



HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND
POUHERE TAONGA

**HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND POUHERE TAONGA
STATEMENT OF INTENT 2015 – 2019**

CONTENTS

HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND POUHERE TAONGA STATEMENT OF INTENT 2015-19

- 1: STATEMENT FROM THE HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND POUHERE TAONGA CHAIRS

- 2: CONTEXT, STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND OUTCOMES
 - 2.1 Overview
 - 2.2 Our Statutory Context and Accountability
 - 2.3 Organisational Structure
 - 2.4 The Cultural Sector, Key Stakeholders and Heritage New Zealand's Role
 - 2.5 Medium and Long-Term Outcomes
 - 2.6 Strategic Context and Emerging Challenges 2015-2019
 - 2.7 Strategic Priorities 2015-2019

- 3 ORGANISATIONAL CAPABILITY

- 4: FINANCIAL PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS
 - 4.1 Government Funding
 - 4.2 Self-generated Revenue
 - 4.3 Projected Operating Expenditure
 - 4.4 Projected Capital Expenditure

1. STATEMENT FROM THE HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND POUHERE TAONGA CHAIRS

The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (the Act) set a renewed and clear direction from Parliament as to where our new organisation - Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga - should head in the future. While we grew out of the old New Zealand Historic Places Trust, the new Act introduced expectations for change in key areas to reflect the broader concerns and interests of the community today. This *Statement of Intent* reflects these and the public should expect a focus on New Zealand's most important heritage places, increased collaboration with owners that reflects their rights and interests, and increased public engagement with significant heritage.

An important part of the new structure is the identification of the Māori Heritage Council as a distinct part of our new Crown Entity. The Council focus is wide but driven by the desire of Parliament to see a real focus on the Māori side of New Zealand's heritage.

Our nation's historic heritage needs to be cherished and respected. This year marked the 175th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi. Events, co-managed by local iwi and wider communities, were held at sites of heritage significance where the signings took place – the Treaty Grounds at Waitangi being the most well-known, but also at Mangungu, now a remote little settlement on the Hokianga but in its heyday the site where more signatures were put on the Treaty than anywhere else. Places like this – both built and natural heritage – are symbols of our nation, landmarks that are undeniably New Zealand's own. Collectively they build our national identity. We all benefit from knowing about these signal places in our country.

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga is committed to playing the part it can in conserving our history. We welcome visitors – both domestic and international – to the relatively limited number of historic sites we own. That not only helps with their continued preservation, it makes a worthwhile contribution to local economic well-being. Largely, however, it is private owners of historic places who carry the obligation of caring for these places of significance. Following the Canterbury Earthquakes, the financial effect of this obligation has increased, with additional expenses to meet seismic strengthening requirements.

We are fortunate that recognition of places of national significance changed under the Act with creation of National Historic Landmarks. The first entries on the list are expected over the coming year. Along with increasing public appreciation for these places, and their conservation, the purpose of National Historic Landmarks is to promote their protection to the greatest extent practicable. Heritage New Zealand is moving to develop and maintain collaborative working relationships with the owners. This year, the Heritage New Zealand Board will be asked to approve the final policy for the National Historic Landmarks, which is just one of five national policy statements required by November 2015.

Increased engagement with owners and an understanding of their concerns and issues, as well as what they hope to achieve with their property, will enable Heritage New Zealand to provide better advice and support. Finding innovative ways to work in partnership with others allows the organisation to help owners. One example is the ongoing partnership with Victoria University's School of Architecture and Wellington City Council which has yielded positive results at low cost. Senior students working with these organisations and with owners of earthquake prone buildings in the Cuba Street precinct and Newtown have developed plans for addressing seismic strengthening while recognising the need for long-term economic viability of these buildings. This project continues this year with the focus on Courtenay Place.

