As set out in the project brief (Clough 2015), historic heritage resources will eventually be placed in the following groups for the draft regional plan:

Category A: a list of confirmed historic heritage sites that can be used for the purposes of drafting policy, rules and resource consent processing.

Historic Heritage Areas – a list of areas that contain a ‘landscape’ of water based heritage sites or are part of the ‘context’ to land based heritage sites.

Category B: sites that are of less significance and/or locations cannot be confirmed.

This will involve assessing candidate sites for final categorisation in the regional plan. Sites would be visited in the field, accessed by boat and/or by land, and assessed as follows in order to establish their significance and suitability for including in the draft regional plan:

1. Location and extents using a GPS
2. Photography and/or sketch plan
3. Condition assessment
4. Threats and opportunities
5. Assessment using significance criteria (stated above)

A review of different approaches to evaluation of historic heritage significance was carried out to inform the methodology for the project. Selected case studies are presented below as examples of different approaches to evaluation, followed by comments on the relative strengths and weaknesses of each approach.

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EVALUATION METHODOLOGIES, CONTINUED

**Qualitative
Case Study –
Auckland
Unitary Plan
2013**

The Auckland Council Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan 2013 (PAUP) sets out a framework for identifying and protecting Auckland's significant historic heritage places.³

Schedules

The PAUP has schedules of Significant Historic Heritage Places; Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua; and Sites and Places of Value to Mana Whenua. Archaeological sites, built heritage and historic areas are included in the Schedule of Significant Historic Heritage Places. Archaeological sites make up the majority of the places included in the Schedule of Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua, and all of the scheduled Sites and Places of Value to Mana Whenua. Many archaeological sites are included in both the Historic Heritage and Mana Whenua schedules.

Assessment Criteria

The RPS section of the plan contains criteria for evaluating the significance of historic heritage. These are based on the legacy District Plans and NZ Heritage List criteria. The criteria comprise a set of values and thresholds for inclusion of historic heritage places in the schedule of Significant Historic Heritage Places and on the historic heritage overlay (i.e. maps).

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

Sites and Places of Significance, or of Value, to Mana Whenua have different assessment criteria from historic heritage places. However, there is still a criterion in the historic heritage assessment for Mana Whenua values.

Thresholds

There are two thresholds for scheduled historic heritage places. A Category B historic heritage place is of *considerable* overall significance (in relation to one or more of the evaluation criteria⁴) to the locality or a greater geographic area. A Category A place is one that is of *exceptional* overall significance (in relation to a one or more of the evaluation criteria⁵) to the Auckland region or a greater geographic area.

³ This information is based on the Auckland Council Methodology for Evaluating Historic Heritage Significance V7.5, which differs slightly from version 7 contained within the Section 32 Report.

⁴ This has been amended from 'a number of evaluation criteria' in the Section 32 report.

⁵ This has been amended from 'a number of evaluation criteria' in the Section 32 report.

EVALUATION METHODOLOGIES, CONTINUED

**Qualitative
Case Study –
Auckland
Unitary Plan
2013,
continued**

A Historic Heritage Area is a group of inter-related places that collectively meet the evaluation criteria and thresholds for Category A or B. Sites and Places of Significance, or Value, to Mana Whenua are not assigned a category.

Mapping

Where it is recommended that a place should be scheduled, a proposed extent of scheduling is defined. This is integral to the function, meaning and relationships of the place. It may or may not follow the Certificate of Title boundary. The boundary is graphically indicated on an aerial photograph or map. These are then put into the GIS as a shape file and are referred to as the 'extent of place' overlay for the historic heritage place, within which certain rules apply. If no extent of place is defined then the historic heritage overlay rules apply to all land or water within 50m of any feature identified in the schedule.

A separate policy section, overlay and mapping approach is established for Sites and Places of Significance, and Sites and Places of Value, to Mana Whenua. Mapping for the Sites and Places of Value is based on geo-referenced locations taken from archaeological site data. The sites are mapped as single point data, and include a 100m radius for the application of overlay rules. Sites and Places of Significance are mapped as point data only.

Pro-forma

The process in the PAUP is based on the following steps:

1. Evaluate heritage value against the historic heritage significance criteria
2. Prepare a statement of significance
3. State whether the place meets the threshold for scheduling as a Historic Heritage Place (Category A or B), or Historic Heritage Area (Category A or B)
4. Recommend whether the place should be scheduled, and if so, define the extent of the area recommended for scheduling.

EVALUATION METHODOLOGIES, CONTINUED

Quantitative Case Study – Auckland Council Central Area District Plan

The Auckland Council District Plan: Operative Auckland City – Central Area Section 2005 (AC Central Area District Plan) includes provisions for the protection of historic heritage at varying levels and scales, including significant historic heritage buildings, places, monuments, archaeological sites and Maori heritage sites. There are also provisions for conservation areas, special character areas and individual character buildings. The methodology is based on a ‘weighted’ quantitative system which defines a total value and thresholds to be reached before a place is included on the schedule.

Schedules

The AC Central Area District Plan has a ‘Schedule of Buildings, Heritage Properties, Places, Monuments and Objects of Special Value and Those Subject To Heritage Orders’ in Appendix 1 of the plan. Archaeological and Maori Heritage sites are included in a separate schedule in Appendix 3 of the plan.

Assessment Criteria

The plan contains criteria for evaluating the significance of historic heritage buildings, objects, monuments and places, and archaeological sites or Maori heritage sites of significance (Part 10 of the plan). The criteria comprise a set of values and thresholds for inclusion of sites in the plan schedule and on the ‘planning controls’ maps.

The process of assessing heritage values for buildings and places etc. against the criteria is guided by identifying a particular characteristic, and assigning a value against it based on the ‘strength’ of the feature (exceptional, very good, good, poor etc.) expressed as a numerical score. For historic heritage places, buildings or monuments, criteria are ‘weighted’ towards particular qualities (e.g. architectural) which score more than others. Separate criteria are used to assess whether archaeological sites should be specifically included within the Schedule.

Thresholds

There are two thresholds for scheduled historic heritage buildings, monuments, objects or places. A Category B historic heritage site is one which achieves a score of 50-74 overall, following assessment. Category B sites, while not as significant as Category A, should not be “wilfully removed, damaged or altered in a significant way unless there is a compelling reason”.

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EVALUATION METHODOLOGIES, CONTINUED

Quantitative Case Study – AC Central Area District Plan, continued

A site identified as Category A on the schedule is a place that is of ‘*outstanding natural beauty, or architectural, scientific or historical significance well beyond their immediate environs*’. They are identified through assessment as having an overall significance of 75 or more on the overall total score. Archaeological sites and Maori Heritage sites are not graded according to different thresholds.

Maps

Sites are mapped as single points on a planning map, but many will have defined ‘surrounds’ that are shown on maps included in the schedule, annotated with relevant dimensions. Where sites do not have specified surrounds, the legal title boundary of the place is recognised with regard to planning controls.

Pro-forma

A score sheet is used.

Other Variations

The Auckland Council District Plan: Operative Auckland City – Isthmus Section 1999 follows the same model as the Central Area Section, including significant places, conservation areas, scheduled archaeological and geological features and Maori heritage sites. The methodology is based on a ‘weighted’ quantitative system which defines a total value and thresholds to be reached before a place is included on the schedule. A later plan change (PC199) refined the system to include qualitative as well as quantitative values assessment. The Auckland Council District Plan: Operative Hauraki Gulf Islands Section 2013 (AC Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan) also follows a similar model to the Central Area Section, with separate scoring systems for archaeology and built heritage. All three sections of the plan have slightly different pro-forma and scoring systems.

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EVALUATION METHODOLOGIES, CONTINUED

Other Regional Examples

Other examples looked at included the Bay of Plenty Coastal Historic Heritage Review Project (Walter 2006), which was entirely qualitative, and Taranaki Region Coastal Plan Review (Dodd 2012), which was almost entirely quantitative, with a very short summary ‘statement of significance’ for each site.

Analysis

The analysis shows that the assessment methodology developed for this project will need to be based on either a qualitative or quantitative system, or a mixture of both, in order to establish a threshold for sites that meet the PRPS criteria for Category A. Furthermore, this will need to be transparent enough so that the evaluations can be integrated into different methodologies and databases used across the region, which may use different criteria and thresholds (as discussed above).

Quantitative and qualitative systems are similar in that they seek to assign a particular strength to the assessment criteria in order to define a threshold/ benchmark for scheduling. Critics of the qualitative system highlight that this is more subjective, as it is less transparent how a professional has established the particular values they have assigned and it is more open to interpretation. Conversely, critics of the quantitative system argue that it is more of a ‘tick box’ exercise and that professionals get hung up on arguing the ‘numbers’, rather than the heritage values.

This highlights that no evaluation methodology is fool-proof. Regardless of the approach adopted, adequate guidance and qualified/ experienced professionals will be the foundations of any project of this kind. The strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats highlighted in the case studies in terms of the project are discussed further below. This analysis has been used to inform the evaluation methodology for the project.

