



New Zealand
Historic Places Trust *Pouhere Taonga*

**SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT
OF
HISTORIC HERITAGE**

Guide No. 2

REGIONAL PLANS



3 August 2007

Table of Contents

1. REGIONAL PLANS AND HISTORIC HERITAGE.....	4
2. BEST PRACTICE EXAMPLE: LAND AND WATER RESOURCES REGIONAL PLAN.....	7
3. REGIONAL COASTAL PLANS AND HISTORIC HERITAGE	11
4. PROTECTION OF HISTORIC HERITAGE IN THE COASTAL ENVIRONMENT	14
Case study – Auckland Regional Coastal Plan: 2004	22
Example – Auckland Regional Coastal Plan Rules for Structures.....	23

Sustainable Management of Historic Heritage Guidelines

Guide No.2

Regional Plans

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While the NZHPT acknowledges the contribution of other agencies and organisations, the opinions and views expressed in this guide are those of the NZHPT only.

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1. Regional Plans and Historic Heritage

Regional plans assist a regional council carry out any of its functions in order to achieve the purpose of the RMA.¹ The functions of regional councils involve a range of matters, outlined in section 30 of the RMA, which include the 'establishment, implementation, and review of objectives, policies, and methods to achieve integrated management of the natural and physical resources of the region' and the 'preparation of objectives and policies in relation to any actual or potential effects of the use, development, or protection of land which are of regional significance.'²

In addition to assisting the regional council carrying out its functions, regional councils shall consider the desirability of preparing regional plans whenever any of a number of circumstances or considerations arise or are likely to arise as outlined in section 65(3) of the RMA. These circumstances or considerations include:

- Any significant conflict between the use, development or protection of natural and physical resources or the avoidance or mitigation of such conflict.
- Any significant need or demand for the protection of natural and physical resources or of any site, feature, place or area of regional significance.
- Any significant concerns of tangata whenua for their cultural heritage in relation to natural and physical resources.
- The restoration or enhancement of any natural and physical resources in a deteriorated state or the avoidance or mitigation of any such deterioration.³

The NZHPT considers that regional plans should provide for the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development as a matter of national importance. To achieve this, the regional plan should include objectives, policies, rules and reasons relating to historic heritage. This may involve setting aside a separate chapter for historic heritage and integrating historic heritage matters into all the relevant sections.

In preparing or changing any regional plan, the regional council shall have regard to any relevant entry in the Historic Places Register to the extent that its content has a bearing on resource management issues of the region.⁴ The regional plan needs to give effect to the regional policy statement, including any historic heritage provisions of the regional policy statement.

As at April 2006, the existing set of regional plans prepared by regional councils covers issues relating to:

- Coast
- Air, land and water
- Water quality
- Erosion and sediment control
- Discharges
- Rivers, freshwater, and water catchment
- Gravel extraction

¹ Sec 63(1), RMA 1991

² Sec 30(1)(a)(b), RMA 1991

³ Sec 65(3)(a)(b)(e)(f), RMA 1991

⁴ Sec 66(2)(iia), RMA 1991

- Geothermal extractions
- Vegetation management
- Natural resources
- Waste management and hazardous substances
- Soil
- On-site effluent management

The NZHPT promotes the preparation of regional plans for historic heritage. This approach could achieve a consistent and regional approach to historic heritage. However, if a regional council does consider a regional plan for historic heritage is appropriate, this plan should avoid administrative duplication with district plan provisions and be prepared in conjunction with territorial authorities. This method should be signalled in the regional policy statement.

It is particularly important that rules relating to water and land use include historic heritage-related conditions, assessment matters, standards or terms. These provisions are of critical importance with regard to activities listed in the table below:

Activity	Issues: Examples of Historic heritage affects
Earthworks and quarries	Damage to sites of significance to Maori and archaeological sites
Clearance of vegetation	Loss of trees of historic heritage value (e.g. karaka and cabbage tree plantations, commemorative trees) Damage to sites of significance to Maori and archaeological sites
Silviculture	Damage to historic heritage caused by logging, tree fall, tracking, planting of new trees on archaeological sites. May damage the surroundings associated with historic heritage
Draw down of ground water (e.g. geothermal, mineral, water bores)	Damage to sites of significance to Maori and archaeological sites. Subsidence effects on built heritage.
New buildings and structures	Damage to sites of significance to Maori and archaeological sites. Visual impacts of settings of heritage places.
Activities relating to the beds of rivers, streams and lakes	Damage to sites of significance to Maori and archaeological sites. For example, wetland, submerged island lake pa
Reclamation	Damage to sites of significance to Maori and archaeological sites
Wetland-related works	May damage artefacts and taonga buried by Maori within wetlands
Coastal protection works	Removal or damage to coastal heritage structures Damage to sites of significance to Maori and archaeological sites. Visual/landscape impacts.
Contaminated sites remediation	May need to manage archaeological sites associated with a contaminated site (example of Mapua remediation works, Tasman District).
Gravel extraction	May affect water or sites of significance to Maori and archaeological sites.