The Board and Council both are clear about the benefits of this type of approach – conservation of heritage, increased skills within the wider community to ensure long-term conservation, and identification of ways to make it easier for owners to manage their interests in their properties are crucial to the conservation of New Zealand's most significant places.

The year's work programme reflects Heritage New Zealand's support for the rebuild efforts in Canterbury, direct support for iwi in conserving their built heritage, working with local community heritage interest groups, and fostering public engagement with heritage – that owned by others as well as the 48 sites cared for by Heritage New Zealand.

Like others in the wider public sector, Heritage New Zealand also faces increased workloads that continue to arise from Treaty settlement obligations relating to historic heritage.

Achieving everything outlined in this document requires not only the support of the Crown, but also the supporters of Heritage New Zealand's work. Like others who care for heritage, we know wider public support and funding (including welcoming donations and bequests) is crucial to our ongoing success.

What is heartening is an upward trend in public support for heritage. It is no great leap to connect it with the increased sense of national identity over recent years. Continuation of these trends can only help to achieve the Government's goal, and see all our lives enriched by understanding our heritage and how it adds to New Zealand's distinctive culture.



RT HON WYATT CREECH
Chair Heritage New Zealand Board
Tumaki a te Poari te Pouhere Taonga

25 June 2015



JOHN CLARKE
Board Member Heritage New Zealand and
Chair Māori Heritage Council
Mema o te Poari o te Pouhere Taonga me
Tiamana o te Kaunihera Toanga Tuku Iho Māori

25 June 2015

2. CONTEXT, OUTCOMES AND STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

2.1 Overview

Our heritage places provide a sense of identity, belonging and nationhood to each of us as individuals, as families, as iwi/hapū and as communities. These values not only underpin the social cohesion that is a foundation of civil society, but they are increasingly recognised for the cultural and economic development opportunities they present. They exist within a context that is complex and ever changing.

New Zealanders are placing increasing importance on the places that symbolise their association with their own nation. Survey research conducted in 2014¹ reported that over half of all respondents consider our built heritage provides a sense of New Zealanders' identity and history. Respondents emphasised the importance of those places found only in New Zealand, sites of national significance and of significance to Māori.

Consistent with these findings, Heritage New Zealand will increase the effort it currently places on encouraging New Zealanders' engagement with and celebration of their unique cultural identity.

Unlike New Zealand's natural heritage, the places that have significant historic heritage value to New Zealanders, including many of the most significant places, are generally in private rather than public ownership. These heritage values may not be appreciated by, or able to generate financial value to their owners. Such public good values make the delivery of heritage outcomes for New Zealanders a complex balance between public interests and private rights.

Our public survey showed that although most of the cost of any public good created by these places is funded by owners, just one percent of respondents considered that this was where the responsibility lay, with a much higher percentage (51%) placing the responsibility with government, or all New Zealanders (20%).

These results highlight the importance of working collaboratively with all of those interested in the long terms future of places of heritage significance, and in particular with property owners and local councils who are largely responsible for the regulation and incentivisation of heritage conservation.

The recognition of owners' interests in the *Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014* (the Act) provides a new principle that underpins this collaborative operational approach.

This Statement of Intent (SOI) reflects this context. It sets out our understanding of the environment in which we will operate, the responsibilities imposed by legislation, the expectations of Government and the Board's strategic priorities. It describes the things we will achieve and how we will achieve them over the next four years.

2.2 Our Statutory Context and Accountability

Our role, as defined by the Act, is "to promote the identification, protection, preservation and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand". Over the past 60 years we have become New Zealand's leading national heritage agency.

While our powers and functions are established within the Act, the organisation is also governed and managed as an autonomous Crown entity under the *Crown Entities Act 2004*.

The New Zealand Government provides 80% of our funding through Vote Arts, Culture and Heritage and we are monitored by the Ministry for Culture and Heritage. Under the *Crown Entities Act 2004*, the Board must ensure that the organisation acts in a manner consistent with its objectives, functions, current SOI, and SPE.