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Analysis, continued

Strengths

Combining all built heritage and archaeological sites into one schedule under the PAUP simplifies implementation and management, and allows for recognition of sites with different characteristics, for example churchyards and cemetery sites, where built heritage and archaeological values (and controls) might both apply. Pre-1900 buildings are also 'archaeological sites' under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, but many of the architectural criteria can still apply.

The statement of significance is an important introduction in the PAUP methodology to provide transparent justification for inclusion in the Schedule. This approach arises from good practice (e.g. ICOMOS NZ Charter), although the Schedule itself typically contains no information on this, instead using code letters to indicate key values identified. This can be confusing, although information is generally available on request from local authorities.

The identification of a spatially defined extent of place or site surrounds (e.g. PAUP and AC Hauraki Gulf Islands Section) is a good approach, providing there is provision for, and suitable rules applied to, sites that cannot be identified. It is not possible to define exactly an extent of place for all sites, particularly if they are subsurface and bear no relationship to modern day property boundaries. However, an indication of the likely area of sensitivity based on evidence is generally preferable to setting arbitrary boundaries. Where this cannot be achieved, it is acceptable to default to an arbitrary boundary definition. The provisions in plans can also address any risk around uncertain extents.

Weaknesses

Some of the methodologies overly complicate matters and can be difficult to implement. For example, the identification of 'primary features' for Category A places and 'exclusions' in the PAUP Schedule are effective only when information is adequately completed in the Schedule. When information is missing this can render the associated rules ineffective.

Some of the schedules contain no/ little identifying information on the site – for example none of the schedules include identifying images, and many lack typology classification, which makes it very cumbersome to use from an implementation perspective, particularly when seeking comparative sites. This is mitigated to a degree where sites included are only those on the NZ Heritage List, which can be cross-referenced and searched by site type, age, etc. However, the List is not comprehensive, and includes relatively few archaeological sites.

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EVALUATION METHODOLOGIES, CONTINUED

Analysis, *continued*

Approaches which have no overtly quantitative system are seen as subjective. For example the PAUP methodology relies on a high occurrence of peer review, so it is not uncommon to have three different reviews of the same site. In practice, there is an element of subjectivity in any approach, depending on the criteria and weighting method used. However, the qualitative system can be less transparent than score sheets that show the weighting for each sub-criterion and how this influences the overall assessment value/score.

All approaches struggle with the integration of Maori cultural values as distinct from archaeological values. Often it is included as a criterion, and recognised as significant, but is often not assessed due to implementation/consultation issues and the belief that planning methods are not always appropriate. This means that any evaluation risks this criterion becoming redundant. It is possibly better to deal with such assessment entirely separately, and agree an appropriate approach for recognising such sites with Mana Whenua. Alternatively the criterion could provide a default for potential value (i.e. values may be assumed to be present until determined otherwise, based on site history and type), to acknowledge the need for further assessment.

Opportunities

There is the opportunity for NRC to adopt some of the tried and tested approaches to evaluation, which may be suitable for this particular project. Currently there are various approaches to evaluation within the Far North districts (see Appendix A). There is an opportunity to create greater consistency and regional monitoring of policy effectiveness/the environment. There is also an opportunity to streamline and create efficiencies through data-sharing.

A consistent approach to classification of historic heritage resources indicates a preference towards a two-tier system, with the most significant sites identified in the higher category. Very often they will be recognised in the NZ Heritage List as Category 1 places. Such sites are generally considered more sensitive to change, and as such usually attract greater planning controls. The second tier of sites are also recognised as important, but are potentially more flexible in terms of change, or are more numerous and therefore adaption and modification may be acceptable in certain circumstances. Sites identified as having moderate value may not be specifically included in a schedule, but may still benefit from underlying zoning controls or character overlays.

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EVALUATION METHODOLOGIES, CONTINUED

Analysis, continued

Threats

Across the board consultation with landowners, Mana Whenua, and the local community as part of the evaluation process is important, and it is very difficult to assess some of the assessment criteria without their input. However, it is often difficult to achieve to the satisfaction of all stakeholders, and requires significant investment in time and resources, which may not be available.

The teething problems currently being experienced, for example, with notification of the PAUP, and in particular the issues around the schedules, highlights the great importance of accurate data to provide a sound evidence base for Regional or District Plan provisions. Incorrect or incomplete data that may be challenged can have a negative influence on provisions overall.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary of Results

Based on this review of evaluation methodologies it is apparent there are broad similarities between the various assessment criteria used in Northland, as many are based on the Heritage NZ List criteria. However, the Whangarei District Council, Far North District Council and Kaipara District Council District Plan criteria and the thresholds, are all different from the PRPS criteria.

District Councils will need to review the criteria they use for identifying historic heritage to ensure consistency with the PRPS. Future compatibility issues where the same historic heritage is identified in both district and regional plans can be avoided, provided the methodology used in this project is consistent with Policy 4.5.3 of the PRPS and is easy to follow and transparent. Mapping can be improved to show an extent of place rather than single point data or the whole property according to certificate of title/legal description. Information should be captured that will assist with future management/monitoring of resources, e.g. condition, threats, vulnerability and opportunities, which sit outside the values assessment framework

The assessment methodology developed for this project will need to be based on a qualitative or quantitative system (or a mixture of both) in order to establish a threshold for historic heritage resources that meet the criteria. Furthermore, this will need to be transparent enough so that the evaluations can be integrated into different district plans and the NZ Heritage List in the future. A number of case studies were analysed and are presented as examples of these different approaches, including example templates, pro-formas and score sheets. Each system investigated has particular strengths or weaknesses. Numerical systems which are ostensibly more objective and transparent may be preferred to systems which rely more heavily on subjective opinion, and reasoned arguments. However, a purely numerical approach may be difficult to interpret, as well as possibly devaluing sites overall where there are information gaps.

Continued on next page

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS, CONTINUED

Preferred Methodology

The preferred evaluation methodology is to use the PRPS criteria, with the introduction of a threshold, so that only places of sufficient merit are scheduled. This system for evaluation is based on a combination of numeric scoring and a values-based approach to assist in benchmarking, while providing rigour and transparency for legal considerations. To achieve relative consistency across different types of sites, this system has observed both an overall method of scoring, and a 'strength-based' method to reflect values.

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

1. Accurately identify and locate the resource.
2. Evaluate heritage value of confirmed places against the historic heritage resource criteria.
3. Prepare a statement of significance.
4. Recommend whether the place meets the threshold for including in the draft regional plan as a Historic Heritage Resource. If so, define the extent of the area.
5. Record information for resource management and monitoring.

The threshold is based on the scores for the PRPS criteria. To be included in Category A or as a Historic Heritage Area the site/area must meet the following threshold:

- Minimum of 3/High in two criteria

Category B is an information list (for unconfirmed/ potential sites) that acts to form an alert layer in the future. Sites in Category B have the potential to become Category A if they warrant it after being fully assessed.

The evaluation method will clearly identify which criteria the site is valued under. An 'extent of place' will define the geographical area for mapping purposes and other management information will be recorded for condition monitoring purposes.

Continued on next page

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS, CONTINUED

Consultation During October 2015 a draft pro-forma case study example and guidance were circulated to stakeholders, including Whangarei, Far North and Kaipara District Councils, Heritage NZ, Department of Conservation and Lynton Diggle (author of *Shipwrecks of New Zealand*). No issues with the thresholds, pro-forma or guidance were identified.

A preliminary list of historic heritage sites (identified for further evaluation) was also circulated to stakeholders during this period. Specific feedback was received from the following sources:

- Heritage NZ recommended the inclusion of several listed Wahi Tapu sites. Where these overlap with water bodies, they have been included.
- Heritage NZ also recommended the inclusion of several other non-Maori sites that are located in water bodies. Where locations and information were available, they have been included.
- The Department of Conservation provided additional detail on sites that were identified in land under their ownership.
- Whangarei District Council advised on work currently underway reviewing the Whangarei District Plan heritage inventory and provided feedback on sites under their ownership.

Additional consultation will be undertaken with Maori in early 2016 in conjunction with a separate project to identify sites of significance to tangata whenua.

Desk-top Assessment

From September to November 2015 NRC and Clough & Associates undertook a desk-top assessment of all historic heritage sites recorded in the coastal marine area and freshwater, within Northland. This included NZAA, Heritage NZ, District Council and NRC datasets (outlined above).

Continued on next page

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS, CONTINUED

Desk-top Assessment, continued

Due to the inaccuracy of some locational information a 100m buffer from the coastline and inner harbors was first applied, as well as a 50m buffer from riparian margins. The sites were filtered in several phases, based on site typology, confirmation of location, integrity/intactness and high level assessment of PRPS criteria. Site records (where these existed) were reviewed, although none of the information was verified at this stage.