In addition to rules, the regional plan should contain an advice notice informing the public of the archaeological authority provisions of the Historic Places Act 1993.

Example – Environment Bay of Plenty Proposed Regional Water and Land Plan (version 8.2, 19 October 2005)

The Proposed Regional Water and Land Plan for the Bay of Plenty contains a range of provisions relating to historic heritage. A comprehensive kaitiakitanga chapter (chapter 2) provides for objectives, policies and methods relating to Maori interests, sites of significance, and the Treaty of Waitangi. Chapter 3 contains objectives, policies and methods for the integrated management of land and water. Objective 9A provides for 'the stewardship of natural resources' which 'maintains, and where appropriate, protects cultural, ecological, amenity, natural character and landscape values through management practices that avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects.'

Policy 21 states 'to manage land and water resources in the Bay of Plenty within an integrated catchment management framework to...(d) Recognise and provide for heritage values in resource management decisions...(l) Promote and encourage the adoption of sustainable land management practices that are appropriate to the environmental characteristics and limitations of the site to...(vi) Recognise and provide for heritage values of the site.'

Method 46 provides that when considering resource consent applications, 'Council will assess the...(d) Maori cultural values and (e) historic heritage... of any activity site on a case by case basis using the requirements in the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.'

The rules of the Proposed Regional Water and Land Plan relate to range of activities including clearance of vegetation, contaminated sites, culverts, dairy shed effluent, damming of streams, discharges, earthworks, quarries, drains, reclamations, river works, and wetlands. There are historic heritage-related provisions within many of these activity rules. For example, in relation to controlled activities, there is provision to control 'measures to avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects on sites of significance to tangata whenua, indigenous biodiversity, and areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna.' Similar provisions are included in relation to discretionary activity matters.

In addition to rule provisions, the following advisory note is included in relation to a range of activities:

The rules in this regional plan do not authorise the modification or disturbance of any archaeological or registered waahi tapu sites within the area of activity. Written authority from the New Zealand Historic Places Trust is required prior to any destruction, damage or modification of an archaeological or registered waahi tapu site or an area where there is reasonable cause to suspect there is an archaeological site. Should any artefacts, bones or any other sites of archaeological or cultural significance be discovered within the area affected by the activity, written authorisation should be obtained from the Historic Places Trust before any damage, modification or destruction is undertaken.

2. Best Practice Example: Land and Water Resources Regional Plan

The following section provides an example of an objective, policies and methods that may be adapted by regional councils for use in a land and water-related regional plan and in relation to forest harvesting activity. The provisions are suggestions only and should be adapted to apply to regional circumstances and specific regional heritage-related issues.

The section closely reflects guidance on best practice district plan provisions outlined in Guide No. 3 of this series – District Plans.

1. Issue

The use of land and water resources in the region can adversely affect historic heritage values, including places of significance to Maori and archaeological sites.

2. Objective: To ensure that the management of land and water resources does not damage or destroy historic heritage in the region.

3. Policies

3.1 Policy 1: The management of land and water shall be carried out in a manner that avoids damage to historic heritage.

3.2 Policy 2: The regional council and local authorities shall recognise the NZHPT as the consenting authority for all pre-1900 archaeological sites.

3.3 Policy 3: The management of land and water associated with any previously unidentified historic heritage shall be managed in a way that avoids damage or destruction until its significance is assessed and adverse effects can be appropriately avoided or mitigated.

4. Methods

4.1 Method 1: The regional plan contains a schedule of significant historic heritage associated with land and water resources, as assessed by the guidance and criteria contained in the regional policy statement [refer to RPS provision].

4.2 Method 2: The regional plan contains rules to protect scheduled historic heritage from damage.

4.3 Method 3: In assessing effects of the management of land and water, the regional council will take into account the criteria provided in the regional policy statement to assess adverse effects on historic heritage [refer to RPS provision].

4.4 Method 4: The regional council, in cooperation with the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, will promote the protection of archaeological sites and ensure applicants and the public are aware of the archaeological authority process under the Historic Places Act 1993. The regional council will use the archaeological advice notes outlined in Appendix A with regards to resource consent processes under this plan.

5. Examples

Forest Harvesting

Objective: Forest harvesting is managed to ensure historic heritage is not damaged or destroyed

Permitted Activity

Forest harvesting is a permitted activity subject to the following standards:

- The forest harvesting (or any associated earthworks) shall not destroy or damage any place or area listed in the historic heritage schedule of the regional plan.
- The forest harvesting (or any associated earthworks) shall not take place within the setting (at least 20 metres) of any archaeological site recorded by the New Zealand Archaeological Association.

If the above standards are not met, the activity is treated as a non-complying.