¹ *Public Perceptions of New Zealand's Built Heritage*, Research New Zealand (2014)

We report annually to Parliament on our performance against our SPE. In addition we provide a report every six months to the responsible Minister on progress towards achieving performance targets.

2.3 Organisational Structure

Heritage New Zealand is governed by a Board that, while taking into account government priorities and desired outcomes, is responsible for the organisation's strategic direction.

The Māori Heritage Council has specific statutory functions under the Act relating to the promotion and conservation of many aspects of Māori heritage. While not in a governance role, the Council works very closely with the Board to ensure Heritage New Zealand's work aligns strategically with both bodies' responsibilities and priorities.

The national office in Wellington provides key service, support and policy functions, and a Māori Heritage team operates throughout the management and organisational structure. There are regional and area offices located in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Kerikeri, Tauranga and Dunedin. The Heritage Destinations Team enhances this national presence by caring for and managing 48 historic properties around the country, 15 of which are staffed (refer to back cover for the complete list of properties managed by Heritage New Zealand).



2.4 The cultural sector, key stakeholders and Heritage New Zealand's role

We operate as part of a wider interested community to achieve positive outcomes for heritage. In contributing to the Government's goals for the cultural sector, we work collaboratively with central and local government, iwi, community groups, and both public and private owners of heritage buildings. We also contribute to central government policy development to ensure heritage implications are considered. When government policy, local government policy and community engagement are aligned, optimal heritage outcomes have a greater chance of being achieved.

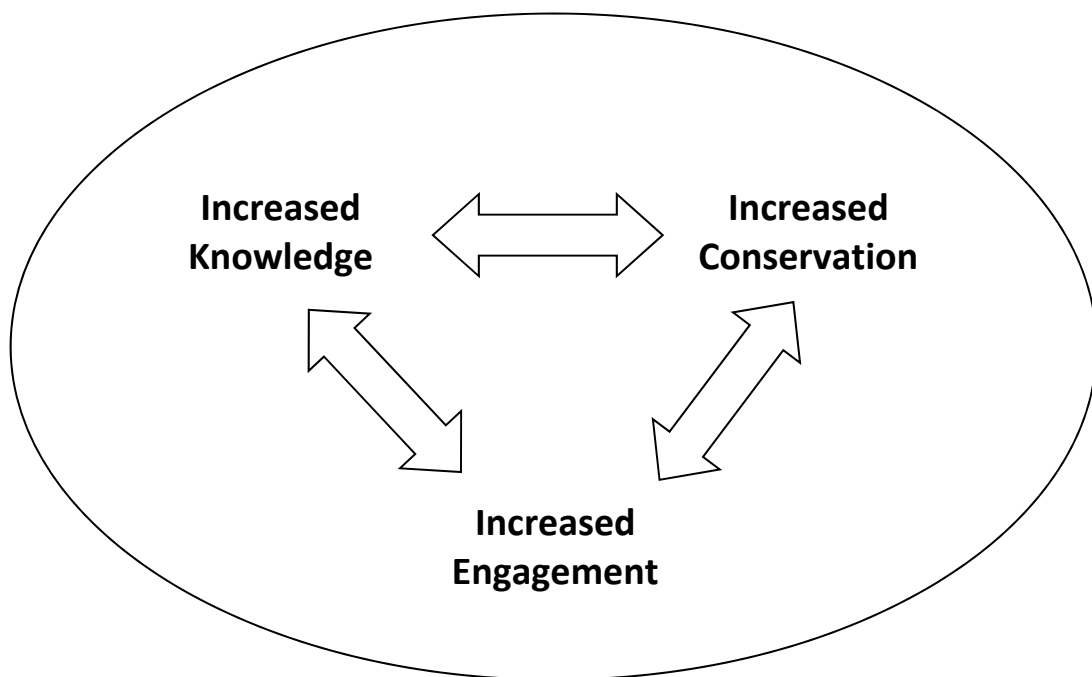
Our work can be broadly classified into three distinct, but interrelated, areas:

- **Increasing the body of knowledge about New Zealand's heritage:** This library of knowledge is necessary both to support current heritage conservation and engagement work, but also as an outcome in its own right to ensure this information is captured before heritage is lost for future generations. We identify significant heritage, enter it on the New Zealand Heritage List where appropriate and, where sites are unable to be avoided, capture archaeological information before it is destroyed.
- **Ensuring heritage is conserved:** Heritage New Zealand does this by informing the central and local government policy environment, advising owners and Councils on the management of

impacts to significant heritage places, regulating changes to archaeological sites, and delivering direct conservation assistance at properties both within our own portfolio, to private property owners, and alongside iwi for significant Māori built heritage. Heritage conservation is critical to ensuring that future generations are able to appreciate the most important aspects of our history.

- **Increasing public engagement and awareness of heritage:** Heritage New Zealand's role is to ensure heritage information and stories are accessible to enable New Zealanders to engage with and appreciate their heritage. We provide access to heritage stories through our website, interpret and open our properties to visitors, deliver community heritage events to engage the public with their local heritage, and provide seminars to facilitate wider understanding of specialist heritage knowledge.

The three broad areas of work are illustrated below to show how they impact and contribute to each other. In combination they lead to Heritage New Zealand's overall outcome: 'Present and future generations of New Zealanders experience and enjoy a sense of place, identity and nationhood.'



2.5 Medium and Long-Term Outcomes

Our medium and long-term outcomes support the wider outcomes of the Ministry for Culture and Heritage and ultimately the Government's Goal for the Cultural Sector. These are defined as follows:

GOVERNMENT'S GOAL FOR THE CULTURAL SECTOR:		
New Zealand's distinctive culture enriches our lives		
CULTURAL SECTOR STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK:		
This framework identifies five strategic priorities for the cultural sector during 2015-19: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fostering an inclusive New Zealand identity, • supporting Māori cultural aspirations, • front-footing transformative technology, • improving cultural asset sustainability, and • Measuring and maximising cultural values. 		
MINISTRY FOR CULTURE AND HERITAGE OUTCOMES:		
Cultural activity flourishes in New Zealand (Create)	Our culture and heritage can be enjoyed by future generations (Preserve)	Engagement in cultural activities is increasing (Engage)
HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND'S OUTCOMES:		
Present and future generations of New Zealanders appreciate their sense of place, identity and nationhood.		
<p>KNOWLEDGE/MATAURANGA Places that contribute to New Zealand's culture and heritage are recognised and their stories recorded.</p> <p>Long-term impact indicator Knowledge about New Zealand's culture and heritage is increased and is accessible.</p>	<p>CONSERVATION/PENA PENA TAONGA Places that are significant to New Zealand's culture and heritage are conserved</p> <p>Long-term impact indicator Loss of heritage entered on the New Zealand Heritage List through demolition or destruction is minimised. The conservation measures in district plans meet Heritage New Zealand Standards.</p>	<p>ENGAGEMENT/HONONGA New Zealanders engage with those places that contribute to New Zealand's culture and heritage</p> <p>Long-term impact indicator Public engagement, awareness and understanding of heritage is increased.</p>
HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:		
<p>In delivering the outputs below to achieve the outcomes above, the Board has identified the following strategic priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishing the National Historic Landmarks List ▪ Building public support for heritage through engagement and by working together with the community, property owners and heritage volunteers ▪ Focusing on the most significant places ▪ Working with iwi to conserve Māori heritage ▪ Improving the regulatory environment for heritage 		
HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND OUTPUTS:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish a National Historic Landmarks List 2. Enhance the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero 3. Capture heritage information from archaeological material 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide heritage conservation advice 2. Conserve Māori heritage 3. Administer the National Heritage Preservation Incentive Fund 4. Administer the archaeological authority process 5. Conserve Heritage New Zealand's properties 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage engagement with heritage in communities. 2. Heritage New Zealand's properties are accessible to the public. 3. Share heritage stories.