The desk-top assessment was used to create a preliminary list of possible sites for inclusion in Category A or B of the regional plan. Consultation on the preliminary list of sites was undertaken during October and November 2015, which has led to further refinement of the list (Appendix B).

A range of site types has been identified (Table 1) from across the region (Figure 2). This initial scoping exercise had resulted in approximately:

- 4,623 historic heritage sites reviewed
- 8 sites to be further assessed in Phase 2 as Category A
- 5 areas to be further assessed in Phase 2 as historic heritage areas.
- 125 sites put aside for possible future evaluation (Category B)

A database has been created and the data can now be analysed and displayed using Geographic Information Systems (Figure 3, Figure 4).

The next phase will be to complete more detailed evaluation of candidate 'Category A' sites and candidate historic heritage areas, including site visits where necessary, adopting the methodology presented in this report. It is intended that these assessment forms will form part of a separate 'Companion Document', with a brief table and maps included in the regional plan.

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DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS, CONTINUED

Table 1.
Complete preliminary list of historic heritage resources, arranged by typology. Note that the typologies are based on the NZAA classifications and do not always accurately reflect the full nature of the site.

Typology	No.	Typology	No.
Bridge	7	Maori - Stonework	7
Burial	4	Maori - Working floor	1
Canoe	6	Midden	15
Dam-Race	3	Military	3
Gumdigger	1	Mission	1
Historical Structure	19	Pa	4
Industrial	10	Shipwreck	8
Maori	1	Shipyard-Sawmill	10
Maori - Fishing	14	Whaling	5
Maori - Settlement	1	Wharf-Jetty	14
		Grand Total	134

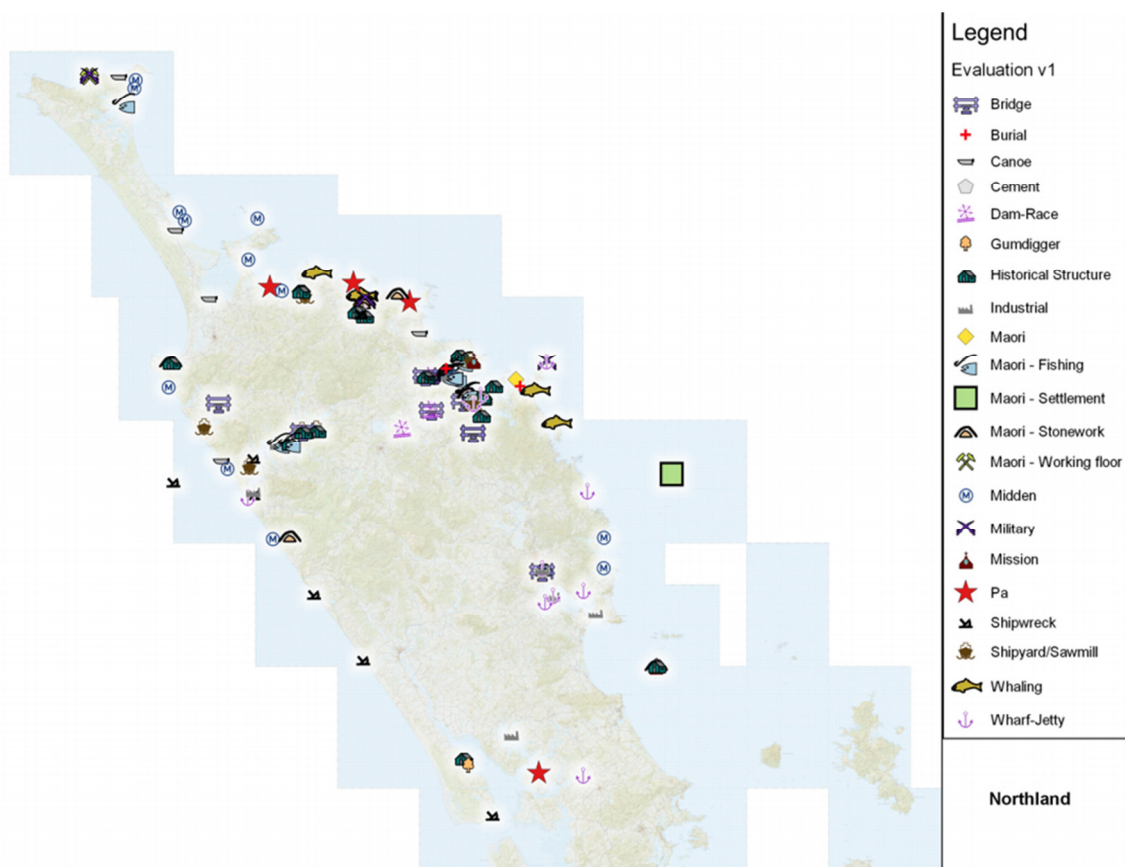


Figure 2. Regional distribution of preliminary list of historic heritage resources. Note that sites assessed as Category A sites will be replaced with more detailed defined extents of place in the draft regional plan.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS, CONTINUED

Figure 3. GIS map example from Kerikeri and Rangihoua showing preliminary historic heritage resources identified for evaluation

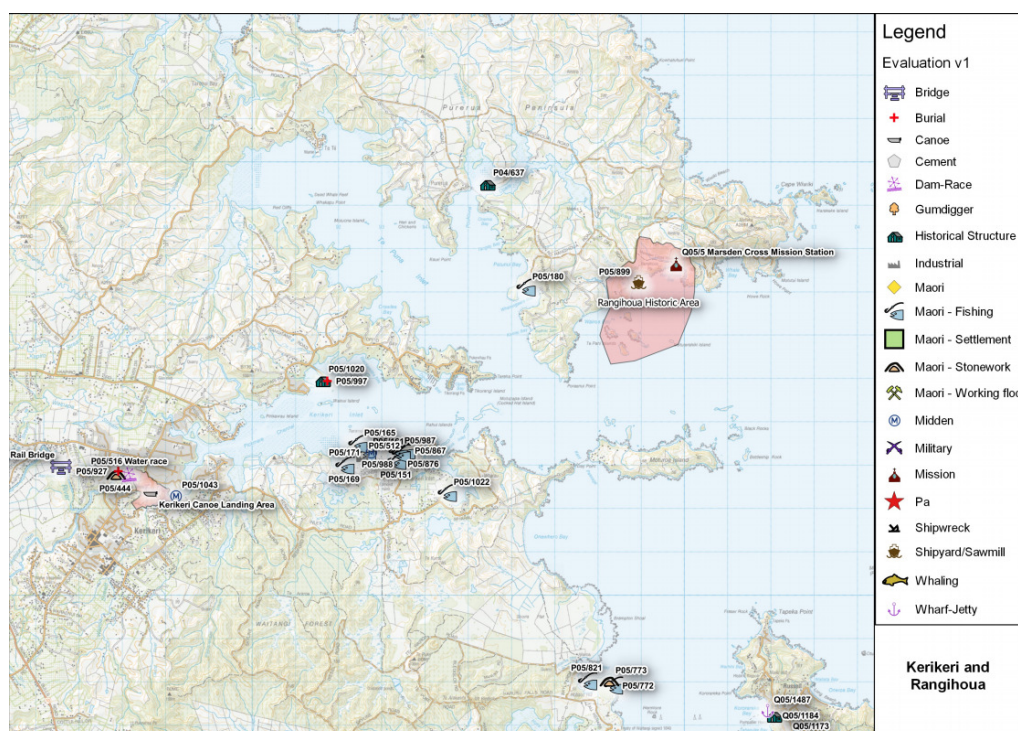


Figure 4. GIS map example from Whangaroa Harbour showing preliminary historic heritage resources identified for evaluation



DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS, CONTINUED

Conclusions NRC is in the process of identifying historic heritage resources in the coastal marine area and freshwater bodies. This includes the creation of a GIS layer, in order to include historic heritage maps, policies and rules in the new regional plan. The evaluation methodology will be used for categorisation of historic heritage sites in the project area based on the result of the desktop assessment, stakeholder discussion and fieldwork where necessary. This will be used to provide a list of confirmed historic heritage resources that can be included in the regional plan, District Plans, NZAA ArchSite database or NZ Heritage List by way of maps, schedules and alert layers (where appropriate).

The assessment methodology for identification of historic heritage resources should be based on a qualitative or quantitative system (or mixture of both) in order to establish a threshold for sites that meet the criteria. A number of case studies were analysed and are presented in this report as examples of these different approaches, including example templates, pro-formas and score sheets. Each system investigated has particular strengths or weaknesses. Numerical systems which are ostensibly more objective and transparent may be preferred to systems which rely more heavily on subjective opinion, and reasoned arguments. However, a purely numerical approach may be difficult to interpret, as well as possibly devaluing sites overall where there are information gaps.