Non-Complying Activity

The destruction or damage of any place or area listed in the historic heritage schedule of the regional plan is a non-complying activity.

Forest harvesting within 10 metres of any archaeological site recorded by the New Zealand Archaeological Association is a non-complying activity.

Rules for protecting historic sites (including archaeological sites)

The effectiveness of rules for historic sites depends on the quality of location information in the plan. As with all heritage places and areas listed in the regional or district plans, the setting of historic sites should be defined. This setting should incorporate a buffer area to safeguard the site from adjacent inappropriate development. Establishing a setting will require consideration of each site and its geographical and geological features on a case-by-case basis.

Best practice rules relating to archaeological sites outlined in this guide are based on the assumption that small archaeological sites are located on planning maps to within 15 metres and large sites or areas are displayed as an area with at least a 10 metre buffer zone. To obtain this level of accuracy, it will have been necessary for the local authority to have obtained up to date information from the New Zealand Archaeological Association Upgrade Project and further specialist professional advice about site extent, and for this information to be incorporated in plan maps.

If archaeological sites can only be assumed to be located to within about 100 metres, the standard should be modified accordingly to state that forest harvesting (or any associated earthworks) should not take place within 100 metres of any archaeological site recorded by the New Zealand Archaeological Association, unless an archaeologist has inspected the site and advised that it will not be affected.

Appendix A: Archaeological advice to be adopted in resource consent processes

Advice note where archaeological sites will be affected by consent activity:

This proposal will affect recorded archaeological site(s). Work affecting archaeological sites is subject to a consent process under the Historic Places Act 1993. An authority (consent) from the New Zealand Historic Places Trust must be obtained for the work prior to commencement. It is an offence to damage or destroy a site for any purpose without an authority. The Historic Places Act 1993 contains penalties for unauthorised site damage. The applicant is advised to contact the New Zealand Historic Places Trust for further information.

Advice notes where archaeological sites may be affected by consent activity:

There are recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity of the proposed work. The applicant is advised to contact the New Zealand Historic Places Trust for further information. Work affecting archaeological sites is subject to a consent process under the Historic Places Act 1993. If any activity associated with this proposal, such as earthworks, fencing or landscaping, may modify, damage or destroy any archaeological site(s), an authority (consent) from the New Zealand Historic Places Trust must be obtained for the work prior to commencement. It is an offence to damage or destroy a site for any purpose without an authority. The Historic Places Act 1993 contains penalties for unauthorised site damage

Advice notes where unrecorded archaeological sites are possible:

It is possible that archaeological sites may be affected by the proposed work. Evidence of archaeological sites may include burnt and fire cracked stones, charcoal, rubbish heaps including shell, bone and/or glass and crockery, ditches, banks, pits, old building foundations, artefacts of Maori and European origin or human burials. The applicant is advised to contact the New Zealand Historic Places Trust if the presence of an archaeological site is suspected. Work affecting archaeological sites is subject to a consent process under the Historic Places Act 1993. If any activity associated with this proposal, such as earthworks, fencing or landscaping, may modify, damage or destroy any archaeological site(s), an authority (consent) from the New Zealand Historic Places Trust must be obtained for the work to proceed lawfully. The Historic Places Act 1993 contains penalties for unauthorised site damage.



Murchison Museum, former Murchison Post Office, Murchison, January 2005
Photo, R McClean, NZHPT

3. Regional coastal plans and historic heritage

The preparation of a regional coastal plan is mandatory and assists a regional council, in conjunction with the Minister of Conservation, to achieve the purpose of the RMA in relation to the coastal marine area.⁵

With regard to the coastal marine area, section 12(1)(g) of the RMA states that no person may (unless provided for by a rule in a plan), in the coastal marine area –

Destroy, damage, or disturb any foreshore or seabed (other than for the purpose of lawfully harvesting any plant or animal) in a manner that has or is likely to have an adverse effect on historic heritage.

Other provisions of section 12 also relate to historic heritage. For example, section 12(1)(b) regulates the erection, reconstruction, placement, altering, extension, removal, or demolition of any structure or part of any structure within the coastal marine area. This provision may include any structure associated with heritage values.

It is important to note that section 12(1)(g) applies to foreshore and seabed disturbance with regard to all historic heritage in the coastal marine area whether listed in a schedule of a regional coastal plan or not.

A regional plan must give effect to the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement.⁶ The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement was gazetted in 1994 and is currently under review by the Department of Conservation. The revised statement is likely to have enhanced provisions in relation to historic heritage, reflecting the elevation of the protection of historic heritage to a matter of national importance under the RM Amendment Act 2003 (Review of the NZ Coastal Policy Statement: Issues and Opinions. Department of Conservation 2006).