2.6 Strategic Context and Emerging Challenges 2015 – 2019

Managing the expectations of a diverse range of stakeholders in a tight fiscal environment remains a significant challenge. The following expectations all have a major impact on the environment that we are currently operating in:

- We will work within the context of the Government's Cultural Sector Strategic Framework.
- Heritage New Zealand will continue to be the leader and government's expert advisor on the care and conservation of New Zealand's historic heritage.
- We will engage New Zealanders in ways that enable them to celebrate their unique historic heritage and encourages them to conserve it for the benefit of future generations.
- The need to prioritise our efforts such that we are focussed on the nation's most significant heritage places.
- Implementation and engagement of the public with the National Historic Landmarks List.
- The need for a collaborative approach with owners, central and local government agencies, and other stakeholders to achieve more by working together.
- Increasing obligations to provide support to iwi and hapu in the protection and management of their heritage and fulfilling specific Treaty settlement obligations.
- Ensuring heritage conservation issues are considered in the rebuild of Christchurch in ways that facilitate the recovery of the region.

There are a number of emerging external challenges and opportunities that we must also take into account:

- The constraints faced by owners and communities in retention, strengthening, and ongoing conservation of heritage places of significance – particularly in areas where economic development opportunities are limited.
- Significant changes in the perception of safety risk in New Zealand's older commercial building stock, driven by concerns about safety of life, economic resilience, and the cost and availability of earthquake-related insurance following the Canterbury earthquakes.
- Continued involvement in the concurrent reviews of the *Resource Management Act* and *Building Act* to improve the conservation and resilience of heritage.
- The desirability of improving the mix of regulatory and incentive based measures available to encourage owners to strengthen and adaptively reuse heritage buildings in a tight fiscal environment.
- Achieving an appropriate balance between owners' interests and community interest, particularly in cases where significant heritage is in private ownership.
- Timing of reviews of second generation district plans and the opportunity to integrate optimal heritage conservation strategies in those plans.
- Increasing pressure to capture significant archaeological information before its loss from increasing erosion and other natural processes.

In addition, there are a number of internal challenges and opportunities that will impact on our work priorities over the coming years. These include;

- Maintaining financial sustainability for the mandatory functions of the organisation within an environment of fixed crown funding for the foreseeable future.
- Acknowledging that we will be unable to deliver all that is expected of us within the resources available. In particular, the unknown additional pressures to effectively support matters of high relevance to Māori Heritage in the post treaty settlement environment with no additional resources.
- Working to increase self-generated revenue wherever possible and appropriate, and
- Allocating resources to discretionary functions on the basis of priorities assigned by the Board.

2.7 Strategic Priorities for Heritage 2015-2019

The following strategic priorities have been set by the Heritage New Zealand Board:

a) Establishing the National Historic Landmarks List

The Act requires the National Historic Landmarks List Policy to have been approved by 20 November 2015. The National Historic Landmarks List is notable for the recognition that some places are linked with our national identity that additional recognition is desirable. Although Heritage New Zealand will complete its consultation process in relation to this policy – and the other four required under the legislation – during the 2014/15 financial year – finalising the policy, its implementation and increasing public awareness about it will be a major focus for the organisation, and important to all New Zealanders.

b) Building public support for heritage through engagement and by working together with the community, property owners and heritage volunteers

Heritage New Zealand's Board recognises that New Zealand's heritage has a higher probability of survival and appreciation when the public can engage with these places and their stories. Our most significant heritage places are also increasingly being recognised for the economic value they can contribute through cultural tourism. We will therefore continue to develop new activities to engage both directly with the public and indirectly, through partnerships with local heritage organisations, and with central and local government and private sector tourism operators. We will also further develop and implement a volunteer strategy to enhance the engagement of the community in heritage conservation.