The preferred option for the methodology, using the PRPS criteria with the introduction of a threshold for evaluation purposes, has been provided. It is recommended that a system for evaluation utilising a combination of numeric scoring and a values-based approach is adopted as set out in this report. This should ensure a robust framework is in place as the candidate 'Category A' sites and candidate historic heritage areas, identified during the desktop assessment and consultation, move into the next phase for further evaluation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

**It is
Recommended
:**

- That the contents of this report are reviewed and NRC endorses the preferred option/methodology for the evaluation of historic heritage resources in coastal and fresh water bodies.
 - That this report can form the basis for Section 32 analysis and assist with any future hearings, plan changes etc. to justify the approach to historic heritage resource identification/evaluation.
 - That consultation and collaboration in relation to the project continues with Heritage NZ and District Councils to ensure a collaborative approach.
 - That the interface with the community/local groups and their role in the assessment process are agreed; particularly in relation to criteria g) People and events, and h) Identity, where there are information gaps in the assessment process.
 - That a strategy for landowner consultation and access to properties for evaluation of sites is agreed.
 - That the relevant iwi and hapu are consulted as early as possible as part of the assessment process; noting that in this project, only known sites will be included.
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APPENDIX A: REVIEW OF NORTHLAND HISTORIC HERITAGE RESOURCE DATA

Territorial Authority Plan	Schedules	Assessment Criteria	Threshold	Reference	Link	Meta-Data Comments
Northland Regional Council	<p>The Proposed Regional Policy Statement does not include a schedule for historic heritage resources, but the policies cover areas, places, sites, buildings, or structures either individually or as a group.</p> <p>The Coastal Plan:</p> <p>1. Existing Structures Permitted Activities</p> <p>2. Existing Structures Controlled Activities</p> <p>3. Existing</p>	<p>Policy 4.5.3 of the PRPS – Assessing, identifying and recording significant historic heritage</p> <p>Resources – takes into account one or more of the following criteria:</p> <p>(a) Archaeological and/or scientific importance: the feature resource contributes significantly to our understanding of human history or archaeological research;</p> <p>(b) Architecture and technology: the structure or building is significant due to design, form, scale, materials, style, period, craftsmanship, construction technique or other unique element/ characteristic;</p> <p>(c) Rarity: the feature resource or site is unique, uncommon or rare at a district, regional or national level;</p>	<p>There is no specific threshold other than meeting “one or more of the criteria” and no hierarchy/ categorisation suggested.</p> <p>Historic heritage resources that meet the criteria under Policy 4.5.3 are deemed significant and warrant protection from inappropriate development in accordance with section 6(f) of the RMA. These are the historic heritage resources features which are to be identified in regional and district plans. The decision on which other heritage features (that do not meet the criteria in this policy) to include</p>	<p><i>Proposed Regional Policy Statement for Northland – Hearings Commissioners’ Strikethrough</i> (Watson et al. 2013) and <i>Appeals Version</i> (Northland Regional Council 2014).</p> <p>4.5.3 Policy – Assessing, identifying and recording significant historic heritage</p> <p>Historic heritage features.</p>	<p>http://www.nr.c.govt.nz/upload/13634/Proposed%20Regional%20Policy%20Statement%20for%20Northland%20Hearings%20Commissioners%20decisions%20-%20Strikethrough.pdf</p>	<p>For the Coastal Plan the survey of existing coastal structures was undertaken by the</p> <p>Northland Regional Council in 1992 and 1993. The schedule contains structure type, location and NRC ref number. It is not identified which structures are of historic heritage value.</p> <p>The PRPS includes Appendix 1</p> <p>‘Mapping Methods’ for ‘items of cultural and historic heritage in the coastal marine area or on the coast’. The key evaluation criteria/ elements are:</p> <p>a) Areas of identified cultural and historic heritage associated with</p>

Territorial Authority Plan	Schedules	Assessment Criteria	Threshold	Reference	Link	Meta-Data Comments
	<p>Structures Discretionary Activities</p> <p>4. Existing Structures Removal</p>	<p>(d) Representativeness: the feature resource is an excellent example of its class in terms of design, type, use, technology, time period or other characteristic;</p> <p>(e) Integrity: the feature resource retains a high proportion of its original characteristics and integrity compared with other examples in the district or region;</p> <p>(f) Context: the feature resource forms part of an association of heritage sites or buildings which, when considered as a whole, become important at a district, regional or national scale;</p> <p>(g) People and events: the feature resource is directly associated with the life or works of a well-known or important individual, group or organisation and / or is associated with locally,</p>	<p>in plans is left to individual regional and district councils.</p>			<p>the coast.</p> <p>b) Land contour.</p> <p>Generally included:</p> <p>a) Clusters of recorded archaeological sites with a clear coastal association (2013:236). The assessment criteria used in the PRPS is based on those developed by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust (now Heritage NZ).</p>

Territorial Authority Plan	Schedules	Assessment Criteria	Threshold	Reference	Link	Meta-Data Comments
		<p>regionally or nationally significant historic events;</p> <p>(h) Identity: the feature resource provides a sense of place, community identity or cultural or historical continuity;</p> <p>(i) Tangata whenua: the resource place or feature is important to tangata whenua for traditional, spiritual, cultural or historic reasons; and</p> <p>(j) Statutory: the resource or feature is recognised nationally or internationally, including: a World Heritage Site under the World Heritage Convention 1972; is registered under the Historic Places Act 1993; or is recognised as having significant heritage value under a statutory acknowledgement or other legislation.</p>				

Territorial Authority Plan	Schedules	Assessment Criteria	Threshold	Reference	Link	Meta-Data Comments
Kaipara District Plan (2013)	Heritage Sites and Areas Schedule/ Heritage Resources Areas of Significance to Maori Schedule/ schedule of Nohoanga Areas and Areas of Significance	Category A heritage resources have been identified as requiring protection based on: their status as heritage resources which are registered with the New Zealand Historic Places Trust; or their recognition in the previous Kaipara District Plan as protected heritage resources. Category B heritage resources are not registered with the New Zealand Historic Places Trust and subsequently are not protected by District Plan Rules. Category B heritage resources are of local significance and have been identified in the District Plan to encourage recognition and protection, and to raise awareness (for information purposes). Areas of significance to Maori, identified in relevant Treaty Settlements, have been included in a separate schedule.	It is assumed NZHPT thresholds apply as they must be registered to have Category A status. Note that Category B heritage resources <i>are not</i> protected by District Plan Rules. To add a category B place comment must be sought from HNZ	Appendix 17.1 Heritage Resources and shown in Map Series Two (Part E-Maps) Appendix 17.2: Nohoanga Areas and Areas of Significance to Maori	http://www.kaipara.govt.nz/Service++Info/District+Plan.html	The heritage schedule relies on the NZHPT list and those rolled over from the previous plan which would be based on old data. Areas of significance to Maori are only identified from relevant Treaty Settlements. On this basis, there may a lot of unrecognised heritage in this district. The schedule of Heritage Resources contains, map ref, map number, category/ type, resource (i.e. name), location, NZHPT ref, NZHPT cat. The schedule of Nohoanga Areas and Areas of Significance to Maori contains, map ref, map number, description, location, legal description, iwi. The council has said they do not hold additional information relating to these schedules.
Far North	Schedule of	None specified, however by	None specified, however	Historic Sites,	https://www.f	The main source of data

Territorial Authority Plan	Schedules	Assessment Criteria	Threshold	Reference	Link	Meta-Data Comments
District Plan (2015)	<p>Historic Sites, Buildings and Objects</p> <p>Schedule of Sites of Cultural Significance to Maori</p> <p>Registered Archaeological Sites</p> <p>Note: There are also 'heritage precinct maps' that define areas of built heritage, sites of cultural significance to Maori and archaeological sites.</p>	<p>proxy the NZ Heritage List criteria would be applicable.</p> <p>The Sites of Cultural Significance to Maori Schedule only lists those sites that:</p> <p>(a) are on Maori land or on Department of Conservation estate; and/or</p> <p>(b) were in the Transitional Plan; and/or</p> <p>(c) are on general title land and there has been consultation with the affected landowner.</p>	<p>by proxy the NZ Heritage List criteria would be applicable.</p> <p>The Council may add to the schedules of notable trees, historic buildings and objects, and Sites of Cultural Significance to Maori, when it is advised of new items, provided that:</p> <p>(a) there is proof of consultation with the owner of the land on which the heritage resource is located;</p> <p>(b) a written narrative about the heritage resource is provided;</p> <p>(c) adequate mapping is carried out.</p> <p>New heritage resources will be added to the Plan only by a Variation or Plan Change.</p>	<p>Buildings and Objects (Appendix 1E);</p> <p>Sites of Cultural Significance to Maori (Appendix 1F);</p> <p>Registered [listed] Archaeological Sites (refer to Rule 12.5.6.1.3 and Appendix 1G and the NZ Heritage List);</p> <p>Notable Trees (Appendix 1D);</p> <p>And</p> <p>Heritage Precincts (refer to Section 12.5A).</p>	<p>ndc.govt.nz/services/the-far-north-district-plan/district-plan-electronic-version</p>	<p>is from the NZ Heritage List for built heritage, and archaeology is derived from NZAA data. The Schedule of Historic Sites, Buildings and Objects includes site location, name, NZ Heritage List cat., legal description and map number. 4 places are identified in the CMA. The Schedule of Sites of Cultural Significance to Maori contains place #, location, name, requesting party, legal description and map #. The Registered Archaeological Sites includes register [List] #, name, address, legal description and map. Note that the council is currently reviewing these schedules and may have additional information on individual sites, as well as new sites.</p>
Whangarei	Schedule of	1. Historical and Social	Group I - Heritage	Criteria –	http://www.w	The Heritage Buildings,