The current New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement contains a number of provisions relating to historic heritage including:

- As a general principle (No.8, p 3), cultural, historical, spiritual, amenity and intrinsic values are the heritage of future generations and damage to these values is often irreversible. Also (No. 9), the tangata whenua are the kaitiaki of the coastal environment.
- Policy 1.1.3. It is a national priority to protect characteristics of special spiritual, historical or cultural significance to Maori identified in accordance with tikanga Maori and significant places or areas of historic and cultural significance.
- Policy 2.1.1. Provision should be made for the identification of the characteristics of the coastal environment of special value to the tangata whenua in accordance with tikanga Maori.
- Policy 3.1.2. Policy statements and plans should identify (in the coastal environment) those scenic, recreational and historic area, areas of spiritual or cultural significance, and those scientific and landscape features, which are important to the region or district and which should therefore be given special protection; and that policy statements and plans should give them appropriate protection.

⁵ Sec 63(2), RMA 1991

⁶ Sec 67(3)(b), RMA 1991

- Policy 4.2.1. Recognition and facilitate the special relationship between the Crown and the tangata whenua as established by the Treaty of Waitangi.

The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement, Part II of the RMA, the provisions of section 12, and other provisions relating to the coast within the RMA highlight the importance of conserving the historic heritage of the coastal environment, and in particular historic heritage within the coastal marine area.

Regional coastal plans must ensure the adequate protection for historic heritage in the coastal environment and all activities involving historic heritage in the coastal marine area require careful management. At a minimum, regional coastal plans should:

- Identify, recognise and protect characteristics of special spiritual, historical or cultural significance to Maori and significant places or areas of historic and cultural significance in the coastal marine area.
- Carefully manage the conservation, repair and maintenance and removal of historic heritage in the coastal marine area.
- Regulate activities that may have adverse effects on historic heritage, including destruction, damage and disturbance of the foreshore or seabed.

All activities involving historic heritage in the coastal marine area require careful management. In some respects a higher level of management is required than similar activities on land, because of the harsh effects of the coastal environment. For example, the repair and maintenance of a shipwreck in the coastal marine area requires a complex strategy of works and interventions in comparison to standard repairs and maintenance to buildings on land.

Many regional coastal plans reflect the policy direction provided by the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement and adopt a prohibitive approach to activities involving the demolition or damage of historic heritage in the coastal marine area. In addition, many regional coastal plans take a controlled and precautionary approach to the repair and maintenance of coastal heritage structures.



Motueka Salt Water Baths, Motueka, January 2005. Photo, R McClean, NZHPT

4. Protection of Historic heritage in the Coastal Environment

Coastal historic heritage is associated with 'human' coastal activity, use, or action. It is also associated with a geographical place (natural and physical resource) as opposed to non-geographic items. It must be related to the coastal marine area and must be valued for some reason (i.e. architectural, scientific, archaeological qualities).

Coastal historic heritage may include historic buildings, historic sites (including archaeological sites), historic areas and heritage seascapes, places/areas of and significance to Maori.

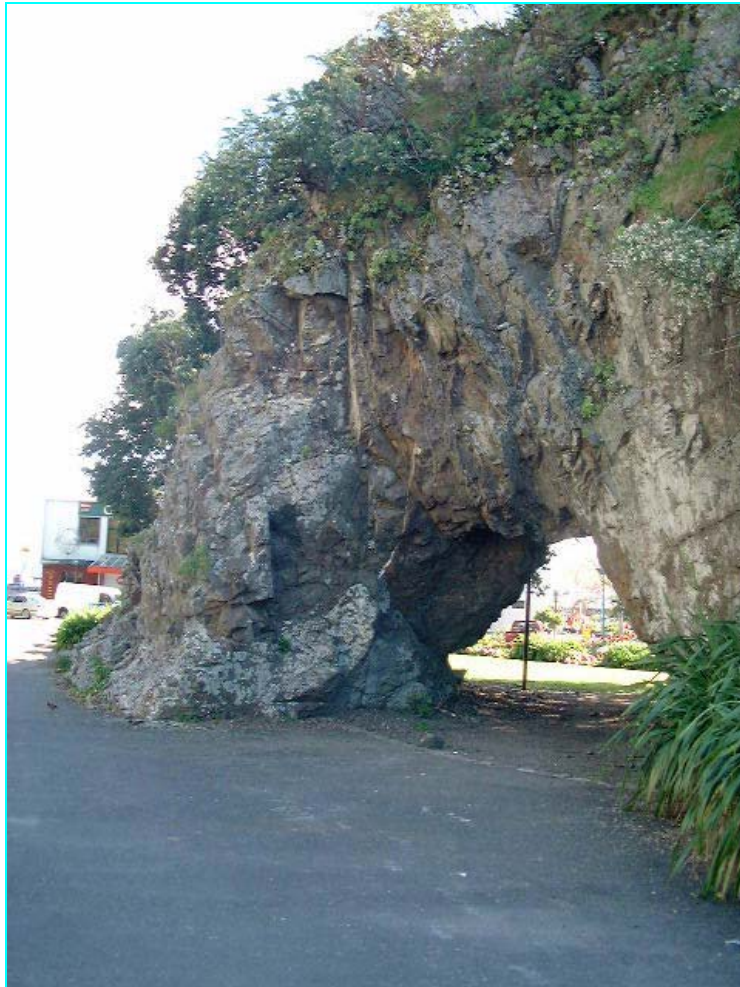
Places of cultural significance to Maori in the coastal environment can include registered wahi tapu and wahi tapu areas, natural landforms such as reefs, rocks, and other parts of the shoreline that are of traditional importance (e.g. tauranga waka), as well as places with evidence of past habitation such as archaeological sites. Of national significance are the many places associated with early Maori explorers and canoe migration traditions. For example, in the Wellington region, places associated with Kupe include Te Tangihanga o Kupe, Te Turanganui o Kupe, and Te Mana o Kupe kite Moana nui a Kiwi.⁷ It is of paramount importance that these places of importance to both Maori and the nation are preserved for future generations. As with land-based heritage, a partnership approach with tangata whenua should guide the identification and protection of coastal places of significance to Maori.