c) Focusing on New Zealand's most significant places

In an environment where there are finite resources – from private individuals, companies, iwi, central and national government – these need to be targeted towards those places that tell our most significant stories. Concentrating resources makes economic sense, and decision makers need to be supported in determining the level of investment in heritage and how best to manage these sites that are meaningful to our national identity.

d) Working with iwi to Conserve Māori Heritage

With a long history of support and assistance to iwi in the conservation of their heritage places and buildings, a large number of Treaty Settlements have referenced this support as an ongoing feature of culture redress.

e) Improving the regulatory environment for heritage

Heritage New Zealand continues to engage with policy and regulatory reviews within central and local government to deliver an appropriate level of conservation for our most significant heritage places both in relation to the possible changes to the *Building Act* and *Resource Management Act*, and our work with second generation district plans.

3. ORGANISATIONAL CAPABILITY

Achieving the organisation's outcomes and outputs requires our people, infrastructure, systems and financial resources to be appropriately matched and prioritised.

Our People

Heritage New Zealand is fortunate to have a team of highly skilled, professional and dedicated staff made up of 107 permanent staff (full-time equivalents) and a number of seasonal and casual staff to assist at our properties during high visitor season or for one-off events and functions and a team of regular volunteers across the country. Short-term contractors are engaged as required. By using this matrix of resources Heritage New Zealand is able to be flexible and agile in allocating scarce resources to prioritised activities. It is anticipated that this mix of people capability will continue in the foreseeable future.

To ensure our staff are supported in their roles, a two-day induction programme is provided for new staff in permanent roles and regular performance reviews are undertaken. A national training programme is delivered to ensure capability is enhanced consistently across the organisation. Human resource policies are implemented in accordance with Equal Employment Opportunities and state sector guidance.

Our Infrastructure

Heritage New Zealand has 48 properties (15 of which are staffed) and leases six offices spread throughout the country. Heritage New Zealand operates a centralised information technology server environment in Wellington with a wide area network connectivity to all staffed locations. A replicated server environment is being developed in Auckland to provide a level of assurance in case any severe interruption to the Wellington server environment should occur. It is anticipated that this IT environment, with annual cyclical upgrades and maintenance, will serve our needs for a further two to three years, at which time alternative options will be fully explored.

Our Systems

To enable us to operate effectively as one organisation spread over many sites, which are often in remote locations, requires effective and consistent communication, processes and systems to be available to all staff. Heritage New Zealand develops annual budgets and business plans by operating teams, and applies "RAISE" (Risk, Alignment, Impact, Significance, and Efficiency) criteria to the prioritisation of work.

A number of operating guidelines, a "decision support model" and "roles and responsibility matrix" have been developed to ensure consistency in legislation and policy is applied across teams. Heritage New Zealand operates an intranet to enable all staff to have access to all published strategic documents, internal policies and procedures, and other organisation-wide communications.

Our Funding

We will prioritise and focus on core areas of statutory responsibility and on the most significant components of New Zealand's heritage including prioritising properties expenditure. We will continue to aggressively pursue third party revenue opportunities which deliver heritage outcomes.

There will be no increase in Crown funding in the foreseeable future which reinforces the need to maintain and increase the already significant self-generated funding that the organisation raises each year. Non-Crown funding sources include membership subscriptions, donations, grants, sponsorships, bequests, property-based revenue from events, admissions and merchandising, and cost-recovered advisory services. The demand for our services consistently exceeds our ability to supply. Rather than spreading our available funding too thinly across all our properties and functions we will continue to deliver the best value for money by being selective about the activities and properties on which we will focus our efforts.