Territorial Authority Plan	Schedules	Assessment Criteria	Threshold	Reference	Link	Meta-Data Comments
District Plan (2007)	<p>Heritage Buildings, Sites and Objects.</p> <p>Schedule of Sites of Significance to Maori.</p> <p>NB archaeological sites are included within both schedules.</p>	<p>Significance: The heritage item has historical significance or values associated with a notable person, event, time period or activity. The building, site or object represents an important reflection of the social patterns of its time. 2. Cultural and Spiritual Significance: The heritage item contributes to the distinguishing characteristics of a way of life, religion, philosophy, custom, practice or other belief. A group or community holds the building, site or object in a high esteem. 3. Architectural Significance: The heritage building, site or object is a significant example of a particular style or time period. 4. Group or Setting Significance: The heritage building, site or object has a degree of unity in relationship to its environment or surrounding buildings in terms of scale, space, structure, form, materials, texture and colour. 5. Landmark Significance: The heritage building, site or object is an important landscape feature of a particular area and</p>	<p>Buildings, Sites and Objects are considered to be <i>special and outstanding</i></p> <p>Group II - have these particular qualities, but to a lesser extent</p> <p>Note: The first three factors, being historical and social significance, cultural and spiritual significance, and architectural significance, receive the greatest weighting when distinguishing between Group I and Group II Heritage Buildings, Sites and Objects.</p> <p>Heritage areas which are waahi tapu and/or have specific significance for Maori are not be subject to the grouping classification.</p>	<p>Chapter 13.</p> <p>Heritage Buildings, Sites and Objects Schedule - Appendix 3.</p> <p>Sites of Significance to Maori - Appendix 4.</p> <p>Rules – Chp 58</p> <p>Rules relating to Sites of Significance to Maori are in Chapter 60.</p>	<p>dc.govt.nz/PoliciesandBylaws/Plans/DistrictPlan/Pages/default.aspx</p>	<p>Sites and Objects schedule contains site name, map number and legal description. Only five places are in Group 1.</p> <p>The Sites of Significance to Maori schedule contains name, address, map number and legal description. There is a GIS on the Council website based on the DP maps. Note that the council is currently reviewing these schedules and may have additional information on individual sites, as well as new sites.</p>

Territorial Authority Plan	Schedules	Assessment Criteria	Threshold	Reference	Link	Meta-Data Comments
		<p>in the community consciousness.</p> <p>6. Archaeological Significance: The heritage building, site or object provides, or has the potential to reveal, important archaeological information and physical evidence of pre-1900 human activities.</p> <p>7. Technological and Scientific Significance: The heritage building, site or object has important technological and scientific interest through its rarity and educational value and has the potential to provide further information through research.</p> <p>Note: Criteria for Sites of Significance to Maori will be determined by hapu</p>				
New Zealand Heritage List	The New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero ('the List') was previously the Register of Historic Places. It identifies	<p><i>Physical values</i></p> <p>Archaeological information: Does the place or area have the potential to contribute information about the human history of the region, or to</p>	<p>The List is divided into five parts:</p> <p>Historic Places - archaeological sites,</p>	Sustainable Management of Historic Heritage Guidance Information Sheet 2	http://www.heritage.org.nz/the-list ; http://www.heritage.org.nz/resources/s	<p>Assessment criteria include physical, historic and cultural values.</p> <p>This assessment criteria to assist in the identification of historic</p>

Territorial Authority Plan	Schedules	Assessment Criteria	Threshold	Reference	Link	Meta-Data Comments
	<p>New Zealand's significant and valued historical and cultural heritage places. The List is divided into five parts: historic places, historic areas, Wāhi Tūpuna, Wāhi Tapu and Wāhi Tapu area.</p>	<p>current archaeological research questions, through investigation using archaeological methods?</p> <p>Architecture: Is the place significant because of its design, form, scale, materials, style, ornamentation, period, craftsmanship or other architectural element?</p> <p>Technology and Engineering: Does the place demonstrate innovative or important methods of construction or design, does it contain unusual construction materials, is it an early example of the use of a particular construction technique or does it have the potential to contribute information about technological or engineering history?</p> <p>Scientific: Does the area or place have the potential to provide scientific information about the history of the region?</p> <p>Rarity: Is the place or area, or are features within it, unique, unusual, uncommon or rare at a district, regional or national level or in relation to particular historical themes?</p>	<p>buildings, memorials</p> <p>Category 1 historic places are of <i>special or outstanding</i> historical or cultural significance or value.</p> <p>Category 2 historic places are of historical or cultural significance or value.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Wāhi Tūpuna - places important to Māori for ancestral significance and associated cultural and traditional values.</p> <p>Wāhi Tapu - places sacred to Māori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual or mythological sense such as maunga tapu, urupā, funerary sites and</p>	<p>NZHPTA 2007 and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014</p>	<p>ustainable-management-guides and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014</p>	<p>heritage values is based on Proposed Change No.1 to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement (Heritage Criteria), Environment Bay of Plenty Regional Council, November 2005 and advice provided by Karen Greig and Lynda Walter, Insitu Heritage Ltd</p> <p>(Source: NZHPT, Sustainable Management of Historic Heritage Guidance Series, Discussion Paper No.1, Historic Heritage Principles and Issues, 3 August 2007). There is a publicly accessible searchable database on the Heritage NZ website. This can be searched by map and address, Listing number etc. There is an image and location information. The summary (historical) and assessment criteria information is of varying detail. Many places also have a detailed</p>

Territorial Authority Plan	Schedules	Assessment Criteria	Threshold	Reference	Link	Meta-Data Comments
		<p>Representativeness: Is the place or area a good example of its class, for example, in terms of design, type, features, use, technology or time period?</p> <p>Integrity: Does the place have integrity, retaining significant features from its time of construction, or later periods when important modifications or additions were carried out?</p> <p>Vulnerability: Is the place vulnerable to deterioration or destruction or is threatened by land use activities. Context or Group: Is the place or area part of a group of heritage places, a landscape, a townscape or setting which when considered as a whole amplify the heritage values of the place and group/ landscape or extend its significance?</p> <p><i>Historic values</i></p> <p>People: Is the place associated with the life or works of a well-known or important individual, group or organisation?</p> <p>Events: Is the place associated with an important event in local,</p>	<p>punawai.</p> <p>Wāhi Tapu Areas - areas that contain one or more wāhi tapu</p>			<p>registration report that can be requested from Heritage NZ.</p>

Territorial Authority Plan	Schedules	Assessment Criteria	Threshold	Reference	Link	Meta-Data Comments
		<p>regional or national history?</p> <p>Patterns: Is the place associated with important aspects, processes, themes or patterns of local, regional or national history?</p> <p><i>Cultural values</i></p> <p>Identity: Is the place or area a focus of community, regional or national identity or sense of place, and does it have social value and provide evidence of cultural or historical continuity?</p> <p>Public esteem: Is the place held in high public esteem for its heritage or aesthetic values or as a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment?</p> <p>Commemorative: Does the place have symbolic or commemorative significance to people who use or have used it, or to the descendants of such people, as a result of its special interest, character, landmark, amenity or visual appeal?</p> <p>Education: Could the place contribute, through public</p>				

Territorial Authority Plan	Schedules	Assessment Criteria	Threshold	Reference	Link	Meta-Data Comments
		<p>education, to people's awareness, understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures?</p> <p>Tangata whenua: Is the place important to tangata whenua for traditional, spiritual, cultural or historical reasons?</p> <p>Statutory recognition: Does the place or area have recognition in New Zealand legislation or international law including: World Heritage Listing under the World Heritage Convention 1972; registration under the Historic Places Act 1993; is it an archaeological site as defined by the Historic Places Act 1993; is it a statutory acknowledgement under claim settlement legislation; or is it recognised by special legislation?</p>				

APPENDIX B: PRELIMINARY LIST OF SITES FOR CATEGORY A AND B HISTORIC HERITAGE SITES AND HISTORIC HERITAGE AREAS.