Historic heritage in the coastal marine area includes places where early documented encounters between Maori and Pakeha occurred. These are iconic sites of major importance to national identity which should be recognised and protected. Examples are:

- The Abel Tasman anchorage near Separation Point in Golden Bay.
- The Captain Cook anchorages around Cook's Cove in Queen Charlotte Sound.
- The Captain Cook anchorages in Dusky Sound, Fiordland.
- The Cook Landing Site and associated sites, Gisborne.
- Burning of the Boyd, Whangaroa Harbour 1810.
- Rangihoua Bay, Bay of Islands, early formal permanent European Settlement from 1814.

Sites associated with early European contacts with Maori are of great national importance to New Zealand's national identity. Some of these sites are under pressure from uses of coastal space that would have significant adverse effects upon them.

⁷ New Zealand Geographic Board, *He korero puuraakau mo ngaa Taumahanahatanga a ngaa tuupuna, Place names of the Ancestors*, 1990, pp 14-17



Pohaturoa Rock, Whakatane, 14 September 2006.
Photo, R McClean, NZHPT

Historic buildings and structures in the coastal environment include buildings that have a historical association with maritime activities. These may include wharves, buoys, signal stations, ferry buildings, memorials, boatsheds, coastal defence structures, seawalls, harbour sheds, gates, and lighthouses. In the main trading harbours, many of these buildings are often constructed on reclaimed land. Coastal buildings and structures are prone to weathering from the harsh marine environment and often require ongoing maintenance and repair. This is particularly the case for wharves if they have been abandoned or derelict.

There are numerous shipwrecks around the New Zealand coastline. Particular parts of the New Zealand coastline presented considerable hazards to coastal shipping and became 'shipwreck coasts', particularly prior to the installation of navigation safety mechanisms such as lighthouses and lights. Other areas were deliberately set aside as 'graveyards' for the disposal of obsolete ships. Today these maritime heritage landscapes are highly valued by groups such as the Maritime Archaeology Association of New Zealand.

Archaeological sites may include a range of recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites. Recorded archaeological sites are often those situated on the landward side of the coastal environment and may include sites such as pa, midden, whaling sites, and coastal defence sites. Many archaeological sites within the coastal marine environment, such as shipwrecks, are not recorded. Other types of archaeological sites include fish-traps, remains of wharves and jetties and seawalls.

It is important to identify any registered historic place that is associated with the coastal environment. This is imperative since it is often assumed that registered historic places are land-based places and listed in district plans. However some registered historic places are located in the coastal marine area (or straddling the coastal marine area) and should be listed in the regional coastal plan heritage schedule.

Heritage landscapes are large areas containing a number of interrelated heritage places. Heritage landscapes are discussed in Discussion Paper No. 3 of this series. A historic landscape approach should be adopted in the coastal environment. This will encompass:

Nodes – Central points, often physical features (for example, anchorage, tauranga waka, lighthouses, shipwrecks, archaeological sites)

Networks – Physical or notional features, often linear (sailing routes, tracks)

Spaces – Areas (i.e. a harbour, food gathering place)

Stories – Explain the human relationships with the landscape

Webs – Connections between nodes, networks, spaces, and stories.⁸

Historic whaling stations are examples of historic areas and heritage landscapes associated with the coastal environment. Whaling stations may include a range of features including factory sites, wharves or landing places, remains of offices and accommodation places, tracks and garden sites. Whaling stations are often associated with places of significance to Maori.⁹

Many heritage places and areas with maritime associations comprise related components that lie on the landward side of the coastal marine area, as well as others that are below mean high water springs. Lighthouse complexes, for example, may include landings, signal stations, houses, workshops and tramways, together with significant view shafts. Other heritage places including archaeological sites such as middens may straddle the coastal marine area boundary, particularly on actively eroding stretches of coastline. Provision for an integrated management approach to components that lie above and below the coastal marine area boundary should be made in regional plans.