The three factors critical factors that need to be managed are:

- no increase in government funding over the life of this SOI
- the opportunities and risks around increasing various forms of self-generated revenue which currently contribute 20% of baseline funding, and
- increased demands for spending on discretionary activities such as heritage engagement and the conservation and development needs of 48 properties and their collections.

These factors must be balanced whilst also sustaining the core mandatory activities of the organisation such as processing archaeological authorities. The uncertainty inherent in sustaining or further increasing self-generated revenue requires that the financial and output management strategies retain a degree of flexibility at the margin and that self-generated revenue will be increased if possible.

4. FINANCIAL PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

4.1 Government funding

Government has confirmed the following funding for Heritage New Zealand over the next four years:

	Actual 2012/13 \$000's	Actual 2013/14 \$000's	Estimated outturn 2014-15 \$000's	Prospective 2015/16 \$000's	Prospective 2016/17 \$000's	Prospective 2017/18 \$000's	Prospective 2018/19 \$000's
Total operating baseline	12,988	12,988	12,988	12,988	12,988	12,988	12,988

4.2 Self-generated revenue

Heritage New Zealand also relies on self-generated funding (2014/15 estimated \$3.1million, \$3.2million 2015/16). Sources include membership fees, property income, grants, interest and bequests.

Although it is our intention to continue to pursue third party revenue options, it is not possible to accurately predict future targets, particularly for grant and bequest income, at this point. Planning therefore has been undertaken on the assumption of what can be delivered within agreed Crown funding and conservative third party revenue.

Additional revenue received in the 2012/13 year from a significant bequest and a donation specifically towards the rebuild of the Timeball Tower, Lyttelton, account for the variance in self-generated revenue received over this two-year period. A major capital campaign is currently underway which is anticipated to raise a further \$3.3million required to compete the Timeball Station Tower and wing walls rebuild.

	Actual 2012/13 \$000's	Actual 2013/14 \$000's	Estimated outturn 2014-15 \$000's	Prospective 2015/16 \$000's	Prospective 2016/17 \$000's	Prospective 2017/18 \$000's	Prospective 2018/19 \$000's
Membership, advertising and magazine sales revenue	569	582	560	572	580	580	580
Merchandising	516	487	592	604	600	600	600
Property admissions and functions	805	880	823	913	920	920	920
Grants/Bequests/ Donations	2,646	1,033	606	4,082 ²	600	600	600
Interest	366	380	372	335	340	340	340
Sundry	222	32	147	54	60	60	60
TOTAL	5,124	3,416	3,100	6,560	3,100	3,100	3,100

4.3 Projected operating expenditure (excluding extraordinary items)

² The increase in anticipated grant revenue during 2015/16 relates to the capital campaign directly attributable to the rebuild of the Timeball Tower, Lyttelton.

After allowing for a small increase in operating expenditure for inflation and salary increases across all outputs, it has been assumed that expenditure incurred as a result of flat base-line revenue will be prioritised to continue to deliver services accordingly. Activities within the Canterbury region will continue to be reprioritised in the foreseeable future to assist with earthquake recovery but will progressively be reprioritised back to other service delivery areas over the life of this Statement of Intent.

	Actual 2012/13 \$000's	Actual 2013/14 \$000's	Estimated outturn 2014-15 \$000's	Prospective 2015/16 \$000's	Prospective 2016/17 \$000's	Prospective 2017/18 \$000's	Prospective 2018/19 \$000's
Heritage knowledge	2,542	2,340	2,244	2,528	2,550	2,550	2,550
Heritage Conservation	8,789	7,959	7,802	7,334	7,350	7,350	7,350
Heritage Engagement	6,634	6,069	6,121	6,046	6,188	6,188	6,188
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE	17,965	16,368	16,167	15,908	16,088	16,088	16,088

4.4 Projected capital expenditure

Capital expenditure is prioritised at specific properties based on condition assessment of componentry. During 2015/16 capital projects include seismic strengthening Melanesian Mission House, installing a new roof at Ruatuna and Southland Provincial Buildings, and repainting Thames School of Mines and a section of Old St Pauls.