Historic Heritage Areas

Heritage New Zealand List Number	NZ Archaeological Association Identification	Name of Area	Easting (Coordinate)	Northing (Coordinate)	Heritage type	Short description
7000	P5/15; P5/16; N11/501	Kerikeri Basin Historic Heritage Area	1687580	6187580	Historic Area	Includes CMA and freshwater environs of land based historic sites as well as Kororipo Pool and burial caves along the foreshore.
7724 9988	P05/2; P05/854; P05/915; P05/855; P05/853; P05/26; P05/856; P05/892; P05/906; P05/25; P05/893; P05/890; P05/897; P05/24; P05/891; P05/889; P05/896; P05/899; P05/872; Q05/34; Q05/3; Q05/1319; Q05/1317; Q05/33; Q05/11; Q05/31; Q05/32; Q05/10; Q05/5; Q05/6; Q05/8; Q05/7; Q05/9; Q05/35; Q05/25; Q05/24; Q05/30; P05/851.	Rangipoua Historic Heritage Area	6107059.4	1699429.3	Historic Area	Includes CMA environs around land based historic sites including Marsden Cross and area around the Te Pahi Islands.

6709	Numerous	Kaurahaupo Historic Area	1596843	6190391	Historic Area	<p>Kurahaupo Historic Area incorporates traditional places of outstanding archaeological significance (such as pa, urupa, gardens etc.) which may yield further information on Maori settlement of the New Zealand northern peninsula through archaeological investigation in the future.</p> <p>The traditional places and archaeological sites form part of a cultural heritage landscape which is important as a whole at a regional scale.</p> <p>Water based historic heritage includes the 'Kurahaupo rocks' (first anchoring place) and Waitangi Stream (first landing place).</p>

Heritage New Zealand List Number	NZ Archaeological Association Identification	Name of Area	Easting (Coordinate)	Northing (Coordinate)	Heritage type	Short description
9588	P04/249 – Rangihamama Pa P04/250 – Orongo Pa	Te Kopua Kawai o te Whakaheke Wahi Tapu Area	-	-	Waka Landing Site	Extent of registration includes part of the land described as Maori Res B 380158 (NA 50B/1221), Takou East D4 (NZGZ 1972, p. 2292) and Maori

						<p>Res Takou Island (NZGZ 1997, p.1207) North Auckland Land District and includes parts of the foreshore, seabed and river bed of the Takou River, Orongo Pa, Rangihamama Pa Takou East urupa and Takou Island.</p> <p>Site includes the landing site and resting place of the ancestral Mataatua waka.</p>
9650	No	Te Take, Waimanoni Wahi Tapu Area	-	-	Waka Landing Site	<p>Te Take is a place commemorative of the first landing of the Takitimu waka in Aotearoa, which is said to have occurred at the Rangaunu Harbour in Muriwhenua. A small islet in the Waimanoni Creek has been chosen as the representative location for Te Take.</p> <p>Extent of registration includes all of the land of the un-named islet (0.7128 ha) which is a part of Pt OLC 6 Waimanoni,</p>

Category A (Significant) Historic Heritage Sites

Heritage New Zealand List Number	NZ Archaeological Association Identification	Name of Site	Easting (Coordinate)	Northing (Coordinate)	Heritage type	Short description
3874	No	Butcher's Shop (Rawene)	1645883	6083243	Historical	The building consists of a single-storey structure, with a corrugated iron gabled roof, and ancillary catslide extension to the rear. The whole of building and deck is positioned over the coastal marine area. Construction date c. 1923 based on original drawings and commercial directory information.
461	No	Former Kaipara Dairy Company Factory Whakapirau Rd, Whakapirau	1710950	5998082	Industrial	The former North Kaipara Dairy Company Factory is on the south bank of the Arapaoa River at Whakapirau, by the Whakapirau Wharf at the end of Whakapirau Road. It was built as a butter factory, constructed in 1904.
7741	No	Kohukohu Stone Arched Bridge	1649614	6087002	Bridge	The bridge crosses the Waihouuru Creek between Kohukohu School and the Kohukohu Bowling Club green. It is a simple arched stone footbridge and the stone blocks from which the bridge is constructed are made from Sydney sandstone. The date of

						construction is believed to be between 1843 and 1851.
3947	O05/229	Kohukohu Wharf Piles	1649509	6086564	Wharf-Jetty	Constructed in 1879 the wharf was originally reported to be 450ft (137m) in length and 30ft (9m) in width. The piles are all squared totara and the rest of the timber used in its construction (now gone) was heart of kauri. In its day vessels drawing up to 20ft (6m) of water could load at the wharf during high tide.
2584	No	Mangonui Store	1649003	6128003	Historical	The building consists of a single-storey structure, of an extended rectangular plan, with a corrugated iron gabled roof, and low catslide extension to the rear. It is constructed of timber and is on timber piles. Its total floor area extends over the water on the Mangonui foreshore. Reportedly it was built in c.1907 for Richard Wrathall, who leased it out and it was taken over by Alexander McKay in c.1910 as the Mangonui general store and office building
412	No	Opua Store	1701880	6091731	Historical	Reportedly it was built in 1914 by builder Deemings of Okiato, but new research shows it is possible the building was

						relocated from further west along the shoreline. If the building was relocated, it may incorporate elements of an earlier structure from the late 1880s (formerly the Anderson store/ Allen bakery).
None	No	Portland Wharf	1720996 1721630	6037015 6037118	Wharf-Jetty	A redundant timber wharf built of jarrah with totara piles, incorporating a rail road with metal supports, constructed in 1913. From the landward end it extends east-northeast into the harbour for approximately 650m where it meets a jetty that joins up to a modern cement pipeline. Decking has been removed, but most of the piles remain in place. An associated c.550m long stone and concrete causeway leads to the wharf from Portland Wharf Road.
2590	No	Totora North Shipyard & Sawmill (former)	1666005	6122220	Shipyard-Sawmill	The former Lane and Brown shipyard and sawmill is situated to the southeast of Okura Bay Road and occupying part of the foreshore. The place consists of a number of buildings from different periods including boatsheds, sawmill, drying sheds, ablutions block and offices. Associated structures include boat

						ramps, the wharf, a tannalising pit, booms and breastwork to the harbour edge, and railways for transporting timbers etc. across the site.
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Category B (Potentially Significant) Historic Heritage Sites

Heritage New Zealand List Number	NZ Archaeological Association Identification	Name of Site	Easting (Coordinate)	Northing (Coordinate)	Heritage type	Short description
No	P05/887	Bridge abutment.	1687380	6093058	Bridge	Abutment on western side of Waiaruhe River, downstream of present SH10 bridge.
No	No	Kawakawa Vintage Rail Bridge	1699567	6086457	Bridge	340m wooden bridge – longest curved wooden bridge in Southern Hemisphere. Currently being restored. Located at Taumarere
No	P05/930	Rail Bridge	1685574	6102989	Bridge	Remains of 1909-1915 Puketi Forest to Waipapa Landing tramline. Located above rainbow falls, Kerikeri.
No	O05/289	Site of old bridge at Awaroa Station	1624906	6095120	Bridge	In poor condition, includes timber boom post-dating 1900.
No	P05/410	Stone causeway	1696769	6095612	Bridge	Stone causeway, Waitangi Estuary. Tradition dictates that it was built by British troops in the campaign against Hone Heke.
No	No	Victoria Bridge, Whangarei	1719819	6045998	Bridge	The Victoria Bridge was opened in 1936 by the Borough Council of Whāngārei by the Mayor W Jones.

No	P05/575	Burial site	1698466	6096616	Burial	Maori burial site
No	Q05/866	Burial site and midden	1713456	6099823	Burial	Shell midden; Old Burial Ground; Grave memorial stone; Site of historic settlement.
No	P05/927	Maori Burial Site	1686904	6102863	Burial	Maori burial site
No	P05/997	Maori Burial Site	1691739	6104944	Burial	Historic burial ground, and midden.
No	O05/75	Canoe	1625851	6078033	Canoe	Remains of canoe found on beach north of Mitimiti. Lies overhanging the Matihetihe Stream.
No	N03/205	Canoe Landing Site	1612470	6145757	Canoe	Canoe Landing Site
3833	No	Old Dam at Ohaeawai	1678808	6087487	Dam-Race	Old dam located at Ohaeawai
No	P05/516	Water race and dam	1687154	6102784	Dam-Race	Water race located near Rainbow Falls, Kerikeri. Part of the old hydroelectric station which includes an old concrete dam in-stream.
No	P05/888	Water wheel.	1687280	6092988	Dam-Race	Concrete structure on rock bed of river. Located at Waiaruhe River at Puketona Junction. Pre-dates 1938.
No	P08/134	Gumdigger camp	1698232	5989059	Gumdigger	Rectangle excavations near beach level at Ruawai (Island Point).
No	No	Garage at Rawene	1645840	6083340	Historical	The building extends 10 metres from the Russell Esplanade into the coastal marine area and is 21 metres in length parallel to the Esplanade. Dates to 1916. Shown on on plan MD11748.
No	P08/127	Historic habitation	1696727	5991454	Historical	Pouto peninsular – at

						southern end of beach north of Tomb Point. Includes old jetty. Severely eroded by the sea.
No	Q05/1173	Historic house	1702364	6096726	Historical	Russell at southern end of Matuawhi Rd. No visible evidence and probably land based.
No	P05/1020	Historical garden enclosure.	1691625	6104970	Historical	Historic garden enclosure at Aroha Island, Kerikeri. Site mainly relates to land.
No	No	Horeke Old Store	1653688	6087342	Historical	Plans were approved in 1920. Shown on plan MD5116.
No	Q05/1184	Old bank building	1702063	6097225	Historical	Russell near the foreshore south of Cass St. No visible remains and probably land based.
No	Q07/1406	Old boathouses	1720102	6046919	Historical	Hatea River Boathouse features
No	No	Old Waterline Cafe at Kohukohu	1649615	6086965	Historical	<p>The cafe was built in 1881, as a butcher's shop, and has changed tenants and trades many times since. The building has been at this location since at least 1968. The building has formerly been used for commercial purposes, its original use was as a butchery, and in more recent years as a café / restaurant.</p> <p>The building is of wooden construction and is supported by a mix of Concrete piles and wooden</p>