All significant coastal historic heritage should be listed in regional coastal plan heritage schedules in a similar manner as adopted for district plans and as guided by the regional policy statement. Regional councils should ensure that an inventory of coastal historic heritage is prepared by a heritage professional and that this inventory captures the range of coastal historic heritage.

It is suggested the coastal heritage schedule should be structured to include:

- Historic Places – Coastal Buildings and Structures
- Historic Places – Coastal Sites
- Historic Coastal Areas
- Places/areas of significance to Maori

⁸ Stephenson, J. Bauchop, H. Petchey, P. *Bannockburn Heritage Landscape Study*, DOC Science for Conservation No. 244, Wellington, 2004. See NZHPT, Sustainable Management of Historic Heritage Guidance Series, Discussion Paper No.3, Heritage Landscapes Values

⁹ For an overview, see Nigel Prickett, *The Archaeology of New Zealand Shore Whaling*, DOC, 2002

In addition, the coastal heritage schedule should include surroundings associated with listed historic heritage.

Suggested Historic Heritage Framework for the Coastal Environment		
Group	Explanation	Examples
Historic place (coastal buildings and structures)	A place that contributes to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures. It may include any land, temporary or permanent movable or immovable building(s) or structure(s) and anything that is in or fixed to any land, foreshore and seabed. The term may include any building registered as a Historic Place under the Historic Places Act 1993.	Harbour buildings and whare houses, lighthouses, wharfs, signal stations, beacons, seawalls
Historic place (coastal site)	A place that contributes to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures. It may include land, foreshore and seabed and vegetation without any temporary or permanent building or structure. The term may include any site registered as a Historic Place under the Historic Places Act 1993, and any recorded archaeological site that is not a place/area of significance to Maori, as defined below.	Historic anchorage, landing sites, locations of important events, whaling station site, coastal defences, archaeological sites, historic sites of scientific value (e.g palaeontological sites).
Historic area	An area of land, foreshore and seabed containing an inter-related group of historic places, buildings, structures and/or sites that contributes towards an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures. The term may include any registered Historic Area under the Historic Places Act 1993, or any heritage conservation area or precinct.	Historic ports, harbour side quays, waterfront areas
Place/area of significance to Maori, including wahi tapu	A place or area of significance to Maori. It may include any wahi tapu or wahi tapu area registered under the Historic Places Act 1993, and recorded archaeological sites of significance to Maori.	Tauranga waka, mahinga kai, pa, midden, Maori archaeological sites, markers
Surroundings associated with any historic heritage	An area of land, foreshore and seabed surrounding a place, site or area of heritage significance which is essential for retaining and interpreting the places' heritage significance.	View shafts of a prominent historic building or site. Views of historic navigational markers from the sea
Coastal heritage landscapes	Many coastal places and areas comprise a range of heritage values including cultural, scientific, ecological and geological values. The full range of values of significant places and areas should be acknowledged and provided for in historic heritage frameworks. See Discussion Paper No. 3, Heritage Landscape Values	Cape Reinga, Young Nick's Head, Otago Peninsula

Places and areas of national importance in the coastal environment should be identified and have the highest level of protection. With regard to registered historic places, a simple statutory ranking system is provided in the Historic Places Act. This ranking system divides registered historic places into Category I and Category II. Category I historic places are those of special or outstanding historical or cultural heritage

significance or value. Category II historic places are of historical or cultural heritage significance or value.

The NZHPT considers that the heritage schedule (excluding places/areas of significance to Maori and historic areas) can be divided in two categories that reflect the statutory categorisation under the Historic Places Act 1993 in terms of registered Category I and Category II historic places. This practice would enable places of special or outstanding (national) significance and value to have greater recognition and protection, and also enable appropriate protection for other heritage items of regional or district significance (see Guide No.3 of this series, District Plans).

The table below provides examples to show how registered historic places, historic areas, wahi tapu and wahi tapu can be listed in a coastal heritage inventory within a regional coastal plan (see Discussion Paper No. 1 NZHPT Series for a proposed framework for historic heritage).