Heritage New Zealand is also intending to rebuild the Timeball Tower and wing walls over a 2 year period (2015-2017).

An annual capital investment is also made to ensure the appropriate IT infrastructure and equipment is maintained and available for effective delivery of our services.

	Actual 2012/13 \$000's	Actual 2013/14 \$000's	Estimated outturn 2014-15 \$000's	Prospective 2015/16 \$000's	Prospective 2016/17 \$000's	Prospective 2017/18 \$000's	Prospective 2018/19 \$000's
Capital Expenditure	1,042	293	376	2,040	3,800	400	400

Heritage New Zealand's Property Portfolio (48 Properties)

Heritage New Zealand Owned (16 properties)

Alberton
Alexandra (Pirongia) Redoubt
Antrim House
Bedggood Blacksmith Building
Clark's Mill
Clendon House
Hurworth
Kerikeri Mission House
Melanesian Mission
Ruatuna
Southland Provincial Council Building
Stone Store, Kerikeri
Te Waimate Mission
Thames School of Mines
Timeball Station Site
Totara Estate

Co-owned (1 property)

Highwic (with Auckland City Council)

Leased (2 properties)

Ewelme Cottage
Mangungu Mission House

Private Historic Reserve (4 properties)

Craigmore Rock Shelter
Frenchman's Gully Rock Shelter
The Cuddy
The Levels

Historic Reserve (22 properties)

Brunner Industrial Site (Tyneside)
Clifden Suspension Bridge
Coton's Cottage
Edmonds Ruins
Gabriel Read Memorial Reserve
Matanaka
Old St Paul's
Ophir Post Office
Pencarrow Head Lighthouse
Pompallier Mission
Poutu (Kaipara) Lighthouse
Rai Valley Cottage
Rangiriri Redoubt
Runanga Stockade
Seddon House
Springvale Suspension Bridge
Taupo Redoubt and Courthouse
Te Porere Redoubt
Te Wheoro's Redoubt
Tikerere Mill Race
Upper Hutt Blockhouse
Whangamarino Redoubt

Māori Reserve (1 property)

Opotaka Pa

Sites with more than one status (2 properties)

Fyffe House (part owned by Heritage New Zealand, part leased from Kaikoura District Council)

Hayes Engineering (part owned by Heritage New Zealand, part historic reserve)

Heritage New Zealand Offices

National Office

Antrim House, 63 Boulcott Street, Wellington 6011
P O Box 2629, Wellington 6140
Phone (04) 472-4341
information@heritage.org.nz

Northland Area Office

Level 1, (above ANZ Bank)
62 Kerikeri Road, Kerikeri 0245
PO Box 836, Kerikeri 0245
Phone (09) 407-0470
infonorthland@heritage.org.nz

Northern Regional Office

Level 2, Premier Buildings, 2 Durham Street East, Auckland 1143
PO Box 105-291, Auckland 1143
Phone 09 307 9920
infonorthern@heritage.org.nz

Lower Northern Area Office

Level 1, 28 Wharf Street, Tauranga 3141
PO Box 13339, Tauranga 3141
Phone (07) 577-4530
infolowernorthern@heritage.org.nz

Central Regional Office

Level 7 Alan Burns Insurances House
69-71 Boulcott Street, Wellington 6011
PO Box 2629, Wellington 6140
Ph: 04 494-8320
infocentral@heritage.org.nz

Southern Regional Office

International Antarctic Centre, 38 Orchard Road, Christchurch 8053
PO Box 4403, Christchurch 8140
Phone 03 357 9629
infosouthern@heritage.org.nz

Otago/Southland Area Office

Level 4, 109 Princes Street, Dunedin 9058
P O Box 5467, Dunedin 9058
Phone (03) 477-9871
infodeepsouth@heritage.org.nz

www.heritage.org.nz