						<p>piles encased in concrete footings. The building is has a square shape and occupies approximately 127 Square metres of the coastal marine area. The building adjoins and abuts a stone seawall that runs along the length of the Kohokohu foreshore at this location.</p> <p>The building received consent to convert to tourist accommodation in 2011. The conversion of the use of the building to tourist accommodation required a minor structural change to the internal structure of the building with a short section of internal wall constructed.</p>
No	No	Rawene Boatshed Cafe and Shop	1645905	6083270	Historical	<p>The building was originally a general store. The present owners have occupied the building for at least 20 years and in that time have 'developed' it from a general store into the present café, craft shop and art gallery.</p> <p>A building has been on the site since 1914. Many other adjacent buildings in the area are classified as Historic Buildings and are registered on the NZ Historic Places Trust Register,</p>

						however the original structure was burnt down and replaced by a newer building on the same site. The Council has microfilm of the original plans (MD 4288 and MD 4289) of the building. Though there is no indication of the original approval on the plans, it is likely that the original approval was granted in the 1920's under the relevant Harbours Act.
No	No	Rawene Four Square	1645894	6083315	Historical	Dates to 1917? Show on MD 6194
No	No	Robertson's Island Commemorative Plaque / Site of Capt Cook Landing	1705519	6100319	Historical	Date unknown
No	P04/637	Stone walls	1695433	6109503	Historical	Stone walls
No	No	Totara North Gumstore	1665222	6122170	Historical	Originally built in 1890, one of the oldest surviving buildings in Northland. The Ministry of Transport issued a foreshore license last century to Messrs Molesworth and WH Saies to enable the erection of buildings for storing purposes on the foreshore of Totara North, Whangaroa Harbour. The original license has been reissued several times subsequently to various members of the Saies family. It currently

						holds a coastal consent to occupy the foreshore and seabed.
No	No	Whangaroa General Store	1667680	6120850	Historical	The existing building, known as the "Boyd Gallery and General Store", is currently being utilised as a general store and gallery, catering for local residents, visitors and mariners. It is a well known location, in that a building has been on the site for over 140 years. The building was first authorised as MD(N)14109 and MD(N)2294 under the Harbours Act 1950 and was then classified as a "commercial non marine structure". It currently holds a coastal consent to occupy the foreshore and seabed.
No	O04/470	Historic store and midden	1649001	6128369	Historical/Midden	Historic Store and eroding midden from shoreline.
No	Q07/971	Coal Shute, Hatea River	1719986	6046690	Industrial	An old coal shute on the banks of the Hatea River.
No	P04/508	Fish factory.	1666313	6121420	Industrial	Remains of a fish factory in the northern Whangaroa Harbour. A concrete pier extends into the sea.
No	P04/511	Fishing Camp	1668399	6126023	Industrial	Fishing camp – Ranfurly Reserve, Pekapeka Bay, Whangaroa Harbour. Little evidence of its use remains. Dates to early 20 th century.
No	O06/443	Flax mill	1635268	6069464	Industrial	Flax mill, north bank of Waiharoia stream. Dates to 1860's/1870's. No visible

						remains.
No	No	Historic Freezing Works at Reotahi, Whangarei Harbour	1735662	6033868	Industrial	Located at Reotahi Rd, Whangarei Harbour.
No	P05/512	Lime Kiln	1692551	6103198	Industrial	Lime kiln and boat house associated with the Edmonds Family, Edmonds Rd, South of Kerikeri. The remains of the boatshed consists of two scoria walls. Plans date to 1857.
No	Q07/1107	Old wharf and cement works	1723104	6038900	Industrial	Limestone Island Wharf and Old Cement Works (Whangarei Harbour)
No	O05/311	Tidal flour mill.	1642228	6082974	Industrial	Built between 1846 and 1849. Foundation or structural posts of the mill and some planking exist on-site, and possibly one of the millstone bands.
No	Q05/1102	Constructed swamp	1712147	6101850	Maori	Drainage swap – Otehei Bay. May contain prehistoric agricultural tools.
No	N02/133	Kapowairua Prehistoric Adze Workings	1587153	6191006	Maori – Adze working	Small boulders with evidence of grinding in form of grooves. On bank and in stream at Kapowairua.
No	N02/299	Maori – Fish Trap	1597266	6182895	Maori - Fishing	Maori – Fish Trap
No	P05/1022	Maori fish trap	1694519	6102362	Maori - Fishing	Stone fish trap and shell midden.
No	P05/151	Maori fish trap	1693351	6103100	Maori - Fishing	Maori fish trap
No	P05/161	Maori fish trap	1692650	6103298	Maori - Fishing	Maori fish trap
No	P05/165	Maori fish trap	1692450	6103497	Maori - Fishing	Maori fish trap
No	P05/169	Maori fish trap	1692151	6102997	Maori - Fishing	Maori fish trap
No	P05/180	Maori fish trap	1696339	6107106	Maori - Fishing	Maori fish trap

No	O05/320	Maori Fishtrap	1642628	6083175	Maori - Fishing	Fishtrap
No	P05/772	Maori fishtrap	1698362	6097915	Maori - Fishing	Maori fishtrap
No	P05/821	Maori fishtrap	1697762	6098014	Maori - Fishing	Maori fishtrap
No	P05/867	Maori fishtrap	1693560	6103340	Maori - Fishing	Maori fishtrap
No	P05/876	Maori fishtrap	1693450	6103290	Maori - Fishing	Maori fishtrap
No	P05/987	Maori fishtrap	1693380	6103320	Maori - Fishing	Maori fishtrap
No	P05/988	Maori fishtrap	1693450	6103280	Maori - Fishing	Maori fishtrap
No	R06/27	Midden	1757905	6074178	Maori - Settlement	Located on Poor Knights Island. May be outside of CMA.
No	P04/93	Canoe portage and stonework.	1677470	6127128	Maori - Stonework	Mainly a land based site with stone walls/mounds and drains, also terraces. Canoe portage area from one beach to another across the narrow Mahinepua peninsular.
No	P05/444	Maori - Stonework	1686854	6102783	Maori - Stonework	Carved rock
No	P04/543	Maori stone features	1667802	6125222	Maori - Stonework	Stone features, Ranfurly Reserve, Pekapeka Bay, Whangaroa Harbour. Mostly on land surrounding the beach. Includes stone walls, stone mounds.
No	P04/556	Maori stone features	1667704	6124322	Maori - Stonework	Maori stone features
No	O06/181	Maori stonework	1645896	6056099	Maori - Stonework	Stone heaps, on river terraces in Waipoua river valley.
No	P05/773	Maori stonework	1698262	6098015	Maori - Stonework	Maori stonework
No	R07/62	Maori-stonework	1753346	6018479	Maori - Stonework	Maori - Stonework
No	N02/1023	Midden	1600643	6189903	Midden	Midden
No	N02/1043	Midden	1600251	6187502	Midden	Midden
No	N03/66	Midden	1613454	6150957	Midden	Midden