Example of registered historic places, areas, wahi tapu and wahi tapu areas under Historic Places Act 1993 in coastal plan historic heritage schedules			
Example of registered place, area, wahi tapu	Register No.	Registered category	Appropriate regional coastal plan heritage schedule
Onekaka Wharf, Tasman District	5126	Category II historic place	Historic places – coastal buildings/structures schedule (Group B)
Foreshore part of Napier City Centre Historic Area, Napier City	7022	Historic Area	Coastal Historic area schedule ¹⁰
Taikura, Porangahau, Central Hawkes Bay District	7675	Wahi Tapu	Places/areas of significance to Maori schedule
Pania Reef Wahi Tapu Area, Napier City	7494	Wahi Tapu Area	Places/areas of significance to Maori schedule
Te Kahuoterangi Whaling Station, Kapiti District	7662	Category I historic place	Historic places – coastal sites schedule (Group A)
Beach midden, Far North District	5751	Category II historic place	Historic places – coastal sites schedule (Group B)

Coastal historic heritage is threatened by many activities that apply to land-based heritage (see Discussion Paper No. 1 NZHPT Series for more detailed consideration of issues). However, the coastal environment also raises particular issues for historic heritage. Natural processes in the coastal environment may involve flooding, coastal erosion and sea level rise. These processes have the potential to damage historic heritage. In addition, works designed to prevent processes such as coastal erosion may also harm historic heritage. Other threats can include ground disturbance (such as sand mining and dredging), reclamation, recreational use, and natural heritage restoration work, and also the deliberate salvage or removal of items from underwater heritage sites by divers.

Regional coastal plans need to contain rules to protect the full range of coastal historic heritage. These rules will involve managing repair and maintenance, alterations, additions, partial demolition, demolition and damage, and subdivision in a similar manner to district plans. Regional coastal plan rules also need to manage other activities that may damage coastal historic heritage. These activities include earthworks, new structures, removal of structures, reclamation and drainage, foreshore and seabed extraction, dredging, foreshore and seabed disturbance, disposal and deposition, introduction of plans, taking, using, damming or diverting water and discharge of contaminants.

It is particularly important to protect the surroundings associated with historic heritage in the coastal environment. The heritage values of many coastal historic buildings and historic areas are enhanced by retaining the original relationship between the site and the sea, beach or coast. Reclamation or other coastal works, including transportation infrastructure, and poorly planned planting have the potential to detract from setting associated with maritime historic places.

¹⁰ Part of the foreshore of the Napier City Centre Historic Area is within the CMA

Guidance on rules to manage and protect historic heritage is outlined in Guide No. 4 (District Plans) of this series. Generally for coastal buildings and structures, rules should be similar to land-based district plan rules for historic heritage.

NZHPT Best Practice Guidance - Rules for Regional Coastal Plans (CMA) Listed Historic Places (Coastal Buildings and Structures)		
Activity	Consent Status	Consent Status
	Group A: Nationally significant historic places	Group B: Places of heritage value and significance
Repair and Maintenance	Controlled	Controlled
Alterations and additions	Restricted discretionary	Restricted discretionary
Construction of a new building/structure or additions to an existing structure within the CMA	Restricted discretionary	Restricted discretionary
Foreshore and seabed disturbance within the setting of a listed historic coastal building/structure	Restricted discretionary	Restricted discretionary
Erection of a new sign attached to or obstructing a listed coastal historic building/structure or within the setting of a listed coastal historic building/structure	Restricted discretionary	Restricted discretionary
Relocation of a listed coastal building/structure within or beyond the setting or the CMA	Non-complying	Discretionary
Partial demolition	Non-complying	Discretionary
Demolition	Non-complying/Prohibited	Non-complying

NZHPT Best Practice Guidance - Rules for Regional Coastal Plans (CMA) Listed places and areas of significance to Maori Historic Sites, Historic Areas	
Activity	Consent Status
Maintenance	Controlled
Erection of a new sign obstructing a listed place or area of significance to Maori/historic site and area or within the setting of a listed place or area of significance to Maori/historic site and area	Restricted discretionary
Reclamation, drainage erection or removal of structures, deposition, sand removal, introduction of exotic or introduced plants affecting a listed place or area of significance to Maori/historic site and area or within the setting of a listed place or area of significance to Maori/historic site and area	Restricted discretionary
Foreshore and seabed disturbance (including repair) within the setting of a place or area of significance to Maori/historic site and area	Restricted discretionary
Discharge (excluding sewage discharge) within the setting of a place or area of significance to Maori/historic site and area	Restricted discretionary
Occupation, aquaculture activities and aquaculture management areas within the setting of a place or area of significance to Maori/historic site and area	Non-complying-prohibited
Sewage discharge within the setting of a place or area of significance to Maori/historic site and area	Non-complying-prohibited
Destruction of a place or area of significance to Maori/historic site and area	Non-complying-prohibited
<p>Note: if the place or area of significance to Maori/historic site/historic area pertains to, or includes, a building or structure, the listed historic places (buildings/structures rules) also apply</p> <p>If the site is also an archaeological site, integration with archaeological authority processes under the Historic Places Act 1993 is an important consideration when assessing effects involving historic sites. The NZHPT should be contacted in the early stages of a proposal as an archaeological authority from the NZHPT may be required.</p>	

Further information on resource consent information requirements is provided for in Guide No. 5 (Resource Consents).