No	N03/749	Midden	1615060	6148563	Midden	Midden
No	N05/354	Midden	1610303	6099577	Midden	Midden
No	O03/81	Midden	1636349	6149124	Midden	Midden/Terrace
No	O04/905	Midden	1643505	6127854	Midden	Midden. Appears to cover the entire flat. Contents include pipi, cockle, oyster, black nerita, cats eye with fragments of charcoal and heat fractured rock.
No	O04/922	Midden	1633684	6137222	Midden	Midden
5903	O06/117	Midden	1640871	6055256	Midden	Midden
5904	O06/118	Midden	1640871	6055256	Midden	Midden
No	O06/16	Midden	1627556	6075739	Midden	Midden
No	P05/1043	Midden	1688233	6102294	Midden	There are large limestone boulders 200m down stream of Hongis Point, Kerikeri. One of these has been used as a rock shelter. Midden also recorded spilling down river bank.
No	P05/171	Midden	1692750	6103298	Midden	Midden
No	Q06/422	Midden	1737936	6055641	Midden	30m long by up to 2m thick midden deposit at the back of the beach, 70% pipi, 20% cockle, 10% mudsnail. 5 new terraces (2-7m long x 1-3m wide) & a possible waka haul out feature.
No	Q07/6	Midden	1737866	6046854	Midden	Midden exposures in at least 4 separate areas on the point/sandspit at Pataua North. Mainly Pipi, tua tua. cockle, mudsnail.
No	Q05/1276	Cape Brett Lighthouse and	1721331	6106713	Military	Coastwatch, radar station and lighthouse. The tramway and multiple cranes

		radar station				were all part of Cape Brett's transport system; used to unload supplies from the sea for the settlement and distribute to the various places up the slope. Construction on the landing and crane followed by the tramway, winch and associated buildings began in 1908-09.
No	P04/544	Old naval and mine station	1668002	6125223	Military	Pekapeka Bay, Whangaroa Harbour. Mostly on land. Concrete piles remain in the CMA. Terraces stretch up from beach.
No	Q05/5	Marsden Cross Mission Station	1699801	6107670	Mission	The site is made up of multiple drains and terraces. These relate both to pre-European settlement as well as the mission station which was established on this site in 1814. Remnants of the mission station include a rope walk and saw pit. This site is part of the wider Rangipoua Historic Area.
No	P04/60	Island Pa	1680998	6124658	Pa	Island Pa
No	P04/644	Island Pa	1664540	6130161	Pa	Island pa with extensive terracing.
No	Q09/497	Island pa	1718878	5986863	Pa	Island pa
No	O04/24	Pa	1640023	6128921	Pa	Island Pa
No	No	Boyd Shipwreck (1809)	1666804	6121141	Shipwreck	Whangaroa Harbour (west of township of Whangaroa). Exact location unknown however believed to be closed to coordinates

						provided. Significant and iconic site. Likely to be the subject of an archaeological dive this summer (2015) which will yield more information on its whereabouts and condition.
No	No	Captain Bouganville 1975 (sunk)	-	-	Shipwreck	3.2k m offshore of Whananaki on south side of Whananaki Inlet. (location approximate). Not displayed on regional plan maps.
No	No	Favourite Shipwreck (1870)	1610986	6107085	Shipwreck	Visible remains at Ahipara on beach.
No	No	Forrest Hall 1909 (sunk)	-	-	Shipwreck	Near ninety mile beach 40km south of Cape Van Diemen. (location approximate). Not displayed on regional plan maps.
No	No	HMNZS Tui 21/1/63 (in service) 18/2/98 (scuttled)	-	-	Shipwreck	500 metres off coast, 1.6 km north of Tutukaka Harbour (location approximate). Not displayed on regional plan maps.
No	No	HMNZS Waikato 1962 (in service) 2000 (sunk)	-	-	Shipwreck	3.2 km south of Tutukaka at entrance to Ngunguru Bay. (location approximate). Not displayed on regional plan maps.
No	No	Kaitawa 1966 (sunk)	-	-	Shipwreck	7.6 km off Cape Reinga Approximate nautical coordinates are 246, 20. Not displayed on regional plan maps.
No	P07/12	L'Alcmene (1851)	1667474	6019972	Shipwreck	Wreck of the L'Almene near Bayley's Gorge.

No	No	Niagara 1940 (sunk)	-	-	Shipwreck	Bream Head - Mokohinau Island. (location approximate). Not displayed on regional plan maps.
No	No	Puriri 1942 (sunk)	-	-	Shipwreck	12.8 km NE Bream Head. Not displayed on regional plan maps.
No	No	Rainbow Warrior 1955 (in service) 1985 (sunk)	-	-	Shipwreck	Matauri Bay, Cavilli Islands. (location approximate). Not displayed on regional plan maps.
No	O05/110	Remains of Hardman's Yatch	1635244	6078758	Shipwreck	Exposed at very low tide.
No	O07/20	Salcombe Castle (1846)	1653034	6039327	Shipwreck	Sank south of Manganui Bluff in Kaipara Harbour.
No	O06/398	Shipwreck (the 'India')	1635271	6068364	Shipwreck	Shipwreck, Waianga Stream, Omapere Beach. Some remains visible, wrecked 1883.
No	Q09/545	The 'Midge' (1871)	1705405	5974271	Shipwreck	Remains visible at the low tide mark. Located at the base of cliffs on Pouto peninsular near rocks named after the schooner.
No	O05/350	Ventnor Shipwreck (1902)	1611800	6072000	Shipwreck	Remains of SS Ventnor out at sea. 15 km southwest of the opening of the Hokianga Harbour
No	O05/232	Old timber mill (Rawene)	1645827	6082784	Shipyard-Sawmill	Dating to 1903. Includes remains of posts, jetty and concrete slabs.
No	O04/894	Saw pit trench	1650407	6126274	Shipyard-Sawmill	Saw pit trench
No	O06/367	Shipyard	1634051	6076156	Shipyard-Sawmill	Shipyard shown on navigational charts and located on northern side of Pupiwai Creek. Not verified

						by ground truthing.
No	P05/1060	Shipyard	1699116	6095409	Shipyard-Sawmill	The remains of a timber revetment / retaining wall have become exposed after the recent cyclone Lusi event (April 2014) along the high tide mark on Horotiu Beach.
No	Q05/1510	Shipyard	1699607	6094858	Shipyard-Sawmill	Ship building site for the Herald, which was launched in 1826. Evidence of a possible old garden soil associated with a pre-1824 Maori settlement on the Paihia Beach flat also recorded in test-pits during November 2013.
No	P05/899	Shipyard sawpits	1698938	6107213	Shipyard-Sawmill	Sawpits
No	O05/317	Site of Horeke Shipyard (1826)	1653711	6087302	Shipyard-Sawmill	Site of Horeke Shipyard (1826), NZ's first shipyard.
No	O05/304	Site of old sawmill at Whangape	1620828	6087914	Shipyard-Sawmill	Various miscellaneous remains exist in the inter-tidal mudflats.
No	P04/515	Whaling Camp	1667399	6126321	Whaling	Whaling camp - Ranfurly Reserve, Pekapeka Bay, Whangaroa Harbour. Terraces and stone alignments remain – one extending into the sea. Dates to turn of the century whaling era.
No	P04/516	Whaling Camp	1666898	6126719	Whaling	Whaling camp - Ranfurly Reserve, Pekapeka Bay, Whangaroa Harbour. Like Site P04/515, terraces and stone alignments remain – two extending into

						the sea. Dates to turn of the century whaling era.
No	Q05/1202	Whaling station	1724211	6089337	Whaling	On Karakahuarua peninsula about two thirds along to the east and then down to the south coast. A coastal whaling station was reported to be located here by one of the land owners. Probably contained some tripots but no features were visible when first recorded in 1997.
No	O04/451	Whaling Station (Whangarino)	1653886	6133181	Whaling	Whaling Station
No	Q05/1337	Whangamumu Whaling Station	1717918	6098711	Whaling	Whaling Station at Whangamumu Harbour. Include remains of slipway into the sea.
No	O06/440	Boatshed	1633674	6067461	Wharf-Jetty	Boat shed at Arai Te-Uru recreational reserve, Signal Station Road. Just above the high tide mark but eroding – not much left.
No	Q09/1099	Jetty posts	1731984	5986138	Wharf-Jetty	Historic structure/wharf/jetty/posts. Largely destroyed. Possibly located just over boundary in Auckland Region.
No	Q07/970	Mair Landing, Hatea River	1719986	6046790	Wharf-Jetty	Whangarei's first road (remains of).
No	Q05/1487	Old Russell Wharf	1701925	6097337	Wharf-Jetty	Historic wharf, recorded from documentary sources. The site located on or within the seafloor and extends to approximately 5-7m above the seafloor (1-2m above sea level). The site consists

						of what appears to be the Russell wharf shown in a photograph dating to 1890.
No	P04/750	Old Whangaroa Wharf	1667797	6121449	Wharf-Jetty	Remains of the old Whangaroa Wharf built in 1883-84. The remains comprise kauri pile structures consisting of four posts, 20cm x 20cm, concreted into the rock platform. The footings and concrete, 60cm x 60cm, for further piles occur outside the structures on both sides. Other footings may be evident on the rock platform in the inter-tidal zone
No	No	Pahia Old Stone Wharf	1699836	6094773	Wharf-Jetty	Date unknown
No	No	Parua Bay Wharf	1732053	6040276	Wharf-Jetty	Dates to 1926?
No	P05/576	Pier	1698466	6096616	Wharf-Jetty	Site only – located east of treaty house at Waitangi.
No	O06/441	Slipway	1633674	6067461	Wharf-Jetty	Associated with the Arai-Te-Uru boatshed. In good condition. Local tradition states this dates to 1840.
No	No	Whananaki Wharf North	1733231	6069272	Wharf-Jetty	Constructed in 1930's.