Case study – Auckland Regional Coastal Plan: 2004

Historic heritage matters are provided for in Chapter 6 Nga Take Takutai Tuturu Mo Tangata Whenua (Coastal Matters of Significance to Tangata Whenua) and Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage. In relation to Cultural Heritage, the objectives state:

- 8.3.1 To preserve and protect significant maritime cultural heritage sites, buildings, places or areas in the coastal environment.
- 8.3.2 To retain a diverse and representative range of maritime cultural heritage resources in the coastal environment.

Following these objectives, the policies provide for the preservation of cultural heritage, the maintenance of cultural heritage in accordance with a conservation plan, protection by avoiding, where practicable, remedying or mitigating the adverse effects of subdivision, use and development, criteria for assessing applications (intrinsic values, relationship of people and communities, integrity of site, and extent of proposed modifications), recording provisions relating to an application, and the consideration of any effect on resources recognised as having historical or cultural values (see Policies 8.3 of the Auckland Regional Coastal Plan. Note there are two cultural heritage schedules – the difference between them is explained in Section 8.1).

The policies of 8.3 of the Auckland Regional Coastal Plan are comprehensive as they not only ensure the preservation of scheduled cultural heritage items (Schedule 1), but also provide for the regulation of maintenance work according to the provisions of a conservation plan, and indicate criteria for consideration of resource consents which affect cultural heritage items. In addition, the policies provide for the consideration of all effects on historical or cultural resources generally.

In addition to the Chapter 8 policies, the Auckland Regional Coastal Plan contains cultural heritage policies in relation to all activity chapters which cover structures, reclamation and drainage, disturbance of foreshore and seabed, dredging, disposal and deposition planting and introduction of plants, taking use or diverting water, discharge of contaminants, natural coastal hazards, aquaculture, and marinas. For example policies relating to structures (12.4) includes:

- 12.4.5 Structures shall be avoided where they will modify, other than for the purpose of maintaining intrinsic heritage values, damage, or destroy a site, building, place or area scheduled for preservation in Cultural Heritage Schedule 1.
- 12.4.6 Any maintenance, repair or restoration of any structure listed in Cultural Heritage Schedules 1 or 2, as far as practicable, are undertaken in a manner and in materials which are consistent with the style and design of the original structure and do not adversely affect its cultural and historical value.

The rules relating to cultural heritage protection are located within each activity chapter (structures, reclamation and drainage, disturbance of foreshore and seabed etc). As a whole, the rules provide for the controlled maintenance of cultural heritage items and the preservation of cultural heritage items from damage or demolition as a prohibited activity. As an example, the relevant cultural heritage rules for structures are as follows:

Example – Auckland Regional Coastal Plan Rules for Structures

Note: only cultural heritage rules, standards, and criteria are listed below. Please consult the Auckland Regional Coastal Plan for all rules, standards, and criteria.

Permitted activities

12.5.1 The maintenance, repair or reconstruction of any existing lawful structure, subject to the following conditions:

- a. the structure is not scheduled in Cultural Heritage Schedules 1 or 2.

12.5.2 Removal or demolition of structures subject to the following conditions:

- b. the structure is not scheduled in Cultural Heritage Schedules 1 or 2.

12.5.6 The maintenance, repair or reconstruction of existing lawful cables placed on or below the surface of the foreshore and seabed, subject to the following conditions:

- c. the structure is not scheduled in Cultural Heritage Schedules 1 or 2.

12.5.7 The minor upgrading of any existing lawful electricity transmission structure, subject to the following conditions:

- a. the activity does not modify, damage, or destroy any site, building, place or area scheduled in Cultural Heritage Schedules 1 or 2.

12.5.8 The erection, placement, alteration, extension, maintenance, repair, removal and demolition of maimais, subject to the following conditions:

- h. the structure does not modify, damage, or destroy any site, building, place or area scheduled in Cultural Heritage Schedules 1 or 2.

Controlled Activities

12.5.10 Removal or demolition of structures which do not comply with Rule

12.5.2, provided that the structure is not scheduled in Cultural Heritage Schedules 1 or 2.

12.5.11 The maintenance and repair of any structure listed in Cultural Heritage Schedules 1 or 2, where the work is for the purpose of restoration and repair of any original structure and is carried out in substantially the same manner and design and with similar materials as those originally used.

12.5.15 The ARC will have control over the following matters in Rules 12.5.9 to 12.5.13 [the matters include]:

- e. the design and external appearance of the structure where:

- i. the proposal is for the maintenance or repair of any structure listed in Cultural Heritage Schedules 1 or 2.

Discretionary Activities

12.5.20 The maintenance or repair of any structure listed in Cultural Heritage Schedules 1 or 2 which does not comply with Rule 12.5.11.

12.5.21 Any structure which would modify damage or destroy any site, building, place or area scheduled for protection in Cultural Heritage Schedule 2.

Prohibited Activities

12.5.27 Any structure that would modify, other than for the purpose of maintaining intrinsic heritage values, damage or destroy any site, building, place or area scheduled for preservation in Cultural Heritage Schedule 1.